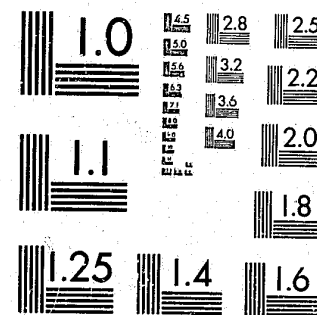


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**Governor's
Commission**
ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

STATE OF MARYLAND APRIL, 1979 12-479
STAFF REPORT
STATISTICAL SERIES III

Description of Maryland Criminal Justice System Costs and Resources - FY 1977

69426

DESCRIPTION OF MARYLAND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

SYSTEM COSTS AND RESOURCES - FY 1977

April, 1979

GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND
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ACQUISITION

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INTRODUCTION

This report is the third in a series of statistical reports prepared and disseminated by the staff of the Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice. The Statistical Analysis Section of the Planning Department was responsible for the development of this report. It is hoped that this report in conjunction with the others in the series* provides a base of information for making more systematic and rational choices about the needs and objectives of the criminal and juvenile justice system. Among these objectives would be concern for such questions as crime reduction, improvement in the administration of justice, and reduction in the total cost of crime control.

This report provides a description for FY 1977 of the justice and specifically the adult or criminal justice costs and resource requirements for each county in the State and Baltimore City. While the first chapter [of this report] looks at overall Maryland justice costs (including criminal i.e., adult and juvenile justice costs, civil court costs, and traffic enforcement and adjudication costs) the principal emphasis [of this report] is the description of only those costs associated with the adult or criminal justice system including the reporting of crime, adults apprehended by the police, adult defendant adjudication, and adult offender corrections.

The cost information included in the report is that typically associated with the budgeted or expended funds** needed to operate the various agencies that make up the adult or criminal justice system (e.g., law enforcement agencies, courts, prosecution, public defense, corrections and local jails).

*The two other reports prepared and disseminated in this series are: A Jurisdiction-Based Description of the Maryland Criminal and Juvenile Justice System FY 1977, August 1978; Geographic Based Projections of Maryland Adult and Juvenile Arrests Through the Year 1990, November, 1978.

**The cost information included in this report is for the most part budgeted costs and may deviate from actual expenditures.

The cost information included does not typically include capital costs unless of a minor or frequently recurring nature nor does it include the costs associated with capital debt service on buildings or facilities. Additionally, the cost information shown, does not and is not intended to include the total social costs of crime including, for example, the personal costs associated with being either a victim of crime or a defendant in a criminal proceeding, the cost of property stolen or vandalized, and the public cost associated with "fear of crime". The resource information described in the report is that associated with the number of "principal" personnel and facilities needed to manage the processing of defendants or offenders through the criminal justice agencies. By principal personnel are meant, for example, the sworn law enforcement officers, judges, prosecutors, public defenders, and parole and probation supervision agents. Among the principal facility needs described in the report are the number of State and local institution beds utilized for sentenced and detained offenders.

One of the principal purposes of this report is to attempt to identify the costs and resources associated with adult or criminal justice system processing separately from the overall justice costs associated with public safety, the judiciary, juvenile justice, and corrections. Another purpose of the report is to develop for each jurisdiction in the State (i.e., each county and Baltimore City) a description of the costs of adult or criminal justice processing and to identify the costs by level of government (i.e., both the level providing the funds and the level providing the service) and by the functional components of criminal justice processing (e.g., law enforcement, adjudication, corrections/treatment).

As a result of this effort to distinguish adult or criminal justice costs from overall justice costs and to identify these costs separately for each county and Baltimore City a number of estimates had to be made. For example, estimates had to be developed to distinguish adult or criminal justice costs from total justice costs for public safety and the judiciary. Estimates also had to be developed to allocate portions of State agency costs (e.g., State Police, District Court, Division of Correction, Division of Parole and Probation) to the various counties and Baltimore City.

A variety of sources of information were used in developing the estimates of costs and resource requirements for the adult or criminal justice processing shown in this report. Among the sources used were State and local budgets, agency annual reports, special reports and information maintained by the agencies, personal interviews with key agency administrators, and questionnaires disseminated by the Governor's Commission staff. The estimates derived, while subject to error both in the reliability of the source and in the estimating procedures used, are believed to be good indicators of adult or criminal justice cost and resource requirements for FY 1977.

Finally, this report also looks at the relationship across the jurisdictions of Maryland for FY 1977 between criminal justice cost and resources and certain demographic (e.g., jurisdiction population) and criminal justice system processing (e.g., reported crime, adult arrests, defendants disposed, corrections intake) indicators. This type of analysis provides some insight into the level of expenditure or resource requirements for a particular county and its relationship to other jurisdictions in the State for FY 1977.

The report is broken down into four chapters. Chapter I provides an overview of the criminal justice system and summarizes the major report findings. Chapters II, III, and IV provide a more detailed description of the costs and resources of the three principal subcomponents of the criminal justice system (i.e., law enforcement, adjudication, corrections/treatment). Each chapter is divided into two sections. Section A of each chapter provides a detailed description of the allocation of the costs and resources across the geographic groupings of the State. Section B of each chapter uses regression and correlation analysis* to examine the relationship across the geographic groupings between the criminal justice costs and resources and certain demographic (e.g., jurisdiction population) and criminal justice system processing (e.g., reported crime, adult arrests, defendants disposed, corrections intake) indicators. Those persons interested only in a description for FY 1977 of the justice and specifically the adult or criminal justice costs and resource requirements for the geographic groupings of the State should limit their review of the report to Section A of each chapter. Those persons interested in examining the variation in the criminal justice costs and resources across the geographic groupings in terms of the variation across the geographic groupings in certain demographic (e.g., jurisdiction population) and criminal justice system processing (e.g., adult arrests) indicators should additionally review Section B of each chapter.*

*While a brief explanation of regression and correlation analysis is given in Chapter I, Section B of this report, some prior understanding of the statistical techniques of linear regression and correlation analysis would be beneficial in reviewing Section B of each chapter.

Finally, the report appendices provide more detailed cost and defendant or offender processing information by each county and Baltimore City as well as more detailed information on the correlation analyses across the jurisdictions between adult or criminal justice resource and costs and the demographic and system processing indicators.

As noted earlier, this is the third in a series of statistical reports prepared by the Governor's Commission. The first report in this series, A Jurisdiction-Based Description of the Maryland Criminal and Juvenile Justice System, described the manner of processing of offenders and clients through the adult and juvenile justice systems respectively for FY 1977. The introductory section of that report also described a framework for the use of available data bases to enhance the criminal and juvenile justice planning and decision making process through the generation of improved statistics about the criminal and juvenile systems.

Since this third report completes the initial effort to use available data bases to provide a better statistical base for planning and decision making, it appears appropriate to again describe the data base development concept as outlined in the first statistical report. This concept is shown in Figure 1.1 on the next page and is divided between that portion which is principally directed at crime incident, offender, and client based descriptions and that portion which is principally directed at describing the resources and facilities (and associated workloads and costs) necessary to manage and administer the criminal and juvenile justice systems. Within each of the data base groupings two principal types of applications can be derived, those which are operationally oriented and those which are statistically oriented. The statistical applications include the ability to provide historical descriptions of the criminal justice system (e.g., by describing

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for some prior year(s) the number of crimes and manner in which offenders and clients are processed, including the resources, workloads, and costs associated with crime and offender processing), the ability to provide current indicators of system activity or performance (e.g., providing timely descriptions of new intake, departures, and active client or offender populations for each criminal justice agency), and the ability to project future levels of system activity or need (e.g., providing projections of future volume of offender flow and manner of handling).

The first report in the statistical series provided a description of the manner of offender and client processing and this report (the third in the series) provides a description of the cost and resource requirements of the criminal justice system. These two reports combined provide the type of historical description of the criminal justice system shown in the figure. The Governor's Commission also produces on a quarterly basis a report entitled "Criminal and Juvenile Justice SYSTEM STATS" which is intended to provide the type of current and more timely indicators of change in system activity as depicted in the figure. Finally, the second report in the statistical series, Geographic-Based Projections of Maryland Adult and Juvenile Arrests Through the Year 1990, is intended to address the need for developing some ability to provide a "normative" projection of future volumes of activity for the criminal justice system as is depicted in the figure. These normative projections then provide the base for the consideration of alternative policies and practices which may change the way the criminal justice system delivers its services.

Thus, these reports when taken together provide a description of the criminal and juvenile justice system in terms of historical patterns of

activity and performance, more timely current indicators of system activity and performance, and projected "normative" levels of future activity. It is hoped that these reports, as well as future reports enhance the criminal and juvenile justice planning and decision making process. It should also be known that the information available in these reports has been incorporated into an automated simulation model of the Maryland criminal and juvenile justice system. It is anticipated that this statistical information base as represented in the form of these Commission reports and the simulation model can be used as tools in planning for and anticipating change and its impact on the criminal and juvenile justice systems of Maryland.

CHAPTER I: OVERVIEW OF MARYLAND JUSTICE SYSTEM COSTS AND PROCESSING

The purpose of this initial chapter is to provide an overview of the estimated costs associated with the processing of the defendant and offender in Maryland. In Section A of this chapter, justice processing costs are examined by functional area (i.e., law enforcement, adjudication, detention, and corrections/treatment), by level of government (e.g., State, County, Municipal) providing the service, and by level of government providing the funds. The functional area description of the distribution of costs is also displayed by the geographic groupings* of the counties of the State and Baltimore City. The distribution of justice costs by level of government within each functional area is also examined both State-wide and by the geographic groupings. In Section B of this chapter the relationships between criminal or adult justice costs for the various functional areas and processing indicators such as arrests, reported incidents of crime, and jurisdiction population are examined through the use of regression and correlation analysis.** Subsequent chapters of this report include more detailed cost and resource information related to the individual functional areas of law enforcement, adjudication, and corrections.

A. A Description of the FY 1977 Estimated Justice System Costs by Functional Area and Level of Government

1. FY 1977 Estimated Justice System Costs by Functional Area

This section is intended to describe the distribution of estimated FY 1977 Maryland Criminal Justice System costs by functional area and geographic

*The geographic groupings used are: 1. Baltimore City; 2. Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester; 3. Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot; 4. Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's; 5. Prince George's County; 6. Montgomery County; 7. Anne Arundel County; 8. Baltimore County; 9. Harford; 10a. Howard; 10b. Carroll; 11. Frederick, Washington; 12. Allegany, Garrett.

**While not specifically required some prior understanding of regression and correlation analysis would be beneficial in reviewing Section B of this chapter. As such, those persons interested only in an overview for FY 1977 of the justice and specifically the adult or criminal justice costs should limit their review of this chapter to Section A.

groupings of the counties of Maryland and Baltimore City. Only overall costs for each functional area (e.g., law enforcement, adjudication, corrections) are examined. A more detailed breakdown of the cost and resource information (e.g., number of sworn law enforcement personnel, number of judges, number of correctional beds) as well as more detailed information on offender processing within each of the functional areas is included in the subsequent chapters of this report.

The overall justice and criminal justice costs shown include all relevant agency personnel, operating costs, and overhead costs for FY 1977. They do not typically include capital costs unless of a minor or frequently recurring nature nor do they include the costs associated with capital debt service on buildings or facilities. Rather than include a detailed description of the source of cost information in the narrative, information on the sources of the cost data is footnoted in the appropriate tables. As noted in the introduction to this report the criminal costs shown in many cases were estimated based on the best available information from agency budgets, reports, surveys, and questionnaires.

The first table in this section (Table 1.1) is a comparison of the overall State-wide justice processing costs (includes criminal (adult) and juvenile justice costs, civil court costs, and traffic enforcement and adjudication costs) to criminal (adult) justice processing costs. As noted in the table, in FY 1977 the overall justice system in Maryland cost approximately \$413,056,500. Of this total, it was estimated that almost half or \$204,802,100 was associated specifically with criminal (adult) justice processing. The percentages included in the table denote how much of these costs were incurred by each of the functional areas. For example, the law enforcement area in Maryland in FY 1977 represented \$247,698,700 or 60.0% of the total \$413,056,500

TABLE 1.1: COMPARISON OF OVERALL JUSTICE RELATED COSTS TO
CRIMINAL JUSTICE COSTS BY FUNCTIONAL AREA

<u>FUNCTIONAL AREA</u>	<u>ESTIMATED OVERALL JUSTICE COSTS (IN THOUSANDS OF \$)</u>	<u>ESTIMATED CRIMINAL JUSTICE COSTS (IN THOUSANDS OF \$)⁵</u>
Law Enforcement ¹	\$247,698.7 (60.0)	\$ 98,799.4 (48.2)
Adjudication ²	63,909.8 (15.5)	28,774.5 (14.0)
Detention ³	16,727.1 (4.0)	10,004.1 (4.9)
Corrections/Treatment ⁴	84,720.9 (20.5)	67,224.1 (32.8)
TOTAL	\$413,056.5	\$204,802.1

II

() = % of Total.

¹Includes cost of State Police, Municipal Police, County Police, Sheriff's Departments (law enforcement only); other police (e.g. campus police, natural resources, toll and parks) estimated criminal costs only are included in "Estimated Criminal Justice Costs" but not in "Estimated Overall Justice Costs."

²Includes cost of District Court, Circuit Court (State and local), State's Attorneys' Offices, Public Defender's Office, Juvenile Services Administration - Court and Probation Services.

³Includes Juvenile Services Administration estimated detention costs and local jail detention costs for adults.

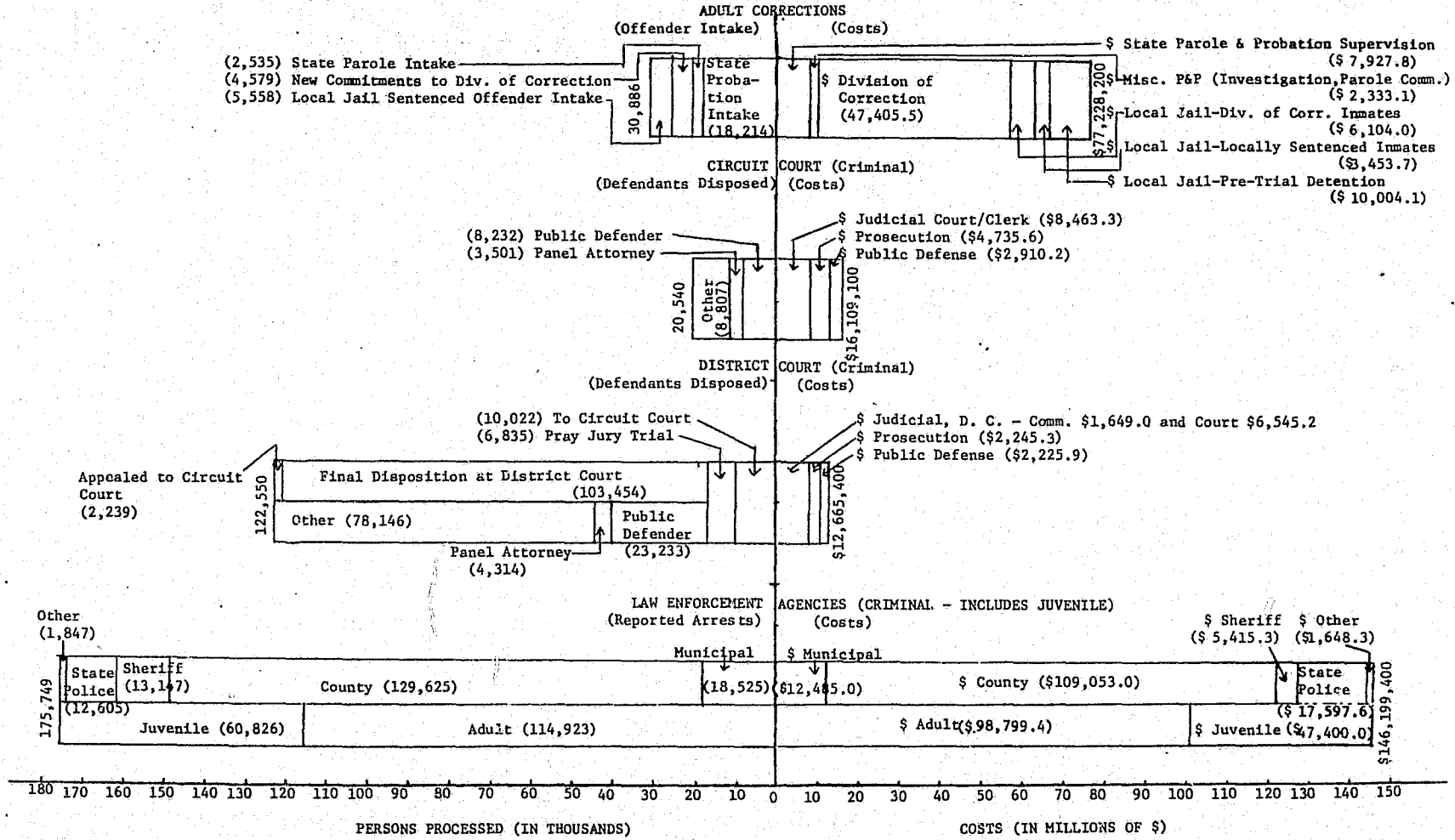
⁴Includes local jail sentenced offenders (both locally sentenced and sentenced to Division of Correction), State Institution costs, Parole and Probation costs, Parole Commission costs, Juvenile Services Administration institution (committed) and community and residential services.

⁵Includes only those portions of overall justice costs which relate to criminal (adult) justice processing.

justice costs. The law enforcement area criminal justice costs (does not include any traffic enforcement or costs associated with juvenile law enforcement or other non-criminal justice enforcement) were estimated to be \$98,799,400 or 48.2% of the total \$204,802,100 criminal (adult) justice costs. The adjudication area represented \$63,909,800 (includes costs associated with handling criminal, civil, traffic, and juvenile cases) or 15.5% of the total \$413,056,500 justice costs. The adjudication area criminal justice costs represented an estimated \$28,774,500 (includes only costs associated with handling criminal cases) or 14.0% of the total estimated \$204,802,100 criminal (adult) justice costs. Finally, the detention and corrections/treatment areas together represent \$101,448,000 in total costs (includes juvenile detention and treatment costs) or 24.6% of the State-wide justice costs. The detention and corrections/treatment areas represented an estimated \$77,228,200 in criminal (adult) costs or 37.7% of the total State-wide estimated criminal (adult) justice costs.

Figure 1.2 is a graphical representation of the State-wide number of defendants and offenders processed and the estimated system cost of processing by functional area for the Maryland Criminal (adult) Justice System for FY 1977. The bar graphs, for each component represent the number of persons processed (the left-hand side) and the system costs associated with processing these persons (the right hand side). Subcomponents describing in more detail both the number of persons processed and the cost of processing are represented by the blocks within each of the component bar graphs. The numbers associated with this graph, that is, the estimated number of persons processed and the estimated system costs of processing by the components are listed in Table 1.2. Similar tables comparing criminal justice defendant and offender processing and the estimated cost of pro-

FIGURE 1.2: STATE OF MARYLAND -- COMPARISON OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFENDER PROCESSING AND THE COST OF PROCESSING - FY 1977



The above figure shows the relationship between the number of persons processed and the system cost of processing for the various components of the Maryland Criminal Justice System for FY 1977. The four components shown are: Law Enforcement, the District Court, the Circuit Court, and Corrections. The bar graphs represent for each component the number of persons processed (the left hand side) and the system costs associated with processing these persons (the right hand side). Subcomponents describing in more detail both the number of persons processed and the cost of processing are represented by the blocks within each of the component bar graphs.

TABLE 1.2: COMPARISON OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFENDER PROCESSING AND THE COST OF PROCESSING, 1976-1977
JURISDICTION: State-wide

CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFENDER PROCESSING - FY 1977		ESTIMATED CRIMINAL-COST OF OFFENDER PROCESSING (IN THOUSANDS OF \$) - FY 1977	
LAW ENFORCEMENT		LAW ENFORCEMENT	
Total Reported Arrests =	175,749	Total Cost =	\$ 146,199.4
Juvenile Arrests =	60,826	\$ Juvenile =	47,400.0
Adult Arrests =	114,923	\$ Adult =	\$ 98,799.4 (48.2)
Municipal Arrests =	18,525	\$ Municipal =	12,485.0
County Arrests =	129,625	\$ County =	109,053.0
Sheriff Arrests =	13,147	\$ Sheriff =	5,415.3
State Police Arrests =	12,605	\$ State Police =	17,597.8
Other Arrests =	1,847	\$ Other =	1,648.3
DISTRICT COURT		DISTRICT COURT	
Total Defendants Disposed =	122,550	Total Cost =	\$12,665.4 (6.2)
To Circuit Court =	10,022	\$ Judicial =	8,194.2
Pray Jury Trial =	6,835	\$ Prosecution =	2,245.3
		\$ Public Defense =	2,225.9
Final Disp. @ District Court less Appeals =	103,454	LOCAL JAIL DETENTION = \$10,004.1 (4.9)	
Appealed to Circuit Court =	2,239		
OR			
w/Public Defender =	23,233		
w/Panel Attorney =	4,314		
Other =	78,146		
CIRCUIT COURT		CIRCUIT COURT	
Total Defendants Disposed =	20,540	Total Cost =	\$16,109.1 (7.9)
w/Public Defender =	8,232	\$ Judicial =	8,463.3
w/Panel Attorney =	3,501	\$ Prosecution =	4,735.6
Other =	8,807	\$ Public Defense =	2,910.2
CORRECTIONS		CORRECTIONS	
Offender Intake =	30,886	Total Cost =	\$ 67,224.1 (32.8)
State Probation Intake =	18,214	\$ State P&P Criminal Supervision =	7,927.8
State Parole Intake =	2,535	\$ Misc. P&P (Investigation, Parole Commission) =	2,333.1
Local Jail Sentenced Offender Intake =	5,558	\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates =	3,453.7
New Commitments to DOC =	4,579	\$ Local Jail - DOC Inmates =	6,104.0
		\$ State Correctional Institutions =	\$47,405.5
		TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING = \$204,802.1	
		() = % of Total Criminal (Adult) Justice Processing	

cessing in FY 1977 for each functional area of the criminal justice system are included in Appendix A for each county in the State and Baltimore City.

As noted in Table 1.2, the total estimated criminal (adult) and juvenile justice law enforcement costs for FY 1977 were \$146,199,400.* Of this total cost close to 75% was incurred by the county police departments (includes the Baltimore City Police Department**) or \$109,053,000. The next highest cost in the law enforcement area was incurred by the State Police, about 12% of the total law enforcement cost or \$17,597,800. Similarly, 74% of the total 175,749 adult and juvenile arrests were reported by the county (includes Baltimore City) police departments in FY 1977. The State Police, however, only reported 7.2% of the total arrests in FY 1977.

The estimated 14.0% or \$28,774,500 of the total criminal or adult justice cost incurred in the adjudication area for FY 1977 was divided between the District Court level (6.2% or \$12,665,400) and the Circuit Court level (7.9% or \$16,109,100). The judicial component was estimated to be the most costly component of the adjudication area (i.e., \$8,194,200 in the District Court and \$8,463,300 in the Circuit Court).

In the corrections/treatment area which represents 32.8% or \$67,224,100 of the total estimated criminal or adult justice costs, the State Correctional Institutions represented the largest contributor to this, an estimated \$47,405,500. The local jail cost of housing offenders was an estimated \$9,557,700 (does not include pre-trial detention costs) in FY 1977, of which an estimated \$3,453,700 was associated with the housing of locally sentenced inmates. The remaining \$6,104,000 local jail costs were associated with the housing of inmates who were awaiting transfer to the Division of Cor-

*The total estimated criminal and juvenile law enforcement costs are used in place of just criminal (adult) law enforcement costs whenever the costs are shown by type of law enforcement agency (e.g., municipal, State Police).
**Due to the size of Baltimore City and its separate geographic location, Baltimore City and its various criminal justice agencies are considered to be a county for purposes of this report.

rections (i.e., those inmates sentenced to DOC who were being temporarily housed in the local jails). The local jail costs for housing detained defendants awaiting trial or disposition was estimated to be \$10,004,100.

Tables 1.3a and 1.3b list the number of criminal defendants and offenders processed and the approximate costs of criminal defendant and offender processing in FY 1977 respectively by the geographic groupings of the counties and Baltimore City. Included in each table are the percentages of the State-wide total accounted for by each of the geographic groupings. For example, in Table 1.3a, Baltimore City reported 47,869 or 41.7% of the total State-wide law enforcement reported arrests of adults, handled 49,948 or 40.8% of the total 122,550 criminal defendants disposed by the District Court in Maryland in FY 1977, processed an estimated 8,528 or 41.5% of the total estimated 20,540 Circuit Court criminal defendants disposed, and contributed 13,232 offenders or 42.8% of the total 30,886 State and local corrections offender intake for FY 1977. Similarly, as noted in Table 1.3b, Baltimore City is estimated to have incurred the highest percentage of the State-wide criminal justice system costs for each of the functional areas.

Also included in Table 1.3b is the estimated average cost per adult arrest for each geographic grouping and the State-wide average cost per criminal defendant processed for each of the functional areas. The costs used in computing the average costs for the geographic groupings and functional areas include only those costs associated with adult or criminal justice system processing. They typically do not include any capital costs nor do they include any costs associated with such areas as traffic enforcement or juvenile justice. The average cost per adult arrest for

TABLE 1.3a: NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS PROCESSED BY FUNCTIONAL AREA AND GEOGRAPHIC GROUPING¹, 1976-1977

GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS PROCESSED, 1976-1977					
	LAW ENFORCEMENT ARRESTS			DISTRICT COURT DEFENDANTS DISPOSED	CIRCUIT COURT DEFENDANTS DISPOSED	CORRECTIONS OFFENDER INTAKE ²
	TOTAL	JUVENILE	ADULT			
1. Baltimore City	68,990 (39.3)	21,121 (34.7)	47,869 (41.7)	49,948 (40.8)	8,528 (41.5)	13,232 (42.8)
2. Dorchester/Somerset/ Wicomico/Worcester	6,599 (3.8)	1,641 (2.7)	4,958 (4.3)	5,911 (4.8)	1,101 (5.4)	1,410 (4.6)
3. Caroline/Cecil/Kent/ Queen Anne's/Talbot	5,161 (2.9)	1,498 (2.5)	3,663 (3.2)	3,554 (2.9)	762 (3.7)	1,402 (4.5)
4. Calvert/Charles/ St. Mary's	5,097 (2.9)	1,818 (3.0)	3,279 (2.9)	3,778 (3.1)	439 (2.1)	702 (2.3)
5. Prince George's	24,979 (14.2)	11,682 (19.2)	13,297 (11.6)	16,158 (13.2)	2,158 (10.5)	3,846 (12.5)
6. Montgomery	15,344 (8.7)	5,905 (9.7)	9,439 (8.2)	8,679 (7.1)	1,287 (6.3)	2,133 (6.9)
7. Anne Arundel	13,297 (7.6)	4,011 (6.6)	9,286 (8.1)	9,472 (7.7)	1,420 (6.9)	1,559 (5.0)
8. Baltimore County	18,031 (10.3)	7,424 (12.2)	10,607 (9.2)	11,513 (9.4)	2,386 (11.6)	2,776 (9.0)
9. Harford	4,901 (2.8)	1,577 (2.6)	3,324 (2.9)	2,836 (2.3)	506 (2.5)	632 (2.0)
10a. Howard	3,601 (2.0)	1,120 (1.8)	2,481 (2.2)	2,485 (2.0)	468 (2.3)	890 (2.9)
10b. Carroll	2,013 (1.1)	684 (1.1)	1,329 (1.2)	1,258 (1.0)	362 (1.8)	409 (1.3)
11. Frederick/Washington	5,550 (3.2)	1,588 (2.6)	3,962 (3.4)	4,612 (3.8)	809 (3.9)	1,444 (4.7)
12. Allegany/Garrett	2,186 (1.2)	757 (1.2)	1,429 (1.2)	2,346 (1.9)	314 (1.5)	451 (1.5)
State-wide	175,749	60,826	114,923	122,550	20,540	30,886

¹ See "A Jurisdictional-Based Description of the Maryland Criminal and Juvenile Justice System" for further information as to who is included under each functional area grouping of defendants processed.

² Corrections offender intake includes State parole and probation intake, new commitments to the Division of Correction, and local jail sentenced offenders.

TABLE 1.3b: APPROXIMATE COSTS OF CRIMINAL DEFENDANT PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL AREA AND GEOGRAPHIC GROUPING, 1976-1977

GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS	APPROXIMATE COSTS OF CRIMINAL DEFENDANT PROCESSING - 1976-1977 (In Thousands of Dollars)							Average Adult Criminal Justice System Processing Cost Per Adult Arrest in \$
	LAW ENFORCEMENT ¹			District Court ² (Judicial Prosecution, Public Defense, Pre-Trial Detention)	Circuit Court ³ (Judicial Prosecution, Public Defense)	Corrections/Treatment (including Detention) ⁴	Total Adult - Criminal Justice System Processing	
	TOTAL	JUVENILE (Estimated)	ADULT (Estimated)					
Baltimore City	\$49205.5 (33.7)	\$13700.9 (28.9)	\$35504.6 (35.9)	\$3538.4 (27.9)	\$7822.6 (48.6)	\$42311.9 (54.8)	\$89177.5 (43.5)	\$1863
Dorchester/Somerset/ Wicomico/Worcester	4003.2 (2.7)	954.9 (2.0)	3048.3 (3.1)	664.6 (5.2)	579.7 (3.6)	3009.1 (3.9)	7301.7 (3.6)	1473
Caroline/Cecil/Kent/ Queen Anne's/Talbot	3755.0 (2.6)	1046.7 (2.2)	2708.3 (2.7)	881.4 (7.0)	500.2 (3.1)	2434.1 (3.2)	6524.0 (3.2)	1781
Calvert/Charles/ St. Mary's	4260.3 (2.9)	1531.8 (3.2)	2728.5 (2.8)	569.5 (4.5)	305.7 (1.9)	1768.2 (2.3)	5371.9 (2.6)	1638
Prince George's	21369.6 (14.6)	9474.7 (20.0)	11894.9 (12.0)	1475.2 (11.6)	1741.5 (10.8)	9724.3 (12.6)	24835.9 (12.1)	1868
Montgomery	16968.1 (11.6)	6140.5 (13.0)	10827.6 (11.0)	1434.5 (11.3)	1404.5 (8.7)	4117.0 (5.3)	17783.6 (8.7)	1884
Anne Arundel	12557.0 (8.6)	3618.8 (7.6)	8938.2 (9.0)	921.6 (7.3)	942.5 (5.9)	2857.9 (3.7)	13660.2 (6.7)	1471
Baltimore County	18663.5 (12.8)	6206.2 (13.1)	12457.3 (12.6)	1295.3 (10.2)	1256.1 (7.8)	5592.0 (7.2)	20600.7 (10.1)	1942
Harford	3369.7 (2.3)	1082.0 (2.3)	2287.7 (2.3)	331.5 (2.6)	369.0 (2.3)	1387.4 (1.8)	4375.6 (2.1)	1316
Howard	2978.8 (2.0)	913.7 (1.9)	2065.1 (2.1)	352.3 (2.8)	404.7 (2.5)	1189.5 (1.5)	4011.6 (2.0)	1617
Carroll	1955.3 (1.3)	641.5 (1.4)	1313.8 (1.3)	167.3 (1.3)	172.3 (1.1)	510.3 (.7)	2163.7 (1.1)	1628
Frederick/Washington	4647.9 (3.2)	1316.9 (2.8)	3331.0 (3.4)	608.4 (4.8)	418.7 (2.6)	1595.5 (2.1)	5954.6 (2.9)	1503
Allegany/Garrett	2465.5 (1.7)	771.4 (1.6)	1694.1 (1.7)	424.4 (3.4)	191.4 (1.2)	730.9 (.9)	3040.8 (1.5)	2128
Estimated State-wide Total (in thousands of \$)	\$146199.4	\$ 47400.0	\$ 98799.4	\$ 12665.4	\$16109.1	\$ 77228.2	\$204802.1	\$1782
State-wide Average Cost Per Defendant Processed (in \$)	\$ 832	\$ 779	\$ 860	\$ 103	\$ 784	\$ 2177 ⁵		

() = % of State-wide Total

¹Includes estimated juvenile and adult "criminal" municipal, county, sheriff, state police and "other" law enforcement agency costs. See Tables 2.1 and 2.3 for a more detailed explanation of the costs.

²Includes the estimated District Court criminal judicial costs, State's Attorney's Office estimated costs of handling District Court criminal cases, Public Defender's Office estimated costs of handling District Court criminal cases. See Tables 3.1 through 3.9 for a more detailed explanation of the costs.

³Includes the estimated Circuit Court criminal judicial costs, State's Attorney's Office estimated costs of handling Circuit Court criminal cases, and the Public Defender's Office estimated costs of handling Circuit Court criminal cases. See Tables 3.1 through 3.9 for a more detailed explanation of the costs.

⁴Includes pre-trial adult detention costs, local jail sentenced offender costs (both locally sentenced and sentenced to the Division of Correction), State Institution costs, Parole and Probation criminal costs, and Parole Commission costs. See Tables 4.1 through 4.4 for a more detailed explanation of the costs.

⁵The pre-trial adult detention costs were not included in the computation of the State-wide average corrections cost per defendant processed. Rather this average cost was computed by taking the estimated corrections/treatment costs (less detention costs) divided by the corrections offender intake for FY 1977, i.e., $\frac{\$67,244,100}{30886} = \$2,177$. See footnote in Table 1.3a for description of who was counted in the FY 1977 corrections offender intake figure.

each geographic grouping can thus be thought of as the average cost incurred by the geographic grouping in processing one adult offender from point of initial arrest to departure from the system (regardless of the point of departure or disposition). In this way, they provide a common measure for comparing the estimated criminal justice processing costs across the geographic groupings of the State. Analogously, the State-wide average costs per criminal defendant processed for each of the functional areas can be thought of as the average cost incurred by the functional area (e.g., law enforcement, adjudication) in processing one defendant or offender (e.g., the average cost to adjudicate one defendant through the courts regardless of the type of disposition).

The average cost per adult arrest for each geographic grouping was estimated by dividing the total estimated criminal (adult) justice costs for the geographic grouping by the number of adult arrests reported by the law enforcement agencies located within the geographic grouping. For example, the State-wide criminal (adult) justice processing costs for FY 1977 were an estimated \$204,802,100. The total number of adult arrests reported State-wide in FY 1977 were 114,923. This implies that the State-wide average cost per adult arrest was an estimated \$1,782 (i.e., $\frac{\$204,802,100}{114,923} = \$1,782.08$). In other words, the average cost to process one adult offender from point of initial arrest to departure from the system (regardless of the point of departure or disposition) was an estimated \$1,782.

The State-wide average costs per defendant or offender processed in each functional area were estimated by dividing the total estimated

State-wide criminal (adult) costs for the functional area (e.g., criminal law enforcement costs) by the number of offenders processed within the functional area (as noted in Table 1.3a). For example, the average State-wide criminal (adult) law enforcement cost per adult arrest was estimated to be \$860 (i.e., $\frac{\$98,799,400}{114,923} = \859.70). The cost of criminal defendant processing at the District Court level (includes judicial, prosecution and public defense costs of processing criminal offenders) was estimated to be \$12,665,400 in FY 1977. There were 122,550 criminal defendants disposed at the District Court level in FY 1977. This implies that the average cost incurred at the District Court level to process one offender was an estimated \$103 (i.e., $\frac{\$12,665,400}{122,550} = \103.35). Analogously, the average Circuit Court cost per criminal defendant disposed was an estimated \$784 (i.e., $\frac{\$16,109,900}{20,540} = \784.32). Finally the total intake to corrections/treatment in FY 1977 was estimated to be 30886 (includes State Parole and Probation intake, new commitments to the Division of Correction, and local jail sentenced offenders). The total criminal costs incurred by the corrections/treatment area in FY 1977 were estimated to be \$67,224,100 (does not include pre-trial detention costs i.e., \$10,004,100). The calculated average corrections/treatment cost per correction offender intake was an estimated \$2,177 (i.e., $\frac{\$67,224,100}{30,886} = \$2,176.52$).

2. FY 1977 Estimated Justice System Costs by Level of Government

This section examines how the estimated costs of operating the justice system in Maryland in FY 1977 were distributed across the levels of government, i.e., State, County, and Municipal.* Both the overall and estimated criminal (adult) justice system processing costs are distributed by the levels of government. Specifically, the costs are displayed both by level of government providing the service and by level of government providing the funds.

By "level of government providing the service" is meant the unit of government where the agency providing the service is located for administrative and management purposes, regardless of where funds for operation of the agency come from. Specifically, the costs to operate the following agencies or components of the Criminal Justice System were included under State costs when distributing by level of government providing the service: State Police, the District Court judicial component, part of the Circuit Court judicial component (see footnotes Table 3.4 for explanation), the Public Defender's Office, the State Parole and Probation system, and the State Correctional Institution system. The costs to operate the county police departments (includes Baltimore City) and sheriffs' offices, the remaining part of the Circuit Court judicial component (see footnote Table 3.4 for explanation), the prosecution component of the adjudication area (i.e., the State's Attorneys' Offices), and the local jails were included under the County costs. Finally the costs to operate the municipal police departments (excluding Baltimore City) were included under the

*Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in the State, County, or Municipal figures.

municipal level of government costs when distributing by level of government providing the service. Again, it should be noted that the costs used do not typically include capital costs nor do they include the costs associated with capital debt service on buildings or facilities.

By "level of government providing the funds" is meant the unit of government where funds for operation of the agency come from regardless of where the agency is located for administrative and management purposes. In brief, the differences in the distribution of the costs between this classification (i.e., level of government providing the funds) and that of level of government providing the service are in the law enforcement and corrections/treatment areas. In the law enforcement area, State aid funds to operate the county police departments (includes Baltimore City) the sheriffs' offices and the municipal police departments (excluding Baltimore City) are separated from the County and Municipal law enforcement costs and included under State costs. Similarly, the cost of housing inmates in the local jail while awaiting transfer to the Division of Correction are included for purposes of this analysis as costs assigned to the State (even though the State may not have reimbursed the facility for all the cost of housing these inmates). The remaining overall and criminal justice related costs are distributed the same as for the level of government providing the service.

Table 1.4 is a comparison of the overall estimated justice related costs to estimated criminal or adult justice costs by level of government. As explained in the previous section, the estimated criminal justice costs listed represent those portions of the overall justice costs associated with the processing of criminal (adult) offenders. When looking at the costs by level of government providing the service, the County level

TABLE 1.4: COMPARISON OF OVERALL JUSTICE RELATED COSTS TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE COSTS BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT

"By Level of Government Providing the Service"²

LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT ¹	ESTIMATED OVERALL JUSTICE COSTS (IN THOUSANDS OF \$)		ESTIMATED CRIMINAL JUSTICE COSTS (IN THOUSANDS OF \$)	
State	\$161,876.7	(39.2)	\$ 86,961.8	(42.5)
County	235,662.2	(57.1)	108,289.3	(52.9)
Municipal	15,517.6	(3.8)	8,437.2	(4.1)
Total	\$413,056.5		\$204,802.1 ⁴	

"By Level of Government Providing Funds"³

23 State	\$222,494.2	(53.9)	\$115,138.2	(56.2)
County	178,395.1	(43.2)	81,949.6	(40.0)
Municipal	12,167.2	(2.9)	6,600.5	(3.2)
Total	\$413,056.5		\$204,802.1 ⁴	

() = % of Total.

¹Federal Funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in the State, County, or Municipal figures.

²By "Level of Government Providing the Service" is meant the unit of government where the agency providing the service is located for administrative purposes regardless of where funds for operation of the agency come from.

³By "Level of Government Providing Funds" is meant the unit of government where funds for operation of the agency come from regardless of where the agency is located for administrative purposes.

⁴Includes estimated criminal cost associated with other police departments (e.g. campus police, toll facilities, park police, port administration, natural resources) not shown by level of government.

(including Baltimore City) accounted for the highest percentage, 57.1% or \$235,662,200, of the total overall justice costs as well as the highest percentage, 52.9% or \$108,289,300, of the total estimated criminal justice costs. The State level of government represented the second highest percentage of the total costs (both overall and criminal) when distributing by level of government providing the service, namely 39.2% of the \$413,056,500 total justice costs and 42.5% of the \$204,802,100 total estimated criminal (adult) justice costs.

Alternatively, when looking at the costs by level of government providing the funds, the State provided the majority of the funds needed to operate the justice and specifically the criminal justice system, namely \$222,494,200 or 53.9% of the total \$413,056,500 costs and an estimated \$115,138,200 or 56.2% of the total \$204,802,100 criminal (adult) justice costs. The County (includes Baltimore City) level of government provided the second highest percentage of funds needed to operate the justice and specifically the criminal justice system in Maryland in FY 1977, namely 43.2% or \$178,395,100 of the total \$413,056,500 justice costs and an estimated 40.0% or \$81,949,600 out of the estimated \$204,802,100 criminal (adult) justice costs.

Table 1.5a is a comparison of the estimated cost of criminal or adult justice processing by geographic grouping and level of government providing the service. The costs listed include only those portions of the overall justice costs associated with the processing of criminal (adult) offenders and do not include any costs associated with such activities as traffic enforcement, civil proceedings or juvenile justice. Included for each geographic grouping are the percentages of the total criminal justice costs which were incurred by State, County, and Municipal level criminal justice agencies respectively operating within the geographic grouping. Based on these estimated

TABLE 1.5a: COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY GEOGRAPHIC GROUPING AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE

GEOGRAPHIC GROUPING	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL ¹	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
Baltimore City	\$ 89,177.5	\$ 38,819.1 [43.5]	\$ 50,214.2 [56.3]	-- ²
Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester	7,299.9	4,462.4 [61.1]	1,241.3 [17.0]	\$ 1,527.9 [20.9]
Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot	6,516.5	4,811.6 [73.8]	1,056.1 [16.2]	648.8 [10.0]
Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	5,369.5	3,263.2 [60.8]	1,968.9 [36.7]	136.9 [2.5]
Prince George's	24,842.0	9,866.0 [39.7]	13,324.2 [53.6]	1,185.8 [4.8]
Montgomery	17,783.6	3,884.6 [21.8]	13,195.3 [74.2]	515.9 [2.9]
Anne Arundel	13,660.2	4,895.1 [35.8]	7,587.7 [55.5]	1,118.2 [8.2]
Baltimore	20,600.7	6,839.0 [33.2]	13,738.9 [66.7]	--
Harford	4,375.6	2,104.6 [48.1]	1,708.7 [39.1]	562.3 [12.9]
Howard	4,011.5	1,826.5 [45.5]	2,185.0 [54.5]	--
Carroll	2,163.7	1,574.7 [72.8]	365.0 [16.9]	224.1 [10.4]
Frederick, Washington	5,969.0	3,088.3 [51.7]	1,133.2 [19.0]	1,747.6 [29.3]
Allegany, Garrett	3,040.0	1,651.1 [54.3]	487.6 [16.0]	826.3 [27.2]

[] = % of row total.
¹Includes cost estimates for "other" law enforcement agencies (e.g. campus police, port administration police) not shown by level of government.
²Baltimore City Police costs are included under the County cost estimates.

percentages, it would appear that Baltimore City, the urban counties (Prince George's, Montgomery, Anne Arundel, Baltimore) as well as Harford and Howard each had less than half of their total criminal justice services (as measured by cost) provided by State level criminal justice agencies. The predominant portion of the services (e.g., as measured by cost) for these jurisdictions was provided by County (includes Baltimore City) level* criminal justice agencies. In the non-urban geographic groupings** on the other hand, more than half of their total estimated criminal justice services (as measured by cost) were provided by State level criminal justice agencies (this is due principally to the more dominant role the State Police play in these jurisdictions).

Table 1.5b is a comparison of the estimated cost of criminal or adult justice processing by the geographic groupings and the level of government providing the funds. Again, the costs listed represent only those costs associated with the processing of criminal (adult) offenders and do not include any costs associated with such activities as traffic enforcement, civil proceedings, or juvenile justice. Included for each geographic grouping are the percentages of their total criminal justice costs which were funded by the State, County and Municipal levels of government respectively. It would appear, based on this analysis, that the non-urban geographic groupings** as well as Baltimore City and Prince George's, Harford, and Howard counties each had more than half of their

*Baltimore City "County level" costs include the Baltimore City Police Department costs.

**The non-urban geographical groupings noted are the Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester, grouping, the grouping consisting of Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, and Talbot counties, the grouping consisting of Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's counties, Carroll County, the Frederick, Washington, grouping, and the Allegany, Garrett grouping.

TABLE 1.5b: COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY GEOGRAPHIC GROUPING AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS

GEOGRAPHIC GROUPING	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL ¹	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
Baltimore City	\$ 89,177.5	\$ 55,312.3 [62.0]	\$ 33,721.1 [37.8]	-- ²
Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester	7,299.9	4,979.6 [68.2]	1,017.4 [13.9]	\$ 1,234.6 [16.9]
Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot	6,516.5	5,276.8 [81.0]	815.3 [12.5]	424.6 [6.5]
Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	5,369.5	3,811.6 [71.0]	1,457.6 [27.1]	99.5 [1.9]
Prince George's	24,842.0	12,812.3 [51.6]	10,588.5 [42.6]	975.2 [3.9]
Montgomery	17,783.6	5,788.8 [32.6]	11,362.6 [63.9]	444.4 [2.5]
Anne Arundel	13,660.2	6,246.9 [45.7]	6,403.2 [46.9]	949.0 [6.9]
Baltimore	20,600.7	9,186.0 [44.6]	11,391.9 [55.3]	--
Harford	4,375.6	2,528.8 [57.8]	1,415.3 [32.3]	431.4 [9.9]
Howard	4,011.5	2,071.3 [51.6]	1,940.2 [48.4]	--
Carroll	2,163.7	1,780.2 [82.3]	230.2 [10.6]	153.3 [7.1]
Frederick, Washington	5,969.0	3,828.8 [64.1]	807.4 [13.5]	1,332.7 [22.3]
Allegany, Garrett	3,040.0	2,084.2 [68.6]	307.9 [10.1]	572.9 [18.8]

[] = % of row total.

¹Includes cost estimates for "other" law enforcement agencies (e.g. campus police, port administration police) not shown by level of government.

²Baltimore City police costs are included under the County cost estimates.

estimated criminal justice costs provided by State funds (regardless of whether or not the agency providing the service was a local agency).

Another way to examine the distribution of criminal justice related costs is to look at the costs by both functional area and by level of government. In this way, the allocation of costs by level of government within each functional area can be studied. The next three tables (Tables 1.6, 1.7a, 1.7b) look at the costs in this manner.

Table 1.6 is a comparison of the overall estimated justice related costs to the estimated criminal justice costs by functional area and level of government. The estimated criminal justice costs listed represent only those costs associated with criminal (adult) offender processing and do not include costs associated with such activities as traffic enforcement, civil proceedings or juvenile justice. Consider first Part I of Table 1.6 on the distribution of costs by functional area and level of government providing the service. The highest percentage (46.4%) of the State level overall justice costs (\$161,876,700) went to operating the corrections/treatment area of the overall justice system in Maryland in FY 1977. The highest percentage of the County level overall justice costs were incurred by the law enforcement area (81.9% of the total \$235,662,200) in Maryland in FY 1977. The corrections/treatment area accounted for an estimated 66.3% or \$57,666,400 of the total \$86,961,800 State level estimated criminal justice costs. The law enforcement area in-

TABLE 1.6: COMPARISON OF OVERALL JUSTICE RELATED COSTS TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE COSTS
BY FUNCTIONAL AREA AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT

PART I. By Level of Government Providing the Service:

ESTIMATED OVERALL JUSTICE COSTS (IN THOUSANDS OF \$):					ESTIMATED CRIMINAL JUSTICE COSTS ⁵ (IN THOUSANDS OF \$)				
FUNCTIONAL AREA:	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT:				FUNCTIONAL AREA:	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT:			
	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL	TOTAL		STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL	TOTAL
Law Enforcement ¹	\$ 39,076.6 (24.1/15.6)	\$ 193,104.5 (81.9/78.0)	\$ 15,517.6 (100.0/6.3)	\$ 247,698.7 (60.0)	Law Enforcement	\$ 11,892.4 (13.7/12.0)	\$ 77,356.0 (71.4/78.3)	\$ 8,437.2 (100.0/8.5)	\$ 98,799.4 ⁶ (48.2)
Adjudication ²	40,913.9 (25.3/64.0)	22,995.9 (9.8/36.0)		63,909.8 (15.5)	Adjudication	17,403.0 (20.0/60.4)	11,371.5 (10.5/39.5)		28,774.5 (14.0)
Detention ³	6,723.0 (4.2/40.2)	10,004.1 (4.2/59.8)		16,727.1 (4.0)	Detention		10,004.1 (9.2/100.0)		10,004.1 (4.9)
Corrections/Treatment ⁴	75,163.2 (46.4/88.7)	9,557.7 (4.1/11.3)		84,720.9 (20.5)	Corrections/Treatment	57,666.4 (66.3/85.8)	9,557.7 (8.8/14.2)		67,224.1 (32.8)
TOTAL	\$161,876.7 (39.2)	\$235,662.2 (57.0)	\$ 15,517.6 (3.8)	\$ 413,056.5	TOTAL	\$ 86,961.8 (42.5)	\$108,289.3 (52.9)	\$ 8,437.2 (4.1)	\$204,802.1 ⁶

PART II. By Level of Government Providing Funds:

ESTIMATED OVERALL JUSTICE COSTS (IN THOUSANDS OF \$):					ESTIMATED CRIMINAL JUSTICE COSTS ⁵ (IN THOUSANDS OF \$):				
FUNCTIONAL AREA:	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT:				FUNCTIONAL AREA:	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT:			
	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL	TOTAL		STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL	TOTAL
Law Enforcement ¹	\$ 93,590.1 (42.1/37.8)	\$141,941.4 (79.6/37.3)	\$ 12,167.2 (100.0/4.9)	\$247,698.7 (60.0)	Law Enforcement	\$ 33,964.8 (29.5/34.4)	\$ 57,120.3 (69.7/57.8)	\$ 6,600.5 (100.0/6.7)	\$ 98,799.4 ⁶ (48.2)
Adjudication ²	40,913.9 (18.4/64.0)	22,995.9 (12.9/36.0)		63,909.8 (15.5)	Adjudication	17,403.0 (15.1/60.5)	11,371.5 (13.9/39.5)		28,774.5 (14.0)
Detention ³	6,723.0 (3.0/40.2)	10,004.1 (5.6/59.8)		16,727.1 (4.0)	Detention		10,004.1 (12.2/100.0)		10,004.1 (4.9)
Corrections/Treatment ⁴	81,267.2 (36.5/95.9)	3,453.7 (1.9/5.4)		84,720.9 (20.5)	Corrections/Treatment	63,770.4 (55.4/94.9)	3,453.7 (4.2/5.1)		67,224.1 (32.8)
TOTAL	\$222,494.2 (53.9)	\$178,395.1 (43.2)	\$ 12,167.2 (2.9)	\$413,056.5	TOTAL	\$115,138.2 (56.2)	\$ 81,949.6 (40.0)	\$ 6,600.5 (3.2)	\$204,802.1 ⁶

(X / X) = (X of column total / X of row total).

¹Includes cost of State Police, Municipal Police, County Police, Sheriff's Departments (law enforcement only); other police (e.g., campus police, natural resources, toll and parks) estimated criminal costs only are included in "Estimated Criminal Justice Costs" but not in "Estimated Overall Justice Costs."

²Includes cost of District Court, Circuit Court (State and local), State's Attorneys' offices, Public Defender's Office, Juvenile Services Administration - Court and Probation Services.

³Includes Juvenile Services Administration estimated detention costs and local jail detention costs for adults.

⁴Includes Local Jail sentenced offenders (both locally sentenced and sentenced to Division of Correction), State Institution costs, Parole and Probation costs, Parole Commission costs, Juvenile Services Administration Institution (committed) and community and residential services.

⁵Includes only those portions of overall justice costs which relate to criminal (adult) justice processing.

⁶Includes allocations for "other" law enforcement agencies (e.g., campus police, port administration police) not shown by level of government. Does not include any juvenile law enforcement costs.

curred the highest percentage (71.4%) of the total County (includes Baltimore City) level estimated criminal justice costs as well as 100% of the estimated Municipal level costs.*

As explained previously, the difference in the distribution of the costs by level of government providing the service and level of government providing the funds is that State aid funds to local police departments (i.e., county and municipal police departments and sheriff's offices) and the costs to house inmates in local jails while awaiting transfer to the Division of Correction are included under State level costs when distributing by level of government providing the funds. Alternatively they are included under County and Municipal level costs when distributing by level of government providing the service. This distinction is evident in Part II of Table 1.6. When distributing the estimated criminal justice costs by level of government providing the funds, the corrections/treatment area still accounted for the highest percentage (55.4%) of the State level estimated criminal justice costs (\$115,138,200). However, the law enforcement area accounted for 29.5% of the State level criminal justice costs compared to only an estimated 13.7% of the State level criminal justice costs when distributing by level of government providing the service.

Tables 1.7a and 1.7b compare the cost of criminal justice processing by functional component and level of government providing the service and by functional component and level of government providing funds respectively. A more detailed breakdown of the functional area by the components is included in these tables (Tables 1.7a and 1.7b) than was included in Table 1.6.

*Only Municipal police departments' (excluding Baltimore City) costs are included in Municipal level costs.

Similar tables have been included for each County and Baltimore City in Appendix B. The costs listed in Tables 1.7a and 1.7b represent those portions of the costs associated with the processing of criminal (adult) offenders and do not typically include costs associated with such activities as traffic enforcement, civil proceedings, or juvenile justice except for the law enforcement area. In the law enforcement area, both the estimated costs associated with the processing of criminal (adult) and juvenile (delinquent) offenders combined as well as the estimated costs associated with the processing of just criminal (adult) offenders are listed. However, only the law enforcement costs associated with criminal (adult) offender processing are referred to in the remaining narrative portion of this section.

Consider first the law enforcement area of Table 1.7a. There, 78.3% of the estimated \$98,799,400 criminal (adult) law enforcement costs were used to operate the County level agencies (i.e., the county police departments (includes Baltimore City) and the sheriffs' offices). However, as Table 1.7b shows only 57.8% of the estimated \$98,799,400 funds were actually provided by the County (includes Baltimore City) governments. The remaining funds needed to handle criminal law enforcement activities for the County (includes Baltimore City) level police departments were provided by the State.

In the adjudication area, the estimated criminal justice funds were distributed the same for level of government providing the service and level of government providing the funds. That is, 60.5% or \$17,403,000 of the estimated criminal justice costs needed to operate the adjudications area were funded by the State level of government. Of this \$17,403,000

TABLE 1.7a: COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: STATE-WIDE

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$146,199.4 ²	\$17,597.8 (12.0)	\$114,468.3 (78.3)	\$12,485.0 (8.5)
\$ Municipal Police \$ County Police \$ Sheriff \$ State Police \$ Other ²	\$ 12,485.0 \$109,053.0 \$ 5,415.3 \$ 17,597.8 \$ 1,648.3 ²	\$17,597.8	\$109,053.0 5,415.3	\$12,485.0
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$ 98,799.4	\$11,892.4 (12.0)	\$ 77,356.0 (78.3)	\$ 8,437.2 (8.5)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$ 28,774.5	\$17,403.0 (60.5)	\$ 11,371.5 (39.5)	
\$ District Court (Judicial) \$ Circuit Court (Judicial) \$ Prosecution \$ Public Defense	\$ 8,194.2 \$ 8,463.3 \$ 6,980.9 \$ 5,136.1	\$ 8,194.2 \$ 4,072.7 \$ 5,136.1	\$ 4,390.6 \$ 6,980.9	
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 10,004.1		\$ 10,004.1 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$ 67,224.1	\$57,666.4 (85.8)	\$ 9,557.7 (14.2)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision \$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations \$ State Parole Commission \$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates \$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates \$ State Correctional Institutions	\$ 7,927.8 \$ 1,845.1 \$ 488.0 \$ 3,453.7 \$ 6,104.0 \$ 47,405.5	\$ 7,927.8 \$ 1,845.1 \$ 488.0 \$47,405.5	\$ 3,453.7 \$ 6,104.0	
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$204,802.1 ²	\$86,961.5 (42.5)	\$108,289.3 (52.9)	\$ 8,437.2 (4.1)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities). This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 67.6% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 State-wide figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

TABLE 1.7b: COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: STATE-WIDE

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$146,199.4 ²	\$50,259.7 (34.4)	\$84,524.3 (57.8)	\$9,767.1 (6.7)
\$ Municipal Police	\$ 12,485.0	\$ 2,717.9		\$9,767.1
\$ County Police	109,053.0	27,589.3	\$81,463.7	
\$ Sheriff	5,415.3	2,354.7	3,060.6	
\$ State Police	17,597.8	17,597.8		
\$ Other ²	1,648.3			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$ 98,799.4 ²	\$33,964.8 (34.4)	\$57,120.3 (57.8)	\$6,600.5 (6.7)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$ 28,774.5	\$17,403.0 (60.5)	\$11,371.5 (39.5)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 8,194.2	\$ 8,194.2		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	8,463.3	4,072.7	\$ 4,390.6	
\$ Prosecution	6,980.9		6,980.9	
\$ Public Defense	5,136.1	5,136.1		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 10,004.1		\$10,004.1 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$ 67,224.1	\$63,770.4 (94.9)	\$ 3,453.7 (5.1)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 7,927.8	\$ 7,927.8		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	1,845.1	1,845.1		
\$ State Parole Commission	488.0	488.0		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	3,453.7		\$ 3,453.7	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	6,104.0	6,104.0		
\$ State Correctional Institutions	47,405.5	47,405.5		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$204,802.1 ²	\$115,138.2 (56.2)	\$81,949.6 (40.0)	\$6,600.5 (3.2)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities). This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 67.6% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 State-wide figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

provided by the State, almost half or \$8,194,200 went to operating the District Court judicial criminal component.*

As stated previously, the primary State level costs used to operate the corrections/treatment area of the Criminal Justice System were used specifically for the operation of the State Correctional Institutions, an estimated \$47,405,500. The County level costs were those incurred in the operation of the local jails, an estimated \$9,557,700 (includes sentenced offenders only, not detention costs). Assuming that the State is responsible for the cost of any inmate temporarily housed in the local jail while awaiting transfer to the Division of Correction, then the actual cost that the counties incurred in operating their local jail system was an estimated \$3,453,700. That is, it was assumed in allocating the corrections/treatment area costs by level of government providing funds that the State provided \$6,104,000 out of the \$9,557,700 local jail costs (does not include pre-trial detention costs) in order to house inmates in the local jail while awaiting transfer to the Division of Correction.

*The District Court in Maryland is entirely funded by the State.

B. Estimated Statistical Relationship Between the Criminal Justice Costs and Related Indicators

The primary emphasis of this report so far has been on describing the distribution of the FY 1977 criminal justice related costs in Maryland across the geographic groupings of the counties and Baltimore City. This section expands on that description by examining the variation in the criminal justice costs in terms of variation in other factors (e.g., jurisdiction population, reported Part I* (plus other assaults) offenses, and number of arrests) across the geographic groupings. The statistical techniques of simple linear regression and correlation analysis were used.**

1. Discussion of Statistical Procedures Used

As stated, the statistical techniques of simple linear regression and correlation analysis were used to examine the variation in criminal justice costs across the geographic groupings in terms of the variation in other factors (e.g., population) across the geographic groupings. Specifically, the coefficients of correlation were calculated for each of the selected pairings of the criminal justice costs with one of the indicators (e.g., population, reported Part I* (including other assaults) offenses, or adult arrests). In this application, the coefficient of correlation can be thought of as a measure of how much of the variation in the criminal justice costs (across the geographic groupings) can be explained by the variation in the values of the indicator (e.g., population). A positive coefficient of correlation indicates that the criminal justice

*The Part I offenses include criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**While not specifically required, some prior understanding of regression and correlation analysis would be beneficial in reviewing this section, since only a brief outline of these procedures is given. The mathematics involved in regression and correlation analysis is not reviewed. The interested reader is referred instead to any standard statistics textbook for a more thorough discussion of these procedures.

costs tend to increase with increases in the indicator (e.g., population) and a negative coefficient of correlation means that the criminal justice costs tend to decrease with increases in the indicator (e.g., population). A coefficient of correlation of either +1 or -1 or a value close to +1 or -1 indicates that the variation in the costs is largely tracked by the variation in the indicator (e.g., population).

It should be noted that a strong positive or negative correlation does not imply causality (i.e., that the criminal justice costs in a geographic grouping are the result of the value of the indicator in the geographic grouping). It is possible that the strong correlation may be due only to numerical coincidence or more likely to the fact that both criminal justice costs and the indicator used are influenced similarly by other factors that are not known or explained by the correlation.

Once it was determined that a relationship existed between the two variables (e.g., criminal justice costs and jurisdiction population), simple linear regression was used to estimate the form of the relationship. In brief, simple linear regression analysis is a statistical technique for estimating the relationship between a "dependent" variable (e.g., criminal justice costs) and an "independent" variable (e.g., population). It constructs a straight line that "best" fits the data; in this case, the line that "best" fits the observations of criminal justice costs and the indicator used (e.g., population).*

*Under the assumption that one variable (y) can be expressed as a linear function of another variable (w) that is $y = (a \times w) + b$ linear regression uses observations on the variables w and y to determine the values of the slope (a) and intercept (b) that "best" describe the straight line relationship. Assume, for example, that criminal justice costs can be expressed as a linear function of population i.e., criminal justice costs = $(a \times \text{population}) + b$. Then the values of the criminal justice costs and population in the geographic groupings for FY 1977 can be used in linear regression to determine the values of the parameters a and b that "best" describe the hypothesized straight line relationship between criminal justice costs and population in Maryland. This formulation of the straight line relationship can then be thought of as representing a type of "average" or expected relationship existing between criminal justice costs and population in Maryland.

Output parameters from a regression include the slope and intercept of the estimated regression line as well as the coefficient of determination or R^2 . In this application, the slope coefficients represent the change in criminal justice costs corresponding on the average to an increase of one in the value of the indicator used (e.g., population). The R^2 coefficient measures the proportion of the total variation in criminal justice costs which are explained by the indicator. In this application a high value for R^2 (i.e., close to 1) indicates that most of the variation in criminal justice costs is explained by the indicator, i.e., that the estimated regression line gives a good fit to the data.

One final measure that was calculated using the data is the elasticity coefficient. In this application the elasticity can be thought as of the percentage change in criminal justice costs corresponding to a 1% change in the value of the indicator used (e.g., population).*

Before continuing, it should be noted that any meaningful interpretation of the regression and correlation analysis results is dependent on several factors. First of all, the data used in the analysis (i.e., the data used in calculating the regression and correlation coefficients) must be complete and accurate. As stated earlier, the criminal justice costs were for the most part, estimated. While the criminal justice cost estimates were estimated based on the best information readily available to the Governor's Commission staff, the information used and the criminal justice cost estimates

*The elasticity coefficient is defined as the slope of the line times the ratio of the levels at which the elasticity is computed (e.g., elasticity = $\frac{\text{change in criminal justice costs}}{\text{change in population}} \times \frac{\text{population}}{\text{criminal justice costs}}$). Throughout this report the elasticity coefficients are computed at the average values of the indicators.

derived may not be uniformly complete and accurate.

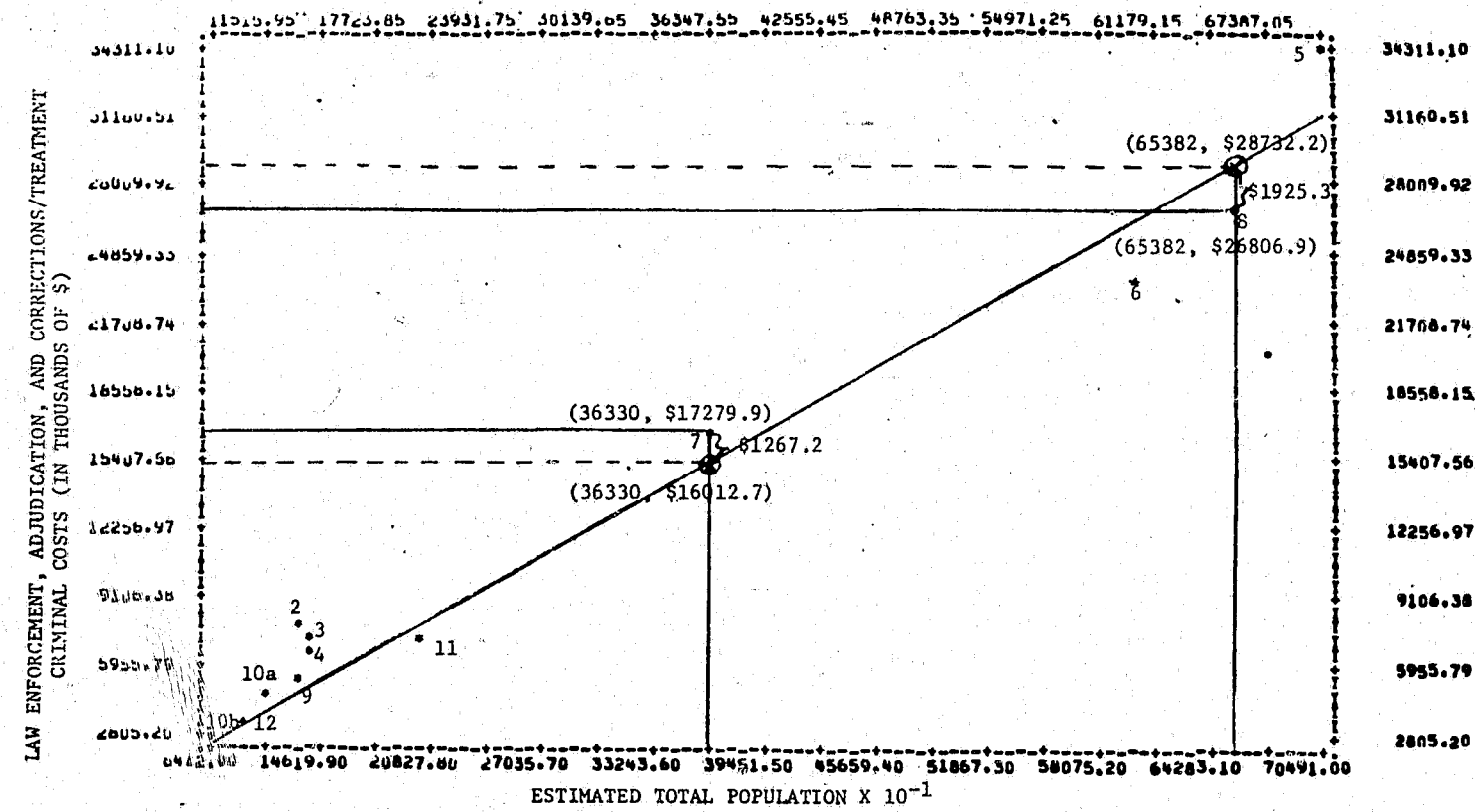
Secondly, all the assumptions* on which the statistical techniques of regression and correlation analysis are based must be satisfied in order that the results (e.g., the correlation coefficients, R^2) not be biased. Since the regressions were run on cross-sectional data for FY 1977 (i.e., FY 1977 data by geographic grouping), it is possible that any high values of the coefficients calculated (e.g., correlation coefficients, R^2) could simply reflect the large variation in size of some of the geographic groupings. For this reason Baltimore City was excluded from the analysis. That is, since Baltimore City is so much larger than the other geographic groupings it has been excluded from the regression analysis in an effort to minimize any possible bias. All calculations were thus performed only on data from the remaining twelve geographic groupings.

Figure 1.3 is an example of a computerized output from a regression. In this example the total criminal justice costs incurred by each geographic grouping in FY 1977 were regressed against the populations of the geographic groupings.** The total criminal justice costs include only those costs associated with the processing of criminal (adult) offenders as well as the law enforcement costs of processing juvenile

*The statistical techniques of regression and correlation analysis are based on certain assumptions which will not be enumerated here. The reader is instead referred to any standard statistics textbook for a description of these assumptions.

**Baltimore City has been excluded from the regression analysis. Due to its large size relative to the other geographic groupings, it was felt that including Baltimore City in the analysis would limit the statistical reliability of the results.

FIGURE 1.3: SAMPLE GRAPH FROM REGRESSION RELATING TOTAL FY 1977 CRIMINAL JUSTICE COSTS TO JURISDICTION POPULATION



STATISTICS..

CORRELATION (R) =	.98509	R SQUARED =	.97041	SIGNIFICANCE =	.00001
STD ERR OF EST =	1893.20601	INTERCEPT (A) =	106.74943	SLOPE (B) =	.43782
PLOTTED VALUES =	12	EXCLUDED VALUES =	0	MISSING VALUES =	0

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

- 1 = Baltimore City (Not Included)
- 2 = Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester Counties
- 3 = Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot Counties
- 4 = Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's
- 5 = Prince George's County
- 6 = Montgomery County
- 7 = Anne Arundel County
- 8 = Baltimore County
- 9 = Harford County
- 10a = Howard County
- 10b = Carroll County
- 11 = Frederick, Washington Counties
- 12 = Allegany, Garrett Counties

offenders. Non-criminal related costs such as traffic enforcement and any other juvenile justice costs (i.e., besides juvenile law enforcement) are not included.* The points labeled on the graph correspond to the costs and population for each geographic grouping. For example Baltimore County, labeled 8 on the graph, had a population of approximately 653,820 and incurred an estimated \$26,806,900 in "criminal" justice processing costs in FY 1977; Anne Arundel County, labeled 6, had a population of approximately 363,330 and incurred an estimated \$17,279,900 in "criminal" justice processing costs.

The line penciled in on the graph is the estimated regression line which was calculated based on the values of the FY 1977 "criminal" justice costs and population for the geographic groupings of the State. Below the graph are the values of the regression output parameters, e.g., correlation coefficient, R^2 , slope, intercept.

The graph provides a visual display of how much the individual geographic grouping observations on "criminal" justice costs and population deviate from the estimated regression line. If one thinks of the estimated regression line as representing a type of "average" or expected relationship existing between the costs and population then jurisdictions where observations on costs and population lie above the estimated regression line might be said to have relatively high operational costs (depending on how far above the estimated regression line the points occur). Alternatively, jurisdictions where observations on cost and population lie below the estimated regression line could be said to have relatively low operational costs (depending on

*See Table 1.8 for a listing of the FY 1977 criminal justice costs and population by geographic grouping.

how far below the estimated regression line the points occur).

In Anne Arundel County with a population of approximately 363,300 for example, the criminal justice processing costs were \$17,279,900. Using the values of the slope and intercept of the estimated regression line, the "expected" criminal justice costs for a jurisdiction of population 363,300 are about \$16,012,700. Hence, assuming that the estimated regression line describes the "expected" relationship between criminal justice costs and population, Anne Arundel County could be said to have slightly higher (by about \$1,267,200) criminal justice processing costs than "expected" for a county of its size.*

Alternatively, Baltimore County with a population of 653,820 incurred approximately \$26,806,900 in criminal justice related costs. Using the values of the slope and intercept of the estimated regression line, the "expected" costs for a county of its size were approximately \$28,732,200. Hence, assuming that the estimated regression line describes the "expected" relationship between criminal justice costs and population, Baltimore County could be said to have somewhat lower (by about \$1,925,300) costs than expected for a county of its size.*

These estimated deviations of the "expected" costs (as measured by the regression line) from the actual costs for Anne Arundel and Baltimore counties have been labeled on the graph.

*Technically, it would be more precise to construct a "band" around the "expected" regression values and then determine whether or not the actual costs fall within the "band". Those geographic groupings that fall above the "band" could then be said to have incurred relatively high costs. Those geographic groupings that fall below the "band" could be said to have incurred relatively low costs for geographic groupings of their population. In order to keep the example simple, this was not done. Again the interested reader is referred to any standard statistics textbook for an explanation of how to construct confidence "bands" about the regression line.

Similar deviations of the actual from the "expected" (i.e., "expected" using the regression line parameters) costs can be calculated from each of the geographic groupings labeled on the graph.*

Finally, it should be noted that graphs such as that in Figure 1.3 are included in the appendices from each of the subsequent regressions described in this report.

2. Estimated Statistical Relationship Between the FY 1977 Criminal Justice Costs and Population

Table 1.8 lists the criminal justice costs by functional area (i.e., law enforcement, adjudication and corrections) and the values of two indicators (i.e., # of actual Part I** (including other assaults) offenses reported or known to the police and total geographic grouping population) used in subsequent regression and correlation analysis. The law enforcement costs listed include the estimated costs associated with the processing of criminal (adult) and juvenile (delinquent) offenders, but do not include any costs associated with non-criminal law enforcement activities such as traffic enforcement. The costs listed for each of the other areas (i.e., adjudication and corrections/treatment) include only those estimated costs associated with the processing of criminal (adult) offenders and do not include any costs associated with such activities as juvenile justice. The Baltimore City information is included in the table although these figures are not used when calculating the regression, correlation, and

*The criminal justice costs for the geographic grouping labeled 2 (i.e., Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester counties) appear to be much higher than the expected costs for a geographic grouping of its size. One possible explanation is the large tourist population that travel to the resort areas in Worcester County who would not be counted in the county population but might account to some extent for the higher costs.

**Part I offenses include criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.

TABLE 1.8: COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED CRIMINAL JUSTICE COSTS AND RELATED INDICATORS, 1976-1977

GEOGRAPHIC GROUPING	CRIMINAL JUSTICE COSTS (IN THOUSANDS OF \$)				CRIMINAL JUSTICE RELATED INDICATORS	
	TOTAL (LAW ENF, ADJUD & CORRS)	LAW EN- FORCEMENT ¹	ADJUDI- CATION ²	CORREG- TIONS ³	# OF ACTUAL OFFENSES REP. TO POL ⁴	ESTIMATED TOTAL POP- ULATION
Baltimore City	\$102878.3	\$49205.5	\$11361.0	\$42311.8	87,344	841,490
Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester	8256.7 (5.5)	4003.4 (4.1)	1244.2 (7.1)	3009.1 (8.6)	7,694 (4.1)	131,470 (3.9)
Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot	7570.4 (5.1)	3754.9 (3.9)	1381.4 (7.9)	2434.1 (7.0)	5,342 (2.9)	141,350 (4.2)
Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	6903.5 (4.6)	4260.2 (4.4)	875.2 (5.0)	1768.1 (5.1)	5,556 (3.0)	140,470 (4.2)
Prince George's	34311.1 (23.0)	21370.0 (22.0)	3216.7 (18.5)	9724.4 (27.9)	50,090 (26.8)	704,910 (20.8)
Montgomery	23924.2 (16.0)	16968.1 (17.5)	2839.1 (16.3)	4117.0 (11.8)	25,609 (13.7)	600,510 (17.8)
Anne Arundel	17279.9 (11.6)	12557.9 (12.9)	1864.0 (10.7)	2858.0 (8.2)	20,073 (10.8)	363,300 (10.7)
Baltimore	26806.9 (18.0)	18663.4 (19.2)	2551.5 (14.7)	5592.0 (16.0)	46,225 (24.8)	653,820 (19.3)
Harford	5457.7 (3.7)	3369.8 (3.5)	700.4 (4.0)	1387.5 (4.0)	6,837 (3.7)	136,290 (4.0)
Howard	4925.0 (3.3)	2978.5 (3.1)	757.0 (4.3)	1189.5 (3.4)	5,721 (3.1)	115,460 (3.4)
Carroll	2805.2 (1.9)	1955.2 (2.0)	339.6 (2.0)	510.4 (1.5)	2,213 (1.2)	84,120 (2.5)
Frederick, Washington	7271.5 (4.9)	4647.9 (4.8)	1028.2 (5.9)	1595.4 (4.6)	8,199 (4.4)	205,120 (6.1)
Allegany, Garrett	3812.2 (2.6)	2465.5 (2.5)	615.9 (3.5)	730.8 (2.1)	3,083 (1.7)	104,580 (3.1)
TOTAL (less Baltimore City)	\$149324.3	\$96994.8	\$17413.2	\$34916.3	186,642	3,381,400

() = % of Total (less Baltimore City).

¹Includes the estimated law enforcement cost of handling juveniles as well as adults for criminal matters.

²Includes only the judicial, prosecution, and public defense costs of handling criminal cases in the District and Circuit Courts. Does not include local jail pre-trial detention costs. See Table 1.2.

³Includes all Corrections costs as noted on Table 1.2 plus the local jail pre-trial detention costs.

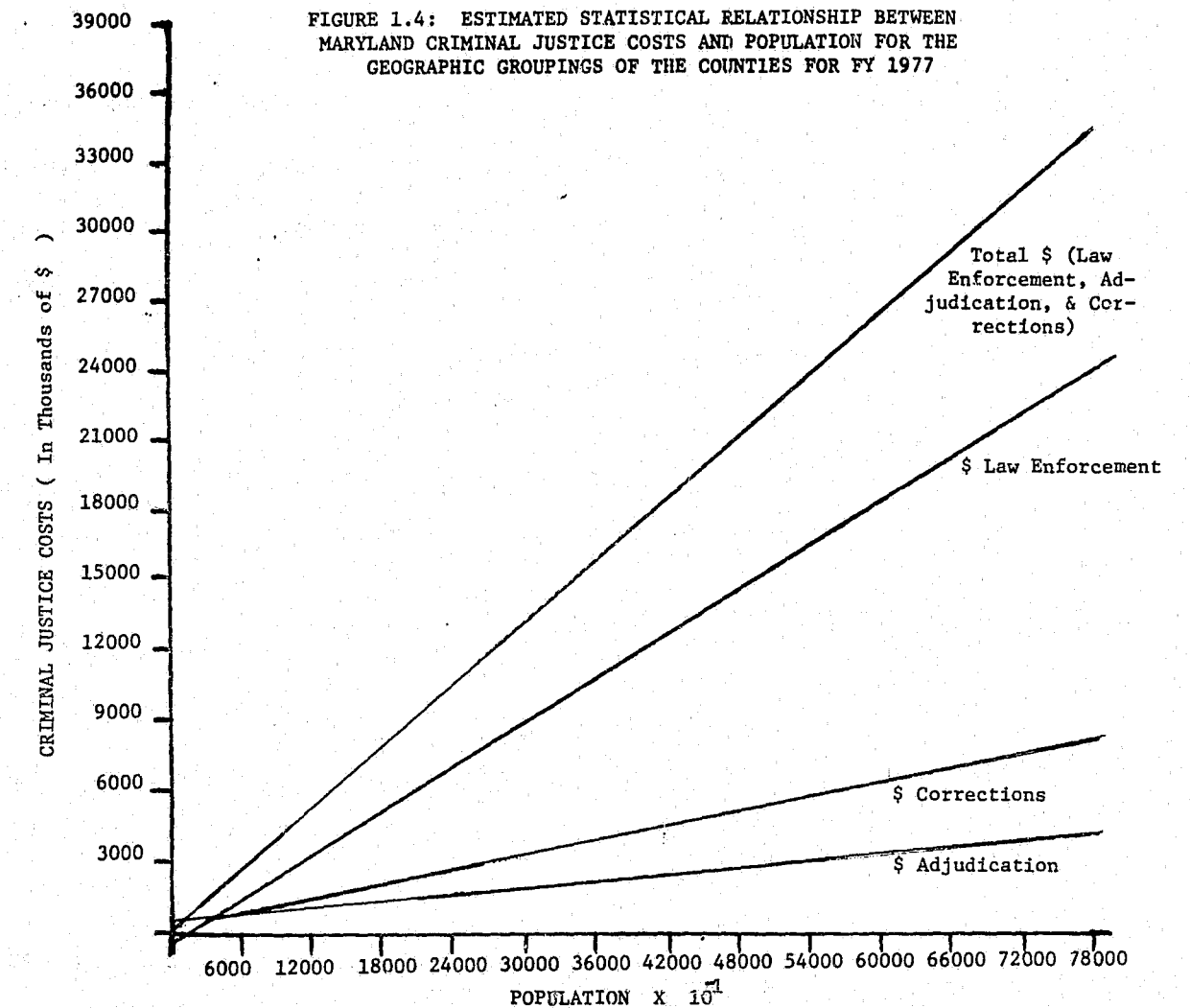
⁴Includes the Part I offenses criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft plus other assaults.

elasticity coefficients.

Also included in the table is the percentage or proportion of the State-wide total (less Baltimore City) incurred by each of the geographic groupings. These percentages have been included so that the distribution of the criminal justice costs across the geographic groupings can be readily compared with the distribution of the values of the indicators across the geographic groupings. Based on the percentages listed in the table, it would appear that the distribution of the total criminal justice costs is very similar to the population distribution across the geographic groupings. That is, the criminal justice costs in an area appear to be in proportion to the size (in terms of population) of the area. For example, the large urban counties Prince George's, Montgomery, Anne Arundel and Baltimore together account for an estimated 68.7% of the total State-wide (less Baltimore City) population and a proportionate share (approximately 68.5%) of the total (less Baltimore City) criminal justice estimated costs. Such comparisons can be useful as a preliminary tool in determining whether or not two variables (e.g., criminal justice costs and population) are related.

Figure 1.4 graphically shows the estimated statistical relationship between criminal justice costs and population for the geographic groupings for FY 1977. The estimated FY 1977 criminal justice costs for each of the functional areas (i.e., law enforcement, adjudication, and corrections/treatment) and geographic groupings were regressed against the total estimated population for each geographic grouping. The lines drawn on the graph are the four estimated regression lines which were calculated. The line labeled "Total \$ (Law Enforcement, Adjudication, and Corrections)", for example,

FIGURE 1.4: ESTIMATED STATISTICAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MARYLAND CRIMINAL JUSTICE COSTS AND POPULATION FOR THE GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS OF THE COUNTIES FOR FY 1977



CRIMINAL JUSTICE COSTS ²	CORRELATION COEFFICIENT	CONSTANT	SLOPE	ELASTICITY	R ²
\$ Law Enforcement ¹	.99	-428.84	.3021	1.05	.99
\$ Adjudication (District & Circuit)	.96	357.52	.0388	.75	.93
\$ Corrections/treatment	.88	178.07	.0969	.94	.78
TOTAL \$ ²	.99	106.75	.4378	.99	.97

¹Includes juvenile and adult criminal law enforcement costs.

²Includes the costs of operating the Criminal (Adult) Justice System plus the estimated cost of juvenile law enforcement.

gives the "expected" criminal justice costs for the geographic groupings based on the populations of the geographic groupings for FY 1977. Listed below the graph is the relevant descriptive information.

An example of how the "expected" criminal justice costs based on geographic grouping population and as measured by the regression line compare to the "actual" criminal justice costs for the geographic groupings was given earlier and will not be repeated here. The remaining narrative provides an overview of the results of the regression.

Based on these regression and correlation results, it appears that the variation in criminal justice costs, both overall and in each of the functional areas, can be explained to a large extent by the variation in population across the geographic groupings. In particular, it appears that the cost of operating the criminal justice system in an area increases in proportion to the population of the area. This statement is based on the fact that the correlation coefficients are all close to 1 (it should be stressed that no causality is necessarily being implied between the criminal justice costs and population).

As stated previously, the slope coefficients represent the change in criminal justice costs corresponding on the average to an increase of one in the population. Thus, it appears that an increase of 1,000 in the population of an area corresponds to an increase of approximately \$43,780 in total criminal justice costs (including juvenile law enforcement costs) for the area. This \$43,780 is estimated to be distributed among the functional components of the area's criminal justice system in the following manner: criminal law enforcement costs (includes both (adult) criminal and juvenile costs) would appear to increase on the average by

\$30,210, the criminal adjudication costs approximately \$3,880 and the corrections/treatment costs an estimated \$9,690, should the total population of the area increase by 1,000.

Again, the elasticity coefficient can be thought of as the percentage change in criminal justice costs resulting from a 1% change in population. It is a relative measure and indicates whether criminal justice costs tend to increase faster, slower or at the same rate as the population. Thus, the estimated elasticity coefficient of .99 associated with total criminal justice costs and population indicates that the total criminal justice costs tend to increase at about the same rate as the population. In the law enforcement area on the other hand, the associated criminal law enforcement costs (criminal adult and juvenile) tend to increase at the rate of an estimated 1.05% when the population increases by 1.0%, a slightly faster rate. In the adjudication and corrections/treatment area, it was estimated that the associated criminal justice costs would increase at the rate of about .75% and .94% respectively corresponding to a 1% increase in population. The .75 elasticity rate may suggest that certain economies of scale might exist in the adjudication area. That is, the larger jurisdictions would appear to have a lower adjudication cost per "case" (i.e., per defendant processed) than the smaller jurisdictions on the average. Alternatively, this might suggest that adjudication costs tend to respond more slowly to increases in population.

Appendix C.1 contains graphs of the estimated criminal (adult) justice costs for each functional area with population. Drawn in on each graph is the estimated regression line. As mentioned previously, these graphs provide a visual display of how the individual geographic grouping observations

on criminal justice costs and population deviate from the estimated regression line. If one thinks of the estimated regression line as representing a type of "average" or expected relationship existing between the costs and population then jurisdictions whose observations on costs and population lie above the estimated regression line might be said to have relatively high operational costs (depending on how far above the estimated regression line the points occur). Alternatively jurisdictions whose observations on cost and population lie below the estimated regression line could be said to have relatively low operational costs, depending on how far below the estimated regression line the points occur.

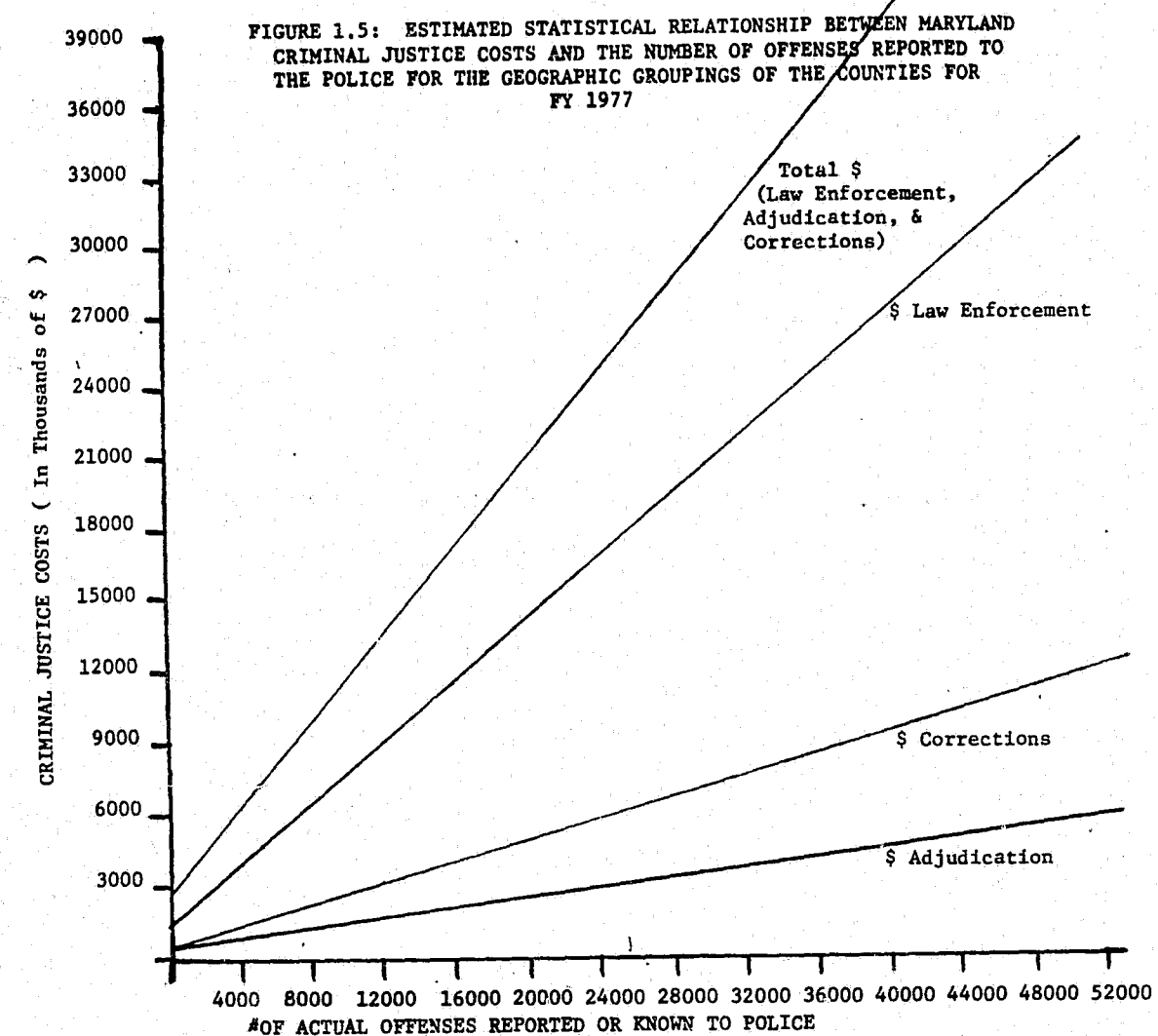
3. Estimated Statistical Relationship Between the FY 1977 Criminal Justice Costs and Reported Part I* (includes other assaults) Offenses

Figure 1.5 describes the relationship between criminal justice costs and the level of crime as measured by the number of actual Part I* (includes other assaults) offenses reported or known to the police. The estimated FY 1977 criminal justice costs for each of the functional areas** (i.e., law enforcement, adjudication and corrections/treatment) as well as the total estimated FY 1977 criminal justice costs were regressed against the number of actual Part I* (includes other assaults) offenses reported or known to the police in FY 1977 for each geographic grouping. As in Figure 1.4, the lines drawn on the graph are the four estimated regression lines which were calculated. Listed under the figure is the relevant descriptive information.

Here too it appears that the variation in criminal justice costs, both overall and in each of the functional areas can be explained to a large

*Part I offenses include criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.

**See Table 1.8 for a listing of the costs used. In general only costs incurred in the processing of criminal (adult) offenders were used. In the law enforcement area, however, the costs of handling juvenile offenders were also included.



CRIMINAL JUSTICE COSTS ²	CORRELATION COEFFICIENT	CONSTANT	SLOPE	ELASTICITY	R ²
\$ Law Enforcement ¹	.97	1643.04	.4141	.80	.93
\$ Adjudication (District & Circuit)	.92	641.60	.0521	.56	.84
\$ Corrections/Treatment	.93	668.24	.1441	.77	.86
TOTAL \$ ²	.97	2952.88	.6102	.76	.95

¹Includes juvenile and adult criminal law enforcement costs.

²Includes the costs of operating the Criminal (Adult) Justice System plus the estimated cost of juvenile law enforcement.

extent by variations in the level of reported offenses (i.e., the number of actual Part I (includes other assaults) offenses reported or known to police) across the geographic groupings. This statement is based on the fact that the R^2 coefficients are all relatively close to 1. Again it should be stressed that these results do not imply a causal relationship between the two variables (i.e., criminal justice costs and level of crime). Using the slope coefficients, the estimated increase in cost corresponding to an increase of 100 reported Part I (includes other assaults) offenses can be calculated. Thus, we see that an increase of 100 in the number of Part I (plus other assaults) crimes reported to the police corresponds on the average to an increase of approximately \$61,020 in total criminal justice costs (includes law enforcement juvenile justice costs). This \$61,020 is estimated to be distributed across the functional areas in the following manner. The cost of operating the law enforcement component of the criminal justice system (includes both (adult) criminal and juvenile justice costs) is estimated to increase on the average by about \$41,410, the costs of operating the adjudication area is estimated to increase about \$5,210, and the correction/treatment area costs are estimated to increase on the average about \$14,410 should the number of Part I (includes other assaults) offenses reported to the police increase by 100.

In this application the elasticity coefficient is a relative measure indicating whether criminal justice costs tend to increase faster, slower or at the same rate as the level of reported crime (i.e., the number of actual Part I (includes other assaults) offenses reported or known to the police). Since the elasticity coefficients listed in Figure 3 are all less than one,

it appears that criminal justice costs, both overall and in each of the functional areas, increase at a slower rate than the level of reported crime, (i.e., the number of actual Part I (includes other assaults) offenses reported). The costs in the adjudication area in particular appear to increase at a much slower rate than reported crime, at an estimated rate of about .56% for each 1% increase in reported crime. This would appear to imply that while criminal justice costs increase faster than population, (except for the adjudication area and to a lesser extent the corrections/treatment area) the costs do not keep up with the number of Part I (includes other assaults) offenses reported to the police (particularly in the adjudication and to a slightly lesser extent the corrections area).

Appendix C.1 contains graphs of the actual criminal justice costs for each functional area with the number of offenses reported or known to the police. The estimated regression line has been drawn in on each graph. Additionally, all the geographic groupings are labeled on the graphs so that comparisons between the individual jurisdictional criminal justice related costs and reported crimes can be made with the estimated regression line.

4. Estimated Statistical Relationship Between the FY 1977 Criminal Justice Costs and Reported Adult Arrests

Table 1.9 lists the criminal (adult) justice related costs by functional area (i.e., law enforcement, adjudication, and corrections/treatment) and the values of the criminal (adult) justice related indicator (i.e., adult arrests) used in the regression and correlation analysis. The adjudication

TABLE 1.9: COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED CRIMINAL (ADULT)
JUSTICE COSTS AND ADULT ARRESTS - FY 1977

GEOGRAPHIC GROUPING	CRIMINAL JUSTICE COSTS (IN THOUSANDS OF \$)				TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS
	TOTAL (LAW ENF, ADJUD & CORRS)	ADULT LAW ENFORCEMENT ¹	ADJUDICATION ²	CORRECTIONS ³	
Baltimore City	\$ 89177.4	\$ 35504.6	\$ 11361.0	\$ 42311.8	47,869
Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester	7301.6 (6.3)	3048.3 (4.8)	1244.2 (7.1)	3009.1 (8.6)	4,958 (7.4)
Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot	6523.8 (5.6)	2708.3 (4.3)	1381.4 (7.9)	2434.1 (7.0)	3,663 (5.5)
Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	5371.8 (4.6)	2728.5 (4.3)	875.2 (5.0)	1768.1 (5.1)	3,279 (4.9)
Prince George's	24836.0 (21.5)	11894.9 (18.8)	3216.7 (18.5)	9724.4 (27.9)	13,297 (19.8)
Montgomery	17783.7 (15.4)	10827.6 (17.1)	2839.1 (16.3)	4117.0 (11.8)	9,439 (14.1)
Anne Arundel	13660.2 (11.8)	8938.2 (14.1)	1864.0 (10.7)	2858.0 (8.2)	9,286 (13.8)
Baltimore	20600.8 (17.8)	12457.3 (19.7)	2551.5 (14.7)	5592.0 (16.0)	10,607 (15.8)
Harford	4375.6 (3.8)	2287.7 (3.6)	700.4 (4.0)	1387.5 (4.0)	3,324 (5.0)
Howard	4011.6 (3.5)	2065.1 (3.3)	757.0 (4.3)	1189.5 (3.4)	2,481 (3.7)
Carroll	2163.8 (1.9)	1313.8 (2.1)	339.6 (2.0)	510.4 (1.5)	1,329 (2.0)
Frederick, Washington	5954.6 (5.1)	3331.0 (5.3)	1028.2 (5.9)	1595.4 (4.6)	3,962 (5.9)
Allegany, Garrett	3040.8 (2.6)	1694.1 (2.7)	615.9 (3.5)	730.8 (2.1)	1,429 (2.1)
TOTAL (less Baltimore City)	\$115624.3	\$63294.8	\$17413.2	\$34916.3	67,054

() = % of Total (less Baltimore City).

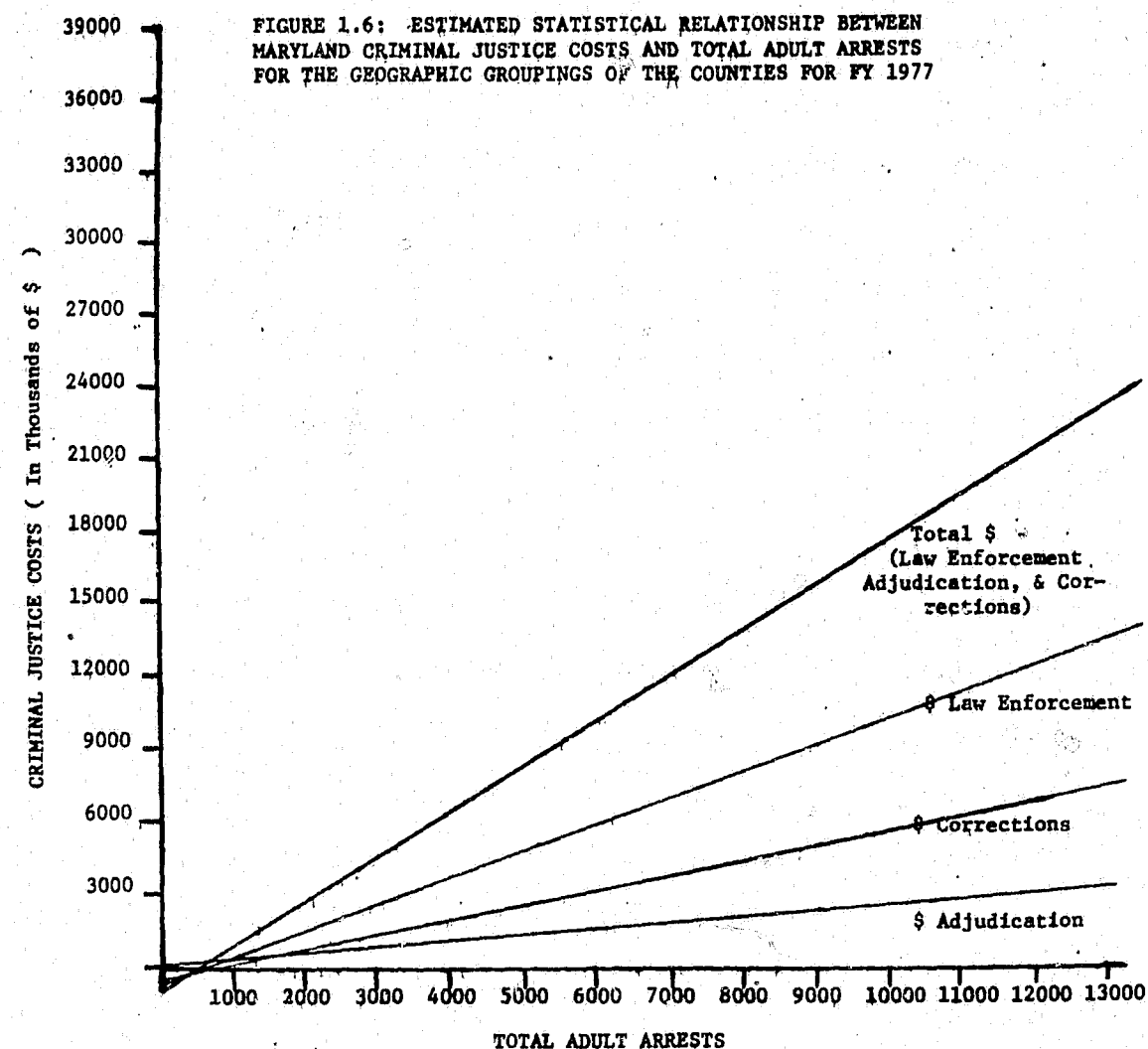
¹Does not include the estimated law enforcement cost of handling juveniles.

²Includes only the judicial, prosecution and public defense costs of handling criminal cases in the District and Circuit Courts. Does not include local jail pre-trial detention costs. See Table 1.2.

³Includes all Corrections costs as noted on Table 1.2 plus the local jail pre-trial detention costs.

and corrections/treatment area costs are the same as those listed in Table 1.8. Only the law enforcement and total costs differ since the estimated law enforcement cost of handling juveniles is not included. As in Table 1.8, the Baltimore City information is listed in the table although these figures are not used when calculating the regression, correlation, and elasticity coefficients. Additionally, the percentage or portion of the totals accounted for by the individual geographic groupings have been included. An examination of these percentages indicates, among other things, that the distribution of criminal (adult) justice costs across the geographic groupings is very similar to the distribution of the adult arrests. That is, the criminal (adult) justice costs for an area appear to increase in proportion to the number of adult arrests reported in the area. Again, it should be stressed that these results do not imply a causal relationship between the two variables (i.e., criminal justice costs and adult arrests).

Figure 1.6 describes the statistical relationship estimated to exist between the specifically criminal (adult) justice costs and adult arrests. The estimated FY 1977 criminal (adult) justice costs by geographic grouping for each of the functional areas (i.e., law enforcement, adjudication, and corrections/treatment) as well as the total estimated criminal (adult) justice costs by geographic grouping were regressed against the number of adult arrests reported by the same geographic groupings. The lines drawn on the graph are the four estimated regression lines which were calculated. Listed below the graph is the relevant descriptive information. It would appear based on the values of the correlation coefficients that the variation across the geographic groupings in criminal (adult) justice costs, both overall and



CRIMINAL JUSTICE COSTS ²	CORRELATION COEFFICIENT	TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS			
		CONSTANT	SLOPE	ELASTICITY	R ²
\$ Law Enforcement ¹	.97	-647.01	1.0597	1.12	.94
\$ Adjudication (District & Circuit)	.97	165.72	.300	.89	.93
\$ Corrections/Treatment	.91	-408.11	.5938	1.14	.83
TOTAL \$ ²	.99	-889.32	1.8835	1.09	.97

¹Includes only estimated adult criminal law enforcement costs.

²Includes only the costs of operating the Criminal (Adult) Justice System.

in each of the functional areas, can be explained to a large extent by variations in the number of adult arrests reported by these same geographic groupings. In particular, it appears the estimated criminal (adult) justice costs for an area increase in proportion to the number of adult arrests in the area.

Using the slope coefficients the estimated increase in cost corresponding to an increase of 100 adult arrests can be calculated. Thus we see that an increase in the number of adult arrests of 100 corresponds on the average to an increase of approximately \$188,350 in total criminal justice costs. This increase in costs is estimated to be distributed among the functional components of the criminal (adult) justice system in the following manner. Criminal (adult) law enforcement costs for an area are estimated to increase on the average about \$105,970 with each increase of 100 adult arrests while the adjudication area costs and the criminal related costs of operating the corrections/treatment area are estimated to increase on the average about \$23,000 and \$59,380 respectively with each increase of 100 adult arrests.

In this application, the elasticity coefficient is a relative measure indicating whether criminal (adult) justice costs tend to increase faster, slower or at the same rate as adult arrests. Thus, the elasticity coefficient of 1.09 associated with total criminal (adult) justice costs and adult arrests indicates that criminal (adult) justice costs are estimated to increase at a somewhat faster rate than adult arrests. Similarly, the elasticity coefficients of 1.12 and 1.14 associated with law enforcement costs and the corrections/treatment area costs respectively indicate that the costs of operating these two components of the criminal justice system are estimated

to increase at the rates of 1.12% and 1.14% respectively for each 1% increase in adult arrests.

The adjudication area on the other hand has an elasticity coefficient less than one implying that these costs are estimated to increase at a slower rate than adult arrests. That is, for each 1% increase in adult arrests, the adjudication area's costs are estimated to increase .89%. One possible explanation is that the adjudication area is more easily able to adjust their resources to compensate for changing caseloads than either the law enforcement area or the corrections/treatment area. That is, the adjudication area would appear to exercise more options or ways to handle changing caseloads. Later sections of the report will deal with adjudication at the District and Circuit Court levels separately.

Appendix C.1 contains graphs of the actual criminal (adult) justice costs for each functional area with the number of adult arrests. The estimated regression line has been drawn in on each graph. Additionally, all the geographic groupings are labeled on the graphs so that comparisons between the individual jurisdictional criminal justice related costs and adult arrests can be made with the estimated regression line.

CHAPTER II. LAW ENFORCEMENT COSTS AND PROCESSING

In this chapter of the report the distribution of the costs and resources (i.e., sworn personnel) associated with the law enforcement functional area of the Criminal Justice System in Maryland is examined. As in the previous chapter, tables displaying the information by geographic groupings of the counties and Baltimore City are included in Section A and an analysis of the data using the statistical techniques of simple linear regression and correlation is included in Section B of this chapter.*

The law enforcement and criminal law enforcement costs shown include law enforcement agency personnel and operating costs for FY 1977. They do not typically include capital costs unless of a minor or frequently recurring nature nor do they include the costs associated with capital debt service on buildings or facilities. In most instances the law enforcement costs and resources (i.e., sworn personnel) associated with the processing of adult and juvenile offenders for the geographic groupings were estimated based on the best information readily available to the Governor's Commission staff.**

*While not specifically required, some prior understanding of regression and correlation analysis would be beneficial in reviewing Section B of this chapter. Those persons interested only in an overview for FY 1977 of the law enforcement costs and resources should limit their review of this chapter to Section A.

**Law Enforcement agency questionnaires (see Appendix D.1. for a copy of the questionnaire) were sent to 106 law enforcement agencies (county and municipal, excluding sheriff's) throughout the State. Completed questionnaires were received from 55 law enforcement agencies including the four urban county police departments and the Howard County Police Department as well as most of the large municipal police departments. The Baltimore City Police Department responded to the questionnaire by submitting a copy of its 1976 Annual Report. Estimates found in this report on the portion of time spent by law enforcement agencies on criminal versus non-criminal and traffic activities as well as on-the-street activities were estimated based on the 55 law enforcement agency responses to the questionnaire. Since the Baltimore City Police Department did not respond to the specific questions on the questionnaire, secondary sources (i.e., City budget, Police Department Annual Report, UCR reported sworn personnel) had to be used along with estimates derived from the other agency questionnaires (most notably Prince George's County) to derive the approximate estimates shown in this report for the City. A more complete description of the sources of the cost and resource data is included in the footnotes of the appropriate tables.

Finally, it should be noted that throughout this chapter except where stated otherwise, "criminal" refers to law enforcement activities directed at both adults and juveniles for criminal acts.

A. A Description of the FY 1977 Law Enforcement Costs and Resources

Table 2.1 is a comparison by level of government of the FY 1977 law enforcement sworn personnel and costs. Estimates of the number of sworn "on the street" personnel as well as criminal sworn and criminal sworn "on the street" personnel are included. Additionally, the total law enforcement costs, the State Aid to police and the total estimated criminal law enforcement and State Aid to police costs are included.

In brief, "on the street" personnel refers to those personnel primarily engaged in law enforcement (e.g., traffic and crime patrol, criminal investigation) as opposed to those primarily engaged in administrative work. Criminal "on the street" personnel refers to the equivalent number of full-time people that would be needed to work on just criminal (includes juvenile) related law enforcement activities. In most instances a sworn law enforcement officer's time is divided between administrative duties and "on the street" activities, both criminal (adult and juvenile) and non-criminal (traffic, miscellaneous complaints). The equivalent number of full-time personnel which would have been needed to handle the FY 1977 law enforcement criminal related and "on the street" workloads (assuming full-time devotion to these activities) were estimated. The percentages of the sworn law enforcement personnel's time that were devoted on the average to criminal (includes juvenile) related law enforcement activities and "on the street" law enforcement (both criminal and non-criminal) were estimated based on responses to the Commission staff "Law Enforcement Agency Questionnaire" and agency

TABLE 2.1: COMPARISON BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT SWORN PERSONNEL AND COSTS, 1976 -1977

LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT	LAW ENFORCEMENT SWORN PERSONNEL				LAW ENFORCEMENT COSTS (IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL SWORN ¹	ESTIMATED SWORN "ON THE STREET"	ESTIMATED CRIMINAL SWORN ²	ESTIMATED CRIMINAL "ON THE STREET" ²	TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT	TOTAL ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT	STATE AID TO POLICE ¹⁴	ESTIMATED CRIMINAL STATE AID TO POLICE ^{14,15}
Municipal	941	867 ³	760 ³	703 ³	\$15,517.6 ⁸	\$12,485.0 ¹¹	\$3,350.4	\$2,717.9
County (Includes Baltimore City)	6,786	5,105 ³	4,289 ³	3,176 ³	\$187,689.2 ⁹	\$109,053.0 ¹¹	\$48,808.4	\$27,589.3
Sheriff	898	Not Estimated	353 ⁵	Not Estimated	\$5,415.3 ¹⁰	\$5,415.3 ¹⁰	\$2,354.7	\$2,354.7
State Police	1,494	1,009 ⁴	791 ⁶	488 ⁶	\$39,076.6 ⁹	\$17,597.8 ¹²	\$234.0	\$105.4
Other ⁷	1,221	Not Estimated	Not Estimated	Not Estimated	Not Readily Available	\$1,648.3 ¹³	—	—
Total	11,340		6,193		\$247,698.7	\$146,199.4	\$54,747.5	\$32,767.3

¹UCR "Annual Law Enforcement Employee Data" Report - 1977.

²Number of sworn personnel assuming the equivalent of full-time assignment to criminal work.

³Estimated based on responses to Commission staff "Law Enforcement Agency Questionnaire" and agency budgets and annual reports.

⁴"Maryland State Police Authorized Sworn Personnel Report (7/1/77)" includes only Field Operations and Investigation Divisions.

⁵Based on Maryland State Police questionnaire for State Aid for Police Protection - percent of Sheriff's Department time spent on law enforcement activities.

⁶Based on Commission staff analysis of criminal workload using Maryland State Police trooper performance information.

⁷Includes sworn personnel in law enforcement in parks and toll facilities, campus police, port administration police, Natural Resources police, Sparrows Point Police.

⁸Based on actual FY 1976 expenditures as found in the State Aid for Police Protection Fund Annual Report.

⁹FY 1977 Budgets.

¹⁰Based on actual FY 1976 expenditures as found in the State Aid for Police Protection Fund Annual Report (does not include resident trooper expenditures); does not include Sheriff expenditures for non-law enforcement activities as determined by Maryland State Police

¹¹Estimated based on responses to Commission staff "Law Enforcement Agency Questionnaire" and agency budgets and annual reports.

¹²Based on Commission staff analysis using Maryland State Police trooper performance information.

¹³Estimated based on arrest figures for "other" law enforcement agencies and the average cost per arrest based on the municipal, county, and State data.

¹⁴State Aid for Police Protection, Annual Report, June 30, 1977; State Police State Aid is FY 1977 budgeted funds for resident troopers.

¹⁵Estimated based on responses to Commission staff "Law Enforcement Agency Questionnaire."

budgets and annual reports. These estimated percentages were then applied to the appropriate number of sworn law enforcement personnel to determine the equivalent full-time number of personnel which would have been needed to handle the FY 1977 law enforcement criminal, "on the street", and criminal "on the street" workloads.

For example, as noted in the table there were 10,119 sworn law enforcement personnel (does not include law enforcement personnel in "other" police departments, see footnote 7, Table 2.1) in Maryland in FY 1977 of which the equivalent of an estimated 6,193 full-time personnel were needed to handle criminal (includes juvenile) related law enforcement activities* (includes investigation, preventive patrol, arrest and booking, court time). Similarly, it was estimated that approximately 75.7% of the 9,221 sworn law enforcement personnel (or the equivalent of 6,981 full-time "on the street" personnel) in Municipal, County and State Police law enforcement agencies' time was devoted to "on the street" activities. A later portion of this section will examine the variation in the number of criminal sworn law enforcement personnel and the criminal sworn "on the street" personnel in terms of the variation in three criminal justice related indicators (i.e., level of reported Part I** (includes other assaults) offenses, arrests, and jurisdiction population) across the geographic groupings for FY 1977.

*Based on the fact that approximately 61.2% of the 10,119 sworn law enforcement personnel's time was devoted to criminal related law enforcement activities. Therefore, the number of equivalent full-time sworn law enforcement personnel associated with just criminal related law enforcement activities was estimated to be 10,119 times .612 or 6,193.

**Part I offenses include criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.

The total law enforcement costs in Maryland in FY 1977 were approximately \$247,698,700 (does not include costs associated with "other" law enforcement agencies, e.g., campus police, port administration police, Natural Resources police, Sparrows Point Police). Of these costs it was estimated that nearly 60% or \$144,551,100 (does not include criminal costs associated with "other" law enforcement agencies) were specifically associated with law enforcement activities directed at both adults and juveniles for criminal acts. Additionally, it was estimated based on arrests reported by the "other" law enforcement agencies that they incurred \$1,648,300 in costs for criminal (includes juvenile) law enforcement activities. The total State Aid to police contributions (included in the total law enforcement and estimated criminal law enforcement costs) in FY 1977 came to \$54,747,500. Of this \$54,747,500 it was estimated that approximately 59.9% (i.e., $\frac{32,767,300}{54,747,500} \times 100 = 59.9\%$) or \$32,767,300 was specifically associated with criminal (includes juvenile) related law enforcement activities.

The next four tables provide more detailed information on the costs and resources (i.e., sworn personnel) associated with the law enforcement functional area by the geographic groupings of the counties and Baltimore City.* Specifically, Table 2.2 is a comparison of sworn law enforcement

*As noted previously, the Baltimore City Police Department did not respond to the specific questions on the law enforcement questionnaire (see Appendix D.1) sent out by this office. As such, secondary sources (i.e., City budget, Police Department Annual Report, UCR reported sworn personnel) had to be used along with estimates derived from the other large police departments responding to the questionnaire to derive the approximate estimates shown in this report for the City. Any substantial differences in the estimates used from actual time spent by the Baltimore City Police Department on criminal versus non-criminal activities as well as administrative support versus "on the street" activities could well affect the estimates used in this report of criminal (includes juvenile) law enforcement personnel and costs for Baltimore City as well as the State-wide totals.

personnel by geographic grouping and type of law enforcement agency. The total number of sworn law enforcement personnel employed by the Municipal police departments, County police departments (includes Baltimore City), Sheriffs' offices and the State Police in FY 1977 are given for each geographic grouping as well as the respective numbers of estimated full-time equivalent sworn personnel associated with criminal (includes juvenile) related law enforcement activities (e.g., preventive patrol, investigation, arrest and booking, court time). For example the large urban counties Prince George's, Montgomery, Anne Arundel and Baltimore together represented 4,578 or 45.2% of the 10,119 total reported sworn law enforcement personnel in Maryland in FY 1977. It was estimated that approximately 60.6% of their time was associated with criminal (includes juvenile) related law enforcement activities or equivalently that an estimated 2,773 of the 4,578 sworn personnel would have been needed to work full-time on criminal (adult and juvenile) law enforcement activities as reported by these four counties in FY 1977.

Also included in Table 2.2 for each geographic grouping are the percentage distributions of the total sworn and estimated full-time equivalent criminal sworn law enforcement personnel by type of law enforcement agency. For example, of the 10,119 total sworn personnel, 7,727 or 76.4% were from Municipal and County police departments*, 898 or 8.9% were from Sheriffs' offices and 1,494 or 14.8% were from the State Police. Similarly, of the estimated 6,193 full-time equivalent criminal sworn personnel, 81.5% were estimated to have been employed by Municipal and County police departments*,

*The Baltimore City sworn personnel are included under the county police department figures.

TABLE 2.2: COMPARISON OF LAW ENFORCEMENT SWORN PERSONNEL BY THE
GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS AND TYPE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY, 1976-1977

GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS	NUMBER OF SWORN LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL ¹					ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CRIMINAL SWORN LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL ⁴				
	TOTAL SWORN ²	MUNICIPAL SWORN	COUNTY SWORN	SHERIFF SWORN	STATE POLICE SWORN	ESTIMATED TOTAL CRIMINAL SWORN	MUNICIPAL ESTIMATED CRIMINAL SWORN ⁵	COUNTY ESTIMATED CRIMINAL SWORN ⁵	SHERIFF ESTIMATED CRIMINAL SWORN ⁶	STATE POLICE ESTIMATED CRIMINAL SWORN ⁷
Baltimore City	3,481 (34.4)		3,410 [98.0]	71 [2.0]		1,947 (31.4)		1,947 [100.0]		
Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester	342 (3.4)	179 [52.3]		68 [19.9]	95 [27.8]	240 (3.9)	143 [59.6]		38 [15.6]	59 [24.6]
Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot	348 (3.4)	88 [25.3]		58 [16.7]	202 [58.0]	209 (3.4)	73 [34.9]		25 [12.0]	111 [53.1]
Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	235 (2.3)	19 [8.1]		113 [48.1]	103 [43.8]	197 (3.2)	18 [9.1]		95 [48.2]	84 [42.6]
Prince George's	1,345 (13.3)	137 [10.2]	868 [64.5]	213 [15.8]	127 [9.4]	736 (11.9)	108 [14.7]	531 [72.1]	21 [2.9]	76 [10.3]
Montgomery	925 (9.1)	57 [6.2]	768 [83.0]	63 [6.8]	37 [4.0]	528 (8.5)	44 [8.3]	454 [86.0]	10 [1.9]	20 [3.8]
Anne Arundel	650 (6.4)	93 [14.3]	396 [60.9]	26 [4.0]	135 [20.8]	486 (7.8)	76 [15.6]	315 [64.8]	--	95 [19.5]
Baltimore	1,658 ³ (16.4)	--	1,205 [72.7]	29 [1.7]	424 ³ [25.6]	1,023 (16.5)	--	960 [93.8]	--	63 [6.2]
Harford	268 (2.6)	64 [23.9]		129 [48.1]	75 [28.0]	237 (3.8)	56 [23.6]		116 [48.9]	65 [27.4]
Howard	210 (2.1)	--	139 [66.2]	12 [5.7]	59 [28.1]	115 (1.9)	--	82 [71.3]	--	33 [28.7]
Carroll	119 (1.1)	26 [21.8]		22 [18.5]	71 [59.7]	92 (1.5)	22 [23.9]		6 [6.5]	64 [69.6]
Frederick, Washington	350 (3.5)	178 [50.9]		59 [16.9]	113 [32.3]	235 (3.8)	134 [57.0]		21 [8.9]	80 [34.0]
Allegany, Garrett	188 (1.9)	100 [53.2]		35 [18.6]	53 [28.2]	148 (2.4)	86 [58.1]		21 [14.2]	41 [27.7]
State-Wide	10,119	941 [9.3]	6,786 [67.1]	898 [8.9]	1,494 [14.8]	6,193	760 [12.3]	4,289 [69.3]	353 [5.7]	791 [12.8]

NOTE: () = % of Column "State-wide" Total. [] = % of row "Geographic Grouping" Total.

¹UCR - "Annual Law Enforcement Employee Data" Report - 1977.

²Does not include 1,221 sworn personnel in such law enforcement agencies as parks and toll facilities, natural resources police, campus police, port administration police, State Fire Marshall, Sparrows Point police.

³Includes sworn personnel in State Police Headquarters in Pikesville; Maryland State Police figures on authorized sworn personnel as of 7/1/77 show approximately 107 sworn personnel at the troop level in Baltimore County.

⁴This is the estimated number of sworn personnel required for criminal activity assuming they could work full-time on criminal activities.

⁵Estimated based on responses to Commission staff "Law Enforcement Agency Questionnaire" and agency budgets and annual reports.

⁶Based on Maryland State Police questionnaire for State Aid for Police Protection - % of Sheriff's Department time spent on law enforcement activities.

⁷Based on Commission staff analysis of criminal workload using Maryland State Police trooper performance information, "criminal" headquarters staff (including investigation division) are distributed among the jurisdictions based on troop and barracks level workload.

approximately 5.7% by Sheriffs' offices and 12.8% by the State Police.

Table 2.3 compares law enforcement costs by geographic grouping and type of law enforcement agency. The total law enforcement costs as well as those costs specifically associated with law enforcement activities directed at adult and juvenile criminal activities are included for each geographic grouping by type of law enforcement agency. The costs shown in Table 2.3 do not include the costs of operating "other" law enforcement agencies (e.g., parks and toll facility police, campus police). As in Table 2.2, the percentage of the total costs across the geographic groupings and the percentage distribution of a geographic groupings total costs by type of law enforcement agency are included. For example, Baltimore City and the four large urban counties together incurred 82.1% of the total State-wide \$247,698,700 (does not include operational costs of "other" police departments e.g., campus police, port administration police) law enforcement costs in FY 1977. Together they incurred an estimated 81.2% of the estimated \$144,551,100 criminal (includes juvenile) law enforcement costs (does not include costs associated with "other" police departments, e.g., campus police, port administration police) in FY 1977. Furthermore, the total State-wide \$247,698,700 law enforcement costs (does not include costs associated with "other" police departments) were distributed among the agencies in the following manner: \$203,206,800 or 82.0% was incurred by Municipal and County police departments*, 2.2% by Sheriffs' offices and 15.8% by the State Police. Similarly the estimated \$144,551,100 costs (does not include costs associated with "other" police departments, e.g., campus police) incurred State-wide on criminal (includes juvenile) related law enforcement activities in FY 1977 were estimated to have been distributed

*The Baltimore City costs are included with the County police department figures.

CONTINUED

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TABLE 2.3: COMPARISON OF LAW ENFORCEMENT COSTS BY THE GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS
AND TYPE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY, 1976 - 1977

GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS	LAW ENFORCEMENT COSTS (THOUSANDS OF \$)					ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT COSTS (THOUSANDS OF \$)				
	TOTAL \$ LAW ENFORCEMENT	TOTAL \$ MUNICIPAL POLICE ¹	TOTAL \$ COUNTY POLICE ²	TOTAL \$ SHERIFF ³	TOTAL \$ STATE POLICE ⁴	ESTIMATED CRIMINAL \$ LAW ENFORCEMENT ⁵	ESTIMATED CRIMINAL \$ MUNICIPAL POLICE ⁵	ESTIMATED CRIMINAL \$ COUNTY POLICE ⁶	ESTIMATED CRIMINAL \$ SHERIFF ³	ESTIMATED CRIMINAL \$ STATE POLICE ⁷
Baltimore City	\$91,934.3 (37.1)	—	\$91,934.3 [100.0]	—	—	\$49,005.8 (33.9)	—	\$49,005.8 [100.0]	—	—
Dorchester, Somerset, Wicoma- co, Worcester	6,161.5 (2.5)	\$2,569.6 [41.7]	—	\$539.7 [8.8]	\$3,056.2 [49.6]	3,915.9 (2.7)	\$2,055.0 [52.5]	—	\$539.7 [13.8]	\$1,321.2 [33.7]
Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot	7,154.8 (2.9)	1,110.6 [15.5]	—	370.7 [5.2]	5,673.5 [79.3]	3,755.0 (2.6)	918.9 [24.5]	—	370.7 [9.9]	2,465.4 [65.7]
Calvert, Charles St. Mary's	5,990.6 (2.4)	232.0 [3.9]	—	2,170.2 [36.2]	3,588.4 [59.9]	4,259.5 (2.9)	215.9 [5.1]	—	2,170.2 [50.9]	1,873.4 [44.0]
Prince George's	37,832.8 (15.3)	2,702.2 [7.1]	30,929.7 [81.8]	190.1 [0.5]	4,010.8 [10.6]	20,532.9 (14.2)	2,129.3 [10.4]	16,530.9 [80.5]	190.1 [0.9]	1,682.6 [8.2]
Montgomery	28,203.9 (11.4)	1,043.2 [3.7]	25,635.2 [90.9]	166.8 [0.6]	1,358.7 [4.8]	16,673.9 (11.5)	808.5 [4.8]	15,256.4 [91.5]	166.8 [1.0]	442.2 [2.7]
Anne Arundel	16,946.4 (6.8)	1,934.5 [11.4]	11,079.2 [65.4]	—	3,932.7 [23.2]	12,471.1 (8.6)	1,570.9 [12.6]	8,796.2 [70.5]	—	2,104.0 [16.9]
Baltimore	28,483.2 (11.5)	—	24,387.6 [85.6]	—	4,095.6 [14.4]	18,629.3 (12.9)	—	17,225.8 [92.5]	—	1,403.5 [7.5]
Harford	5,415.4 (2.2)	949.9 [17.5]	—	1,095.9 [20.2]	3,369.6 [62.2]	3,369.7 (2.3)	828.3 [24.6]	—	1,095.9 [32.5]	1,445.5 [42.9]
Howard	5,424.6 (2.2)	—	3,723.2 [68.6]	—	1,701.4 [31.4]	2,978.8 (2.1)	—	2,237.9 [75.1]	—	740.9 [24.9]
Carroll	2,957.5 (1.2)	387.4 [13.1]	—	200.1 [6.8]	2,370.0 [80.1]	1,955.3 (1.4)	333.5 [17.1]	—	200.1 [10.2]	1,421.7 [72.7]
Fredrick, Washington	7,550.7 (3.0)	3,194.4 [42.3]	—	440.8 [5.8]	3,915.5 [51.9]	4,647.9 (3.2)	2,420.0 [52.1]	—	440.8 [9.5]	1,787.1 [38.4]
Allegany, Garrett	3,639.0 (1.5)	1,393.8 [38.3]	—	241.0 [6.6]	2,004.2 [55.1]	2,356.0 (1.6)	1,204.7 [51.1]	—	241.0 [10.2]	910.3 [38.6]
State-Wide	\$247,698.7	\$15,517.6 [6.3]	\$187,689.2 [75.8]	\$5,415.3 [2.2]	\$39,076.6 [15.8]	\$144,551.1	\$12,485.0 [8.6]	\$109,053.0 [75.4]	\$5,415.3 [3.7]	\$17,597.8 [12.2]

() = % of Column "Statewide" Total; [] = % of row "Geographic Grouping" Total.

¹Based on actual FY 1976 expenditures as found in the State Aid for Police Protection Annual Report.

²FY 1977 Budgets.

³Based on actual FY 1976 expenditures as found in the State Aid for Police Protection Fund Annual Report (does not include resident trooper expenditures). Does not include sheriff expenditures for non-law enforcement activities as determined by Maryland State Police.

⁴FY 1977 Budget (includes proportionate share of overhead associated with Office of the Secretary - Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services); cost allocations across the jurisdictions based on Maryland State Police trooper performance information.

⁵Does not include estimated criminal cost associated with "Other" law enforcement agencies (i.e., parks and toll facilities, campus police, port administration police, Natural Resources Police, Sparrows Point Police).

⁶Estimated based on responses to Commission staff "Law Enforcement Agency Questionnaire" and agency budgets and annual reports.

⁷Based on Commission staff analysis using Maryland State Police trooper performance information.

in the following manner: approximately \$121,538,000 or 84.1% was incurred by Municipal and County police departments*, approximately 3.7% by the Sheriffs' offices and 12.2% by the State Police.

Table 2.4 is a comparison of the estimated FY 1977 criminal (includes juvenile) law enforcement costs by geographic grouping and source of funding (i.e., Municipal, County, and State). For this display, estimated criminal State Aid to police costs were separated from the estimated criminal operational costs of the Municipal and County police departments and Sheriffs' offices and included in a separate category. Included for each geographic grouping is the percentage distribution of their estimated criminal law enforcement costs by source of funding. For example, of the \$146,199,400 estimated criminal (includes juvenile) law enforcement costs incurred State-wide in FY 1977, an estimated 6.7% or \$9,767,100 were Municipal (i.e., incurred by municipal police departments), 57.8% or \$84,524,300 were county level (i.e., incurred by County police departments including Baltimore City and Sheriffs' offices) and 34.4% or \$50,259,700 were State (i.e., incurred by the State Police or were State Aid costs to local police departments). The remaining 1.1% or estimated \$1,648,300 were the estimated criminal costs incurred by the "other" law enforcement agencies (e.g., campus police departments, port administration police, Natural Resources Police) in FY 1977.

Table 2.5 compares the estimated criminal (includes juvenile) law enforcement costs, Part I**(plus other assaults) offenses reported and total reported arrests (Part I and II) by geographic grouping and type of law enforcement agency.* Included in this table are the percentage distributions

*The Baltimore City figures are included under the County figures.

**Part I offenses include criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

TABLE 2.4: COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT COSTS BY THE GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS AND SOURCE OF FUNDING, 1976 - 1977

GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS	TOTAL EST. CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT COSTS (THOUSANDS OF \$)	TOTAL MUNICIPAL CRM. LAW ENFORCEMENT COSTS (THOUSANDS OF \$)	TOTAL COUNTY - CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT COSTS ¹ (THOUSANDS OF \$)			TOTAL STATE - CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT COSTS (THOUSANDS OF \$)			OTHER CRIMINAL COSTS (thousands of \$)
			COUNTY POLICE	SHERIFF	TOTAL COUNTY	STATE POLICE ²	STATE AID ³	TOTAL STATE	
Baltimore City	\$49,205.5	—	\$31,851.4	—	\$31,851.4 [64.7]		\$17,154.4	\$17,154.4 [34.9]	\$199.7 [0.4]
Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester	4,003.2	\$1,673.7 [41.8]	—	\$280.9	280.9 [7.0]	\$1,321.2	640.1	1,961.3 [49.0]	87.3 [2.2]
Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot	3,755.0	610.3 [16.3]	—	103.1	103.1 [2.7]	2,465.4	576.2	3,041.6 [81.0]	—
Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	4,260.3	157.1 [3.7]	—	1,508.7	1,508.7 [35.4]	1,873.4	720.3	2,593.7 [60.9]	.8 [0.1]
Prince George's	21,369.6	1,751.0 [8.2]	13,528.9	155.6	13,684.5 [64.0]	1,682.6	3,414.8	5,097.4 [23.9]	836.7 [3.9]
Montgomery	16,968.1	696.4 [4.1]	12,831.0	140.3	12,971.3 [76.4]	442.2	2,564.0	3,006.2 [17.7]	294.2 [1.7]
Anne Arundel	12,557.0	1,333.2 [10.6]	7,287.7		7,287.7 [58.0]	2,104.0	1,746.2	3,850.2 [30.7]	85.9 [0.7]
Baltimore	18,663.5	—	14,062.5	—	14,062.5 [75.3]	1,403.5	3,163.3	4,566.8 [24.5]	34.2 [0.2]
Harford	3,369.7	635.5 [18.9]	—	691.9	691.9 [20.5]	1,445.5	596.8	2,042.3 [60.6]	—
Howard	2,978.8	—	1,902.2	—	1,902.2 [63.9]	740.9	335.7	1,076.6 [36.1]	—
Carroll	1,955.3	228.1 [11.7]	—	39.8	39.8 [2.0]	1,421.7	265.7	1,687.4 [86.3]	—
Frederick, Washington	4,647.9	1,846.2 [39.7]	—	112.6	112.6 [2.4]	1,787.1	902.0	2,689.1 [57.9]	—
Allegany, Garrett	2,465.5	835.6 [33.9]	—	27.7	27.7 [1.1]	910.3	582.4	1,492.7 [60.5]	109.5 [4.4]
State-Wide	\$146,199.4	\$9,767.1 [6.7]	\$81,463.7	\$3,060.6	\$84,524.3 [57.8]	\$17,597.8	\$32,661.9	50,259.7 [34.4]	1,648.3 [1.1]

NOTE: [] = % of row "Geographic Grouping" Total.

¹Based on estimated criminal law enforcement costs less the estimated criminal State Aid contributions.

²Based on Commission staff analysis using Maryland State Police trooper performance information.

³Based on State Aid for Police Protection, Annual Report, June 30, 1977 and estimated portion of law enforcement expenditures criminal as determined from agency responses to the Commission staff's "Law Enforcement Agency Questionnaire."

⁴Based on arrest figures for "other" law enforcement agencies (e.g., campus police, port administration police) by jurisdiction and the average cost per arrest based on municipal, county, and State Police data.

TABLE 2.5: COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT COSTS, OFFENSES REPORTED, AND ARRESTS BY GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS AND TYPE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY, 1976 - 1977

GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS	CRIMINAL-LAW ENFORCEMENT ¹			CRIMINAL-MUNICIPAL POLICE			CRIMINAL-COUNTY POLICE			CRIMINAL-SHERIFF			CRIMINAL-STATE POLICE		
	ESTIMATED TOTAL CRIMINAL \$ LAW ENFORCE. ¹	TOTAL REPORTED OFFENSES ²	TOTAL REPORTED ARRESTS ²	ESTI- MATED CRIMINAL \$ MUNICI- PAL POL ¹	REPORTED OFFEN- SES ²	REPORTED ARRESTS ²	ESTIMA- TED CRIM- INAL \$ COUNTY POLICE ¹	REPORTED OFFEN- SES ²	REPORTED ARRESTS ²	ESTIMATED CRIMINAL \$ SHERIFF ¹	REPORTED OFFEN- SES ²	REPORTED ARRESTS ²	ESTIMA- TED CRIMINAL \$ STATE POLICE ¹	REPORTED OFFENSES ²	REPORTED ARRESTS ²
Baltimore City	\$49205.5 (33.7)	87344 (31.9)	68990 (39.3)	—	—	—	\$49005.8 (44.9)	86447 (39.9)	68073 (52.5)	—	12 (.2)	526 (4.0)	—	1 (.1)	111 (.9)
Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester	4003.2 (2.7)	7694 (2.8)	6599 (3.8)	\$2055.0 (16.5)	4710 (17.9)	3845 (20.8)	—	—	—	\$539.7 (10.0)	722 (9.1)	1584 (12.0)	\$1321.2 (7.5)	2057 (10.7)	1064 (8.4)
Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot	3755.0 (2.6)	5342 (1.9)	5161 (2.9)	918.9 (7.4)	2022 (7.7)	1699 (9.2)	—	—	—	370.7 (6.8)	778 (9.8)	1908 (14.5)	2465.4 (14.0)	2542 (13.2)	1554 (12.3)
Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	4260.3 (2.9)	5556 (2.0)	5097 (2.9)	215.9 (1.7)	176 (.7)	108 (.6)	—	—	—	2170.2 (40.1)	3514 (44.3)	3211 (24.4)	1873.4 (10.6)	1847 (9.6)	1777 (14.1)
Prince George's	21369.6 (14.6)	50090 (18.3)	24979 (14.2)	2129.3 (17.1)	5214 (19.8)	2864 (15.5)	16530.9 (15.2)	41722 (19.3)	18128 (14.0)	190.1 (3.5)	5 (.1)	1997 (15.2)	1682.6 (9.6)	1526 (7.9)	1012 (8.0)
Montgomery	16968.1 (11.6)	25609 (9.3)	15344 (8.7)	808.5 (6.5)	1204 (4.6)	620 (3.3)	15256.4 (14.0)	24083 (11.1)	14142 (10.9)	166.8 (3.1)	3 (.1)	184 (1.4)	442.2 (2.5)	185 (1.0)	132 (1.0)
Anne Arundel	12557.0 (8.6)	20073 (7.3)	13297 (7.6)	1570.9 (12.6)	2654 (10.1)	2713 (14.6)	8796.2 (8.1)	15604 (7.2)	9044 (7.0)	—	—	97 (.7)	2104.0 (12.0)	1619 (8.4)	1352 (10.7)
Baltimore	18663.5 (12.8)	46225 (16.9)	18031 (10.3)	—	368 (1.4)	19 (.1)	17225.8 (15.8)	43730 (20.2)	17164 (13.2)	—	—	46 (.3)	1403.5 (8.0)	1552 (8.0)	769 (6.1)
Harford	3369.7 (2.3)	6837 (2.5)	4901 (2.8)	828.3 (6.6)	2763 (10.5)	1451 (7.8)	—	—	—	1095.9 (20.2)	1742 (22.0)	2489 (18.9)	1445.5 (8.2)	2332 (12.1)	961 (7.6)
Howard	2978.8 (2.0)	5721 (2.1)	3601 (2.0)	—	—	—	2237.9 (2.1)	5112 (2.4)	3074 (2.4)	—	—	52 (.4)	740.9 (4.2)	609 (3.2)	475 (3.8)
Carroll	1955.3 (1.3)	2213 (.8)	2013 (1.1)	333.5 (2.7)	517 (2.0)	570 (3.1)	—	—	—	200.1 (3.7)	1 (.1)	36 (.3)	1421.7 (8.1)	1695 (8.8)	1407 (11.2)
Frederick, Washington	4647.9 (3.2)	8199 (3.0)	5550 (3.2)	2420.0 (19.4)	5188 (19.7)	3541 (19.1)	—	—	—	440.8 (8.1)	718 (9.1)	618 (4.7)	1787.1 (10.2)	2293 (11.9)	1391 (11.0)
Allegany, Garrett	2465.5 (1.7)	3083 (1.1)	2186 (1.2)	1204.7 (9.6)	1537 (5.8)	1095 (5.9)	—	—	—	241.0 (4.5)	435 (5.5)	399 (3.0)	910.3 (5.2)	1042 (5.4)	600 (4.8)
State-Wide	\$146199.4	273986	175749	\$12485.0	26353	18525	\$109053.0	216698	129625	\$3415.3	7930	13147	\$17597.8	19300	12605

NOTE: \$ = Thousands of dollars.
() = % of column "State-wide" Total.

¹See Tables 2.1 and 2.3 footnotes for explanation of how estimated criminal law enforcement costs were derived; "Estimated Total Criminal & Law Enforcement" includes the estimated criminal cost associated with "Other" law enforcement agencies (e.g. parks and toll facilities, campus police, port administration, Sparrows Point Police) to the extent reported by County; also includes juvenile law enforcement costs.

²Maryland State Police - Uniform Crime Reporting Section - FY 1977 reported offenses (Part I plus all other assaults) and reported arrests (adult and juvenile for all crime types); "Total Offenses" and "Total Arrests" includes "Other" law enforcement agencies (e.g. parks and toll facilities, campus police, port administration, Sparrows Point Police) to the extent reported by County.

of the State-wide estimated criminal (includes juvenile) law enforcement costs, Part I* (plus other assaults) offenses reported and total reported arrests (Part I & II) across the geographic groupings. Overall, the distribution of the reported Part I* (plus other assaults) offenses reported and reported arrests across the geographic groupings appear to track very closely the estimated criminal (includes juvenile) law enforcement costs across the geographic groupings. For example, Baltimore City and the large urban counties (Prince George's, Montgomery, Anne Arundel and Baltimore) together reported 83.7% or 229,341 of the 273,986 Part I* (plus other assaults) offenses reported State-wide in FY 1977. They reported 140,641 or 80% of the total 175,749 State-wide arrests. Similarly, it was estimated that together they incurred \$118,763,700 or 81.2% of the total State-wide criminal law enforcements costs in FY 1977.

B. Estimated Statistical Relationship Between Law Enforcement Costs and Resources and Related Indicators

Earlier in this report the variation in criminal justice costs across the geographic groupings was examined in terms of the variation in certain indicators (i.e., Part I* (plus other assaults) offenses reported, number of adult arrests and jurisdiction population) across the geographic groupings for FY 1977. Based on the values of the correlation coefficients calculated, it was determined that the estimated criminal law enforcement costs were positively correlated with each of these indicators, that is, that the criminal law enforcement costs in the geographic groupings increase in proportion to the value of the indicator across the geographic groupings of the counties for FY 1977. In this section, the statistical relationship between the criminal law enforcement costs by type of law enforcement agency and two of these

* Part I offenses include criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

indicators (i.e., Part I* (plus other assaults) offenses reported and arrests) is examined. Specifically, the FY 1977 criminal (includes juvenile) law enforcement costs of the local level police departments (i.e., Municipal, County, Sheriff) are compared with the number of Part I* (plus other assaults) offenses reported by these local level police departments (i.e., County, Municipal, Sheriff) in FY 1977 and with the number of arrests reported locally (i.e., by the Municipal and County police departments and Sheriffs' offices). Similarly, the FY 1977 State Police criminal (includes juvenile) law enforcement costs by geographic groupings of the counties and Baltimore City are compared with the number of Part I (plus other assaults) offenses and total (Part I and II) arrests reported to the State Police in FY 1977. The statistical techniques of simple linear regression and correlation analysis are used.

While not specifically required some prior understanding of regression and correlation analysis would be beneficial in reviewing this section of the chapter. It should also be mentioned that the results presented (e.g., correlation coefficients calculated) are statistical estimates and as such may be subject to certain limits based on the accuracy of the data and the statistical assumptions inherent in the regression and correlation analysis.** Graphs of the actual data values used in the regression with the estimated regression line shown are included in Appendix C.2. The reader should refer to these graphs to determine where the values for the individual geographic groupings lie with respect to the estimated regression line.

*Part I offenses include criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**See Chapter I.B.1. for a more detailed explanation.

1. Estimated Statistical Relationship Between the Law Enforcement Costs and Selected Indicators

Table 2.6 lists for each geographic grouping the estimated law enforcement criminal (includes juvenile) costs by type of agency (i.e., Local-municipal, County, sheriff and State-State Police) as well as the values of the indicators used in the regression analysis (i.e., total Part I (plus other assaults) offenses reported and total reported arrests). The law enforcement costs listed include the estimated costs of handling juvenile offenders but do not include costs associated with other non-criminal law enforcement activities such as traffic enforcement. Baltimore City is included in the table although it is not included in any of the subsequent analysis. As discussed in the previous chapter, due to Baltimore City's size in relation to the other geographic groupings it was felt that including Baltimore City in the analysis would affect the statistical reliability of the results. Also included in the table is the percentage or portion of the totals (less Baltimore City) incurred by each geographic grouping. For example, the local police departments (i.e., county, municipal, sheriff) in the large urban counties (Prince George's, Montgomery, Anne Arundel and Baltimore) together reported 134,587 or 81.8% of the total Part I* (plus other assaults) offenses and reported 67,018 or 72.3% of the total 92,698 arrests reported by local police departments State-wide (less Baltimore City) in FY 1977. The estimated criminal (includes juvenile) law enforcement costs incurred by the local police departments in these four counties was \$62,676,200 or 80.4% of the total estimated criminal (includes juvenile) law enforcement

*Part I offenses include criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

TABLE 2.6: COMPARISON OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY CRIMINAL COSTS AND SELECTED INDICATORS BY GEOGRAPHIC GROUPING, 1976-1977

GEOGRAPHIC GROUPING	LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES			STATE POLICE		
	# Actual Offen.Rept. or known to Co.Police, Mun.Police, Sheriffs ¹	Arrests by County Pol, Municipal Police, Sheriffs ¹	Est.Crim. Municipal, County, & Sheriff's Pol.Costs (thou.of \$)	# Actual Offenses Reported or Known to State Police ¹	Arrests by State Police ¹	Est. Crim. State Police Costs (thousands of \$) ³
Baltimore City	86459	68599	\$49005.7	-	-	-
Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester	5432 (3.3)	5429 (5.9)	\$ 2594.9 (3.3)	2057 (10.7)	1064 (8.5)	\$1321.2 (7.5)
Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne Talbot	2800 (1.7)	3607 (3.9)	\$ 1289.6 (1.7)	2542 (13.2)	1554 (12.4)	\$2465.4 (14.0)
Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	3690 (2.2)	3319 (3.6)	\$ 2386.1 (3.1)	1847 (9.6)	1777 (14.2)	\$1873.3 (10.6)
Prince George's	46941 (28.5)	22989 (24.8)	\$18850.8 (24.2)	1526 (7.9)	1012 (8.1)	\$1682.5 (9.6)
Montgomery	25290 (15.4)	14946 (16.1)	\$16231.7 (20.8)	185 (1.0)	132 (1.1)	\$ 442.3 (2.5)
Anne Arundel	18258 (11.1)	11854 (12.8)	\$10367.9 (13.3)	1619 (8.4)	1352 (10.8)	\$2104.0 (12.0)
Baltimore	44098 (26.8)	17229 (18.6)	\$17225.8 (22.1)	1552 (8.0)	769 (6.2)	\$1403.5 (8.0)
Harford	4505 (2.7)	3940 (4.3)	\$ 1924.3 (2.5)	2332 (12.1)	961 (7.7)	\$1445.5 (8.2)
Howard	5112 (3.1)	3126 (3.4)	\$ 2237.6 (2.9)	609 (3.2)	475 (3.8)	\$ 740.9 (4.2)
Carroll	518 (.3)	606 (.7)	\$ 533.5 (.7)	1695 (8.8)	1407 (11.3)	\$1421.7 (8.1)
Frederick, Washington	5906 (3.6)	4159 (4.5)	\$ 2860.8 (3.7)	2293 (11.9)	1391 (11.1)	\$1787.1 (10.2)
Allegany, Garrett	1972 (1.2)	1494 (1.6)	\$ 1445.7 (1.9)	1042 (5.4)	600 (4.8)	\$ 910.3 (5.2)
Total (less Balto. City)	164522	92698	\$77948.7	19299	12494	\$17597.7

() = % of Total (less Baltimore City)

¹Maryland State Police - Uniform Crime Reporting Section - FY 1977 reported offenses (Part I plus other assaults) and reported arrests (adult and juvenile for all crime types)

²County and Municipal police criminal costs were estimated based on responses to Commission staff "Law Enforcement Agency Questionnaire" and agency budgets and annual reports; Sheriff costs were based on actual FY 1976 expenditures as found in the State Aid for Police Protection Fund Annual Report (does not include resident trooper expenditures) - does not include Sheriff expenditures for non-law enforcement activities as determined by Maryland State Police.

³Based on Commission staff analysis using Maryland State Police trooper performance information.

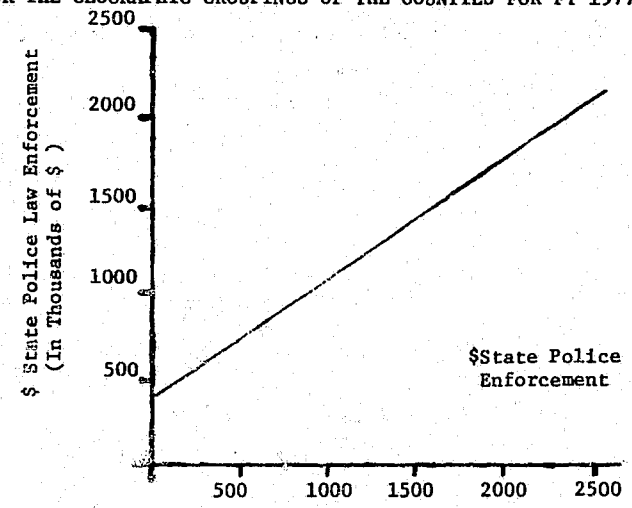
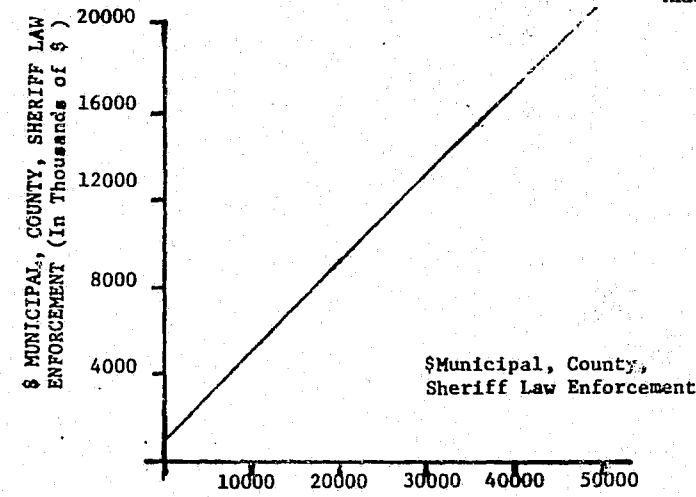
costs (not including Baltimore City) incurred by local level law enforcement agencies (i.e., County, Municipal, Sheriff) in FY 1977.

Figure 2.1 graphically describes the relationship between the estimated FY 1977 law enforcement criminal costs and the indicators selected (i.e., arrests and Part I* (plus other assaults) offenses reported) by geographic grouping. The lines drawn on the graphs are the estimated regression lines which were calculated.

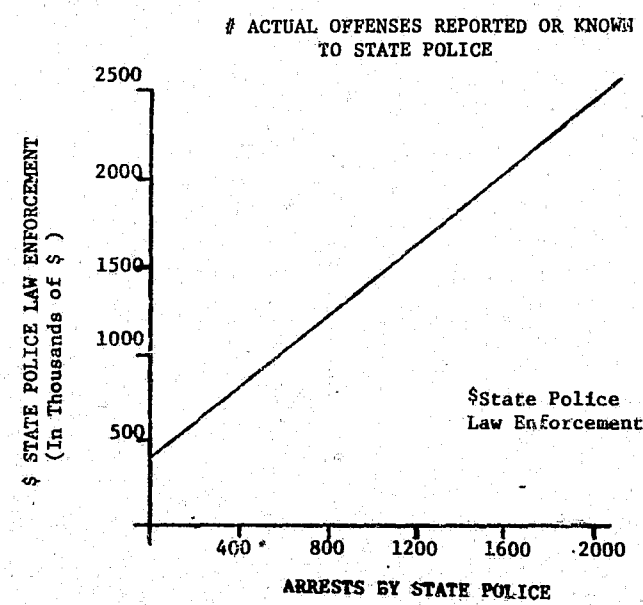
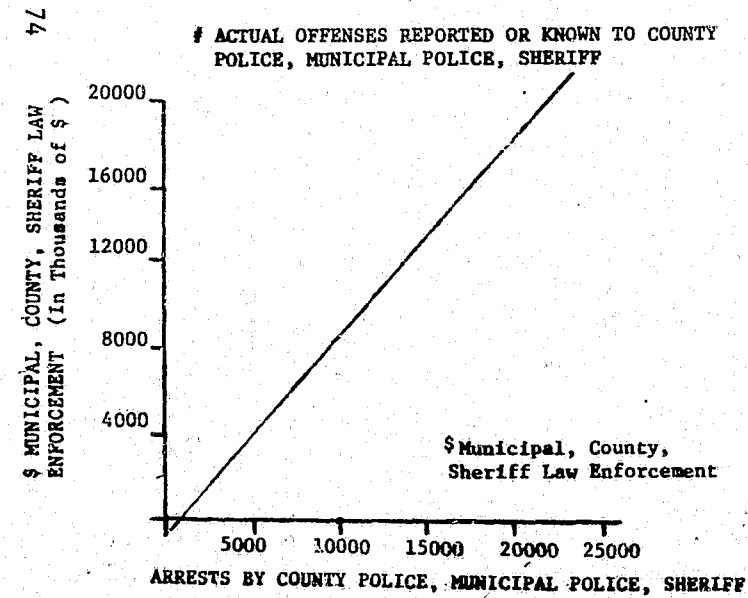
Based on the results of this regression analysis, it appears that the variation in the local level (i.e., county and municipal police departments and sheriffs' departments) law enforcement agency criminal (includes juvenile) costs can be explained to a large extent by the variation in the values of the processing indicators across the geographic groupings. Consider first the variation in the local law enforcement agency criminal costs in terms of the variation in the number of Part I* (plus other assaults) offenses reported across the geographic groupings. In this instance, the slope coefficient represents the change in local level law enforcement agency criminal related costs corresponding on the average to increases of one in the number of Part I* (plus other assaults) offenses reported. Hence it would appear that increases of 1000 Part I* (plus other assaults) offenses reported corresponds to an increase of approximately \$413,800 on the average in local law enforcement agency criminal (includes juvenile) costs. Similarly, increases of 100 reported arrests in the local law enforcement agencies would appear to correspond to increases of approximately \$96,030 on the average in local law enforcement agency criminal (includes juvenile) costs.

*Part I offenses include criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

FIGURE 2.1: ESTIMATED STATISTICAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LAW ENFORCEMENT CRIMINAL COSTS, OFFENSES REPORTED AND ARRESTS FOR THE GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS OF THE COUNTIES FOR FY 1977



	\$ Municipal, County, Sheriff	\$ State Police
Correlation Coefficient	.97	.82
Constant	822.05	394.74
Slope	.4138	.6664
Elasticity	.87	.77
R ²	.93	.67



	\$ Municipal, County, Sheriff	\$ State Police
Correlation Coefficient	.98	.88
Constant	- 922.08	376.42
Slope	.9603	1.0470
Elasticity	1.14	.79
R ²	.96	.78

A more relative measure of the rate of change of the local law enforcement agency (i.e., municipal and county police departments and sheriffs' offices) criminal (includes juvenile) related costs in terms of changes across the geographic groupings in the number of Part I* (plus other assaults) offenses reported and arrests reported is the elasticity coefficient. Specifically, the elasticity coefficient in these applications measures the percentage change in local law enforcement agency criminal (adult and juvenile) related costs corresponding to a 1% change in the number of Part I* (plus other assaults) offenses reported and arrests reported by the geographic groupings. Thus, it would appear that local law enforcement agency criminal costs increase .87% and 1.14% corresponding to a 1% increase in Part I* (plus other assaults) offenses reported and arrests reported respectively across the geographic groupings. In other words, the local law enforcement agency criminal (includes juvenile) costs across the geographic groupings would appear to increase at a slower rate than reported offenses but at a faster rate than the number of arrests reported by the geographic groupings.

Consider now the variation in State Police law enforcement criminal (includes juvenile) related costs across the geographic groupings. It appears based on the results of the regression analysis that the variation in these State Police costs across the geographic groupings can be explained to a fairly good degree by the variation in the number of arrests reported by the State Police across the geographic groupings ($R^2 = .78$) and to a somewhat lesser extent by the variation in the number of Part I*(plus other assaults) offenses reported by the State Police across the geographic groupings ($R^2 = .67$).

*Part I offenses include criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

Additionally, based on the values of the associated elasticity coefficients it appears that the State Police law enforcement criminal costs increase .77% and .79% across the geographic groupings corresponding to a 1% increase in Part I (plus other assaults) offenses and total arrests reported respectively by the State Police across the geographic groupings. That is, the State Police law enforcement criminal (includes juvenile) costs would appear to increase at a slower rate than either the number of Part I (plus other assaults) offenses reported or total arrests reported by the State Police across the geographic groupings.

Included in Appendix C.2 are the graphs relating the local law enforcement agency (i.e., Municipal and County police departments and Sheriffs' offices) costs and State Police costs with arrests and Part I (plus other assaults) offenses reported. The estimated regression line is shown on each graph. Additionally, all the geographic groupings are labeled on the graphs so that comparisons between the individual geographic groupings law enforcement (criminal and juvenile) costs can be made with the estimated regression line. An example of these graphs and a brief explanation of how to interpret them was given in Chapter I.B.1.

2. Estimated Statistical Relationship Between the Law Enforcement Resources and Selected Indicators

Table 2.7 lists the estimated number of full-time equivalent sworn law enforcement (criminal) personnel and criminal "on-the-street" personnel for each geographic grouping as well as the values of the three indicators used in the regression analysis (i.e., Part I (plus other assaults) offenses reported, reported arrests, and total population). As explained previously, the estimated number of sworn personnel represent the equivalent number of full-time personnel who would have been required to handle the law enforce-

TABLE 2.7: COMPARISON OF SWORN CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL AND SELECTED INDICATORS BY GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS, 1976-1977

GEOGRAPHIC GROUPING	SELECTED INDICATORS			SWORN PERSONNEL	
	Total # of Actual Offenses Reported or known to Police ¹	Total Law Enforcement Arrests ¹	Estimated Total Population	Estimated Criminal Sworn Law Enforcement Per. ²	Estimated Criminal On-the-street Law Enf. Per. ²
Baltimore City	87344	68990	841490	1946.9	1524.8
Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester	7694 (4.1)	6599 (6.2)	131470 (3.9)	240.3 (5.7)	212.0 (6.6)
Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne, Talbot	5342 (2.9)	5161 (4.8)	141350 (4.2)	209.0 (4.9)	167.6 (5.2)
Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	5556 (3.0)	5097 (4.8)	140470 (4.2)	196.9 (4.6)	164.0 (5.1)
Prince George's	50090 (26.8)	24979 (23.4)	704910 (20.8)	735.7 (17.3)	637.3 (19.9)
Montgomery	25609 (13.7)	15344 (14.4)	600510 (17.8)	528.8 (12.5)	398.8 (12.5)
Anne Arundel	20073 (10.8)	13297 (12.5)	363300 (10.7)	484.7 (11.4)	311.0 (9.7)
Baltimore	46225 (24.8)	18031 (16.9)	653820 (19.3)	1022.6 (24.1)	625.6 (19.6)
Harford	6837 (3.7)	4901 (4.6)	136290 (4.0)	236.8 (5.6)	212.4 (6.6)
Howard	5721 (3.1)	3601 (3.4)	115460 (3.4)	115.4 (2.7)	80.2 (2.5)
Carroll	2213 (1.2)	2013 (1.9)	84120 (2.5)	92.3 (2.2)	68.6 (2.2)
Frederick, Washington	8199 (4.4)	5550 (5.2)	205120 (6.1)	235.7 (5.6)	196.2 (6.1)
Allegany, Garrett	3083 (1.7)	2186 (2.0)	104580 (3.1)	148.3 (3.5)	121.3 (3.8)
Total (less Balto. City)	186642	106759	3381400	4246.5	3195.2

() = % of Total (less Baltimore City)

¹Maryland State Police - Uniform Crime Reporting Section FY 1977 reported offenses (Part I plus other assaults) and reported arrests, (adult and juvenile for all crime types); includes "other" law enforcement agencies (e.g., parks and toll facilities, port administration, Sparrows Point Police) to the extent reported by the counties.

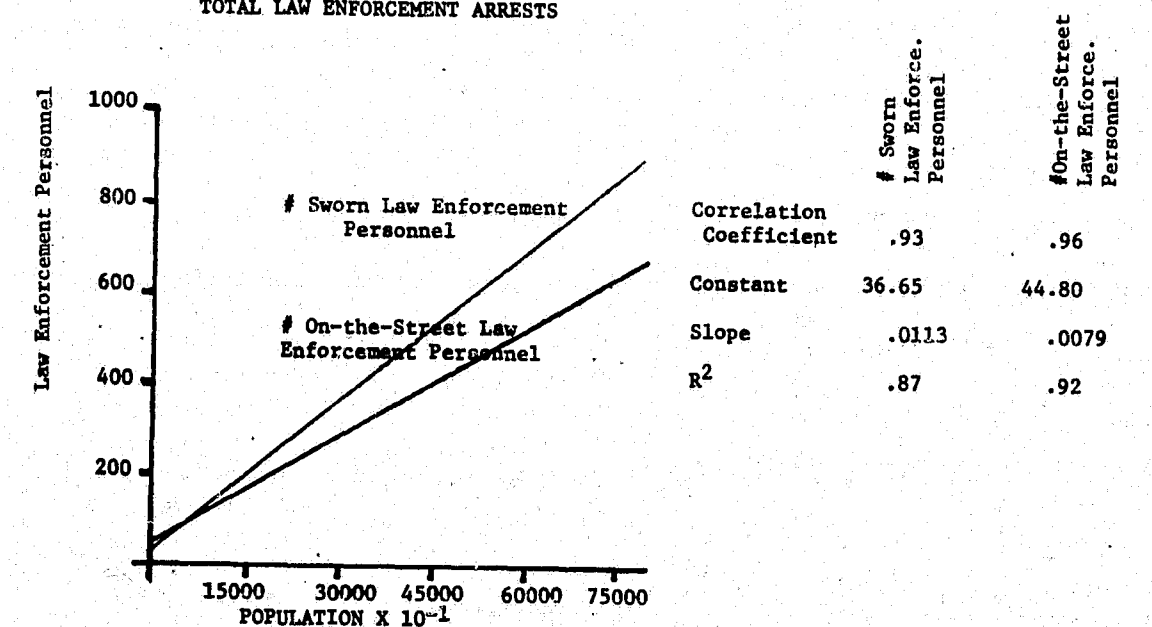
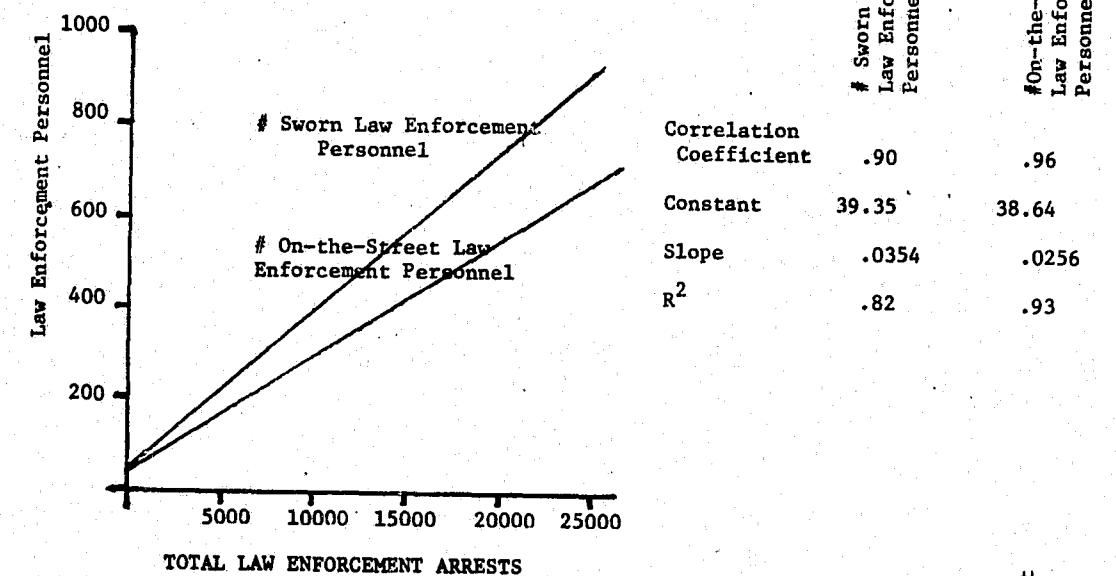
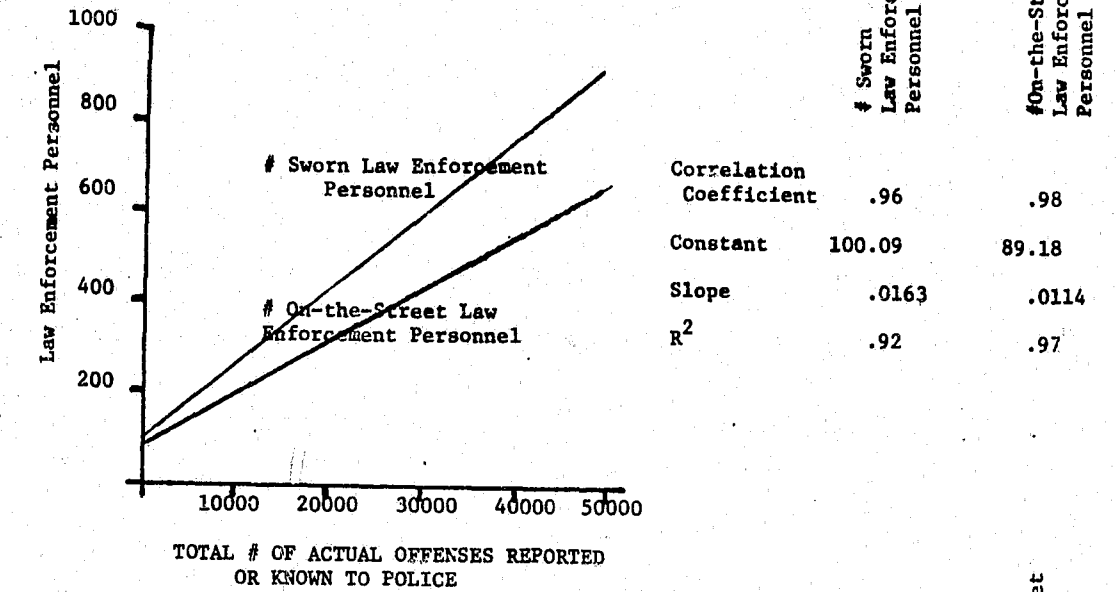
²Number of sworn personnel assuming the equivalent of full-time assignment to criminal work; Estimated based on responses to Commission staff "Law Enforcement Agency Questionnaire" and agency budgets and annual reports as well as Commission staff analysis of criminal workload using Maryland State Police trooper performance information.

ment agencies criminal and "on-the street" criminal workloads assuming full-time devotion to these activities. For this regression analysis it was additionally assumed that all the sheriffs' criminal workload was "on the street". That is, the estimated 151 criminal sworn sheriffs were additionally assumed to work primarily "on-the-street". Baltimore City is included in the table although it is not included in any of the subsequent analyses. Due to its large size in relation to the other geographic groupings it was felt that including Baltimore City in the analysis might affect the statistical reliability of the results. Also included in the table is the percentage or portion of the totals (less Baltimore City) incurred by each geographic grouping.

Figure 2.2 graphically describes the estimated relationship between the law enforcement (criminal-includes juvenile) sworn personnel (total and "on-the-street") and the indicators selected (i.e., reported Part I (plus other assaults) offenses, reported arrests, and population). The two lines drawn on each graph are the estimated regression lines relating total criminal sworn personnel with the respective indicator and criminal sworn "on-the-street" personnel with the respective indicator. Listed below each graph is the relevant descriptive information.

Based on the results of this regression analysis it would appear that the variation in law enforcement criminal sworn personnel (both total and "on-the-street") across the geographic groupings can be explained to a large extent by the variation in the value of the respective indicator across the geographic groupings. In particular, an increase in the value of the respective indicator across the geographic groupings would appear to correspond to a proportionate increase in the number of sworn law enforcement personnel in a geographic grouping. Consider, for example, the estimated relationship

FIGURE 2.2: ESTIMATED STATISTICAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LAW ENFORCEMENT SWORN PERSONNEL, OFFENSES REPORTED, ARRESTS AND POPULATION FOR THE GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS OF THE COUNTIES FOR FY 1977



between sworn law enforcement personnel (criminal related) and reported arrests. Based on the values of the slope coefficients it would appear that an increase of 100 arrests across the geographic groupings corresponds on the average to an increase of approximately 3.5 total (criminal-includes juvenile) sworn law enforcement personnel and 2.6 "on-the-street" (criminal-includes juvenile) sworn law enforcement personnel. In other words, it would appear that an increase of 100 arrests across the geographic groupings corresponds on the average to an increase of approximately 3.5 total (criminal-includes juvenile) sworn law enforcement personnel whose time would be allocated so that approximately 75% (e.g., $\frac{2.6}{3.5}$) goes to "on-the-street" patrol and 25% goes to other administrative work. Viewed in still another way it would appear (assuming that the linear relationship estimated is true and that the volume of the various indicators shown in Figure 2.2 is an indicator of the size of the police department) that while the operational structure and methods of law enforcement of the small rural and large urban police departments might differ, the proportion of "on-the-street" to administrative time devoted to law enforcement (criminal-includes juvenile) work is about the same for both. That is, while large urban police departments might utilize substantially more law enforcement "technology" (e.g., crime labs, management information systems, computer aided dispatch) in their work the overall proportionate amount of time devoted to "on-the-street" work still appears to be similar to small rural police departments.

Included in Appendix C.2. are the graphs of the law enforcement criminal (includes juvenile) sworn personnel (total and "on-the-street") versus arrests, Part I (plus other assaults) offenses reported, and population. The estimated regression line is shown on each graph. Additionally,

all the geographic groupings are labeled on the graphs so that comparisons between the individual geographic groupings law enforcement (criminal-includes juvenile) costs and resources can be made with the estimated regression line.

CHAPTER III: ADJUDICATION COSTS AND PROCESSING

This chapter focuses on the distribution of the costs and resources (e.g., number of judges) within the adjudication area by the geographic groupings of the counties and Baltimore City. As in the previous chapters, tables displaying the information by geographic groupings of the counties and Baltimore City are included in Section A and an analysis of the data using the statistical techniques of simple linear regression and correlation is included in Section B of this chapter.*

The adjudication costs shown include operational costs (e.g., salaries, overhead) incurred at the District and Circuit court (includes appellate and juvenile courts) levels, the State's Attorneys' and Public Defenders' costs. They do not typically include capital costs unless of a minor or frequently recurring nature nor do they include the costs associated with capital debt service on buildings or facilities.

The criminal adjudication costs referenced throughout this chapter include only those portions of the total adjudication costs associated with the processing of criminal (adult) offenders through the adjudication area (e.g., criminal court costs) and do not, for example, include costs associated with juvenile or civil court cases. Also, as noted previously, the criminal costs and resources (e.g., number of judges) listed for each of the geographic groupings were for the most part estimated based on the best information available to the Governor's Commission staff. Rather

*While not specifically required, some prior understanding of regression and correlation analysis would be beneficial in reviewing Section B of this chapter. Those persons interested only in an overview for FY 1977 of adjudication costs and resources should limit their review of this chapter to Section A.

than go into detail in the narrative on the methods of estimation used, the sources of the data have been footnoted in the appropriate tables.

A. A Description of the FY 1977 Adjudication Cost and Resources

Table 3.1 compares the FY 1977 total and estimated criminal costs of the adjudication area of the Maryland Justice System. As noted in the table, the total cost of adjudication was approximately \$55,356,500 with approximately \$19,571,600 incurred at the District Court level and \$35,784,900 incurred at the Circuit Court level. The estimated criminal adjudication cost was \$28,774,500 with approximately \$12,665,400 incurred at the District Court level and \$16,109,100 incurred in the processing of criminal cases at the Circuit Court level. The criminal adjudication costs are estimated to be distributed among the components of the adjudication area in the following manner: an estimated \$16,657,500 (or 57.9%) for the courts (District and Circuit), an estimated \$6,980,900 (or 24.3%) for the State's Attorneys, and an estimated \$5,136,100 (or 17.8%) for the Public Defender's Office.

1. District Court

Table 3.2 compares the total District Court judicial resources and costs and the estimated District Court criminal resources and costs for FY 1977. As noted in this table, there were 191 court commissioners and 82 District Court judges in Maryland in FY 1977. The 191 court commissioners included both full and part-time personnel. Based on the number of part-time commissioners and the percentages of their time worked, it was estimated that the 191 full and part-time court commissioners were the equivalent of 159.6 full-time commissioners. Similarly, the number of "full-time equivalent" District Court judges who handled only criminal defendants was estimated. That is, assuming that the percentage of time devoted to

TABLE 3.1 - TOTAL COSTS OF ADJUDICATION, 1976 - 1977

Cost of Adjudication	Total Cost (in thousands of \$)	Estimated Criminal Cost (in thousands of \$)
Total Cost of Adjudication ¹	\$55,356.5	\$28,774.5
1. Adjudication - District Court ²	\$19,571.6	\$12,665.4
2. Adjudication - Circuit Court ³ (includes appellate courts)	\$35,784.9	\$16,109.1
District Court - Judicial ⁴	\$15,100.4	\$ 8,194.2
Circuit Court - Judicial ⁵	\$25,608.2	\$ 8,463.3
State's Attorneys ⁶	\$ 8,609.5	\$ 6,980.9
1. Estimated District Court	\$2,245.3	\$2,245.3
2. Estimated Circuit Court Criminal	\$4,735.6	\$4,735.6
3. Estimated Other (e.g., Juvenile Court, Child Support)	\$1,628.6	---
Public Defender's Office ⁷	\$ 6,038.4	\$ 5,136.1
1. Estimated District Court	\$2,225.9	\$2,225.9
2. Estimated Circuit Court Criminal (includes appellate work)	\$2,910.2	\$2,910.2
3. Juvenile Court	\$ 902.3	---

¹Includes cost of District Court, Circuit Court, State's Attorneys, Public Defender's Office.

²Includes cost of District Court-Judicial, State's Attorney (District Court), Public Defender (District Court)

³Includes cost of Circuit Court-Judicial, State's Attorney (Circuit, Other) Public Defender (Circuit-Criminal, Juvenile Court)

⁴See Table 3.2 for detailed breakdown and explanation of District Court Judicial Costs - includes cost of Court Commissioners, Judges, Court operating expenses, overhead of court related agencies

⁵See Table 3.4 for detailed breakdown and explanation of Circuit Court Judicial Costs - includes cost of judge salaries, Clerk of Court, local cost of court operation, overhead of court related agencies, Appellate Courts

⁶See Table 3.7 for detailed breakdown and explanation of State's Attorneys' Costs

⁷See Table 3.9 for detailed breakdown and explanation of Public Defenders' Costs - total cost shown does not include costs associated with mental institution cases

TABLE 3.2-TOTAL DISTRICT COURT JUDICIAL RESOURCES AND COSTS AND ESTIMATED DISTRICT COURT CRIMINAL RESOURCES AND COSTS, 1976 - 1977

District Court Judicial Resources and Costs	Total District Court (cost in thousands of \$)	Estimated District Court Criminal (costs in thousands of \$)
# of Court Commissioners-Actual #/ Full-time Equivalent	191/159.6 ¹	191/159.6 ¹
# of Judges	82 ²	39.9 ⁵
Total District Court Judicial Costs	\$15,100.4 ³	\$8,194.2 ⁵
A. District Court Commissioner Salaries	\$ 1,649.0 ³	\$1,649.0 ³
B. District Court Judge Salaries	\$ 2,730.6 ³	\$1,328.9 ⁵
C. Overhead	\$10,720.8 ^{3,4}	\$5,216.3 ⁵
1. Other District Court Salaries and Operating Expenses	\$10,243.9 ³	\$4,984.4 ⁵
2. Court Related Agencies	\$ 476.9 ⁶	\$ 231.9 ⁵

¹Based on "District Court Commissioner's Salary % and Positions as of May, 1977"; where Commissioner's are part-time they are converted into a fraction of a full-time resource based on percentage of time working.

²Annual Report of the Maryland Judiciary, 1976-1977.

³FY 1977 Maryland State Budget

⁴Includes Administrative Office of the Courts, Maryland Judicial Conference, Non-budgeted funds, other court related agencies.

⁵Based on daily automated District Court Bench Time Statistics and days of week estimated by the Court to be criminal for each county location.

criminal cases in the District Court was approximately 48.7%*, it was estimated that about 48.7% of the judges' time was devoted to criminal cases or equivalently that 39.9 full-time equivalent judges were needed to handle the District Court criminal caseload.

The total District Court judicial costs in FY 1977 were \$15,100,400 (includes traffic, civil and criminal case costs) of which approximately \$1,649,000 were commissioners' salaries, \$2,730,600 were for judges' salaries and approximately \$10,720,800 were for related overhead expenses. The estimated District Court criminal judicial costs were \$8,194,200 or 54.3% of the total judicial costs. Of the estimated \$8,194,200 associated with handling criminal cases, \$1,649,000 or 20.1% were for commissioners' salaries, \$1,328,900 or 16.2% were for judges' salaries and \$5,216,300 or 63.7% were for related overhead expenses.

Table 3.3 is a comparison of the District Court judicial resources, costs and defendants processed for the geographic groupings of the counties and Baltimore City. Specifically, the total District Court judicial costs (not including court commissioner salaries), resources (e.g., number of judges) and cases (i.e., civil, traffic, criminal) as well as the estimated criminal costs, resources and criminal defendants disposed are shown for each geographic grouping. For example, Baltimore City and the four large urban counties together accounted for 57 of the total 82 judges, incurred approximately \$9,350,300 or 69.5% of the total State-wide \$13,451,400 costs (does not include court commissioner salaries) and handled 287,343 or 80.0% of the 359,279 cases (i.e., civil, traffic, criminal) handled State-wide.

* See footnote #5 on Table 3.2 for source of this estimate of percentage of time devoted to criminal cases in the District Court.

TABLE -3.3: COMPARISON OF DISTRICT COURT JUDICIAL RESOURCES, COSTS, AND DEFENDANTS PROCESSED BY GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS, 1976-1977

GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS	TOTAL DISTRICT COURT JUDICIAL			ESTIMATED DISTRICT COURT JUDICIAL CRIMINAL			DISTRICT COURT COMMISSIONER	
	# OF JUDGES ¹	TOTAL COST ² (thousands of \$)	TOTAL CASES TRIED ³ (Civil, Traffic, Criminal)	# OF JUDGES ⁴	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST ⁴ (thousand of \$)	TOTAL CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS DISP. ⁵	# OF COMMISSIONERS ⁶	TOTAL COST SALARY ONLY ⁷ (thousand of \$)
Baltimore City	22	\$3608.9 (26.8)	113813 (31.7)	10.8	\$1710.2 (26.1)	49948 (40.8)	38/38.0	\$393.1 (23.8)
Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester	4	\$ 656.2 (4.9)	10697 (3.0)	2.0	\$ 338.6 (5.2)	5911 (4.8)	16/ 8.5	\$ 88.3 (5.4)
Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot	6	\$ 984.2 (7.3)	9428 (2.6)	4.0	\$ 657.9 (10.1)	3554 (2.9)	14/ 7.4	\$ 75.7 (4.6)
Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	3	\$ 492.1 (3.7)	7923 (2.2)	1.6	\$ 270.5 (2.2)	3778 (3.1)	11/ 8.1	\$ 83.4 (5.1)
Prince George's	9	\$1476.4 (11.0)	51415 (14.3)	4.2	\$ 700.3 (10.7)	16158 (13.2)	23/23.0	\$238.0 (14.4)
Montgomery	8	\$1312.3 (9.8)	25338 (7.1)	3.9	\$ 643.9 (9.8)	8679 (7.1)	19/19.0	\$196.6 (11.9)
Anne Arundel	6	\$ 984.2 (7.3)	30581 (8.5)	3.0	\$ 501.2 (7.7)	9472 (7.7)	11/11.0	\$113.9 (6.9)
Baltimore	12	\$1968.5 (14.6)	66196 (18.4)	3.9	\$ 645.5 (9.9)	11513 (9.4)	25/23.0	\$238.0 (14.4)
Harford	2	\$ 328.1 (2.4)	13906 (3.9)	1.2	\$ 194.2 (3.0)	2836 (2.3)	6/ 4.1	\$ 42.0 (2.5)
Howard	2	\$ 328.1 (2.4)	9803 (2.7)	1.1	\$ 179.3 (2.7)	2485 (2.0)	5/ 4.6	\$ 47.1 (2.9)
Carroll	1	\$ 164.0 (1.2)	4156 (1.2)	.5	\$ 86.3 (1.3)	1258 (1.0)	3/ 1.7	\$ 17.2 (1.0)
Frederick, Washington	4	\$ 656.2 (4.9)	10836 (3.0)	2.1	\$ 355.2 (5.4)	4612 (3.8)	12/ 5.2	\$ 53.5 (3.2)
Allegany, Garrett	3	\$ 492.1 (3.7)	5187 (1.4)	1.6	\$ 262.2 (4.0)	2346 (1.9)	8/ 6.0	\$ 62.4 (3.8)
STATE-WIDE	82	\$13451.4	359,279	39.9	\$6545.2	122,550	191/159.6	\$1649.2

() = % of column "State-wide" total

¹Annual Report of the Maryland Judiciary, 1976-1977.

²FY 1977 Maryland State Budget - includes cost of judges, court personnel and operating expenses, overhead associated with related court agencies (e.g., Administrative Office of the Courts); distribution of costs by the geographic groupings based on automated District Court Bench Time statistics report for FY 1977.

³Total District Court cases tried (criminal, traffic, civil) as reported by the District Court of Maryland, Summary Report (SU-10-5), July, 1976 thru June, 1977.

⁴Percentage of cost and judge resources criminal is based on daily automated District Court Bench Time statistics (for FY 1977) and days of the week estimated by the court to be criminal for each court location.

⁵Total criminal defendants disposed as well as dispositions for driving under the influence (21-902) obtained from District Court Summary reports for the period July, 1976 thru June, 1977.

⁶Based on District Court "Commissioner's Salary & Positions as of May, 1977"; includes both number of Commissioners (full-time and part-time) and number of equivalent full-time Commissioners based on percentage of time part-time Commissioners work for each jurisdiction.

⁷FY 1977 Maryland State Budget, Salary only.

Similarly, the equivalent of 25.8 of the 39.9 full-time judges are estimated to have handled District Court criminal cases only in FY 1977 in these five jurisdictions (i.e., Baltimore City, Prince George's, Montgomery, Anne Arundel and Baltimore counties), with an associated cost of \$4,201,100 or 64.2% of the total criminal judicial costs (includes judges' salaries and overhead). The criminal defendants disposed by the four counties and Baltimore City were 95,770 or 78.1% of the total 122,550 criminal defendants disposed State-wide.

2. Circuit Court

Tables 3.4, 3.5, and 3.6 detail the Circuit Court breakdown of judicial costs and resources. While the District Court is entirely funded by the State, the Circuit Court is not. Therefore, in the tables the State level and local level judicial costs are shown separately.

Specifically, Table 3.4 compares the FY 1977 total State-wide Circuit Court judicial resources and costs and estimated Circuit Court criminal resources and costs. As noted there were 90 Circuit Court judges in FY 1977 and 22.5 (full-time equivalent) masters associated with the Juvenile Court. The total Circuit Court judicial costs (e.g., judges' salaries, overhead) were \$25,608,200 of which more than half (56.2%) or \$14,386,400 were incurred at the local level and approximately \$11,221,800 or 43.8% were incurred at the State level. The State level Circuit Court costs include judges' salaries and operating expenses, overhead, and net Clerk of Court costs. They do not typically include capital costs unless of a minor or frequently recurring nature. The local level Circuit Court judicial costs include costs for personnel, contractual services, operating expenses, equipment and office space lease.

TABLE 3.4: TOTAL CIRCUIT COURT JUDICIAL RESOURCES AND COSTS AND ESTIMATED CIRCUIT COURT CRIMINAL RESOURCES AND COSTS - 1976-1977

CIRCUIT COURT JUDICIAL RESOURCES AND COSTS	TOTAL CIRCUIT COURT	ESTIMATED CIRCUIT COURT CRIMINAL ⁷
Number of Judges/Masters	90 ¹ 22.5	28.9/0
Total Circuit Court Judicial Costs (thousands of \$)	25,608.2	\$8,463.3
I. Total State Level Judicial Costs	11,221.8	\$4,072.7
A. Judge salaries and operating expenses ²	\$3,594.1	\$1,150.1
B. Overhead	\$3,837.8	\$1,460.1
1. Appeal Courts ³	\$1,797.7	\$736.0
2. Court Related Agencies ^{3,4}	\$2,040.1	\$724.1
C. Net Clerk of Courts ⁵	\$3,789.9	\$1,462.5
1. Costs (salaries, supplies, equipment, other)	\$6,642.5	\$1,729.0
2. Less receipts	(\$2,852.6)	(\$ 266.5)
II. Total Local Level Judicial Costs	14,386.4	4,390.6
Personnel, Contractual Services, Operating Expenses, Equipment, Office Space Lease ⁶	14,386.4	4,390.6

¹Annual Report of the Maryland Judiciary, 1976-1977;

Includes two Prince George's County judgeships not effective until 1/1/78

²FY 1977 Maryland State Budget adjusted for new judgeships

³FY 1977 Maryland State Budget

⁴Includes Administrative Office of the Courts, Maryland Judicial Conference, Baltimore City Juvenile Clerks Office, Non-budgeted funds, other court related agencies, State computer resources.

⁵Court related receipts and disbursements (does not include non-court related) as reported by the Clerk's to the State Comptroller, "Report of Receipts and Disbursements and Deficiency in fees and Emoluments, Clerks of Court"

⁶Based on Administrative Office of the Courts analysis entitled "Cost to Operate Circuit Courts Funded by Political Subdivisions (excluding clerks offices)"; Costs are based on FY 1977 appropriations; office space lease reflects the estimated cost for space occupied by Circuit Court were rent to be charged.

⁷Criminal estimates based on weighted analysis of criminal percentage of filings and terminations (i.e., law, equity, juvenile, and criminal) for FY 1977.

It was estimated that approximately 32.1% of Circuit Court judge time State-wide was devoted to handling criminal cases in FY1977. This implies that the equivalent of 28.9 full-time judges would have been needed to handle the Circuit Court criminal caseload in FY1977. Similarly the portion of the Circuit Court judicial costs associated with criminal cases was estimated to be \$8,463,300 or 33.0% of the total \$25,608,200 Circuit Court judicial costs. Out of the \$8,463,300 it was estimated that slightly more than half or \$4,390,600 was incurred in the processing of criminal cases at the local level.

Table 3.5 is a comparison by the geographic groupings of the counties and Baltimore City of the total FY 1977 Circuit Court judicial resources and costs to the estimated Circuit Court criminal resources and costs. As noted in this table Baltimore City and the four large urban counties, Prince George's, Montgomery, Anne Arundel and Baltimore, together incurred \$19,990,800 or 78.1% of the total Circuit Court judicial costs; together they incurred \$6,976,200 or 82.4% of the total estimated criminal Circuit Court judicial costs.

Of the \$14,386,400 local court costs incurred State-wide in FY 1977, an estimated \$4,390,600 or 30.5% was associated with criminal cases. Furthermore, more than 80% of the local court costs (both total and criminal) were incurred by Baltimore City and the four urban counties, Prince George's, Montgomery, Anne Arundel, and Baltimore.

Finally, Table 3.6 is a comparison of the Circuit Court judicial resources, costs and cases/defendants processed by the geographic groupings. Overall in FY 1977, there were 135,936 docket entry filings at the Circuit Court level and 128,412 Circuit Court docket entry terminations. These figures include law, equity, criminal and juvenile cases and appeals.

TABLE 3.5: COMPARISON BY GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS OF TOTAL CIRCUIT COURT JUDICIAL RESOURCES AND COSTS TO ESTIMATED CIRCUIT COURT CRIMINAL RESOURCES AND COSTS, 1976-1977

GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS	TOTAL CIRCUIT COURT JUDICIAL - RESOURCES AND COSTS (Costs in thousands of \$)						ESTIMATED CRIMINAL CIRCUIT COURT JUDICIAL - RESOURCES AND COSTS ⁶ (Costs in thousands of \$)					
	# Of Judges/Masters ¹	Total Costs	Judge Salaries and Operating Expenses ²	Overhead ³ Appeals Courts, Court Related Agencies	Clerks of Court (Net Costs) ⁴	Local Court Costs ⁵	# Of Judges	Total Criminal Costs	Judge Salaries and Operating Expenses	Overhead ³ Appeals Courts, Court Related Agencies	Clerks of Court (Net Costs)	Local Court Costs
1. Baltimore City	22/9	\$9,036.1 (35.3)	\$900.5 [10.0]	\$1,429.0 [15.8]	\$1,155.3 [12.8]	\$5,551.3 [61.4]	12.5	\$4,638.7 (54.8)	\$509.2 [11.0]	\$794.8 [17.1]	\$740.1 [16.0]	\$2,594.6 [55.9]
2. Dorchester/Somerset/Wicomico/Worcester	5/1	\$ 920.4 (3.6)	\$198.1 [21.5]	\$ 177.1 [19.2]	\$ 140.0 [15.2]	\$ 405.2 [44.0]	1.5	\$ 279.1 (3.3)	\$ 59.8 [21.4]	\$ 62.0 [22.2]	\$ 49.0 [17.6]	\$ 108.3 [38.8]
3. Caroline/Cecil/Kent/Queen Anne's/Talbot	6	\$1,096.8 (4.3)	\$237.7 [21.7]	\$ 212.5 [19.4]	\$ 222.9 [20.3]	\$ 423.7 [38.6]	1.4	\$ 277.4 (3.3)	\$ 53.9 [19.4]	\$ 56.6 [20.4]	\$ 53.7 [19.4]	\$ 113.1 [40.8]
4. Calvert/Charles/St. Mary's	3/1	\$ 771.7 (3.0)	\$118.8 [15.4]	\$ 106.3 [13.8]	\$ 148.1 [19.2]	\$ 398.5 [51.6]	.6	\$ 142.2 (1.7)	\$ 22.9 [16.1]	\$ 23.7 [16.7]	\$ 25.4 [17.9]	\$ 70.3 [49.4]
5. Prince George's	12/3	\$3,217.3 (12.6)	\$475.3 [14.8]	\$ 425.1 [13.2]	\$ 538.3 [16.7]	\$1,778.6 [55.3]	2.7	\$ 715.5 (8.5)	\$107.0 [15.0]	\$110.9 [15.5]	\$150.8 [21.1]	\$ 346.9 [48.5]
6. Montgomery	10/3	\$3,222.4 (12.6)	\$396.1 [12.3]	\$ 354.2 [11.0]	\$ 630.7 [19.6]	\$1,841.4 [57.1]	2.1	\$ 658.5 (7.8)	\$ 83.5 [12.7]	\$ 86.5 [13.1]	\$152.7 [23.2]	\$ 335.8 [51.0]
7. Anne Arundel	7/2	\$1,716.4 (6.7)	\$277.3 [16.2]	\$ 248.0 [14.4]	\$ 267.3 [15.6]	\$ 923.8 [53.8]	1.6	\$ 377.7 (4.5)	\$ 63.4 [16.8]	\$ 65.6 [17.4]	\$ 66.5 [17.6]	\$ 182.2 [48.2]
8. Baltimore County	10/1.5	\$2,798.6 (10.9)	\$396.1 [14.2]	\$ 354.2 [12.7]	\$ 275.9 [9.9]	\$1,772.4 [63.3]	2.4	\$ 585.8 (6.9)	\$ 93.9 [16.0]	\$ 97.3 [16.6]	\$ 93.3 [15.9]	\$ 301.3 [51.4]
9. Harford	3/1	\$ 715.6 (2.8)	\$118.8 [16.6]	\$ 106.3 [14.9]	\$ 96.0 [13.4]	\$ 394.5 [55.1]	.8	\$ 187.7 (2.2)	\$ 30.7 [16.4]	\$ 31.8 [16.9]	\$ 27.1 [14.4]	\$ 98.1 [52.3]
10a. Howard	3/1	\$ 574.9 (2.2)	\$118.8 [20.7]	\$ 106.3 [18.5]	\$ 98.1 [17.1]	\$ 251.7 [43.8]	1.2	\$ 208.0 (2.5)	\$ 46.4 [22.3]	\$ 48.1 [23.1]	\$ 28.8 [13.8]	\$ 84.6 [40.7]
10b. Carroll	2	\$ 348.9 (1.4)	\$ 79.2 [22.7]	\$ 70.8 [20.3]	\$ 57.6 [16.5]	\$ 141.3 [40.5]	.6	\$ 93.2 (1.1)	\$ 22.2 [23.8]	\$ 23.1 [24.8]	\$ 15.2 [16.3]	\$ 32.7 [35.1]
11. Frederick/Washington	4	\$ 751.7 (2.9)	\$158.4 [21.1]	\$ 141.7 [18.9]	\$ 115.1 [15.3]	\$ 336.5 [44.8]	1.0	\$ 218.8 (2.6)	\$ 38.0 [17.4]	\$ 39.4 [18.0]	\$ 47.4 [21.7]	\$ 94.0 [43.0]
12. Allegany/Garrett	3	\$ 437.6 (1.7)	\$118.8 [27.1]	\$ 106.3 [24.3]	\$ 44.7 [10.2]	\$ 167.8 [38.3]	.5	\$ 80.5 (1.0)	\$ 19.3 [24.0]	\$ 19.9 [24.7]	\$ 12.4 [15.4]	\$ 28.9 [35.9]
TOTAL STATE-WIDE	90/22.5	\$25,608.2	\$3,594.1 [14.0]	\$3,837.8 [15.0]	\$3,789.9 [14.8]	\$14,386.4 [56.2]	28.9	\$8,463.3	\$1,150.1 [13.6]	\$1,460.1 [17.3]	\$1,462.5 [17.3]	\$4,390.6 [51.9]

{ } = % of Column "State-wide" total
 { } = % of row "Total Costs" and "Total Criminal Costs" respectively

¹Includes the Prince George's County judgeships not effective until 1/1/78

²FY 1977 Maryland State Budget adjusted for new judgeships

³FY 1977 Maryland State Budget - includes Court of Appeals, Court of Special Appeals, Administrative Office of the Courts, Maryland Judicial Conference, Non-budgeted funds, Other Court related agencies, State computer resources

⁴Court related (does not include non-court related) receipts and disbursements as reported by the Clerks to the State Comptroller, "Report of Receipts and Disbursements and Deficiency in fees and Emoluments, Clerks of Court".

⁵Based on Administrative Office of the Courts analysis entitled "Cost to Operate Circuit Courts Funded by Political Subdivisions (Excluding Clerks Offices)"; Cost are based on FY 1977 appropriations; includes personnel, contractual services, operating expenses, equipment, office space lease; office space included in the estimated cost for space occupied by the Circuit Court were rent to be charged.

⁶Criminal estimates based on weighted analysis of criminal percentage of caseload filings and terminations (i.e., law, equity, juvenile, and criminal) for FY 1977.

TABLE 3.6: COMPARISON OF CIRCUIT COURT JUDICIAL RESOURCES, COSTS, AND CASES/DEFENDANTS PROCESSED BY GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS, 1976-1977

GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS	TOTAL CIRCUIT COURT JUDICIAL				ESTIMATED CRIMINAL CIRCUIT COURT JUDICIAL			
	# Of Judges/ Masters ¹	Total Costs ² (thousands of \$)	Total Circuit Court Filings ³	Total Circuit Court Terminations ³	Estimated # Of Circuit Court Judges ² (criminal)	Estimated Total Circuit Court Criminal Costs ² (thousands of \$)	# Of Circuit Court Criminal Defendant Filings ⁴	# Of Circuit Court Criminal Defendants Disposed ⁴
1. Baltimore City	22/9 (27.6)	\$9036.1 (35.3)	53,812 (39.6)	50,970 (39.7)	12.5 (43.3)	\$4638.7 (54.8)	8813 (41.9)	8528 (41.5)
2. Dorchester/Somerset/ Wicomico/Worcester	5/1 (5.3)	\$ 920.4 (3.6)	5,532 (4.1)	4,905 (3.8)	1.5 (5.2)	\$ 279.1 (3.3)	1279 (6.1)	1101 (5.4)
3. Caroline/Cecil/Kent/ Queen Anne's/Talbot	6 (5.3)	\$1096.8 (4.3)	3,861 (2.8)	3,950 (3.1)	1.4 (4.8)	\$ 277.4 (3.3)	725 (3.4)	762 (3.7)
4. Calvert/ Charles/ St. Mary's	3/1 (3.6)	\$ 771.7 (3.0)	3,810 (2.8)	3,594 (2.8)	.6 (2.1)	\$ 142.2 (1.7)	488 (2.3)	439 (2.1)
5. Prince George's	12/3 (13.3)	\$3217.3 (12.6)	17,028 (12.5)	16,368 (12.7)	2.7 (9.3)	\$ 715.5 (8.5)	2375 (11.3)	2158 (10.5)
6. Montgomery	10/3 (11.6)	\$3222.4 (12.6)	12,203 (9.0)	11,744 (9.1)	2.1 (7.3)	\$ 658.5 (7.8)	1162 (5.5)	1287 (6.3)
7. Anne Arundel	7/2 (8.0)	\$1716.4 (6.7)	11,580 (8.5)	10,734 (8.4)	1.6 (5.5)	\$ 377.7 (4.5)	1406 (6.7)	1420 (6.9)
8. Baltimore	10/1.5 (10.2)	\$2798.6 (10.9)	14,259 (10.5)	14,061 (10.9)	2.4 (8.3)	\$ 585.8 (6.9)	2201 (10.5)	2386 (11.6)
9. Harford	3/1 (3.6)	\$ 715.6 (2.8)	3,195 (2.4)	2,963 (2.3)	.8 (2.8)	\$ 187.7 (2.2)	568 (2.7)	506 (2.5)
10a. Howard	3/1 (3.6)	\$ 574.9 (2.2)	2,495 (1.8)	1,905 (1.5)	1.2 (4.2)	\$ 208.0 (2.5)	637 (3.0)	468 (2.3)
10b. Carroll	2 (1.8)	\$ 348.9 (1.4)	1,777 (1.3)	1,687 (1.3)	.6 (2.1)	\$ 93.2 (1.1)	357 (1.7)	362 (1.8)
11. Frederick/ Washington	4 (3.6)	\$ 751.7 (2.9)	3,988 (2.9)	3,550 (2.8)	1.0 (3.5)	\$ 218.8 (2.6)	740 (3.5)	899 (3.9)
12. Allegany/Garrett	3 (2.7)	\$ 437.6 (1.7)	2,396 (1.8)	1,981 (1.5)	.5 (1.7)	\$ 80.5 (1.0)	294 (1.4)	314 (1.5)
STATE-WIDE	90/22.5	\$25,608.2	135,936	128,412	28.9	\$8463.1	21045	20540

() = % of column, "State-wide" Total

¹Annual Report of the Maryland Judiciary, 1976-1977, includes two Prince George's County judgeships not effective until 1/1/78

²See footnotes on Tables 3.4, 3.5 for explanation of cost and resource figures.

³Annual Report of the Maryland Judiciary, 1976-1977, Statistical Abstract - includes law, equity, criminal, and juvenile cases and appeals both filed and terminated; Figures included are counted on a docket entry basis which may not be the same as a defendant.

⁴Criminal filings and terminations are the estimated number of defendants not cases; see pages 20-22 of Governor's Commission report entitled A Jurisdiction-Based Description of the Maryland Criminal and Juvenile Justice System for an explanation of how these estimates were determined.

Additionally, it should be noted that the filings and terminations listed are counted on a docket entry basis which may not be the same as a defendant. The ratio of Circuit Court terminations to filings in FY 1977 was .94 (i.e., $\frac{128,412}{135,936} = .94$) indicating that the Circuit Court disposed of cases (i.e., dockets) somewhat less quickly than new cases (i.e., dockets) were being filed. The average number of docket terminations per judge/master was an estimated 1141 (i.e., $\frac{128,412}{90+22.5} = 1141.4$) while the average cost per Circuit Court docket termination was an estimated \$199 (i.e., $\frac{\$25,608,200}{128,412} = \199.42).

The criminal filings and terminations listed for each geographic grouping are the estimated number of defendants*, not docket entries, as was the case with the total Circuit Court filings and terminations listed in Table 3.6. As such the two listings might not be directly comparable. State-wide the estimated number of Circuit Court (criminal) defendant filings was 21,045 while an estimated 20,540 criminal defendants were disposed at the Circuit Court level. This implies that the ratio of Circuit Court criminal defendant terminations to filings was approximately .98 (i.e., $\frac{20,540}{21,045} = .98$). The average number of criminal defendants disposed at the Circuit Court level per judge was an estimated 711 defendants (i.e., $\frac{20,540}{28.9} = 710.7$) while the average cost per Circuit Court criminal defendant disposed was an estimated \$412 (i.e., $\frac{\$8,463,100}{20,540} = \412.03).

* See pages 20-22 of Governor's Commission report entitled A Jurisdiction-Based Description of the Maryland Criminal and Juvenile Justice System for an explanation of how these estimates were determined.

3. State's Attorneys

Table 3.7 compares the State's Attorneys' costs and defendants processed by level of court (e.g., District, Circuit) for the geographic groupings for FY 1977. As noted in the table, the State's Attorneys incurred \$8,609,500 in total costs in FY 1977, of which an estimated 81.1% or \$6,980,900 were associated with the handling of criminal cases at the District and Circuit Court levels. The remaining \$1,628,600 or 18.9% of the State's Attorneys' costs in FY 1977 were for the most part associated with juvenile court and child support cases.

The average State's Attorneys' (criminal) costs incurred at the District Court level per District Court defendant disposed was an estimated \$21. (i.e., $\frac{\$2,245,300}{105,263} = \21.33). The average State's Attorneys' (criminal) costs incurred at the Circuit Court level per Circuit Court criminal defendant disposed was an estimated \$231 (i.e., $\frac{\$4,735,600}{20,540} = \230.56). Additionally, as noted in the table, Baltimore City and the four large urban counties, Prince George's, Montgomery, Anne Arundel, and Baltimore together incurred an estimated \$1,613,800 or 71.9% of the total State's Attorneys' criminal costs at the District Court level. Together they disposed 82,242 or 78.1% of the total number of defendants disposed at the District Court. Similarly, Baltimore City and these four counties together incurred an estimated \$3,892,700 or 82.2% of the total State's Attorneys' criminal costs at the Circuit Court level. Together they disposed 15,779 or 76.8% of the total number of defendants disposed at the Circuit Court.

The number of State's Attorneys present in each of the geographic groupings in FY 1977 are listed in Table 3.8 by level of court. As noted in the

TABLE 3.7: COMPARISON OF STATE'S ATTORNEYS' COST AND DEFENDANTS PROCESSED BY LEVEL OF COURT AND BY GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS, 1976 - 1977

GEOGRAPHIC GROUPING	STATE'S ATTORNEY TOTAL COST ¹ (IN THOUSANDS OF \$)	STATE'S ATTORNEY TOTAL ADULT CRIMINAL (DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURT) ² (IN THOUSANDS OF \$)	STATE'S ATTORNEY DISTRICT COURT		STATE'S ATTORNEY CIRCUIT COURT		OTHER STATE'S ATTORNEY COSTS INCLUDES JUVENILE COURT, CHILD SUPPORT ³ (IN THOUSANDS OF \$)
			ESTIMATED DISTRICT COURT CRIMINAL COSTS ⁴ (IN THOUSANDS OF \$)	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS DISPOSED ³	ESTIMATED CIRCUIT COURT CRIMINAL COST ⁴ (IN THOUSANDS OF \$)	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS DISPOSED ⁴	
1. Baltimore City	\$2,963.7 (34.4)	\$2,486.3 (35.6)	\$612.9 [20.7] (27.3)	42,089 (40.0)	\$1,873.4 [63.2] (39.6)	8,528 (41.5)	\$477.4 [16.1] (29.3)
2. Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester	305.4 (3.5)	254.7 (3.6)	120.6 [39.5] (5.4)	4,889 (4.6)	134.1 [43.9] (2.8)	1,101 (5.4)	50.7 [16.6] (3.1)
3. Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot	274.7 (3.2)	216.0 (3.1)	84.0 [30.6] (3.7)	3,018 (2.9)	132.0 [48.1] (2.8)	762 (3.7)	58.7 [21.4] (3.6)
4. Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	283.6 (3.3)	224.9 (3.2)	112.0 [39.5] (5.0)	3,419 (3.2)	112.9 [39.8] (2.4)	439 (2.1)	58.7 [20.7] (3.6)
5. Prince George's	1,282.0 (14.9)	1,020.1 (14.6)	359.2 [28.0] (16.0)	14,307 (13.6)	660.9 [51.6] (14.0)	2,158 (10.5)	261.9 [20.4] (16.1)
6. Montgomery	1,013.1 (11.8)	729.0 (10.4)	252.1 [24.9] (11.2)	7,823 (7.4)	476.9 [47.1] (10.1)	1,287 (6.3)	284.1 [28.0] (17.4)
7. Anne Arundel	560.7 (6.5)	446.8 (6.4)	126.9 [22.6] (5.7)	8,550 (8.1)	319.9 [57.1] (6.8)	1,420 (6.9)	113.9 [20.3] (7.0)
8. Baltimore County	928.6 (10.8)	824.3 (11.8)	262.7 [28.3] (11.7)	9,473 (9.0)	561.6 [60.5] (11.9)	2,386 (11.6)	104.3 [11.2] (6.4)
9. Harford	242.9 (2.8)	146.3 (2.1)	53.0 [21.8] (2.4)	2,424 (2.3)	93.3 [38.4] (2.0)	506 (2.5)	96.6 [39.8] (5.9)
10a. Howard	245.0 (2.8)	211.5 (3.0)	66.3 [27.1] (3.0)	2,079 (2.0)	145.2 [59.3] (3.1)	468 (2.3)	33.5 [13.7] (2.1)
10b. Carroll	85.1 (1.0)	76.8 (1.1)	33.9 [39.8] (1.5)	1,040 (1.0)	42.9 [50.4] (.9)	362 (1.8)	8.3 [9.8] (.5)
11. Frederick, Washington	278.2 (3.2)	231.1 (3.3)	129.3 [46.5] (5.8)	4,067 (3.9)	101.8 [36.6] (2.1)	809 (3.9)	47.1 [16.9] (2.9)
12. Allegany, Garrett	146.5 (1.7)	113.1 (1.6)	32.4 [22.1] (1.4)	2,085 (2.0)	80.7 [55.1] (1.7)	314 (1.5)	33.4 [22.8] (2.1)
Total State-wide	\$8,609.5	\$6,980.9	\$2,245.3 (26.1)	105,263	\$4,735.6 (55.0)	20,540	\$1,628.6

NOTE: [] = % of row, State's Attorney total cost.
() = % of column, State-wide, cost.

¹Based on responses to Commission staff questionnaire entitled "State's Attorney's Office Questionnaire" administered in the fall and winter of FY 1978 as well as agency budgets for FY 1977.

²Based on State's Attorney's Office responses to workload resource, and budget questions on the "State's Attorney's Office Questionnaire." Questionnaires were not received from Carroll, Cecil, Garrett, and St. Mary's counties and costs had to be estimated based on FY 1977 budgets and resource and workload information appearing in the Governor's Commission's 1977 and 1978 Comprehensive Plans.

³Based on District Court figures for FY 1977 on number of defendants receiving a final disposition at the District Court (includes all criminal plus 11-902; includes all District Court defendants with the exception of defendants boundover to Circuit Court and defendants praying a jury trial to the Circuit Court).

⁴Estimated number of defendants disposed of at the Circuit Court for FY 1977. See pages 20-22 of Governor's Commission report entitled "A Jurisdiction-Based Description of the Maryland Criminal and Juvenile Justice System" for an explanation of how these estimates were determined.

TABLE 3.8: STATE'S ATTORNEY RESOURCE ALLOCATION BY LEVEL OF COURT FOR THE GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS, 1976-1977.

GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS	TOTAL # OF STATE'S ATTORNEYS ¹		TOTAL # OF STATE'S ATTORNEYS (less those assigned to Juvenile, Non-support, Admin., other) ³		ESTIMATED STATE'S ATTORNEYS AT THE DISTRICT COURT ³		ESTIMATED STATE'S ATTORNEYS AT THE CIRCUIT COURT (CRIMINAL) ³		ESTIMATED STATE'S ATTORNEYS OTHER (includes Juvenile Court, Non-Support, Administrative, Other) ^{1,3}	
	Full-time	Part-time ²	Full-time	Part-time ²	Full-time	Part-time ²	Full-time	Part-time ²	Full-time	Part-time ²
1. Baltimore City	93 (2)	1	80.0	--	19.0	--	61.0	--	13.0 (2.0)	1.0
2. Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester	5	8	4.8	5.9	1.8	4.3	3.0	1.6	.2	2.1
3. Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot	2	12	1.0	9.7	--	5.0	1.0	4.7	1.0	2.3
4. Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	5	5	3.5	3.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.3
5. Prince George's	34 (6)	--	23.0	--	9.0	--	14.0	--	11 (6)	--
6. Montgomery	22 (1)	--	15.5	--	6.5	--	9.0	--	6.5 (1)	--
7. Anne Arundel	17	2	12.2	2.0	5.0	--	7.2	2.0	4.8	--
8. Baltimore County	34 (2)	--	28.0	--	10.0	--	18.0	--	6.0 (2)	--
9. Harford	2	8	1.0	4.8	1.0	.8	--	4.0	1	3.2
10a. Howard	6	2 (1)	5.0	1.0	2.0	--	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0 (1.0)
10b. Carroll	4	--	3.7	--	2.0	--	1.7	--	.3	--
11. Frederick, Washington	7	2	4.8	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.1	--	2.2	--
12. Allegany, Garrett	1	4	1.0	2.9	.1	1.5	.9	1.4	--	1.1
STATE-WIDE	232 (11.0)	44 (1.0)	183.5	32.0	60.9	15.3	122.6	16.7	48.5 (11.0)	12.0 (1.0)

¹Based on responses to Commission staff questionnaire entitled "State's Attorney's Office Questionnaire" administered in the fall and winter of FY 1978. The numbers in parentheses are the number of administrative State's Attorneys not assigned, based on the questionnaire responses, to a specific court level. It should be noted however, that the cost associated with these attorneys was distributed as an overhead cost among the various court levels.

²Part-time State's Attorneys were defined on the Commission's questionnaire as those working less than 35 hours per week for the State's Attorney's Office and not based on salary or any official designation. The number of full-time and part-time are based on the questionnaire responses received given this definition.

³The number of full-time or part-time State's Attorneys shown is either the number of actual attorneys assigned to the court level or the equivalent of attorneys based on the number of attorneys assigned to a specific court level and the percentage of their time assigned to the specific level of court. State's Attorneys assigned to special units (e.g. victim/witness, screening, major frauds) were assigned to the various court levels based on the type of activity they performed.

table there were approximately 232 full-time State's Attorneys in Maryland in FY 1977 and 44 part-time.* The 232 full-time State's Attorneys spent an estimated 79.1% of their time (i.e., $183.5/232 = 79.1\%$) on the District and Circuit Court's criminal caseload, or in other words, the equivalent of 183.5 full-time State's Attorneys (assuming a 35 hour work week) were required to handle the District and Circuit Court's criminal caseload in FY 1977. More specifically, the 232 full-time State's Attorneys spent an estimated 26.3% (i.e., $60.9/232 = 26.3\%$) of their time on the District Court criminal caseload, an estimated 52.8% of their time on the Circuit Court criminal caseload and the remaining 20.9% principally for juvenile court cases and non-support cases. Equivalently the number of full-time State's Attorneys needed to handle the FY 1977 District Court criminal caseload was 60.9, while the equivalent of 122.6 full-time State's Attorneys handled the Circuit Court criminal caseload.

Similarly, the equivalent number of part-time State's Attorneys who handled District and Circuit Court criminal cases is shown in Table 3.8. The part-time State's Attorneys represent the number of attorneys working on a part-time basis who handled either the District or Circuit Court's criminal caseloads as well as the juvenile and non-support workload.

4. Public Defenders

The next two tables in this section compare the Public Defender costs and resources (i.e., attorneys) and defendants processed by the

*For this report, a full-time State's Attorney was defined as a State's Attorney who worked 35 or more hours per week. Those who worked less than 35 hours per week for the State's Attorney's Office were considered part-time.

geographic groupings for FY 1977. Table 3.9 is a comparison of the public defender estimated costs and defendants represented by level of court for the geographic groupings for FY 1977. As noted, an estimated \$2,225,900 or 36.9% of the total public defender costs were incurred in processing criminal cases at the District Court level, an estimated \$2,577,500 or 42.7% were incurred in processing criminal cases at the Circuit Court level. (does not include costs associated with appeals) and an estimated \$332,700 or 5.5% were specifically associated with appeals at the Circuit Court level.

The average cost incurred by the Public Defender's Office in the processing of criminal cases at the District Court level per District Court criminal defendant (disposed) represented by public or panel attorneys was an estimated \$81 (i.e., $\frac{\$2,225,900}{27,547} = \80.80). The average public defender cost incurred in the processing of criminal cases and for appellate work at the Circuit Court level (includes cost of appeal) per Circuit Court criminal defendant (disposed) represented by public or panel attorneys was an estimated \$248 (i.e., $\frac{\$2,910,200}{11,733} = \248.04). Similarly, the average cost incurred by the Public Defender's Office at Juvenile Court per juvenile (disposed) represented by public or panel attorney was an estimated \$82.

Table 3.10 describes the public defender trial attorney resource allocation by level of court for the geographic groupings for FY 1977. Within each level of court the number of public defenders, both staff and panel* are listed. As noted in the table there were a total of 95.4** public defenders on staff in the State of Maryland in FY 1977.

*Panel attorneys are a pool of private attorneys whose services are contracted for by the Public Defender's Office on a "need" basis.

**The .4 staff attorneys represents one attorney hired in Prince George's County during the last five months of FY 1977.

TABLE 3.9 - COMPARISON OF PUBLIC DEFENDER COSTS AND DEFENDANTS REPRESENTED BY LEVEL OF COURT AND BY GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS, 1976-1977

GEOGRAPHIC GROUPING	TOTAL PUBLIC DEFENDER COST (in thousands of \$)		PUBLIC DEFENDER DISTRICT COURT-CRIMINAL		PUBLIC DEFENDER CIRCUIT COURT-CRIMINAL		PUBLIC DEFENDER APPEALS COSTS (in thousands of \$)	PUBLIC DEFENDER JUVENILE COURT	
	Total Cost (District and Circuit + Juvenile) ¹	District + Circuit Court Criminal Cost Only	Estimated Cost ² (in thousands of \$)	# Defendants Disposed Repr- sented by Pub- lic/Panel Attorney ³	Estimated Cost ² (in thousands of \$)	# Defendants Disposed Repr- sented by Pub- lic/Panel Attorney ³		Estimated Cost ² (in thousands of \$)	# Juveniles Disposed Repr- sented by Pub- lic/Panel Attorney ³
1. Baltimore City	\$2647.0 (43.8)	\$2132.8 (41.5)	\$822.3 [31.1] (36.9)	11062 (40.2)	\$1145.1 [43.3] (44.4)	5833 (49.7)	\$165.4 [6.2]	\$514.2 [19.4] (57.0)	7395 (67.6)
2. Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester	\$ 317.5 (5.3)	\$ 283.6 (5.5)	\$117.1 [36.9] (5.3)	924 (3.4)	\$ 151.6 [47.7] (5.9)	526 (4.5)	\$ 14.9 [4.7]	\$ 33.9 [10.7] (3.8)	224 (2.1)
3. Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot	\$ 179.3 (3.0)	\$ 154.6 (3.0)	\$ 63.8 [35.6] (2.9)	479 (1.7)	\$ 82.6 [46.1] (3.2)	288 (2.5)	\$ 8.2 [4.6]	\$ 24.7 [13.8] (2.7)	153 (1.4)
4. Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	\$ 180.7 (3.0)	\$ 154.2 (3.0)	\$103.6 [57.3] (4.7)	936 (3.4)	\$ 42.5 [23.5] (1.6)	285 (2.4)	\$ 8.1 [4.5]	\$ 26.5 [14.7] (2.9)	284 (2.6)
5. Prince George's	\$ 694.0 (11.5)	\$ 542.8 (10.6)	\$177.7 [25.6] (8.0)	4120 (15.0)	\$ 329.8 [47.5] (12.8)	1244 (10.6)	\$ 35.3 [5.1]	\$151.2 [21.8] (16.8)	1267 (11.6)
6. Montgomery	\$ 647.1 (10.7)	\$ 610.9 (11.9)	\$341.8 [52.8] (15.4)	2444 (8.9)	\$ 245.9 [38.0] (9.5)	819 (7.0)	\$ 23.2 [3.6]	\$ 36.2 [5.6] (4.0)	430 (3.9)
7. Anne Arundel	\$ 439.5 (7.3)	\$ 424.5 (8.3)	\$179.6 [40.9] (8.1)	2079 (7.5)	\$ 217.8 [49.6] (8.5)	956 (8.1)	\$ 27.1 [6.2]	\$ 15.0 [3.4] (1.7)	178 (1.6)
8. Baltimore	\$ 306.4 (5.1)	\$ 257.9 (5.0)	\$149.2 [48.7] (6.7)	2579 (9.4)	\$ 92.5 [30.2] (3.6)	571 (4.9)	\$ 16.2 [5.3]	\$ 48.5 [15.8] (5.4)	428 (3.9)
9. Harford	\$ 149.9 (2.5)	\$ 130.3 (2.5)	\$ 42.3 [28.2] (1.9)	586 (2.1)	\$ 80.0 [53.4] (3.1)	281 (2.4)	\$ 8.0 [5.3]	\$ 19.6 [13.1] (2.2)	176 (1.6)
10a. Howard	\$ 115.9 (1.9)	\$ 111.2 (2.2)	\$ 59.7 [51.5] (2.7)	604 (2.2)	\$ 45.3 [39.1] (1.8)	229 (2.0)	\$ 6.2 [5.3]	\$ 4.7 [4.1] (.5)	84 (.8)
10b. Carroll	\$ 72.0 (1.2)	\$ 66.1 (1.3)	\$ 29.9 [41.5] (1.3)	302 (1.1)	\$ 31.4 [43.6] (1.2)	159 (1.4)	\$ 4.8 [6.7]	\$ 5.9 [8.2] (.7)	106 (1.0)
11. Frederick, Washing- ton	\$ 185.5 (3.1)	\$ 169.6 (3.3)	\$ 71.5 [38.5] (3.2)	822 (3.0)	\$ 87.0 [46.9] (3.4)	393 (3.3)	\$ 11.1 [6.0]	\$ 15.9 [8.6] (1.8)	134 (1.2)
12. Allegany, Garrett	\$ 103.6 (1.7)	\$ 97.6 (1.9)	\$ 67.4 [65.1] (3.0)	610 (2.2)	\$ 26.0 [25.1] (1.0)	149 (1.3)	\$ 4.2 [4.1]	\$ 6.0 [5.8] (.7)	82 (.7)
STATE-WIDE	\$6038.4	\$5136.1	\$2225.9 [36.9]	27547	\$2577.5 [42.7]	11733	\$332.7 [5.5]	\$902.3 [14.9]	10941

[] = % of row total cost
() = % of column, state-wide cost.

¹Based on cost figures supplied by the Deputy Public Defender; includes overhead costs associated with administration and appellate work but does not include overhead and direct costs associated with mental institution cases.

²The cost estimates by level of court by geographic grouping were based on total cost figures available by Public Defender District (same as District Court districts) and costs associated with panel attorney cases by District and within a District by type of court (e.g., District, Circuit, Juvenile, Appellate). The costs by geographic grouping also include the proportionate share of administrative costs at both the District and Headquarters levels.

³Annual Report of the Public Defender's Office FY 1977, includes only those defendants represented by the Public Defender and receiving a final disposition at the particular court level.

TABLE 3.10: PUBLIC DEFENDER TRIAL ATTORNEY RESOURCE ALLOCATION BY LEVEL OF COURT FOR THE GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS, 1976-1977

GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPINGS	TOTAL # OF PUBLIC ATTORNEYS		ESTIMATED TOTAL (LESS JUVENILE COURT) PUBLIC ATTORNEYS		ESTIMATED DISTRICT COURT (CRIMINAL) PUBLIC ATTORNEYS		ESTIMATED CIRCUIT COURT (CRIMINAL) PUBLIC ATTORNEYS		ESTIMATED JUVENILE COURT PUBLIC ATTORNEY'S	
	Staff Attorneys ¹	Estimated Panel Attorneys ²	Staff Attorneys ³	Panel Attorneys ²	Staff Attorneys ³	Panel Attorneys ²	Staff Attorneys ³	Panel Attorneys ²	Staff Attorneys ³	Panel Attorneys ²
1. Baltimore City	47	2.2	37.0	2.1	16.0	.1	21.0	2.0	10.0	.1
2. Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester	3	4.3	2.5	4.1	1.1	1.8	1.4	2.3	.5	.2
3. Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot	3	1.4	2.5	1.3	1.2	.4	1.3	.9	.5	.1
4. Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	3	1.4	2.5	1.2	2.1	.5	.4	.7	.5	.2
5. Prince George's	6.4	9.1	4.3	7.9	2.5	1.3	1.8	6.6	2.1	1.2
6. Montgomery	6	7.6	5.8	7.0	4.6	2.0	1.2	5.0	.2	.6
7. Anne Arundel	9	.9	8.7	.9	4.2	.1	4.5	.8	.3	◀ .1
8. Baltimore County	7	2.3	5.6	2.1	5.0	.0	.6	2.1	1.4	.2
9. Harford	3	.6	2.5	.6	.7	.4	1.8	.2	.5	◀ .1
10a. Howard	2.5	.4	2.4	.3	1.4	.1	1.0	.2	.1	.1
10b. Carroll	1.5	.3	1.4	.2	.7	.1	.7	.1	.1	.1
11. Frederick, Washington	3.0	1.3	2.6	1.3	1.0	.8	1.6	.5	.4	◀ .1
12. Allegany, Garrett	1	1.1	1.0	1.0	.8	.5	.2	.5	◀ .1	.1
STATE-WIDE	95.4	32.9	78.8	30.0	41.3	8.1	37.5	21.9	16.6	2.9

¹Based on information provided by the Deputy Public Defender; the 6.4 Staff Attorneys for Prince George's County includes one attorney hired during the last five months of FY 1977.

²Estimated number of full-time attorneys that would be required to perform the work based on a 35.5 hour work week; derived from information available by Public Defender District (same as District Court districts) on the cost and number of defendant cases (by level of court) represented by staff attorneys; in determining the number of "full-time equivalent" panel attorneys, it was assumed that there were two hours of out of court preparation (at \$20 per hour) for each hour of court time (at \$25 per hour).

³Allocated based on the estimated percentage of Public Defender Staff Attorney costs by level of court and the total number of known staff attorneys for each Public Defender District.

The equivalent of 41.3 "full-time" public defender staff attorneys are estimated to have been used to handle criminal cases at the District Court level in FY 1977, the equivalent of 37.5 "full time" staff attorneys are estimated to have handled Circuit Court criminal cases (including appellate work) while the equivalent of 16.6 "full time" staff attorneys worked at the Juvenile Court level. These estimates of full-time equivalent staff attorneys represent the number of attorneys who would have been needed (assuming a 35.5 hour work week) to handle the workload of each of the respective levels of court (i.e., District (Criminal), Circuit (Criminal) and Appellate, and Juvenile Court), if they only worked at the one level. As such, they give an estimate of the percentage of time spent by staff attorneys at each of the court levels. For example, it was estimated that State-wide in FY 1977 the Public Defender staff attorneys spent approximately 43.3% (i.e., $41.3/95.4 = 43.3\%$) of their time at the District Court (criminal) level, 39.3% of their time at the Circuit Court (Criminal and Appellate) level and 17.4% of their time at the Juvenile Court level.

While 95.4 Public Defenders were on staff in FY 1977 the equivalent of an estimated additional 32.9 "full time" attorneys (i.e., panel attorneys) were required to handle the remainder of the Public Defender's office workload.* Furthermore, these additional 32.9 resources are estimated to have been allocated to the levels of court in the following manner: an estimated 24.6% of their services (i.e., $\frac{8.1}{32.9}$) were needed at the District Court level, an estimated 66.6% of their services were required at the Circuit Court level, and an estimated 8.8% of their services were required at the Juvenile Court level.

An overall estimate of the public defender trial attorney resource needs

* See footnote 2 of Table 3.10 for an explanation of how the number of "full time equivalent" panel attorneys was derived.

(i.e., both staff and panel attorneys) is obtained by considering the allocation of staff and panel attorneys combined. For example, the Public Defender's Office in FY 1977 appeared to have required the services of the equivalent of 128.3 "full-time" attorneys. Their time (or services) is estimated to have been allocated to the three levels of court in the following manner: an estimated 38.3% (i.e., $49.1/128.3$) was spent at the District Court level handling criminal cases, an estimated 46.3% was spent at the Circuit Court level handling criminal cases and appellate work, and an estimated 15.2% was spent at the Juvenile Court level.

B. Estimated Statistical Relationship Between Adjudication
Criminal Costs and Related Indicators

This section focuses on the operational costs and volume of offenders processed by each court (i.e., District Court and Circuit Court). It should be noted that throughout this section, unless stated otherwise, the number of defendants disposed at the District Court level for each geographic grouping includes those defendants bound over to the Circuit Court as well as those criminal defendants who prayed a jury trial. As in the earlier sections, the statistical techniques of simple linear regression and correlation analysis are used, in this case to determine if there is any statistical relation across the jurisdictions of the State for FY 1977 between adjudication costs and certain indicators (e.g., defendants disposed, adult population). While not specifically required, some prior understanding of regression and correlation analysis would be beneficial in reviewing this section of the chapter. Those persons interested only in a description of the allocation of the FY 1977 adjudication area costs and resources should limit their review of this chapter to Section A.

Baltimore City has been excluded from all the analyses. Due to its large size relative to the other geographic groupings, it was felt that including Baltimore City in the analyses would affect the statistical reliability of the results. The reader should also bear in mind that the subsequent analytic results (e.g., correlation coefficients, R^2 , estimated slopes) are determined from statistical estimation procedures and as such are subject to certain limits based on the accuracy of the data and statistical assumptions inherent in the regression and correlation analysis.*

*See Chapter I.B.1. for a more detailed explanation.

Graphs depicting each pair of variables used in the regression analysis (e.g., State's Attorneys' costs at the District Court and number of District Court defendants disposed for the year) have been included in Appendix C.3. Plotted on each graph are the actual data values used as well as the estimated regression line. The relevant statistical information (e.g., correlation coefficient, R^2 , slope, intercept) is listed below each graph.* At a minimum, the graphs should allow the reader to compare the geographic groupings with respect to the parameters used for FY 1977. Assuming the estimated regression line accurately describes the existing relationship between the two variables, some statements could also be made about the degree of costs, for example, which were incurred by the geographic groupings. That is, the estimated regression line could be thought of as describing the "average" statistical relation existing between two variables. So, in a regression relating State's Attorneys' costs to defendants disposed, for example, geographic groupings whose values for State's Attorneys' costs fall above the estimated regression line could be said to have incurred relatively high costs. Similarly, geographic groupings whose values for State's Attorneys' costs and defendants disposed fall below the estimated regression line could be said to have incurred relatively low State's Attorney costs.** Tables listing the values of the variables

* A more detailed explanation and an example of the type of graph included in Appendix C.3 is given in Chapter I.B.1 of this report.

** Technically, it would be more precise to construct a "band" around the "expected" regression values and then determine whether or not the actual State's Attorneys' costs fall within the "band". Those geographic groupings that fall above the "band" could then be said to have incurred relatively high costs. Those geographic groupings that fall below the "band" could be said to have incurred low State's Attorneys' costs relative to the number of criminal defendants disposed in the geographic grouping. In order to keep the example simple, this was not done. Again the interested reader is referred to any standard statistics textbook for an explanation of how to construct confidence "bands" about the regression line.

(e.g., District and Circuit Court judicial criminal costs) used in the regression analysis by geographic grouping, have also been included in Appendix C.3.

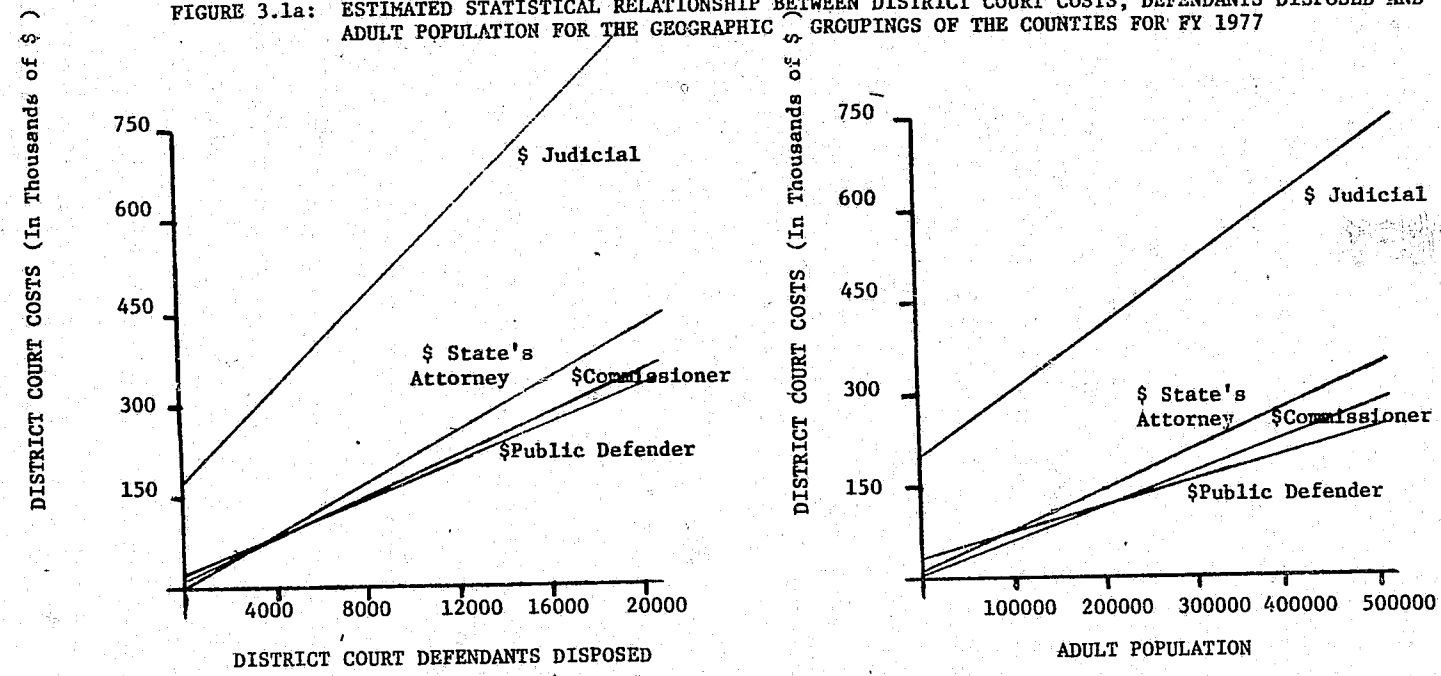
1. Estimated Statistical Relationship Between the District Court and Circuit Court Component Costs and Selected Indicators

Figure 3.1a graphically depicts the estimated statistical relationship between the District Court component costs (i.e., Judicial, State's Attorney, Public Defender, Court Commissioner) and two relevant indicators (i.e., District Court defendants disposed and adult population) for the geographic groupings of the counties for FY 1977. Based on the results of the regression analysis (from which Baltimore City was excluded), in particular the values of the R^2 coefficients, it appears that the variation in both the State's Attorneys' criminal costs incurred at the District Court level and the Commissioner costs across the geographic groupings can be explained to a large extent by the variation in the number of defendants disposed by the District Court in FY 1977. The variation in the estimated District Court judicial criminal costs across the geographic groupings can be explained to a somewhat lesser extent by the variation in the number of District Court defendants disposed by these geographic groupings, while the variation in the Public Defender criminal costs incurred at the District Court level would appear to be only partially explained by the variation in District Court criminal defendants disposed by these same geographic groupings.*

In this application the slope coefficients represent the change in criminal adjudication costs at the District Court level corresponding on the average to an increase of one in the number of District Court defendants disposed in the year. Thus, for example, an increase of 100 District Court defendants disposed corresponds on the average to an increase of approximately

*Similar conclusions can be drawn with respect to the District Court component costs and adult population and are shown in Figure 3.1a also.

FIGURE 3.1a: ESTIMATED STATISTICAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISTRICT COURT COSTS, DEFENDANTS DISPOSED AND ADULT POPULATION FOR THE GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS OF THE COUNTIES FOR FY 1977



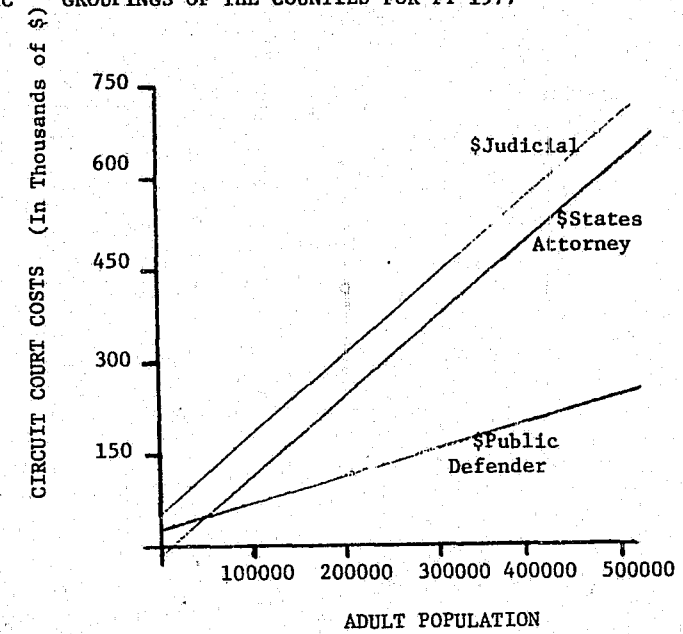
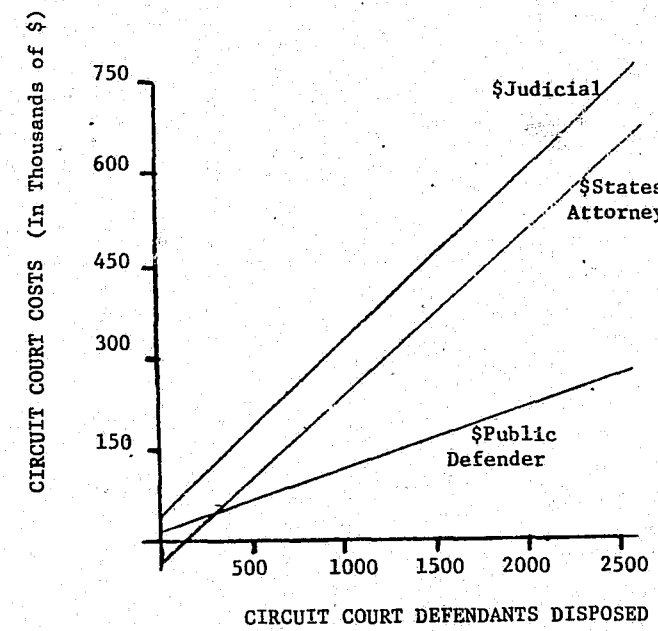
District Court Costs	Corr. Coef.	Intercept	Slope	Elasticity	R ²
\$ Judicial	.79	171.84	.0382	.50	.63
\$ State's Att.	.94	6.25	.0215	.95	.89
\$ Public Defender	.66	39.43	.0128	.66	.44
\$ Commissioner	.93	9.31	.0158	.91	.86

District Court Costs	Corr. Coef.	Intercept	Slope	Elasticity	R ²
\$ Judicial	.80	194.46	.0011	.52	.65
\$ State's Att.	.93	21.71	.0006	.85	.87
\$ Public Defender	.77	36.95	.0004	.69	.59
\$ Commissioner	.97	15.87	.0005	.84	.93

\$3,820 in District Court judicial criminal costs, \$2,150 in State's Attorneys' criminal costs incurred at the District Court level and an increase of approximately \$1,580 in Commissioner criminal costs. The elasticity coefficients calculated for these components of the District Court indicate, for example, that the District Court judicial criminal costs, State's Attorneys' costs incurred handling criminal cases at the District Court level, and the Court Commissioner costs increase at a somewhat slower rate than the number of District Court criminal defendants disposed. The criminal judicial costs (e.g., judge salaries and related overhead) in particular increase at a much slower rate than the number of criminal defendants disposed, i.e., at the rate of .57% for each 1% increase in defendants disposed. This may suggest that the adjudication area at the District Court level may exercise different options to compensate for increasing workloads. For example, jurisdictions with a large caseload and limited judge resources might attempt, where at all possible, to dispose of cases without going to trial, and thus keep their backload of criminal cases to a minimum. This could be one explanation of the much slower rate of increase of the judicial criminal costs at the District Court level relative to the number of criminal defendants disposed. Another explanation would be that certain economies of scale exist with larger caseloads enabling more efficient use of resources.

Figure 3.1b depicts the estimated statistical relation between the Circuit Court component criminal costs (i.e., Judicial, State's Attorney, Public Defender) and two relevant indicators (i.e., Circuit Court defendants disposed and adult population) for the geographic groupings of the counties for FY 1977. As with respect to the District Court criminal costs, Baltimore City was excluded from the analysis. Again, due to its large size relative to the other geographic groupings, it was felt that including Baltimore

FIGURE 3.1b: ESTIMATED STATISTICAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CIRCUIT COURT COSTS, DEFENDANTS DISPOSED AND ADULT POPULATION FOR THE GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS OF THE COUNTIES FOR FY 1977



Circuit Court Costs	Corr. Coef.	Constant	Slope	Elasticity	R ²
\$ Judicial	.90	36.43	.2820	.89	.80
\$ State's Att.	.93	-42.65	.2815	1.18	.86
\$ Public Defender	.71	21.07	.0982	.82	.50

Circuit Court Costs	Corr. Coef.	Constant	Slope	Elasticity	R ²
\$ Judicial	.95	68.33	.0013	.78	.91
\$ State's Att.	.97	-8.07	.0013	1.04	.95
\$ Public Defender	.72	35.71	.0004	.71	.52

City in the analysis might affect the statistical reliability of the results.

Based on the results of the regression analysis, it would appear that the variation in the Circuit Court criminal judicial costs and the State's Attorneys' criminal costs incurred at the Circuit Court level by the geographic groupings is largely explained by the variation in criminal defendants disposed by the Circuit Court for these same geographic groupings. However, the variation in the Public Defender criminal costs incurred at the Circuit Court level across the geographic groupings appears to be only partially explained by the variation in criminal defendants disposed at the Circuit Court level by these same geographic groupings. As at the District Court level, other factors (besides defendants disposed) or some other formulation of the factors used might better explain the variation in the Public Defenders' costs across the geographic groupings.*

Based on the values of the slope coefficients it would appear that increases of 100 criminal defendants disposed at the Circuit Court level corresponds on the average to increases of approximately \$28,200 in Circuit Court judicial costs and increases of approximately \$28,150 in State's Attorneys' criminal costs incurred. However, the values of the elasticity coefficients which measure change in more relative terms indicate that the judicial criminal costs increase at a slower rate than the number of Circuit Court defendants disposed. The State's Attorneys' criminal costs incurred at the Circuit Court level would appear to increase at a faster rate than defendants disposed, at the rate of 1.18% for each 1% increase in criminal defendants disposed at the Circuit Court.

*Basically, similar conclusions can be drawn with respect to the Circuit Court criminal component costs and adult population and are also shown in Figure 3.1b.

2. Estimated Statistical Relationship Between District and Circuit Court Defendants Disposed, Adult Population, and Defendants Detained

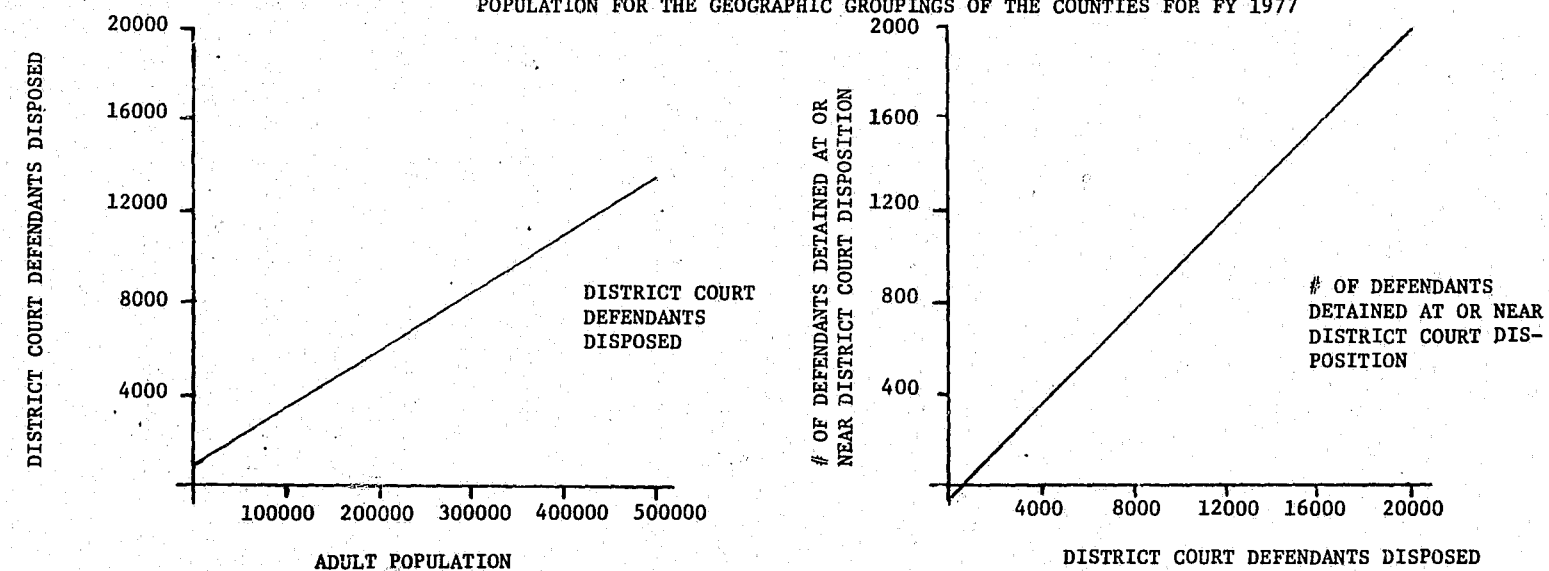
Figure 3.2a depicts the estimated statistical relation between the number of criminal defendants disposed at the District Court level and adult population and between the number of pre-trial detainees* and criminal defendants disposed at the District Court for FY 1977. As noted earlier, Baltimore City was excluded from the analysis in an effort to eliminate any statistical bias in the results due to its large size relative to the other geographic groupings.

Based on the results listed it appears that the variation in the number of defendants disposed by the geographic groupings can be explained to a large extent by the variation in adult population for these same geographic groupings. Furthermore, the number of District Court criminal defendants disposed in a geographic grouping would appear to increase in proportion to the increases in adult population across the geographic groupings. Thus, it appears that the size of the adult population in a jurisdiction is a reasonable indicator of the size of the District Court criminal defendant caseload for the jurisdiction.

The second graph included in Figure 3.2a depicts the estimated statistical relation between the number of pre-trial detainees* and the number of criminal defendants disposed at the District Court level. The results listed indicate that these two variables correlate very highly, and that the variation in the number of defendants detained at or near District Court disposition across the geographic groupings is explained to a large extent by the variation in the number of criminal defendants disposed at the District Court level for these same geographic groupings for FY 1977. Furthermore, in a very rough sense, the value of the slope coefficient indicates that on

*Pre-trial detainees refers to those defendants who were detained at or near the time of District Court disposition (i.e., does not include many defendants detained initially but released prior to disposition).

FIGURE 3.2a: ESTIMATED STATISTICAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISTRICT COURT DEFENDANTS
DISPOSED, DEFENDANTS DETAINED AT OR NEAR DISTRICT COURT DISPOSITION AND ADULT
POPULATION FOR THE GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS OF THE COUNTIES FOR FY 1977



DISTRICT COURT DEFENDANTS DISPOSED	
Correlation Coefficient	.91
Constant	1162.53
Slope	.025
R ²	.82

# OF DEFENDANTS DETAINED AT OR NEAR DISTRICT COURT DISPOSITION	
Correlation Coefficient	.92
Constant	-35.38
Slope	.1015
R ²	.85

2. Estimated Statistical Relationship Between District and Circuit Court Defendants Disposed, Adult Population, and Defendants Detained

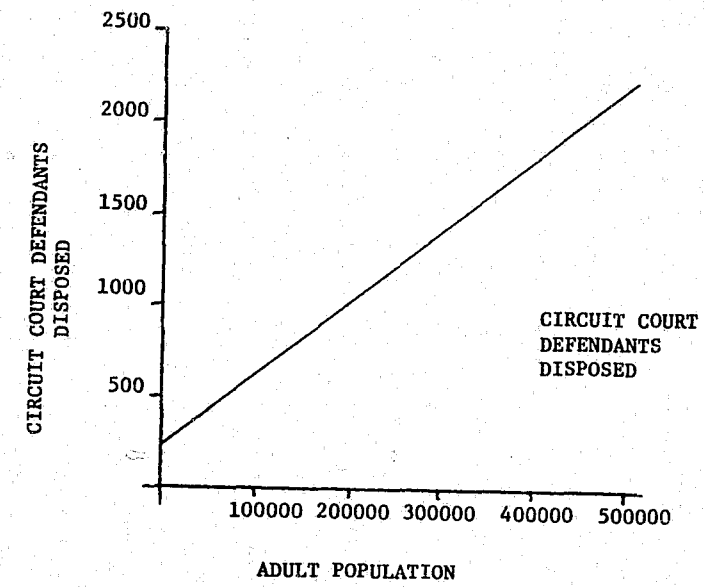
Figure 3.2a depicts the estimated statistical relation between the number of criminal defendants disposed at the District Court level and adult population and between the number of pre-trial detainees* and criminal defendants disposed at the District Court for FY 1977. As noted earlier, Baltimore City was excluded from the analysis in an effort to eliminate any statistical bias in the results due to its large size relative to the other geographic groupings.

Based on the results listed it appears that the variation in the number of defendants disposed by the geographic groupings can be explained to a large extent by the variation in adult population for these same geographic groupings. Furthermore, the number of District Court criminal defendants disposed in a geographic grouping would appear to increase in proportion to the increases in adult population across the geographic groupings. Thus, it appears that the size of the adult population in a jurisdiction is a reasonable indicator of the size of the District Court criminal defendant caseload for the jurisdiction.

The second graph included in Figure 3.2a depicts the estimated statistical relation between the number of pre-trial detainees* and the number of criminal defendants disposed at the District Court level. The results listed indicate that these two variables correlate very highly, and that the variation in the number of defendants detained at or near District Court disposition across the geographic groupings is explained to a large extent by the variation in the number of criminal defendants disposed at the District Court level for these same geographic groupings for FY 1977. Furthermore, in a very rough sense, the value of the slope coefficient indicates that on

*Pre-trial detainees refers to those defendants who were detained at or near the time of District Court disposition (i.e., does not include many defendants detained initially but released prior to disposition).

FIGURE 3.2b: ESTIMATED STATISTICAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CIRCUIT COURT DEFENDANTS DISPOSED AND ADULT POPULATION FOR THE GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS OF THE COUNTIES FOR FY 1977



CIRCUIT COURT DEFENDANTS DISPOSED

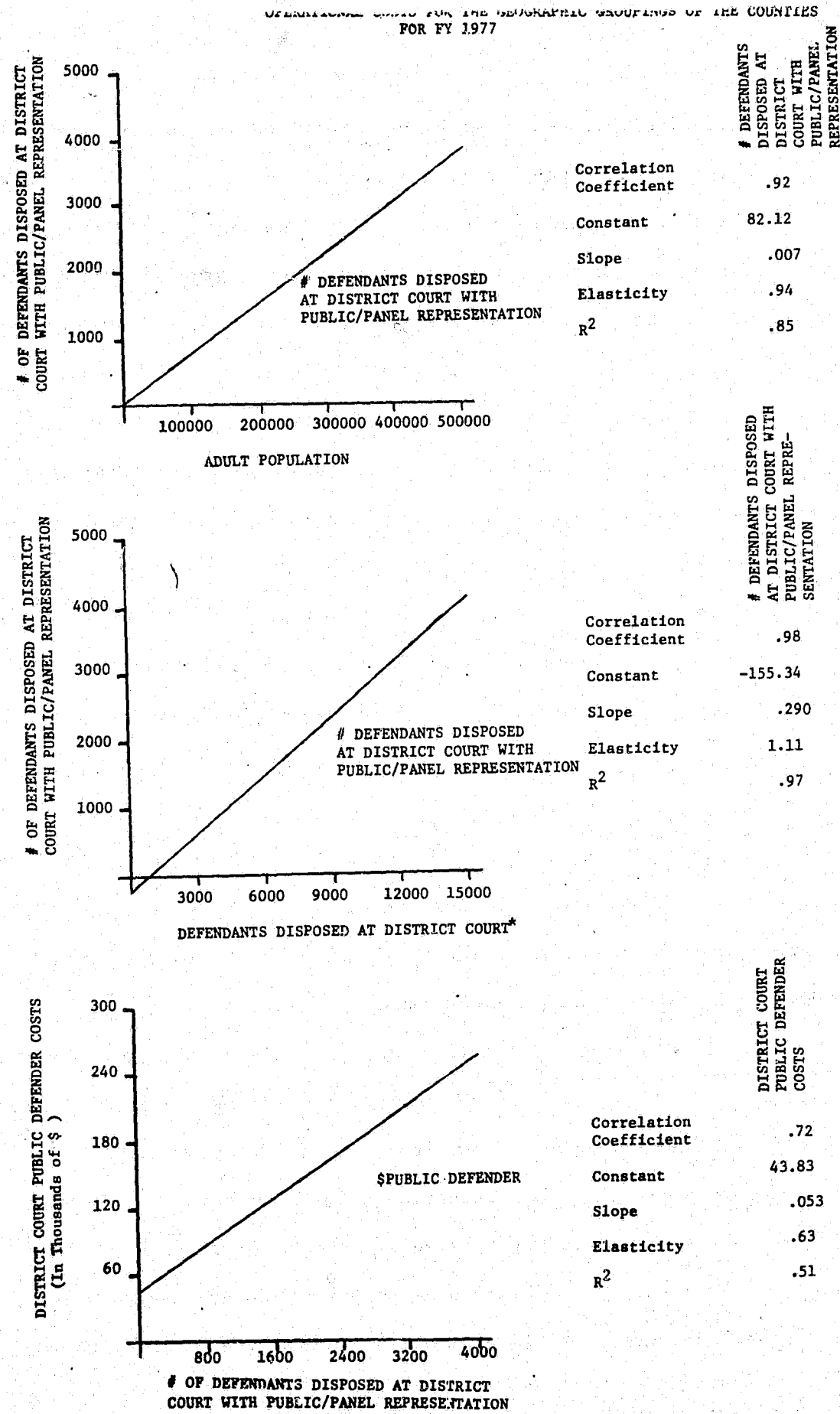
Correlation Coefficient	.92
Constant	236.47
Slope	.0040
R ²	.84

the average approximately 1 out of every 10 additional criminal defendants disposed at the District Court is detained at or near the time of disposition by the District Court.

Figure 3.2b depicts the estimated statistical relation between Circuit Court defendants disposed and adult population. It would appear that the variation in Circuit Court criminal defendants disposed across the geographic groupings can be explained to a large extent by the variation in the adult population for these same geographic groupings for FY 1977. In particular, the number of criminal defendants disposed at the Circuit Court level appear to increase in proportion to adult population in the geographic groupings. Thus, adult population in a jurisdiction seems to be a fairly good indicator of the number of Circuit Court criminal defendants to be disposed.

3. Estimated Statistical Relationship Between Public Defender Processing and Costs at the District and Circuit Court Levels

Figure 3.3a depicts the estimated statistical relationship between the Public Defender processing of criminals and the associated costs at the District Court level. Specifically, the statistical relationships between the number of defendants disposed at the District Court who were represented by the Public Defender's Office (either staff or panel attorneys) and three indicators (i.e., adult population, defendants disposed at District Court, Public Defender criminal costs) is examined for the geographic groupings of the counties for FY 1977. The number of defendants disposed at the District Court for each geographic grouping that were used in this particular analysis does not include those defendants bound over to the Circuit Court or those criminal defendants who prayed a jury trial. As in each of the previous regressions Baltimore City was excluded from the analysis in an effort to elimi-



*Does not include those defendants whose cases were boundover to the Circuit Court or those defendants who prayed a jury trial.

nate any statistical bias which might have resulted due to its large size in relation to the other geographic groupings.

First of all, as indicated in the figure, the variation across the geographic groupings in the number of defendants disposed at the District Court who were represented by the Public Defender can be largely explained by the number of defendants disposed at the District Court* across the geographic groupings as well as by the adult population across the geographic groupings. Furthermore, based on the value of the calculated slope coefficients it would appear that an increase of 10 defendants disposed at the District Court* corresponds on the average to an increase of about three defendants disposed at the District Court who are represented by the Public Defender's Office. In other words on the average roughly three out of every 10 additional defendants disposed at the District Court* are represented by someone from the Public Defender's Office (either staff or panel attorney).

The variation in Public Defender criminal costs incurred at the District Court level across the geographic groupings appears to be only partially explained by the variation in the number of criminal defendants who were represented by the Public Defender's Office and who received dispositions at the District Court level for these same geographic groupings. This statement is made based on the value of the R^2 coefficient (i.e., $R^2=.51$) resulting from the regression of the Public Defender criminal costs by geographic grouping against the number of criminal defendants disposed at the District Court who were represented by the Public Defender's Office. Two counties in particular appear to be the cause of this somewhat poor "fit" of the estimated regression line, namely Montgomery and Prince George's

* Does not include those defendants bound over to the Circuit Court or those defendants who prayed a jury trial.

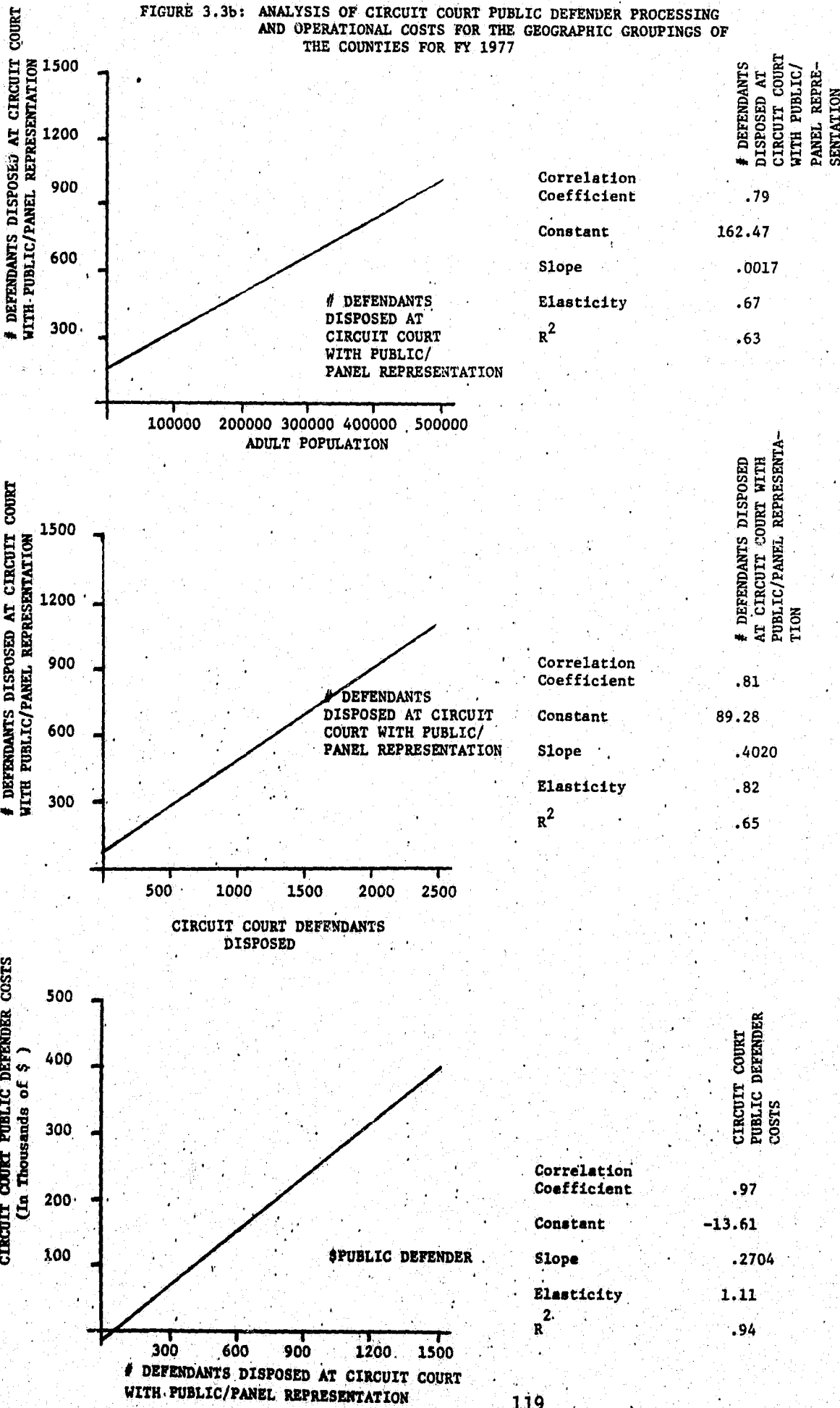
counties.*

As noted in Tables 3.9 and 3.10, in Montgomery County 2,444 criminal defendants (or 14.8% of the State-wide total less Baltimore City) were disposed at the District Court level with public or panel representation while in Prince George's County 4,120 criminal defendants (or 25% of the State-wide total less Baltimore City) were disposed at the District Court level with public or panel attorney representation. On the other hand, the Public Defender's Office in Montgomery County was estimated to have used the equivalent of 6.6 full-time attorneys (staff and panel) to handle its FY 1977 District Court criminal workload while the Public Defender's Office in Prince George's County used an estimated 3.8 full-time equivalent attorneys (staff and panel attorneys) to handle its FY 1977 District Court criminal workload. As a result the Public Defender's Office was estimated to have incurred much higher costs at the District Court criminal level in Montgomery County (\$341,800 or 24.4% of the State-wide total less Baltimore City) than in Prince George's County (\$177,700 or 12.7% of the State-wide total less Baltimore City) despite the fact that the District Court criminal defendant workload was substantially higher in the Public Defender's Office in Prince George's County.

In the remaining geographic groupings (excluding Baltimore City) the Public Defender criminal costs incurred at the District Court level, in general appear to increase in proportion to the number of criminal defendants disposed at the District Court level who were represented by public or panel attorneys.

* See Appendix C.3 for the graph displaying the actual data values as well as the estimated regression line.

Figure 3.3b depicts the estimated statistical relation between the Public Defender processing of offenders at the Circuit Court level and the associated costs. It would appear based on these results, that the variation in the number of defendants disposed by the Circuit Court in a geographic grouping who are represented by the Public Defender can be somewhat explained by either the variation in the number of Circuit Court defendants disposed across the geographic groupings or by the variation in adult population across the geographic groupings for FY 1977. The variation in the Public Defender criminal costs incurred at the Circuit Court across the geographic groupings can be explained to a large extent by the variation in the number of defendants disposed at the Circuit Court level who were represented by the Public Defender for these same geographic groupings. It would appear that while a straight line relationship adequately describes the Public Defender criminal costs incurred at the Circuit Court level in terms of the number of criminal defendants who were represented by the Public Defender, a straight line relationship does not adequately describe the costs incurred at the District Court in terms of those defendants who were represented by the Public Defender. It is possible that the estimates of the Public Defender criminal costs incurred at the District Court level are somewhat inaccurate or incomplete. On the other hand, it is possible as stated previously that other factors influence the District Court Public Defender criminal costs (e.g., staffing requirements) as is evidenced by the discrepancy in costs incurred in Montgomery and Prince George's County relative to their criminal defendant District Court workloads. In any case, graphs of these variables have been included in Appendix C.3. The reader can refer to these graphs to see where the values for the individual geographic groupings lie.



CHAPTER IV. CORRECTIONS/TREATMENT COSTS AND PROCESSING (INCLUDES PRE-TRIAL DETENTION)

A. A Description of the FY 1977 Corrections/Treatment Costs and Resources

In terms of agency costs, the Corrections/Treatment area of the Criminal Justice System was one of the more costly subsystems to operate, second only to the Law Enforcement area. Table 4.1 details the FY 1977 estimated State-wide costs associated with the corrections/treatment area. As noted the total costs associated with State Corrections (incarceration, parole and probation, supervision and investigation), and the local jails was an estimated \$77,228,200.* This cost was estimated to be distributed among the sections of the corrections/treatment area in the following manner: approximately \$10,004,100 for the local jails for pre-trial detention, an estimated \$56,963,200 for the State correctional facilities and local jails for housing sentenced inmates, an estimated \$7,927,800 for State supervision (parole and probation), \$1,845,100 for State investigation (pre-sentence and other) and an estimated \$488,000 for the State Parole Commission.

Before continuing, it should be noted that much of the cost and resource information shown in this section of the report was estimated based on data available to the Governor's Commission. As in the previous sections, the sources of the data and/or methods of estimation are footnoted in the respective tables and in general will not be further described in the narrative. The reader should bear in mind when examining the data, however, that the geographic distribution of the costs and resources (e.g., the costs, number of correctional beds, number of supervision agents) are estimates made on the data that was available.

* Does not include capital costs unless of a minor or frequently recurring nature nor does it include the cost associated with capital debt service on buildings or facilities.

TABLE 4.1: STATE-WIDE COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH STATE CORRECTIONS AND LOCAL JAILS, 1976-1977

TOTAL STATE CORRECTIONS AND LOCAL JAIL COSTS ¹⁻⁵	\$77,228.2
I. Local Jail Pre-Trial/Pre-Sentence Detention Costs ¹	\$10,004.1 (13.0%)
II. State Correctional and Local Jail Costs ¹⁻⁵	\$67,224.1 (87.0%)
A. Incarceration Costs ^{1,2}	\$56,963.2 [84.7%]
1. State Institution Costs ²	\$47,405.5 - 83.2%
2. Local Jail-State Sentenced Inmates Costs ¹	\$ 6,104.0 - 10.7%
3. Local Jail-Locally Sentenced Inmates Costs ¹	\$ 3,453.7 - 6.1%
B. State Supervision Costs ³	\$ 7,927.8 [11.8%]
C. State Investigation Costs ⁴	\$ 1,845.1 [2.7%]
D. State Parole Commission Costs ⁵	\$ 488.0 [.7%]

() = % of Total State Corrections and Local Jail Costs
 [] = % of State Corrections and Local Jail Sentenced Costs
 % = % of Incarceration Costs

¹Based on FY 1977 local budgets for jail/corrections as well as FY 1977 jail population data on the number of jail beds utilized for pre-trial/pre-sentence inmates, locally sentenced inmates and Division of Correction inmates housed in local jails respectively as collected by the Department of Public Safety's Jail Inspector.

²Maryland State Budget FY 1977 - includes costs (budgeted and non-budgeted) of Division of Correction, Patuxent Institute, Inmate Grievance Commission, Criminal Injuries as well as a proportionate share of overhead associated with both the Office of the Secretary - Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services and the Police and Correctional Training Commission.

³Maryland State Budget FY 1977 - includes Division of Parole and Probation estimate of portion of costs (budgeted and non-budgeted) which relate to supervision as well as a proportionate share of the overhead of Parole and Probation administrative costs as well as the Office of the Secretary - Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services.

⁴Maryland State Budget FY 1977 - includes Division of Parole and Probation estimate of portion of costs (budgeted and non-budgeted) which relate to investigations as well as a proportionate share of the overhead of Parole and Probation administrative costs as well as the Office of the Secretary - Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services.

⁵Maryland State Budget FY 1977 - includes Parole Commission costs (budgeted and non-budgeted) plus a proportionate share of overhead associated with the Office of the Secretary - Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services.

Table 4.2 is a comparison of local jail costs, bed utilization and offenders processed by the geographic groupings. The total estimated FY 1977 local jail costs for housing pre-trial/pre-sentence detention inmates, local jail sentenced inmates and inmates awaiting transfer to the Division of Correction are included. Additionally, the total average number of local jail beds utilized as well as the number of bed years utilized for each of the types of inmate statuses (i.e., pre-trial/pre-sentence detention, local jail sentenced, and inmates awaiting transfer to the Division of Correction) are included. The number of bed years can be thought of as the "average" number of physical beds utilized by this type of inmate status (i.e., pre-trial/pre-sentence detention, local jail sentenced, local jail Division of Corrections).

Thus, using the State-wide figures as an example, in FY 1977 the total cost incurred in operating the local jails was an estimated \$20,075,000 and the total average number of beds utilized was estimated to be 3728.8 implying that the average cost per bed year was an estimated \$5,384 or \$14.75 per bed day. When considering the use of beds by type of inmate status the estimated number of bed years that were needed to accommodate defendants detained was 1,880.3 or 50.4% of the total number of beds utilized in FY 1977. Similarly, the number of bed years needed to accommodate the offenders sentenced to local jail was 617.6 or 16.6% of the total number of beds utilized in FY 1977. The estimated number of bed years needed to accommodate the new court commitments to the Division of Correction who were being temporarily housed in local jails while awaiting transfer was 1128.4 or 30.3% of the total number of beds utilized in FY 1977.

Table 4.3 is a comparison of the FY 1977 State Corrections costs and number of offenders processed by the geographic grouping. The total estimated

TABLE 4.2: COMPARISON OF LOCAL JAIL AND CORRECTIONS COSTS, BED UTILIZATION, AND OFFENDERS PROCESSED BY GEOGRAPHIC GROUPING - 1976-1977

GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS	TOTAL COST LOCAL JAIL AND CORRECTIONS ¹	TOTAL AVERAGE # OF BEDS UTILIZED ²	PRE-TRIAL/PRE-SENTENCE DETENTION			LOCAL JAIL SENTENCED			LOCAL JAIL DIVISION OF CORRECTION INMATES		
			COST ³ (in thousands \$)	# OF BED YEARS ²	# DEFENDANTS DETAINED AT OR NEAR DISTRICT COURT DISPOSITION ⁴	COST ³ (in thousands \$)	# OF BED YEARS ²	ESTIMATED # OF OFFENDERS SENTENCED TO LOCAL JAIL ⁵	COST ³ (in thousands \$)	# OF BED YEARS ²	NEW COURT COMMITMENTS TO THE DIVISION OF CORRECTION ⁶
1. Baltimore City	\$10,208.1 (50.8)	1925.1 (51.6)	\$5136.1 (51.3)	968.5[50.3] (51.5)	7786 (52.8)	\$ 521.5 (15.1)	98.3[5.1] (15.9)	1305 (23.5)	\$4115.3 (67.4)	776.0[40.3] (68.8)	2774 (60.6)
2. Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester	\$ 465.5 (2.3)	151.0 (4.0)	\$ 308.3 (3.1)	101.1[67.0] (5.4)	685 (4.6)	\$ 130.2 (3.8)	40.6[26.9] (6.6)	359 (6.5)	\$ 23.1 (4)	6.8[4.5] (6)	156 (3.4)
3. Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot	\$ 470.2 (2.3)	147.2 (3.9)	\$ 233.0 (2.3)	74.9[50.9] (4.0)	432 (2.9)	\$ 182.9 (5.3)	55.8[37.9] (9.0)	293 (5.3)	\$ 41.2 (7)	13.5[9.2] (1.2)	121 (2.6)
4. Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	\$ 279.9 (1.4)	67.3 (1.8)	\$ 134.3 (1.3)	31.9[47.4] (1.7)	265 (1.8)	\$ 57.7 (1.7)	14.6[21.7] (2.4)	139 (2.5)	\$ 86.6 (1.4)	20.5[30.5] (1.8)	95 (2.1)
5. Prince George's	\$ 2,645.5 (13.2)	412.4 (11.1)	\$1502.3 (15.0)	234.1[56.8] (12.5)	1784 (12.1)	\$ 98.2 (2.8)	15.3[3.7] (2.5)	1188 (21.4)	\$1044.6 (17.1)	162.8[39.5] (14.4)	596 (13.0)
6. Montgomery	\$ 2,296.5 (11.4)	247.6 (6.6)	\$ 893.3 (8.9)	96.3[38.9] (5.1)	1168 (7.9)	\$ 1127.4 (32.6)	121.6[49.1] (19.7)	345 (6.3)	\$ 268.1 (4.4)	28.9[11.7] (2.6)	137 (3.0)
7. Anne Arundel	\$ 715.3 (3.6)	159.3 (4.3)	\$ 357.2 (3.6)	79.6[50.0] (4.2)	582 (4.0)	\$ 229.5 (6.6)	51.1[32.1] (8.3)	430 (7.7)	\$ 110.8 (1.8)	24.7[15.5] (2.2)	120 (2.6)
8. Baltimore County	\$ 1,132.5 (5.6)	240.0 (6.4)	\$ 503.0 (5.0)	106.6[44.4] (5.7)	826 (5.6)	\$ 377.0 (10.9)	79.9[33.3] (12.9)	324 (5.8)	\$ 235.6 (3.9)	49.9[20.8] (4.4)	347 (7.6)
9. Harford	\$ 720.9 (3.6)	98.2 (2.6)	\$ 302.6 (3.0)	41.2[42.0] (2.2)	259 (1.8)	\$ 398.6 (11.5)	54.3[55.3] (8.8)	220 (4.0)	\$ 19.1 (3)	2.6[2.6] (2)	24 (5)
10a. Howard	\$ 338.1 (1.7)	36.7 (1.0)	\$ 258.1 (2.6)	28.0[76.3] (1.5)	160 (1.1)	\$ 67.3 (1.9)	7.3[20.0] (1.2)	108 (1.9)	\$ 12.0 (2)	1.3[3.5] (1)	46 (1.0)
10b. Carroll	\$ 127.2 (6)	26.4 (7)	\$ 60.7 (6)	12.6[47.7] (7)	37 (3)	\$ 33.3 (1.0)	6.9[26.1] (1.1)	84 (1.5)	\$ 27.0 (4)	5.6[21.2] (5)	44 (1.0)
11. Frederick, Washington	\$ 495.3 (2.5)	173.3 (4.6)	\$ 239.2 (2.4)	86.9[50.1] (4.6)	552 (3.7)	\$ 159.1 (4.6)	54.3[31.3] (8.8)	579 (10.4)	\$ 87.8 (1.4)	27.7[16.0] (2.5)	84 (1.8)
12. Allegany, Garrett	\$ 100.0 (9)	44.3 (1.2)	\$ 76.0 (8)	18.6[42.0] (1.0)	197 (1.3)	\$ 71.1 (2.1)	17.6[39.7] (2.8)	184 (3.3)	\$ 32.9 (5)	8.1[18.3] (7)	35 (8)
State-wide	\$20,075.0	3728.8	\$10004.1	1880.3[50.4]	14,733	\$3,453.7	617.6[16.6]	5558	\$6104.0	1128.4[30.3]	4579

() = % of column, State-wide total

[] = % "Total Average number of Beds Utilized"

¹Cost data obtained from FY 1977 county budgets and Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice Jail survey (conducted during FY 1978).

²Based on monthly jail population data as collected by the Department of Public Safety's Jail Inspector; for some jurisdictions may include beds utilized by other inmates (e.g., federal) not included in the pre-trial/pre-sentence, local jail sentence, or local jail Division of Correction inmate groupings shown.

³Cost estimates are based on the number of bed years and the average cost per bed year (i.e., FY 1977 budgeted cost divided by the total average number of beds utilized in FY 1977)

⁴Estimate based on Commission staff computer program using the District Court of Maryland automated criminal data base (should not include defendants detained who are subsequently released on ROR or bail soon after being detained).

⁵Estimated based on limited data obtained from the Commission's Jail Survey as well as limited District Court sentencing data (this is therefore a very approximate estimate).

⁶Based on Division of Correction data obtained from both their automated and manual information systems. It should be noted that not all persons in all jurisdictions who are committed to the Division of Corrections pass through the local jail prior to commitment in a State institution.

TABLE 4.3: COMPARISON OF STATE CORRECTIONS COSTS AND NUMBER OF OFFENDERS PROCESSED BY GEOGRAPHIC GROUPING, 1976 - 1977

GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS	TOTAL ESTI-MATED COST OF STATE CORRECT-IONS (in thou-sands of \$) ¹	TOTAL OFFEN-DER INTAKE TO STATE CORRECTIONS ²	ESTIMATED COST STATE CORRECT-IONAL INSTI-TUTIONS (in thousands of \$) ³	# NEW COURT COMMITMENTS RECEIVED AT RDCC ⁴	ESTIMATED COST STATE PAROLE COMMISSION (in thousands of \$) ⁵	# OFFENDERS PAROLED TO DIVISION OF PAROLE AND PROBATION ⁶	ESTIMATED COST DIVISION OF PAROLE AND PROBATION-SUP-ERVISION (in thousands of \$) ⁷	# OFFENDERS SENTENCED TO DIVISION OF PAROLE AND PROBATION (in-cludes parole and probation crim. intake) ⁸	ESTIMATED COST DIVISION OF PAROLE AND PROBATION-IN-VESTIGATIONS (in thousands \$) ⁹
1. Baltimore City	\$ 32539.0 (56.4)	11930 (47.1)	\$ 28251.7 (59.6)	2777 (60.6)	\$ 291.1 (59.7)	1512 (59.6)	\$ 3404.2 (42.9)	9153 (44.1)	\$ 592.0 (32.1)
2. Dorchester, Scm-erset, Wicomico, Worcester	\$ 2547.5 (4.4)	1058 (4.2)	\$ 1939.2 (4.1)	163 (3.6)	\$ 24.3 (5.0)	126 (5.0)	\$ 539.1 (6.8)	895 (4.3)	\$ 44.9 (2.4)
3. Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot	\$ 1977.0 (3.4)	1119 (4.4)	\$ 1418.3 (3.0)	131 (2.9)	\$ 14.2 (2.9)	74 (2.9)	\$ 449.5 (5.7)	988 (4.8)	\$ 95.0 (5.1)
4. Calvert, Charles St. Mary's	\$ 1489.6 (2.6)	569 (2.2)	\$ 1203.2 (2.5)	101 (2.2)	\$ 11.2 (2.3)	58 (2.3)	\$ 173.4 (2.2)	468 (2.3)	\$ 101.8 (5.5)
5. Prince George's	\$ 7079.2 (12.3)	2577 (10.2)	\$ 5700.1 (12.0)	515 (11.2)	\$ 35.0 (7.2)	182 (7.2)	\$ 935.4 (11.8)	2062 (9.9)	\$ 408.7 (22.2)
6. Montgomery	\$ 1828.2 (3.2)	1802 (7.1)	\$ 1035.2 (2.2)	151 (3.3)	\$ 21.9 (4.5)	114 (4.5)	\$ 591.2 (7.5)	1651 (8.0)	\$ 179.9 (9.8)
7. Anne Arundel	\$ 2160.4 (3.7)	1126 (4.4)	\$ 1609.9 (3.4)	117 (2.6)	\$ 18.5 (3.8)	96 (3.8)	\$ 415.9 (5.2)	1009 (4.9)	\$ 116.1 (6.3)
8. Baltimore	\$ 4476.4 (7.8)	2489 (9.8)	\$ 3693.6 (7.8)	384 (8.4)	\$ 36.0 (7.4)	187 (7.4)	\$ 691.9 (8.7)	2105 (10.1)	\$ 54.9 (3.0)
9. Harford	\$ 667.1 (1.2)	417 (1.6)	\$ 484.0 (1.0)	29 (.6)	\$ 7.3 (1.5)	38 (1.5)	\$ 138.0 (1.7)	388 (1.9)	\$ 37.8 (2.0)
10a. Howard	\$ 852.1 (1.5)	788 (3.1)	\$ 641.9 (1.4)	52 (1.1)	\$ 6.9 (1.4)	36 (1.4)	\$ 138.5 (1.7)	736 (3.5)	\$ 64.8 (3.5)
10b. Carroll	\$ 389.3 (.7)	323 (1.3)	\$ 231.9 (.5)	42 (.9)	\$ 2.9 (.6)	15 (.6)	\$ 104.3 (1.3)	281 (1.4)	\$ 50.2 (2.7)
11. Frederick, Washington	\$ 1109.4 (1.9)	870 (3.4)	\$ 786.5 (1.7)	89 (1.9)	\$ 13.7 (2.8)	71 (2.8)	\$ 242.7 (3.1)	781 (3.8)	\$ 66.5 (3.6)
12. Allegany, Garrett	\$ 550.9 (1.0)	264 (1.0)	\$ 410.0 (.9)	32 (.7)	\$ 5.0 (1.0)	26 (1.0)	\$ 103.5 (1.3)	232 (1.1)	\$ 32.4 (1.8)
State-Wide	\$57,666.4	25332	\$47,405.5	4583	\$ 488.0	2535	\$7,927.8	20749	\$1845.1

() = % of Column, State-wide, Total

¹Maryland State Budget FY 1977 - includes costs (budgeted and non-budgeted) associated with State Correctional Institutions, Patuxent Institution, Inmate Grievance Commission, Parole Commission, Division of Parole and Probation, Criminal Injuries and overhead associated with Office of the Secretary-Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPS&CS) and Police and Correctional Training Commission.

²Includes for FY 1977 new court commitments to State institutions, offender intake to Division of Parole and Probation.

³Maryland State Budget FY 1977 - includes costs (budgeted and non-budgeted) of Division of Correction, Patuxent Institution, Inmate Grievance Commission, Criminal Injuries as well as proportionate share of overhead associated with both Office of the Secretary, Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services and Police and Correctional Training Commission.

⁴Based on manual and automated reports provided by the Division of Correction for FY 1977.

⁵Maryland State Budget FY 1977 - includes Parole Commission costs (budgeted and non-budgeted) plus a proportionate share of overhead associated with the Office of the Secretary, Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services.

⁶Parole intake for FY 1977 as provided by an automated report of the Division of Parole and Probation.

⁷Maryland State Budget FY 1977 - includes Division of Parole and Probation estimate of portion of costs (budgeted and non-budgeted) which relate to supervision as well as a proportionate share of the overhead of Parole and Probation administrative costs as well as the Office of the Secretary, Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services.

⁸Parole and probation intake for FY 1977 as provided by an automated report of the Division of Parole and Probation.

⁹Maryland State Budget FY 1977 - includes Division of Parole and Probation estimate of portion of costs (budgeted and non-budgeted) which relate to investigations as well as a proportionate share of the overhead of Parole and Probation administrative costs as well as the Office of the Secretary, DPS&CS.

FY 1977 cost of operating the State Correctional system (including correctional facilities, supervision, parole commission, investigations) was \$57,666,400. Table 4.3 shows that approximately \$48,083,200 or 83.4% of the total State Correction costs (i.e., \$57,666,400) were incurred in Baltimore City and the four large urban counties - Prince George's, Montgomery, Anne Arundel, and Baltimore. Correspondingly, the total offender intake to the State Corrections system was 25,332, with 19,924 or 78.7% of these offenders sentenced from Baltimore City and the four urban counties, Prince George's, Montgomery, Anne Arundel, and Baltimore. The \$57,666,400 cost of operating the State Correction System (does not include local jail costs) was distributed in the following manner: an estimated \$47,405,500 or 82.2% for State Correctional Institutions; an estimated \$488,000 or .8% for the State Parole Commission, an estimated \$7,927,800 or 13.7% for the Division of Parole and Probation on criminal supervision (does not include non-support) and an estimated \$1,845,100 or 3.2% for the Division of Parole and Probation on investigations. Of the 25,332 total offender intake to State corrections, approximately 4,583 or 18.1% were new court commitments received at the Division of Corrections, and 20,749 or 81.9% were offenders sentenced to the Division of Parole and Probation. Out of the 20,749 total offenders sentenced to the Division of Parole and Probation approximately 2,535 were parolees or mandatory releases.

Table 4.4 is a comparison of FY 1977 sentenced offender incarceration costs by the geographic groupings. An estimated \$56,963,200 was incurred by the State of Maryland and local jurisdictions for incarcerating sentenced offenders in State and local correctional facilities and jails. Of this total approximately \$3,453,700 or 6.1% of the total cost for incarceration

TABLE 4.4: COMPARISON OF COST OF SENTENCED OFFENDER INCARCERATION BY GEOGRAPHIC GROUPING, 1976 - 1977

GEOGRAPHIC GROUPING	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST FOR SENTENCED OFFENDER INCARCERATION ^{1,2} (THOUSANDS OF \$)	ESTIMATED LOCAL JAIL COST - LOCALLY SENTENCED ¹ (THOUSANDS OF \$)	ESTIMATED LOCAL JAIL COST - STATE SENTENCED ¹ (THOUSANDS OF \$)	ESTIMATED STATE CORRECTIONS COST ² (THOUSANDS OF \$)
Baltimore City	\$32,888.5 (57.7)	\$ 521.5 (15.1)	\$4,115.3 (67.4)	\$28,251.7 (59.6)
Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester	2,092.5 (3.7)	130.2 (3.8)	23.1 (.4)	1,939.2 (4.1)
Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot	1,642.4 (2.9)	182.9 (5.3)	41.2 (.7)	1,418.3 (3.0)
Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	1,347.5 (2.4)	57.7 (1.7)	86.6 (1.4)	1,203.2 (2.5)
Prince George's	6,842.9 (12.0)	98.2 (2.8)	1,044.6 (17.1)	5,700.1 (12.0)
Montgomery	2,430.7 (4.3)	1,127.4 (32.6)	268.1 (4.4)	1,035.2 (2.2)
Anne Arundel	1,950.2 (3.4)	229.5 (6.6)	110.8 (1.8)	1,609.9 (3.4)
Baltimore	4,306.2 (7.6)	377.0 (10.9)	235.6 (3.9)	3,693.6 (7.8)
Harford	901.7 (1.6)	398.6 (11.5)	19.1 (.3)	484.0 (1.0)
Howard	721.2 (1.3)	67.3 (1.9)	12.0 (.2)	641.9 (1.4)
Carroll	292.2 (.5)	33.3 (1.0)	27.0 (.4)	231.9 (.5)
Frederick, Washington	1,033.4 (1.8)	159.1 (4.6)	87.8 (1.4)	786.5 (1.7)
Allegany, Garrett	514.0 (.9)	71.1 (2.1)	32.9 (.5)	410.0 (.9)
State-wide	\$56,963.2	\$3,453.7	\$6,104.0	\$47,405.5

() = % of column, State-wide, total.

¹Based on FY 1977 local budgets for jail as well as FY 1977 jail population data on the number of jail beds utilized for locally sentenced inmates and Division of Correction inmates housed in local jails respectively as collected by the Department of Public Safety's Jail Inspector.

²Maryland State Budget FY 1977 - includes costs (budgeted and non-budgeted) at Division of Correction, Patuxent Institute, Inmate Grievance Commission, Criminal Injuries, as well as a proportionate share of overhead associated with both the office of the Secretary - DPS&CS, and the Police and Correctional Training Commission.

was incurred by local jails in housing locally sentenced inmates, approximately \$6,104,000 or 10.7% was incurred by local jails in housing State sentenced inmates in the local jails while awaiting transfer to State institutions, and approximately \$47,405,500 or 83.2% was incurred by the State in housing offenders sentenced to State institutions. Baltimore City and the four large urban counties - Prince George's, Montgomery, Anne Arundel, and Baltimore - represented approximately \$48,418,500 or 85.0% of the total \$56,963,200 in costs for incarceration. Baltimore City alone represented approximately \$32,888,500 or 57.7% of the total costs for incarceration. Of the \$32,888,500 only approximately \$54,500 or 1.6% (compared to 12.2% State-wide less Baltimore City) was incurred for locally sentenced inmates while the rest was incurred for inmates sentenced to State institutions and housed either in the local jail or State institutions.

Table 4.5 shows the anticipated State Correctional facility costs in FY 1977 dollars of housing new male commitments received by the Division of Correction in FY 1977 as well as the actual numbers of new court commitments of male offenders to the Division of Correction and the projected bed years. These figures are broken down in Table 4.5 by the major type of crime for which the inmate was committed as well as by the length of sentence of the new commitments (i.e., equal to or less than 18 months, over 18 months) and the inmate's sentencing court (i.e., District or Circuit). The total number of new court commitments of males to the Reception, Diagnostic, and Classification Center was approximately 4,259 in FY 1977. The projected bed years needed to accommodate these new male commitments (based on the existing relationship between length of inmate sentence and length of inmate incarceration) is approximately 7,690 with a projected cost (in FY 1977 dollars) of \$51,635,100.

A comparison of the offender intake and bed years can give some indication of the projected average length of stay of an inmate. For example, the fact

TABLE 4.5: ANALYSIS OF RESOURCES (INSTITUTION BEDS) AND COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH HOUSING NEW COMMITMENTS OF MALES TO THE DIVISION OF CORRECTION, 1976-1977

GROUPINGS OF MALE, NEW COMMITMENTS TO DIVISION OF CORRECTION		# OF FY 1977 NEW COMMITMENTS OF MALES TO THE DIVISION OF CORRECTION ¹	PROJECTED BED YEARS REQUIRED TO HOUSE THESE INMATES ²	PROJECTED COSTS IN 1977 DOLLARS (thousand of \$) TO HOUSE THESE INMATES ³
CRIME TYPE	Criminal Homicide	196 (4.6)	1096 (14.3)	\$7,362.8
	Forcible Rape	88 (2.1)	445 (5.8)	\$2,985.9
	Robbery	770 (18.1)	2454 (31.9)	\$16,479.8
	Aggravated Assault	541 (12.7)	660 (8.6)	\$4,428.7
	Total Violent	1595 (37.5)	4655 (60.5)	\$31,257.2
	Burglary	566 (13.3)	831 (10.8)	\$ 5,579.1
	Larceny	556 (13.1)	403 (5.2)	\$ 2,706.3
	Total Property	1122 (26.3)	1234 (16.0)	\$ 8,285.4
	Part I	2717 (63.7)	5889 (76.6)	\$39,542.6
	Part II	1542 (36.2)	1801 (23.4)	\$12,092.5
	Total Parts I & II	4259	7690	\$51,635.1
SENTENCE LENGTH	Equal to or less than 18 months	1474 (34.6)	509.8 (16.8)	3,423.1
	Greater than 18 months	2785 (65.4)	6994.0 (93.2)	46,963.8
SENTENCING COURT	District Court	1301 (30.5)	747.9 (9.9)	5,022.2
	Circuit Court	2958 (69.5)	6779.9 (90.1)	45,526.2

() = % of the total for each of the respective groupings (i.e., crime type, sentence length, sentencing court).

¹Automated report of new male commitments to the Division of Corrections, FY 1977

²Based on automated report on length of sentence of new, male commitments to the Division of Correction, FY 1977, and the existing relationship between length of sentence and length of actual incarceration.

³Based on projected bed years (see footnote 2) and the estimated FY 1977 average cost per bed year.

that 4,259 new males were committed with 7,690 bed years projected implies that the projected average length of stay in State Correctional facilities (including time spent in local jails) of these inmates will be an estimated 1.8 years. Alternatively 1,595 or 37.5% of the new court commitments of males to the Division of Correction were for the violent Part I crimes (i.e., criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault) for which 4,655 or 60.5% of the bed years are anticipated to be needed for these offenders. This implies that the average projected length of stay of inmates sentenced for these violent crimes is an estimated 2.9 years (i.e., 4,655 bed years divided by 1,595 inmates) compared to 1.8 years for all inmates. This accounts for the high projected cost of \$31,257,200 or 60.5% of total projected cost. There were 1,122 or 26.3% of new court commitments of males to the Division of Correction for the Part I property crimes of burglary and larceny, for which 1,234 or 16.0% of the projected beds would be needed. This implies that the average projected length of stay of FY 1977 male inmates sentenced for burglary and larceny is 1.1 years (i.e., 1,234 bed years divided by 1,122 inmates) compared to 1.8 years for all inmates. These inmates would cost a projected (in FY 1977 dollars) \$8,285,400 or approximately 16.0% of the total anticipated costs.

Table 4.5 also shows that of the total FY 1977 new male commitments to the Division of Correction approximately 1474 or 34.6% of the total commitments were for offenders with sentences of 18 months or less. Approximately 510 beds or about 6.8% of the total projected beds would be required to house those inmates. Finally, Table 4.5 shows that of the total commitments of males to the Division of Correction for FY 1977, 1,301 were from the District Court with 747.9 bed years projected to house these inmates and 2,958 were from the Circuit Court with 6,779.9 bed years projected to house these inmates. This implies that the projected average length of stay in

State correctional facilities was an estimated .6 years (i.e., approximately seven months) for males committed by the District Court and 2.3 years for males committed by the Circuit Court. Hence the projected costs for incarcerating males committed by the District Court in FY 1977 are substantially lower than the projected costs (in FY 1977 dollars) for incarcerating in the State system males committed by the Circuit Court in FY 1977 (\$5,022,200 for District Court commitments compared to \$45,526,200 for Circuit Court commitments).

Table 4.6 is a comparison of State Parole and Probation active caseload, number of supervisory agents employed and the cost by type of case supervision for the geographic groupings as of the end of FY 1977. The three types of case supervision are intensive, standby, and honor representing the level of supervision used (intensive being the most strict and honor the least).

Using the State-wide figures as an example, Table 4.6 shows that there were 7,171 active cases receiving intensive supervision at the end of FY 1977, requiring an estimated 139.2 agents at an approximate cost of \$4,820,900. Similarly, there were 10,256 active cases receiving standby supervision at the end of FY 1977, supervised by approximately 57 agents at an estimated cost of \$1,974,000. Finally, the 7,773 active cases receiving honor supervision required an estimated 32.7 agents at an estimated cost of approximately \$1,132,900 to supervise.

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TABLE 4.6: COMPARISON OF STATE PAROLE AND PROBATION ACTIVE CASELOAD, SUPERVISORY AGENTS, AND COSTS BY TYPE OF CASE SUPERVISION FOR THE GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS, 1976 - 1977

GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS	TYPE OF CASE								
	INTENSIVE ¹			STANDBY ²			HONOR ³		
	ACTIVE SUPERVISED CASELOAD 6/30/77 ⁴	# OF SUPERVISORY AGENTS 6/30/77 ⁴	ESTIMATED COST TO SUPERVISE ⁵	ACTIVE SUPERVISED CASELOAD 6/30/77 ⁴	# OF SUPERVISORY AGENTS 6/30/77 ⁴	ESTIMATED COST TO SUPERVISE ⁵	ACTIVE SUPERVISED CASELOAD 6/30/77 ⁴	# OF SUPERVISORY AGENTS ⁴	ESTIMATED COST TO SUPERVISE ⁵
Baltimore City	3,592 (50.1)	67.2 (48.3)	\$2,327.1 (48.3)	4,494 (43.8)	22.0 (38.6)	\$762.9 (38.6)	2,452 (31.5)	9.1 (27.8)	\$314.3 (27.7)
Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester	453 (6.3)	9.5 (6.8)	329.3 (6.8)	548 (5.3)	3.5 (6.1)	121.5 (6.2)	194 (2.5)	2.5 (7.6)	88.3 (7.8)
Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot	378 (5.3)	8.0 (5.7)	277.2 (5.7)	405 (3.9)	2.5 (4.4)	86.2 (4.4)	341 (4.4)	2.5 (7.6)	86.2 (7.6)
Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	93 (1.3)	1.7 (1.2)	57.8 (1.2)	288 (2.8)	1.7 (3.0)	57.7 (2.9)	264 (3.4)	1.7 (5.2)	57.9 (5.1)
Prince George's	710 (9.9)	16.0 (11.5)	553.4 (11.5)	1,181 (11.5)	7.0 (12.3)	241.4 (12.2)	1,449 (18.6)	4.1 (12.5)	140.6 (12.4)
Montgomery	469 (6.5)	9.5 (6.8)	329.8 (6.8)	650 (6.3)	5.0 (8.8)	173.4 (8.8)	876 (11.3)	2.5 (7.6)	88.0 (7.8)
Anne Arundel	315 (4.4)	6.0 (4.3)	207.3 (4.3)	680 (6.6)	4.0 (7.0)	139.0 (7.0)	490 (6.3)	2.0 (6.1)	69.6 (6.1)
Baltimore	595 (8.3)	11.0 (7.9)	381.3 (7.9)	1,127 (11.0)	6.0 (10.5)	206.9 (10.5)	748 (9.6)	3.0 (9.2)	103.7 (9.2)
Harford	116 (1.6)	2.0 (1.4)	69.1 (1.4)	154 (1.5)	1.0 (1.8)	34.7 (1.8)	260 (3.3)	1.0 (3.1)	34.2 (3.0)
Howard	104 (1.5)	2.0 (1.4)	69.2 (1.4)	217 (2.1)	1.0 (1.8)	34.6 (1.8)	193 (2.5)	1.0 (3.1)	34.8 (3.1)
Carroll	53 (.7)	1.0 (.7)	34.7 (.7)	150 (1.5)	1.0 (1.8)	34.8 (1.8)	157 (2.0)	1.0 (3.1)	34.8 (3.1)
Frederick, Washington	187 (2.6)	4.0 (2.9)	138.7 (2.9)	278 (2.7)	1.5 (2.6)	52.3 (2.6)	267 (3.4)	1.5 (4.6)	51.8 (4.6)
Allegany, Garrett	106 (1.5)	1.3 (.9)	45.9 (1.0)	34 (.8)	.8 (1.4)	28.7 (1.5)	82 (1.1)	.8 (2.4)	28.8 (2.5)
State-Wide	7,171 ⁶	139.2	\$4,820.9	10,256 ⁶	57.0	\$1,974.0	7,773 ⁶	32.7	\$1,132.9

() = % of column "State-wide" Total.

¹Intensive supervision is assigned to all offenders who have been convicted of or who have a history of murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, or serious narcotics offenses or have known emotional disturbances with a propensity towards criminal conduct. Intensive supervision involves frequent contact with the client in the community and in the agent's office.

²Stand-by supervision is initially assigned to all offenders of less serious crimes (e.g., larceny, stolen property, simple assault, forgery) in which fines, cost, and/or restitution are a significant factor. Stand-by supervision involves contact with the client in the agent's office.

³Honor supervision is initially assigned to those offenders convicted of minor offenses in which fines, costs, and/or restitution are not a significant problem. Honor supervision involves only sporadic contact with the client.

⁴The Division of Parole and Probation's monthly workload summary statistics for June, 1977.

⁵Based on FY 1977 Maryland State Budget - includes Division of Parole and Probation estimate of portion of costs (budgeted and non-budgeted) which relate to supervision as well as a proportionate share of the overhead of Parole and Probation administration costs as well as the Office of the Secretary - DPS&CS. Based on this total estimated supervision cost and the number of supervisory agents as of June 30, 1977, an average cost per agent was determined and used to develop the estimated costs by type of case and geographic grouping.

⁶These figures do not include approximately 600 cases which were handled either by the Division of Parole and Probation Collections Unit or Public Works Section.

B. Estimated Statistical Relationship Between the Number of Offenders Sentenced to the Corrections/Treatment Area and Related Indicators

The previous section of this chapter described in some detail the costs and estimated resources associated with the corrections/treatment functional area of the Maryland Criminal Justice System in FY 1977. This section examines the estimated relationship between the number of offenders sentenced to corrections/treatment (by type and length of sentence) and two selected indicators (i.e., number convicted from the District and Circuit Courts combined and active inmate population) for FY 1977. In addition, the variation in the pre-trial detention costs and resources required (i.e., bed years) across the geographic groupings is examined in terms of the variation in the number of pre-trial defendants detained across the geographic groupings for FY 1977. As in the previous sections, the statistical techniques of simple linear regression and correlation analysis are used. While not specifically required, some prior understanding of regression and correlation analysis would be beneficial in reviewing this section of the chapter. Those persons interested only in a description of the allocation of the FY 1977 corrections/treatment area costs and resources should limit their review of this chapter to Section A. Finally, it should be stressed that the results presented are statistical estimates and as such are subject to limits based on the quality of the data and the statistical assumptions inherent in linear regression and correlation.*

Graphs of the actual data values used in the regression with the estimated regression lines shown have been included in Appendix C.4. The reader should refer to these graphs to determine where the values for the individual

*See Chapter I.B.1 for a further description of the possible types of error.

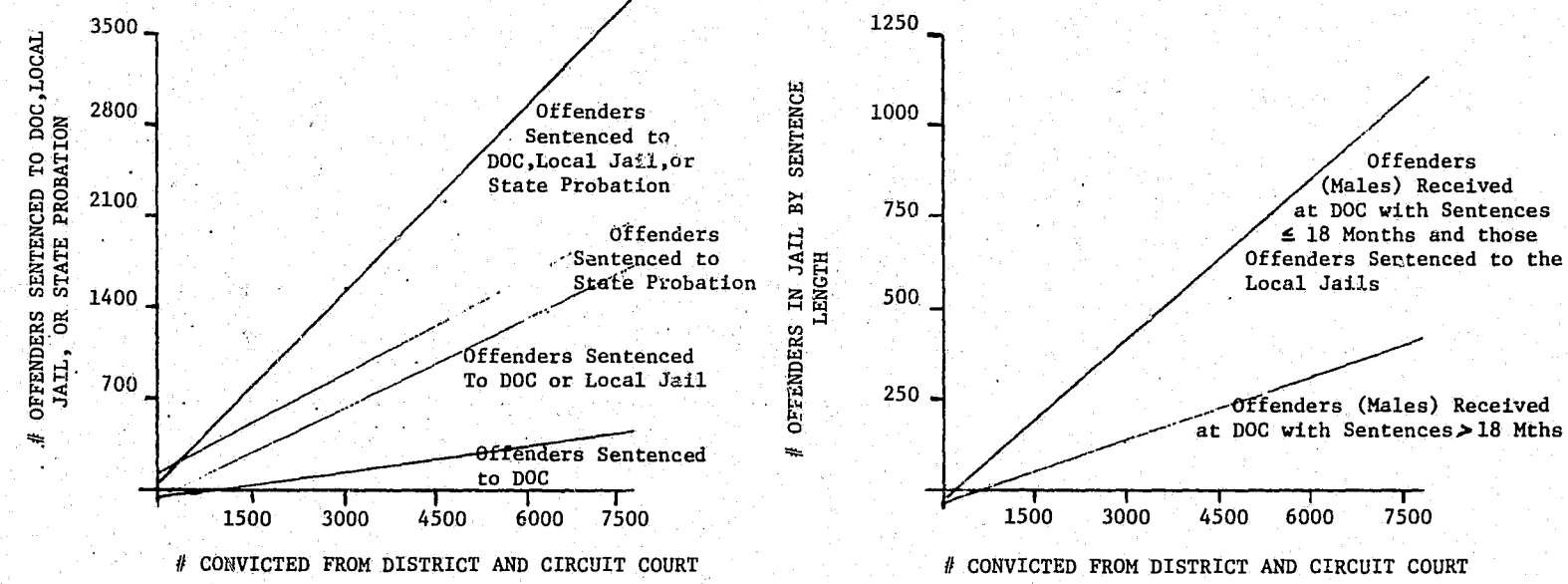
geographic groupings lie with respect to the estimated regression line.* Additionally, tables enumerating the actual data values by geographic grouping which were used in the regression analysis have been included in Appendix C.4. Baltimore City is listed in the tables although it is not included in any of the subsequent analyses. Due to its large size in relation to the other geographic groupings it was felt that including Baltimore City in the analysis might affect the statistical reliability of the results.

1. Estimated Statistical Relationship Between the Number of Offenders Sentenced to Corrections/Treatment and the Number of Court Convictions

Figure 4.1 describes the estimated relationship across the geographic groupings (excluding Baltimore City) between the number of offenders sentenced to corrections/treatment (i.e., local jail, DOC or State Probation) and the number convicted from the District and Circuit Courts combined in FY 1977. Based on the results of the regression analysis, it would appear that the variation in the number of offenders sentenced to corrections by the various geographic groupings can be explained to a large extent by the number convicted from the courts for these same geographic groupings. In addition, using the fact that in this application the slope coefficients represent changes in the number sentenced to corrections/treatment corresponding to changes on the average of one in the number convicted from the courts, it appears that increases of 100 defendants convicted by the District and Circuit Courts combined corresponds on the average to an increase of approximately 49 offenders sentenced to corrections/treatment (i.e., State Probation, local jail or Division of Correction). Out of the 49 offenders sentenced to corrections/treatment, about 26 would appear to be sentenced to State Probation and 23 to DOC or the local jail. Increases of 100 offenders convicted

*A more detailed explanation and an example of the type of graph included in Appendix C.4 is given in Chapter I.B.1 of this report.

FIGURE 4.1: ESTIMATED STATISTICAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS SENTENCED TO CORRECTIONS/TREATMENT (By Type and Length of Sentence) AND THE NUMBER CONVICTED FROM THE COURTS (District and Circuit) FOR THE GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS OF THE COUNTIES FOR FY 1977



	Corr. Coef.	Constant	Slope	R ²		Corr. Coef.	Constant	Slope	R ²
Offenders sentenced to DOC, local jail or State probation	.32	95.3	.4865	.84	Offenders (males) received at RDCC w/sentences ≤ 18mths. and those offenders sentenced to the local jail	.89	-28.8	.1538	.80
Offenders sentenced to State probation	.80	192.1	.2598	.64	Offenders (males) received at DOC w/sentences > 18 months	.91	-39.4	.0582	.82
Offenders sentenced to DOC or local jail	.93	-96.0	.2265	.87					
Offenders sentenced to DOC	.91	-43.0	.0689	.83					

by the courts would appear to correspond on the average to an increase of 7 offenders being sentenced to the Division of Corrections. In summary, it appears based on this analysis that a jurisdiction responds "on the average" to increases of 100 offenders convicted by the courts (i.e., District and Circuit Courts) by sentencing an estimated 7% of them to DOC, 16% to the local jails, and 26% to State Probation. The remaining 51% would appear "on the average" to be fined, sentenced to court probation or receive some other type of sentence. Again, Baltimore City was not included in this analysis. As such the "average" sentencing pattern just referenced does not reflect sentencing in Baltimore City.

The variations across the geographic groupings in the number of offenders committed to DOC (with sentences of equal to or less than 18 months) and the local jails as well as the number committed to DOC for more than 18 months was also examined in terms of the variation in the number convicted from the District and Circuit Courts combined. Based on the results of this regression analysis (from which Baltimore City was excluded) it would appear that the variation in the number of offenders (males) received at DOC with sentences of equal to or less than 18 months together with those sentenced to the local jails can be explained to a large extent by the variation in the number convicted from the courts for the geographic groupings for FY 1977. Similarly, the variation in the number of offenders (males) received at DOC with sentence lengths greater than 18 months across the geographic groupings would appear to be explained by the variation in the number of offenders convicted by the courts for the geographic groupings for FY 1977. Specifically, increases of 100 offenders convicted by the District and Circuit Courts combined would appear to correspond on the average to increases of about 15 offenders who were either received at DOC with sentence lengths equal to

or less than 18 months or were sentenced to the local jails and approximately six males received at DOC with sentence lengths greater than 18 months.

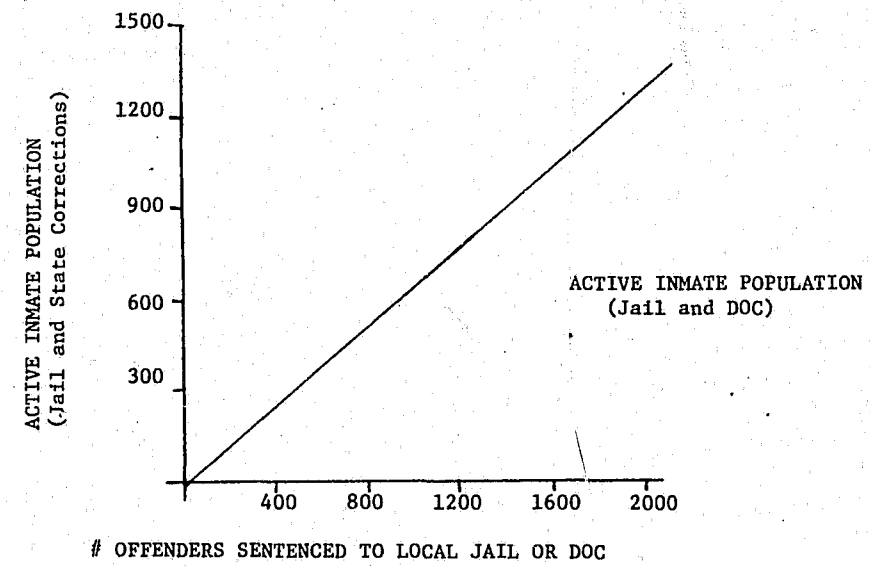
Finally, Figure 4.2 describes the estimated relationship between the active inmate population (i.e., those inmates housed in local jails or State correctional facilities as of the end of FY 1977) and the number of offenders sentenced to local jail or DOC across the geographic groupings for FY 1977. Again, Baltimore City was excluded from the analysis. Due to its large size in relation to the other geographic groupings it was felt that including it in the analysis might affect the statistical reliability of the results.

Based on the results of this regression analysis, it would appear that the variation in the active inmate population (as of the end of FY 1977) housed in local jails or State correctional facilities across the geographic groupings can be explained to a large extent by the variation in the number sentenced to local jail or DOC by these same geographic groupings. More specifically, it would appear that an increase of 100 offenders sentenced to local jail or DOC corresponds "on the average" to an increase of about 64 in the total active inmate population housed in local jails or State correctional facilities.

2. Estimated Statistical Relationship Between Pre-Trial Detention Costs and Resources and the Number of Pre-Trial Defendants Detained

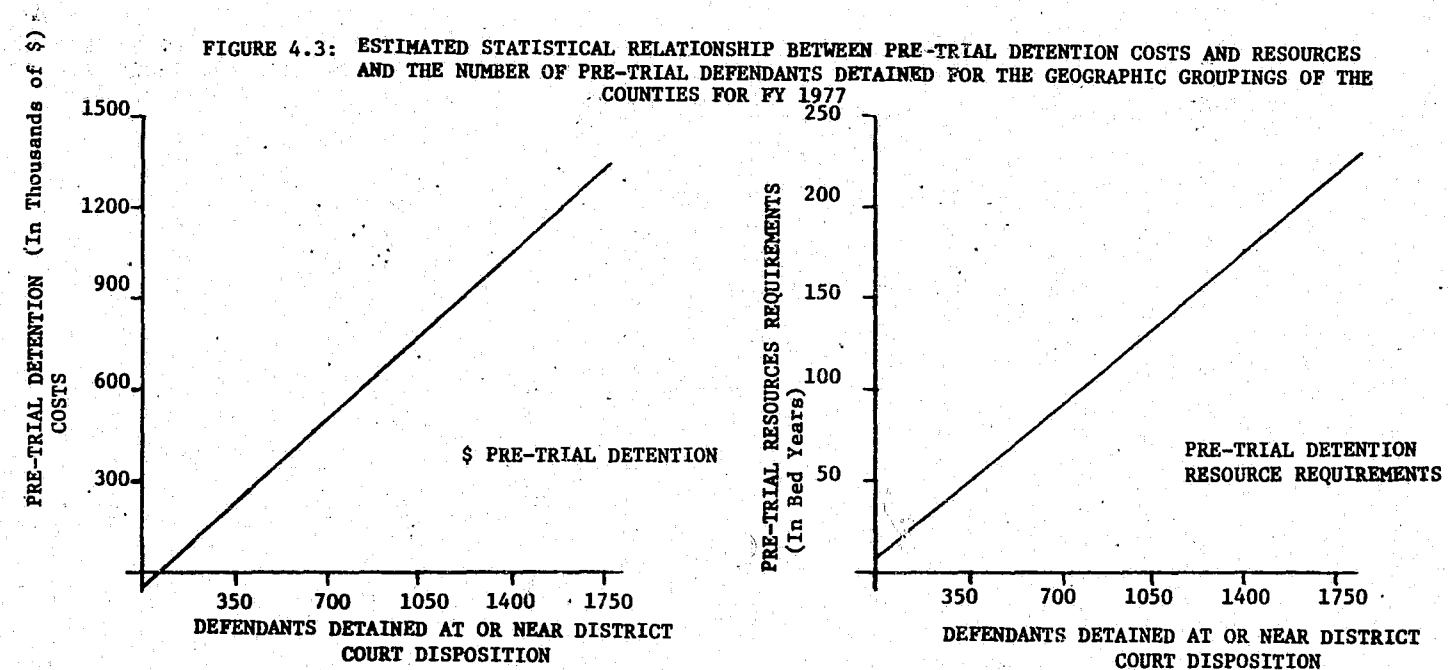
Figure 4.3 describes the estimated relationship across the geographic groupings between the pre-trial detention costs and resources and the number of defendants detained at or near District Court disposition for FY 1977. Based on the results listed, it would appear that the variation in pre-trial

FIGURE 4.2: ESTIMATED STATISTICAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ACTIVE INMATE POPULATION AND NUMBER OF OFFENDERS SENTENCED TO CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES FOR THE GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS OF THE COUNTIES FOR FY 1977



Correlation Coefficient	.93
Constant	-3.72
Slope	.6393
R ²	.87

detention costs and resources (i.e., number of bed years) across the geographic groupings can be explained to a large extent by the variation in the number of defendants detained at or near District Court Disposition for these same geographic groupings ($R^2 = .92$ for pre-trial detention costs, $R^2 = .91$ for pre-trial detention resource requirements). Furthermore, using the fact that in this application the slope coefficients represent changes in the pre-trial detention costs and resources required corresponding to changes on the average of one in the number of pre-trial defendants detained, it appears that increases of 10 pre-trial defendants detained correspond on the average to increases of about \$7,916 in pre-trial detention costs and the need for approximately 1.2 additional beds. It should be noted that the pre-trial detention costs used in this regression analysis do not typically include capital costs unless of a minor or frequently recurring nature. As such the \$7,916 "average" increase in pre-trial detention costs corresponding to an increase of 10 pre-trial defendants detained may not reflect all increases in capital costs that might occur (e.g., new construction costs).



Pre-Trial Detention Costs	
Correlation Coefficient	.96
Constant	-52.60
Slope	.7916
Elasticity	1.13
R ²	.92

Pre-Trial Resource Requirements	
Correlation Coefficient	.96
Constant	8.91
Slope	.1159
Elasticity	.88
R ²	.91

APPENDIX A: Comparison of FY 1977 Criminal Justice Offender Processing and the Estimated Cost of Criminal Offender Processing for Each County and Baltimore City for FY 1977

Appendix A contains a listing for each county in Maryland and Baltimore City of the number of criminal defendants and offenders processed within each functional area in FY 1977 and the estimated FY 1977 associated costs of handling these criminal offenders for each of the corresponding functional areas. Specifically listed for FY 1977 are the number of offenders arrested by law enforcement agencies, the number of criminal defendants processed at the District and Circuit Court levels, the State-wide intake to Parole and Probation, the estimated local jail sentenced offender intake and the number of new commitments to the Division of Correction. Correspondingly, estimates are provided for FY 1977 of the law enforcement criminal costs by type of law enforcement agency, the costs of processing these criminal defendants at the District and Circuit Court levels, the local jail detention costs and the criminal costs of State and local committed and supervised offenders. The costs listed for each of these functional areas include in general only those costs associated with the processing of criminal (adult) offenders and do not, for example, include costs associated with traffic enforcement, civil or juvenile proceedings, nor do they typically include capital costs. In the law enforcement area, however, the costs of handling both criminal or adult and juvenile offenders are included.

Information on the sources of the cost data shown is included in the footnotes of the appropriate tables throughout the narrative section of this report. As noted, the criminal costs shown in many cases are estimates based on available information from agency budgets, reports, surveys and questionnaires.

JURISDICTION: Allegany		ESTIMATED CRIMINAL-COST OF OFFENDER PROCESSING (IN THOUSANDS OF \$) - FY 1977	
CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFENDER PROCESSING -FY 1977			
Final Disp. @ Dis. Crt. OR	<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>	<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>	
	<u>Total Reported Arrests</u> = 1,771	<u>Total Cost</u> = \$2,107.4	
	Juvenile Arrests = 623	\$ Juvenile = 662.9	
	Adult Arrests = 1,148	\$ Adult = 1,444.5 (62.3)	
	Municipal Arrests = 1,037	\$ Municipal = \$1,151.9	
	County Arrests = 0	\$ County = 0.0	
	Sheriff Arrests = 206	\$ Sheriff = 171.0	
	State Police Arrests = 436	\$ State Police = 675.0	
	Other Arrests = 92	\$ Other = 109.5	
	<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>	<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>	
	<u>Total Defendants Disposed</u> = 1,900	<u>Total Cost</u> = \$253.2 (10.9)	
	To Circuit Court = 182	\$ Judicial = 179.1	
	Pray Jury Trial = 34	\$ Prosecution = 19.9	
		\$ Public Defense = 54.2	
	Final Disp. @ District Court less Appeals = 1,614	<u>LOCAL JAIL DETENTION</u> = \$52.7 (2.3)	
	Appealed to Circuit Court = 70		
	w/Public Defender = 247		
	w/Panel Attorney = 244		
	Other = 1,193		
	<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	
	<u>Total Defendants Disposed</u> = 250	<u>Total Cost</u> = \$149.8 (6.5)	
	w/Public Defender = 21	\$ Judicial = 58.0	
	w/Panel Attorney = 98	\$ Prosecution = 67.6	
	Other = 131	\$ Public Defense = 24.2	
	<u>CORRECTIONS</u>	<u>CORRECTIONS</u>	
	<u>Offender Intake</u> = 359	<u>Total Cost</u> = \$419.7 (18.1)	
	State Probation Intake = 158	\$ State P&P Criminal Supervision = 78.5	
	State Parole Intake = 20	\$ Misc. P&P (Investigation, Parole Commission) = 28.9	
	Local Jail Sentenced Offender Intake = 157	\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates = 66.8	
	New Commitments to DOC = 24	\$ Local Jail - DOC Inmates = 27.0	
		\$ State Correctional Institutions = 218.5	
		<u>TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING</u> = \$2,319.9	
		() = % of Total Criminal (Adult) Justice Processing	

<u>JURISDICTION</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Allegany	A-1
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Baltimore	A-3
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Caroline	A-5
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Cecil	A-7
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Talbot	A-20
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Wicomico	A-22
Worcester	A-23
Baltimore City	A-24

JURISDICTION: Anne Arundel

<u>CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFENDER PROCESSING - FY 1977</u>		<u>ESTIMATED CRIMINAL-COST OF OFFENDER PROCESSING</u> <u>(IN THOUSANDS OF \$) - FY 1977</u>	
<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>		<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>	
<u>Total Reported Arrests =</u>		<u>Total Cost =</u>	<u>\$12557.0</u>
Juvenile Arrests =	4,011	\$ Juvenile =	3618.8
Adult Arrests =	9,286	\$ Adult =	8938.2 (65.4)
Municipal Arrests =	2,713	\$ Municipal =	1570.9
County Arrests =	9,044	\$ County =	8796.2
Sheriff Arrests =	97	\$ Sheriff =	0.0
State Police Arrests =	1,352	\$ State Police =	2104.0
Other Arrests =	91	\$ Other =	85.9
<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>		<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>	
<u>Total Defendants Disposed =</u>		<u>Total Cost =</u>	<u>\$921.6 (6.7)</u>
To Circuit Court =	696	\$ Judicial =	615.1
Pray Jury Trial =	222	\$ Prosecution =	126.9
Final Disp. @ Dis. Crt. OR	Final Disp. @ District Court less Appeals =	\$ Public Defense =	179.6
	Appealed to Circuit Court =	<u>LOCAL JAIL DETENTION =</u>	
	w/Public Defender =	<u>\$357.2 (2.6)</u>	
	w/Panel Attorney =		
	Other =		
<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>		<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	
<u>Total Defendants Disposed =</u>		<u>Total Cost =</u>	<u>\$942.5 (6.9)</u>
w/Public Defender =	852	\$ Judicial =	377.7
w/Panel Attorney =	104	\$ Prosecution =	319.9
Other =	464	\$ Public Defense =	244.9
<u>CORRECTIONS</u>		<u>CORRECTIONS</u>	
<u>Offender Intake =</u>		<u>Total Cost =</u>	<u>\$2500.7 (18.3)</u>
State Probation Intake =	913	\$ State P&P Criminal Supervision =	415.9
State Parole Intake =	96	\$ Misc. P&P (Investigation, Parole Commission) =	134.6
Local Jail Sentenced Offender Intake =	430	\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates =	229.5
New Commitments to DOC =	120	\$ Local Jail - DOC Inmates =	110.8
		\$ State Correctional Insti- tutions =	1609.9
		<u>TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE</u> <u>PROCESSING =</u>	
		<u>\$13660.2</u>	
		() = % of Total Criminal (Adult) Justice Processing	

JURISDICTION: Baltimore County

CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFENDER PROCESSING-FY 1977

LAW ENFORCEMENT	
Total Reported Arrests =	<u>18,031</u>
Juvenile Arrests =	7,424
Adult Arrests =	<u>10,607</u>
Municipal Arrests =	19
County Arrests =	17,164
Sheriff Arrests =	46
State Police Arrests =	769
Other Arrests =	33

DISTRICT COURT

Total Defendants Disposed =	<u>11,513</u>
To Circuit Court =	1,407
Pray Jury Trial =	464

Final Disp. @ Dis. Crt.	Final Disp. @ District Court less Appeals =	9,448
	Appealed to Circuit Court =	194
OR	w/Public Defender =	2,569
	w/Panel Attorney =	10
	Other =	7,063

CIRCUIT COURT

Total Defendants Disposed =	<u>2,386</u>
w/Public Defender =	128
w/Panel Attorney =	443
Other =	1,815

CORRECTIONS

Offender Intake =	<u>2,776</u>
State Probation Intake =	1,918
State Parole Intake =	187
Local Jail Sentenced Offender Intake =	324
New Commitments to DOC =	347

ESTIMATED CRIMINAL-COST OF OFFENDER PROCESSING
(IN THOUSANDS OF \$) - FY 1977

LAW ENFORCEMENT	
Total Cost =	<u>\$18663.5</u>
\$ Juvenile =	6206.2
\$ Adult =	<u>12457.3</u> (60.5)
\$ Municipal =	0.0
\$ County =	17225.8
\$ Sheriff =	0.0
\$ State Police =	1403.5
\$ Other =	34.2

DISTRICT COURT

Total Cost =	<u>\$1295.3</u> (6.3)
\$ Judicial =	883.5
\$ Prosecution =	262.7
\$ Public Defense =	149.1

LOCAL JAIL DETENTION =	<u>\$503.0</u> (2.4)
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CIRCUIT COURT

Total Cost =	<u>\$1256.1</u> (6.1)
\$ Judicial =	585.8
\$ Prosecution =	561.6
\$ Public Defense =	108.7

CORRECTIONS

Total Cost =	<u>\$5089.0</u> (24.7)
\$ State P&P Criminal Supervision =	691.9
\$ Misc. P&P (Investigation, Parole Commission) =	90.9
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates =	377.0
\$ Local Jail - DOC Inmates =	235.6
\$ State Correctional Institutions =	3693.6

TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING =	<u>\$20600.7</u>
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() = % of Total Criminal (Adult) Justice Processing

JURISDICTION: Calvert

CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFENDER PROCESSING-FY 1977

LAW ENFORCEMENT	
Total Reported Arrests =	<u>1,101</u>
Juvenile Arrests =	386
Adult Arrests =	<u>715</u>
Municipal Arrests =	79
County Arrests =	0
Sheriff Arrests =	93
State Police Arrests =	929
Other Arrests =	0

DISTRICT COURT

Total Defendants Disposed =	<u>817</u>
To Circuit Court =	115
Pray Jury Trial =	8

Final Disp. @ Dis. Crt.	Final Disp. @ District Court less Appeals =	685
	Appealed to Circuit Court =	9
OR	w/Public Defender =	147
	w/Panel Attorney =	43
	Other =	504

CIRCUIT COURT

Total Defendants Disposed =	<u>112</u>
w/Public Defender =	25
w/Panel Attorney =	49
Other =	38

CORRECTIONS

Offender Intake =	<u>206</u>
State Probation Intake =	131
State Parole Intake =	9
Local Jail Sentenced Offender Intake =	27
New Commitments to DOC =	39

ESTIMATED CRIMINAL-COST OF OFFENDER PROCESSING
(IN THOUSANDS OF \$) - FY 1977

LAW ENFORCEMENT	
Total Cost =	<u>\$983.1</u>
\$ Juvenile =	367.3
\$ Adult =	<u>615.8</u> (44.1)
\$ Municipal =	121.1
\$ County =	0.0
\$ Sheriff =	173.7
\$ State Police =	688.3
\$ Other =	0.0

DISTRICT COURT

Total Cost =	<u>\$140.6</u> (10.1)
\$ Judicial =	88.6
\$ Prosecution =	31.0
\$ Public Defense =	21.0

LOCAL JAIL DETENTION =	<u>\$61.2</u> (4.4)
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CIRCUIT COURT

Total Cost =	<u>\$100.1</u> (7.2)
\$ Judicial =	42.7
\$ Prosecution =	44.3
\$ Public Defense =	13.1

CORRECTIONS

Total Cost =	<u>\$478.3</u> (34.3)
\$ State P&P Criminal Supervision =	34.2
\$ Misc. P&P (Investigation, Parole Commission) =	22.9
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates =	13.5
\$ Local Jail - DOC Inmates =	31.3
\$ State Correctional Institutions =	376.4

TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING =	<u>\$1396.0</u>
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() = % of Total Criminal (Adult) Justice Processing

JURISDICTION: Caroline

CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFENDER PROCESSING - FY 1977		ESTIMATED CRIMINAL-COST OF OFFENDER PROCESSING (IN THOUSANDS OF \$) - FY 1977	
<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>		<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>	
<u>Total Reported Arrests = 670</u>		<u>Total Cost = \$363.8</u>	
Juvenile Arrests =	190	\$ Juvenile =	102.4
Adult Arrests =	<u>480</u>	\$ Adult =	<u>261.4</u> (32.1)
Municipal Arrests =	280	\$ Municipal =	154.2
County Arrests =	0	\$ County =	0.0
Sheriff Arrests =	230	\$ Sheriff =	73.8
State Police Arrests =	160	\$ State Police =	135.8
Other Arrests =	0	\$ Other =	0.0
<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>		<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>	
<u>Total Defendants Disposed = 462</u>		<u>Total Cost = \$164.1</u> (20.2)	
To Circuit Court =	21	\$ Judicial =	149.7
Pray Jury Trial =	32	\$ Prosecution =	11.2
		\$ Public Defense =	3.2
Final Disp. @ Dis. Crt. OR	Final Disp. @ District Court less Appeals =	<u>LOCAL JAIL DETENTION = \$ 22.8</u> (2.8)	
	Appealed to Circuit Court =		
	w/Public Defender =		
	w/Panel Attorney =		
	Other =		
<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>		<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	
<u>Total Defendants Disposed = 85</u>		<u>Total Cost = \$65.9</u> (8.1)	
w/Public Defender =	13	\$ Judicial =	33.1
w/Panel Attorney =	20	\$ Prosecution =	22.4
Other =	52	\$ Public Defense =	10.4
<u>CORRECTIONS</u>		<u>CORRECTIONS</u>	
<u>Offender Intake = 184</u>		<u>Total Cost = \$299.6</u> (36.8)	
State Probation Intake =	141	\$ State P&P Criminal Supervision =	69.1
State Parole Intake =	10	\$ Misc. P&P (Investigation, Parole Commission) =	10.9
Local Jail Sentenced Offender Intake =	24	\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates =	23.2
New Commitments to DOC =	9	\$ Local Jail - DOC Inmates =	8.2
		\$ State Correctional Insti- tutions =	188.2
		<u>TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING = \$813.8</u>	
		() = % of Total Criminal (Adult) Justice Processing	

JURISDICTION: Carroll

CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFENDER PROCESSING - FY 1977		ESTIMATED CRIMINAL-COST OF OFFENDER PROCESSING (IN THOUSANDS OF \$) - FY 1977	
<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>		<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>	
<u>Total Reported Arrests = 2,013</u>		<u>Total Cost = \$1955.3</u>	
Juvenile Arrests =	684	\$ Juvenile =	641.5
Adult Arrests =	<u>1,329</u>	\$ Adult =	<u>1313.8</u> (60.7)
Municipal Arrests =	570	\$ Municipal =	333.5
County Arrests =	0	\$ County =	0.0
Sheriff Arrests =	36	\$ Sheriff =	200.1
State Police Arrests =	1,407	\$ State Police =	1421.7
Other Arrests =	0	\$ Other =	0.0
<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>		<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>	
<u>Total Defendants Disposed = 1,258</u>		<u>Total Cost = \$167.3</u> (7.7)	
To Circuit Court =	157	\$ Judicial =	103.5
Pray Jury Trial =	61	\$ Prosecution =	33.9
		\$ Public Defense =	29.9
Final Disp. @ Dis. Crt. OR	Final Disp. @ District Court less Appeals =	<u>LOCAL JAIL DETENTION = \$60.7</u> (2.8)	
	Appealed to Circuit Court =		
	w/Public Defender =		
	w/Panel Attorney =		
	Other =		
<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>		<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	
<u>Total Defendants Disposed = 362</u>		<u>Total Cost = \$172.3</u> (8.0)	
w/Public Defender =	133	\$ Judicial =	93.2
w/Panel Attorney =	26	\$ Prosecution =	42.9
Other =	203	\$ Public Defense =	36.2
<u>CORRECTIONS</u>		<u>CORRECTIONS</u>	
<u>Offender Intake = 409</u>		<u>Total Cost = \$449.6</u> (20.8)	
State Probation Intake =	266	\$ State P&P Criminal Supervision =	104.3
State Parole Intake =	15	\$ Misc. P&P (Investigation, Parole Commission) =	53.1
Local Jail Sentenced Offender Intake =	84	\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates =	33.3
New Commitments to DOC =	44	\$ Local Jail - DOC Inmates =	27.0
		\$ State Correctional Insti- tutions =	231.9
		<u>TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING = \$2163.7</u>	
		() = % of Total Criminal (Adult) Justice Processing	

JURISDICTION: Cecil

CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFENDER PROCESSING-FY 1977		ESTIMATED CRIMINAL-COST OF OFFENDER PROCESSING (IN THOUSANDS OF \$) - FY 1977	
<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>		<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>	
Total Reported Arrests = <u>2,061</u>		Total Cost = <u>\$1566.8</u>	
Juvenile Arrests = 523		\$ Juvenile = 383.8	
Adult Arrests = <u>1,538</u>		\$ Adult = <u>1183.0</u> (46.4)	
Municipal Arrests = 550		\$ Municipal = 261.8	
County Arrests = 0		\$ County = 0.0	
Sheriff Arrests = 678		\$ Sheriff = 120.1	
State Police Arrests = 833		\$ State Police = 1184.9	
Other Arrests = 0		\$ Other = 0.0	
<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>		<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>	
Total Defendants Disposed = <u>1,712</u>		Total Cost = <u>\$ 284.0</u> (11.1)	
To Circuit Court = 247		\$ Judicial = 225.4	
Pray Jury Trial = 36		\$ Prosecution = 22.8	
		\$ Public Defense = 35.8	
Final Disp. @ Dis. Crt. OR	Final Disp. @ District Court less Appeals = 1,413	<u>LOCAL JAIL DETENTION</u> = <u>\$ 88.7</u> (3.5)	
	Appealed to Circuit Court = 16		
	w/Public Defender = 157		
	w/Panel Attorney = 112		
	Other = 1,160		
<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>		<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	
Total Defendants Disposed = <u>360</u>		Total Cost = <u>\$179.9</u> (7.1)	
w/Public Defender = 53		\$ Judicial = 101.5	
w/Panel Attorney = 83		\$ Prosecution = 35.6	
Other = 224		\$ Public Defense = 42.8	
<u>CORRECTIONS</u>		<u>CORRECTIONS</u>	
Offender Intake = <u>589</u>		Total Cost = <u>\$813.5</u> (31.9)	
State Probation Intake = 362		\$ State P&P Criminal Supervision = 138.0	
State Parole Intake = 21		\$ Misc. P&P (Investigation, Parole Commission) = 50.8	
Local Jail Sentenced		\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates = 63.1	
Offender Intake = 155		\$ Local Jail - DOC Inmates = 13.8	
New Commitments to DOC = 51		\$ State Correctional Institutions = 547.8	
		<u>TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING</u> = <u>\$ 2549.1</u>	
		() = % of Total Criminal (Adult) Justice Processing	

JURISDICTION: Charles

CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFENDER PROCESSING-FY 1977		ESTIMATED CRIMINAL-COST OF OFFENDER PROCESSING (IN THOUSANDS OF \$) - FY 1977	
<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>		<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>	
Total Reported Arrests = <u>2,478</u>		Total Cost = <u>\$2092.5</u>	
Juvenile Arrests = 841		\$ Juvenile = 740.1	
Adult Arrests = <u>1,637</u>		\$ Adult = <u>1352.4</u> (55.0)	
Municipal Arrests = 12		\$ Municipal = 60.4	
County Arrests = 0		\$ County = 0.0	
Sheriff Arrests = 2,123		\$ Sheriff = 1388.6	
State Police Arrests = 343		\$ State Police = 643.5	
Other Arrests = 0		\$ Other = 0.0	
<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>		<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>	
Total Defendants Disposed = <u>1,579</u>		Total Cost = <u>\$ 221.2</u> (9.0)	
To Circuit Court = 95		\$ Judicial = 121.0	
Pray Jury Trial = 69		\$ Prosecution = 57.4	
		\$ Public Defense = 42.8	
Final Disp. @ Dis. Crt. OR	Final Disp. @ District Court less Appeals = 1,391	<u>LOCAL JAIL DETENTION</u> = <u>\$ 44.1</u> (1.8)	
	Appealed to Circuit Court = 24		
	w/Public Defender = 300		
	w/Panel Attorney = 87		
	Other = 1,028		
<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>		<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	
Total Defendants Disposed = <u>225</u>		Total Cost = <u>\$123.7</u> (5.9)	
w/Public Defender = 52		\$ Judicial = 69.8	
w/Panel Attorney = 102		\$ Prosecution = 26.8	
Other = 71		\$ Public Defense = 27.1	
<u>CORRECTIONS</u>		<u>CORRECTIONS</u>	
Offender Intake = <u>298</u>		Total Cost = <u>\$ 717.5</u> (29.2)	
State Probation Intake = 170		\$ State P&P Criminal Supervision = 69.5	
State Parole Intake = 31		\$ Misc. P&P (Investigation, Parole Commission) = 59.0	
Local Jail Sentenced		\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates = 30.1	
Offender Intake = 60		\$ Local Jail - DOC Inmates = 24.5	
New Commitments to DOC = 37		\$ State Correctional Institutions = 534.4	
		<u>TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING</u> = <u>\$ 2458.9</u>	
		() = % of Total Criminal (Adult) Justice Processing	

JURISDICTION: Dorchester

CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFENDER PROCESSING - FY 1977

<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>	
Total Reported Arrests =	1,562
Juvenile Arrests =	323
Adult Arrests =	1,239
Municipal Arrests =	810
County Arrests =	0
Sheriff Arrests =	614
State Police Arrests =	138
Other Arrests =	0
<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>	
Total Defendants Disposed =	1,319
To Circuit Court =	97
Pray Jury Trial =	46
Final Disp. @ District Court less Appeals =	1,151
Appealed to Circuit Court =	25
w/Public Defender =	0
w/Panel Attorney =	259
Other =	917
<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	
Total Defendants Disposed =	150
w/Public Defender =	0
w/Panel Attorney =	71
Other =	79
<u>CORRECTIONS</u>	
Offender Intake =	276
State Probation Intake =	143
State Parole Intake =	28
Local Jail Sentenced Offender Intake =	80
New Commitments to DOC =	25

ESTIMATED CRIMINAL COST OF OFFENDER PROCESSING (IN THOUSANDS OF \$) - FY 1977

<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>	
Total Cost =	\$ 678.7
\$ Juvenile =	129.8
\$ Adult =	548.9 (39.3)
\$ Municipal =	369.0
\$ County =	0.0
\$ Sheriff =	203.2
\$ State Police =	106.5
\$ Other =	0.0
<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>	
Total Cost =	\$ 159.8 (11.5)
\$ Judicial =	105.4
\$ Prosecution =	28.0
\$ Public Defense =	26.4
<u>LOCAL JAIL DETENTION</u> = \$ 48.0 (3.4)	
<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	
Total Cost =	\$ 77.2 (5.5)
\$ Judicial =	36.2
\$ Prosecution =	22.7
\$ Public Defense =	18.3
<u>CORRECTIONS</u>	
Total Cost =	\$ 561.4 (40.2)
\$ State P&P Criminal Supervision =	138.5
\$ Misc. P&P (Investigation, Parole Commission) =	12.4
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates =	63.9
\$ Local Jail - DOC Inmates =	7.1
\$ State Correctional Institutions =	339.5
<u>TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING</u> = \$ 1395.3	

() = % of Total Criminal (Adult) Justice Processing

JURISDICTION: FREDERICK

CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFENDER PROCESSING - FY 1977

<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>	
Total Reported Arrests =	2,932
Juvenile Arrests =	893
Adult Arrests =	2,039
Municipal Arrests =	1,873
County Arrests =	0
Sheriff Arrests =	119
State Police Arrests =	940
Other Arrests =	0
<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>	
Total Defendants Disposed =	2,508
To Circuit Court =	145
Pray Jury Trial =	68
Final Disp. @ District Court less Appeals =	2,252
Appealed to Circuit Court =	43
w/Public Defender =	233
w/Panel Attorney =	210
Other =	1,852
<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	
Total Defendants Disposed =	327
w/Public Defender =	116
w/Panel Attorney =	42
Other =	169
<u>CORRECTIONS</u>	
Offender Intake =	891
State Probation Intake =	648
State Parole Intake =	38
Local Jail Sentenced Offender Intake =	165
New Commitments to DOC =	40

ESTIMATED CRIMINAL COST OF OFFENDER PROCESSING (IN THOUSANDS OF \$) - FY 1977

<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>	
Total Cost =	\$2178.6
\$ Juvenile =	676.2
\$ Adult =	1502.4 (51.4)
\$ Municipal =	1033.7
\$ County =	0.0
\$ Sheriff =	124.1
\$ State Police =	1020.8
\$ Other =	0.0
<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>	
Total Cost =	\$340.8 (11.7)
\$ Judicial =	213.7
\$ Prosecution =	88.6
\$ Public Defense =	38.5
<u>LOCAL JAIL DETENTION</u> = \$124.5 (4.3)	
<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	
Total Cost =	\$188.8 (6.5)
\$ Judicial =	88.8
\$ Prosecution =	60.5
\$ Public Defense =	39.5
<u>CORRECTIONS</u>	
Total Cost =	\$765.2 (26.2)
\$ State P&P Criminal Supervision =	173.3
\$ Misc. P&P (Investigation, Parole Commission) =	55.5
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates =	94.0
\$ Local Jail - DOC Inmates =	59.3
\$ State Correctional Institutions =	383.1
<u>TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING</u> = \$2921.7	

() = % of Total Criminal (Adult) Justice Processing

JURISDICTION: Garrett

CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFENDER PROCESSING-FY 1977		ESTIMATED CRIMINAL-COST OF OFFENDER PROCESSING (IN THOUSANDS OF \$) - FY 1977	
<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>		<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>	
Total Reported Arrests =	415	Total Cost =	\$358.0
Juvenile Arrests =	134	\$ Juvenile =	109.1
Adult Arrests =	281	\$ Adult =	248.9 (34.6)
Municipal Arrests =	58	\$ Municipal =	52.8
County Arrests =	0	\$ County =	0.0
Sheriff Arrests =	193	\$ Sheriff =	69.9
State Police Arrests =	164	\$ State Police =	235.3
Other Arrests =	0	\$ Other =	0.0
<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>		<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>	
Total Defendants Disposed =	446	Total Cost =	\$171.2 (23.8)
To Circuit Court =	36	\$ Judicial =	145.5
Pray Jury Trial =	2	\$ Prosecution =	12.5
		\$ Public Defense =	13.2
Final Disp. @ District Court less Appeals =	403	<u>LOCAL JAIL DETENTION</u> =	<u>\$23.2 (3.2)</u>
Appealed to Circuit Court =	5		
OR			
w/Public Defender =	60		
w/Panel Attorney =	59		
Other =	289		
<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>		<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	
Total Defendants Disposed =	64	Total Cost =	\$41.6 (5.8)
w/Public Defender =	5	\$ Judicial =	22.4
w/Panel Attorney =	25	\$ Prosecution =	13.1
Other =	34	\$ Public Defense =	6.1
<u>CORRECTIONS</u>		<u>CORRECTIONS</u>	
Offender Intake =	92	Total Cost =	\$235.2 (32.7)
State Probation Intake =	48	\$ State P&P Criminal Supervision =	24.9
State Parole Intake =	6	\$ Misc. P&P (Investigation, Parole Commission) =	8.6
Local Jail Sentenced Offender Intake =	27	\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates =	4.2
New Commitments to DOC =	11	\$ Local Jail - DOC Inmates =	5.9
		\$ State Correctional Institutions =	191.6
		<u>TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING</u> =	<u>\$720.1</u>
		() = % of Total Criminal (Adult) Justice Processing	

JURISDICTION: Harford

CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFENDER PROCESSING-FY 1977		ESTIMATED CRIMINAL-COST OF OFFENDER PROCESSING (IN THOUSANDS OF \$) - FY 1977	
<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>		<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>	
Total Reported Arrests =	4,901	Total Cost =	\$3369.7
Juvenile Arrests =	1,577	\$ Juvenile =	1082.0
Adult Arrests =	3,324	\$ Adult =	2287.7 (52.3)
Municipal Arrests =	1,451	\$ Municipal =	828.3
County Arrests =	0	\$ County =	0.0
Sheriff Arrests =	2,489	\$ Sheriff =	1095.9
State Police Arrests =	961	\$ State Police =	1445.5
Other Arrests =	0	\$ Other =	0.0
<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>		<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>	
Total Defendants Disposed =	2,836	Total Cost =	\$331.5 (7.6)
To Circuit Court =	231	\$ Judicial =	236.2
Pray Jury Trial =	179	\$ Prosecution =	53.0
		\$ Public Defense =	42.3
Final Disp. @ District Court less Appeals =	2,386	<u>LOCAL JAIL DETENTION</u> =	<u>\$302.6 (6.9)</u>
Appealed to Circuit Court =	40		
OR			
w/Public Defender =	313		
w/Panel Attorney =	273		
Other =	1,840		
<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>		<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	
Total Defendants Disposed =	506	Total Cost =	\$369.0 (8.4)
w/Public Defender =	245	\$ Judicial =	187.7
w/Panel Attorney =	36	\$ Prosecution =	93.3
Other =	225	\$ Public Defense =	88.0
<u>CORRECTIONS</u>		<u>CORRECTIONS</u>	
Offender Intake =	632	Total Cost =	\$1084.8 (24.8)
State Probation Intake =	350	\$ State P&P Criminal Supervision =	138.0
State Parole Intake =	38	\$ Misc. P&P (Investigation, Parole Commission) =	45.1
Local Jail Sentenced Offender Intake =	220	\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates =	398.6
New Commitments to DOC =	24	\$ Local Jail - DOC Inmates =	19.1
		\$ State Correctional Institutions =	484.0
		<u>TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING</u> =	<u>\$4375.6</u>
		() = % of Total Criminal (Adult) Justice Processing	

JURISDICTION: Howard

CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFENDER PROCESSING-FY 1977		ESTIMATED CRIMINAL-COST OF OFFENDER PROCESSING (IN THOUSANDS OF \$) - FY 1977	
LAW ENFORCEMENT		LAW ENFORCEMENT	
Total Reported Arrests = 3,601		Total Cost = \$2978.8	
Juvenile Arrests = 1,120		\$ Juvenile = 913.7	
Adult Arrests = 2,481		\$ Adult = 2065.1 (51.5)	
Municipal Arrests = 0		\$ Municipal = 0.0	
County Arrests = 3,074		\$ County = 2237.9	
Sheriff Arrests = 52		\$ Sheriff = 0.0	
State Police Arrests = 475		\$ State Police = 740.9	
Other Arrests = 0		\$ Other = 0.0	
DISTRICT COURT		DISTRICT COURT	
Total Defendants Disposed = 2,485		Total Cost = \$352.3 (8.8)	
To Circuit Court = 314		\$ Judicial = 226.3	
Pray Jury Trial = 90		\$ Prosecution = 66.3	
		\$ Public Defense = 59.7	
Final Disp. @ District Court less Appeals = 1,984		LOCAL JAIL DETENTION = \$258.1 (6.4)	
Appealed to Circuit Court = 97			
OR			
w/Public Defender = 561			
w/Panel Attorney = 43			
Other = 1,477			
CIRCUIT COURT		CIRCUIT COURT	
Total Defendants Disposed = 468		Total Cost = \$404.6 (10.1)	
w/Public Defender = 191		\$ Judicial = 207.9	
w/Panel Attorney = 38		\$ Prosecution = 145.2	
Other = 239		\$ Public Defense = 51.5	
CORRECTIONS		CORRECTIONS	
Offender Intake = 890		Total Cost = \$931.4 (23.2)	
State Probation Intake = 700		\$ State P&P Criminal Supervision = 138.5	
State Parole Intake = 36		\$ Misc. P&P (Investigation, Parole Commission) = 71.7	
Local Jail Sentenced Offender Intake = 108		\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates = 67.3	
New Commitments to DOC = 46		\$ Local Jail - DOC Inmates = 12.0	
		\$ State Correctional Institutions = 641.9	
		TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING = \$4011.5	
		() = % of Total Criminal (Adult) Justice Processing	

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JURISDICTION: Kent

CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFENDER PROCESSING-FY 1977		ESTIMATED CRIMINAL-COST OF OFFENDER PROCESSING (IN THOUSANDS OF \$) - FY 1977	
LAW ENFORCEMENT		LAW ENFORCEMENT	
Total Reported Arrests = 465		Total Cost = \$248.5	
Juvenile Arrests = 52		\$ Juvenile = 26.8	
Adult Arrests = 413		\$ Adult = 221.7 (27.9)	
Municipal Arrests = 47		\$ Municipal = 106.1	
County Arrests = 0		\$ County = 0.0	
Sheriff Arrests = 353		\$ Sheriff = 48.2	
State Police Arrests = 65		\$ State Police = 94.2	
Other Arrests = 0		\$ Other = 0.0	
DISTRICT COURT		DISTRICT COURT	
Total Defendants Disposed = 462		Total Cost = \$129.2 (16.3)	
To Circuit Court = 59		\$ Judicial = 103.0	
Pray Jury Trial = 22		\$ Prosecution = 15.9	
		\$ Public Defense = 10.3	
Final Disp. @ District Court less Appeals = 336		LOCAL JAIL DETENTION = \$35.9 (4.5)	
Appealed to Circuit Court = 9			
OR			
w/Public Defender = 45			
w/Panel Attorney = 32			
Other = 268			
CIRCUIT COURT		CIRCUIT COURT	
Total Defendants Disposed = 119		Total Cost = \$96.3 (12.1)	
w/Public Defender = 18		\$ Judicial = 60.8	
w/Panel Attorney = 27		\$ Prosecution = 21.2	
Other = 74		\$ Public Defense = 14.3	
CORRECTIONS		CORRECTIONS	
Offender Intake = 175		Total Cost = \$311.5 (39.2)	
State Probation Intake = 118		\$ State P&P Criminal Supervision = 69.2	
State Parole Intake = 16		\$ Misc. P&P (Investigation, Parole Commission) = 18.0	
Local Jail Sentenced Offender Intake = 15		\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates = 13.3	
New Commitments to DOC = 26		\$ Local Jail - DOC Inmates = 9.3	
		\$ State Correctional Institutions = 201.7	
		TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING = \$794.6	
		() = % of Total Criminal (Adult) Justice Processing	

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JURISDICTION: Montgomery

CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFENDER PROCESSING - FY 1977		ESTIMATED CRIMINAL-COST OF OFFENDER PROCESSING (IN THOUSANDS OF \$) - FY 1977	
LAW ENFORCEMENT		LAW ENFORCEMENT	
Total Reported Arrests = 15,344		Total Cost = \$16968.2	
Juvenile Arrests = 5,905		\$ Juvenile = 6140.6	
Adult Arrests = 9,439		\$ Adult = 10827.6 (60.9)	
Municipal Arrests = 620		\$ Municipal = 808.5	
County Arrests = 14,142		\$ County = 15256.4	
Sheriff Arrests = 184		\$ Sheriff = 166.8	
State Police Arrests = 132		\$ State Police = 442.3	
Other Arrests = 266		\$ Other = 294.2	
DISTRICT COURT		DISTRICT COURT	
Total Defendants Disposed = 8,679		Total Cost = \$1434.5 (8.1)	
To Circuit Court = 587		\$ Judicial = 840.6	
Pray Jury Trial = 269		\$ Prosecution = 252.1	
		\$ Public Defense = 341.8	
Final Disp. @ Dis. Crt. OR	Final Disp. @ District Court less Appeals = 7,722	LOCAL JAIL DETENTION = \$893.3 (5.0)	
	Appealed to Circuit Court = 101		
	w/Public Defender = 1,854		
	w/Panel Attorney = 590		
	Other = 5,379		
CIRCUIT COURT		CIRCUIT COURT	
Total Defendants Disposed = 1,287		Total Cost = \$1404.5 (7.9)	
w/Public Defender = 194		\$ Judicial = 658.5	
w/Panel Attorney = 625		\$ Prosecution = 476.9	
Other = 468		\$ Public Defense = 269.1	
CORRECTIONS		CORRECTIONS	
Offender Intake = 2,133		Total Cost = \$3223.7 (18.1)	
State Probation Intake = 1,537		\$ State P&P Criminal Supervision = 591.2	
State Parole Intake = 114		\$ Misc. P&P (Investigation, Parole Commission) = 201.8	
Local Jail Sentenced Offender Intake = 345		\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates = 1127.4	
New Commitments to DOC = 137		\$ Local Jail - DOC Inmates = 268.1	
		\$ State Correctional Institutions = 1035.2	
		TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING = \$17783.6	
		() = % of Total Criminal (Adult) Justice Processing	

JURISDICTION: Prince George's

CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFENDER PROCESSING - FY 1977		ESTIMATED CRIMINAL-COST OF OFFENDER PROCESSING (IN THOUSANDS OF \$) - FY 1977	
LAW ENFORCEMENT		LAW ENFORCEMENT	
Total Reported Arrests = 24,979		Total Cost = \$21369.5	
Juvenile Arrests = 11,682		\$ Juvenile = 9468.6	
Adult Arrests = 13,297		\$ Adult = 11900.9 (47.9)	
Municipal Arrests = 2,864		\$ Municipal = 2129.3	
County Arrests = 18,128		\$ County = 16530.9	
Sheriff Arrests = 1,997		\$ Sheriff = 190.1	
State Police Arrests = 1,012		\$ State Police = 1682.5	
Other Arrests = 978		\$ Other = 836.7	
DISTRICT COURT		DISTRICT COURT	
Total Defendants Disposed = 16,158		Total Cost = \$1475.2 (5.9)	
To Circuit Court = 1,488		\$ Judicial = 938.3	
Pray Jury Trial = 336		\$ Prosecution = 359.2	
		\$ Public Defense = 177.7	
Final Disp. @ Dis. Crt. OR	Final Disp. @ District Court less Appeals = 14,204	LOCAL JAIL DETENTION = \$1502.3 (6.0)	
	Appealed to Circuit Court = 130		
	w/Public Defender = 2,567		
	w/Panel Attorney = 1,553		
	Other = 10,214		
CIRCUIT COURT		CIRCUIT COURT	
Total Defendants Disposed = 2,158		Total Cost = \$1741.6 (7.0)	
w/Public Defender = 239		\$ Judicial = 715.6	
w/Panel Attorney = 1,005		\$ Prosecution = 660.9	
Other = 914		\$ Public Defense = 365.1	
CORRECTIONS		CORRECTIONS	
Offender Intake = 3,846		Total Cost = \$8222.0 (33.1)	
State Probation Intake = 1,880		\$ State P&P Criminal Supervision = 935.4	
State Parole Intake = 182		\$ Misc. P&P (Investigation, Parole Commission) = 443.7	
Local Jail Sentenced Offender Intake = 1,188		\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates = 98.2	
New Commitments to DOC = 596		\$ Local Jail - DOC Inmates = 1044.6	
		\$ State Correctional Institutions = 5700.1	
		TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING = \$24842.0	
		() = % of Total Criminal (Adult) Justice Processing	

JURISDICTION: Queen Anne's

CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFENDER PROCESSING - FY 1977		ESTIMATED CRIMINAL-COST OF OFFENDER PROCESSING (IN THOUSANDS OF \$) - FY 1977	
LAW ENFORCEMENT		LAW ENFORCEMENT	
Total Reported Arrests =	585	Total Cost =	\$682.8
Juvenile Arrests =	180	\$ Juvenile =	186.1
Adult Arrests =	405	\$ Adult =	496.7 (44.9)
Municipal Arrests =	44	\$ Municipal =	51.8
County Arrests =	0	\$ County =	0.0
Sheriff Arrests =	243	\$ Sheriff =	44.9
State Police Arrests =	298	\$ State Police =	586.1
Other Arrests =	0	\$ Other =	0.0
DISTRICT COURT		DISTRICT COURT	
Total Defendants Disposed =	333	Total Cost =	\$162.3 (14.7)
To Circuit Court =	38	\$ Judicial =	141.7
Pray Jury Trial =	26	\$ Prosecution =	16.9
		\$ Public Defense =	3.7
Final Disp. @ District Court less Appeals =	263	LOCAL JAIL DETENTION =	
Appealed to Circuit Court =	6	\$18.8 (1.7)	
OR			
w/Public Defender =	16		
w/Panel Attorney =	12		
Other =	241		
CIRCUIT COURT		CIRCUIT COURT	
Total Defendants Disposed =	102	Total Cost =	\$81.0 (7.3)
w/Public Defender =	15	\$ Judicial =	44.5
w/Panel Attorney =	23	\$ Prosecution =	24.5
Other =	64	\$ Public Defense =	12.0
CORRECTIONS		CORRECTIONS	
Offender Intake =	161	Total Cost =	\$347.7 (31.4)
State Probation Intake =	119	\$ State P&P Criminal Supervision =	69.2
State Parole Intake =	11	\$ Misc. P&P (Investigation, Parole Commission) =	13.8
Local Jail Sentenced Offender Intake =	13	\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates =	23.7
New Commitments to DOC =	18	\$ Local Jail - DOC Inmates =	5.7
		\$ State Correctional Institutions =	235.3
		TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING =	
		\$1106.5	
		() = % of Total Criminal (Adult) Justice Processing	

JURISDICTION: St. Mary's

CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFENDER PROCESSING - FY 1977		ESTIMATED CRIMINAL-COST OF OFFENDER PROCESSING (IN THOUSANDS OF \$) - FY 1977	
LAW ENFORCEMENT		LAW ENFORCEMENT	
Total Reported Arrests =	1,518	Total Cost =	\$1184.5
Juvenile Arrests =	591	\$ Juvenile =	426.5
Adult Arrests =	927	\$ Adult =	758.0 (50.0)
Municipal Arrests =	17	\$ Municipal =	34.4
County Arrests =	0	\$ County =	0.0
Sheriff Arrests =	995	\$ Sheriff =	607.8
State Police Arrests =	505	\$ State Police =	541.5
Other Arrests =	1	\$ Other =	.8
DISTRICT COURT		DISTRICT COURT	
Total Defendants Disposed =	1,382	Total Cost =	\$207.5 (13.7)
To Circuit Court =	66	\$ Judicial =	144.3
Pray Jury Trial =	6	\$ Prosecution =	23.5
		\$ Public Defense =	39.7
Final Disp. @ District Court less Appeals =	1,290	LOCAL JAIL DETENTION =	
Appealed to Circuit Court =	20	\$29.0 (1.9)	
OR			
w/Public Defender =	278		
w/Panel Attorney =	81		
Other =	951		
CIRCUIT COURT		CIRCUIT COURT	
Total Defendants Disposed =	102	Total Cost =	\$82.0 (5.4)
w/Public Defender =	19	\$ Judicial =	29.8
w/Panel Attorney =	38	\$ Prosecution =	41.8
Other =	45	\$ Public Defense =	10.4
CORRECTIONS		CORRECTIONS	
Offender Intake =	198	Total Cost =	\$438.1 (28.9)
State Probation Intake =	109	\$ State P&P Criminal Supervision =	69.7
State Parole Intake =	18	\$ Misc. P&P (Investigation, Parole Commission) =	31.1
Local Jail Sentenced Offender Intake =	52	\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates =	14.1
New Commitments to DOC =	19	\$ Local Jail - DOC Inmates =	30.8
		\$ State Correctional Institutions =	292.4
		TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING =	
		\$1514.6	
		() = % of Total Criminal (Adult) Justice Processing	

JURISDICTION: Somerset

CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFENDER PROCESSING - FY 1977		ESTIMATED CRIMINAL-COST OF OFFENDER PROCESSING (IN THOUSANDS OF \$) - FY 1977	
<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>		<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>	
Total Reported Arrests =	780	Total Cost =	\$543.1
Juvenile Arrests =	121	\$ Juvenile =	85.5
Adult Arrests =	659	\$ Adult =	457.6 (42.0)
Municipal Arrests =	230	\$ Municipal =	130.2
County Arrests =	0	\$ County =	0.0
Sheriff Arrests =	250	\$ Sheriff =	23.1
State Police Arrests =	294	\$ State Police =	385.6
Other Arrests =	6	\$ Other =	4.2
<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>		<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>	
Total Defendants Disposed =	835	Total Cost =	\$116.9 (10.7)
To Circuit Court =	116	\$ Judicial =	87.1
Pray Jury Trial =	35	\$ Prosecution =	10.7
		\$ Public Defense =	19.1
Final Disp. @ District Court less Appeals =	673	<u>LOCAL JAIL DETENTION =</u>	
OR		\$27.9 (2.6)	
Appealed to Circuit Court =	11		
w/Public Defender =	60		
w/Panel Attorney =	80		
Other =	544		
<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>		<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	
Total Defendants Disposed =	177	Total Cost =	\$96.7 (8.9)
w/Public Defender =	32	\$ Judicial =	52.3
w/Panel Attorney =	53	\$ Prosecution =	16.7
Other =	92	\$ Public Defense =	27.7
<u>CORRECTIONS</u>		<u>CORRECTIONS</u>	
Offender Intake =	269	Total Cost =	\$391.1 (35.9)
State Probation Intake =	114	\$ State P&P Criminal Supervision =	71.1
State Parole Intake =	28	\$ Misc. P&P (Investigation, Parole Commission) =	10.3
Local Jail Sentenced Offender Intake =	101	\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates =	27.8
New Commitments to DOC =	26	\$ Local Jail - DOC Inmates =	2.9
		\$ State Correctional Institutions =	279.0
		<u>TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING =</u>	
		\$1090.2	
		() = % of Total Criminal (Adult) Justice Processing	

JURISDICTION: Talbot

CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFENDER PROCESSING - FY 1977		ESTIMATED CRIMINAL-COST OF OFFENDER PROCESSING (IN THOUSANDS OF \$) - FY 1977	
<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>		<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>	
Total Reported Arrests =	1,380	Total Cost =	\$893.2
Juvenile Arrests =	553	\$ Juvenile =	355.0
Adult Arrests =	827	\$ Adult =	538.2 (43.0)
Municipal Arrests =	778	\$ Municipal =	345.1
County Arrests =	0	\$ County =	0.0
Sheriff Arrests =	404	\$ Sheriff =	83.7
State Police Arrests =	198	\$ State Police =	464.4
Other Arrests =	0	\$ Other =	0.0
<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>		<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>	
Total Defendants Disposed =	621	Total Cost =	\$141.7 (11.3)
To Circuit Court =	41	\$ Judicial =	113.6
Pray Jury Trial =	6	\$ Prosecution =	17.3
		\$ Public Defense =	10.8
Final Disp. @ District Court less Appeals =	562	<u>LOCAL JAIL DETENTION =</u>	
OR		\$66.8 (5.3)	
Appealed to Circuit Court =	12		
w/Public Defender =	47		
w/Panel Attorney =	34		
Other =	493		
<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>		<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	
Total Defendants Disposed =	96	Total Cost =	\$76.9 (6.1)
w/Public Defender =	14	\$ Judicial =	37.3
w/Panel Attorney =	22	\$ Prosecution =	28.3
Other =	60	\$ Public Defense =	11.3
<u>CORRECTIONS</u>		<u>CORRECTIONS</u>	
Offender Intake =	293	Total Cost =	\$428.9 (34.2)
State Probation Intake =	174	\$ State P&P Criminal Supervision =	104.1
State Parole Intake =	16	\$ Misc. P&P (Investigation, Parole Commission) =	15.7
Local Jail Sentenced Offender Intake =	86	\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates =	59.6
New Commitments to DOC =	17	\$ Local Jail - DOC Inmates =	4.2
		\$ State Correctional Institutions =	245.3
		<u>TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING =</u>	
		\$1252.5	
		() = % of Total Criminal (Adult) Justice Processing	

CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFENDER PROCESSING - FY 1977		ESTIMATED CRIMINAL-COST OF OFFENDER PROCESSING (IN THOUSANDS OF \$) - FY 1977	
<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>		<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>	
<u>Total Reported Arrests</u> =	<u>2,618</u>	<u>Total Cost</u> =	<u>\$2469.3</u>
Juvenile Arrests =	695	\$ Juvenile =	626.3
Adult Arrests =	<u>1,923</u>	\$ Adult =	<u>1843.0</u> (60.5)
Municipal Arrests =	1,668	\$ Municipal =	1386.3
County Arrests =	0	\$ County =	0.0
Sheriff Arrests =	499	\$ Sheriff =	316.7
State Police Arrests =	451	\$ State Police =	766.3
Other Arrests =	0	\$ Other =	0.0
<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>		<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>	
<u>Total Defendants Disposed</u> =	<u>2,104</u>	<u>Total Cost</u> =	<u>\$268.7</u> (8.8)
To Circuit Court =	182	\$ Judicial =	194.9
Pray Jury Trial =	132	\$ Prosecution =	40.8
Final Disp. @ District Court less Appeals =	1,763	\$ Public Defense =	33.0
Appealed to Circuit Court =	27	<u>LOCAL JAIL DETENTION</u> =	<u>\$114.7</u> (3.8)
OR			
w/Public Defender =	199		
w/Panel Attorney =	180		
Other =	1,411		
<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>		<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	
<u>Total Defendants Disposed</u> =	<u>482</u>	<u>Total Cost</u> =	<u>\$230.0</u> (7.5)
w/Public Defender =	172	\$ Judicial =	130.2
w/Panel Attorney =	63	\$ Prosecution =	41.2
Other =	247	\$ Public Defense =	58.6
<u>CORRECTIONS</u>		<u>CORRECTIONS</u>	
<u>Offender Intake</u> =	<u>553</u>	<u>Total Cost</u> =	<u>\$590.9</u> (19.4)
State Probation Intake =	62	\$ State P&P Criminal Supervision =	69.4
State Parole Intake =	33	\$ Misc. P&P (Investigation Parole Commission) =	24.6
Local Jail Sentenced Offender Intake =	414	\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates =	65.1
New Commitments to DOC =	44	\$ Local Jail - DOC Inmates =	28.5
		\$ State Correctional Institutions =	403.3
		<u>TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING</u> =	<u>\$3047.3</u>

CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFENDER PROCESSING - FY 1977		ESTIMATED CRIMINAL-COST OF OFFENDER PROCESSING (IN THOUSANDS OF \$) - FY 1977	
<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>		<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>	
<u>Total Reported Arrests =</u>	<u>1,831</u>	<u>Total Cost =</u>	<u>\$1522.8</u>
Juvenile Arrests =	397	\$ Juvenile =	338.2
Adult Arrests =	<u>1,434</u>	\$ Adult =	<u>1184.6 (41.1)</u>
Municipal Arrests =	807	\$ Municipal =	633.8
County Arrests =	0	\$ County =	0.0
Sheriff Arrests =	464	\$ Sheriff =	202.4
State Police Arrests =	460	\$ State Police =	603.4
Other Arrests =	100	\$ Other =	83.2
<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>		<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>	
<u>Total Defendants Disposed =</u>	<u>2,095</u>	<u>Total Cost =</u>	<u>\$180.0 (6.2)</u>
To Circuit Court =	349	\$ Judicial =	117.3
Pray Jury Trial =	140	\$ Prosecution =	24.0
Final Disp. @ Dis. Crt. OR	Final Disp. @ District Court less Appeals =	\$ Public Defense =	38.7
	Appealed to Circuit Court =	<u>LOCAL JAIL DETENTION = \$115.7 (4.0)</u>	
	w/Public Defender =	<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	
	w/Panel Attorney =	<u>Total Cost =</u>	<u>\$208.2 (7.2)</u>
	Other =	\$ Judicial =	97.9
<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>		\$ Prosecution =	39.0
<u>Total Defendants Disposed =</u>	<u>458</u>	\$ Public Defense =	71.3
w/Public Defender =	82	<u>CORRECTIONS</u>	
w/Panel Attorney =	137	<u>Total Cost =</u>	<u>\$1193.5 (41.4)</u>
Other =	239	\$ State P&P Criminal Supervision =	208.2
<u>CORRECTIONS</u>		\$ Misc. P&P (Investigation, Parole Commission) =	27.6
<u>Offender Intake =</u>	<u>501</u>	\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates =	20.1
State Probation Intake =	271	\$ Local Jail - DOC Inmates =	3.3
State Parole Intake =	49	\$ State Correctional Insti- tutions =	934.3
Local Jail Sentenced Offender Intake =	105	<u>TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING =</u>	
New Commitments to DOC =	76	<u>\$2882.0</u>	
		() = % of Total Criminal (Adult) Justice Processing	

JURISDICTION: Worcester

CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFENDER PROCESSING-FY 1977		ESTIMATED CRIMINAL-COST OF OFFENDER PROCESSING (IN THOUSANDS OF \$) - FY 1977	
<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>		<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>	
<u>Total Reported Arrests =</u>		<u>Total Cost =</u>	<u>\$1258.7</u>
Juvenile Arrests =	800	\$ Juvenile =	403.1
Adult Arrests =	<u>1,626</u>	\$ Adult =	<u>855.6 (44.3)</u>
Municipal Arrests =	1,998	\$ Municipal =	922.1
County Arrests =	0	\$ County =	0.0
Sheriff Arrests =	256	\$ Sheriff =	111.0
State Police Arrests =	172	\$ State Police =	225.6
Other Arrests =	0	\$ Other =	0.0
<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>		<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>	
<u>Total Defendants Disposed =</u>		<u>Total Cost =</u>	<u>\$207.7 (10.7)</u>
To Circuit Court =	169	\$ Judicial =	116.9
Pray Jury Trial =	63	\$ Prosecution =	57.9
		\$ Public Defense =	32.9
Final Disp. @ Dis. Cr. OR	Final Disp. @ District Court less Appeals =	<u>LOCAL JAIL DETENTION = \$116.8 (6.0)</u>	
	Appealed to Circuit Court =		
	w/Public Defender =		
	w/Panel Attorney =		
	Other =		
<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>		<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	
<u>Total Defendants Disposed =</u>		<u>Total Cost =</u>	<u>\$197.5 (10.2)</u>
w/Public Defender =	56	\$ Judicial =	92.8
w/Panel Attorney =	95	\$ Prosecution =	55.6
Other =	165	\$ Public Defense =	49.1
<u>CORRECTIONS</u>		<u>CORRECTIONS</u>	
<u>Offender Intake =</u>		<u>Total Cost =</u>	<u>\$554.8 (28.7)</u>
State Probation Intake =	241	\$ State P&P Criminal Supervision =	121.4
State Parole Intake =	21	\$ Misc. P&P (Investigation, Parole Commission) =	18.7
Local Jail Sentenced Offender Intake =	73	\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates =	18.4
New Commitments to DOC =	29	\$ Local Jail - DOC Inmates =	9.8
		\$ State Correctional Insti- tutions =	386.5
		<u>TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING = \$1932.4</u>	
		() = % of Total Criminal (Adult) Justice Processing	

JURISDICTION: Baltimore City

CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFENDER PROCESSING -FY 1977		ESTIMATED CRIMINAL-COST OF OFFENDER PROCESSING (IN THOUSANDS OF \$) - FY 1977	
<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>		<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>	
<u>Total Reported Arrests =</u>		<u>Total Cost =</u>	<u>\$49205.5</u>
Juvenile Arrests =	21,121	\$ Juvenile =	13700.9
Adult Arrests =	<u>47,869</u>	\$ Adult =	<u>35504.6 (39.8)</u>
Municipal Arrests =	0	\$ Municipal =	0.0
County Arrests =	68,073	\$ County =	49005.8
Sheriff Arrests =	526	\$ Sheriff =	0.0
State Police Arrests =	111	\$ State Police =	0.0
Other Arrests =	280	\$ Other =	199.7
<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>		<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>	
<u>Total Defendants Disposed =</u>		<u>Total Cost =</u>	<u>\$3538.4 (4.0)</u>
To Circuit Court =	3,184	\$ Judicial =	2103.3
Pray Jury Trial =	4,489	\$ Prosecution =	612.9
		\$ Public Defense =	822.2
Final Disp. @ Dis. Cr. OR	Final Disp. @ District Court less Appeals =	<u>LOCAL JAIL DETENTION \$5136.1 (5.8)</u>	
	Appealed to Circuit Court =		
	w/Public Defender =		
	w/Panel Attorney =		
	Other =		
<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>		<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	
<u>Total Defendants Disposed =</u>		<u>Total Cost =</u>	<u>\$7822.6 (8.8)</u>
w/Public Defender =	5,557	\$ Judicial =	4638.7
w/Panel Attorney =	276	\$ Prosecution =	1873.4
Other =	2,695	\$ Public Defense =	1310.5
<u>CORRECTIONS</u>		<u>CORRECTIONS</u>	
<u>Offender Intake =</u>		<u>Total Cost =</u>	<u>\$37175.8 (41.7)</u>
State Probation Intake =	7,641	\$ State P&P Criminal Supervision =	3404.2
State Parole Intake =	1,512	\$ Misc. P&P (Investigation, Parole Commission) =	883.1
Local Jail Sentenced Offender Intake =	1,305	\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates =	521.5
New Commitments to DOC =	2,774	\$ Local Jail - DOC Inmates =	4115.3
		\$ State Correctional Insti- tutions =	28251.7
		<u>TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING = \$89177.5</u>	
		() = % of Total Criminal (Adult) Justice Processing	

APPENDIX B: Comparison of the Estimated Cost of Criminal Justice Processing
by Functional Component and Level of Government for Each County
and Baltimore City for FY 1977

Appendix B contains a listing for each county in Maryland and Baltimore City of the estimated FY 1977 cost of criminal offender processing by functional component and level of government. Two tables are included for each county and Baltimore City. The first table lists the FY 1977 estimated costs of criminal offender processing by "level of government (i.e., State, County, Municipal) providing the service" for each functional area (i.e., Law Enforcement, Adjudication, Corrections/Treatment). The second table lists the FY 1977 estimated costs of criminal offender processing by "level of government providing the funds" for each functional area.

By "level of government providing the service" is meant the unit of government where the agency providing the service is located for administrative and management purposes, regardless of where funds for operation of the agency come from. By "level of government providing the funds" is meant the unit of government where funds for operation of the agency come from regardless of where the agency is located for administrative and management purposes.

The estimated costs listed for each county and Baltimore City include all relevant agency personnel, operating and overhead costs associated with the processing of criminal (adult) offenders. They do not typically include capital costs unless of a minor or frequently recurring nature nor do they, in general, include costs associated with such activities as traffic enforcement, civil proceedings or juvenile justice. In the law enforcement area, however, both the estimated costs associated with the processing of criminal or adult and juvenile (delinquent) offenders combined as well as the estimated costs associated with the processing of just criminal or adult offenders are listed.

Information on the sources of the cost data has been included in the footnotes of the appropriate tables throughout the narrative section of this report. As noted, the criminal costs shown in many cases were estimated based on available information from agency budgets, reports, surveys and questionnaires.

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Allegany

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$2107.4	\$675.0 (32.0)	\$171.0 (8.1)	\$1151.9 (54.7)
\$ Municipal Police	\$ 1151.9			\$ 1151.9
\$ County Police	0.0			
\$ Sheriff	171.0		\$ 171.0	
\$ State Police	675.0	\$ 675.0		
\$ Other ²	109.5			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$1444.5	\$462.7 (32.0)	\$117.2 (8.1)	\$ 789.6 (54.7)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$ 403.0	\$293.2 (72.8)	\$109.8 (27.2)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 179.1	\$ 179.1		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	58.0	35.7	\$ 22.3	
\$ Prosecution	87.5		87.5	
\$ Public Defense	78.4	78.4		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 52.7		\$ 52.7 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$ 419.7	\$325.9 (77.7)	\$ 93.8 (22.3)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 78.5	\$ 78.5		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	25.1	25.1		
\$ State Parole Commission	3.8	3.8		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	66.8	--	\$ 66.8	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	27.0	--	27.0	
\$ State Correctional Institutions	218.5	218.5		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$2319.9	\$1081.8 (46.6)	\$373.5 (16.1)	\$789.6 (34.0)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities).
This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 68.5% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is
derived based on FY 1977 Allegany Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I
(including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local
Corrections (criminal only).

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COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Allegany

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$2107.4	\$1156.2 (54.9)	\$27.7 (1.3)	\$814.0 (38.6)
\$ Municipal Police	\$ 1151.9	\$ 337.9		\$ 814.0
\$ County Police	0.0	--	--	
\$ Sheriff	171.0	143.3	\$ 27.7	
\$ State Police	675.0	675.0		
\$ Other ²	109.5			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$1444.5	\$ 792.5 (54.9)	\$19.0 (1.3)	\$557.9 (38.6)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$ 403.0	\$ 293.2 (72.8)	\$109.8 (27.2)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 179.1	\$ 179.1	--	
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	58.0	35.7	\$ 22.3	
\$ Prosecution	87.5	--	87.5	
\$ Public Defense	78.4	78.4		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 52.7		\$52.7 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$ 419.7	\$352.9 (84.1)	\$66.8 (15.9)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 78.5	\$ 78.5		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	25.1	25.1		
\$ State Parole Commission	3.8	3.8		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	66.8	--	\$ 66.8	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	27.0	27.0		
\$ State Correctional Institutions	218.5	218.5		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$2319.9	\$1438.6 (62.0)	\$248.3 (10.7)	\$557.9 (24.0)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities).
This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 68.5% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is
derived based on FY 1977 Allegany Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I
(including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local
Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Anne Arundel

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$12557.0	\$2104.0 (16.8)	\$8796.2 (70.1)	\$1570.9 (12.5)
\$ Municipal Police	\$ 1570.9			\$ 1570.9
\$ County Police	8796.2		\$ 8796.2	
\$ Sheriff	0.0			
\$ State Police	2104.0	\$ 2104.0		
\$ Other ²	85.9			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$ 8938.2	\$1497.6 (16.8)	\$6261.2 (70.0)	\$1118.2 (12.5)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$ 1864.1	\$1235.1 (30.7)	\$ 629.0 (33.7)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 615.1	\$ 615.1		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	377.8	195.5	\$ 182.2	
\$ Prosecution	446.8		446.8	
\$ Public Defense	424.5	424.5		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 357.2		\$ 357.2 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$ 2500.7	\$2160.4 (88.4)	\$ 340.3 (13.6)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 415.9	\$ 415.9		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	116.1	116.1		
\$ State Parole Commission	18.5	18.5		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	229.5		\$ 229.5	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	110.8		110.8	
\$ State Correctional Institutions	1609.9	1609.9		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$13660.2	\$4893.1 (35.8)	\$7587.7 (55.5)	\$1118.2 (8.2)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities).
This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 71.2% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 Anne A. Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Anne Arundel

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$12557.0	\$3850.2 (30.7)	\$7287.7 (58.0)	\$1333.2 (10.6)
\$ Municipal Police	\$ 1570.9	\$ 237.7		\$ 1333.2
\$ County Police	8796.2	1508.5	\$ 7287.7	
\$ Sheriff	0.0	--	--	
\$ State Police	2104.0	2104.0		
\$ Other ²	85.9			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$ 8938.2	\$2740.6 (30.7)	\$5187.5 (58.0)	\$ 949.0 (10.6)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$ 1864.1	\$1235.1 (66.3)	\$ 629.0 (33.7)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 615.1	\$ 615.1		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	377.7	195.5	\$ 182.2	
\$ Prosecution	446.8	--	446.8	
\$ Public Defense	424.5	424.5		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 357.2		\$ 357.2 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$ 2500.7	\$2271.2 (90.8)	\$ 229.5 (9.2)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 415.9	\$ 415.9		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	116.1	116.1		
\$ State Parole Commission	18.5	18.5		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	229.5	--	\$ 229.5	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	110.8	110.8		
\$ State Correctional Institutions	1609.9	1609.9		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$13660.2	\$6246.9 (45.7)	\$6403.2 (46.9)	\$949.0 (6.9)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities). This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 71.2% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 Anne A. Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Baltimore County

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$18663.5	\$1403.5 (7.5)	\$17225.8 (92.3)	
\$ Municipal Police	\$ 0.0			
\$ County Police	17225.8		\$ 17225.8	
\$ Sheriff	0.0			
\$ State Police	1403.5	\$ 1403.5		
\$ Other ²	34.2			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$12457.3	\$ 936.8 (7.5)	\$11497.7 (92.3)	
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$ 2551.4	\$1425.8 (55.9)	\$ 1125.6 (44.1)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 883.5	\$ 883.5		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	585.8	284.5	\$ 301.3	
\$ Prosecution	824.3	--	824.3	
\$ Public Defense	257.8	257.8		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 503.0		\$ 503.0 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$ 5089.0	\$4476.4 (88.0)	\$ 612.6 (12.0)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 691.9	\$ 691.9		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	54.9	54.9		
\$ State Parole Commission	36.0	36.0		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	377.0	--	\$ 377.0	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	235.6	--	235.6	
\$ State Correctional Institutions	3693.6	3693.6		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$20600.7	\$6839.0 (33.2)	\$13738.9 (66.7)	

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities). This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 66.7% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 Balto. Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Baltimore County

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$18663.5	\$4566.8 (24.5)	\$14062.5 (75.3)	
\$ Municipal Police	\$ 0.0	--		
\$ County Police	17225.8	\$ 3163.3	\$ 14062.5	--
\$ Sheriff	0.0	--	--	
\$ State Police	1403.5	1403.5		
\$ Other ²	34.2			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$12457.3	\$3048.2 (24.5)	\$9386.3 (75.3)	
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$ 2551.4	\$1425.8 (55.9)	\$1125.6 (44.1)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 883.5	\$ 883.5		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	585.8	284.5	\$ 301.3	
\$ Prosecution	824.3	--	824.3	
\$ Public Defense	257.8	257.8		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 503.0		\$ 503.0 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$ 5089.0	\$4712.0 (92.6)	\$ 377.0 (7.4)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 691.9	\$ 691.9		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	54.9	54.9		
\$ State Parole Commission	36.0	36.0		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	377.0	--	\$ 377.0	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	235.6	235.6		
\$ State Correctional Institutions	3693.6	3693.6		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$20600.7	\$ 9186.0 (44.6)	\$11391.9 (55.3)	

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities). This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 66.7% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 Balto. Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Calvert

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$983.1	\$688.3 (70.0)	\$173.7 (17.7)	\$121.1 (12.3)
\$ Municipal Police	\$121.1			\$ 121.1
\$ County Police	0.0			
\$ Sheriff	173.7		\$ 173.7	
\$ State Police	688.3	\$ 688.3		
\$ Other ²	0.0			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$615.8	\$431.1 (70.0)	\$108.8 (17.7)	\$ 75.9 (12.3)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$240.7	\$140.3 (58.3)	\$100.4 (41.7)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 88.6	\$ 88.6		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	42.7	17.6	\$ 25.1	
\$ Prosecution	75.3		75.3	
\$ Public Defense	34.1	34.1		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 61.2		\$ 61.2 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$478.3	\$433.5 (90.6)	\$ 44.8 (9.4)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 34.2	\$ 34.2		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	21.2	21.2		
\$ State Parole Commission	1.7	1.7		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	13.5		\$ 13.5	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	31.3		31.3	
\$ State Correctional Institutions	376.4	376.4		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$1396.0	\$1004.9 (72.0)	\$315.2 (22.6)	\$ 75.9 (5.4)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities). This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 62.6% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 Calvert Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Calvert

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$983.1	\$791.6 (80.5)	\$103.2 (10.5)	\$88.3 (9.0)
\$ Municipal Police	\$121.1	\$ 32.8		\$ 88.3
\$ County Police	0.0	--		
\$ Sheriff	173.7	70.5	\$ 103.2	
\$ State Police	688.3	688.3		
\$ Other ²	0.0			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$615.8	\$495.8 (80.5)	\$ 64.6 (10.5)	\$55.3 (9.0)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$240.7	\$140.3 (58.3)	\$100.4 (41.7)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 88.6	\$ 88.6		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	42.7	17.6	\$ 25.1	
\$ Prosecution	75.3	--	75.3	
\$ Public Defense	34.1	34.1		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 61.2		\$ 61.2 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$478.3	\$464.8 (97.2)	\$ 13.5 (2.8)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 34.2	\$ 34.2		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	21.2	21.2		
\$ State Parole Commission	1.7	1.7		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	13.5	--	\$ 13.5	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	31.3	31.3		
\$ State Correctional Institutions	376.4	376.4		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$1396.0	\$1100.9 (78.9)	\$239.7 (17.2)	\$55.3 (4.0)

() = % of row Total

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²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities). This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 62.6% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 Calvert Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Caroline

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$363.8	\$135.8 (37.3)	\$73.8 (20.3)	\$154.2 (42.4)
\$ Municipal Police	\$ 154.2			\$ 154.2
\$ County Police	0.0			
\$ Sheriff	73.8		\$ 73.8	
\$ State Police	135.8	\$ 135.8		
\$ Other ²	0.0			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$261.4	\$ 97.6 (37.3)	\$53.0 (20.3)	\$110.8 (42.4)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$230.0	\$185.5 (80.7)	\$44.5 (19.3)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 149.7	\$ 149.7		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	33.1	22.2	\$ 10.9	
\$ Prosecution	33.6	--	33.6	
\$ Public Defense	13.6	13.6		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 22.8		\$22.8 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$299.6	\$268.2 (89.5)	\$31.4 (10.5)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 69.1	\$ 69.1		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	9.0	9.0		
\$ State Parole Commission	1.9	1.9		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	23.2	--	\$ 23.2	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	8.2		8.2	
\$ State Correctional Institutions	188.2	188.2		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$813.8	\$551.3 (67.7)	\$151.7 (18.6)	\$110.8 (13.6)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities).

This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 71.9% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 Caroline Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Caroline

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$363.8	\$229.1 (63.0)	\$28.4 (7.8)	\$106.3 (29.2)
\$ Municipal Police	\$ 154.2	\$ 47.9		\$ 106.3
\$ County Police	0.0	--		
\$ Sheriff	73.8	45.4	\$ 28.4	
\$ State Police	135.8	135.8		
\$ Other ²	0.0			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$261.4	\$164.6 (63.0)	\$20.4 (7.8)	\$ 76.4 (29.2)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$230.0	\$185.5 (80.7)	\$44.5 (19.3)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 149.7	\$ 149.7		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	33.1	22.2	\$ 10.9	
\$ Prosecution	33.6	--	33.6	
\$ Public Defense	13.6	13.6		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 22.6		\$22.8 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$299.6	\$276.4 (92.3)	\$23.2 (7.7)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 69.1	\$ 69.1		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	9.0	9.0		
\$ State Parole Commission	1.9	1.9		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	23.2	--	\$ 23.2	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	8.2	8.2		
\$ State Correctional Institutions	188.2	188.2		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$813.8	\$626.5 (77.0)	\$110.9 (13.6)	\$ 76.4 (9.4)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities).
This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 71.9% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is
derived based on FY 1977 Caroline Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I
(including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local
Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Carroll

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$1955.3	\$1421.7 (72.7)	\$200.1 (10.2)	\$333.5 (17.1)
\$ Municipal Police	\$ 333.5			\$ 333.5
\$ County Police	0.0			
\$ Sheriff	200.1		\$ 200.1	
\$ State Police	1421.7	\$ 1421.7		
\$ Other ²	0.0			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$1313.8	\$ 955.3 (72.7)	\$134.5 (10.2)	\$224.1 (17.1)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$ 339.6	\$ 230.1 (67.8)	\$109.5 (32.2)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 103.5	\$ 103.5		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	93.2	60.5	\$ 32.7	
\$ Prosecution	76.8	--	76.8	
\$ Public Defense	66.1	66.1		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 60.7		\$ 60.7 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$ 449.6	\$ 389.3 (86.6)	\$ 60.3 (13.4)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 104.3	\$ 104.3		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	50.2	50.2		
\$ State Parole Commission	2.9	2.9		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	33.3	--	\$ 33.3	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	27.0	--	27.0	
\$ State Correctional Institutions	231.9	231.9		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$2163.7	\$1574.7 (72.8)	\$365.0 (16.9)	\$224.1 (10.4)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities). This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 67.2% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 Carroll Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Carroll

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$1955.3	\$1687.4 (86.3)	\$39.8 (2.0)	\$228.1 (11.7)
\$ Municipal Police	\$ 333.5	\$ 105.4		\$ 228.1
\$ County Police	0.0	--		
\$ Sheriff	200.1	160.3	\$ 39.8	
\$ State Police	1421.7	1421.7		
\$ Other ²	0.0			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$1313.8	\$1133.8 (86.3)	\$26.7 (2.0)	\$153.3 (11.7)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$ 339.6	\$ 230.1 (67.8)	\$109.5 (32.2)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 103.5	\$ 103.5		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	93.2	60.5	\$ 32.7	
\$ Prosecution	76.8	--	76.8	
\$ Public Defense	66.1	66.1		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 60.7		\$ 60.7 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$ 449.6	\$ 416.3 (92.6)	\$ 33.3 (7.4)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 104.3	\$ 104.3		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	50.2	50.2		
\$ State Parole Commission	2.9	2.9		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	33.3	--	\$ 33.3	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	27.0	27.0		
\$ State Correctional Institutions	231.9	231.9		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$2163.7	\$1780.2 (82.3)	\$230.2 (10.6)	\$153.3 (7.1)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities).

This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 67.2% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 Carroll Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Cecil

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$1566.8	\$1184.9 (75.6)	\$120.1 (7.7)	\$261.8 (16.7)
\$ Municipal Police	\$ 261.8			\$ 261.8
\$ County Police	0.0			
\$ Sheriff	120.1		\$ 120.1	
\$ State Police	1184.9	\$1184.9		
\$ Other ²	0.0			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$1183.0	\$ 894.6 (75.6)	\$ 90.7 (7.7)	\$197.7 (16.7)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$ 463.9	\$ 364.3 (78.5)	\$ 99.6 (21.5)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 225.4	\$ 225.4		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	101.5	60.3	\$ 41.2	
\$ Prosecution	58.4		58.4	
\$ Public Defense	78.6	78.6		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 88.7		\$ 88.7 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$ 813.5	\$736.6 (90.5)	\$ 76.9 (9.5)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 138.0	\$ 138.0		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	46.8	46.8		
\$ State Parole Commission	4.0	4.0		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	63.1	--	\$ 63.1	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	13.8		13.8	
\$ State Correctional Institutions	547.8	547.8		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$2549.1	\$1995.5 (78.3)	\$355.9 (14.0)	\$197.7 (7.8)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities). This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 75.5% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 Cecil Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Cecil

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$1566.8	\$1423.8 (90.9)	\$1.0 (.1)	\$142.0 (9.1)
\$ Municipal Police	\$ 261.8	\$ 119.8	--	\$ 142.0
\$ County Police	0.0	--	--	
\$ Sheriff	120.1	119.1	1.0	
\$ State Police	1184.9	1184.9		
\$ Other ²	0.0	--		
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$1183.0	\$1075.1 (90.9)	\$.8 (.1)	\$107.2 (9.1)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$ 463.9	\$ 364.3 (78.5)	\$99.6 (21.5)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 225.4	\$ 225.4		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	101.5	60.3	\$ 41.2	
\$ Prosecution	58.4	--	58.4	
\$ Public Defense	78.6	78.6		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 88.7		\$88.7 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$ 813.5	\$ 750.4 (92.2)	\$63.1 (7.8)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 138.0	\$ 138.0		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	46.8	46.8		
\$ State Parole Commission	4.0	4.0		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	63.1	--	\$ 63.1	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	13.8	13.8		
\$ State Correctional Institutions	547.8	547.8		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$2549.1	\$2189.8 (85.9)	\$252.2 (9.9)	\$107.2 (4.2)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities).
This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 75.5% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 Cecil Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Charles

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$2092.5	\$643.5 (30.8)	\$1388.6 (66.4)	\$60.4 (2.9)
\$ Municipal Police	\$ 60.4			\$ 60.4
\$ County Police	0.0			
\$ Sheriff	1388.6		\$ 1388.6	
\$ State Police	643.5	\$ 643.5		
\$ Other ²	0.0			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	1352.4	415.9 (30.8)	897.5 (66.4)	39.0 (2.9)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	344.9	230.5 (66.8)	114.4 (33.2)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 121.0	\$ 121.0		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	69.8	39.6	\$ 30.2	
\$ Prosecution	84.2	--	84.2	
\$ Public Defense	69.9	69.9		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	44.1		44.1 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	717.5	662.9 (92.4)	54.6 (7.6)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 69.5	\$ 69.5		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	53.0	53.0		
\$ State Parole Commission	6.0	6.0		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	30.1	--	\$ 30.1	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	24.5	--	24.5	
\$ State Correctional Institutions	534.4	534.4		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	2458.9	1309.3 (53.2)	1110.6 (45.2)	39.0 (1.6)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities).

This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 64.6% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 Charles Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Charles

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL \$2092.5	STATE \$989.8 (47.3)	COUNTY \$1055.3 (50.4)	MUNICIPAL \$47.4 (2.3)
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)				
\$ Municipal Police	\$ 60.4	\$ 13.0		\$ 47.4
\$ County Police	0.0	--		
\$ Sheriff	1388.6	333.3	\$ 1055.3	
\$ State Police	643.5	643.5		
\$ Other ²	0.0			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$1352.4	\$639.7 (47.3)	\$ 682.0 (50.4)	\$30.6 (2.3)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$ 344.9	\$230.5 (66.8)	\$ 114.4 (33.2)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 121.0	\$ 121.0		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	69.8	39.6	\$ 30.2	
\$ Prosecution	84.2	--	84.2	
\$ Public Defense	69.9	69.9		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 44.1		\$ 44.1 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$ 717.5	\$687.4 (95.8)	\$ 30.1 (4.2)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 69.5	\$ 69.5		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	53.0	53.0		
\$ State Parole Commission	6.0	6.0		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	30.1	--	\$ 30.1	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	24.5	24.5		
\$ State Correctional Institutions	534.4	534.4		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$2458.9	\$1557.6 (63.3)	\$ 870.6 (35.4)	\$30.6 (1.2)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities).
This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 64.6% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is
derived based on FY 1977 Charles Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I
(including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local
Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Dorchester

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$678.7	\$106.5 (15.7)	\$203.2 (29.9)	\$369.0 (54.4)
\$ Municipal Police	\$369.0			\$ 369.0
\$ County Police	0.0			
\$ Sheriff	203.2		\$ 203.2	
\$ State Police	106.5	\$ 106.5		
\$ Other ²	0.0			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$548.9	\$ 86.1 (15.7)	\$164.3 (29.9)	\$298.4 (54.4)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$237.0	\$169.3 (71.4)	\$ 67.7 (28.6)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 105.4	\$ 105.4		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	36.2	19.2	\$ 17.0	
\$ Prosecution	50.7	--	50.7	
\$ Public Defense	44.7	44.7		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 48.0		\$ 48.0 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$561.4	\$490.4 (87.4)	\$ 71.0 (12.6)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 138.5	\$ 138.5		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	7.0	7.0		
\$ State Parole Commission	5.4	5.4		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	63.9	--	\$ 63.9	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	7.1	--	7.1	
\$ State Correctional Institutions	339.5	339.5		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$1395.3	\$745.8 (53.5)	\$351.0 (25.2)	\$298.4 (21.4)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities). This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 80.9% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 Dorch. Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Dorchester

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$678.7	\$260.0 (38.3)	\$129.0 (19.0)	\$289.7 (42.7)
\$ Municipal Police	\$369.0	\$ 79.3	—	\$289.7
\$ County Police	0.0	—	—	
\$ Sheriff	203.2	74.2	\$129.0	
\$ State Police	106.5	106.5		
\$ Other ²	0.0			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$548.9	\$210.3 (38.3)	\$104.3 (19.0)	\$234.3 (42.7)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$237.0	\$169.3 (71.4)	\$ 67.7 (28.6)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$105.4	\$105.4		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	36.2	19.2	\$ 17.0	
\$ Prosecution	50.7	—	50.7	
\$ Public Defense	44.7	44.7		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 48.0		\$ 48.0 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$561.4	\$497.5 (88.6)	\$ 63.9 (11.4)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$138.5	\$138.5		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	7.0	7.0		
\$ State Parole Commission	5.4	5.4		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	63.9	—	\$ 63.9	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	7.1	7.1		
\$ State Correctional Institutions	339.5	339.5		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$1,395.3	\$877.1 (62.9)	\$283.9 (20.3)	\$234.3 (16.8)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities). This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 80.9% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 Dorch. Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Frederick

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$2178.6	\$1020.8 (46.9)	\$124.1 (5.7)	\$1033.7 (47.4)
\$ Municipal Police	\$ 1033.7			\$ 1033.7
\$ County Police	0.0			
\$ Sheriff	124.1		\$ 124.1	
\$ State Police	1020.8	\$ 1020.8		
\$ Other ²	0.0			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$1502.4	\$ 704.0 (46.0)	\$ 85.6 (5.7)	\$ 712.9 (47.5)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$ 529.6	\$ 350.2 (66.1)	\$179.4 (33.9)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 213.7	\$ 213.7		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	88.8	58.5	\$ 30.3	
\$ Prosecution	149.1	--	149.1	
\$ Public Defense	78.0	78.0		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 124.5		\$124.5 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$765.2	\$ 611.9 (80.0)	\$153.3 (20.0)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 173.3	\$ 173.3		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	48.2	48.2		
\$ State Parole Commission	7.3	7.3		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	94.0	--	\$ 94.0	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	59.3	--	59.3	
\$ State Correctional Institutions	383.1	383.1		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$2921.7	\$1666.1 (57.0)	\$542.8 (18.6)	\$ 712.9 (24.4)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities).

This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 69.0% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 Fred. Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Frederick

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$2,178.6	\$1,381.1 (63.4)		\$797.5 (36.6)
\$ Municipal-Police	\$1,033.7	\$ 236.2		\$797.5
\$ County Police	0.0	--	--	
\$ Sheriff	124.1	124.1		
\$ State Police	1,020.8	1,020.8		
\$ Other ²	0.0			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$1,502.4	\$ 952.4 (63.4)		\$550.0 (36.6)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$ 529.6	\$ 350.2 (66.1)	\$179.4 (33.9)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 213.7	\$ 213.7		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	88.8	58.5	\$ 30.3	
\$ Prosecution	149.1	--	149.1	
\$ Public Defense	78.0	78.0		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 124.5		\$124.5 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$ 765.2	\$ 671.2 (87.7)	\$ 94.0 (12.3)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 173.3	\$ 173.3		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	48.2	48.2		
\$ State Parole Commission	7.3	7.3		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	94.0	--	\$ 94.0	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	59.3	59.3		
\$ State Correctional Institutions	383.1	383.1		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$2,921.7	\$1,973.8 (67.6)	\$397.9 (13.6)	\$550.0 (18.8)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities).

This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 69.0% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 Fred. Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Garrett

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$358.0	\$235.3 (65.7)	\$69.9 (19.5)	\$52.8 (14.7)
\$ Municipal Police	\$ 52.8			\$ 52.8
\$ County Police	0.0			
\$ Sheriff	69.9		\$ 69.9	
\$ State Police	235.3	\$ 235.3		
\$ Other ²	0.0			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$248.9	\$163.6 (94.5)	\$48.6 (19.5)	\$36.7 (14.7)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$212.8	\$180.6 (84.9)	\$32.2 (15.1)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 145.5	\$ 145.5		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	22.4	15.8	\$ 6.6	
\$ Prosecution	25.6	--	25.6	
\$ Public Defense	19.3	19.3		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 23.2		\$23.2 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$235.2	\$225.1 (95.7)	\$10.1 (4.3)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 24.9	\$ 24.9		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	7.4	7.4		
\$ State Parole Commission	1.2	1.2		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	4.2	--	\$ 4.2	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	5.9	--	5.9	
\$ State Correctional Institutions	191.6	191.6		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$720.1	\$569.3 (79.1)	\$114.1 (15.8)	\$36.7 (5.1)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities). This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 69.5% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 Garrett Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Garrett

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$358.0	\$336.4 (94.0)		\$21.6 (6.0)
\$ Municipal Police	\$ 52.8	\$ 31.2		\$21.6
\$ County Police	0.0	--		
\$ Sheriff	69.9	69.9		
\$ State Police	235.3	235.3		
\$ Other ²	0.0			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$248.9	\$234.0 (94.0)		\$15.0 (6.0)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$212.8	\$180.6 (84.9)	\$32.2 (15.1)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$145.5	\$145.5		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	22.4	15.8	\$ 6.6	
\$ Prosecution	25.6	--	25.6	
\$ Public Defense	19.3	19.3		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 23.2		\$23.2 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$235.2	\$231.0 (98.2)	\$ 4.2 (1.8)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 24.9	\$ 24.9		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	7.4	7.4		
\$ State Parole Commission	1.2	1.2		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	4.2	--	\$ 4.2	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	5.9	5.9		
\$ State Correctional Institutions	191.6	191.6		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$720.1	\$645.6 (89.7)	\$59.6 (8.3)	\$15.0 (2.1)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities). This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 69.5% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 Garrett Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Harford

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$3369.7	\$1445.5 (42.9)	\$1095.9 (32.5)	\$828.3 (24.6)
\$ Municipal Police	\$ 828.3			\$ 828.3
\$ County Police	0.0			
\$ Sheriff	1095.9		\$ 1095.9	
\$ State Police	1445.5	\$ 1445.5		
\$ Other ²	0.0			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$2287.7	\$ 981.4 (42.9)	\$ 744.0 (32.5)	\$562.3 (24.6)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$ 700.5	\$ 456.1 (65.1)	\$ 244.4 (34.9)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 236.2	\$ 236.2		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	187.7	89.6	\$ 98.1	
\$ Prosecution	146.3	--	146.3	
\$ Public Defense	130.3	130.3		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 302.6		\$ 302.6 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$1084.8	\$ 667.1 (61.5)	\$ 417.7 (38.5)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 138.0	\$ 138.0		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	37.8	37.8		
\$ State Parole Commission	7.3	7.3		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	398.6	--	\$ 398.6	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	19.1	--	19.1	
\$ State Correctional Institutions	484.0	484.0		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$4375.6	\$2104.6 (48.1)	\$1708.7 (39.1)	\$562.3 (12.9)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities).
This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 67.9% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 Harford Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Harford

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$3,369.7	\$2,042.3 (60.6)	\$691.9 (20.5)	\$635.5 (18.9)
\$ Municipal Police	\$ 828.3	\$ 192.8		\$635.5
\$ County Police	0.0	—	—	
\$ Sheriff	1,095.9	404.0	\$691.9	
\$ State Police	1,445.5	1,445.5		
\$ Other ²	0.0			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$2,287.7	\$1,386.5 (60.6)	\$469.7 (20.5)	\$431.4 (18.9)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$ 700.5	\$ 456.1 (65.1)	\$244.4 (34.9)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 236.2	\$ 236.2		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	187.7	89.6	\$ 98.1	
\$ Prosecution	146.3	—	146.3	
\$ Public Defense	130.3	130.3		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 302.6		\$302.6 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$1,084.8	\$ 686.2 (63.3)	\$398.6 (36.7)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 138.0	\$ 138.0		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	37.8	37.8		
\$ State Parole Commission	7.3	7.3		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	398.6	—	\$398.6	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	19.1	19.1		
\$ State Correctional Institutions	484.0	484.0		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$4,375.6	\$2,528.8 (57.8)	\$1,415.3 (32.3)	\$431.4 (9.9)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities).
This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 67.9% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 Harford Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Howard

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$2978.8	\$740.9 (24.9)	\$2237.9 (75.1)	
\$ Municipal Police	\$ 0.0			
\$ County Police	2237.9		\$ 2237.9	
\$ Sheriff	0.0			
\$ State Police	740.9	740.9		
\$ Other ²	0.0			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$2065.1	\$513.6 (24.9)	\$1551.5 (75.1)	
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$ 756.9	\$460.8 (60.9)	\$ 296.1 (39.1)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 226.3	\$ 226.3		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	207.9	123.3	\$ 84.6	
\$ Prosecution	211.5		211.5	
\$ Public Defense	111.2	111.2		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 258.1		\$ 258.1 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$ 931.4	\$852.1 (91.5)	\$ 79.3 (8.5)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 138.5	\$ 138.5		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	64.8	64.8		
\$ State Parole Commission	6.9	6.9		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	67.3	--	\$ 67.3	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	12.0	--	12.0	
\$ State Correctional Institutions	641.9	641.9		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$4011.5	\$1826.5 (45.5)	\$2185.0 (54.5)	

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities). This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 69.3% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 Howard Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

CONTINUED

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COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Howard

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$2,978.8	\$1,076.6 (36.1)	\$1,902.2 (63.9)	
\$ Municipal Police	\$ 0.0			
\$ County Police	2,237.9	\$ 335.7	\$1,902.2	
\$ Sheriff	0.0	—	—	
\$ State Police	740.9	740.9		
\$ Other ²	0.0			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$2,065.1	\$ 746.4 (36.1)	\$1,318.7 (63.9)	
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$ 756.9	\$ 460.8 (60.9)	\$ 296.1 (39.1)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 226.3	\$ 226.3		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	207.9	123.3	\$ 84.6	
\$ Prosecution	211.5	—	211.5	
\$ Public Defense	111.2	111.2		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 258.1		\$ 258.1 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$ 931.4	\$ 864.1 (92.8)	\$ 67.3 (7.2)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 138.5	\$ 138.5		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	64.8	64.8		
\$ State Parole Commission	6.9	6.9		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	67.3	—	\$ 67.3	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	12.0	12.0		
\$ State Correctional Institutions	641.9	641.9		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$4,011.5	\$2,071.3 (51.6)	\$1,940.2 (48.4)	

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities). This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 69.3% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 Howard Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Kent

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$248.5	\$94.2 (37.9)	\$48.2 (19.4)	\$106.1 (42.7)
\$ Municipal Police	\$ 106.1			\$ 106.1
\$ County Police	0.0			
\$ Sheriff	48.2		\$ 48.2	
\$ State Police	94.2	\$ 94.2		
\$ Other ²	0.0			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$221.7	\$84.0 (37.9)	\$43.0 (19.4)	\$ 94.7 (42.7)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$225.5	\$161.1 (71.4)	\$64.4 (28.6)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 103.0	\$ 103.0		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	60.8	33.5	\$ 27.3	
\$ Prosecution	37.1		37.1	
\$ Public Defense	24.6	24.6		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 35.9		\$35.9 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$311.5	\$288.9 (92.7)	\$22.6 (7.3)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 69.2	\$ 69.2		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	14.9	14.9		
\$ State Parole Commission	3.1	3.1		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	13.3	--	\$ 13.3	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	9.3	--	9.3	
\$ State Correctional Institutions	201.7	201.7		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$794.6	\$534.0 (67.2)	\$165.9 (20.9)	\$ 94.7 (11.9)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities).
This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 89.2% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is
derived based on FY 1977 Kent Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I
(including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local
Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Kent

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$248.5	\$170.6 (68.7)	\$10.5 (4.2)	\$67.4 (27.1)
\$ Municipal Police	\$106.1	\$ 38.7		\$67.4
\$ County Police	0.0	—		
\$ Sheriff	48.2	37.7	\$10.5	
\$ State Police	94.2	94.2		
\$ Other ²	0.0			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$221.7	\$152.2 (68.7)	\$ 9.4 (4.2)	\$60.1 (27.1)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$225.5	\$161.1 (71.4)	\$64.4 (28.6)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$103.0	\$103.0		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	60.8	33.5	\$27.3	
\$ Prosecution	37.1	—	37.1	
\$ Public Defense	24.6	24.6		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 35.9		\$35.9 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$311.5	\$298.2 (95.7)	\$13.3 (4.3)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 69.2	\$ 69.2		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	14.9	14.9		
\$ State Parole Commission	3.1	3.1		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	13.3	—	\$13.3	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	9.3	9.3		
\$ State Correctional Institutions	201.7	201.7		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$794.6	\$611.5 (77.0)	\$123.0 (15.5)	\$60.1 (7.6)

() = % of row Total

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²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities).
This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 89.2% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is
derived based on FY 1977 Kent Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I
(including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local
Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Montgomery

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$16968.2	\$442.3 (2.6)	\$15423.2 (90.9)	\$808.5 (4.8)
\$ Municipal Police	\$ 808.5			\$ 808.5
\$ County Police	15256.4		\$ 15256.4	
\$ Sheriff	166.8		166.8	
\$ State Police	442.3	\$ 442.3		
\$ Other ²	294.2			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$10827.6	\$282.2 (2.6)	\$ 9841.7 (90.9)	\$515.9 (4.8)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$ 2839.0	\$1774.2 (62.5)	\$ 1064.8 (37.5)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 840.6	\$ 840.6		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	658.5	322.7	\$ 335.8	
\$ Prosecution	729.0		729.0	
\$ Public Defense	610.9	610.9		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 893.3		\$ 893.3 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$ 3223.7	\$1828.2 (56.7)	\$ 1395.5 (43.3)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 591.2	\$ 591.2		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	179.9	179.9		
\$ State Parole Commission	21.9	21.9		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	1127.4	--	\$ 1127.4	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	268.1	--	268.1	
\$ State Correctional Institutions	1035.2	1035.2		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$17783.6	\$3884.6 (21.8)	\$13195.3 (74.2)	\$515.9 (2.9)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities). This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 63.8% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 Mont. Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Montgomery

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$16,968.2	\$3,006.3 (17.7)	\$12,971.3 (76.4)	\$696.4 (4.1)
\$ Municipal Police	\$ 808.5	\$ 112.1		\$696.4
\$ County Police	15,256.4	2,425.4	\$12,831.0	
\$ Sheriff	166.8	26.5	140.3	
\$ State Police	442.3	442.3		
\$ Other ²	294.2			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$10,827.6	\$1,918.3 (17.7)	\$ 8,277.1 (76.4)	\$444.4 (4.1)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$ 2,839.0	\$1,774.2 (62.5)	\$ 1,064.8 (37.5)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 840.6	\$ 840.6		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	658.5	322.7	\$ 335.8	
\$ Prosecution	729.0	—	729.0	
\$ Public Defense	610.9	610.9		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 893.3		\$ 893.3 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$ 3,223.7	\$2,096.3 (65.0)	\$ 1,127.4 (35.0)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 591.2	\$ 591.2		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	179.9	179.9		
\$ State Parole Commission	21.9	21.9		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	1,127.4	—	\$ 1,127.4	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	268.1	268.1		
\$ State Correctional Institutions	1,035.2	1,035.2		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$17,783.6	\$5,788.8 (32.6)	\$11,362.6 (63.9)	\$444.4 (2.5)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities).

This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 63.8% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 Mont. Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Prince George's

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$21,369.5	\$1,682.5 (7.9)	\$16,721.0 (78.2)	\$2,129.3 (10.0)
\$ Municipal Police	\$ 2,129.3			\$2,129.3
\$ County Police	16,530.9		\$16,530.9	
\$ Sheriff	190.1		190.1	
\$ State Police	1,682.5	\$1,682.5		
\$ Other ²	836.7			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$11,900.9	\$ 937.0 (7.9)	\$ 9,312.1 (78.2)	\$1,185.8 (10.0)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$ 3,216.8	\$1,849.8 (57.5)	\$ 1,367.0 (42.5)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 938.3	\$ 938.3		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	715.5	368.7	\$ 346.9	
\$ Prosecution	1,020.1	--	220.1	
\$ Public Defense	542.8	542.8		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 1,502.3		\$ 1,502.3 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$ 8,222.0	\$7,079.2 (86.1)	\$ 1,142.8 (13.9)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 935.4	\$ 935.4		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	408.7	408.7		
\$ State Parole Commission	35.0	35.0		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	98.2	--	\$ 98.2	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	1,044.6		1,044.6	
\$ State Correctional Institutions	5,700.1	5,700.1		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$24,842.0	\$9,866.0 (39.7)	\$13,324.2 (53.6)	\$1,185.8 (4.8)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities). This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 55.7% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 P.G. Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Prince George's

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$21,369.5	\$5,097.3 (23.9)	\$13,684.5 (64.0)	\$1,751.0 (8.2)
\$ Municipal Police	\$ 2,129.3	\$ 378.3		\$1,751.0
\$ County Police	16,530.9	3,002.0	\$13,528.9	
\$ Sheriff	190.1	34.5	155.6	
\$ State Police	1,682.5	1,682.5		
\$ Other ²	836.7			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$11,900.9	\$2,838.7 (23.9)	\$ 7,621.0 (64.0)	\$ 975.2 (8.2)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$ 3,216.8	\$1,849.8 (57.5)	\$ 1,367.0 (42.5)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 938.3	\$ 938.3		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	715.6	368.7	\$ 346.9	
\$ Prosecution	1,020.1	—	1,020.1	
\$ Public Defense	542.8	542.8		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 1,502.3		\$ 1,502.3 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$ 8,222.0	\$8,123.8 (98.8)	\$ 98.2 (1.2)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 935.4	\$ 935.4		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	408.7	408.7		
\$ State Parole Commission	35.0	35.0		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	98.2	—	\$ 98.2	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	1,044.6	1,044.6		
\$ State Correctional Institutions	5,700.1	5,700.1		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$24,842.0	\$12,812.3 (51.6)	\$10,588.5 (42.6)	\$ 975.2 (3.9)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities).
This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 55.7% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is
derived based on FY 1977 P.G. Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I
(including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local
Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Queen Anne's

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$682.8	\$586.1 (85.8)	\$44.9 (6.6)	\$51.8 (7.6)
\$ Municipal Police	\$ 51.8			\$51.8
\$ County Police	0.0			
\$ Sheriff	44.9		\$44.9	
\$ State Police	586.1	\$586.1		
\$ Other ²	0.0			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$496.7	\$426.4 (85.8)	\$32.7 (6.6)	\$37.7 (7.6)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$243.3	\$183.8 (75.5)	\$59.5 (24.5)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$141.7	\$141.7		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	44.5	26.4	\$18.1	
\$ Prosecution	41.4		41.4	
\$ Public Defense	15.7	15.7		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 18.8		\$18.8 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$347.7	\$318.3 (91.5)	\$29.4 (8.5)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 69.2	\$ 69.2		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	11.7	11.7		
\$ State Parole Commission	2.1	2.1		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	23.7		\$23.7	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	5.7		5.7	
\$ State Correctional Institutions	235.3	235.3		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$1,106.5	\$928.5 (83.9)	\$140.4 (12.7)	\$37.7 (3.4)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities).
This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 72.7% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is
derived based on FY 1977 Q.A. Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I
(including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local
Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Queen Anne's

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$682.8	\$643.9 (94.3)	\$12.4 (1.8)	\$26.5 (3.9)
\$ Municipal Police	\$ 51.8	\$ 25.3		\$26.5
\$ County Police	0.0	—		
\$ Sheriff	44.9	32.5	\$12.4	
\$ State Police	586.1	586.1		
\$ Other ²	0.0			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$496.7	\$468.5 (94.3)	\$ 9.0 (1.8)	\$19.3 (3.9)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$243.3	\$183.8 (75.5)	\$59.5 (24.5)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$141.7	\$141.7		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	44.5	26.4	\$18.1	
\$ Prosecution	41.4	—	41.4	
\$ Public Defense	15.7	15.7		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 18.8		\$18.8 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$347.7	\$324.0 (93.2)	\$23.7 (6.8)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 69.2	\$ 69.2		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	11.7	11.7		
\$ State Parole Commission	2.1	2.1		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	23.7	—	\$23.7	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	5.7	5.7		
\$ State Correctional Institutions	235.3	235.3		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$1,106.5	\$976.3 (88.2)	\$111.0 (10.0)	\$19.3 (1.7)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities).
This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 72.7% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is
derived based on FY 1977 Q.A. Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I
(including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local
Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: St. Mary's

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$1,184.5	\$541.5 (45.7)	\$607.8 (51.3)	\$34.4 (2.9)
\$ Municipal Police	\$ 34.4			\$34.4
\$ County Police	0.0			
\$ Sheriff	607.8		\$607.8	
\$ State Police	541.5	\$541.5		
\$ Other ²	.8			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$ 758.0	\$346.5 (45.7)	\$389.0 (51.3)	\$22.0 (2.9)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$ 289.5	\$209.3 (72.3)	\$ 80.2 (27.7)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 144.3	\$144.3		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	29.8	14.9	\$ 14.9	
\$ Prosecution	65.3		65.3	
\$ Public Defense	50.1	50.1		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 29.0		\$ 29.0 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$ 438.1	\$393.2 (89.8)	\$ 44.9 (10.2)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 69.7	\$ 69.7		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	27.6	27.6		
\$ State Parole Commission	3.5	3.5		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	14.1		\$ 14.1	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	30.8		30.8	
\$ State Correctional Institutions	292.4	292.4		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$1,514.6	\$949.0 (62.7)	\$543.1 (35.9)	\$22.0 (1.5)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities). This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 64.0% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 St. Mary's Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: St. Mary's

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$1,184.5	\$812.3 (68.6)	\$350.1 (29.6)	\$21.3 (1.8)
\$ Municipal Police	\$ 34.4	\$ 13.1	—	\$21.3
\$ County Police	0.0	—	—	
\$ Sheriff	607.8	257.7	\$ 350.1	
\$ State Police	541.5	541.5		
\$ Other ²	.8			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$ 758.0	\$519.8 (68.6)	\$224.0 (29.6)	\$13.6 (1.8)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$ 289.5	\$209.3 (72.3)	\$ 80.2 (27.7)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 144.3	\$144.3		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	29.8	14.9	\$ 14.9	
\$ Prosecution	65.3	—	65.3	
\$ Public Defense	50.1	50.1		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 29.0		\$ 29.0 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$ 438.1	\$424.0 (96.8)	\$ 14.1 (3.2)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 69.7	\$ 69.7		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	27.6	27.6		
\$ State Parole Commission	3.5	3.5		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	14.1	—	\$ 14.1	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	30.8	30.8		
\$ State Correctional Institutions	292.4	292.4		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$1,514.6	\$1,153.1 (76.1)	\$347.3 (22.9)	\$13.6 (.9)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities). This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 64.0% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 St. Mary's Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Somerset

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$543.1	\$385.6 (71.0)	\$23.1 (4.3)	\$130.2 (24.0)
\$ Municipal Police	\$130.2		--	\$130.2
\$ County Police	0.0		--	
\$ Sheriff	23.1		\$23.1	
\$ State Police	385.6	\$385.6		
\$ Other ²	4.2			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$457.6	\$324.9 (71.0)	\$19.5 (4.3)	\$109.7 (24.0)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$213.6	\$170.9 (80.0)	\$42.7 (20.0)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 87.1	\$ 87.1		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	52.3	37.0	\$15.3	
\$ Prosecution	27.4	--	27.4	
\$ Public Defense	46.8	46.8		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 27.9		\$27.9 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$391.1	\$360.4 (92.2)	\$30.7 (7.8)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 71.1	\$ 71.1		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	4.9	4.9		
\$ State Parole Commission	5.4	5.4		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	27.8	--	\$27.8	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	2.9		2.9	
\$ State Correctional Institutions	279.0	279.0		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$1,090.2	\$856.2 (78.5)	\$120.8 (11.1)	\$109.7 (10.1)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities). This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 84.3% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 Somer. Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
 COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Somerset

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$543.1	\$455.8 (83.9)	--	\$83.1 (15.3)
\$ Municipal Police	\$130.2	\$ 47.1	--	\$83.1
\$ County Police	0.0	--	--	
\$ Sheriff	23.1	23.1	--	
\$ State Police	385.6	385.6		
\$ Other ²	4.2			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$457.6	\$384.0 (83.9)		\$70.0 (15.3)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$213.6	\$170.9 (80.0)	\$42.7 (20.0)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 87.1	\$ 87.1		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	52.3	37.0	\$15.3	
\$ Prosecution	27.4	--	27.4	
\$ Public Defense	46.8	46.8		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 27.9		\$27.9 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$391.1	\$363.3 (92.9)	\$27.8 (7.1)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 71.1	\$ 71.1		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	4.9	4.9		
\$ State Parole Commission	5.4	5.4		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	27.8	--	\$27.8	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	2.9	2.9		
\$ State Correctional Institutions	279.0	279.0		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$1,090.2	\$918.2 (84.2)	\$98.4 (9.0)	\$70.0 (6.4)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities). This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 84.3% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 Somer. Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Talbot

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$893.2	\$464.4 (52.0)	\$83.7 (9.4)	\$345.1 (38.6)
\$ Municipal Police	\$345.1		---	\$345.1
\$ County Police	0.0		---	
\$ Sheriff	83.7		\$83.7	
\$ State Police	464.4	\$464.4		
\$ Other ²	0.0			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$538.2	\$279.8 (52.0)	\$50.4 (9.4)	\$207.9 (38.6)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$218.6	\$157.4 (72.0)	\$61.2 (28.0)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$113.6	\$113.6		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	37.3	21.7	\$15.6	
\$ Prosecution	45.6	--	45.6	
\$ Public Defense	22.1	22.1		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 66.8		\$66.8 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$428.9	\$365.1 (85.1)	\$63.8 (14.9)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$104.1	\$104.1		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	12.6	12.6		
\$ State Parole Commission	3.1	3.1		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	59.6	--	\$59.6	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	4.2		4.2	
\$ State Correctional Institutions	245.3	245.3		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$1,252.5	\$802.3 (64.1)	\$242.2 (19.3)	\$207.9 (16.6)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities).

This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 60.3% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 Talbot Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Talbot

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$893.2	\$574.2 (64.3)	\$50.8 (5.7)	\$268.2 (30.0)
\$ Municipal Police	\$345.1	\$ 76.9	--	\$268.2
\$ County Police	0.0	--	--	--
\$ Sheriff	83.7	32.9	\$50.8	--
\$ State Police	464.4	464.4	--	--
\$ Other ²	0.0	--	--	--
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$538.2	\$346.0 (64.3)	\$30.6 (5.7)	\$161.6 (30.0)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$218.6	\$157.4 (72.0)	\$61.2 (28.0)	--
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$113.6	\$113.6	--	--
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	37.3	21.7	\$15.6	--
\$ Prosecution	45.6	--	45.6	--
\$ Public Defense	22.1	22.1	--	--
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 66.8	--	\$66.8 (100.0)	--
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$428.9	\$369.3 (86.1)	\$59.6 (13.9)	--
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$104.1	\$104.1	--	--
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	12.6	12.6	--	--
\$ State Parole Commission	3.1	3.1	--	--
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	59.6	--	\$59.6	--
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	4.2	4.2	--	--
\$ State Correctional Institutions	245.3	245.3	--	--
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$1,252.5	\$872.7 (69.7)	\$218.2 (17.4)	\$161.6 (12.9)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities).
This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 60.3% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 Talbot Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Washington

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$2,469.3	\$766.3 (31.0)	\$316.7 (12.8)	\$1,386.3 (56.1)
\$ Municipal Police	\$1,386.3			\$1,386.3
\$ County Police	0.0			
\$ Sheriff	316.7		\$316.7	
\$ State Police	766.3	\$766.3		
\$ Other ²	0.0			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$1,843.0	\$571.9 (31.0)	\$236.4 (12.8)	\$1,034.7 (56.1)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$ 498.7	\$353.0 (70.8)	\$145.7 (29.2)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 194.9	\$194.9		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	130.2	66.5	\$ 63.7	
\$ Prosecution	82.0		82.0	
\$ Public Defense	91.6	91.6		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 114.7		\$114.7 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$ 590.9	\$497.3 (84.2)	\$ 93.6 (15.8)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 69.4	\$ 69.4		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	18.2	18.2		
\$ State Parole Commission	6.4	6.4		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	65.1		\$ 65.1	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	28.5		28.5	
\$ State Correctional Institutions	403.3	\$403.3		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$3,047.3	\$1,422.2 (46.7)	\$590.4 (19.4)	\$1,034.7 (34.0)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities).
This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 74.6% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 Wash. Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Washington

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$2,469.3	\$1,308.0 (53.0)	\$112.6 (4.6)	\$1,048.7 (42.5)
\$ Municipal Police	\$1,386.3	\$ 337.6	—	\$1,048.7
\$ County Police	0.0	—	—	
\$ Sheriff	316.7	204.1	\$112.6	
\$ State Police	766.3	766.3		
\$ Other ²	0.0			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$1,843.0	\$ 976.2 (53.0)	\$ 84.0 (4.6)	\$ 782.7 (42.5)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$ 498.7	\$ 353.0 (70.8)	\$145.7 (29.2)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 194.9	\$ 194.9		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	130.2	66.5	\$ 63.7	
\$ Prosecution	82.0	—	82.0	
\$ Public Defense	91.6	91.6		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 114.7		\$114.7 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$ 590.9	\$ 525.8 (89.0)	\$ 65.1 (11.0)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 69.4	\$ 69.4		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	18.2	18.2		
\$ State Parole Commission	6.4	6.4		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	65.1	—	\$ 65.1	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	28.5	28.5		
\$ State Correctional Institutions	403.3	403.3		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$3,047.3	\$1,855.0 (60.9)	\$409.5 (13.4)	\$ 782.7 (25.7)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities). This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 74.6% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 Wash. Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Wicomico

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$1,522.8	\$503.4 (39.6)	\$202.4 (13.3)	\$633.8 (41.6)
\$ Municipal Police	\$ 633.8			\$633.8
\$ County Police	0.0			
\$ Sheriff	202.4		\$202.4	
\$ State Police	603.4	\$603.4		
\$ Other ²	83.2			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$1,184.6	\$469.4 (39.6)	\$157.4 (13.3)	\$493.0 (41.6)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$ 388.2	\$296.6 (76.4)	\$ 91.6 (23.6)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 117.3	\$117.3		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	97.9	69.3	\$ 28.6	
\$ Prosecution	63.0		63.0	
\$ Public Defense	110.0	110.0		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 115.7		\$115.7 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$1,193.5	\$1,170.1 (98.0)	\$ 23.4 (2.0)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 208.2	\$ 208.2		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	18.2	18.2		
\$ State Parole Commission	9.4	9.4		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	20.1		\$ 20.1	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	3.3		3.3	
\$ State Correctional Institutions	934.3	934.3		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$2,882.0	\$1,936.1 (67.2)	\$388.1 (13.5)	\$493.0 (17.1)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities). This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 77.8% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 Wicom. Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Wicomico

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$1,522.8	\$887.3 (58.3)	\$84.3 (5.5)	\$468.0 (30.7)
\$ Municipal Police	\$ 633.8	\$165.8	--	\$468.0
\$ County Police	0.0	--	--	--
\$ Sheriff	202.4	118.1	\$84.3	--
\$ State Police	603.4	603.4	--	--
\$ Other ²	83.2	--	--	--
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$1,184.6	\$690.2 (58.3)	\$65.6 (5.5)	\$364.1 (30.7)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$ 388.2	\$296.6 (76.4)	\$91.6 (23.6)	--
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 117.3	\$117.3	--	--
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	97.9	69.3	\$28.6	--
\$ Prosecution	63.0	--	63.0	--
\$ Public Defense	110.0	110.0	--	--
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 115.7	--	\$115.7 (100.0)	--
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$1,193.5	\$1,173.4 (98.3)	\$ 20.1 (1.7)	--
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 208.2	\$ 208.2	--	--
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	18.2	18.2	--	--
\$ State Parole Commission	9.4	9.4	--	--
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	20.1	--	\$ 20.1	--
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	3.3	3.3	--	--
\$ State Correctional Institutions	934.3	934.3	--	--
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$2,882.0	\$2,160.2 (75.0)	\$293.0 (10.2)	\$364.1 (12.6)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities).
This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 77.8% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is
derived based on FY 1977 Wicom. Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I
(including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local
Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Worcester

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$1,258.7	\$225.6 (17.9)	\$111.0 (8.8)	\$922.1 (73.3)
\$ Municipal Police	\$ 922.1			\$922.1
\$ County Police	0.0			
\$ Sheriff	111.0		\$111.0	
\$ State Police ²	225.6	\$225.6		
\$ Other ²	0.0			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$ 855.6	\$153.4 (17.9)	\$ 75.5 (8.8)	\$626.8 (73.3)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$ 405.2	\$244.3 (60.3)	\$160.9 (39.7)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 116.9	\$116.9		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	92.8	45.4	\$ 47.4	
\$ Prosecution	113.5	--	113.5	
\$ Public Defense	82.0	82.0		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 116.8		\$116.8 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$ 554.8	\$526.6 (94.9)	\$ 28.2 (5.1)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 121.4	\$121.4		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	14.7	14.7		
\$ State Parole Commission	4.0	4.0		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	18.4	--	\$ 18.4	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	9.8	--	9.8	
\$ State Correctional Institutions	386.5	386.5		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$1,932.4	\$924.3 (47.8)	\$381.4 (19.7)	\$626.8 (32.4)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities). This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 68.0% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 Worct. Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Worcester

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$1,258.7	\$358.1 (28.4)	\$67.6 (5.4)	\$833.0 (66.2)
\$ Municipal Police	\$ 922.1	\$ 89.1	---	\$833.0
\$ County Police	0.0	---	---	---
\$ Sheriff	111.0	43.4	\$ 67.6	---
\$ State Police	225.6	225.6	---	---
\$ Other ²	0.0	---	---	---
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$ 855.6	\$243.4 (28.4)	\$46.0 (5.4)	\$566.2 (66.2)
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$ 405.2	\$244.3 (60.3)	\$160.9 (39.7)	---
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 116.9	\$116.9	---	---
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	92.8	45.4	\$ 47.4	---
\$ Prosecution	113.5	---	113.5	---
\$ Public Defense	82.0	82.0	---	---
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 116.8	---	\$116.8 (100.0)	---
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$ 554.8	\$536.4 (96.7)	\$ 18.4 (3.3)	---
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 121.4	\$121.4	---	---
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	14.7	14.7	---	---
\$ State Parole Commission	4.0	4.0	---	---
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	18.4	---	\$ 18.4	---
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	9.8	9.8	---	---
\$ State Correctional Institutions	386.5	386.5	---	---
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$1,932.4	\$1,024.1 (53.0)	\$342.1 (17.7)	\$566.2 (29.3)

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities).
This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 68.0% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 Worct. Co. figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Baltimore City

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING SERVICE ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$49,205.5		\$49,005.8 (99.6)	—
\$ Municipal Police	\$ 0.0	--	--	--
\$ County Police	49,005.8		\$49,005.8	
\$ Sheriff	0.0	--	--	
\$ State Police	0.0	--		
\$ Other ²	199.7			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$35,504.6		\$35,360.4 (99.6)	
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$11,361.0	\$6,280.1 (55.3)	\$ 5,080.9 (44.7)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 2,103.3	\$2,103.3		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	4,638.7	2,044.1	\$ 2,594.6	
\$ Prosecution	2,486.3		2,486.3	
\$ Public Defense	2,132.7	2,132.7		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 5,136.1		\$ 5,136.1 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$37,175.8	\$32,539.0 (87.5)	\$ 4,636.8 (12.5)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 3,404.2	\$ 3,404.2		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	592.0	592.0		
\$ State Parole Commission	291.1	291.1		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	521.5	—	\$ 521.5	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	4,115.3		4,115.3	
\$ State Correctional Institutions	28,251.7	28,251.7		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$89,177.5	\$38,819.1 (43.5)	\$50,214.2 (56.3)	

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities).
This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 72.2% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is derived based on FY 1977 Balto. City figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I (including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local Corrections (criminal only).

COMPARISON OF THE COST OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING BY FUNCTIONAL
COMPONENT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS¹, 1976-1977

JURISDICTION: Baltimore City

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT	LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FUNDS ¹ (ESTIMATED COST OF PROCESSING IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			
	TOTAL	STATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT (Juvenile and Criminal)	\$49,205.5	\$17,154.4 (34.9)	\$31,851.4 (64.7)	
\$ Municipal Police	\$ 0.0	—	—	—
\$ County Police	49,005.8	\$17,154.4	\$31,851.4	
\$ Sheriff	0.0	—	—	
\$ State Police	0.0	—	—	
\$ Other ²	199.7			
ESTIMATED CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ³	\$35,504.6	\$12,377.9 (34.9)	\$22,982.6 (64.7)	
ADJUDICATION (Criminal Only)	\$11,361.0	\$ 6,280.1 (55.3)	\$ 5,080.9 (44.7)	
\$ District Court (Judicial)	\$ 2,103.3	\$ 2,103.3		
\$ Circuit Court (Judicial)	4,638.7	2,044.1	\$ 2,594.6	
\$ Prosecution	2,486.3	—	2,486.3	
\$ Public Defense	2,132.7	2,132.7		
LOCAL JAIL - DETENTION (Criminal)	\$ 5,136.1		\$ 5,136.1 (100.0)	
STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS (Criminal Only)	\$37,175.8	\$36,654.3 (98.6)	\$ 521.5 (1.4)	
\$ State Parole and Probation - Criminal Supervision	\$ 3,404.2	\$ 3,404.2		
\$ State Parole and Probation - Investigations	592.0	592.0		
\$ State Parole Commission	291.1	291.1		
\$ Local Jail - Locally Sentenced Inmates	521.5	—	\$ 521.5	
\$ Local Jail - Division of Correction Inmates	4,115.3	4,115.3		
\$ State Correctional Institutions	28,251.7	28,251.7		
TOTAL CRIMINAL (ADULT) JUSTICE PROCESSING ⁴	\$89,177.5	\$55,312.3 (62.0)	\$33,721.1 (37.8)	

() = % of row Total

¹Federal funds are not shown and instead, where known, are included in State, County, or Municipal figures.

²Includes estimated costs associated with other police departments (e.g., campus police, port administration police, toll facilities).
This cost is not allocated by level of government.

³Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement is estimated to be 72.2% of total Law Enforcement (criminal and juvenile). This estimate is
derived based on FY 1977 Balto. City figures on the percentage of total arrests, arrests of adults and the percentage of total Part I
(including other assaults) offenses cleared, cleared by the arrest of a non-juvenile.

⁴Sum of Estimated Criminal Law Enforcement, Adjudication (criminal only), Local Jail-Detention (criminal), and State and Local
Corrections (criminal only).

APPENDIX C: Graphs Comparing Criminal Justice System Costs, Resources and Related Indicators.

Appendix C contains output graphs from regressions relating the criminal justice costs and resources by functional area to selected indicators. The actual data points for each geographic grouping are labeled on the graphs with a number corresponding to the geographic grouping (e.g. points labeled 5 correspond to Prince George's County). Baltimore City was not included in any of the regressions and as such is not shown on any of the graphs. A listing of the geographic groupings and their reference numbers is included following this narrative explanation.

Penciled in on each graph is the estimated regression line. Output parameters from the regression (e.g. slope coefficient, R^2) are listed under each graph. Additionally, the appropriate figure in the narrative section of this report to which the graph corresponds is referenced on the bottom of each graph. For example, the graph comparing law enforcement criminal costs and population is referenced to Figure 1.4 in the narrative section of this report since Figure 1.4 describes the estimated statistical relationship between criminal justice costs and population by functional area.

These graphs should provide a visual display of how much the individual geographic grouping observations on criminal justice costs and the selected indicator deviate from the estimated regression line. If one thinks of the estimated regression line as representing a type of "average" or expected relationship then jurisdictions whose observations on costs and the selected indicator lie above the estimated regression line might be said to have relatively high operational costs (depending on how far above the estimated regression line the points occur). Alternatively, jurisdictions whose observations on cost and the selected indicator lie below the estimated regression line might be said to have relatively low operational costs, depending on how far below the estimated regression line the points occur.

This appendix is divided into four sections. Appendix Subsection C.1 contains the graphs associated with the overall criminal justice costs by functional area. The material included in this section corresponds to that included in Chapter I of this report. Appendix Subsection C.2 contains the graphs associated with law enforcement criminal processing and is associated with Chapter II of this report. Appendix Subsection C.3 contains the graphs associated with the adjudication (criminal) area as well as tables displaying the data used in the regressions for the geographic groupings of the State. The material included in Appendix Subsection C.3 corresponds to that included in Chapter III of this report. Finally, Appendix Subsection C.4 contains the graphs associated with the corrections/treatment area as well as tables displaying the data used in these regressions for the geographic groupings of the State. The material included in Appendix Subsection C.4 corresponds to that included in Chapter IV of this report.

APPENDIX SUBSECTION

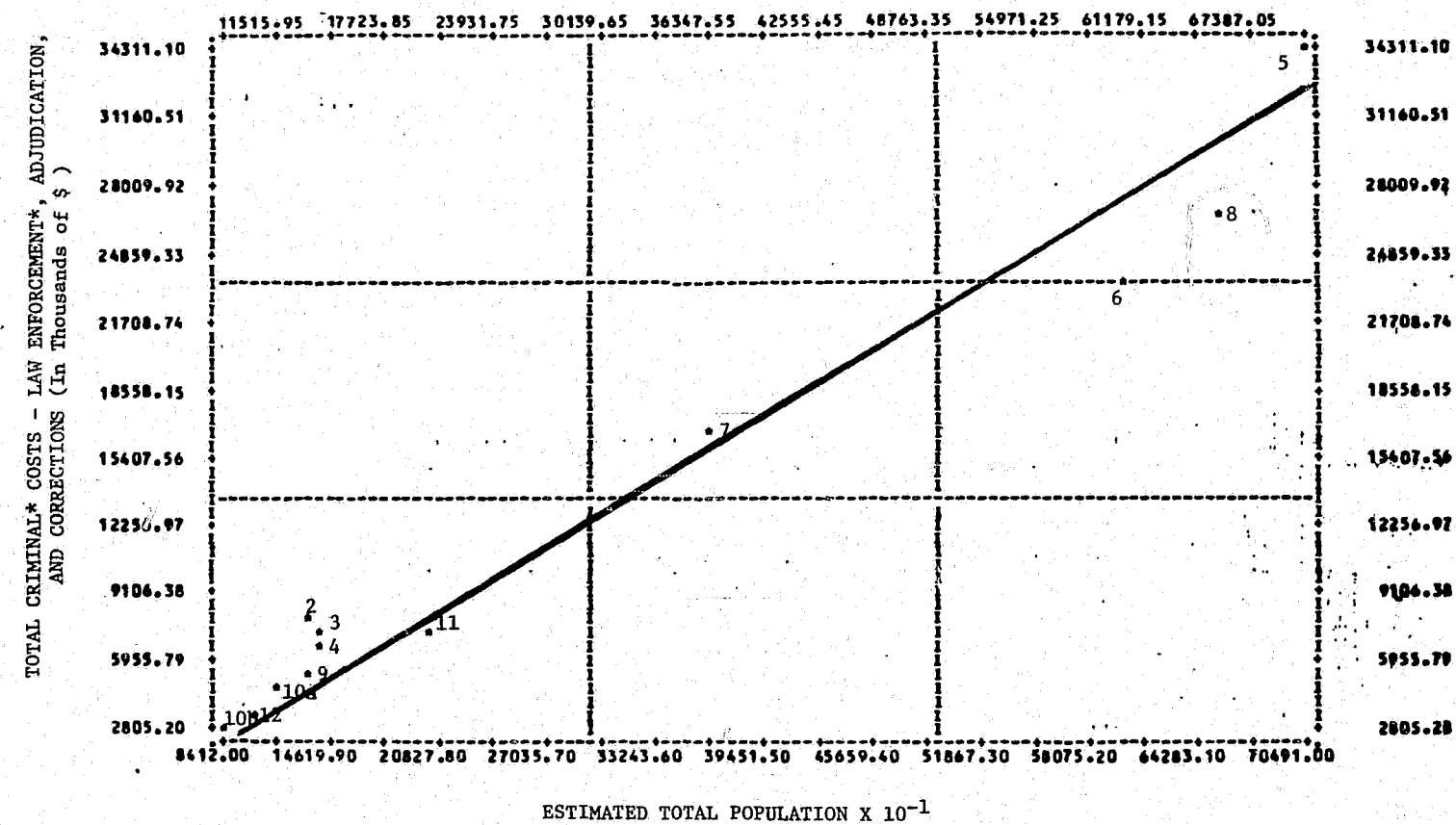
PAGE

C.1.	Graphs Comparing Overall Criminal Justice System Costs and Related Indicators	C.1.1
1.	*Reference - Figure 1.4	C.1.1
2.	Reference - Figure 1.5	C.1.5
3.	Reference - Figure 1.6	C.1.9
C.2.	Graphs Comparing Law Enforcement Costs, Resources and Related Indicators	C.2.1
1.	Reference - Figure 2.1	C.2.1
2.	Reference - Figure 2.2	C.2.5
C.3.	Graphs Comparing Adjudication Costs and Related Indicators	C.3.1
1.	Tables Displaying Data Used in Regressions	C.3.1
2.	Reference - Figure 3.1a	C.3.4
3.	Reference - Figure 3.1b	C.3.12
4.	Reference - Figure 3.2a	C.3.18
5.	Reference - Figure 3.2b	C.3.20
6.	Reference - Figure 3.3a	C.3.21
7.	Reference - Figure 3.3b	C.3.24
C.4.	Graphs Comparing Corrections/Treatment Costs, Resources and Related Indicators	C.4.1
1.	Tables Displaying Data Used in Regressions	C.4.1
2.	Reference - Figure 4.1	C.4.3
3.	Reference - Figure 4.2	C.4.9
4.	Reference - Figure 4.3	C.4.10

*Refers to the figures in the narrative section of this report to which the graphs correspond.

**Graphs corresponding to Figure 3.2b in the narrative section of this report have not yet been included.

C.1.1



STATISTICS..							
CORRELATION (R)-	.98509	R SQUARED	-	.97041	SIGNIFICANCE	-	.00001
STD ERR OF EST -	1893.20601	INTERCEPT (A) -	106.74943	SLOPE (B)	-	.43782	
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES-	0	MISSING VALUES -	0		

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

*Includes the estimated costs of law enforcement activities directed at both adults and juveniles for criminal acts.

Reference: Figure 1.4

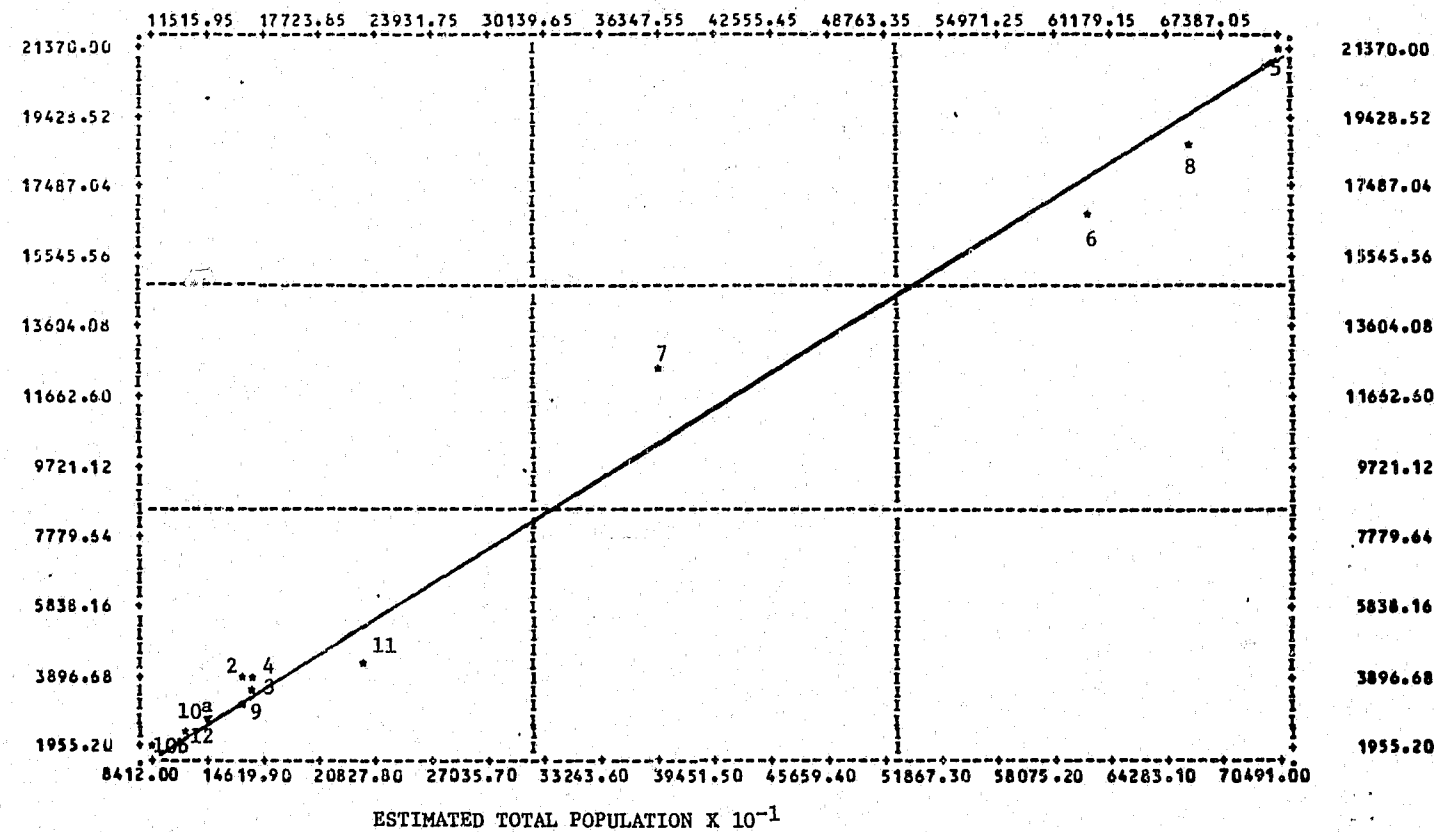
GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS

1. Baltimore City*
2. Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.
3. Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, and Talbot counties
4. Calvert, Charles, and St. Mary's counties.
5. Prince George's County.
6. Montgomery County
7. Baltimore County.
8. Anne Arundel County.
9. Harford County.
- 10a. Howard County.
- 10b. Carroll County.
11. Frederick and Washington counties.
12. Allegany and Garrett counties.

NOTE: *Baltimore City is not included in any of the subsequent graphs.

C.1.2--

LAW ENFORCEMENT CRIMINAL (ADULT & JUVENILE) COSTS
(In Thousands of \$)

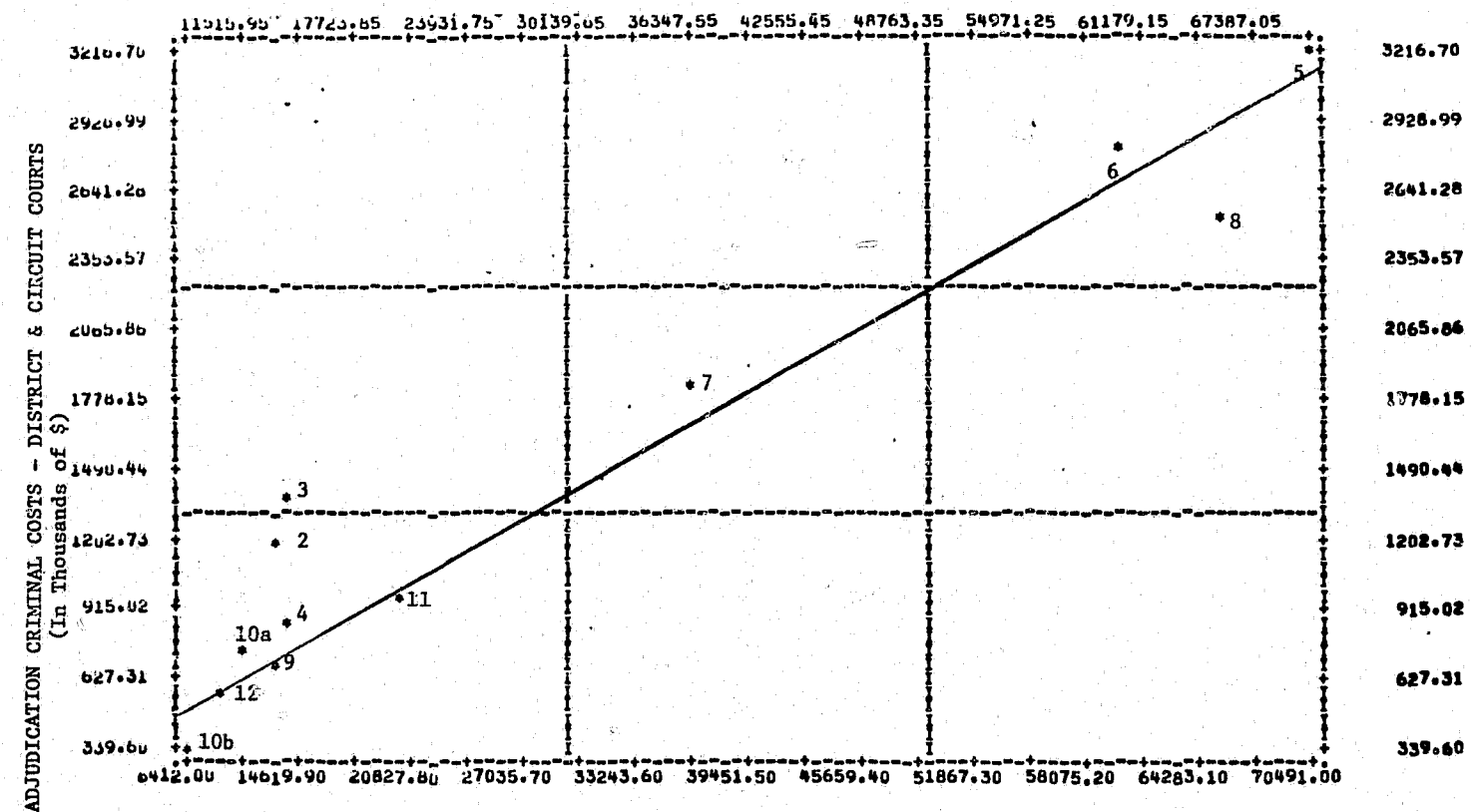


STATISTICS..					
CORRELATION (R)-	.99366	R SQUARED -	.98736	SIGNIFICANCE -	.00001
STD ERR OF EST -	946.40831	INTERCEPT (A) -	-426.84200	SLOPE (B) -	.30207
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES-	0	MISSING VALUES -	0

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

Reference: Figure 1.4

C.1.3



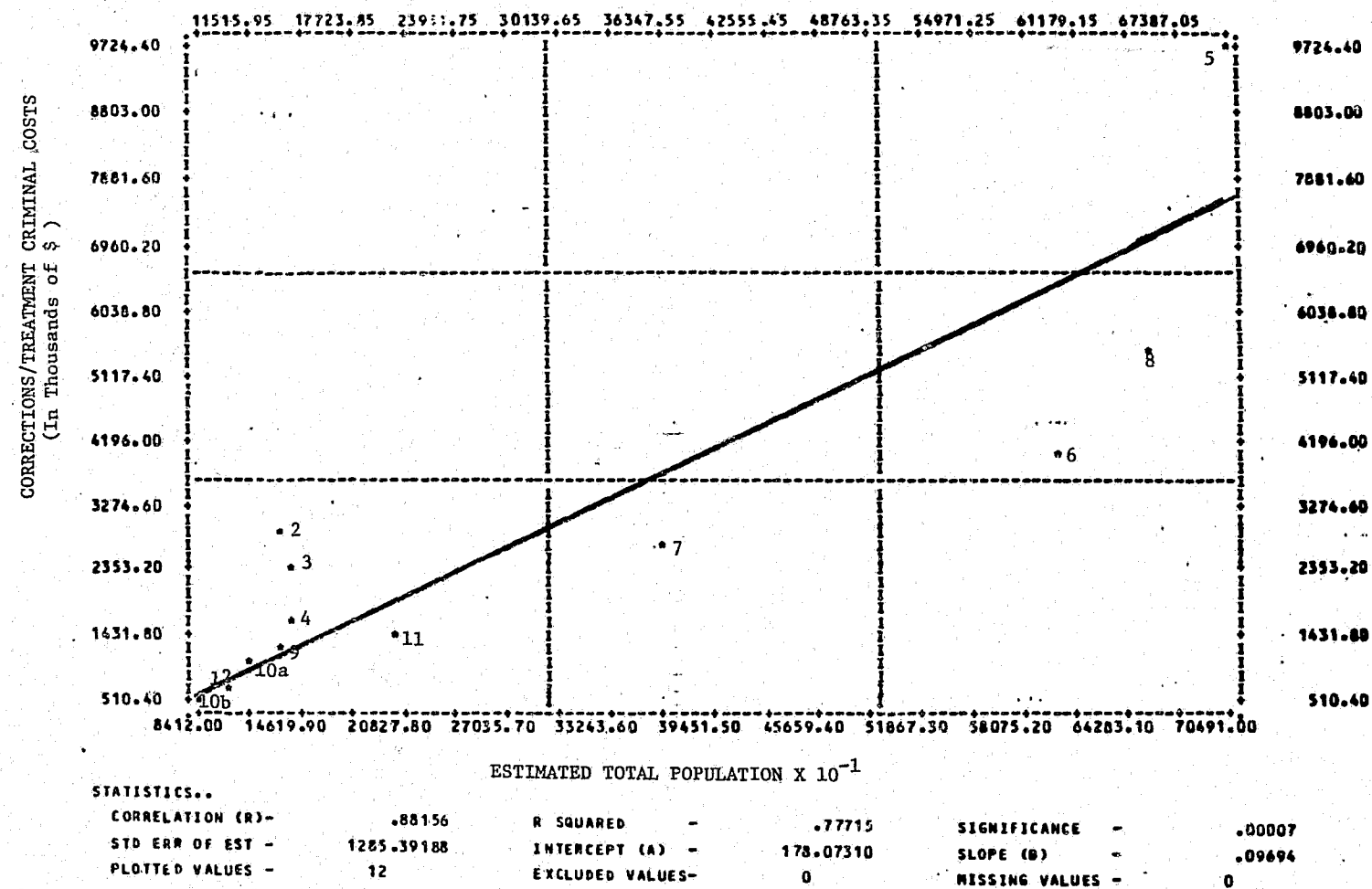
STATISTICS..

CORRELATION (R) -	.96203	R SQUARED -	.92704	SIGNIFICANCE -	.00001
STD ERR OF EST -	209.58859	INTERCEPT (A) -	357.51830	SLOPE (B) -	.03881
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES -	0	MISSING VALUES -	0

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

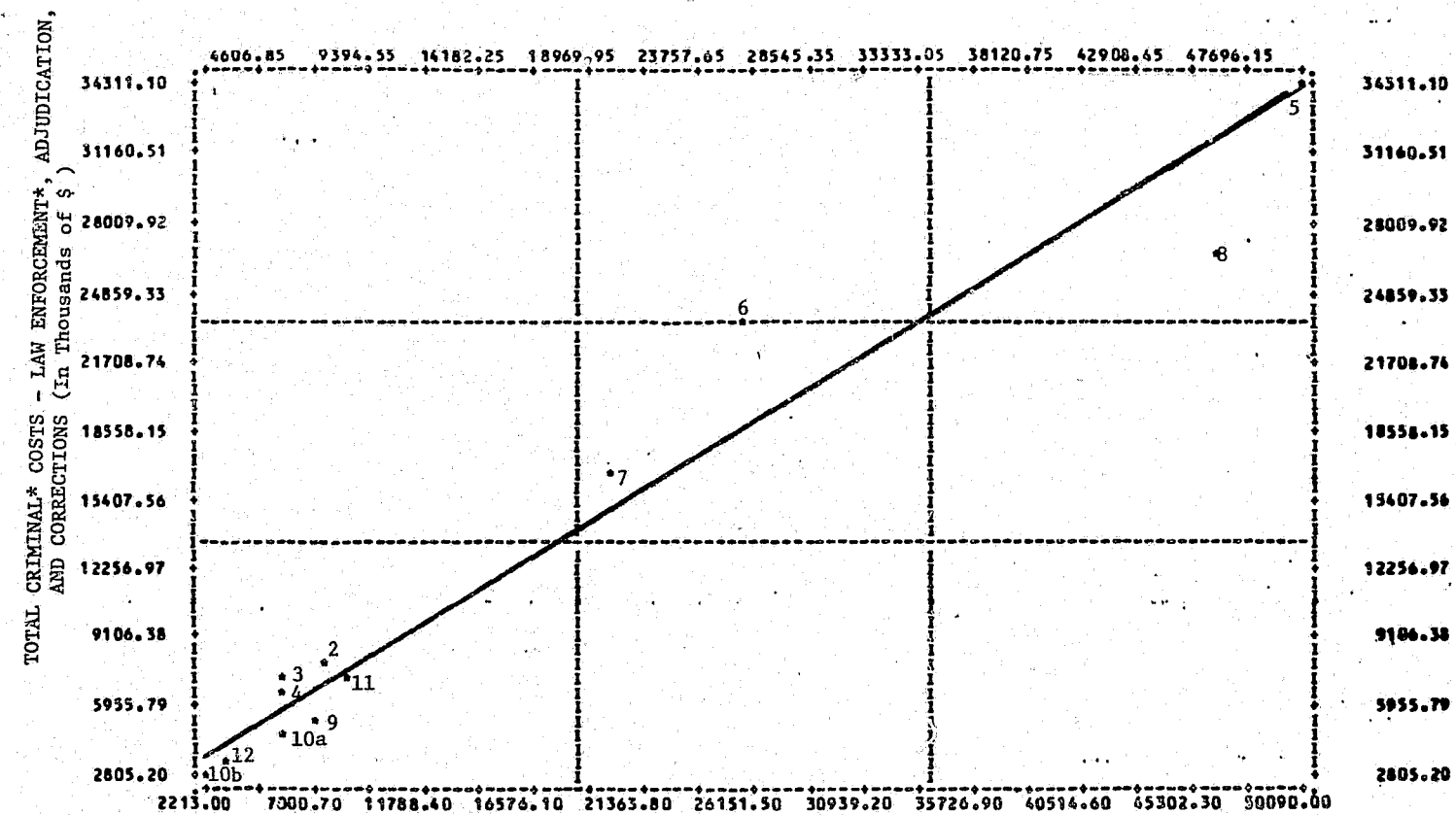
Reference: Figure 1.4

C.1.4



Reference: Figure 1.4

C.1.5



STATISTICS..

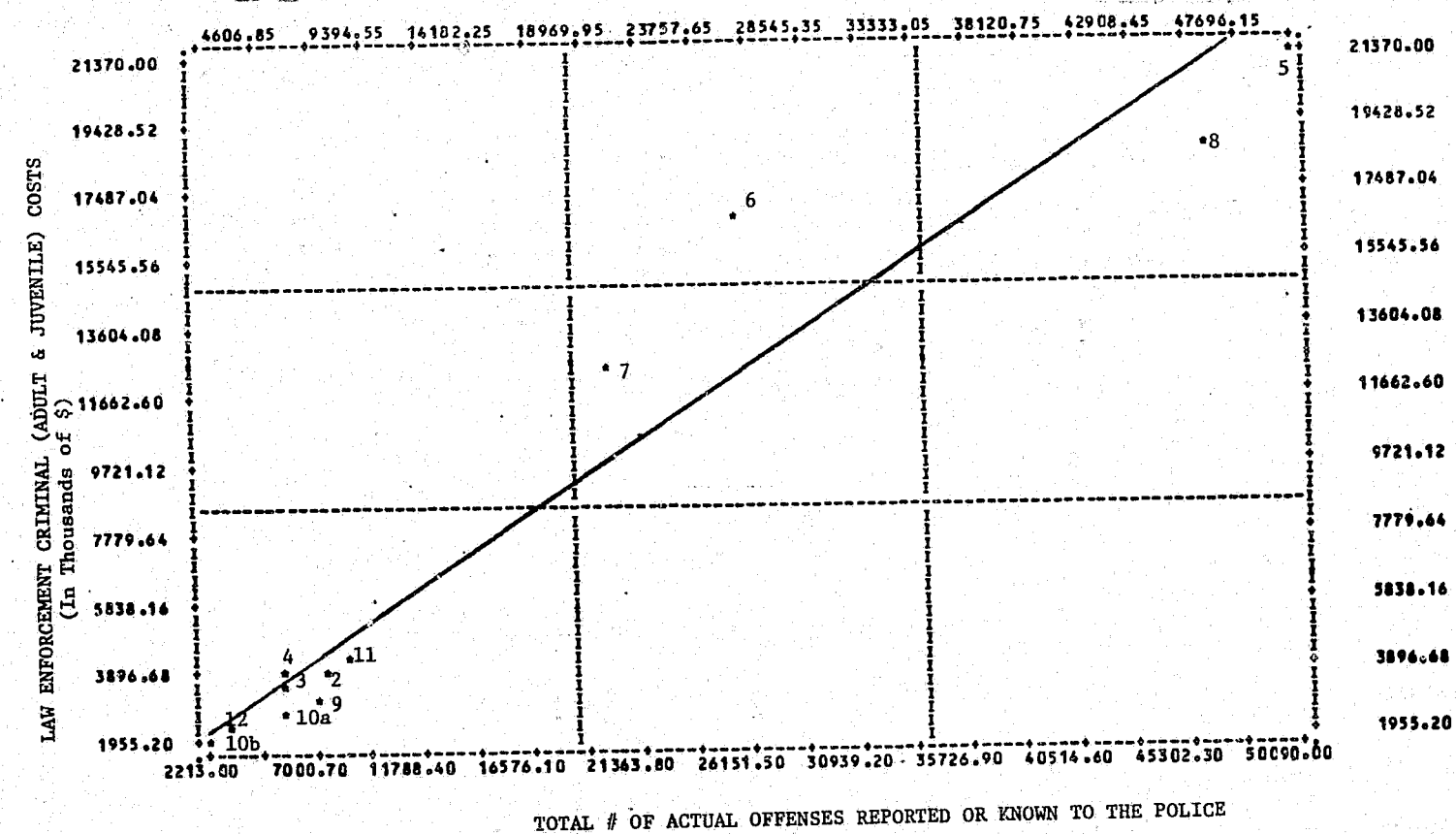
CORRELATION (R)-	.97329	R SQUARED -	.94730	SIGNIFICANCE -	.00001
STD ERR OF EST -	2526.47756	INTERCEPT (A) -	2952.88376	SLOPE (B) -	.61020
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES -	0	MISSING VALUES -	0

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

*Includes the estimated costs of law enforcement activities directed at both adults and juveniles for criminal acts.

Reference: Figure 1.5

C.1.6

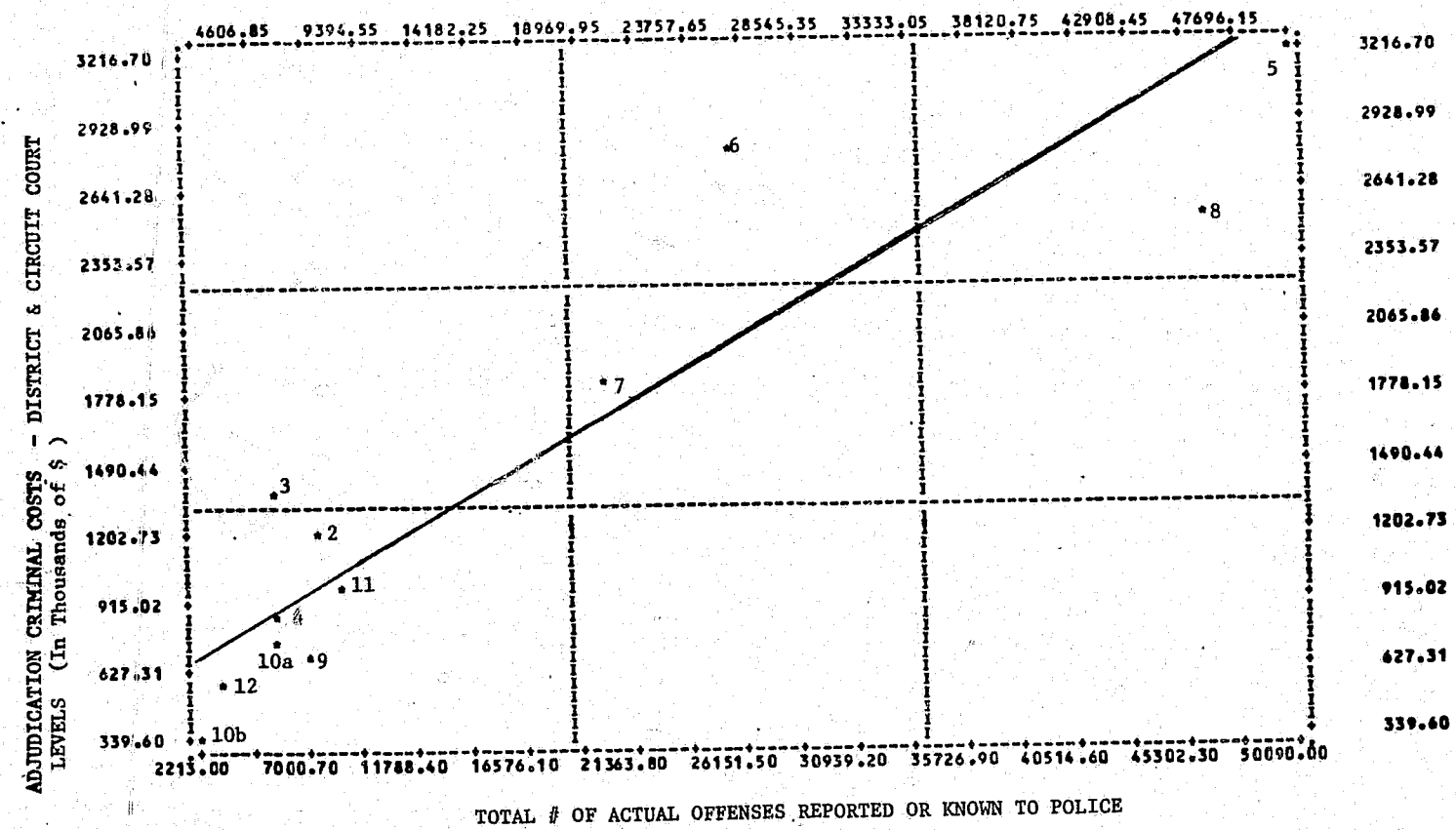


STATISTICS..					
CORRELATION (R)-	.96553	R SQUARED	-	.93225	SIGNIFICANCE
STD ERR OF EST	1959.35575	INTERCEPT (A)	-	1643.04307	SLOPE (B)
PLOTTED VALUES	12	EXCLUDED VALUES-	-	0	MISSING VALUES

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

Reference: Figure 1.5

C.1.7



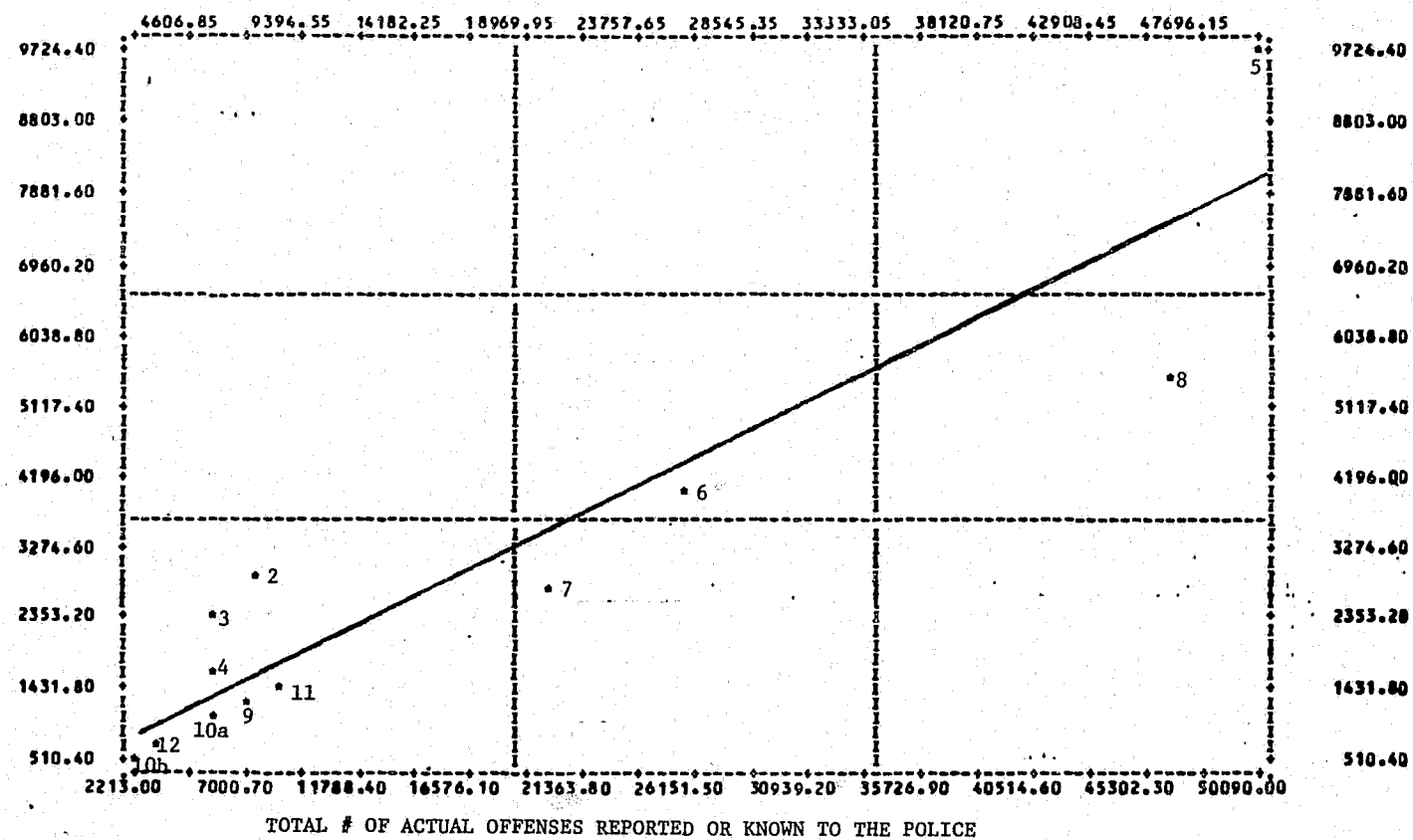
STATISTICS..							
CORRELATION (R)-	.91535	R SQUARED	-	.83787	SIGNIFICANCE	-	.00001
STD ERR OF EST -	401.88695	INTERCEPT (A) -	641.59760	SLOPE (B)	-	.05205	
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES-	0	MISSING VALUES -	0		

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

Reference: Figure 1.5

C.1.8

CORRECTIONS/TREATMENT CRIMINAL COSTS
(In Thousands of \$)



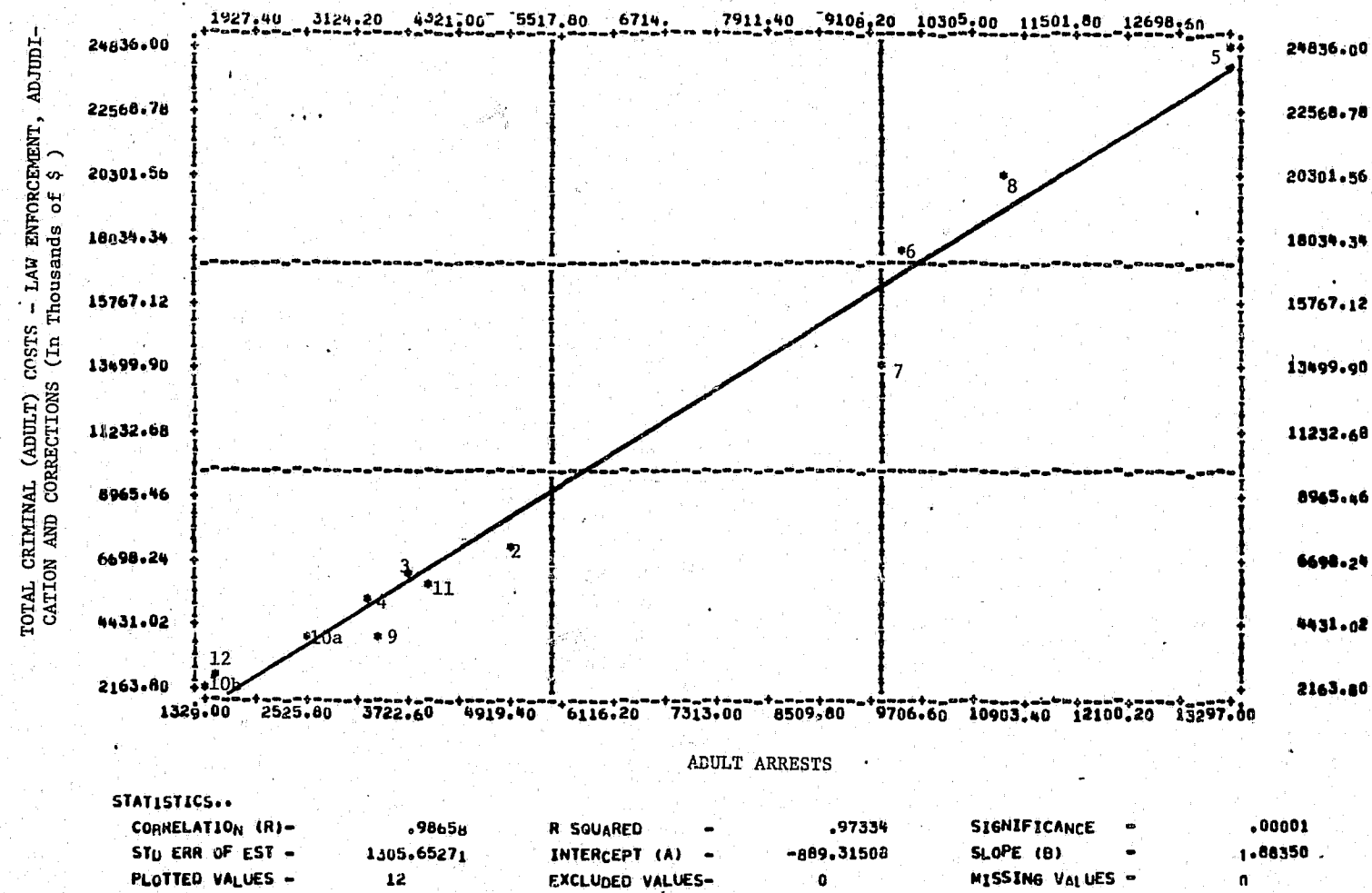
STATISTICS..

CORRELATION (R)-	.92904	R SQUARED	-	.86311	SIGNIFICANCE	-	.00001
STD ERR OF EST -	1007.44261	INTERCEPT (A) -	-	668.24305	SLOPE (B)	-	.14411
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES-	-	0	MISSING VALUES -	-	0

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

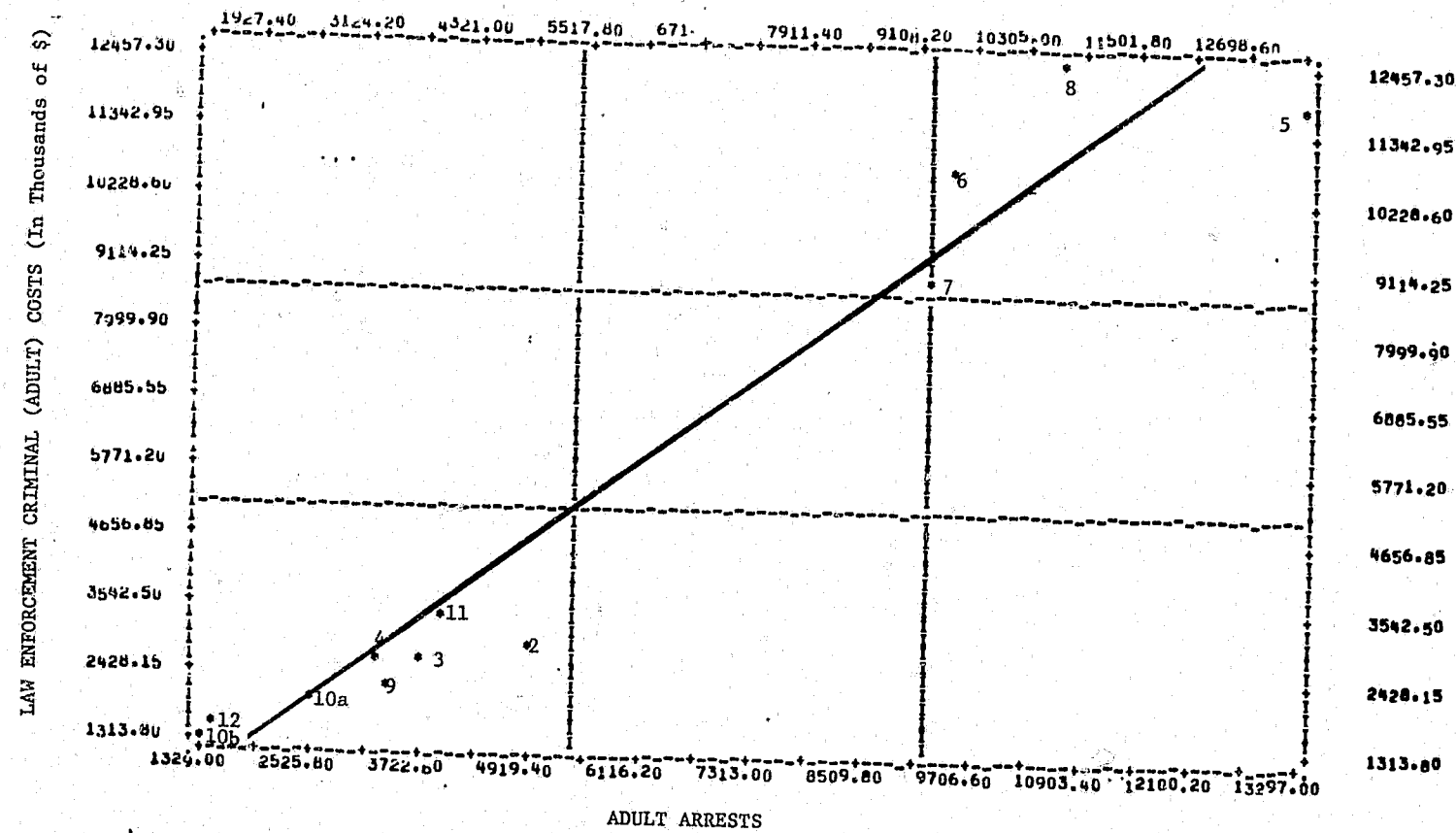
Reference: Figure 1.5

C.1.9



Reference: Figure 1.6

C.1.10



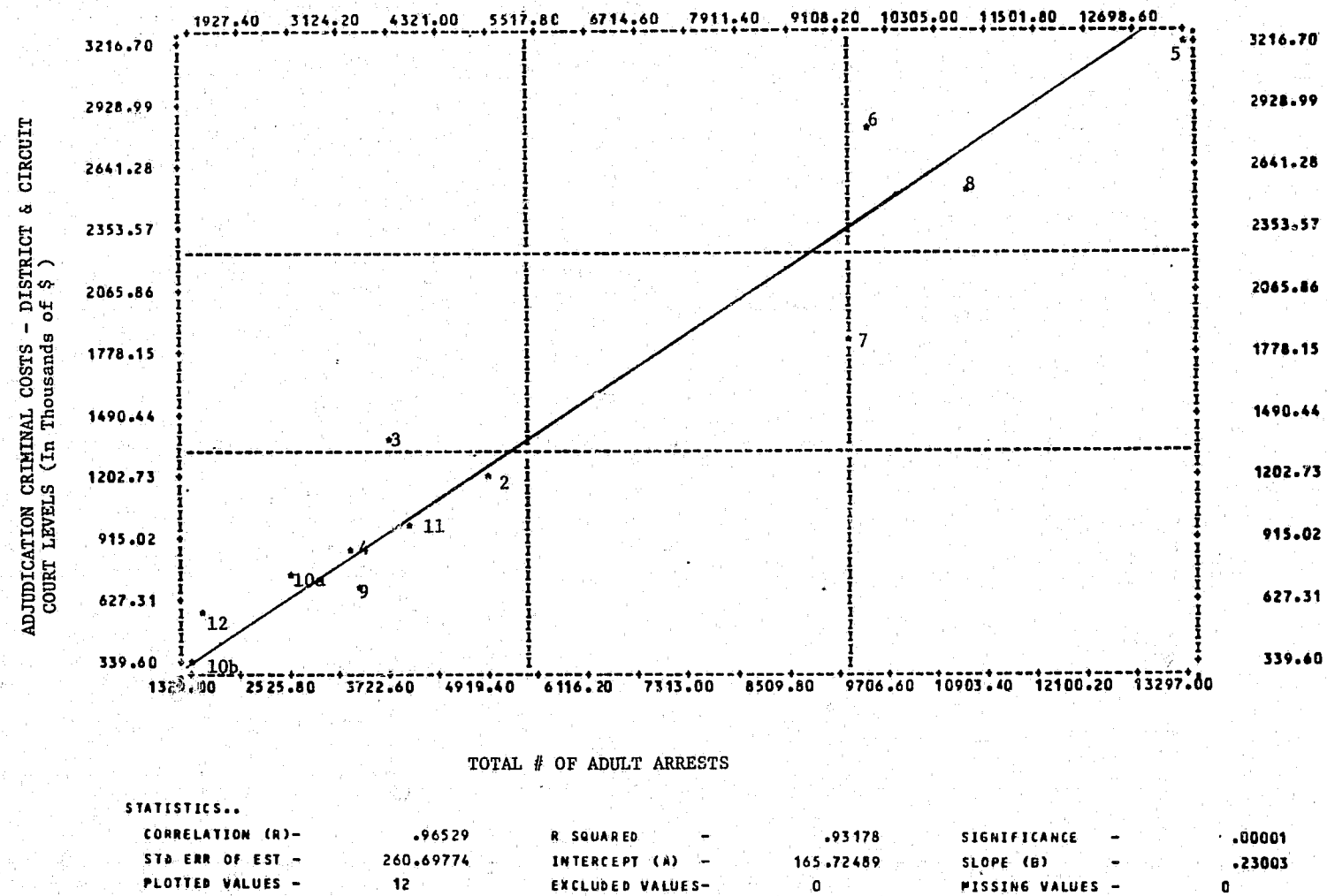
STATISTICS..

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STD ERR OF EST -	1105.09211	INTERCEPT (A) -	-647.01063	SLOPE (B) -	1.05973
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***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

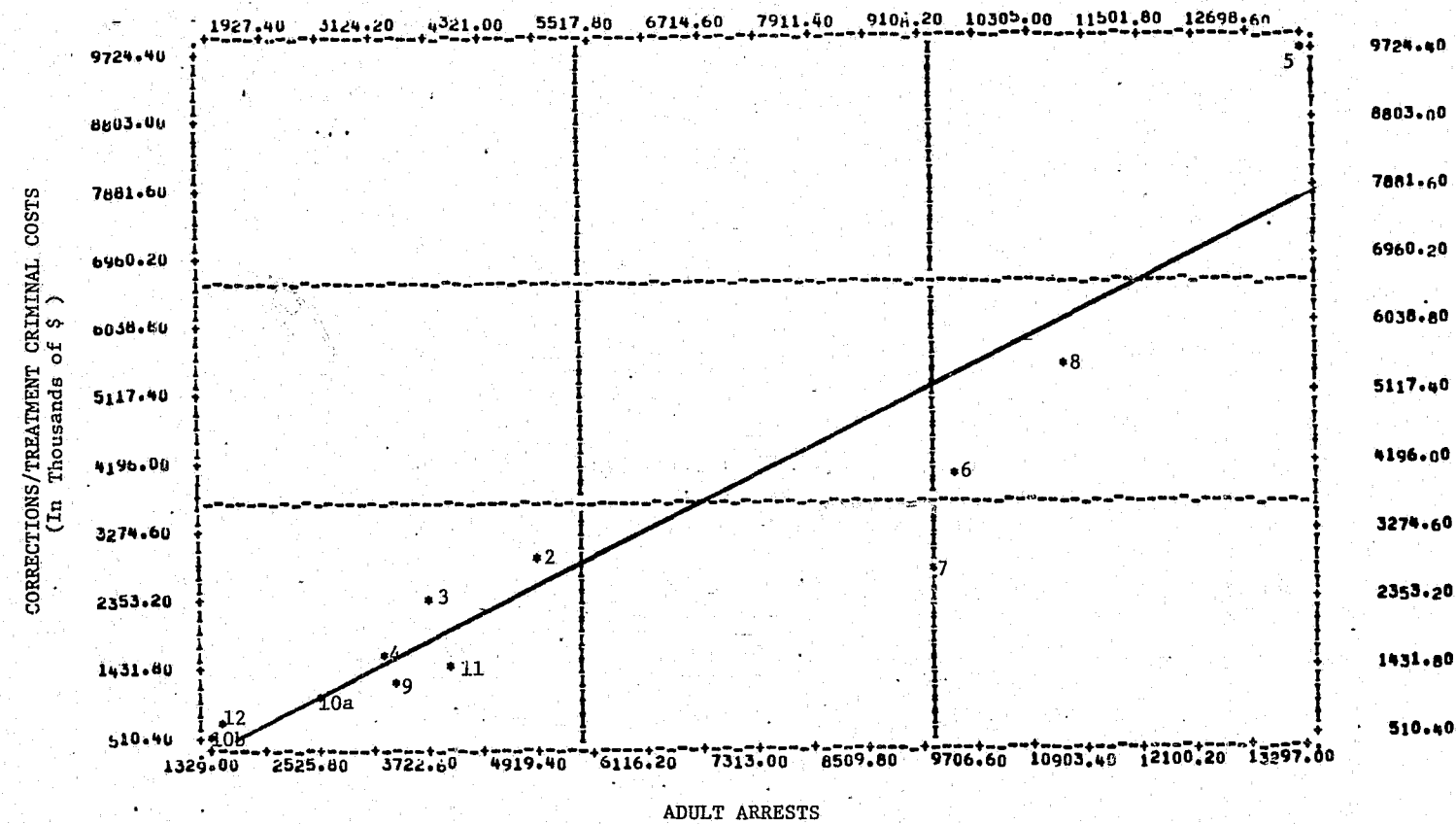
Reference: Figure 1.6

C.1.11



Reference: Figure 1.6

C.1.12

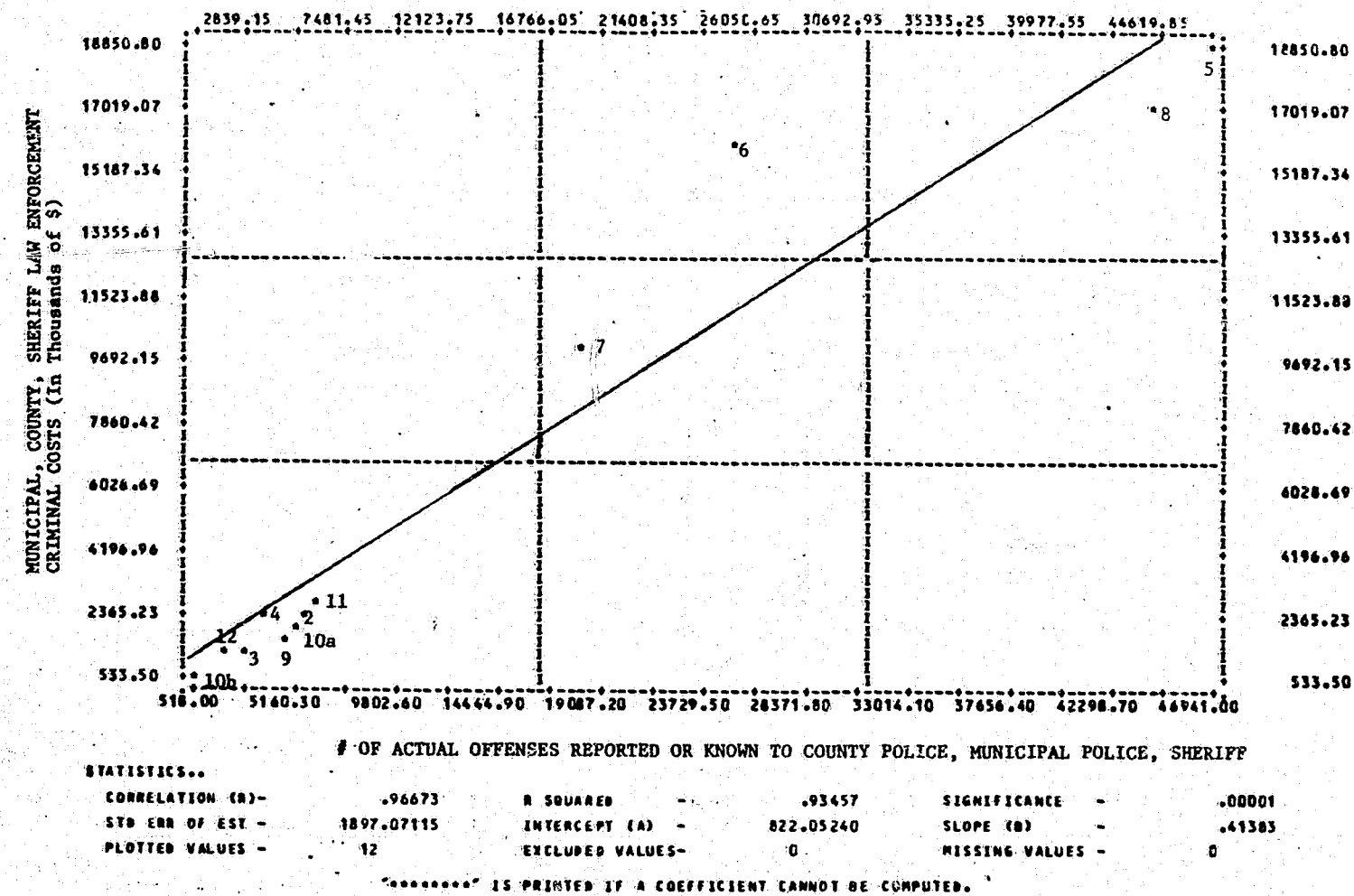


STATISTICS..					
CORRELATION (R) -	.91327	R SQUARED -	.83407	SIGNIFICANCE -	.00002
STD ERR OF EST -	1109.17380	INTERCEPT (A) -	-408.02932	SLOPE (B) -	.59374
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES -	0	MISSING VALUES -	0

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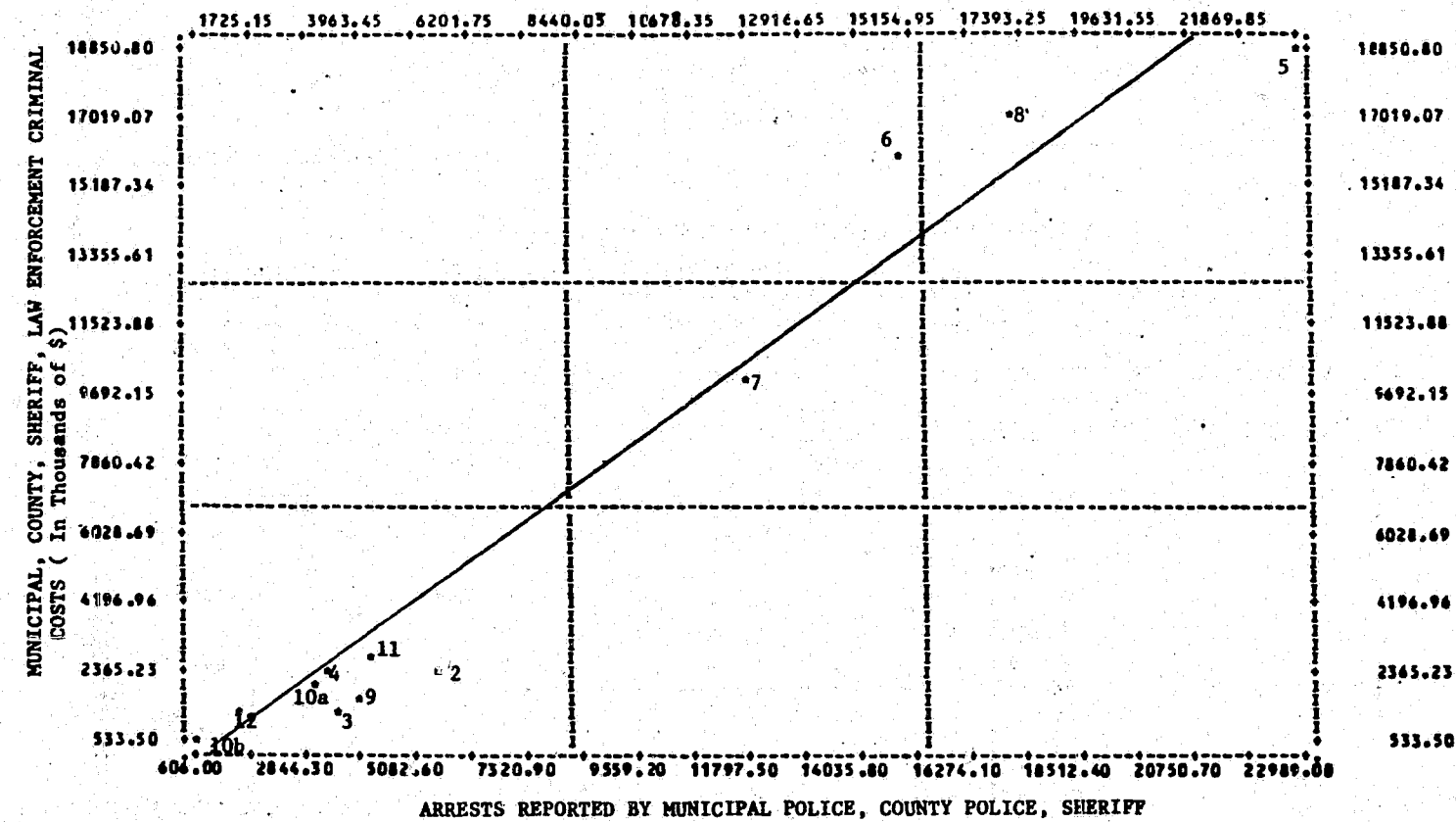
Reference: Figure 1.6

C.2.1



Reference: Figure 2.1

C.2.2

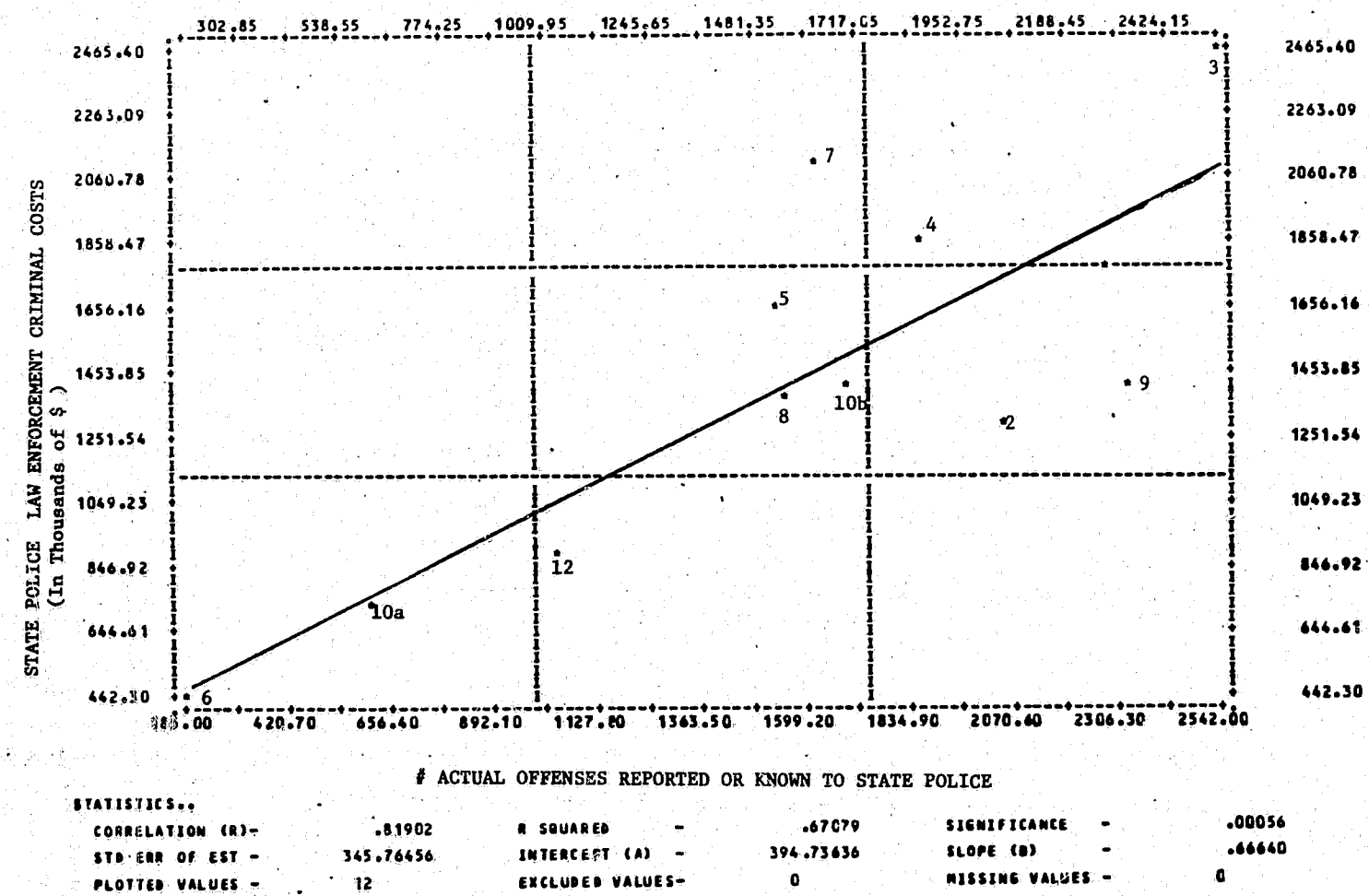


STATISTICS..			
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STD ERR OF EST -	1509.05200	INTERCEPT (A) -	-522.08266
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES-	0
		SIGNIFICANCE -	.00001
		SLOPE (B) -	.96925
		MISSING VALUES -	0

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

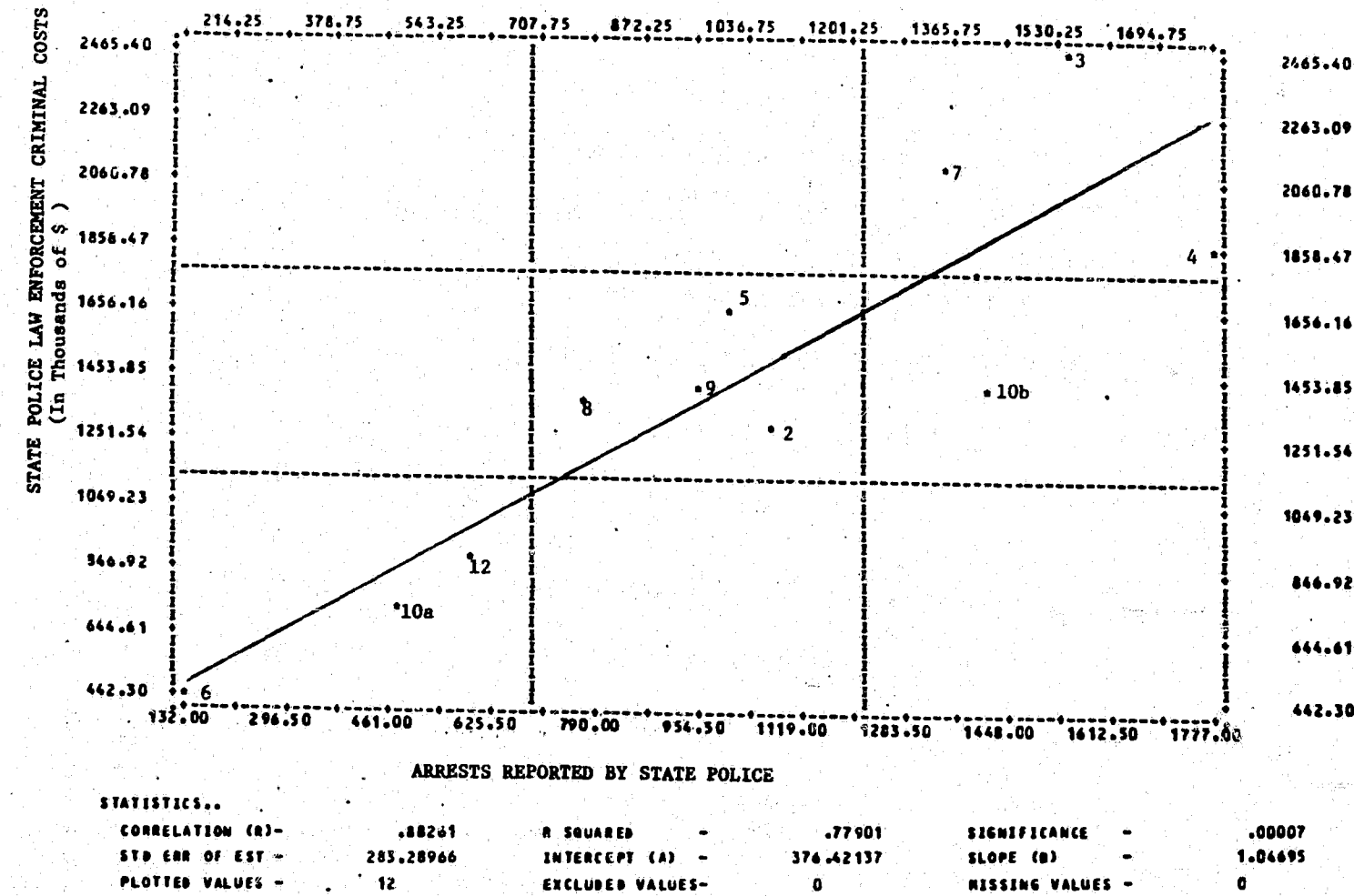
Reference: Figure 2.1

C.2.3



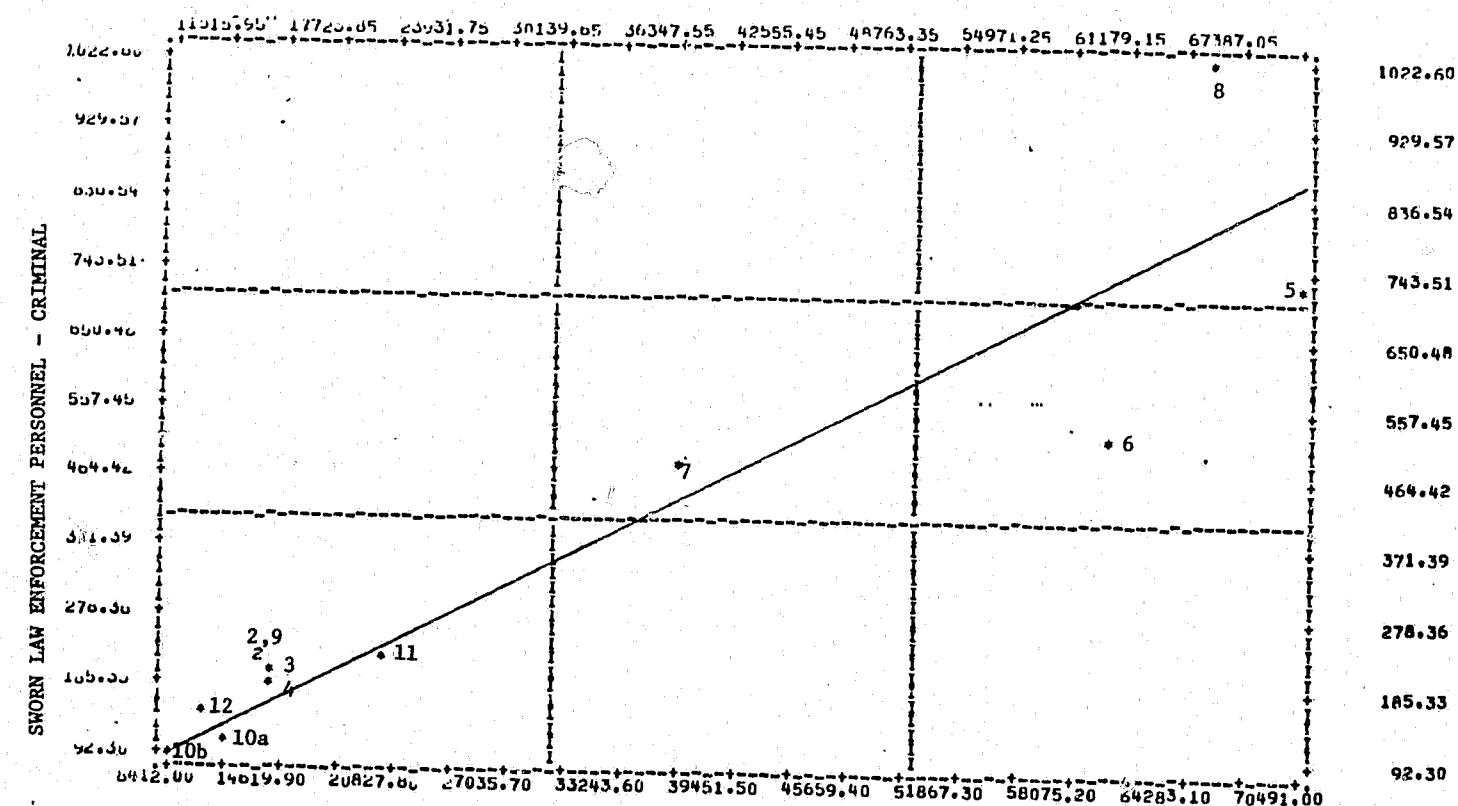
Reference: Figure 2.1

C.2.4



Reference: Figure 2.1

C.2.5



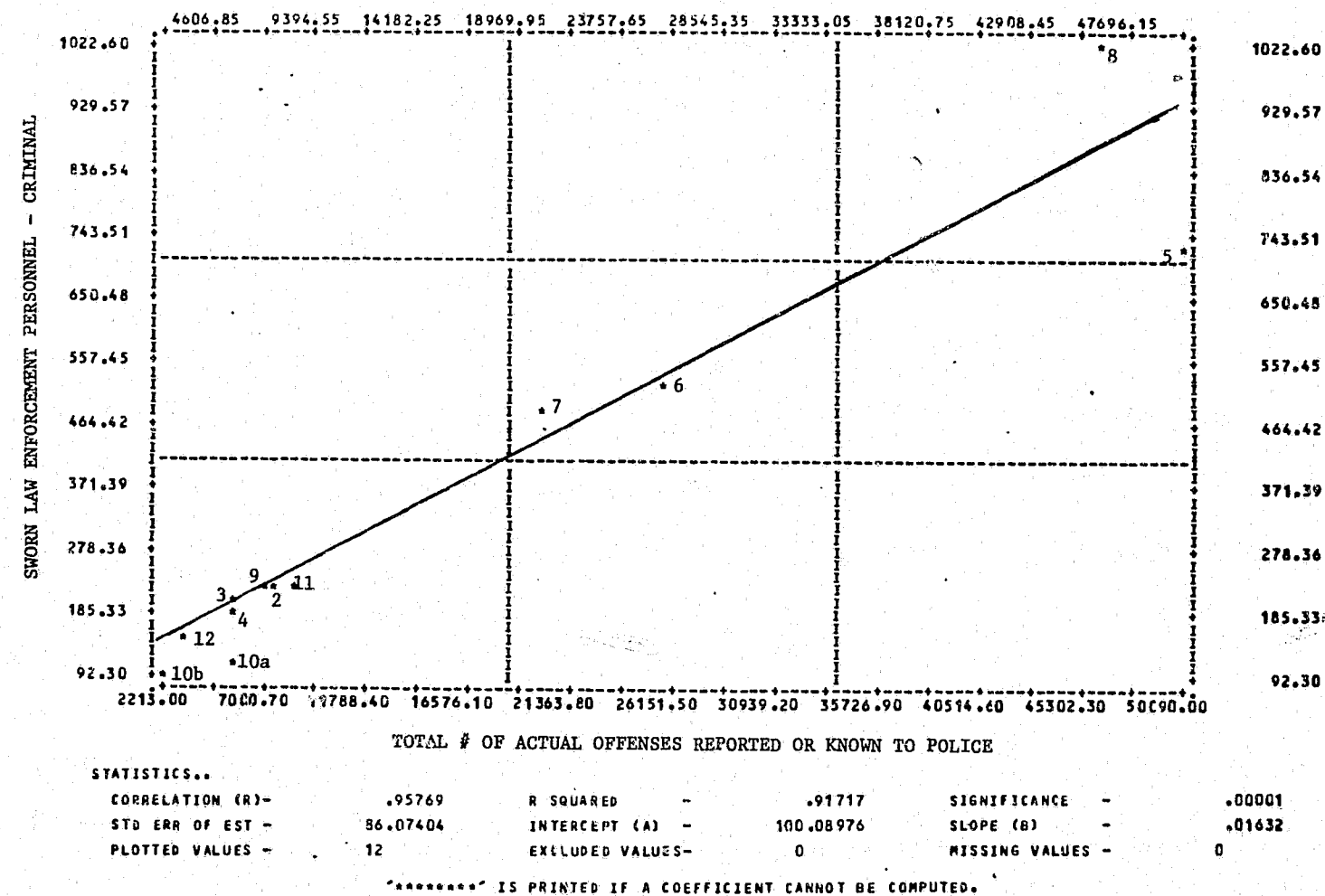
STATISTICS..

CORRELATION COEFFICIENT -	.93208	R SQUARED -	.86877	SIGNIFICANCE -	.00001
STANDARD ERROR -	100.54542	INTERCEPT (A) -	36.05298	SLOPE (B) -	.01126
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES -	0	MISSING VALUES -	0

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

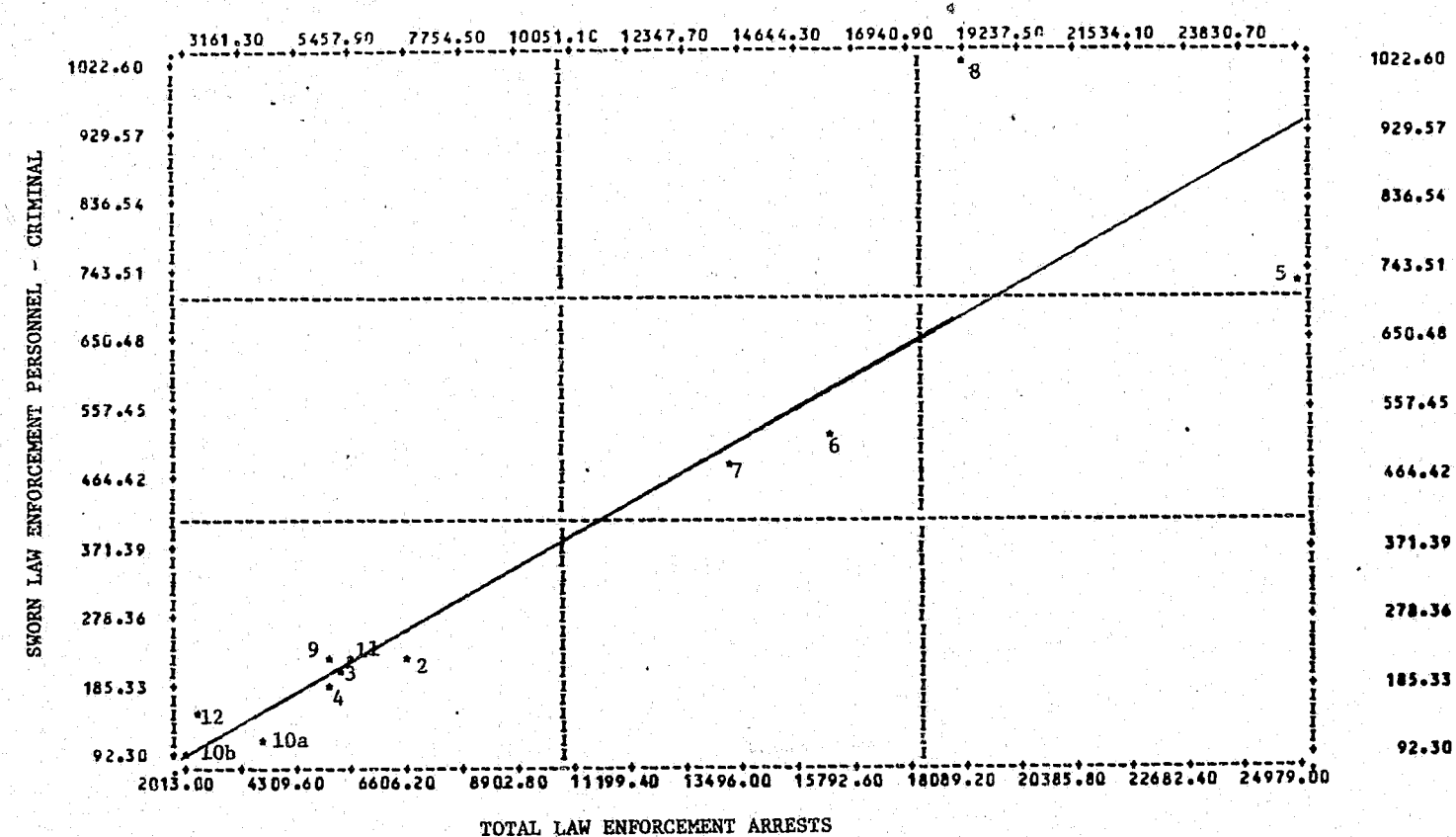
Reference: Figure 2.2

C.2.6



Reference: Figure 2.2

C.2.7



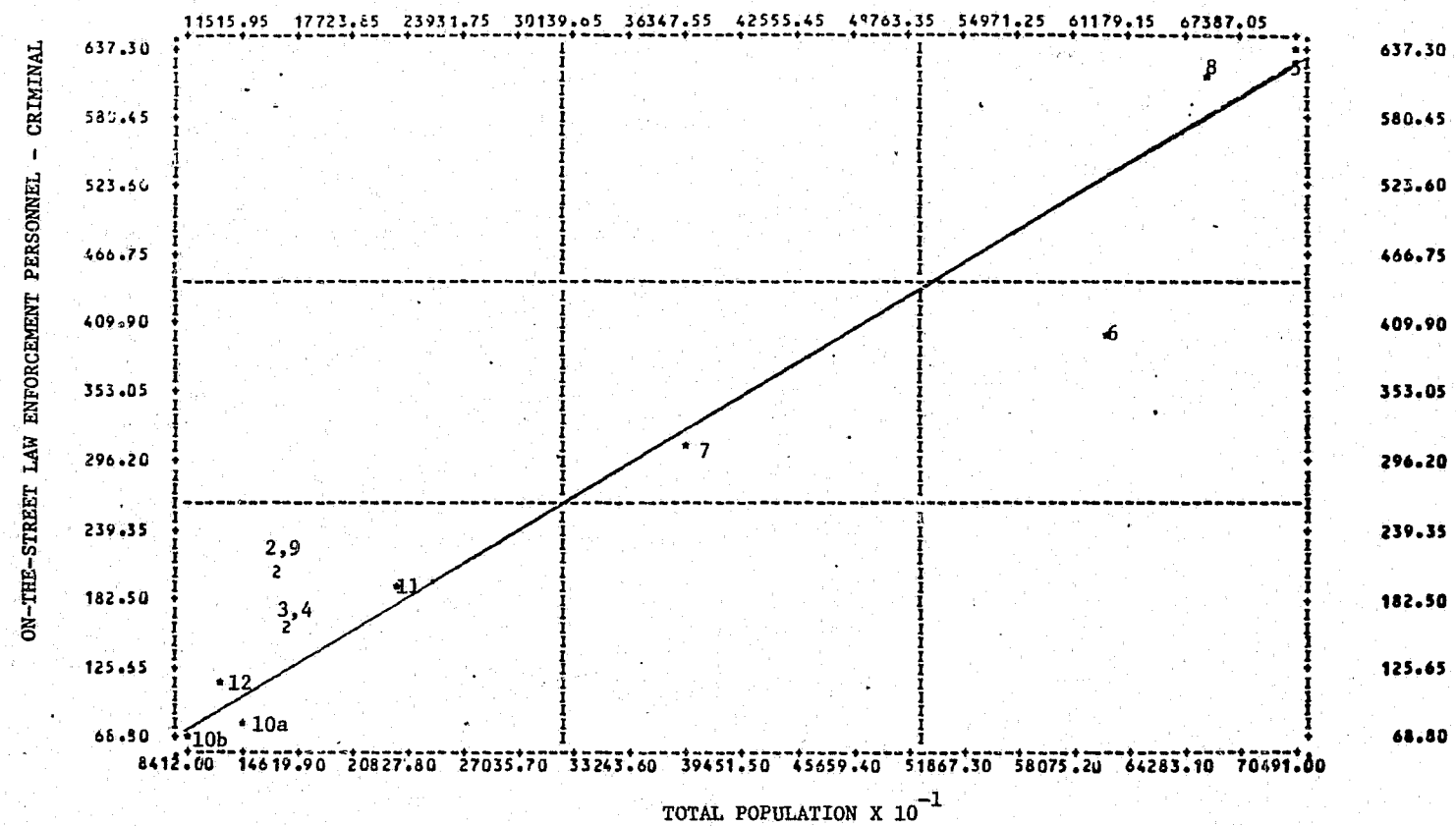
STATISTICS..

CORRELATION (R)-	.90360	R SQUARED	-	.61649	SIGNIFICANCE	-	.00003
STD ERR OF EST -	128.13643	INTERCEPT (A) -	39.34875	SLOPE (B)	-	.03535	
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES-	0	MISSING VALUES -	0		

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED. .

Reference: Figure 2.2

C.2.8



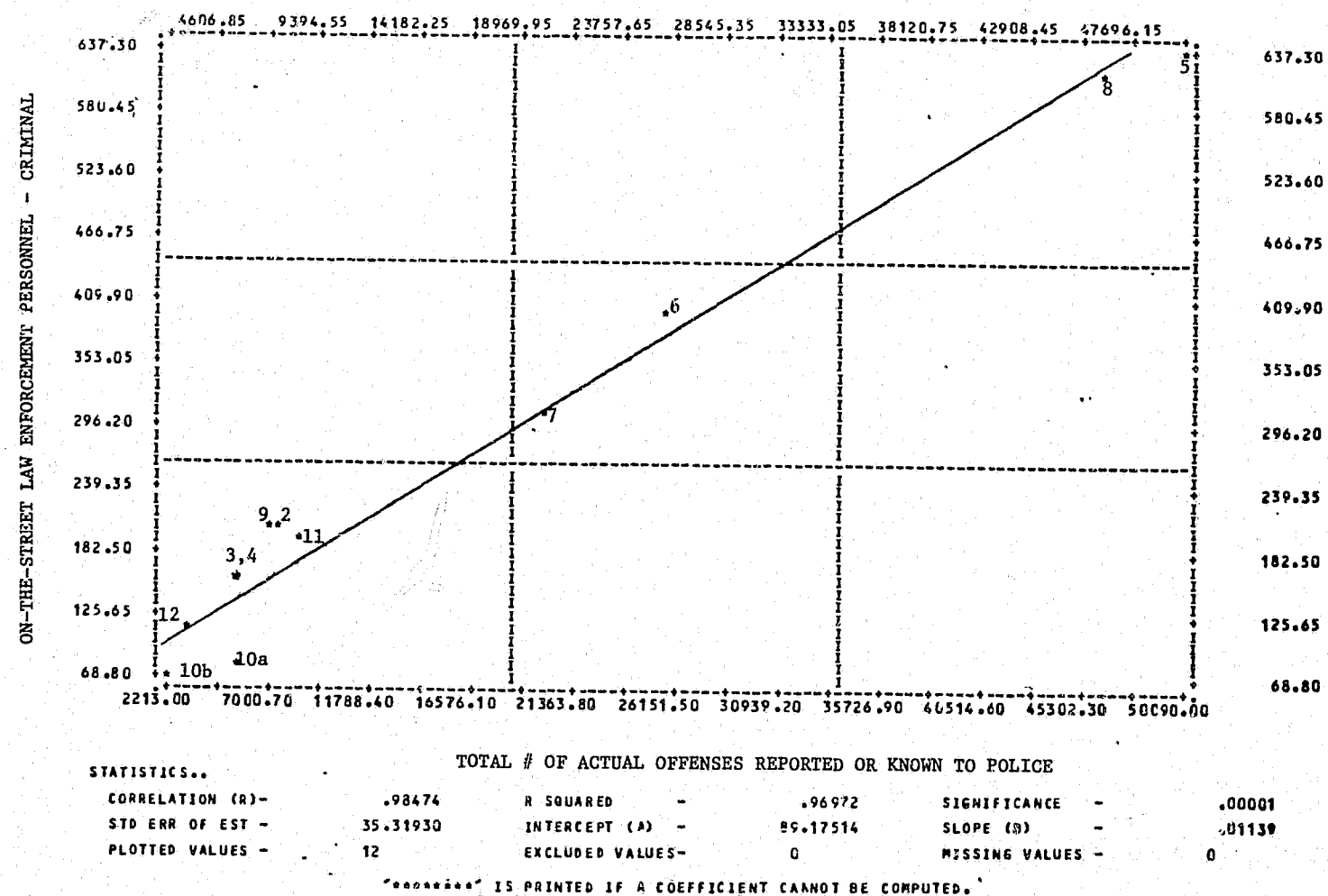
STATISTICS..

CORRELATION (R)-	.95893	R SQUARED	-	.91948	SIGNIFICANCE	-	.00001
STD ERR OF EST -	57.59224	INTERCEPT (A) -		44.79556	SLOPE (B)	-	.00786
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES-		0	MISSING VALUES -		0

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

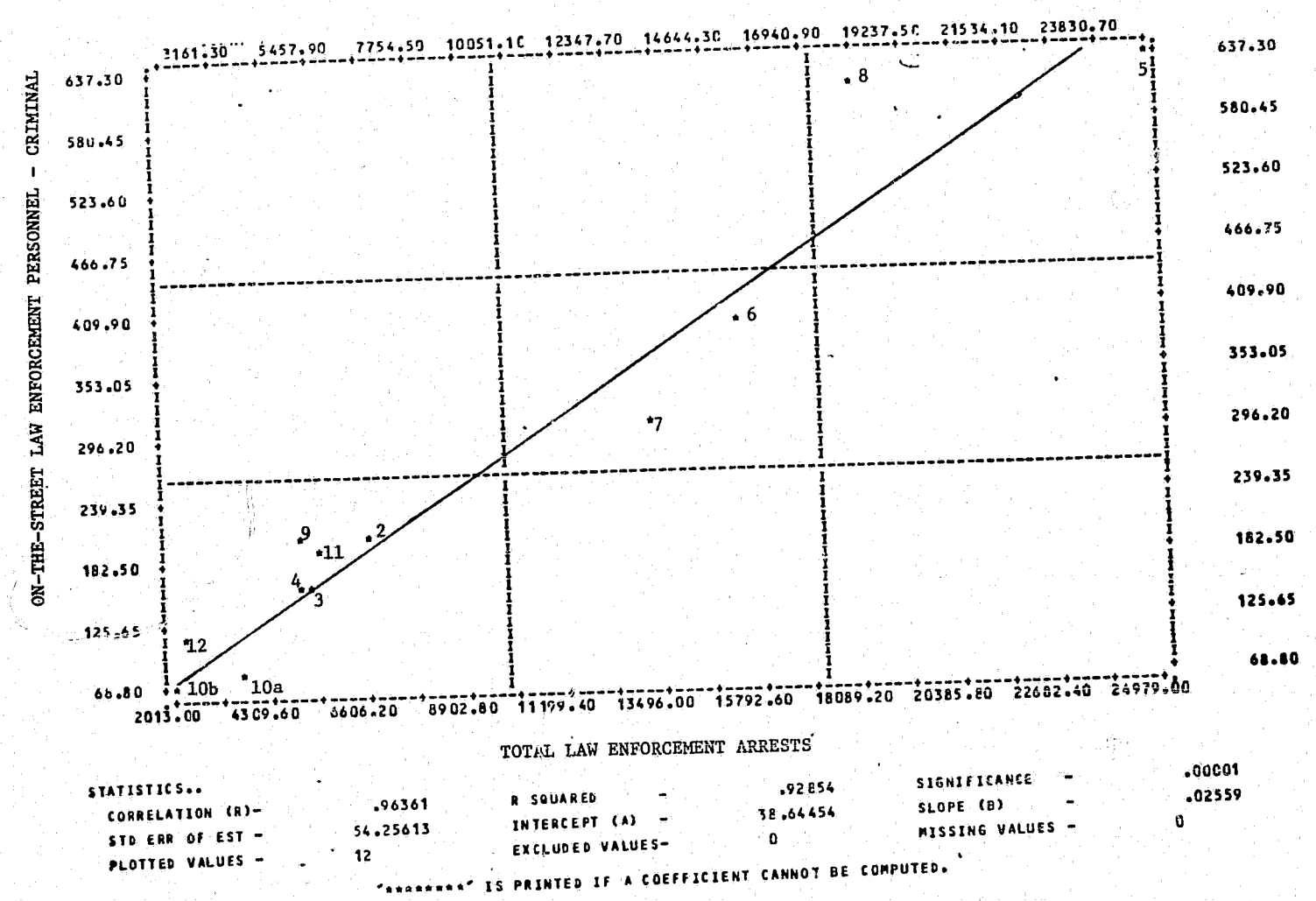
Reference: Figure 2.2

C.2.9



Reference: Figure 2.2

C.2.10



Reference: Figure 2.2

TABLE C.3.1: COMPARISON OF DISTRICT COURT CRIMINAL COSTS, CIRCUIT COURT CRIMINAL COSTS, CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS DISPOSED AND ADULT POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS, 1976 - 1977

GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS	DISTRICT COURT CRIMINAL COSTS (IN THOUSANDS OF \$)				TOTAL # OF DISTRICT COURT CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS DISPOSED	CIRCUIT COURT CRIMINAL COSTS (IN THOUSANDS OF \$)			CIRCUIT COURT CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS DISPOSED	ADULT POPULATION
	JUDICIAL COSTS - 1 CRIMINAL	STATE'S ATTORNEY COSTS - 2 CRIMINAL	PUBLIC DEFENDER COSTS - 3 CRIMINAL	COMMISSIONER COSTS - 4 CRIMINAL		JUDICIAL COSTS - 5 CRIMINAL	STATE'S ATTORNEY COSTS - 2 CRIMINAL	PUBLIC DEFENDER COSTS - 3 CRIMINAL		
Baltimore City	\$1,710.1	\$613.0	\$822.0	\$393.0	49,948	\$4,638.7	\$1,873.5	\$1,145.2	8,528	591,083
Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester	338.6 (7.0)	120.6 (7.4)	117.1 (8.3)	88.3 (7.0)	5,911 (8.1)	279.1 (7.3)	134.1 (4.7)	151.5 (10.6)	1,101 (9.2)	94,978 (4.1)
Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot	657.9 (13.6)	85.0 (5.2)	63.8 (4.5)	75.7 (6.0)	3,554 (4.9)	277.4 (7.3)	132.0 (4.6)	82.5 (5.8)	762 (6.3)	100,215 (4.3)
Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	270.5 (5.6)	111.9 (6.9)	103.6 (7.4)	83.4 (6.6)	3,778 (5.2)	142.2 (3.7)	112.9 (3.9)	42.5 (3.0)	439 (3.7)	87,268 (3.8)
Prince George's	700.3 (14.5)	359.2 (22.0)	177.7 (12.7)	238.0 (18.9)	16,158 (22.3)	715.5 (18.7)	660.9 (23.0)	329.9 (23.0)	2,158 (18.0)	442,233 (19.2)
Montgomery	643.9 (13.3)	252.1 (15.4)	341.8 (24.4)	196.5 (15.6)	8,679 (12.0)	658.5 (17.2)	476.9 (16.6)	245.9 (17.2)	1,287 (10.7)	416,528 (18.1)
Anne Arundel	501.2 (10.4)	126.9 (7.8)	179.6 (12.8)	113.9 (9.1)	9,472 (13.0)	377.7 (9.9)	319.9 (11.2)	217.8 (15.2)	1,420 (11.8)	243,176 (10.5)
Baltimore	645.5 (13.4)	282.7 (16.1)	149.1 (10.6)	238.0 (18.9)	11,513 (15.9)	585.8 (15.3)	561.6 (19.6)	92.5 (6.5)	2,386 (19.9)	477,959 (20.7)
Harford	194.2 (4.0)	53.0 (3.2)	42.3 (3.0)	42.0 (3.3)	2,836 (3.9)	187.7 (4.9)	93.8 (3.3)	80.0 (5.6)	506 (4.2)	89,233 (3.9)
Howard	179.3 (3.7)	66.3 (4.1)	59.7 (4.3)	47.1 (3.8)	2,485 (3.4)	208.0 (5.4)	145.2 (5.1)	45.2 (3.2)	468 (3.9)	74,673 (3.2)
Carroll	86.3 (1.8)	33.9 (2.1)	29.8 (2.1)	17.2 (1.4)	1,258 (1.7)	93.2 (2.4)	42.9 (1.5)	31.5 (2.2)	362 (3.0)	59,077 (2.6)
Frederick, Washington	355.2 (7.3)	129.3 (7.9)	71.5 (5.1)	53.5 (4.3)	4,612 (6.4)	218.8 (5.7)	108.0 (3.8)	87.0 (6.1)	809 (6.7)	145,040 (5.3)
Allegany, Garrett	262.2 (5.4)	32.4 (2.0)	67.5 (4.8)	62.4 (5.0)	2,346 (3.2)	80.5 (2.1)	80.7 (2.8)	25.9 (1.8)	314 (2.6)	75,810 (3.3)
TOTAL (less Baltimore City)	\$4,835.1	\$1,633.3	\$1,403.5	\$1,256.0	72,602	\$3,824.4	\$2,868.9	\$1,432.2	12,012	2,306,190

() = % of Total (less Baltimore City).

¹See Table 3.2 for detailed breakdown and explanation of District Court Judicial Costs - Includes cost of Court Commissioners, Judges, Court operating expenses, overhead of court related agencies.

²See Table 3.7 for detailed breakdown and explanation of State's Attorney's costs.

³See Table 3.9 for detailed breakdown and explanation of Public Defender's Costs - total cost shown does not include costs associated with mental institution cases.

⁴FY 1977 Maryland State Budget.

⁵See Table 3.4 for detailed breakdown and explanation of Circuit Court Judicial costs - includes cost of Judge salaries, Clerk of Court, local cost of court operation, overhead of court related agencies, Appellate Courts.

CONTINUED

4 OF 6

TABLE C.3.2: COMPARISON OF DISTRICT COURT CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS DISPOSED, DEFENDANTS DETAINED AT OR NEAR DISTRICT COURT DISPOSITION, CIRCUIT COURT CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS DISPOSED AND ADULT POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS, 1976-77

GEOGRAPHIC GROUPING	DISTRICT COURT		# OF CIRCUIT COURT CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS DISPOSED	ADULT POPULATION
	# OF DISTRICT COURT CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS DISPOSED	# OF DEFENDANTS DETAINED AT OR NEAR DISTRICT CT DISPOSITION		
Baltimore City	49,948	7,786	8,528	591,083
Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester	5,911 (8.1)	685 (9.9)	1,101 (9.2)	94,978 (4.1)
Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot	3,554 (4.9)	432 (6.2)	762 (6.3)	100,215 (4.3)
Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	3,778 (5.2)	265 (3.8)	439 (3.7)	87,268 (3.8)
Prince George's	16,158 (22.3)	1,784 (25.7)	2,158 (18.0)	442,233 (19.2)
Montgomery	8,679 (12.0)	1,168 (16.8)	1,287 (10.7)	416,528 (18.1)
Anne Arundel	9,472 (13.0)	582 (8.4)	1,420 (11.8)	243,176 (10.5)
Baltimore	11,513 (15.9)	826 (11.9)	2,386 (19.9)	477,959 (20.7)
Harford	2,836 (3.9)	259 (3.7)	506 (4.2)	89,233 (3.9)
Howard	2,485 (3.4)	160 (2.3)	468 (3.9)	74,673 (3.2)
Carroll	1,258 (1.7)	37 (.5)	362 (3.0)	59,077 (2.6)
Frederick, Washington	4,612 (6.4)	552 (7.9)	809 (6.7)	145,040 (6.3)
Allegany, Garrett	2,346 (3.2)	197 (2.8)	314 (2.6)	75,810 (3.3)
TOTAL (less Baltimore City)	72,602	6,947	12,012	2,306,190

() = % of Total (less Baltimore City).

C.3.2

TABLE C.3.3: COMPARISON OF DISTRICT COURT PUBLIC DEFENDER PROCESSING AND COSTS, CIRCUIT COURT PUBLIC DEFENDER PROCESSING AND COSTS AND ADULT POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS, 1976-1977

GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS	DISTRICT COURT			CIRCUIT COURT			Adult Population
	# Of Crim.Def. Dis. at Dis. Ct. w Pub./Pan. Rep.	Crim.Defen. Dis. at Dist. Ct. (less those to Cir. Court)	Dist.Ct.Crim. Public Defen. Costs (in thous. of \$)	# of Crim.Def. Disposed at Cir.Ct. w Pub./Panel Repre.	Circuit Court Crim.Def.Dis.	Circuit Court Crim.Public Def.Costs ² (in thous. \$)	
Baltimore City	11062	42089	\$822.0	5833	8528	\$1145.2	591083
Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester	924 (5.6)	4889 (7.7)	\$117.1 (8.3)	526 (8.9)	1101 (9.2)	\$ 151.5 (10.6)	94978 (4.1)
Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot	479 (2.9)	3018 (4.8)	\$ 63.8 (4.5)	288 (4.9)	762 (6.3)	\$ 82.5 (5.8)	100215 (4.3)
Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	936 (5.7)	3419 (5.4)	\$103.6 (7.4)	285 (4.8)	439 (3.7)	\$ 42.5 (3.0)	87268 (3.8)
Prince George's	4120 (25.0)	14307 (22.6)	\$177.7 (12.7)	1244 (21.1)	2158 (18.0)	\$ 329.9 (23.0)	442233 (19.2)
Montgomery	2444 (14.8)	7823 (12.4)	\$341.8 (24.4)	819 (13.9)	1287 (10.7)	\$ 245.9 (17.2)	416528 (18.1)
Anne Arundel	2079 (12.6)	8550 (13.5)	\$179.6 (12.8)	956 (16.2)	1420 (11.8)	\$ 217.8 (15.2)	243176 (10.5)
Baltimore	2579 (15.6)	9473 (15.0)	\$149.1 (10.6)	571 (9.7)	2386 (19.9)	\$ 92.5 (6.5)	477959 (20.7)
Harford	586 (3.6)	2424 (3.8)	\$ 42.3 (3.0)	281 (4.8)	506 (4.2)	\$ 80.0 (5.6)	89233 (3.9)
Howard	604 (3.7)	2079 (3.3)	\$ 59.7 (4.3)	229 (3.9)	468 (3.9)	\$ 45.2 (3.2)	74673 (3.2)
Carroll	302 (1.8)	1040 (1.6)	\$ 29.8 (2.1)	159 (2.7)	362 (3.0)	\$ 31.5 (2.2)	59077 (2.6)
Frederick, Washington	822 (5.0)	4067 (6.4)	\$ 71.5 (5.1)	393 (6.7)	809 (6.7)	\$ 87.0 (6.1)	145040 (6.3)
Allegany, Garrett	610 (3.7)	2085 (3.3)	\$ 67.5 (4.8)	149 (2.5)	314 (2.6)	\$ 25.9 (1.8)	75810 (3.3)
Total (Less Balto. City)	16485	63174	\$1403.5	5900	12012	\$1432.2	2306190

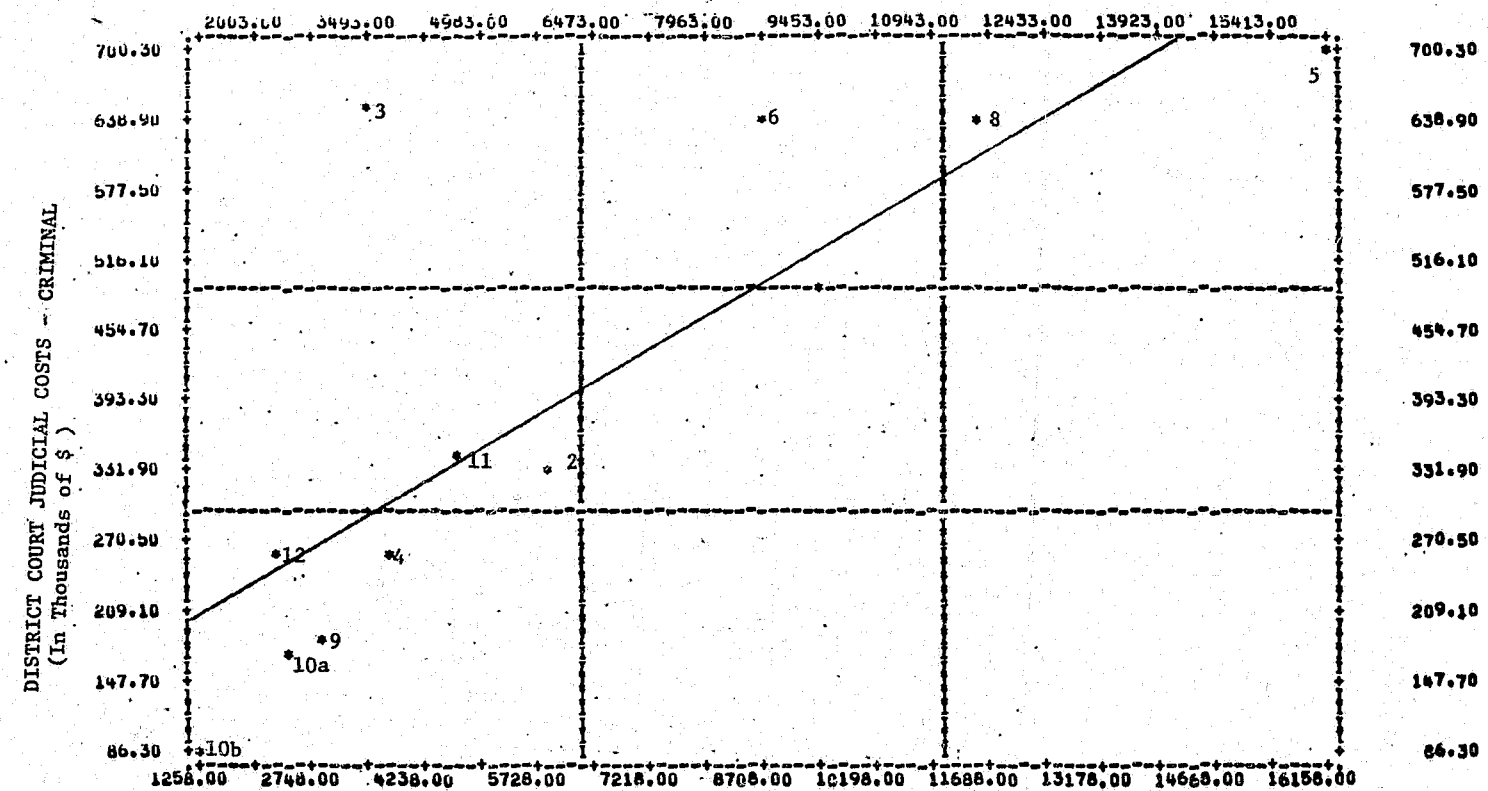
() = % of Total (less Baltimore City)

¹ Does not include defendants boundover to Circuit Court (e.g., held for Grand Jury, prayed a jury trial).

² See Table 3.9 for detailed breakdown and explanation of Public Defender's costs - total cost shown does not include costs associated with mental institution cases.

C.3.3

C.3.4



OF DEFENDANTS (CRIMINAL) DISPOSED AT THE DISTRICT COURT LEVEL

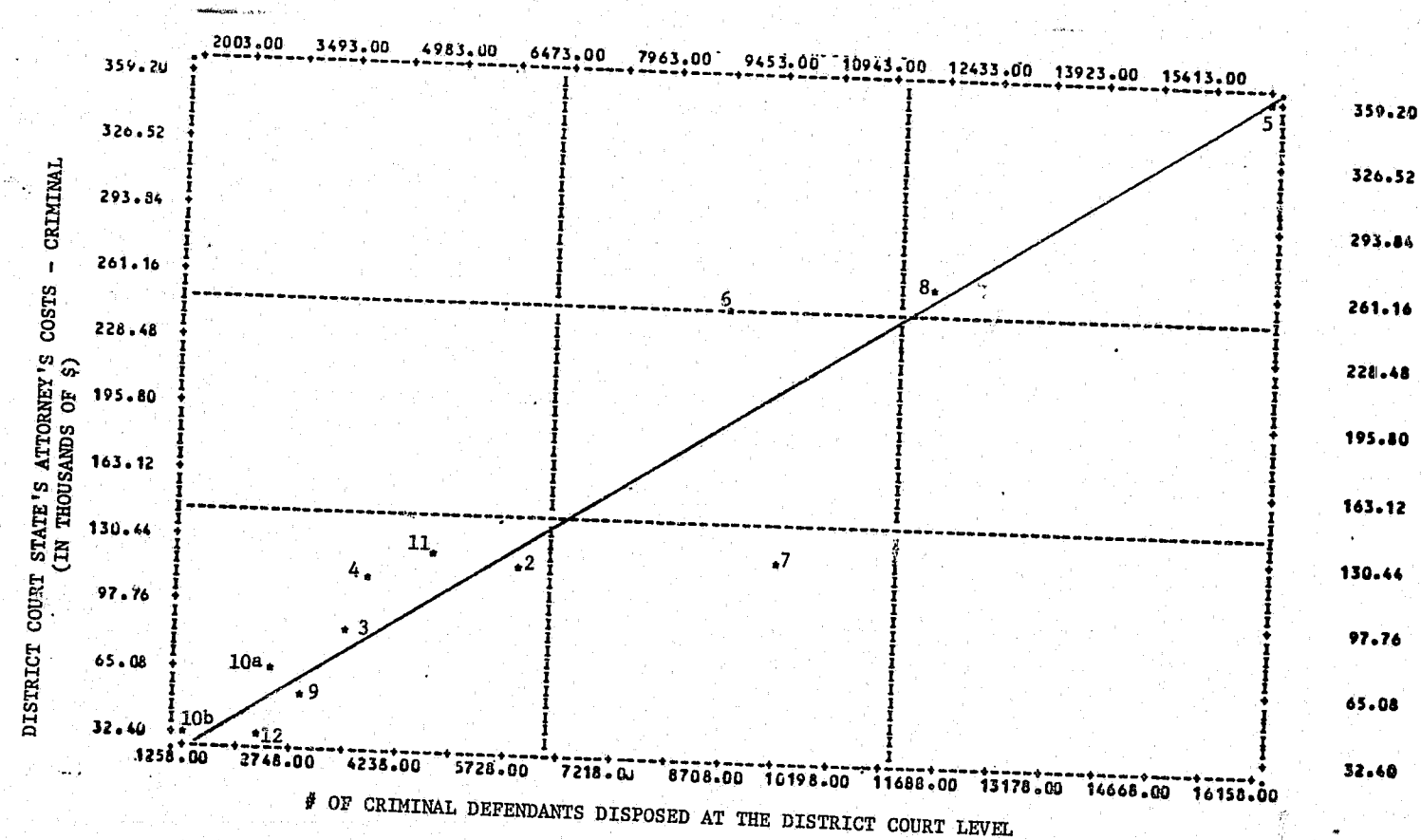
STATISTICS:

CORRELATION (R) -	.79429	R SQUARED -	.63089	SIGNIFICANCE -	.00102
STD ERR OF EST -	138.22063	INTERCEPT (A) -	171.84025	SLOPE (B) -	.03819
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES -	0	MISSING VALUES -	0

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

Reference: Figure 3.1a

C.3.5



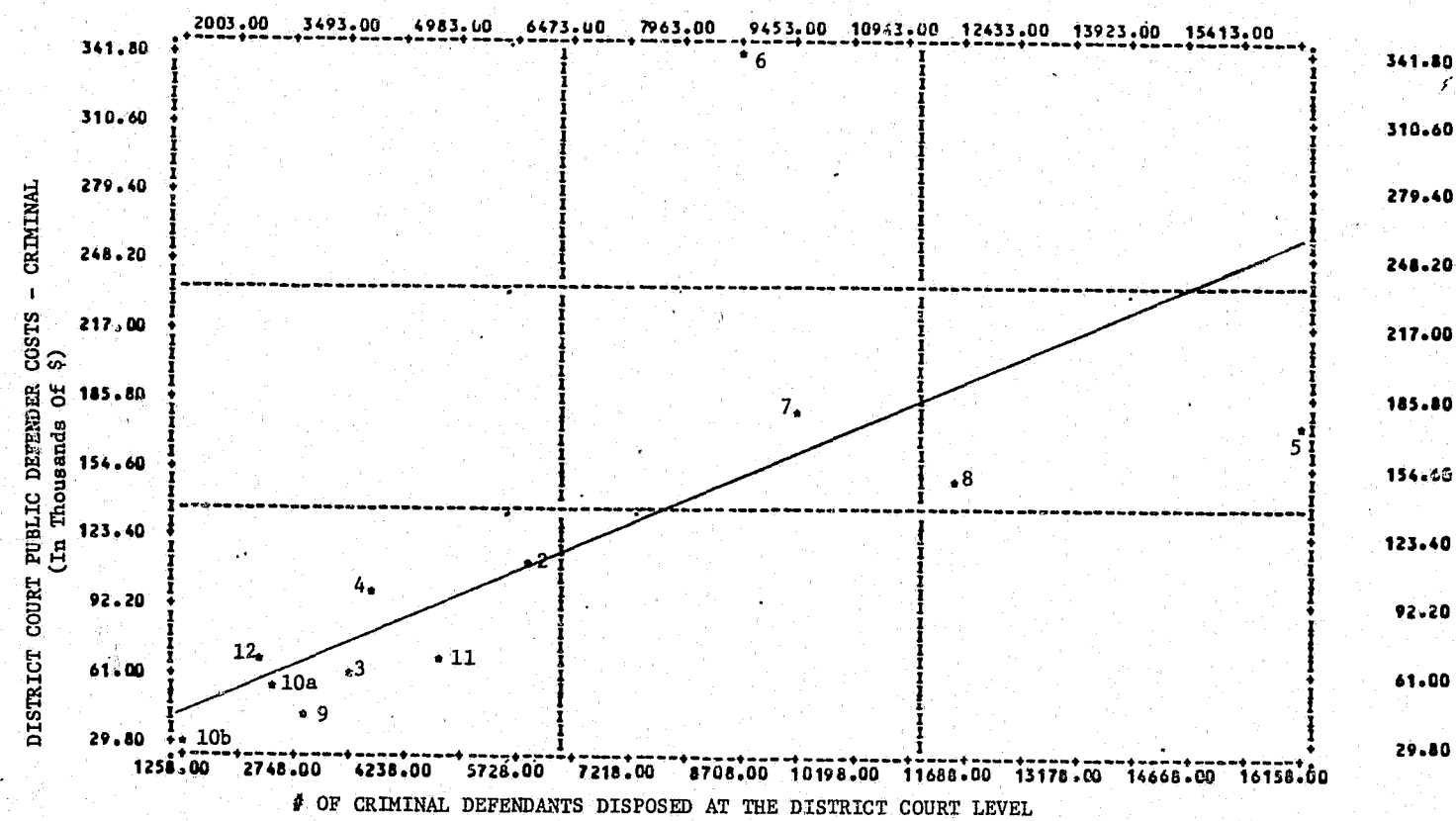
STATISTICS..

CORRELATION (R)-	.94366	R SQUARES	-	.89050	SIGNIFICANCE	-	.00001
STD ERR OF EST -	35.60961	INTERCEPT (A) -		6.24907	SLOPE (B)	-	.02146
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES-		0	MISSING VALUES -		0

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

Reference: Figure 3.1a

C.3.6



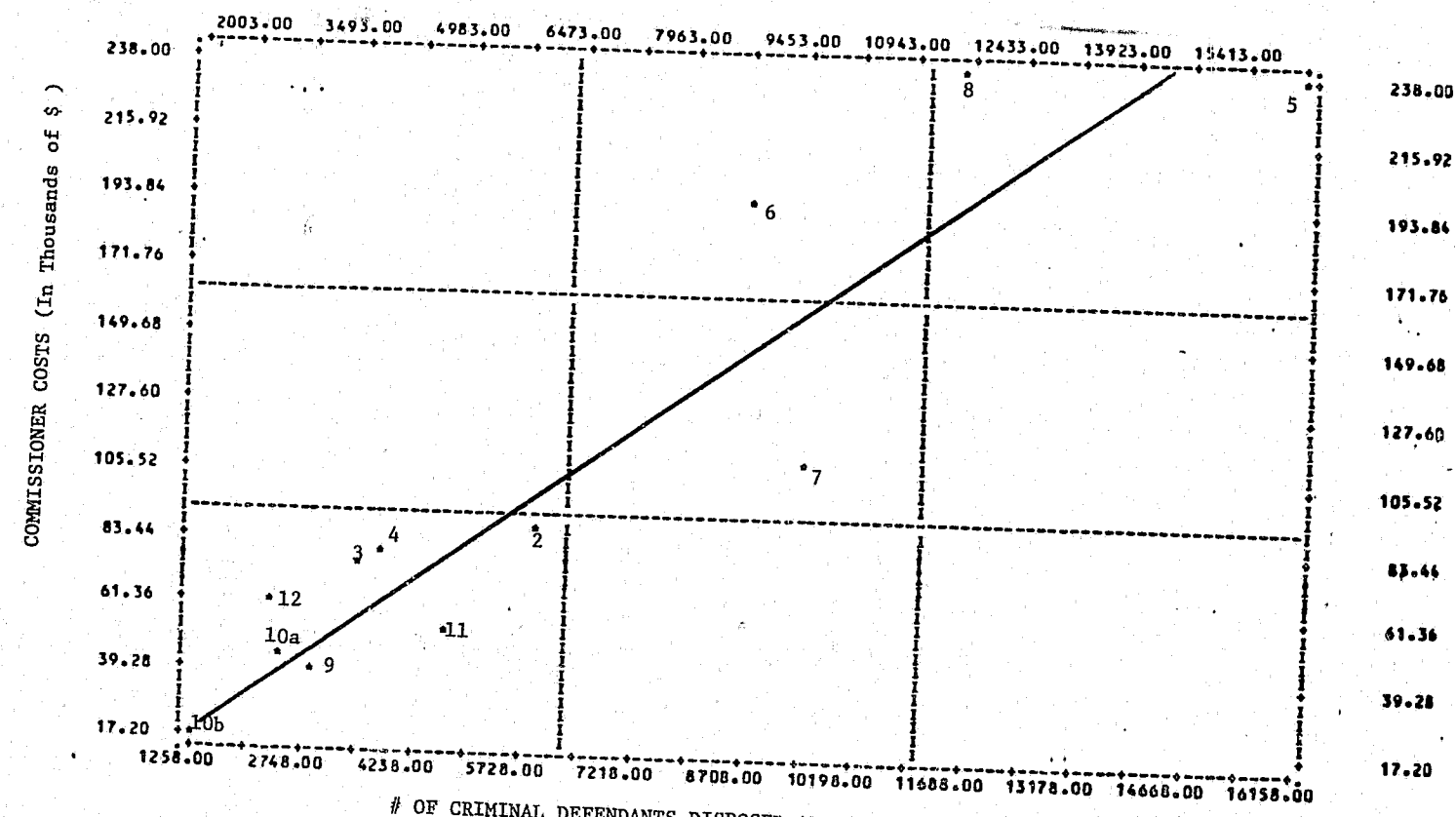
STATISTICS..

CORRELATION (R)-	.66480	R SQUARED	.44196	SIGNIFICANCE	.00917
STD ERR OF EST -	68.12496	INTERCEPT (A) -	39.42929	SLOPE (B)	.01281
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES-	0	MISSING VALUES -	0

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

Reference: Figure 3.1a

C-3.7



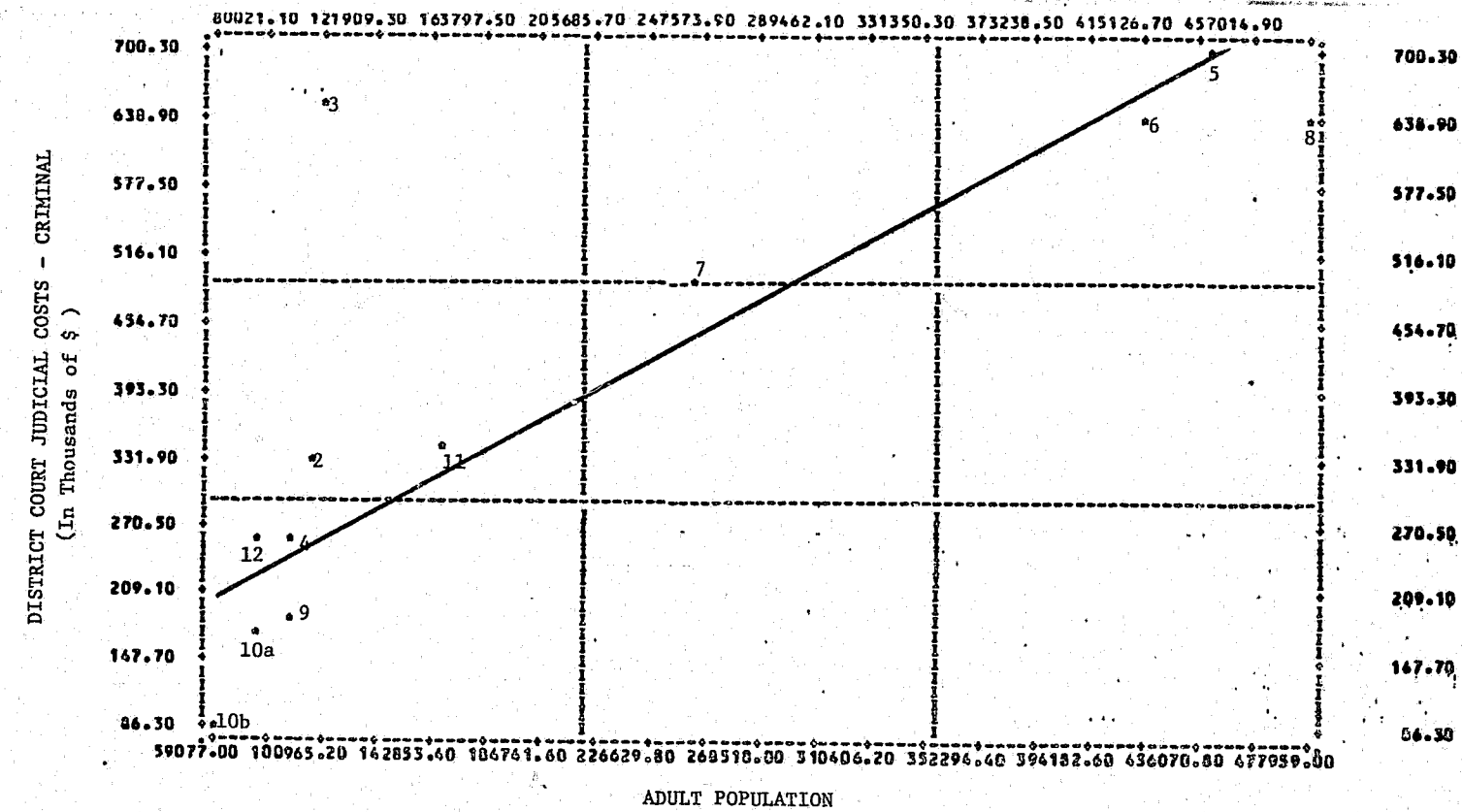
STATISTICS..

CORRELATION (R) -	.92561	R SQUARED -	.85639	SIGNIFICANCE -	.00001
STD ERR OF EST -	30.53603	INTERCEPT (A) -	9.30893	SLOPE (B) -	.01576
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES -	0	MISSING VALUES -	0

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

Reference: Figure 3.1a

C.3.8



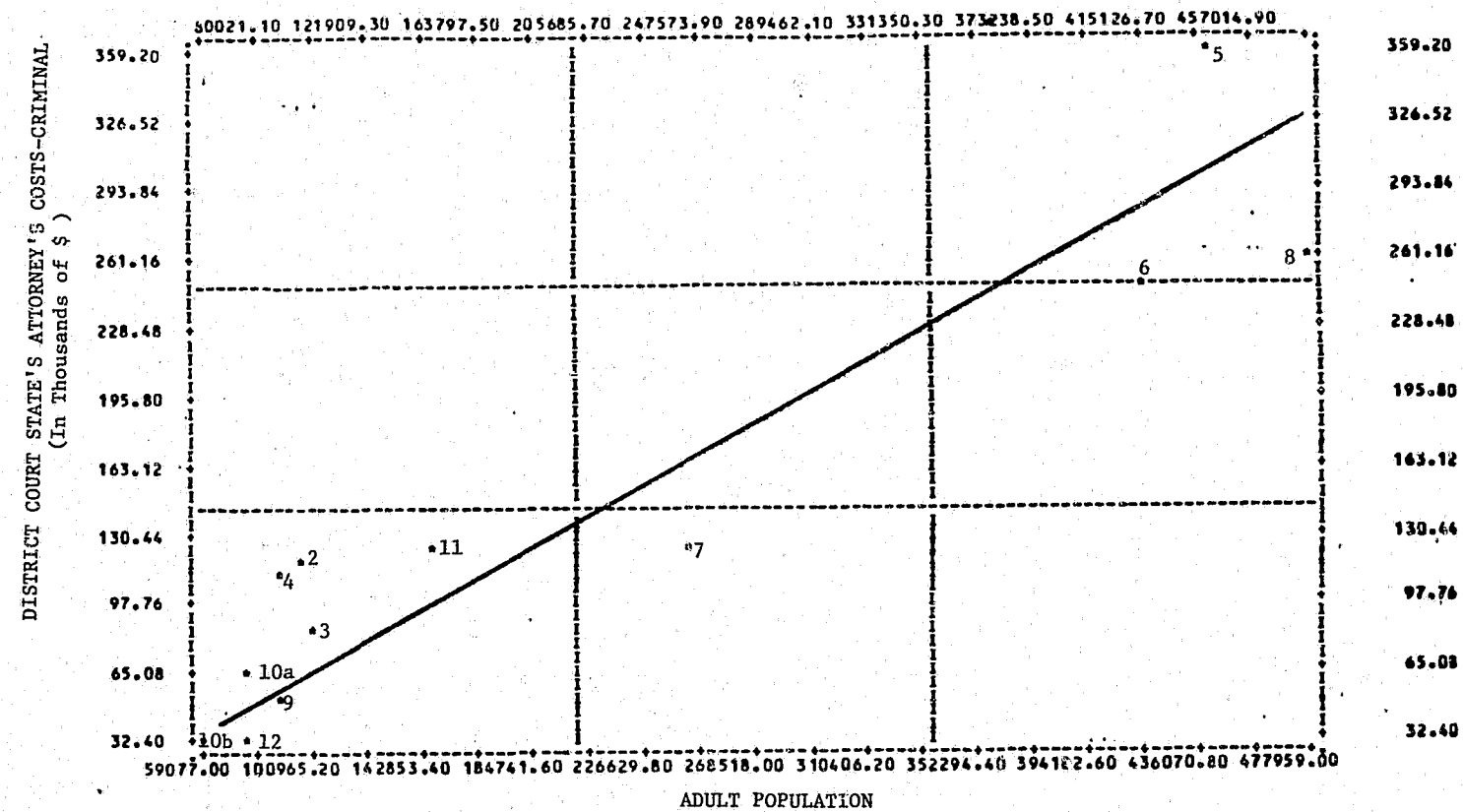
STATISTICS..

CORRELATION (R)-	.80341	R SQUARED	-	.64546	SIGNIFICANCE	-	.00062
STD ERR OF EST -	135.46510	INTERCEPT (A) -		194.45689	SLOPE (B)	-	.00108
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES-		0	MISSING VALUES -		0

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

Reference: Figure 3.1a

C.3.9



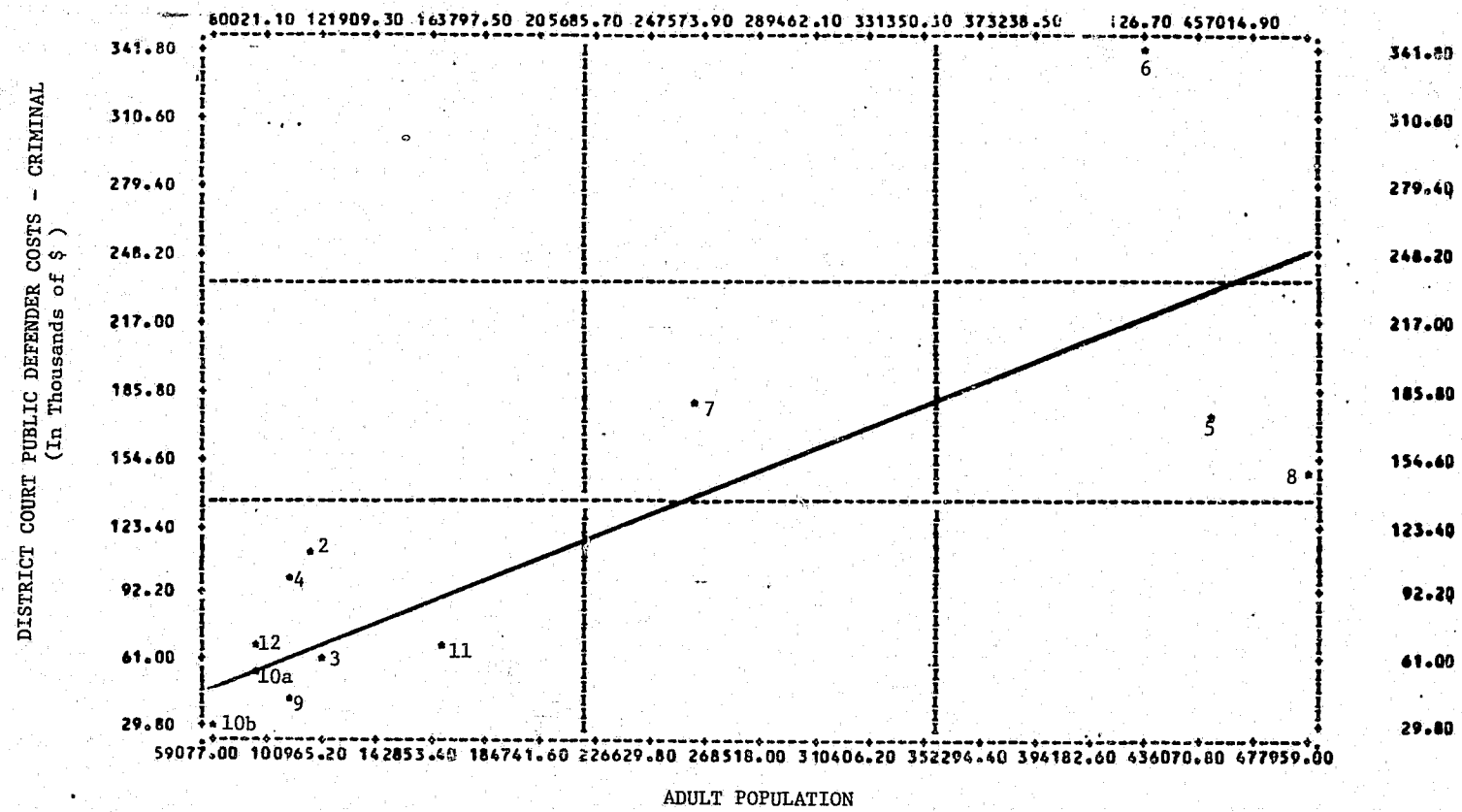
STATISTICS..

CORRELATION (R)-	.93210	R SQUARED	-	.86882	SIGNIFICANCE	-	.00001
STD ERR OF EST -	38.97601	INTERCEPT (A) -		21.70711	SLOPE (B)	-	.00060
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES-		0	MISSING VALUES -		0

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

Reference: Figure 3.1a

C.3.10



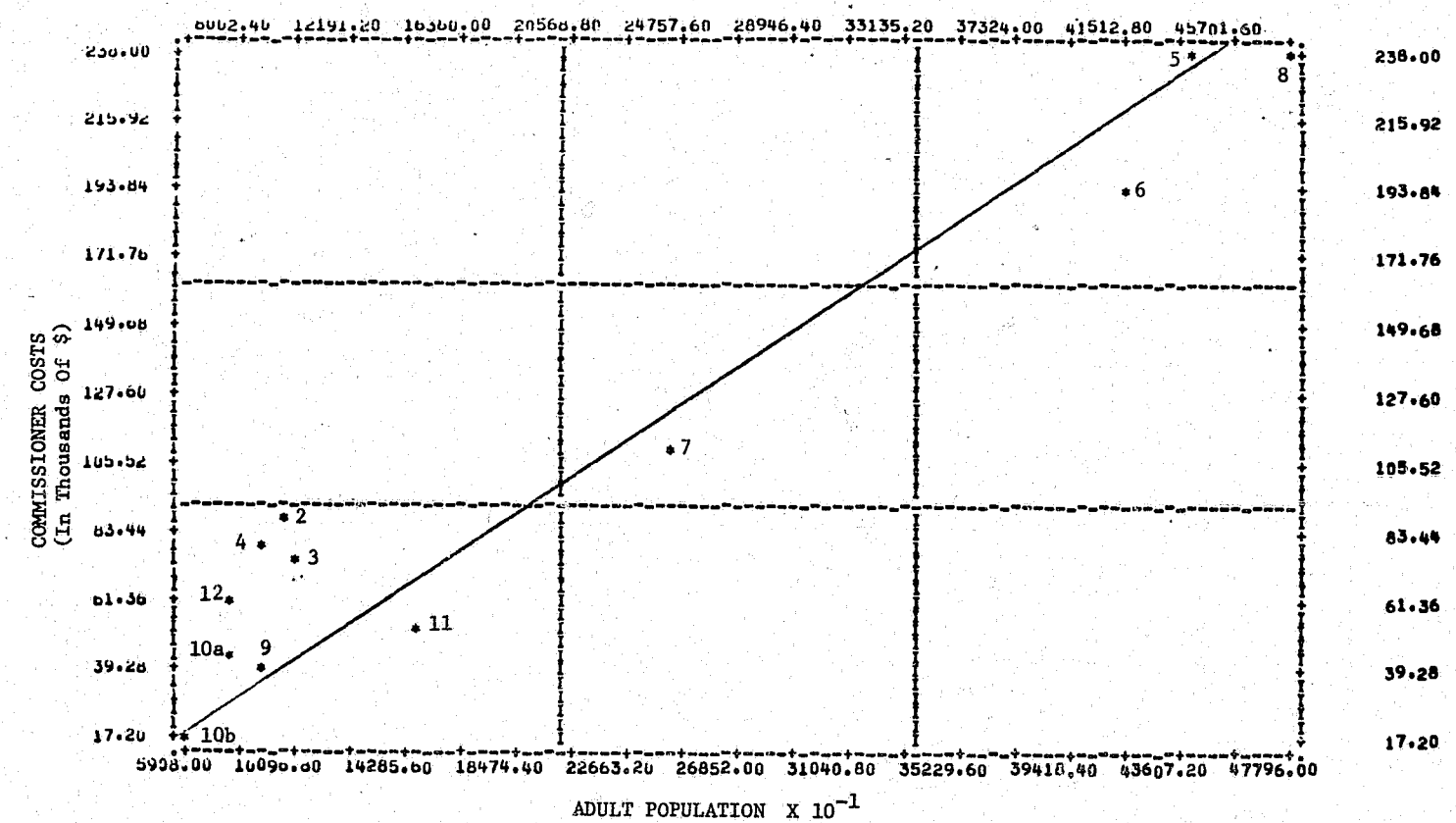
STATISTICS..

CORRELATION (R)-	.76921	R SQUARED	-	.59168	SIGNIFICANCE	-	.00172
STD ERR OF EST -	58.27363	INTERCEPT (A) -		36.95131	SLOPE (B)	-	.00042
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES-		0	MISSING VALUES -		0

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

Reference: Figure 3.1a

C.3.11



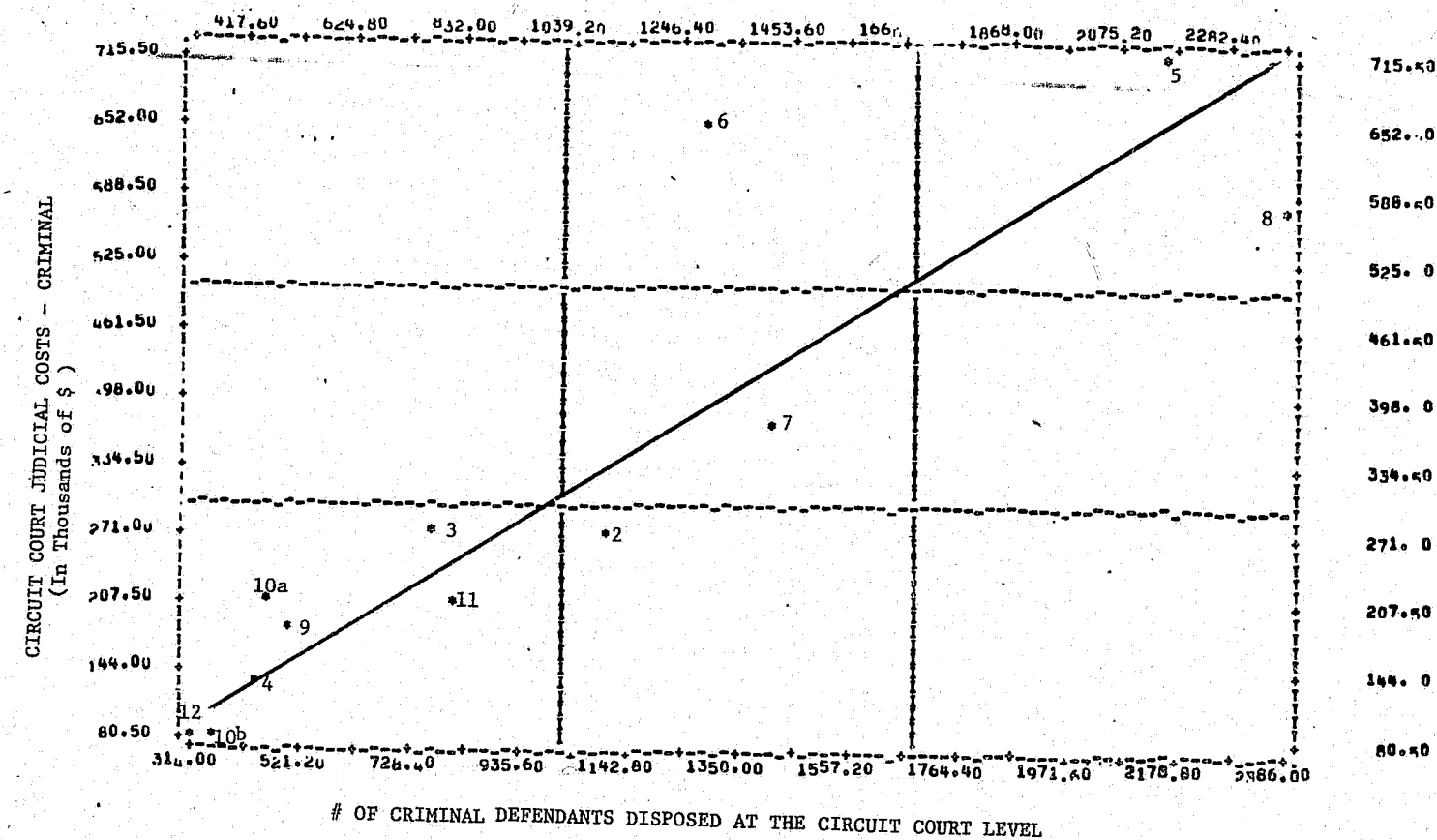
STATISTICS..

CORRELATION (R) =	.96624	R SQUARED =	.93361	SIGNIFI ANCE =	.00001
STD ERR OF EST =	20.76151	INTERCEPT (A) =	15.86591	SLOPE (B) =	.00462
PLOTTED VALUES =	12	EXCLUDED VALUES =	0	MISSING VALUES =	0

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

Reference: Figure 3.1a

C.3.12



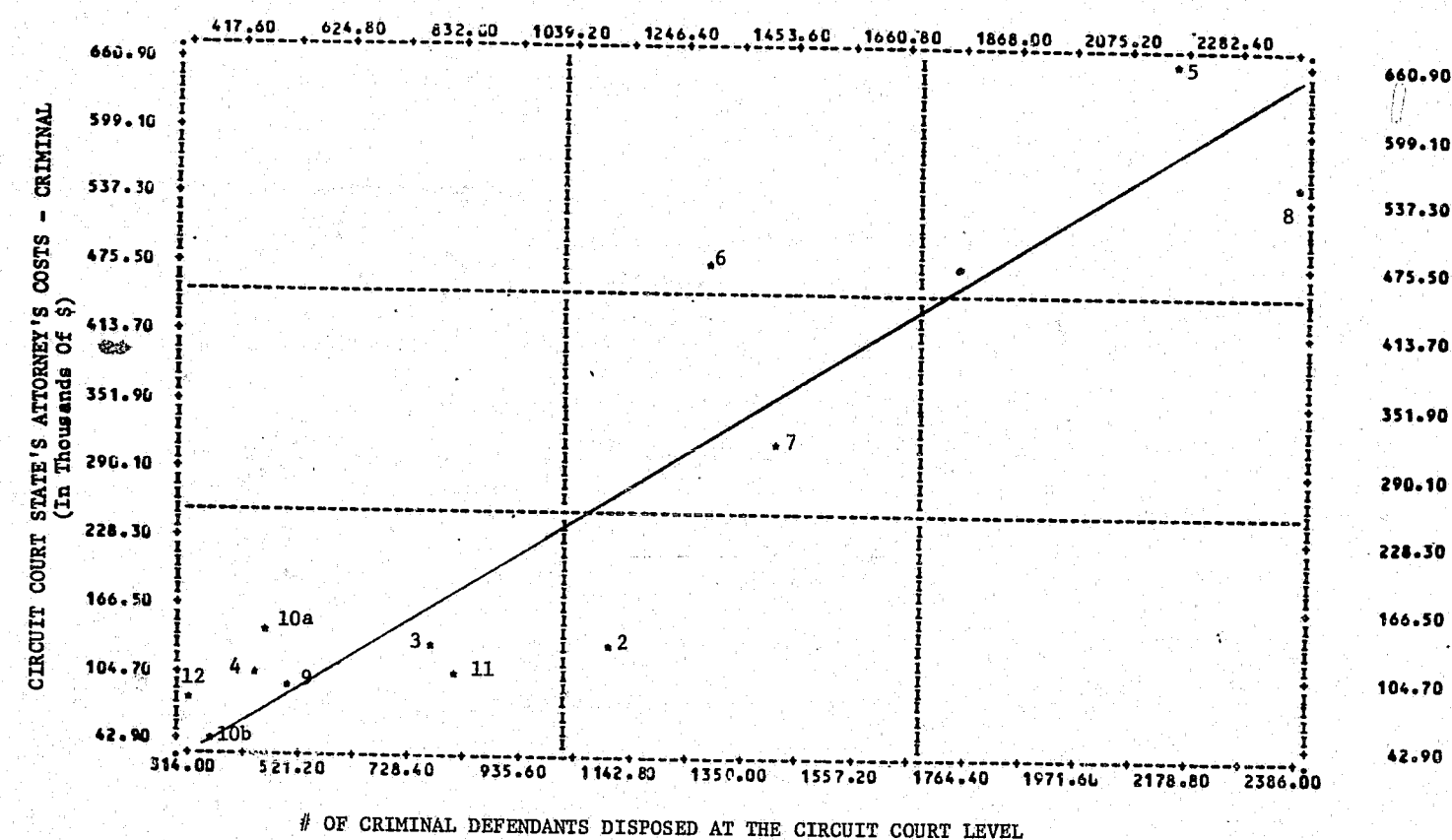
OF CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS DISPOSED AT THE CIRCUIT COURT LEVEL

STATISTICS..					
CORRELATION (R)-	.89010	R SQUARED -	.80300	SIGNIFICANCE -	.00004
ST. ERR OF EST -	102.10003	INTERCEPT (A) -	36.42764	SLOPE (B) -	.28199
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES -	0	MISSING VALUES -	0

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

Reference: Figure 3.1b

C.3.13

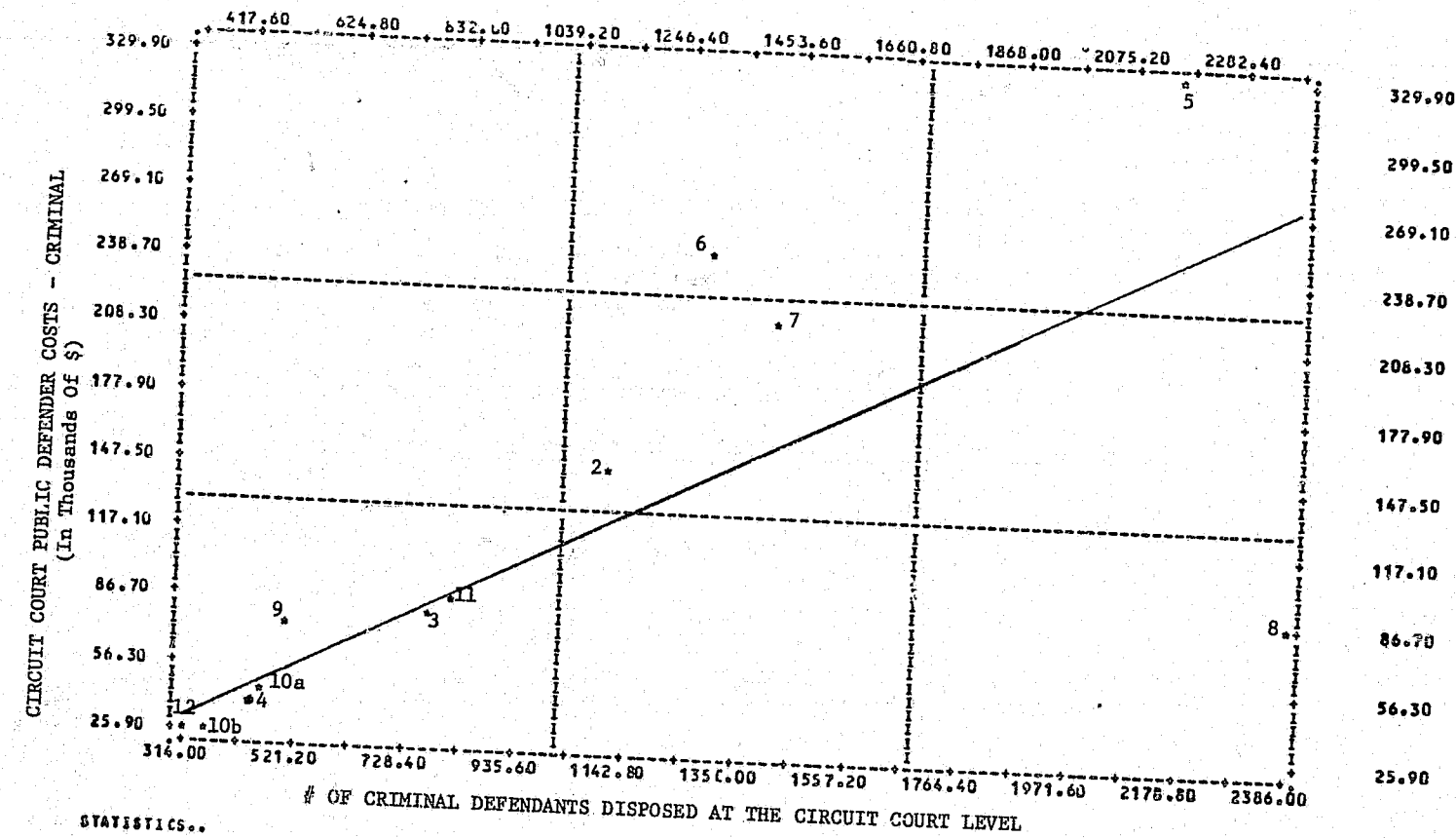


STATISTICS..
 CORRELATION (R)- .92553 R SQUARED - .85661 SIGNIFICANCE - .00001
 STD ERR OF EST - 84.17243 INTERCEPT (A) - -42.65466 SLOPE (B) - .28145
 PLOTTED VALUES - 12 EXCLUDED VALUES- 0 MISSING VALUES - 0

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

Reference: Figure 3.1b

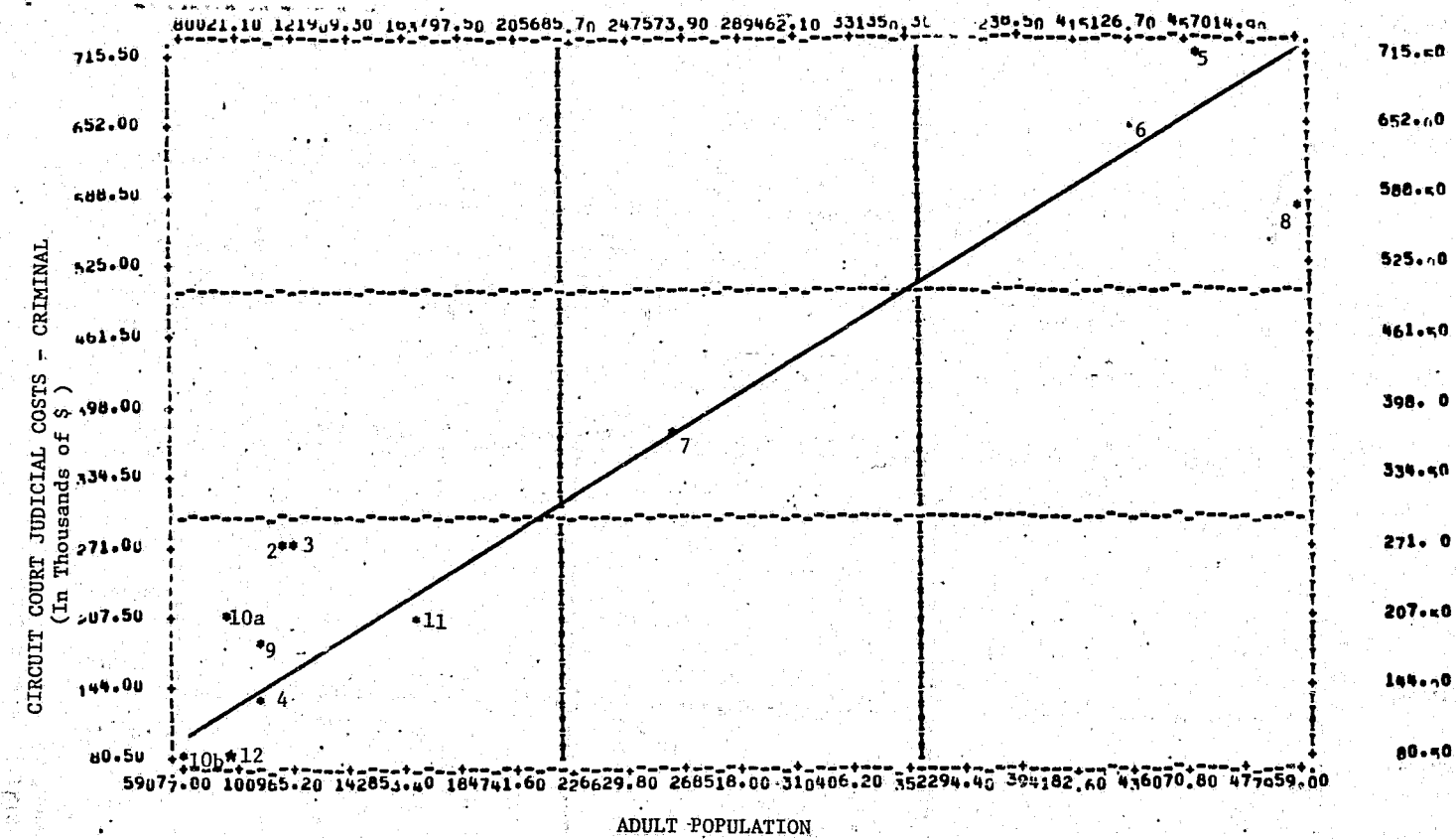
C.3.14



STATISTICS..					
CORRELATION (R)-	.70511	R SQUARED	.49717	SIGNIFICANCE	.00522
STD ERR OF EST -	72.17557	INTERCEPT (A) -	21.07159	SLOPE (B)	.09810
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES-	0	MISSING VALUES -	0
***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.					

Reference: Figure 3.1b

C.3.15

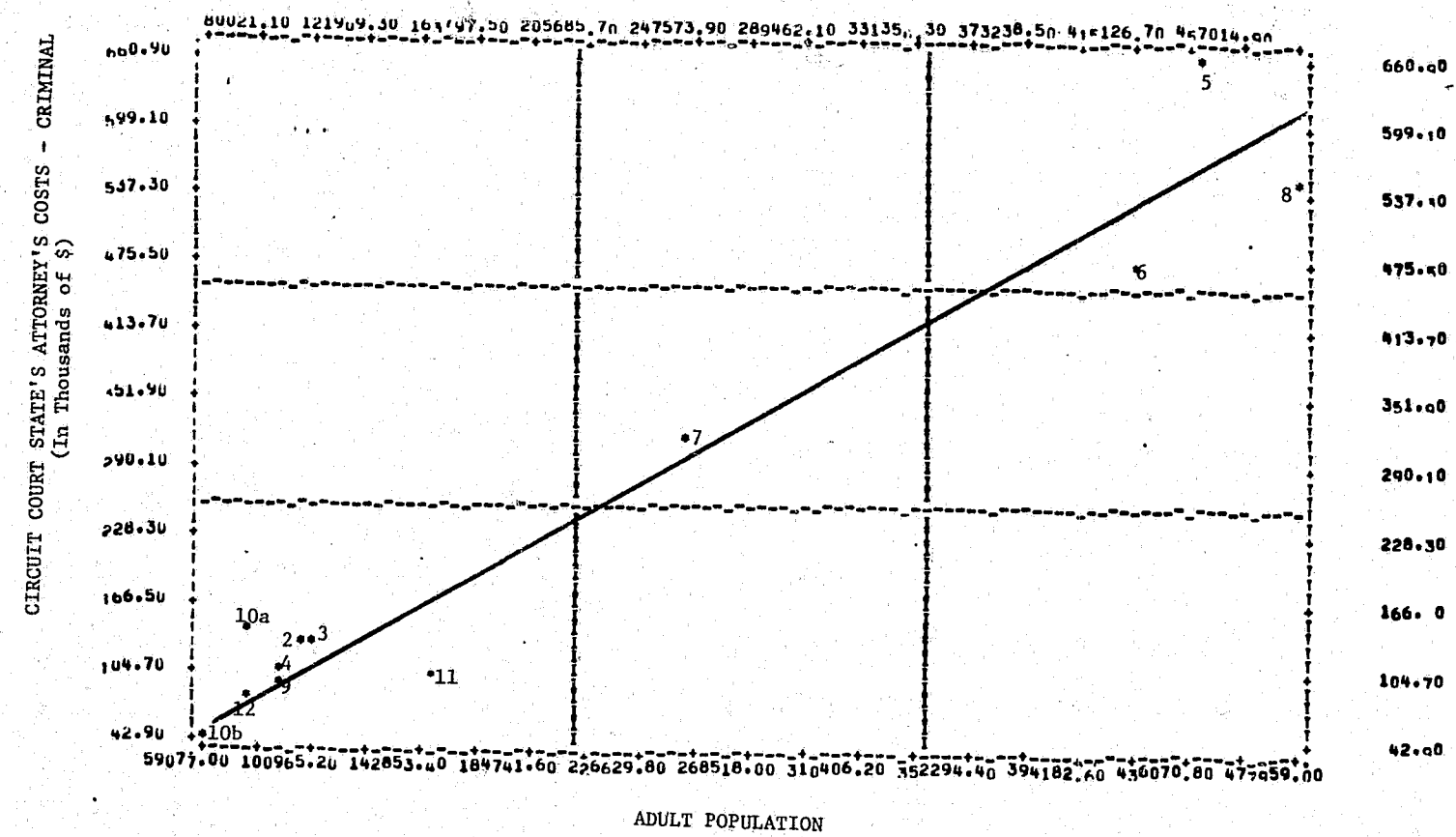


STATISTICS..				
CORRELATION (R)-	.95431	R SQUARE	-.91070	SIGNIFICANCE
ST. ERR OF EST -	68.74094	INTERCEPT (A)	68.32757	SLOPE (B)
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES-	0	MISSING VALUES -

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

Reference: Figure 3.1b

C-3.16

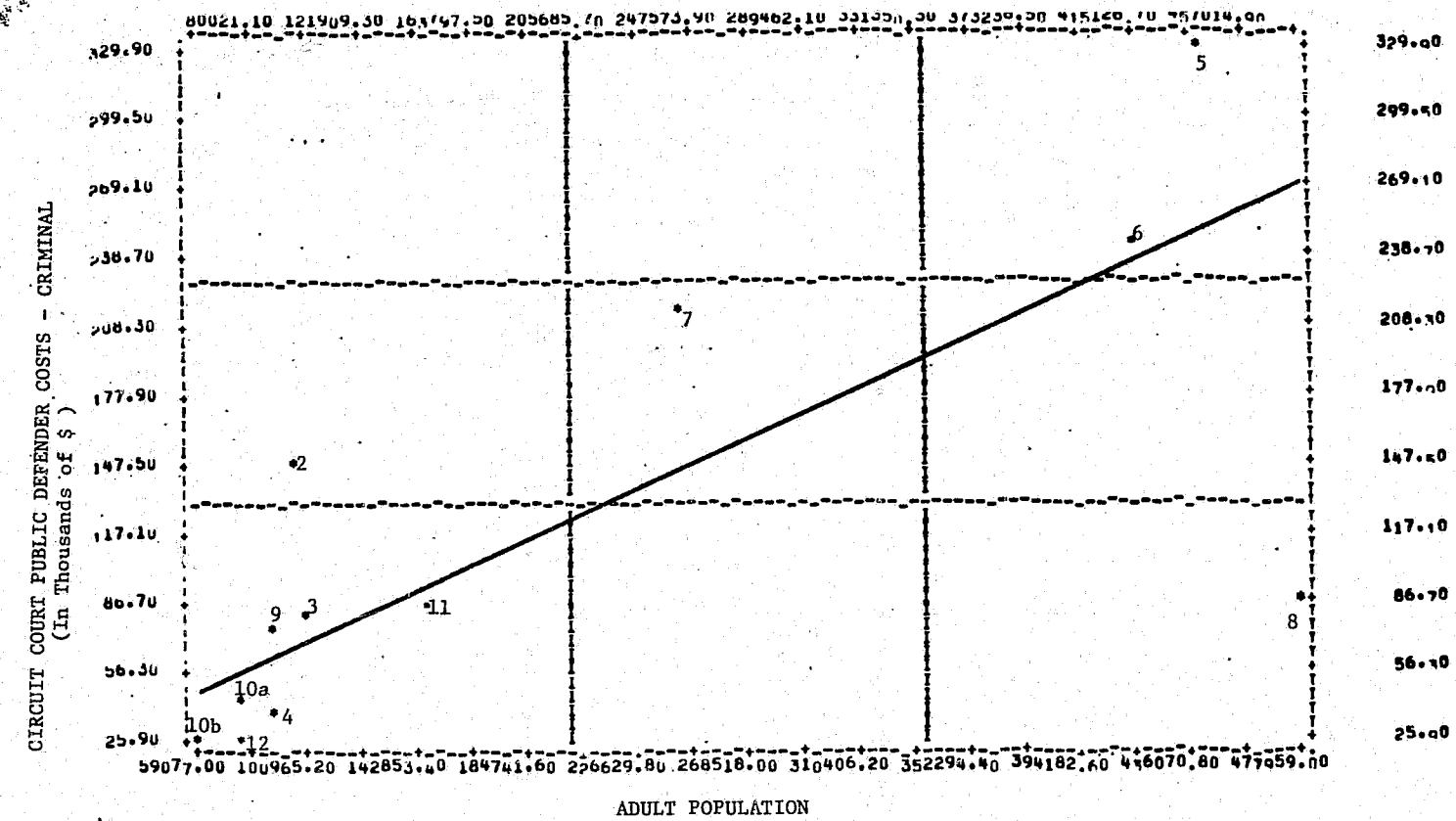


STATISTICS..					
CORRELATION (R)-	.9748n	R SQUARED	-	.95024	SIGNIFICANCE -
ST. ERR OF EST -	49.58504	INTERCEPT (A) -	-8.06569	SLOPE (B) -	.00129
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES-	0	MISSING VALUES -	

***** is PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

Reference: Figure 3.1b

C.3.17

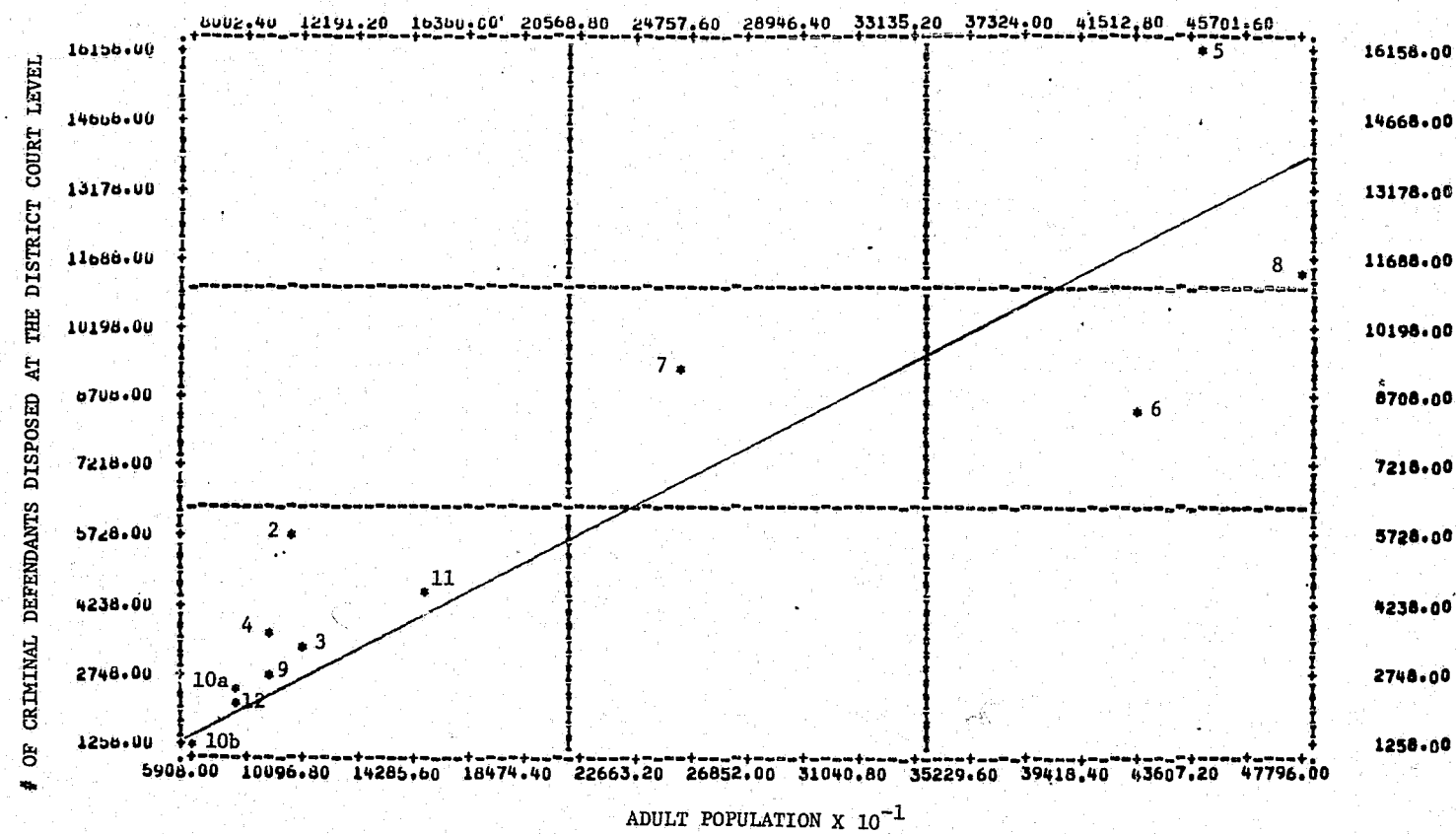


STATISTICS..					
CORRELATION (R) -	.72044	R SQUARE -	.51911	SIGNIFICANCE -	.00411
ST. ERR OF EST -	70.58361	INTERCEPT (A) -	35.70859	SLOPE (B) -	.00044
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES -	0	MISSING VALUES -	n

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

Reference: Figure 3.1b

C.3.18



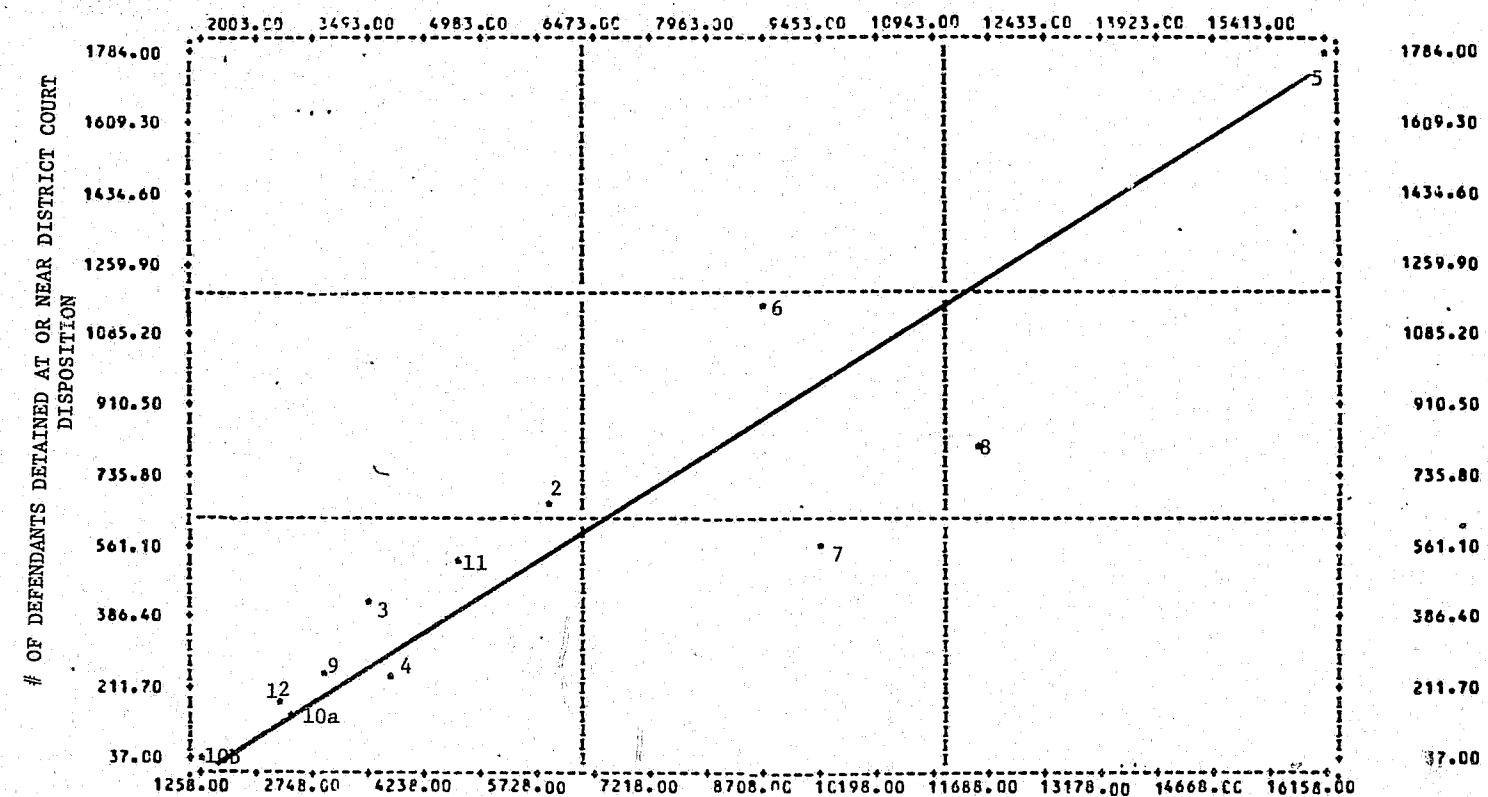
STATISTICS..

CORRELATION (R) -	.90578	R SQUARED -	.82043	SIGNIFICANCE -	.00002
STD ERR OF EST -	2064.87000	INTERCEPT (A) -	1162.51043	SLOPE (B) -	.25432
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES -	0	MISSING VALUES -	0

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

Reference: Figure 3.2a

C.3.19



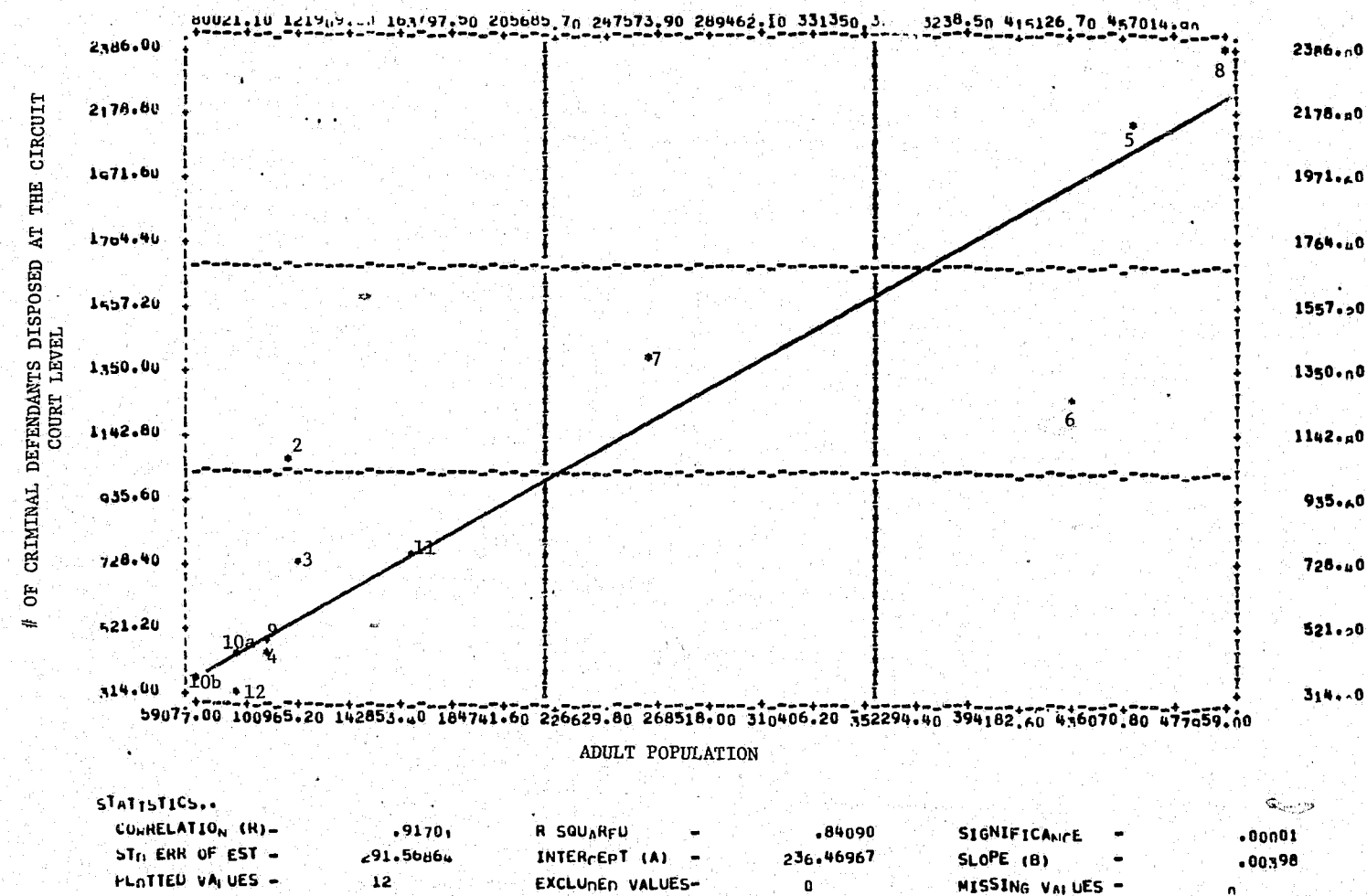
OF CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS DISPOSED AT THE DISTRICT COURT LEVEL

STATISTICS..							
CORRELATION (R)-	.92230	R SQUARED	-	.95156	SIGNIFICANCE	-	.00001
STD ERR OF EST -	260.55711	INTERCEPT (A) -	-	-35.37598	SLOPE (B)	-	.10153
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES-	0	MISSING VALUES -	0		

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

Reference: Figure 3.2a

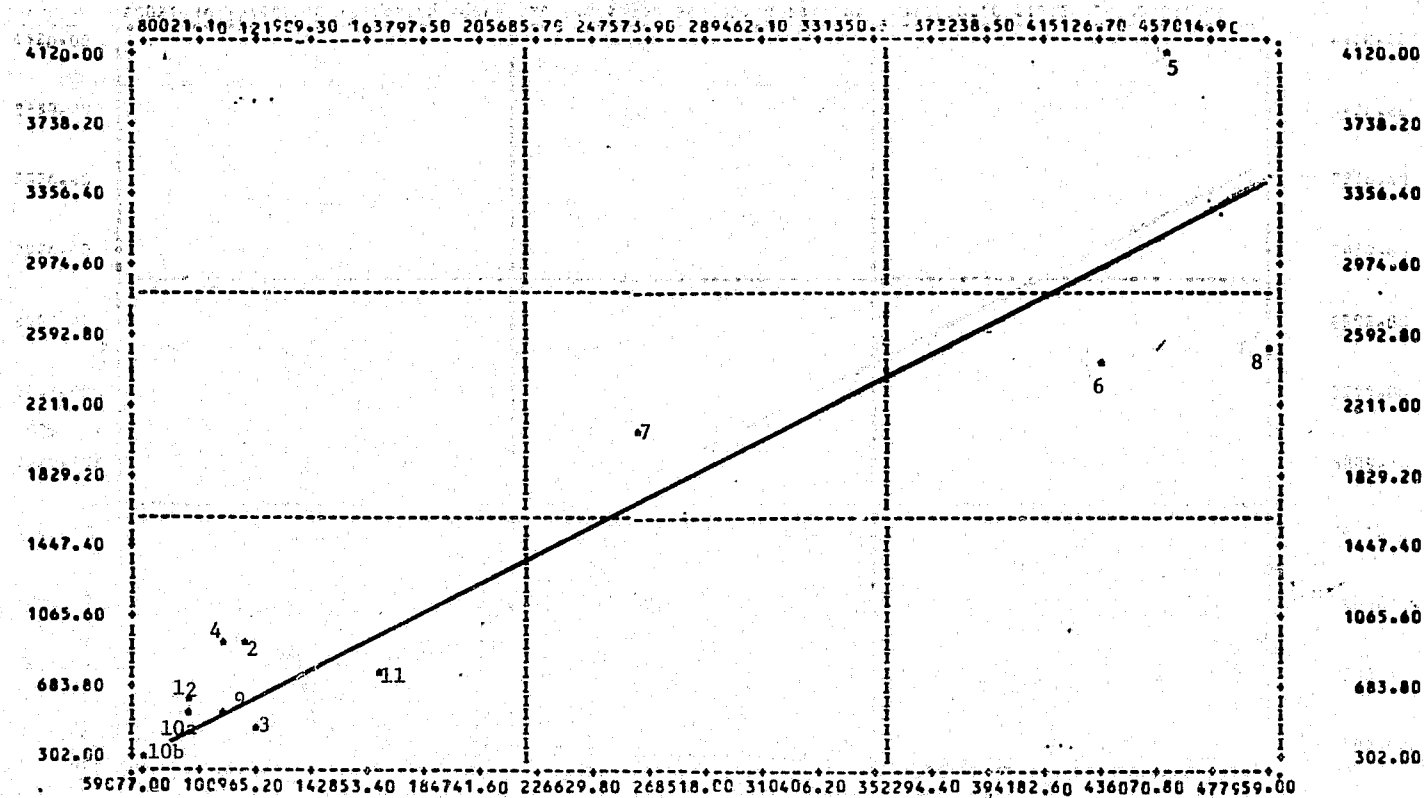
C.3.20



Reference: Figure 3.2b

C.3.21

OF DEFENDANTS DISPOSED AT DISTRICT COURT WITH
PUBLIC/PANEL REPRESENTATION



ADULT POPULATION

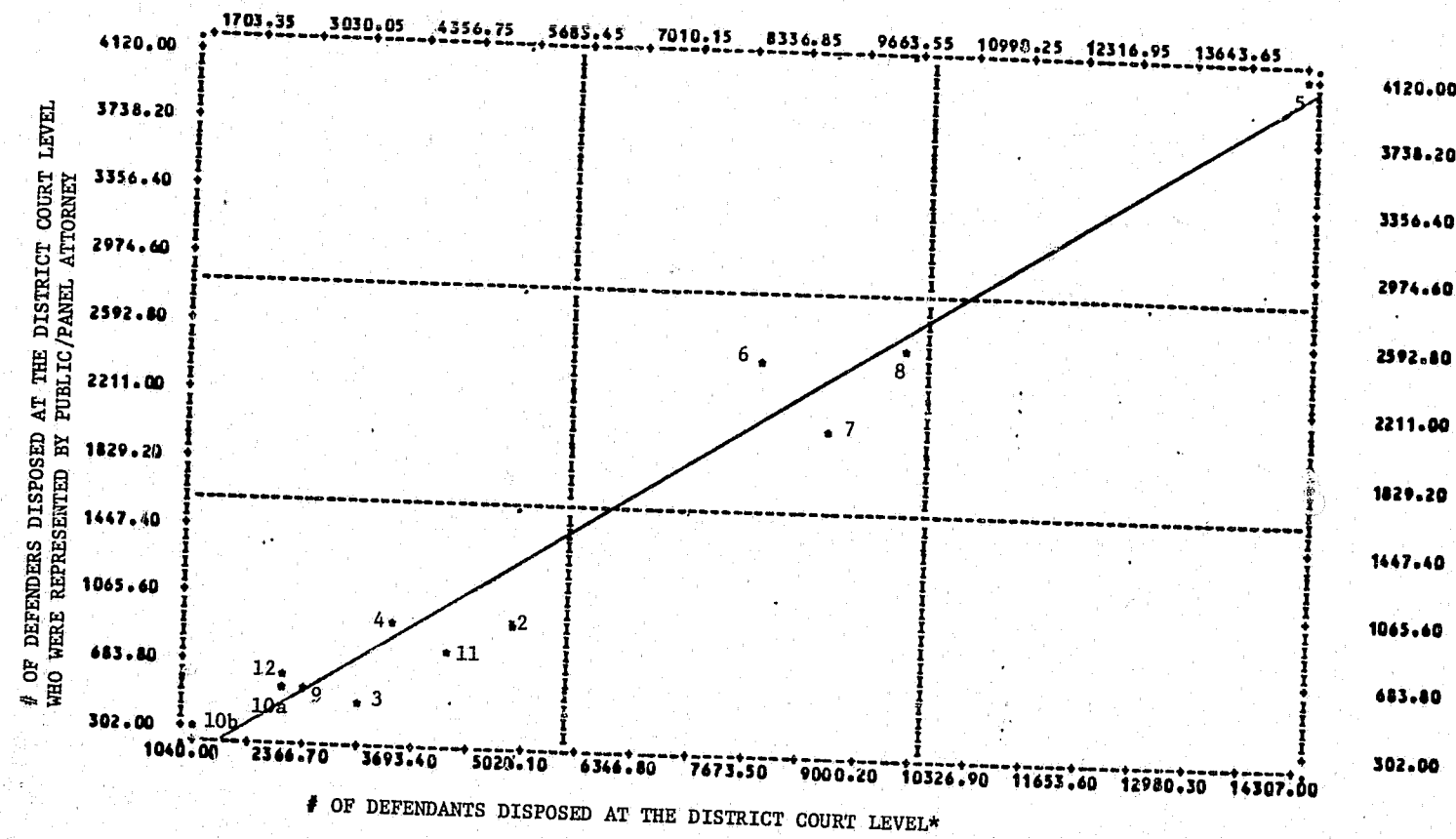
STATISTICS..

CORRELATION (R)-	.92216	R SQUARED	-	.85039	SIGNIFICANCE	-	.00001
STD ERR OF EST -	475.00984	INTERCEPT (A) -		82.12236	SLOPE (B)	-	.00672
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES-		C	MISSING VALUES -		C

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

Reference: Figure 3.3a

C.3.22



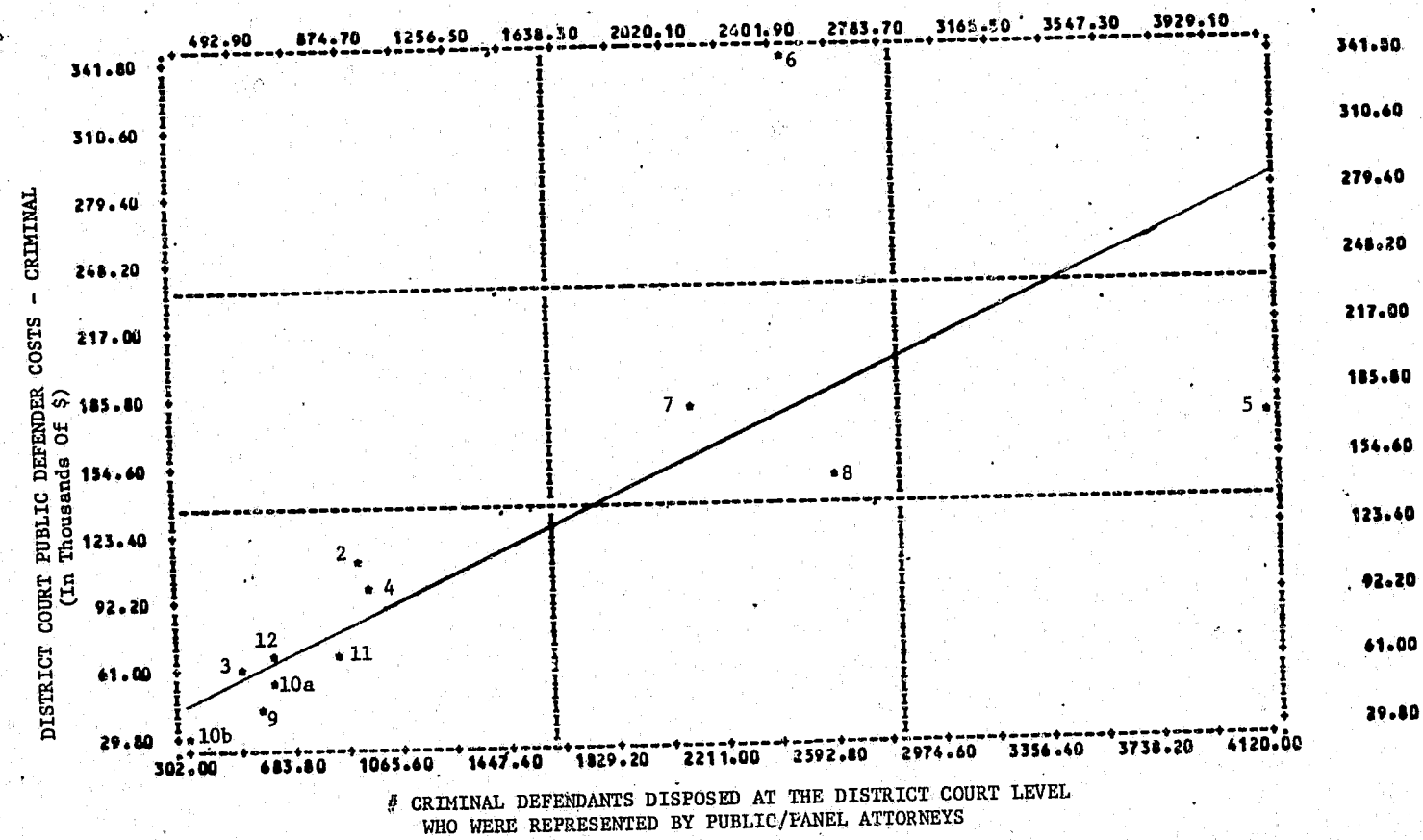
STATISTICS..

CORRELATION (R) -	.98379	R SQUARED -	.96785	SIGNIFICANCE -	.00001
STD ERR OF EST -	220.19811	INTERCEPT (A) -	-155.34491	SLOPE (B) -	.29065
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES -	0	MISSING VALUES -	0

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

*Does not include defendants whose cases were boundover to the Circuit Court or defendants who prayed a jury trial.
Reference: Figure 3.3a

C.3.23



STATISTICS..

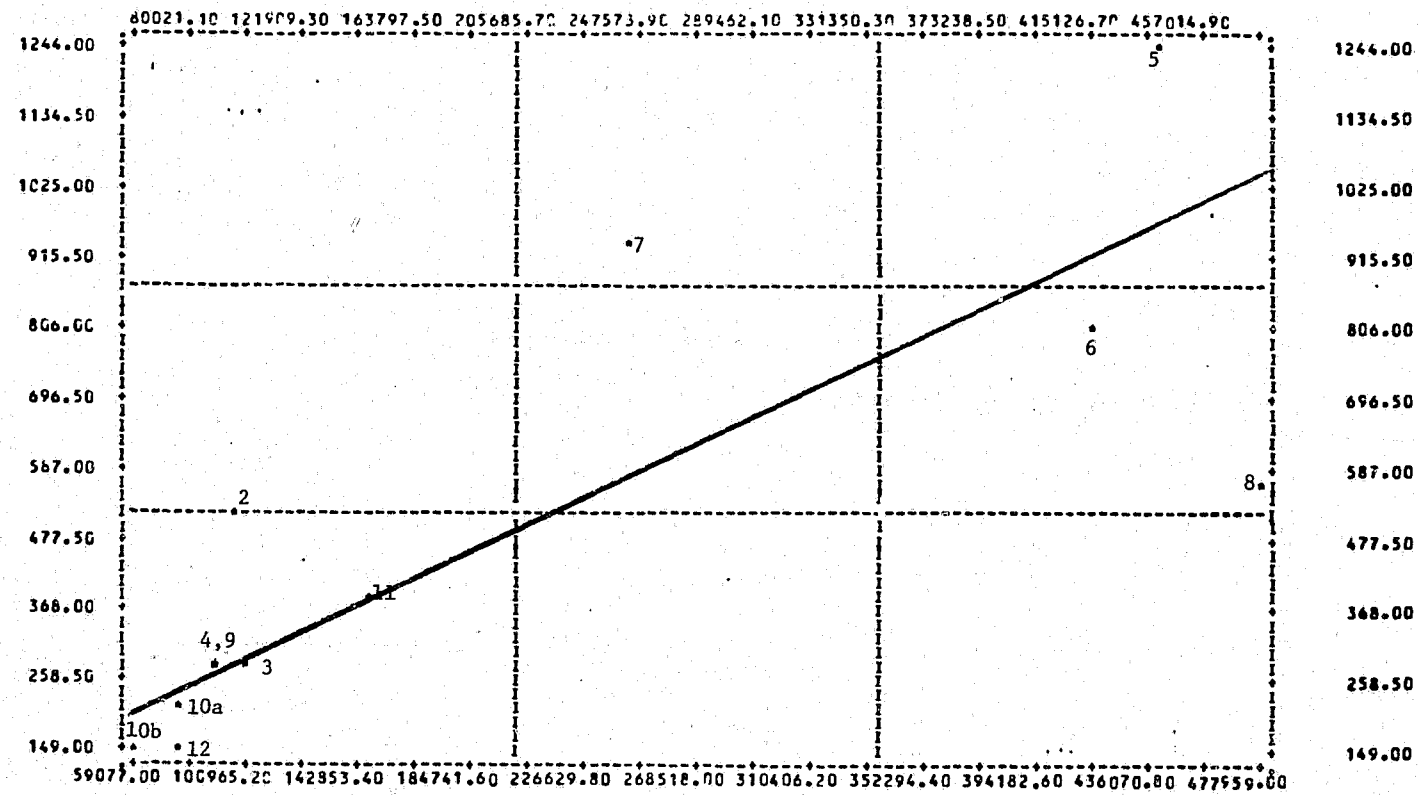
CORRELATION (R)-	.71689	R SQUARED	-	.51393	SIGNIFICANCE	-	.00435
STD ERR OF EST -	63.58047	INTERCEPT (A) -		43.82531	SLOPE (B)	-	.05326
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES-		0	MISSING VALUES -		0

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

Reference: Figure 3.3a

C.3.24

OF DEFENDANTS DISPOSED AT CIRCUIT COURT WITH
PUBLIC/PANEL REPRESENTATION



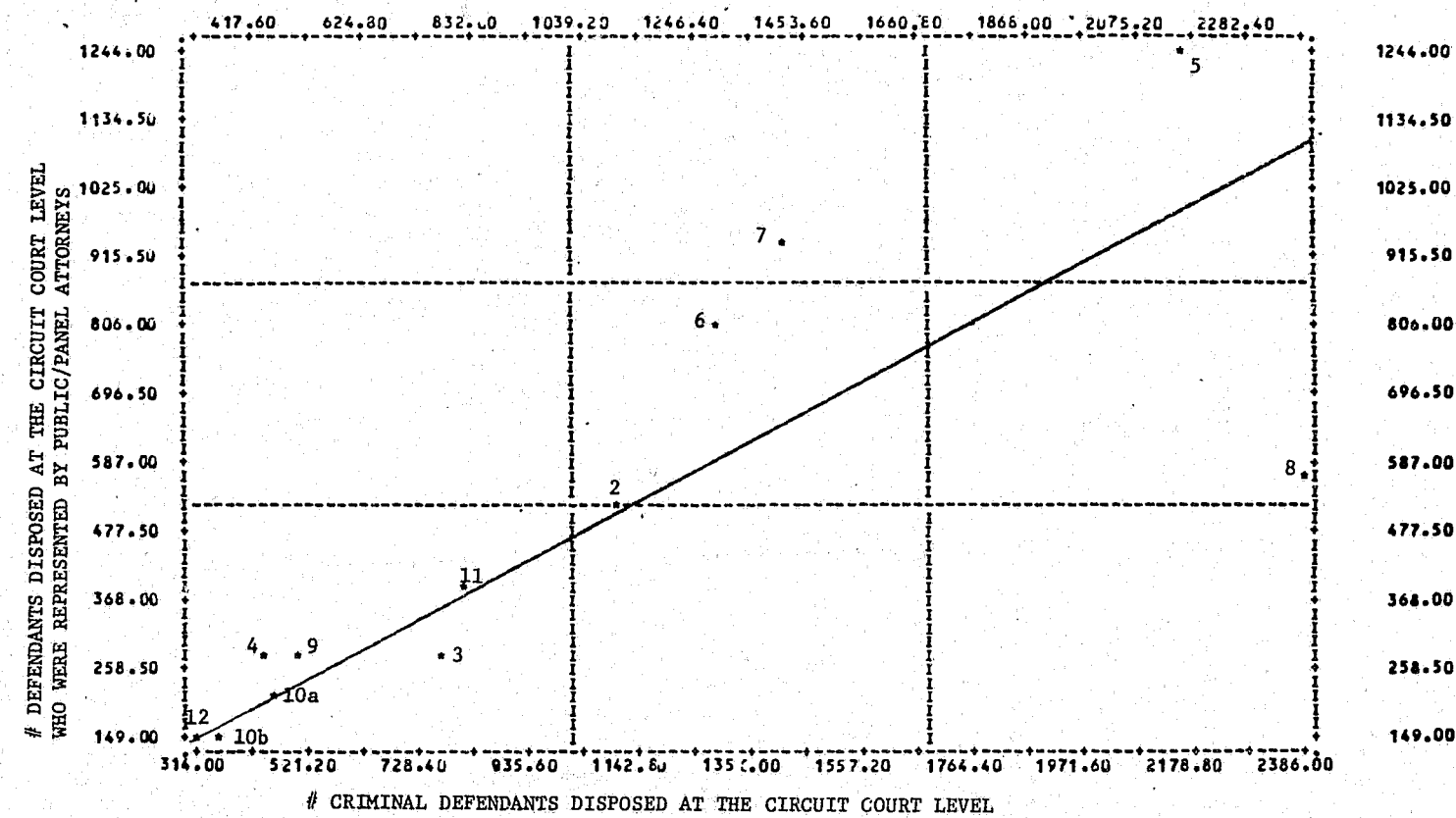
ADULT POPULATION

STATISTICS..							
CORRELATION (R)-	.79095	R SQUARED	-	.62561	SIGNIFICANCE	-	.00109
STD ERR OF EST -	223.28263	INTERCEPT (A) -		162.47406	SLOPE (B)	-	.00171
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES-		0	MISSING VALUES -		C.

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

Reference: Figure 3.3b

C.3.25

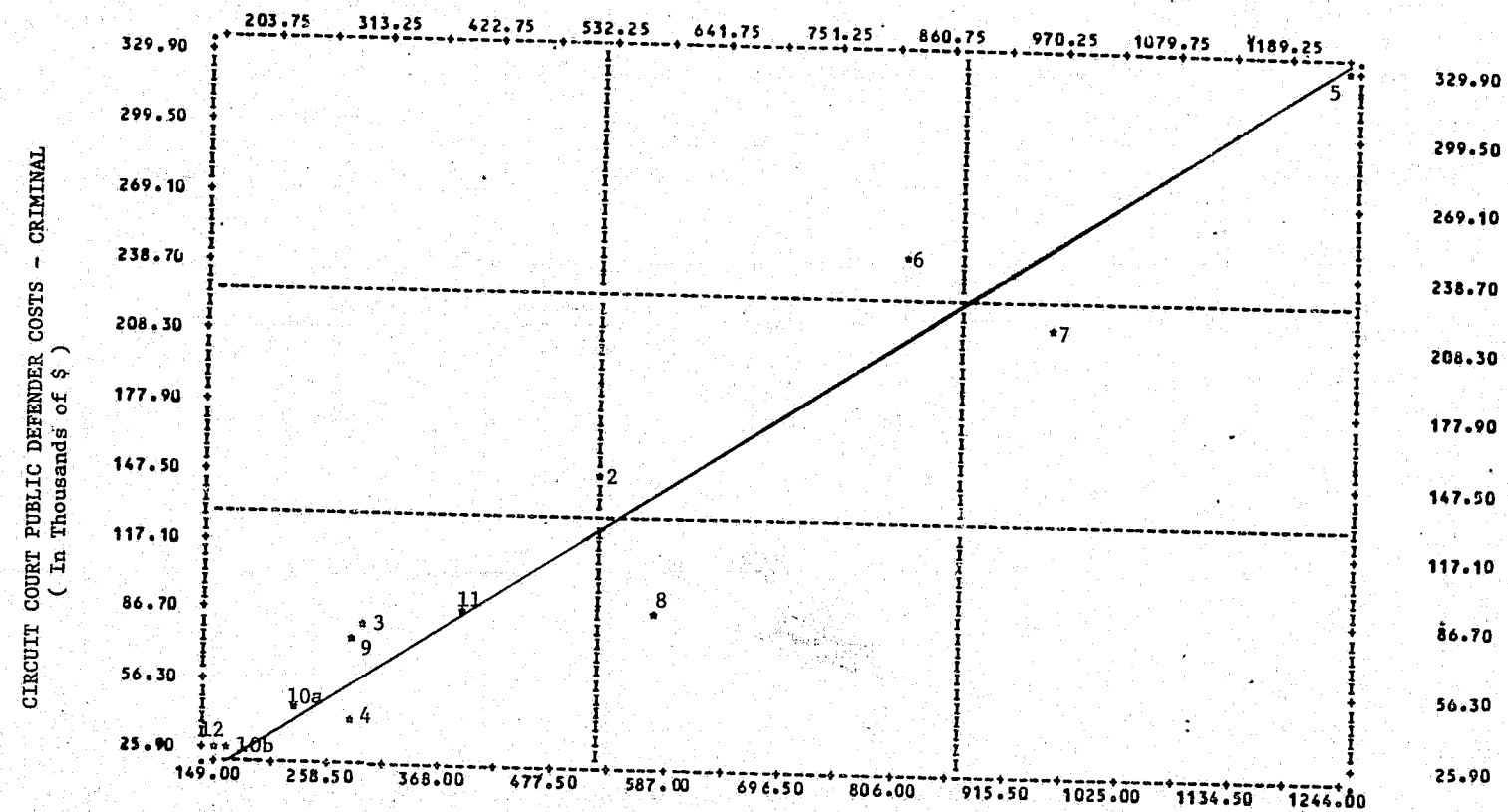


STATISTICS..							
CORRELATION (R)-	.80524	R SQUARED	-	.64841	SIGNIFICANCE	-	.00079
STD ERR OF EST -	216.37429	INTERCEPT (A) -		89.28444	SLOPE (B)	-	.40198
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES-		1	MISSING VALUES -		0

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

Reference: Figure 3.3b

C.3.26



STATISTICS..

CORRELATION (R)-	.96953	R SQUARED	-	.93999	SIGNIFICANCE	-	.00001
STD ERR OF EST -	24.93427	INTERCEPT (A) -	-	-13.61078	SLOPE (B)	-	.27043
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES-	0	MISSING VALUES -	0		

OF CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS DISPOSED AT THE CIRCUIT COURT LEVEL WHO WERE REPRESENTED BY PUBLIC/PANEL ATTORNEYS

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

Reference: Figure 3.3b

TABLE C.4.1: COMPARISON OF THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS SENTENCED TO CORRECTIONS/TREATMENT BY TYPE AND LENGTH OF SENTENCE AND BY GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS, 1976-1977

GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS	# Convicted District & Circuit Court	Active In-mate Pop. (Jail & DOC)	TYPE OF SENTENCE				LENGTH OF SENTENCE	
			# Of Offenders Sentenced to State Probation	# Of Offenders (Male) Received at DOC	# Of Offenders Sentenced to DOC or Local Jail	# Off.Sen to DOC, local Jail/ State Prob	Offen. in DOC & Local Jail with Sentence ≤18 Months ¹	Offen. (Males) Rec. at DOC with Sentence >18 Months
Baltimore City	22747	5137	7641	2581	4079	11720	2481.9	1404.1
Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester	2651 (8.5)	339 (8.9)	769 (7.3)	152 (9.1)	515 (8.5)	1284 (7.7)	390.5 (8.6)	120.5 (8.7)
Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot	1829 (5.7)	286 (7.5)	914 (8.6)	121 (7.2)	414 (6.8)	1328 (8.0)	311.7 (6.9)	102.3 (7.4)
Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	2028 (6.4)	207 (5.4)	410 (3.9)	94 (5.6)	234 (3.9)	644 (3.9)	160.1 (3.5)	72.9 (5.3)
Prince George's	7317 (23.0)	1120 (29.3)	1880 (17.8)	479 (28.5)	1784 (29.4)	3664 (22.0)	1260.3 (27.7)	406.7 (29.4)
Montgomery	2472 (7.8)	324 (8.5)	1537 (14.5)	140 (8.3)	482 (8.0)	2019 (12.1)	357.5 (7.9)	127.5 (9.2)
Anne Arundel	4272 (13.4)	313 (8.2)	913 (8.6)	109 (6.5)	550 (9.1)	1463 (8.8)	456.2 (10.0)	82.8 (6.0)
Baltimore	4241 (13.3)	696 (18.2)	1918 (18.1)	357 (21.3)	671 (11.1)	2589 (15.6)	388.3 (8.5)	292.7 (21.2)
Harford	1360 (4.3)	108 (2.8)	350 (3.3)	27 (1.6)	244 (4.0)	594 (3.6)	221.0 (4.9)	26.0 (1.9)
Howard	1421 (4.5)	108 (2.8)	700 (6.6)	48 (2.9)	154 (2.5)	856 (5.1)	123.3 (2.7)	32.7 (2.4)
Carroll	735 (2.3)	53 (1.4)	266 (2.5)	39 (2.3)	128 (2.1)	389 (2.3)	96.2 (2.1)	26.8 (1.9)
Frederick, Washington	2264 (7.1)	195 (5.1)	710 (6.7)	83 (4.9)	663 (10.9)	1373 (8.3)	598.3 (13.1)	63.7 (4.6)
Allegany, Garrett	1237 (3.9)	79 (2.1)	206 (1.9)	29 (1.7)	219 (3.6)	425 (2.6)	186.5 (4.1)	26.5 (1.9)
Total (less Balto. City)	31827	3828	10573	1678	6058	16628	4549.9	1381.1

() = % of Total (less Baltimore City)
¹Refers to offenders (males) received at DOC with sentence lengths less than or equal to 18 months and all those offenders sentenced to local jail.

TABLE C.4.2: COMPARISON OF PRE-TRIAL DEFENDANTS DETAINED, COSTS AND RESOURCES REQUIRED (i.e. BED YEARS) BY GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS, 1976-1977

GEOGRAPHIC GROUPINGS	DEFENDANTS DETAINED AT OR NEAR DISTRICT COURT DISPOSITION	PRE-TRIAL DETENTION COSTS ¹ (IN THOUSANDS OF \$)	PRE-TRIAL DETENTION RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS ² (i.e. # OF BED YEARS)
Baltimore City	7,786	\$5,136.1	968.5
Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico Worcester	685 (9.9)	308.3 (6.3)	101.1 (11.1)
Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot	432 (6.2)	233.0 (4.8)	74.9 (8.2)
Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	265 (3.8)	134.3 (2.8)	31.9 (3.5)
Prince George's	1,784 (25.7)	1,502.3 (30.9)	234.1 (25.7)
Montgomery	1,168 (16.8)	893.3 (18.4)	96.3 (10.6)
Anne Arundel	582 (8.4)	357.2 (7.3)	79.6 (8.7)
Baltimore	826 (11.9)	503.0 (10.3)	106.6 (11.7)
Harford	259 (3.7)	302.6 (6.2)	41.2 (4.5)
Howard	160 (2.3)	258.1 (5.3)	28.0 (3.1)
Carroll	37 (.5)	60.7 (1.2)	12.6 (1.4)
Frederick, Washington	552 (7.9)	239.2 (4.9)	86.9 (9.5)
Allegany, Garrett	197 (2.8)	76.0 (1.6)	18.6 (2.0)
TOTAL (less Baltimore City)	6,947	\$4,868.0	911.8

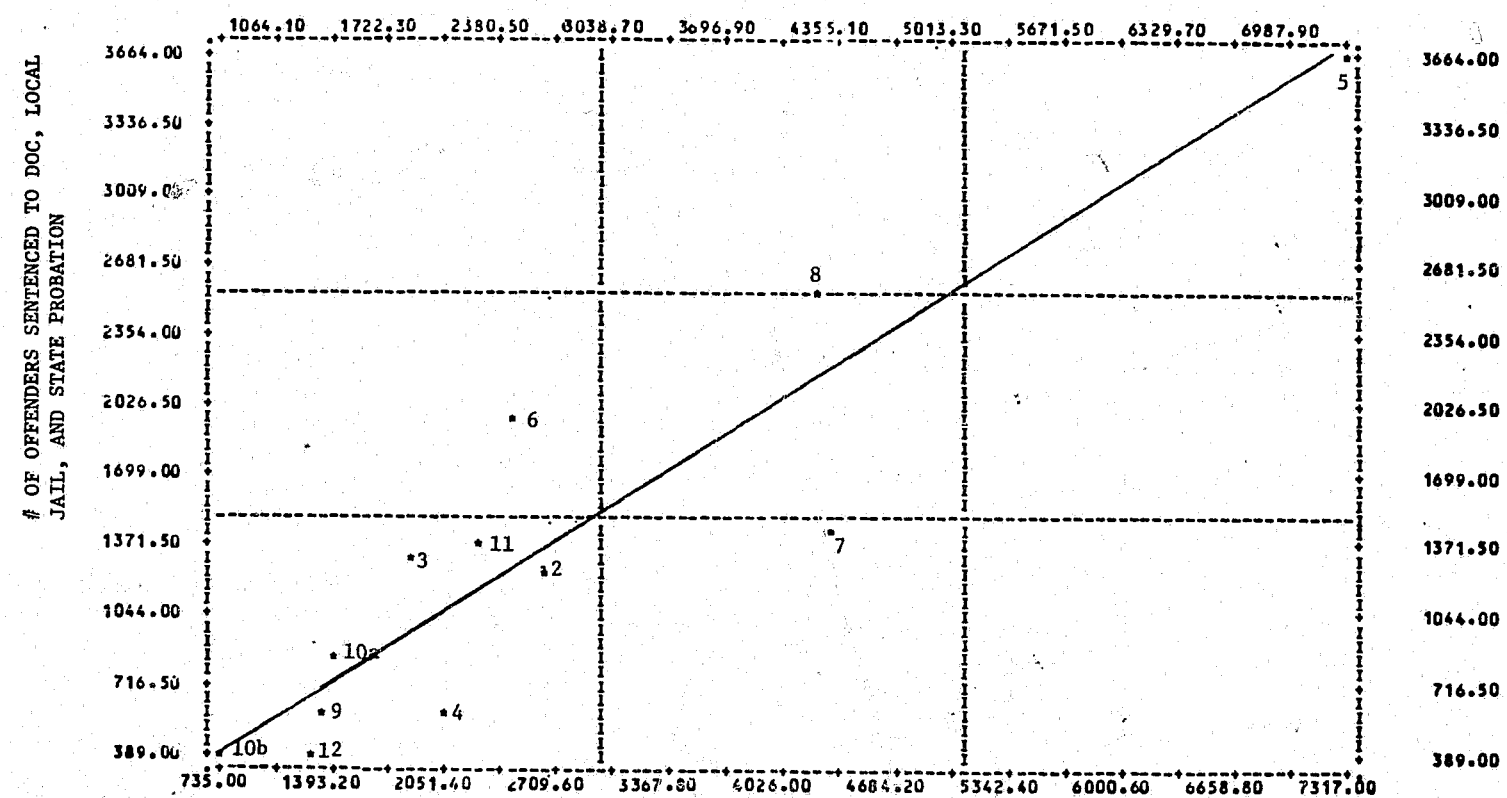
() = % of Total (less Baltimore City).

¹Cost estimates are based on the number of bed years and the average cost per bed year (i.e. FY 1977 budgeted cost divided by the total average number of beds utilized in FY 1977).

²Based on monthly jail population data as collected by the Department of Public Safety's Jail Inspector.

C.4.2

C.4.3



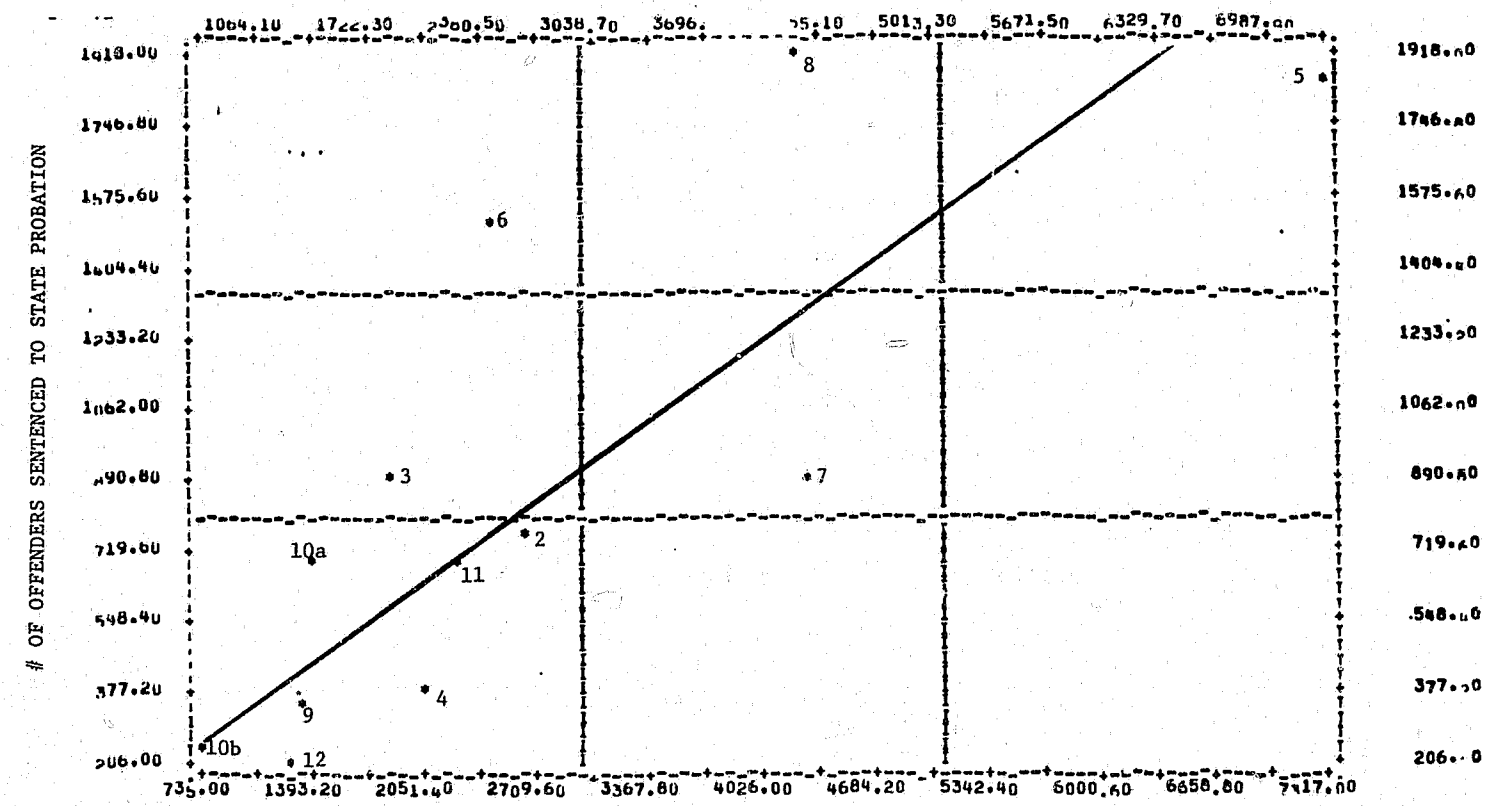
CONVICTED FROM THE DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS

STATISTICS..						
CORRELATION (R)-	.91646	R SQUARED	-	.83990	SIGNIFICANCE -	.00001
STD ERR OF EST -	408.70685	INTERCEPT (A) -		95.33082	SLOPE (B) -	.48651
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES-		0	MISSING VALUES -	0

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

Reference: Figure 4.1

C.4.4



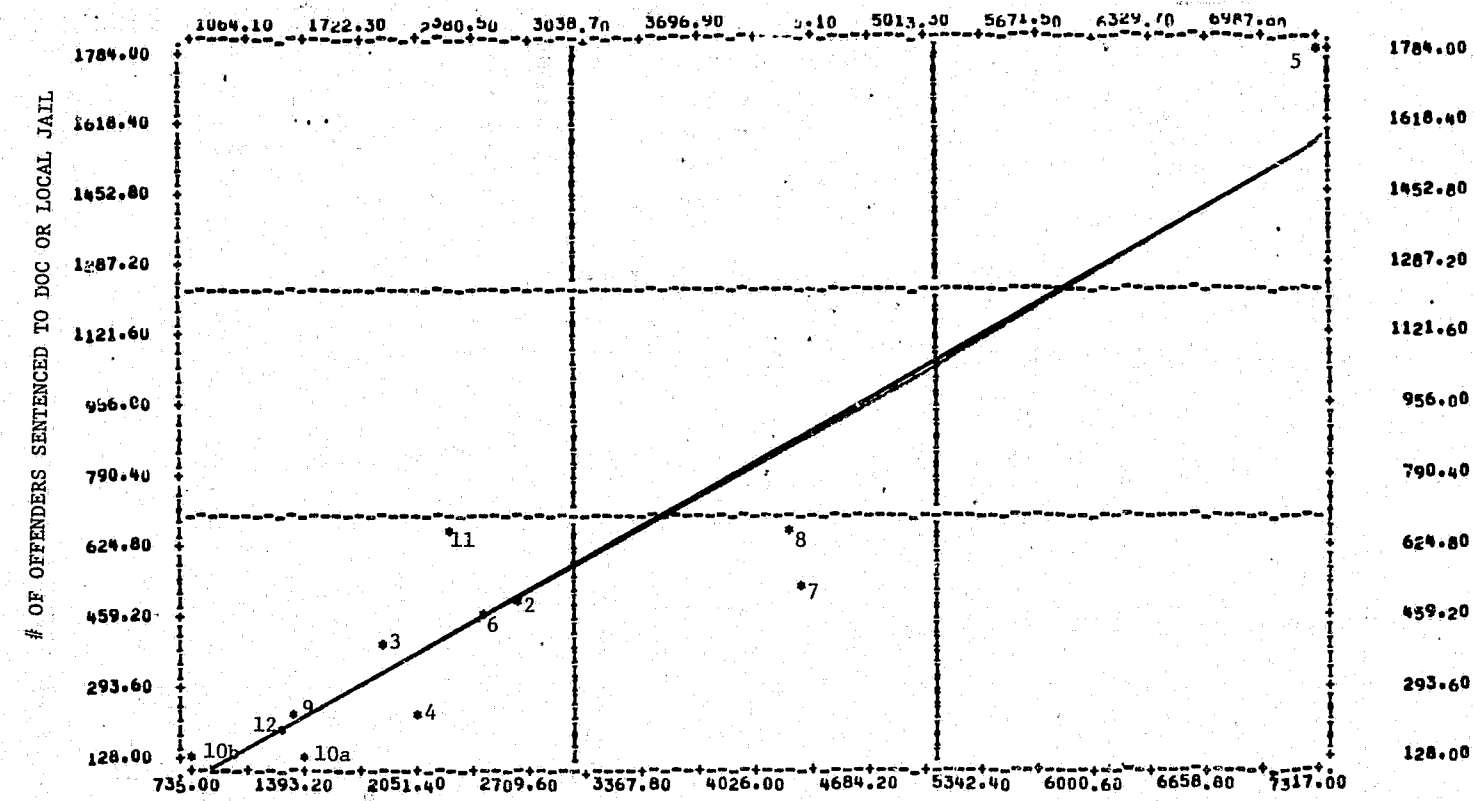
CONVICTED FROM THE DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS

STATISTICS..					
CORRELATION (R) =	.79854	R SQUARE =	.63773	SIGNIFICANCE =	.00092
STANDARD ERROR OF EST =	370.74754	INTERCEPT (A) =	192.06622	SLOPE (B) =	.25979
PLOTTED VALUES =	12	EXCLUDED VALUES =	0	MISSING VALUES =	n

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

Reference: Figure 4.1

C.4.5



CONVICTED FROM THE DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS

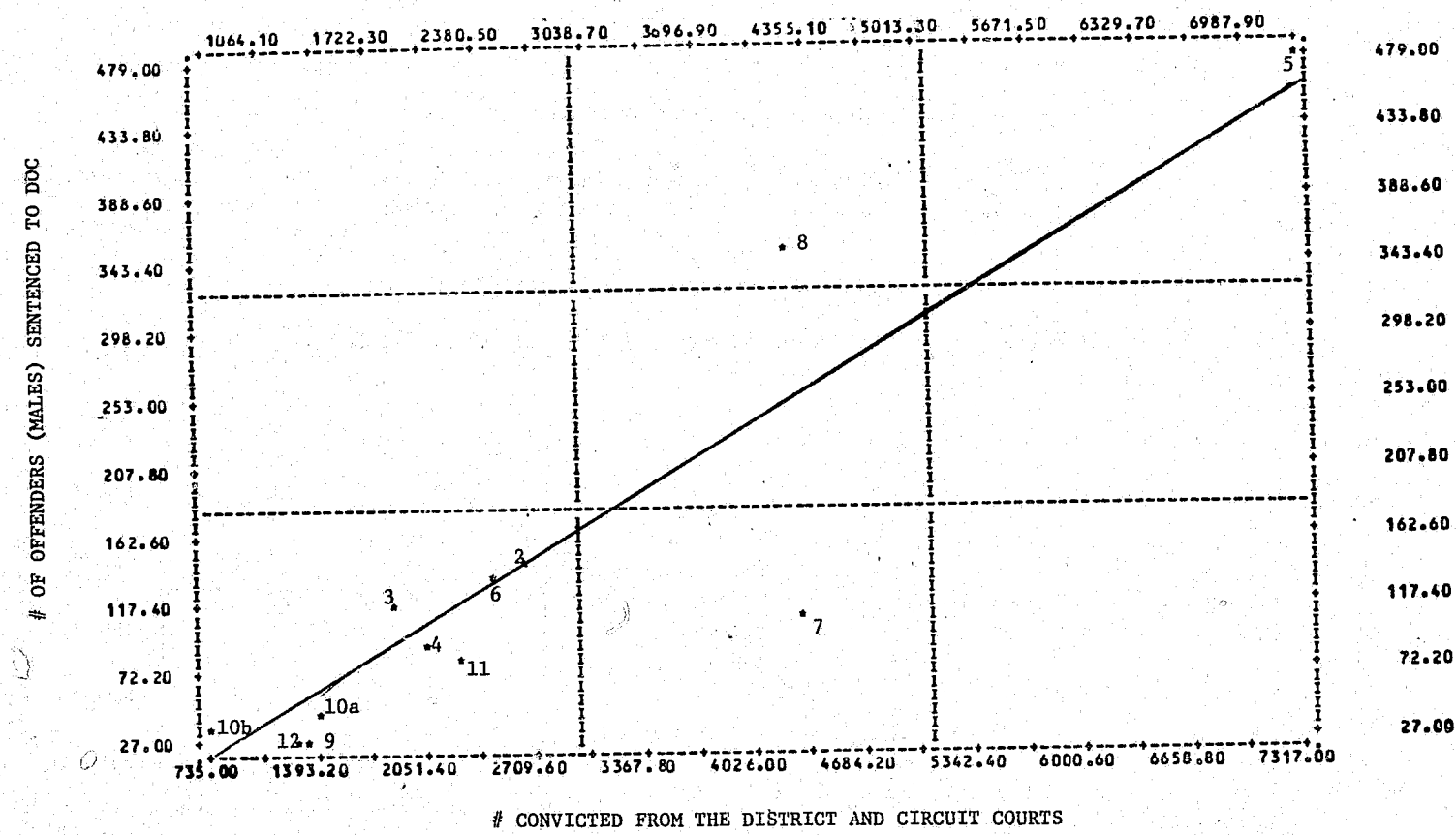
STATISTICS..

CORRELATION (R) -	.93183	R SQUARED -	.86830	SIGNIFICANCE -	.00001
STD ERR OF EST -	169.75196	INTERCEPT (A) -	-95.97507	SLOPE (B) -	.22653
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES -	0	MISSING VALUES -	0

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

Reference: Figure 4.1

C.4.6

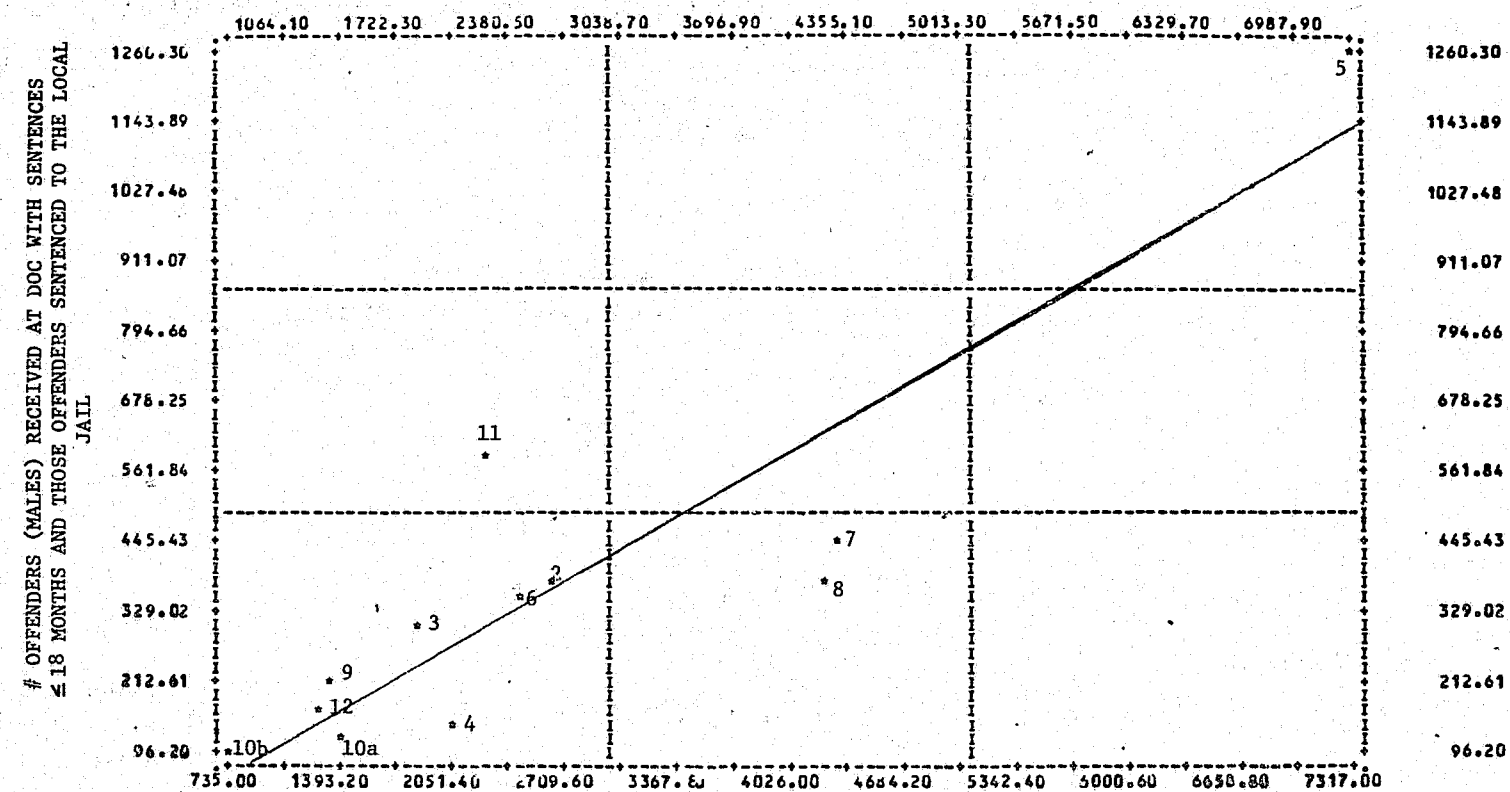


STATISTICS..						
CORRELATION (R)-	.90978	R SQUARED	-	.82770	SIGNIFICANCE	..
STD ERR OF EST -	60.52276	INTERCEPT (A) -	-	43.01582	SLOPE (B)	-
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES-	0	MISSING VALUES -		

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

Reference: Figure 4.1

C.4.7

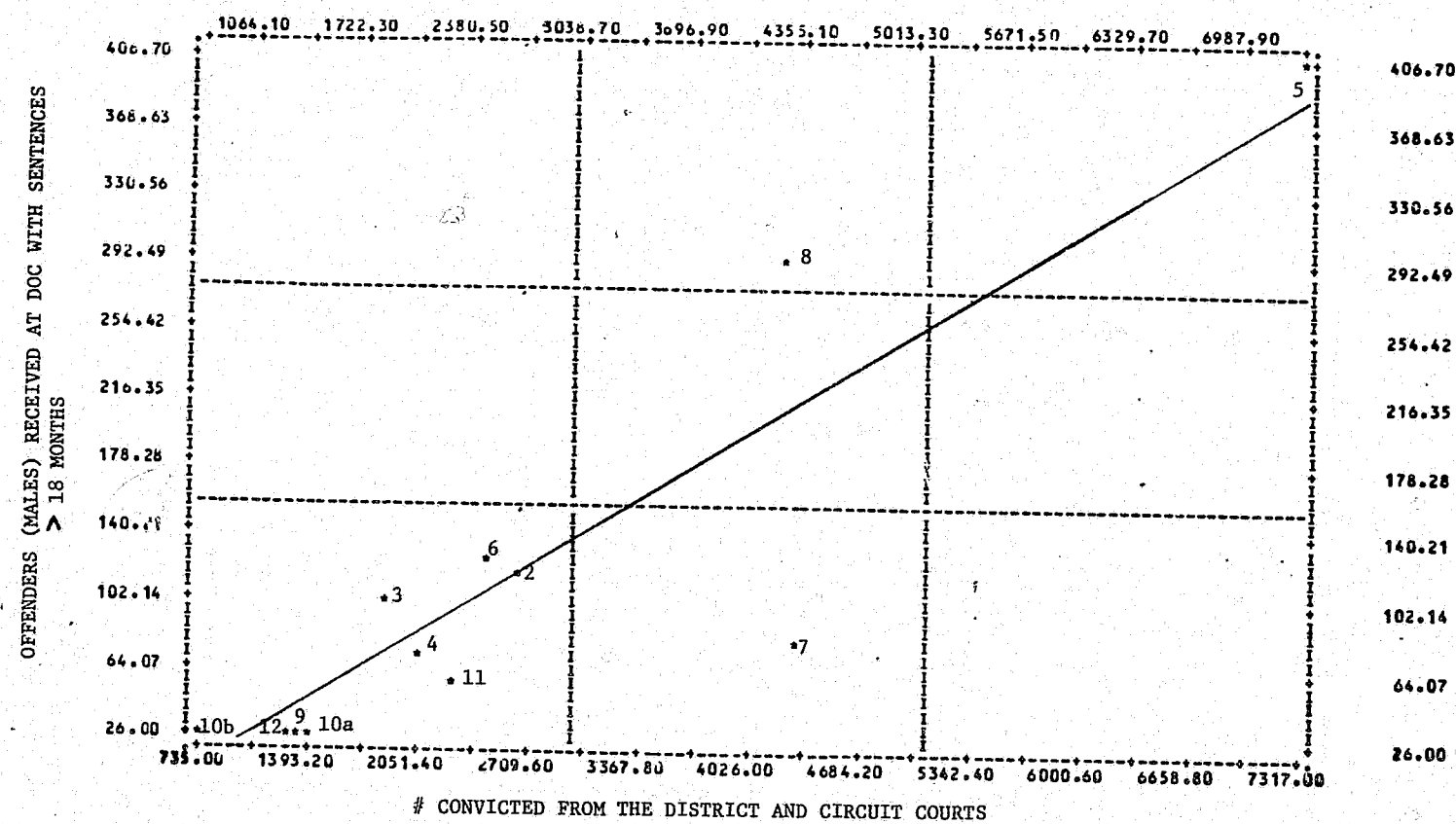


STATISTICS..					
CORRELATION (R)-	.89602	R SQUARED	-	.80285	SIGNIFICANCE -
STD ERR OF EST -	146.67580	INTERCEPT (A) -	-28.03994	SLOPE (B) -	.15383
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES-	0	MISSING VALUES -	0

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

Reference: Figure 4.1

C.4.8



STATISTICS..

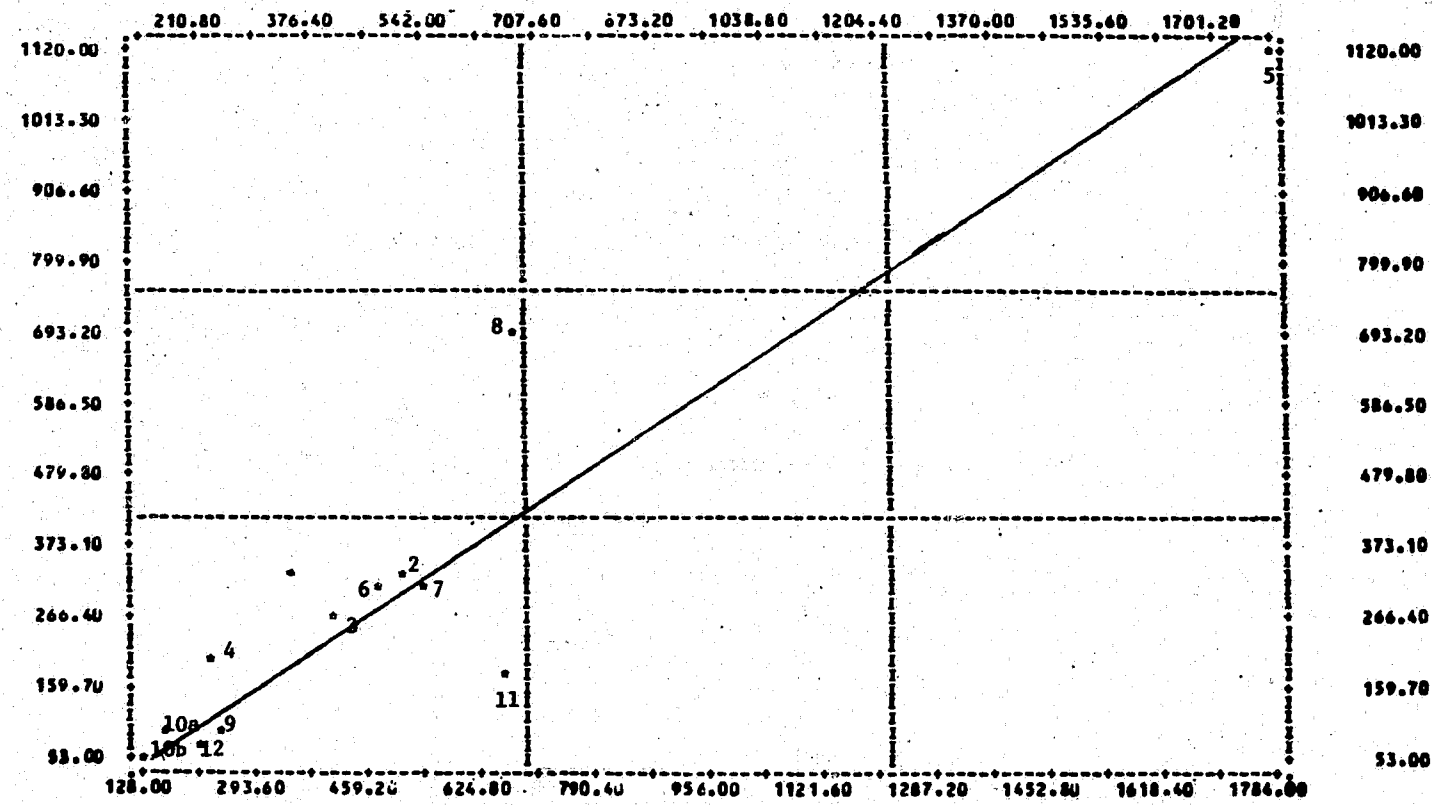
CORRELATION (R) -	.90657	R SQUARED -	.82186	SIGNIFICANCE -	.00002
STD ERR OF EST -	52.16557	INTERCEPT (A) -	-39.35699	SLOPE (B) -	.05823
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES -	0	MISSING VALUES -	0

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

Reference: Figure 4.1

C.4.9

ACTIVE INMATE POPULATION - JAIL AND STATE CORRECTIONS



OFFENDERS SENTENCED TO LOCAL JAIL AND DOC

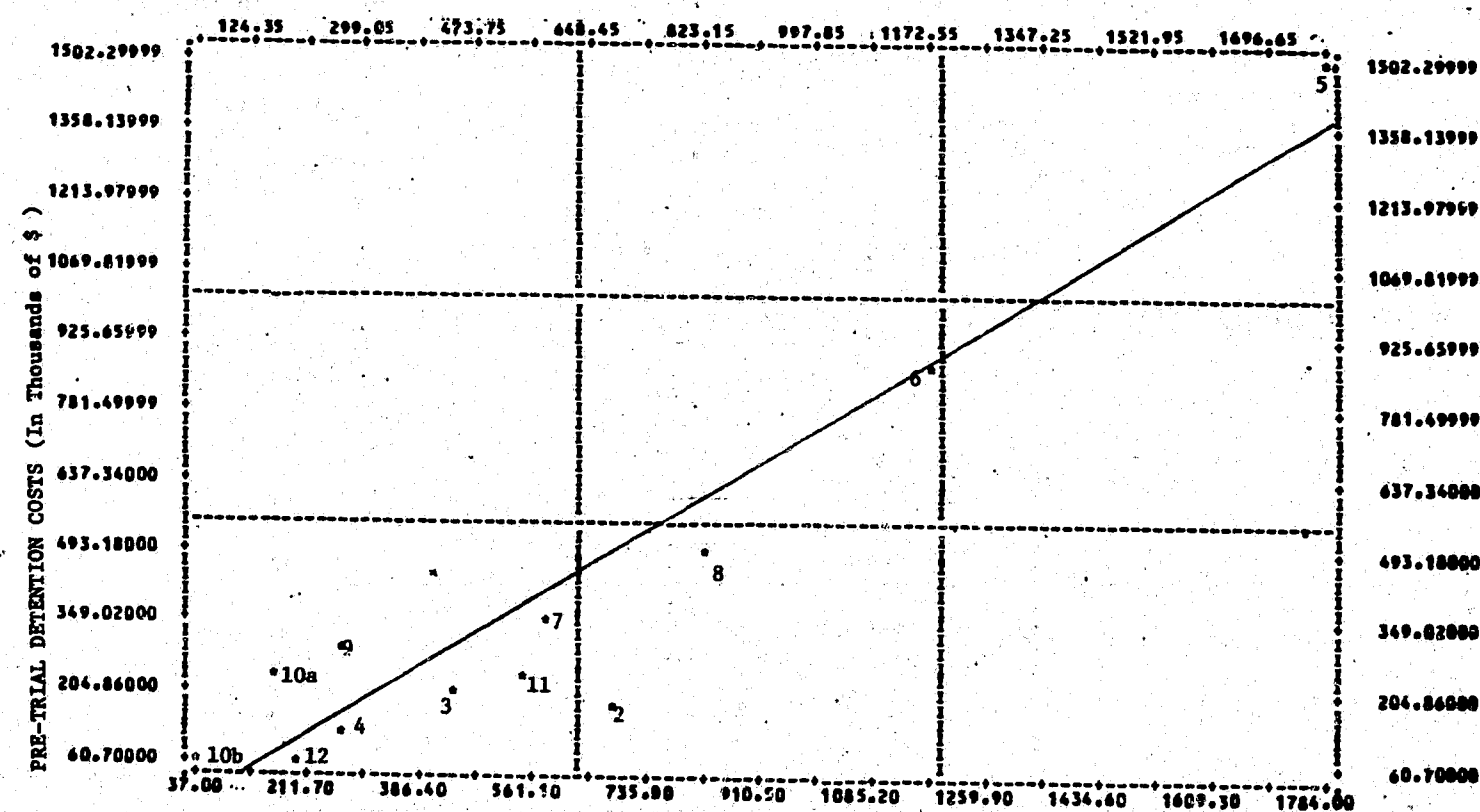
STATISTICS..

CORRELATION (R)-	.93144	R SQUARED	-	.86758	SIGNIFICANCE	-	.00001
STD. ERR. OF EST -	116.81947	INTERCEPT (A) -	-3.72035	SLOPE (B)	-	.63926	
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES-	0	MISSING VALUES	-	0	

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

Reference: Figure 4.2.

C.4.10



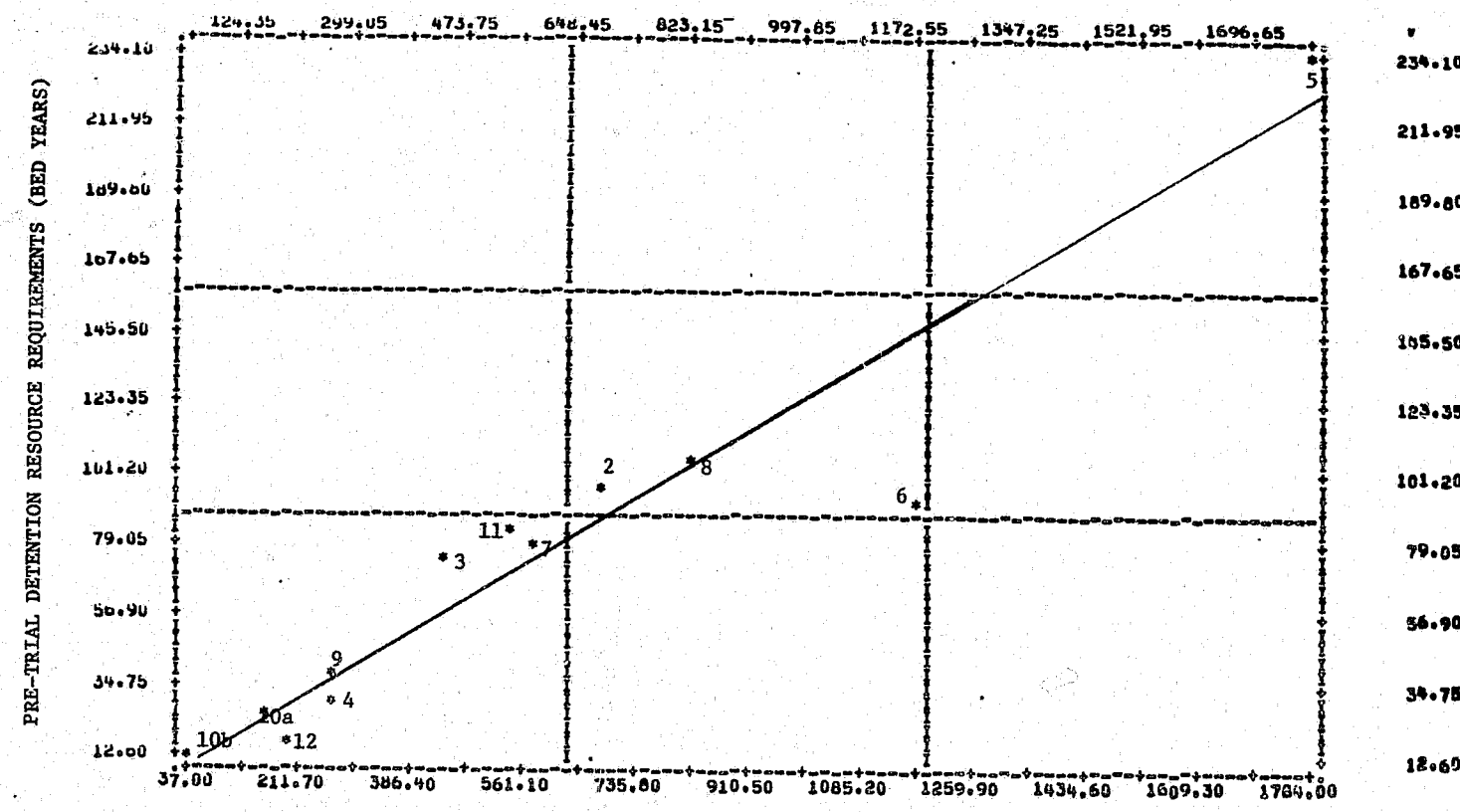
STATISTICS..

CORRELATION (R) -	.94298	R SQUARED -	.88922	SIGNIFICANCE -	.00001
STD ERR OF EST -	146.61275	INTERCEPT (A) -	-59.61732	SLOPE (B) -	.78706
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES -	0	MISSING VALUES -	0

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

Reference: Figure 4.3

C.4.11



STATISTICS..

CORRELATION (R)-	.95501	R SQUARED	.91204	SIGNIFICANCE	.00001
STD ERR OF EST -	18.72910	INTERCEPT (A) -	8.91139	SLOPE (B)	.11586
PLOTTED VALUES -	12	EXCLUDED VALUES-	0	MISSING VALUES -	0

***** IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

Reference: Figure 4.3

APPENDIX D: Sample Questionnaires Sent to Criminal Justice Agencies and
Used in Compiling Cost and Resource Information

Appendix D contains sample questionnaires that were sent to criminal justice agencies throughout Maryland. Responses to these questionnaires were used, along with other sources, to estimate the costs and resources required to process the FY 1977 criminal workload. Included is a sample of the questionnaires sent to law enforcement agencies, State's Attorneys offices and the local jails.

<u>APPENDIX</u>	<u>SUBSECTION</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
D.1.	Law Enforcement Questionnaire	D.1.1
D.2.	State's Attorneys' Questionnaire	D.2.1
D.3.	Local Jail Questionnaire	D.3.1

Law Enforcement Questionnaires similar to that which follows were sent to a sample of law enforcement agencies throughout the State of Maryland. Most law enforcement agencies were sent a shorter version of this questionnaire. The questions referenced by an * are the questions which were included in the shorter version.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY QUESTIONNAIRE

*
A. GENERAL

The Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice and its Regional Offices are currently collecting information describing the existing adult and juvenile justice systems for each county in Maryland and the City of Baltimore. This existing system description includes information on the volume and manner of criminal "offender" and juvenile "client" processing and the associated cost and resources (e.g., patrolman, detectives, prosecutors, judges, detention beds, parole and probation officers, state correctional beds) necessary to process these "offenders" and "clients". This description is to be used in part to anticipate existing and future needs of the counties and Baltimore City with respect to criminal and juvenile justice and to anticipate the impact of changes (e.g., legislative, executive, programmatic) on the resources and costs of the various criminal and juvenile justice agencies. Your cooperation and assistance in completing the following questions is most appreciated.

1. Agency Name: HAGERSTOWN POLICE DEPARTMENT
2. County: WASHINGTON
3. Name and Title of Person(s) completing this questionnaire:

* B. ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

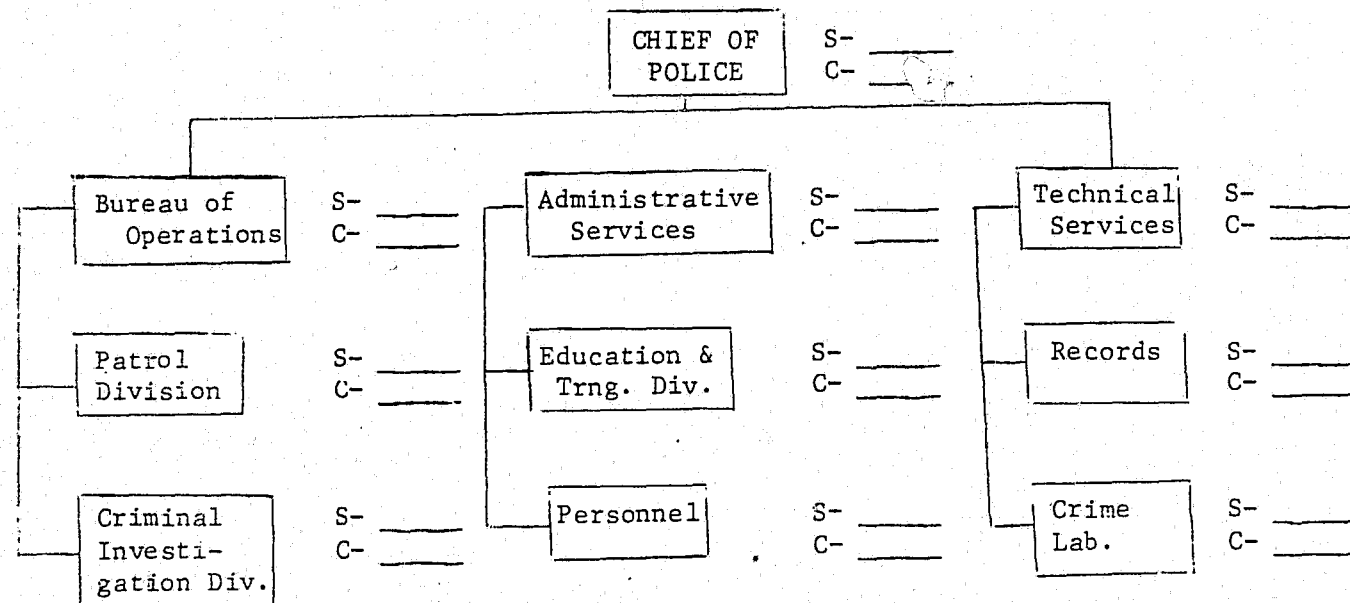
1. a. Please attach a copy of this law enforcement agency's organization chart; or
- b. Where an organization chart is not available please indicate on the chart on the following page the major "bureaus" or "services" (e.g., operations, technical services, administration, inspections) and within each "bureau" or "service" the major subunits (e.g., patrol, criminal investigation, crime lab, communications, personnel).

* Question 1.b. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY "BUREAUS" AND "SERVICES" AND
MAJOR SUBUNITS WITHIN A BUREAU OR SERVICE

Bureau/Service:	Bureau/Service:	Bureau/Service:	Bureau/Service:	Bureau/Service:
<u>Subunits:</u>	<u>Subunits:</u>	<u>Subunits:</u>	<u>Subunits:</u>	<u>Subunits:</u>
1.	1.	1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.	3.	3.
4.	4.	4.	4.	4.
5.	5.	5.	5.	5.
6.	6.	6.	6.	6.
7.	7.	7.	7.	7.

D.1.3

2. a. Where an organization chart is available, please indicate on the organization chart the total number of authorized (i.e., budgeted) sworn personnel (S) and civilian personnel (C) included in the FY 1977 budget for each of the major bureaus and/or services and where possible for each major division (e.g., patrol, criminal investigation). The entries may be made, for example, as follows; or



- b. Where an organization chart is not available please show on the chart on the previous page the number of authorized (i.e., budgeted) sworn (S) and civilian (C) personnel included in the FY 1977 budget for each of the "bureaus" or "services" and where possible, for each of the subunits under a bureau of service.

D.1.4

C. BUDGET

- Please attach a copy of the agency's budget for Fiscal Year 1977 to this questionnaire. Where available, please include budget breakdowns for each of the major bureaus or services. The budget materials as provided in the Fiscal Year 1977 county or municipal budget would be sufficient.
- Where not shown in the budget, please indicate the capital outlays for Fiscal Year 1977 by type of item and cost.

Capital Outlay Description	Expense
	\$
	\$
	\$
	\$
	\$
	\$
Total Capital Outlays	\$

- Please list any LEAA grants that were awarded during FY 1977 to this Law Enforcement Agency by the Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice (to be completed by Commission or Regional Board staff).

Date of Award	Grant Number	Grant Title	Federal Share	State Share	Local Share
			\$	\$	\$
			\$	\$	\$
			\$	\$	\$
			\$	\$	\$
			\$	\$	\$

D.1.5

D. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY RESOURCE AND WORKLOAD INFORMATION

The following portion of the questionnaire asks specific questions about the number of resources required to respond to calls for service and to make and process criminal arrests. Many of the questions require that subjective answers or best available estimates be made. Your assistance in attempting to complete all the questions is most appreciated.

- *1. a. Please indicate the approximate number of actual (filled positions) patrolmen and detectives in the agency.
- Patrolmen _____
- Detectives _____
- b. Please indicate the approximate number of actual (filled positions) patrolmen and detectives assigned, in whole or in part, to "on-the-street" criminal activity. (Specifically, this would include patrol and criminal investigation activities but would not include sworn personnel assigned to such activities and working purely in an administrative or supervisory capacity).
- "On-the-street" Patrolmen _____
- "On-the-street" Detectives _____
- *2. Please indicate the average number of hours worked by an "on-the-street" (may include overtime):
- Patrolman _____ hours/ [] year or [] week
- Detective _____ hours/ [] year or [] week

D.1.6

- *3. Please estimate the portion of total time spent by "on-the-street" patrolmen and detectives on the following activities:

Activities	Percent of a Patrolman's Time Spent on These Activities	Percent of a Detective's Time Spent on These Activities
1. Preventive Patrol	_____ %	_____ %
2. Crime Prevention	_____ %	_____ %
3. Responding to Reported Offenses and Completing Criminal Offense Reports	_____ %	_____ %
4. Criminal Investigation	_____ %	_____ %
5. Criminal Arrest & Booking	_____ %	_____ %
6. Criminal Court Time (does not include traffic)	_____ %	_____ %
7. Other Criminal	_____ %	_____ %
8. All Traffic	_____ %	_____ %
9. In-service Training	_____ %	_____ %
10. Other Non-Criminal	_____ %	_____ %
TOTAL	100 %	100 %

D.1.7

4. a. The statistics of the Maryland State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting Section, for CY 1976, show the following number of offenses reported or known to police for this law enforcement agency. For each of the offense classifications listed below please indicate in the space provided the approximate percentage of the total offenses for each classification which were responded to* by patrolmen/responded to* by detectives. (Note, since patrolmen and detectives may both respond to the same offense the total percentage for a given offense may exceed 100%).

Classification of Offenses:	CY 1976 Offenses Reported or Known to Police	% of Offenses Patrolmen Responded to:	% of Offenses Detectives Responded to:
1. a. Murder and Non-Neg. Mans.	0	% + %	≥ 100%
b. Manslaughter by Neg.	0	% + %	≥ 100%
2. Forcible Rape	2	% + %	≥ 100%
3. Robbery	56	% + %	≥ 100%
4. a. Aggravated Assault	112	% + %	≥ 100%
b. All Other Assaults	327	% + %	≥ 100%
5. Burglary	564	% + %	≥ 100%
6. Larceny - Theft	1324	% + %	≥ 100%
7. Motor Vehicle Theft	52	% + %	≥ 100%
GRAND TOTAL	2437		

*For the purpose of this question, to respond to a reported crime means to arrive on the scene, complete any preliminary investigation, and complete any offense report.

D.1.8

4. b. Listed below are the reported or known offenses for this law enforcement agency for CY 1976 (as reported by the Maryland State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting Section) and the percent of total offenses represented by each of the offense classifications. For patrolmen and detectives, please indicate in the space provided the approximate percentage of their working hours spent on arriving on the scene, completing any preliminary investigation, and completing any offense report for each of the offense classifications. For example, robbery may represent only about 4% of the total offenses reported or known to the police but may require 10% of the total time the detectives have to spend on responding to the offenses.

Classification of Offenses:	CY 1976 Offenses Rptd. or Known to Police	% of Total	% of Patrolman's Time	% of Detective's Time
1. a. Murder and Non-Neg. Mans.	0	0 %	%	%
b. Manslaughter by Neg.	0	0 %	%	%
2. Forcible Rape	2	.1 %	%	%
3. Robbery	56	2.3 %	%	%
4. a. Aggravated Assault	112	4.6 %	%	%
b. All Other Assaults	327	13.4 %	%	%
5. Burglary	564	23.1 %	%	%
6. Larceny - Theft	1324	54.3 %	%	%
7. Motor Vehicle Theft	52	2.1 %	%	%
GRAND TOTAL	2437	100%	100%	100%

D.1.9

5. a. Please indicate how many non-criminal calls for service or events (e.g. traffic offenses, animal complaints, suspicious situations, alarms, sudden deaths, disabled motor vehicles, etc.) this law enforcement agency received in:

☐ CY 1976 or ☐ FY 1977? _____

(If summary statistics on calls for service or events are readily available, please attach a copy to this questionnaire.)

- b. Does your agency maintain summary statistics on the reported or known crimes (specifically Part II offenses less other assaults), that are not included on the Uniform Crime Report?

☐ No

☐ Yes, please indicate how many reported or known (Part II, less other assaults) offenses there were in:

☐ CY 1976 or ☐ FY 1977? _____

(If summary statistics on these reported or known offenses are readily available, please attach a copy to this questionnaire.)

D.1.10

6. The statistics of the Maryland State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting Section, for CY 1976, show the following numbers of arrests (both adult and juveniles) for various classifications of arrest for this law enforcement agency. For each of the classifications of arrest shown below, please indicate in the space provided, the approximate percentage of the total arrests made by patrolmen? made by detectives? (With few or no exceptions the sum of arrests made by patrolmen and by detectives for a given classification of arrest should equal 100%.)

Classification of Arrests:	CY 1976 Arrests	% of Arrests by Patrolmen	% of Arrests by Detectives
1. a. Murder and Non-Neg. Mans.		% +	% = 100%
b. Manslaughter by Neg.		% +	% = 100%
2. Forcible Rape		% +	% = 100%
3. Robbery	18	% +	% = 100%
4. Felonious Assault	5	% +	% = 100%
5. Breaking or Entering	105	% +	% = 100%
6. Larceny - Theft	182	% +	% = 100%
7. Motor Vehicle Theft	5	% +	% = 100%
8. Other Assaults	242	% +	% = 100%
9. Arson	3	% +	% = 100%
10, 11, 12. Forgery and Counterfeiting, Fraud, Embezzlement	47	% +	% = 100%
13. Stolen Property	13	% +	% = 100%
15. Weapons	16	% +	% = 100%
16. Prostitution and Comm. Vice	1	% +	% = 100%
17. Other Sex Offenses	12	% +	% = 100%

D.1.11

- Continued -

Classification of Arrests:	CY 1976 Arrests	% of Arrests by Patrolmen	% of Arrests by Detectives
18. Drug Abuse Laws:			
Sales Total	<u>3</u>	<u> </u> % + <u> </u> % = 100%	
Possession Total	<u>91</u>	<u> </u> % + <u> </u> % = 100%	
19. Gambling	<u> </u>	<u> </u> % + <u> </u> % = 100%	
20. Offenses Against Family	<u>2</u>	<u> </u> % + <u> </u> % = 100%	
21. Driving Under the Influence	<u>146</u>	<u> </u> % + <u> </u> % = 100%	
22. Liquor Laws	<u>30</u>	<u> </u> % + <u> </u> % = 100%	
14, 24, 25, 28, Vandalism, Disorderly Conduct, Vagrancy, Suspicion, Curfew & Loitering	<u>400</u>	<u> </u> % + <u> </u> % = 100%	
26. All other Offenses (Except Traffic)	<u>116</u>	<u> </u> % + <u> </u> % = 100%	
27. Run-Away	<u>55</u>	<u> </u> % + <u> </u> % = 100%	
TOTAL ARRESTS	<u>1,492</u>		

D.1.12

7. a. Listed below are the total arrests (both adult and juvenile) for this law enforcement agency for the UCR index violent offenses, index property offenses, and total Part II offenses for CY 1976 (as reported by the Maryland State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting Section) and the percent of the total arrests represented by each of the three arrest groupings. For patrolmen and detectives, please indicate in the space provided the approximate percentage of their total working hours spent on any investigation leading to an arrest, the actual arrest and booking, and courtroom time leading to a disposition for each of the arrest groupings. For example, index violent crimes may represent only 3% of total arrests but may require 10% of the total time detectives have to spend on any investigation leading to an arrest, the actual arrest and booking, and courtroom time leading to a disposition.

Groupings	CY 1976 Arrests	% of Total Arrests	% of Patrolmen Time on Arrests	% of Detectives Time on Arrests
Index Violent Offenses (Including Mansl.)	<u>23</u>	<u>1.5</u> %	<u> </u> %	<u> </u> %
Index Property Offenses	<u>292</u>	<u>19.6</u> %	<u> </u> %	<u> </u> %
Total Part II	<u>1,177</u>	<u>78.9</u> %	<u> </u> %	<u> </u> %
TOTAL	<u>1,492</u>	100%	100%	100%

D.1.13

7. b. Listed below are the total arrests for this law enforcement agency for each of the UCR Part I offenses for CY 1976 (as reported by the Maryland State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting Section) and the percent of the total Part I arrests represented by each of the Part I arrest classifications. For patrolmen and detectives, please indicate in the space provided the approximate percentage of their working hours spent on any investigation leading to an index offense arrest, the actual arrest and booking, and courtroom time leading to a disposition for each of the Part I arrests.

Classification of Index Arrests:	CY 1976 Part I Arrests	% of Total Part I Arrests	% of Patrolmen Time on "Part I Arrests"	% of Detective Time on "Part I Arrests"
1. a. Murder & Non-Neg. Mans.		%	%	%
b. Mans. by Neg.		%	%	%
2. Forcible Rape		%	%	%
3. Robbery	18	5.7 %	%	%
4. Felonious Assault	5	1.6 %	%	%
5. Breaking or Enter.	105	33.3 %	%	%
6. Larceny-Theft	182	57.8 %	%	%
7. Motor Vehicle Theft	5	1.6 %	%	%
TOTAL PART I	315	100%	100%	100%

D.1.14

7. c. Listed below are the total arrests for this law enforcement agency for groupings of the UCR Part II arrests for CY 1976 (as provided by the Maryland State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting Section) and the percent of the total Part II arrests represented by each of the Part II groupings. For patrolmen and detectives, please indicate in the space provided the approximate percentage of their working hours spent on any investigation leading to a Part II offense arrest, the actual arrest and booking, and courtroom time leading to a disposition for each of the Part II arrests.

Groupings of Part II Arrests:	CY 1976 Part II Arrests	% of Total Part II Arrests	% of Patrolmen Time on "Part II Arrests"	% of Detective Time on "Part II Arrests"
1. Other Assaults	242	20.6 %	%	%
2. Forgery & Counterfeiting, Fraud, Embezzlement	47	4.0 %	%	%
3. Stolen Property/Weapons	29	2.5 %	%	%
4. Prost./Comm. Vice/Other Sex Offenses	13	1.1 %	%	%
5. Drug Abuse Laws	94	8.0 %	%	%
6. Gambling		%	%	%
7. Driving under Influence	146	12.4 %	%	%
8. Arson	3	.3 %	%	%
9. All Others (Family Offenses, Liquor Laws, Vandalism, Disorderly Conduct, Vagrancy, Suspicion, Curfew & Loitering, All Others, Runaway)	603	51.2 %	%	%
TOTAL PART II ARRESTS	1,177	100%	100%	100%

This concludes the questionnaire. Thank you for your time and effort in completing the questionnaire. Please return the completed questionnaire to Michel A. Lettre, Statistical Analysis Section, Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement. Executive Plaza One, Suite 302, Cockeysville, Maryland 21030.

D.1.15

State's Attorney's Office Questionnaires similar to that which follows were sent to a sample of State's Attorney's Offices throughout the State of Maryland. Most State's Attorney's Offices were sent a shorter version of this questionnaire. The questions referenced by an * are the questions which were included in the shorter version.

STATE'S ATTORNEY'S OFFICE QUESTIONNAIRE

*A. GENERAL

The Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice and its Regional Offices are currently collecting information describing the existing adult and juvenile justice systems for each county in Maryland and the City of Baltimore. This existing system description includes information on the volume and manner of criminal "offender" and juvenile "client" processing and the associated cost and resources (e.g., patrolman, detectives, prosecutors, judges, detention beds, parole and probation officers, state correctional beds) necessary to process these "offenders" and "clients". This description is to be used in part to anticipate existing and future needs of the counties and Baltimore City with respect to criminal and juvenile justice and to anticipate the impact of changes (e.g., legislative, executive, programmatic) on the resources and costs of the various criminal and juvenile justice agencies. Your cooperation and assistance in completing the following questions is most appreciated.

1. State's Attorney Office Location ST. MARY'S COUNTY
2. Name and title of person(s) completing this questionnaire.

*B. ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

1. Please attach a copy of the organization chart of this State's Attorney's Office. (Where available).
2. Please show the number of personnel assigned to each major functional area (i.e., division, subdivision, or unit) on the organization chart. You may use the form on the next page in completing this question or if the information requested is readily available through an existing document you may alternatively include a copy of this document along with the completed questionnaire.

*Question B.2.-STATE'S ATTORNEY OFFICE PERSONNEL

[illegible]

*Part-time for the purpose of completing this question is a prosecutor working less than 35 hours per week for the State's Attorney's Office.

CONTINUED

5 OF 6

C. BUDGET

- BUDGET
- *1. Please enclose a copy of the budget for the State's Attorney's Office for Fiscal Year 1977 (July 1, 1976 to June 30, 1977). (The budget materials as provided in the Fiscal Year 1977 County budget would be sufficient).
- *2. Please indicate any capital outlays for Fiscal Year 1977 by type of item and cost, where not specifically shown in the budget.

Capital Outlay Description

Expense

\$ _____

Total Capital Outlay

D.2.4

3. Please list any LEAA grants that were awarded during FY 1977 to this State's Attorney's Office by the Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice (to be completed by Governor's Commission or Regional Board staff).

[illegible]

4. Please list any substantial additional funding received by this State's Attorney's Office in FY 1977 from sources other than in the County budget or through grant awards made by the Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement.

<u>Date of Award</u>	<u>Project Title/Description</u>	<u>Funding Source</u>	<u>Total Award Amount</u>
			\$
			\$
			\$
			\$
			\$

D.2.5

D. STATE'S ATTORNEY WORKLOAD AND RESOURCES

The following set of questions more specifically address the personnel assignments and workloads within the State's Attorney's Office. Many of the questions will require that subjective answers or best available estimates be made. Your assistance in attempting to complete all the questions is most appreciated.

- *1. The table that follows requires submitting information on the allocation of prosecutors. The purpose of this table is to obtain information on how prosecutors are assigned with respect to the level of court processing (i.e., Juvenile Court, adult District Court, adult Circuit Court, Special Units) and the type of activities (i.e., Screening and Investigation, Court Trial, Charging Document or Petition Preparation, Grand Jury, Other). The table should only include prosecutors whose responsibility is directed at whole or in part to actual case processing and should not include prosecutors solely involved with administration and office management.

The table should be completed in two parts. The following instructions address each of the two parts:

*PART 1: Number of Prosecutors Assigned to Level of Court Processing

This portion of the table deals strictly with the assignment of the total number of prosecutors by level of court processing. The three levels of court processing defined in the table are Juvenile Court processing, adult District Court processing, and adult Circuit Court processing. Additional spaces are provided for any special processing units the State's Attorney's Office may have (e.g., rape unit, major fraud unit, post-conviction). Both full-time and part-time* prosecutors should be accounted for in the appropriate column under the column heading "Total Prosecutors".

Please determine which of the three descriptions which follow, i.e., a., b., or c., best describes your State's Attorney's Office. Then please complete the first part of this chart as explained in the description.

*a. Prosecutors Uniquely Assigned to Court Processing Levels

In State's Attorney Offices where prosecutors are uniquely assigned to specific levels of court processing, then the total number of prosecutors that are uniquely assigned to each level of processing should be entered in the appropriate space under the column heading "Total Prosecutors". If the State's Attorney's

*Part-time for the purpose of completing this question is a prosecutor working less than 35 hours per week for the State's Attorney's Office.

Office has special units, then such units should be included in the blank spaces provided and the total number of prosecutors assigned to the unit so indicated. The sum of the total number of prosecutors assigned by level of court processing should equal the Grand Total of Prosecutors assigned at the bottom of the "Total Prosecutors" column heading.

*b. Prosecutors Uniquely Assigned and Prosecutors with Shared Levels of Court Processing

Some State's Attorney Offices may combine the assignment of prosecutors - some may be uniquely assigned to a level of court processing and other prosecutors may share more than one level of court processing. Where the prosecutors are assigned to specific levels of court processing the number of prosecutors should be indicated in the appropriate level of processing under the column heading "Total Prosecutors". Prosecutors assigned to more than one level of court processing should be accounted for by estimating the fraction of prosecutor(s) assigned to each level of court processing. When prosecutors are assigned by both methods to a given level of court processing, then the sum of the two (i.e., number of prosecutors uniquely assigned and fraction of prosecutors assigned) should represent the total number of prosecutors assigned to that level of processing. In addition, the sum of the prosecutors assigned to all the levels of court processing should equal the Grand Total of prosecutors assigned to the State's Attorney Office at the bottom of the "Total Prosecutors" column heading.

*c. Prosecutors with Shared Levels of Court Processing

In State's Attorney Offices where all the prosecutors handle more than one level of court processing, then an estimate of the fraction of prosecutors assigned to each level should be used or alternatively, an estimate of the percentage of total prosecutor time allocated to each level of court processing should be entered in the appropriate spaces under the column heading "Total Prosecutors". If fractions of prosecutors are used, then the sum of the fractions of prosecutors allocated to the levels of court processing should equal the Grand Total number of prosecutors. If percentage of prosecutor's time is used to indicate the allocation of prosecutors among the levels of court processing, then the sum of the percentages should equal 100% and the total number of prosecutors on staff should be entered in the Grand Total under the column heading "Total Prosecutors".

PART 2: Number of Prosecutors Assigned by Type of Activity

The second part of the table should now be completed. The purpose of this part of the table is to obtain an understanding of the assignment of prosecutors within a given level of court processing by type of activity. Full-time and part-time*prosecutors should be accounted for by activity within each level of court processing. If a particular activity is not applicable then insert "NA" in the space.

There may be differences also in how this part of the table is completed depending upon the way in which prosecutors are assigned in each State's Attorney Office. Please determine which of the three descriptions which follows, i.e., a., b., or c., best describes your State's Attorney's Office. Then please complete the second part of the table as explained in the description.

a. Unique Assignment of Prosecutors to Activities

In State's Attorney Offices where prosecutors are uniquely assigned to activities within a given level of court processing, then the number of prosecutors assigned to each of the activities should be entered. The sum of the prosecutors over all the activities should equal the total prosecutors assigned to that level (e.g., Juvenile Court, adult District Court) of processing.

b. Prosecutors Uniquely Assigned to Activities and Prosecutors Performing Several Activities

A State's Attorney Office may combine their assignment of prosecutors where some may be uniquely assigned to an activity within a given level and other prosecutors may be assigned to several activities. In completing the table the number of prosecutors uniquely assigned to activities within a specific level of processing should be entered in the appropriate space. Those prosecutors assigned to more than one activity within a given level of processing should be indicated by estimating the fraction of a prosecutor spent on each activity. Where some prosecutors are uniquely assigned to an activity and other prosecutors are assigned to more than one activity within the same level of processing, then that activity should include the sum of the prosecutors uniquely assigned to the activity and the fraction of prosecutors assigned to that activity who also perform other activities within the same level of court processing. The total number of prosecutors assigned to all the activities for a given level should equal the total number of prosecutors assigned to that level of processing.

*Part-time for the purpose of completing this question is a prosecutor working less than 35 hours per week for the State's Attorney's Office.

c. Prosecutors Sharing the Activities

In State's Attorney Offices where all the activities are shared among the prosecutor(s), then the number of prosecutor(s) assigned to each of the activities can be performed in one of two ways. The number of prosecutors assigned to the activities could be estimated in fractions of prosecutors to indicate the portion of prosecutor(s) assigned to each activity relative to all the activities within a given level of processing. Where this is done the fraction of prosecutors assigned over all the activities for a given level should equal the number or fraction of prosecutors assigned to that level of court processing. The other, and perhaps easier, way to assign the prosecutor's activities would be to estimate the percentage of time spent on each activity relative to the total number of activities for each level of court processing. When percentages are used, then the sum of the percentages for all the activities within each level of court processing should equal 100%.

*QUESTION D.1. - STATE'S ATTORNEY RESOURCE AND WORKLOAD ALLOCATION

PART 2: TYPE OF ACTIVITY PROSECUTORS ARE ASSIGNED TO:												
LEVELS OF COURT PROCESSING HANDLED BY THE STATE'S ATTORNEY	* PART 1: TOTAL PROSECUTORS*		SCREENING AND INVESTIGATION		COURT DISPOSITION/TRIAL (JUVENILE OR) ADULT-CRIMINAL		CHARGING DOCUMENT OR PETITION PREPARATION		GRAND JURY		OTHER	
	Full Time	Part Time**	Full Time	Part Time**	Full Time	Part Time**	Full Time	Part Time**	Full Time	Part Time**	Full Time	Part Time**
Juvenile												
Adult:												
District Court												
Circuit Court												
Other Special Units:												
Grand Total												

*Prosecutors actually assigned cases, should not include administrative prosecutors.

**Part-time is defined for the purpose of completing this question as a prosecutor who works less than 35 hours per week for the State's Attorney's Office.

- *2. a. Please estimate the average number of working hours per work week for a full-time prosecutor, a part-time* prosecutor?

Full-time _____ hrs./week

Part-time* _____ hrs./week

*Part-time for the purpose of completing this question is a prosecutor who works less than 35 hours per week for the State's Attorney's Office.

- b. On the average for every one hour of courtroom time spent by a prosecutor, please estimate how many hour(s) are spent in out-of-court (preparation) time for each of the following courts. (Fractions of an hour can be used.)

(1) District Court (Adult Criminal) _____ hour(s)

(2) Circuit Court (Adult Criminal) _____ hour(s)

(3) Juvenile Court _____ hour(s)

- c. Please estimate the average time a prosecutor spends in criminal court per Circuit Court "Court" Trial:* _____; per Circuit Court "Jury" Trial:* _____.

For every one hour spent on a Court Trial*, _____ hour(s) are spent in out-of-court (preparation time) and for every one hour spent on a Jury Trial*, _____ hour(s) are spent in out-of-court (preparation time). (Fractions of an hour can be used.)

*For purposes of this question a trial in a criminal case is defined as a contested hearing on the essential facts of the specific offense(s) as alleged for the maintained purpose of making final disposition of the case where both parties are present or represented and where contesting the action or proceedings has advanced to the point where (1) the jury is sworn, or if a non-jury (i.e., court) case, (2) at least one witness has been placed under oath. Guilty or nolo contendere pleas prior to (1) or (2) above are not trials for the purpose of this definition.

3. District Court of Maryland statistics show a total of 1113 criminal defendant cases* (does not include any traffic) disposed of for FY 1977 for your jurisdiction. The statistics show the defendant cases disposed of in the following manner:

Bound over to the Circuit Court: 68

(Includes held for Grand Jury, Preliminary Hearing, Specials to the Circuit Court).

Praying a Jury Trial to the Circuit Court: 6

Disposed of at the District Court: 1039

(Includes defendants who subsequently appeal their District Court conviction to the Circuit Court).

TOTAL CRIMINAL DEFENDANT CASES: 1113

- a. Do these statistics seem fairly reasonable?

☐ Yes

☐ No, please comment _____

(Please attach supporting statistics where available)

- b. For each of the above types of action or dispositions by the District Court, please indicate the approximate percentage (%) of the cases where a State's Attorney was present at the action or disposition:

	# of Defendant Cases	% of Time State's Attorney Present
Bound over to the Circuit Court	<u>68</u>	_____ %
Prayed a Jury Trial	<u>6</u>	_____ %
District Court Disposed	<u>1039</u>	_____ %

*These criminal defendant cases are actual District Court case jackets disposed of not charges. District Court statistics show that for FY 1977 these 1113 cases represented a total of 1327 charges for your jurisdiction.

D.2.12

- *4. Each State's Attorney's Office currently prepares charging documents for Circuit Court criminal defendants in a somewhat different way. For each of the types of charging documents listed below please indicate by an "X" in the space provided the definition of a charging document which best describes the general practice in your State's Attorney's Office:

Definitions of Charging Documents	Type of Charging Document:						
	Non-Support	Indictment	Criminal Inf.	Appeal - Traffic	Appeal - Criminal	Jury Trial Prayed from District Court	Post-Conviction
1. Each charge in a case against a defendant on an individual document:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. All charges in a case against a defendant on the same document:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. All charges on all defendants in the same case on the same document:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Other, explain _____	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

D.2.13

56

*5. Please indicate by an "X" in the box below the definitions of a juvenile petition which best describes the general practice in your State's Attorney's Office:

☐ Each complaint against the juvenile resulting from the same referral on a separate petition.

☐ All complaints against the juvenile resulting from the same referral on the same petition.

☐ All complaints on all juveniles resulting from the same referral on the same petition.

☐ Other, explain: _____

6. Administrative Office of the Courts Statistics for FY 1977 for your jurisdiction show the following number of criminal document filings, terminations, and pending balance awaiting disposition as of the end of FY 1977:

Type of Charging Document	# of Filings	# of Terminations
Non-Support (Criminal)	0	0
Indictment	6	7
Criminal Information	69	62
Appeal-Traffic	11	10
Appeal-Criminal	14	21
Jury Trial Pray-D.C.	14	12
Post -Conviction	0	0
TOTAL	114	112

Active pending balance as of 6/30/77: 31
Do these statistics appear fairly reasonable?

☐ Yes

☐ No, please comment _____

(Please attach supporting statistics where available)

D.2.14

7. Based on the statistics shown in question 6, the breakdown for each type of Circuit Court charging document as a percentage (%) of the total charging documents terminated for your jurisdiction for FY 1977 are shown below. Please estimate the percentage of prosecutor's time (i.e., working hours of prosecutors assigned to Circuit Court activity), that is spent on the preparation and completion through Circuit Court disposition for each of the types of charging documents (for example, criminal informations may be 35% of the total charging documents terminated, but in order to terminate them 50% of the prosecutor's total available working time must be spent on terminating this type of charging document.)

Type of Charging Document	# of Documents Terminated FY 1977	% of Total Documents	% of Prosecutor's (Circuit Court) Time
Non-Support (Criminal)	0	0 %	_____ %
Indictment	7	6.3 %	_____ %
Criminal Information	62	55.4 %	_____ %
Appeal - Traffic	10	8.9 %	_____ %
Appeal - Criminal	21	18.8 %	_____ %
Jury Trial Pray-D.C.	12	10.7 %	_____ %
Post Conviction	0	0 %	_____ %
TOTAL	112	100 %	100 %

D.2.15

8. As noted previously, Administrative Office of the Courts criminal statistics for your county show a total of 112 criminal terminations for FY 1977. Of these terminations, 26 were reported to the Administrative Office of the Court as being via a court trial* and 15 were reported as being via a jury trial*?

Do these court and jury trial* statistics appear fairly reasonable:

☐ Yes

☐ No, please comment _____

(Please attach supporting statistics where available)

*For statistical purposes the Administrative Office of the Courts defines a trial in criminal cases, whether an original action or an appeal de novo, as a contested hearing on the essential facts of the offense(s) as alleged for the maintained purpose of making final disposition of the case where both parties must be present or represented and contesting the action and the proceedings must advance to the point where: (1) the jury is sworn, or if a non-jury (i.e., court) case, (2) at least one witness has been placed under oath. Guilty and nolo contendere pleas entered prior to the occurrence of the events described in (1) and (2) above are not trials for purposes of this definition.

D.2.16

9. a. As shown previously, Administrative Office of the Courts criminal statistics for your county show 6 indictments were filed in the Circuit Court in FY 1977. Please indicate approximately how many of these indictments were filed directly with the Circuit Court (i.e., were not indictments which resulted from defendants who were bound over to the Circuit Court from the District Court)? _____
- b. Approximately how many defendants do these indictments represent? _____
10. a. Approximately how many true bills were not returned by the Grand Jury for your county in FY 1977? _____
- b. What is the approximate number of defendants in FY 1977 for which no true bills were returned and, therefore, the defendants were not indicted on any charges? _____
11. a. Approximately how many Circuit Court filings were there for your county in FY 1977 that were the result of juveniles whose petition was waived from the Juvenile Court to the Circuit Court for criminal processing? _____
- b. Approximately how many juveniles do these filings represent? _____
12. a. Approximately how many filings were there for your county in FY 1977 for persons under 18 who were automatically waived at the point of arrest to the Circuit Court for criminal processing (generally speaking, juveniles arrested for murder and rape and 14 years of age or over, juveniles arrested for armed robbery and 16 years of age or over)? _____
- b. Approximately how many juveniles do these filings represent? _____

Thank you for your time and efforts in completing the questionnaire. Please return the completed questionnaire to: Michel Lettre, Statistical Analysis Section, Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement, Executive Plaza One, Cockeysville, Maryland 21030.

D.2.17

The Local Jail Questionnaire which follows represents a portion of a larger questionnaire which was used in a Governor's Commission survey of all local jail facilities in the State of Maryland. Local jail responses to this portion of the questionnaire were used to assist in estimating the local jail cost and resource (e.g., bed years) information for each geographic grouping included in the narrative section of this report.

D.3.1

GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT
AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE
JAIL SURVEY

A. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

1. Name of Institution: _____

2. Location of Institution (address & jurisdiction served) _____

3. Date facility and any major renovations were completed _____

4. Rated Capacity

4. Rated Capacity		NUMBER OF CELLS					
SQUARE FEET	ADULTS		JUVENILES		SHOWERS	TOILET BOWLS	
	M	F	M	F			
a) Security Range							
1) Maximum Security							
2) Medium Security							
3) Minimum Security							
b) Cell space							
1) single bed							
2) double bed							
3) triple bed							
4) four bed							
5) 5-8 beds							
6) 9-12 beds							
7) 13-15 beds							
8) 15-20 beds							
9) 20 + beds							
10) holding cell							
11) trustee cell							
12) "drunk tank"							
13) segregation cell							

D.3.2

c) Do the following conditions exist?

1) Are sentenced offenders separated from non-sentenced inmates? _____

2) Are male inmates kept physically and visually apart from female offenders? _____

3) Are juvenile inmates kept physically and visually apart from adult inmates? _____

4) The first and/or minor offense inmates housed separately than serious offense inmates? _____

d) Average Daily Population Data FY 77 _____ (1) copy of State Monthly Jail Report for Months of FY 77 _____

5. Total Length Stay of all Inmates (FY 77)

		Prior to Sent.	Sent. Locally	D.O.C. Sentenced
0-4 Hours	No.			
5-8 Hours	No.			
9-12 Hours	No.			
13-24 Hours	No.			
2 Days	No.			
3-5 Days	No.			
6-10 Days	No.			
11-15 Days	No.			
16-30 Days	No.			
31-60 Days	No.			
61-90 Days	No.			
90-120 Days	No.			
120-150 Days	No.			
150-179 Days	No.			
180 + Days	No.			
Grand Total				

6. Offense Category (Most Frequent Current Admissions FY 77)

a.	No.
b.	No.
c.	No.
d.	No.
e.	No.
f.	No.
g.	No.
h.	No.
i.	No.
j.	No.

D.3.3

7. FY 77 Median length of pretrial stay: _____
FY 77 Median length of post-trial stay: _____

8. Means of Release - Percent of all Releases (FY 77)

- a. Cash bond to Court _____
b. Release on Own Recognizance _____
c. Diversion Program _____
d. Placed on Probation/Parole _____
e. Paid Fine _____
f. Completed Sentence _____
g. Sentenced/ Transferred to State _____
h. Transferred to Medical/Physiatric Facility _____
i. Other (Designate) _____
j. Total _____ (Should equal Total of #5)

9. Administration

- a. Is adequate office space for administration available? _____
b. Is administrative office space outside of the security perimeter? _____
c. Are firearms stored in a secure area? _____
d. Is adequate parking available for staff and visitors? _____

10. Food Services

- a. Does the institution have kitchen facilities? _____
b. Are food storage area and refrigeration maintained in a sanitary condition adequate for purposes of protecting food from insects; rodents, dust, water, decay, rot or other destructive forces? _____
c. How many meals are served inmates daily? _____
d. Where do inmates eat? _____
e. If in a dining area, what is the capacity of the area? _____
f. Do the meals provide a balanced diet? _____
g. Are special diets provided when prescribed by a physician? _____
h. By whom is the food prepared? _____
i. Are persons who handle food examined and certified by a doctor to be in such a healthy condition as to not create contagion or infection? _____
j. What provisions are made for drinking water for inmates? _____

2. PERSONNEL

	MON.			TUES.			WED.			THURS.			FRI.			SAT.			SUN.		
a. Staff Scheduling (shift)	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
a. Chief Jailor, Sheriff Warden																					
b. Assistant																					
c. Correctional Officer, Guard																					
d. Matron																					
e. Counselors																					
f. Clerical Personnel																					
g. Maintenance Personnel																					
h. Other																					

b. How are positions filled:

Chief Jailor, Sheriff, Warden, _____

Assistant _____

Correctional Officer, Guard _____

Matron _____

Counselors _____

Clerical Personnel _____

No. of Employees
Are these Employees Sworn in Office?

Maintenance personnel _____ No. of Employees _____ Are these Employees Sworn in Officer? _____

c. How many personnel of each category work full time in the Institution?

How many personnel of each category work part time in the institution?

3. Indicate duties of staff other than institutional functions and the percentage of time expended in those other duties.

DUTY	% OF TIME
a) Transportation of prisoners to Court	_____
b) Transportation of prisoners to DOC	_____
c) Transportation of prisoners to _____	_____
d) Courtroom duty	_____
e) Serving Civil papers	_____
f) Other (specify) _____	_____

d. Training

In the space provided indicate whether the staff in each category (a) has completed correctional training Commission preservice training; (b) additional inservice training.

1) Chief Jailor, Sheriff, Warden	(a) _____	(b) _____
2) Assistant	(a) _____	(b) _____
3) Correctional Officer, Guard	(a) _____	(b) _____
4) Matron	(a) _____	(b) _____
5) Counselors	(a) _____	(b) _____
6) Clerical Personnel	(a) _____	(b) _____
7) Maintenance Personnel	(a) _____	(b) _____
8) Other	(a) _____	(b) _____

e. Describe any duties performed by trustees: _____

END