



OFFICE OF POLICY ANALYSIS, RESEARCH & STATISTICAL SERVICES

NEW YORK STATE
CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURES
1980 THROUGH 1984

November, 1986

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NEW YORK
STATE



DIVISION OF
CRIMINAL
JUSTICE
SERVICES

NEW YORK STATE
DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES
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OFFICE OF POLICY ANALYSIS, RESEARCH AND STATISTICAL SERVICES
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CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURES
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NCJRS

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PART I
THE REPORT

THE REPORT...

INTRODUCTION

To present a "snap-shot" of criminal justice spending for fiscal years 1980-1984, the Office of Policy Analysis, Research and Statistical Services (OPARSS) collected data identifying criminal justice expenditures throughout New York State for all county, city, town and village governments. Expenditures by State agencies dealing with criminal justice matters have also been identified for the same time period. Information concerning the number of personnel employed by the State and by localities for selected criminal justice activities is reported where available.

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

This publication reports criminal justice expenditure information in several functional areas. These include: police, sheriff, corrections, probation, the courts, prosecution, and defense for both State and local governments. Additional categories for State spending include Division of Parole, Crime Victims, Division for Youth and the Division of Criminal Justice Services.

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

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

In addition, descriptions of the account codes used by localities to report expenditures to the Office of the Comptroller are provided by functional category in Appendix E.

DATA SOURCES

State Expenditures

Expenditures by State agencies were obtained from the Office of the State Comptroller. These represent actual amounts spent by these agencies.

Amounts reported as aid to localities are appropriation levels identified in the State of New York, Classification of Appropriations by the Legislature, 1980 through 1984. Appropriation figures were used because as aid payments often lag behind actual fiscal year expenditure figures due to late fourth quarter claims.

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

Local Expenditures

The Local criminal justice expenditure data were obtained from the Office of the State Comptroller, Division of Municipal Affairs, Bureau of Municipal Research and Statistics, for the years 1980 through 1984.

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

The data elements reported by local agencies were selected and combined into the following seven criminal justice expenditure categories: court, prosecution, defense, probation, police, sheriff, and corrections.

Specific account codes used to compile functional categories are identified in Appendix E.

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

THE REPORT...

New York City - Expenditure data were obtained from the City of New York Comprehensive Annual Report of the Comptroller for the fiscal years 1980-1984.

DATA LIMITATIONS

Employee Benefits

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

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

Other Criminal Justice Expenditures

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

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

Per Capita Expenditures

Per capita expenditures are based on 1980 census counts. Actual population figures are listed by county in Appendix F.

Appendix G contains a section by section review of calculations or changes made to prior year figures.

PART II

COST OF JUSTICE 1984 OVERVIEW

TOTAL STATEWIDE EXPENDITURES

Total spending statewide for criminal justice activities by the State and local governments increased from \$4,279,992,000 in 1983 to \$4,907,643,000 in 1984. This represents an increase of 14.7%. The average annual increase in spending was 15.1% since 1980. Adjusted for estimated fringe benefits, the 1984 spending level would exceed \$6.0 billion.

Criminal Justice Spending
1980-84
(thousands)

| YEAR | NYC | UPSTATE | STATE | TOTAL |
|------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1980 | \$1,151,243 | \$ 831,248 | \$1,074,368 | \$3,056,859 |
| 1981 | 1,177,459 | 918,279 | 1,362,410 | 3,458,148 |
| 1982 | 1,342,555 | 1,045,146 | 1,475,462 | 3,863,163 |
| 1983 | 1,445,563 | 1,149,592 | 1,684,837 | 4,279,992 |
| 1984 | 1,617,726 | 1,255,394 | 2,034,523 | 4,907,643 |

Real growth, when adjusted for inflation, approaches 10% between 1983 and 1984. Based on 1980 dollars, 1984 criminal justice spending reached \$3.893 billion. Between 1980 and 1984, criminal justice spending grew 6.8% per year above the rate of inflation.

Inflation Adjusted*
Criminal Justice Spending
1980-1984

| | Amount | Inflation Adjusted | % Change |
|------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------|
| 1980 | \$3,056,859,000 | \$3,056,859,000 | ---- |
| 1981 | 3,458,148,000 | 3,133,082,000 | + 2.5% |
| 1982 | 3,863,163,000 | 3,297,596,000 | + 5.3% |
| 1983 | 4,279,992,000 | 3,539,553,000 | + 7.3% |
| 1984 | 4,907,643,000 | 3,893,233,000 | +10.0% |

*See Appendix G for computation.

This steady commitment to fund criminal justice agencies has been met by all levels of government: the state; counties; cities; towns and villages. While the growth in State spending accounts for 56% of the 1984 increase, the growth in criminal justice spending by town governments has outpaced similar spending by all other levels of government since 1980.

Growth in Criminal Justice Spending
1980-1984

| | % Change 1983-84 | % Change 1980-84 | Average Annual Change 1980-1984 |
|----------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| TOTAL | +14.7% | + 60.5% | +15.1% |
| State | +20.8% | + 89.4% | +22.3% |
| NYC | +11.9% | + 40.5% | +10.1% |
| Counties | + 9.1% | + 48.4% | +12.1% |
| Cities | + 9.8% | + 37.7% | + 9.4% |
| Towns | +10.9% | +112.4% | +28.1% |
| Villages | + 6.6% | + 48.5% | +12.1% |

PATTERNS OF JUSTICE SPENDING

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

Patterns of Responsibility by Jurisdiction

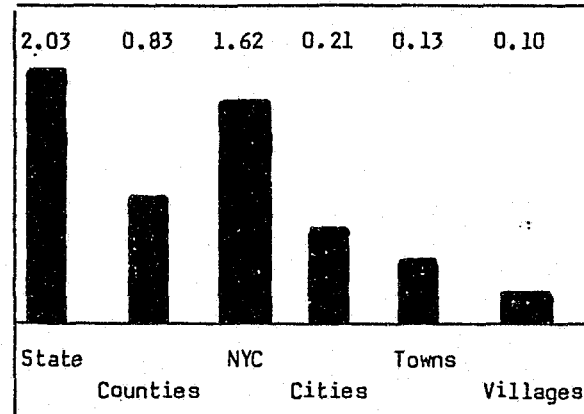
| | State | County | City | Town | Village |
|--------------------|-------|--------|------|------|---------|
| Police | • | • | • | • | • |
| Sheriff | | • | | | |
| Prosecution | o | • | | | |
| Defense | o | • | | | |
| Courts | • | | • | • | • |
| Probation | o | •* | | | |
| Parole | • | | | | |
| Corrections | • | • | o | o | o |
| Ancillary Services | • | | | | |

- Major Responsibility
- o Supplementary Responsibility
- * NYC is responsible for this function in Kings, Queens, New York, Bronx and Richmond Counties.

Municipal governments dominated justice spending by allocating \$2,873,120,000 during 1984 to criminal justice activities. Of this amount, \$37.7 million was reimbursed by state-aid programs.

State funding accounted for \$2,034,523,000 in justice spending during fiscal year 1984-85. This represented 41.5% of total statewide criminal justice spending, up from 39.4% in 1983-84.

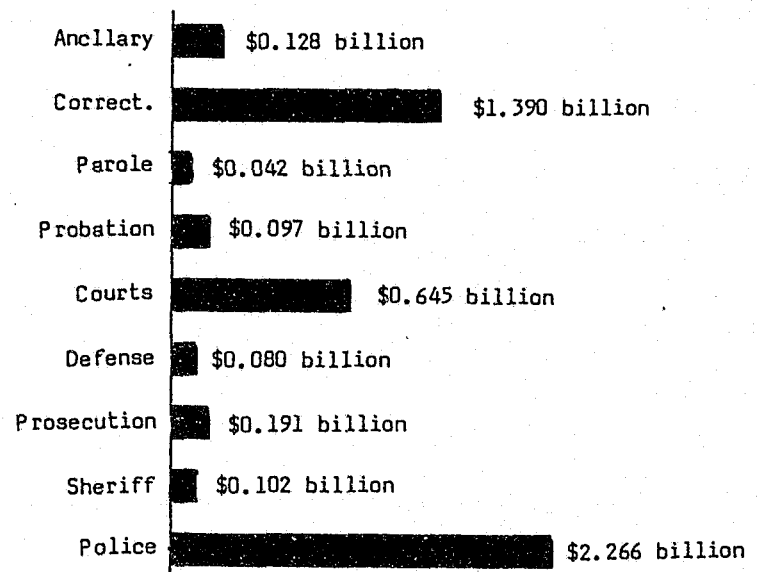
New York City spending accounted for 33% of total criminal justice spending. Other municipalities accounted for 25.6% of total spending: counties, 16.8%; cities other than New York City, 4.2%; towns, 2.6%; and villages, 2.0%.

1984 CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURES
(In Billions of Dollars)

FUNCTIONAL SPENDING

Expenditures for police services continue to dominate statewide justice spending. Approximately \$2.266 billion was spent on police services during 1984. This represented 45.9% of all criminal justice spending. This was followed by correctional spending of \$1.390 billion and court spending of \$645 million.

1984 Expenditures By Function



FUNCTIONAL SPENDING BY JURISDICTION

New York City dominated spending on police services accounting for 53.3% of all police spending. New York City also outspent all other jurisdictions on prosecution spending.

PERCENTAGE OF 1984 FUNCTIONAL
SPENDING BY JURISDICTION

| Function | State | NYC | Cities | Towns | Villages | Counties | Total |
|-----------|-------|-------|--------|-------|----------|----------|-------|
| Police | 7.8 | 53.3 | 9.1 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 17.9 | 97.0 |
| Sheriff | 1.0 | 2.1 | — | — | — | 96.9 | 100.0 |
| Prosec. | 31.4 | 40.4 | — | — | — | 28.2 | 100.0 |
| Defense | 26.4 | 42.4 | — | — | — | 31.1 | 99.9 |
| Courts | 95.3 | 0.1 | — | 2.4 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 100.0 |
| Prob. | 44.6 | 19.0* | — | — | — | 36.8* | 100.4 |
| Parole | 100.0 | — | — | — | — | — | 100.0 |
| Correc. | 68.2 | 19.4 | 0.1 | — | — | 12.2 | 99.9 |
| Ancillary | 100.0 | — | — | — | — | — | 100.0 |

*less State Aid, See Appendix G.

Proportionally, the percentage of a locality's total criminal justice spending allocated to particular functions varied according to the pattern of service responsibility. Local governments commit a large proportion of their funding to police or sheriff services, as they are the jurisdictions with the traditional responsibility for law enforcement. The State, on the otherhand, has had the historical responsibility for felony corrections and recently assumed major responsibility for the court system beyond town and village justice courts.

PROPORTION OF 1984 JURISDICTIONAL
SPENDING ALLOCATED TO EACH FUNCTION

| Function | State | NYC | Cities | Towns | Villages | Counties |
|-----------|-------|-------|--------|-------|----------|----------|
| Police | 8.7 | 74.6 | 99.2 | 87.5 | 94.4 | 49.1 |
| Sheriff | — | 0.1 | — | — | — | 11.9 |
| Prosec. | 3.0 | 4.8 | — | — | — | 6.5 |
| Defense | 1.0 | 2.1 | — | — | — | 3.0 |
| Courts | 30.2 | — | 0.2 | 12.1 | 5.5 | 1.1 |
| Prob. | 2.1 | 1.7 | — | — | — | 7.8 |
| Parole | 2.1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Correc. | 46.6 | 16.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | — | 20.6 |
| Ancillary | 6.3 | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 100.0 |

LOCAL JUSTICE SPENDING

Local governments spent \$2.9 billion in 1984. Less state local aid to probation departments, this accounted for 57.4% of statewide criminal justice spending.

New York City was responsible for approximately 56.3% of this spending. Other municipal governments accounted for the remaining 43.7%.

Local Spending
1984

| | Amount | Percent |
|---------------|-------------|---------|
| New York City | \$1,617,726 | 56.3% |
| Other Cities | 207,383 | 7.2% |
| Counties | 825,661 | 28.7% |
| Towns | 125,906 | 4.4% |
| Villages | 96,444 | 3.4% |
| TOTAL | \$2,873,120 | 100.0% |

LOCAL FUNCTIONAL SPENDING

Localities directed 70.3% of all local criminal justice monies to police services. This accounted for 89.1% of the statewide spending on police services. The next largest category of local expenditures was for corrections. Localities spent \$441,421,000 or 15.4% of their justice spending on this functional area. Prosecution activities, largely a local function, accounted for 4.6% of local spending. This was followed by sheriff spending of 3.5%, probation spending of 3.2%, defense spending of 2.1% and court spending of 1.1%.

Local Functional Spending 1984

| | <u>Amount</u> | <u>% of Local Spending</u> | <u>% of State- wide Spending</u> |
|--------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Police | \$2,019,218,000 | 70.3% | 40.9% |
| Sheriff | 100,704,000 | 3.5% | 2.0% |
| Prosecution* | 131,071,000 | 4.6% | 2.7% |
| Defense | 58,921,000 | 2.1% | 1.2% |
| Courts | 30,285,000 | 1.1% | 0.6% |
| Probation* | 91,500,000 | 3.2% | 1.9% |
| Corrections | 441,421,000 | 15.4% | 8.9% |
| TOTAL | \$2,873,120,000 | 100.2% | 58.2% |

New York State Agency Spending (thousands)

| | <u>Amount</u> | <u>% Change</u> |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Commission of Correction \$ | 2,075 | +12.3% |
| Correctional Services | 830,297 | +28.8% |
| Crime Victims Board | 11,853 | - 5.5% |
| Criminal Justice Services | 116,857 | +39.7% |
| Division for Youth | 185,655 | + 7.6% |
| Judiciary | 614,757 | +13.0% |
| Parole | 41,845 | +22.4% |
| Probation | 41,092 | +10.6% |
| State Police | 147,952 | +16.6% |
| Other | 42,140 | +54.5% |
| TOTAL | 2,034,523 | +20.8% |

STATE GOVERNMENT SPENDING

New York State governmental agencies spent \$2,034,523,000 in 1984-85. This was an increase of \$349,686,000, or 20.8% over 1983-84 spending.

This increase was due largely to the growth in spending by the Department of Correctional Services of approximately \$186 million between 1983-84 and 1984-85. Nearly 44% of the DOCS increase was in the area of capital spending.

Other significant increases in state spending during 1984-85 were \$70.5 million by the Judiciary, \$31.9 million by the Division of Criminal Justice Services, \$21.0 million by the State Police and \$13.2 million by the Division for Youth.

Direct State expenditures grew 17.6%, aid to localities grew 14.4%, and capital construction costs rose 62.6% during 1984-1985.

Although localities outspend the State in aggregate terms, the State shoulders major responsibility for such functions as the Courts, Corrections and Parole. The State accounts for 95.3% of Court spending, 68.2% of Corrections spending, and 100% of Parole spending.

State Share of Functional Spending

| <u>Function</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Police | 7.8% |
| Sheriff | 1.0% |
| Prosecution | 31.4% |
| Defense | 26.4% |
| Courts | 95.3% |
| Probation | 44.6% |
| Parole | 100.0% |
| Corrections | 68.2% |
| Ancillary Services | 100.0% |

Functional State Spending

State spending for functional purposes may cut across several agencies, while some functions are supported by a single agency such as sheriff or parole spending.

1984 State Functional Spending

| <u>Function</u> | <u>Agency</u> | <u>Amount</u> |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Courts | Judiciary | \$ 614,757,000 |
| Police | State Police | \$ 147,952,000 |
| | DCJS | 21,562,000 |
| | Park/Capital Police | 6,477,000 |
| Sheriff | DCJS | \$ 968,000 |
| Prosecution | DCJS | 29,666,000 |
| | Audit & Control | 440,000 |
| | Law Department | 29,914,000 |
| Defense | DCJS | \$ 21,177,000 |
| Probation | Probation | 41,092,000 |
| | DCJS | 2,263,000 |
| Parole | Parole | \$ 41,845,000 |
| Corrections | Correctional | |
| | Services | 830,297,000 |
| | Commission Corr. | 2,075,000 |
| | DFY | 113,452,000 |
| | DCJS | 2,453,000 |
| Ancillary Services | Crime Victims | \$ 11,853,000 |
| | DFY | 72,203,000 |
| | DCJS | 38,768,000 |
| | SIFECs (DCJS) | 5,309,000 |
| TOTAL | All Agencies | \$2,034,523,000 |

Criminal Justice
Functional Spending, 1984
(thousands)

| | STATE | | | LOCAL | | | | | | Total |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------------|--------------|---------|----------|------------------------|
| | Total | Direct | Local Aid | Total | Counties | New York City | Other Cities | Towns | Villages | |
| Police | 175,991 | 154,429 | 21,562 | 2,019,218 | 405,267 | 1,206,962 | 205,726 | 110,190 | 91,073 | 2,265,641 ¹ |
| Sheriff | 968 | ----- | 968 | 100,704 | 98,559 | 2,145 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 101,672 |
| Prosecution | 60,020 | 29,914 | 30,106 | 131,071 | 53,916 | 77,155 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 191,091 |
| Defense | 21,177 | ----- | 21,177 | 58,921 | 24,929 | 33,992 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 80,098 |
| Courts | 614,757 | 614,757 | ----- | 30,285 | 8,990 | 385 | 313 | 15,270 | 5,337 | 645,042 |
| Probation | 43,355 | 3,386 | 39,969 | 91,500 | 64,182 | 27,318 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 97,149 ² |
| Parole | 41,845 | 41,845 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 41,845 |
| Corrections | 948,277 | 945,824 | 2,453 | 441,421 | 169,828 | 269,769 | 1,344 | 446 | 34 | 1,389,698 |
| Ancillary Services | 128,133 | 53,332 | 74,801 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 128,133 |
| TOTAL | 2,034,523 | 1,843,487 | 191,036 | 2,873,120 | 825,661 | 1,617,726 | 207,383 | 125,906 | 96,444 | 4,340,369 ¹ |

¹Includes \$70,432,000 in police spending by the NY-NJ Port Authority and for Railroad Police.

²Does not include reimburseable state aid of \$37,706,000 in the Probation function.

PART III
FUNCTIONAL EXPENDITURES

A. LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES

POLICE SERVICES

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

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

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

In New York State, these services are largely provided by over 500 municipal town, village, city and county police agencies, three quarters of which are full-time departments. Additionally, these efforts are augmented by the law enforcement activities of sheriff's departments and by the activities of multijurisdictional police agencies

such as the New York State Police, the Capital Police, railroad and park police.

MULTIJURISDICTIONAL POLICE

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

POLICE SPENDING EXCEEDS \$2 BILLION IN 1984

Total statewide spending for police law enforcement services was \$2,265,641,000 during 1984. This was an increase of 10.9% over 1983. On average, statewide spending for police services rose 10.6% per year since 1980.

Police Expenditures, 1980-1984 (thousands)

| YEAR | UPSTATE | NYC | STATE | OTHER* | TOTAL |
|------|-----------|-----------|---------|--------|-----------|
| 1980 | \$562,711 | 877,840 | 117,762 | 34,212 | 1,592,525 |
| 1981 | 609,980 | 899,530 | 128,541 | 43,035 | 1,681,086 |
| 1982 | 689,171 | 1,010,930 | 130,735 | 48,314 | 1,879,150 |
| 1983 | 745,551 | 1,082,641 | 147,933 | 66,518 | 2,042,643 |
| 1984 | 812,256 | 1,206,962 | 175,991 | 70,432 | 2,265,641 |

*Other police services include agencies such as the New York New Jersey Port Authority and Railroad Police.

A. LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES

Cities Accounted for 62.4% of All 1984 Police Spending

The State's 62 cities accounted for 62.4% of police expenditures during 1984. New York City spent 53.3% of this amount while other cities accounted for 9.1% of this spending.

The highest per capita expenditure of \$214 for police services was reported by the city of White Plains. This was 45% above the statewide per capita average of \$148. The lowest per capita expenditures, \$42, were reported by the cities of Amsterdam and Rome. These figures were 72% below the statewide average. However, only the cities of White Plains, New York and Albany exceeded the statewide average per capita expenditure for police services.

Range of City Police Per Capita Expenditures

| Per Capita Expenditures | # of Counties |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| \$200 + | 1 |
| \$100 - 199 | 7 |
| \$80 - 99 | 9 |
| \$60 - 79 | 23 |
| \$40 - 59 | 22 |

Towns and Village Police Spending

Town and Village governments spent \$201,263,000 on police services in 1984. This represented 90.5% of all town and village criminal justice expenditures.

City Police Expenditures Per Capita, Rank - 1984

| City | Expenditure | Per Capita | Rank |
|------------------|-----------------|------------|------|
| Albany | \$ 15,133,000 | \$ 149 | 3 |
| Amsterdam | 911,000 | 42 | 43 |
| Auburn | 2,001,000 | 61 | 28 |
| Batavia | 1,186,000 | 71 | 21 |
| Beacon | 1,017,000 | 79 | 17 |
| Binghamton | 3,759,000 | 67 | 24 |
| Buffalo | 25,489,000 | 71 | 21 |
| Canandaigua | 836,000 | 80 | 16 |
| Cohoes | 877,000 | 48 | 39 |
| Corning | 712,000 | 55 | 33 |
| Cortland | 1,036,000 | 51 | 37 |
| Dunkirk | 895,000 | 58 | 30 |
| Elmira | 2,626,000 | 74 | 19 |
| Fulton | 998,000 | 75 | 18 |
| Geneva | 924,000 | 61 | 28 |
| Glen Cove | 2,418,000 | 98 | 10 |
| Glen Falls | 1,260,000 | 79 | 17 |
| Gloversville | 960,000 | 54 | 34 |
| Hornall | 506,000 | 49 | 38 |
| Hudson | 469,000 | 59 | 29 |
| Ithaca | 2,032,000 | 71 | 21 |
| Jamestown | 2,028,000 | 57 | 31 |
| Johnstown | 617,000 | 66 | 25 |
| Kingston | 2,481,000 | 101 | 8 |
| Lackawanna | 2,463,000 | 108 | 7 |
| Little Falls | 272,000 | 44 | 42 |
| Lockport | 1,396,000 | 56 | 32 |
| Long Beach | 4,093,000 | 120 | 5 |
| Mechanicville | 326,000 | 59 | 29 |
| Middletown | 1,438,000 | 67 | 24 |
| Mount Vernon | 5,759,000 | 86 | 13 |
| Newburgh | 3,426,000 | 146 | 4 |
| New Rochelle | 7,830,000 | 111 | 6 |
| Niagara Falls | 4,444,000 | 62 | 27 |
| North Tonawanda | 1,649,000 | 46 | 41 |
| Norwich | 490,000 | 61 | 28 |
| Ogdensburg | 896,000 | 72 | 20 |
| Olean | 855,000 | 47 | 40 |
| Oneida | 571,000 | 53 | 35 |
| Oneonta | 704,000 | 47 | 40 |
| Oswego | 1,387,000 | 70 | 22 |
| Peekskill | 1,514,000 | 81 | 15 |
| Plattsburgh | 1,184,000 | 56 | 32 |
| Port Jervis | 456,000 | 52 | 36 |
| Poughkeepsie | 2,021,000 | 68 | 23 |
| Rensselaer | 655,000 | 72 | 20 |
| Rochester | 24,033,000 | 99 | 9 |
| Rome | 1,841,000 | 42 | 43 |
| Rye | 1,421,000 | 94 | 11 |
| Salamanca | 331,000 | 48 | 39 |
| Saratoga Springs | 1,567,000 | 66 | 25 |
| Schenectady | 5,344,000 | 79 | 17 |
| Sherrill | 136,000 | 40 | 39 |
| Syracuse | 14,697,000 | 86 | 13 |
| Tonawanda | 987,000 | 53 | 35 |
| Troy | 4,816,000 | 85 | 14 |
| Utica | 4,941,000 | 65 | 26 |
| Watertown | 1,717,000 | 62 | 27 |
| Watervliet | 749,000 | 66 | 25 |
| White Plains | 10,038,000 | 214 | 1 |
| Yonkers | 18,111,000 | 93 | 12 |
| New York City | 1,206,962,000 | 171 | 2 |
| TOTAL | \$1,412,688,000 | \$ 148 | — |

A. LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES

Pattern of Police Spending
1984
(thousands)

| | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Counties | \$ 405,267 | 17.9% |
| Towns | 110,190 | 4.9% |
| Villages | 91,073 | 4.0% |
| Upstate Cities | 205,726 | 9.1% |
| NYC | 1,206,962 | 53.3% |
| State | 175,991 | 7.8% |
| Other | 70,432 | 3.1% |
| TOTAL | \$2,265,641 | 100.1% |

Local Governments Provided 89.1% of Police Expenditures

Local governments spent \$2,019,218,000 on police services in 1984. This accounted for 89.1% of all police related expenditures throughout New York State during 1984. While police officers enforce the general criminal laws of the State, other law enforcement officers focus on those laws related to their special duties. These law enforcement officers are known as peace officers and have many of the powers of a police officer when acting pursuant to their special duties.

The law recognizes 54 categories of peace officers, among which are town constables, correction officers, parole officers, probation officers, court officers, harbor masters, State University security officers, and fire police officers. There are approximately 70,000 peace officers in New York State at this time. Cost figures are not available for these services.

STATE SPENDING

The New York State Police provide services throughout the State. In counties with little or no local police coverage, the State Police act as a primary law enforcement agency. In counties or jurisdictions with a greater amount of locally provided police coverage, the State Police act as a supplemental force. In all cases, the State Police offer technical assistance to localities through its laboratories for crime analysis and through the

services of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation. Finally, the State Police provide the primary patrolling force on the State's major thoroughfares, such as the New York State Thruway and the Taconic Parkway. During 1984-85, the State Police spent \$147 million on law enforcement activities.

The State Police spent \$80 million on regular patrol activities in 1984. In addition, \$13 million was spent patrolling the New York State Thruway.

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

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Major Offense Police Prgm. | \$11,407,804 |
| Mobile Radio District Prgm. | 3,600,627 |
| Soft Body Armor Reim. Prgm. | 309,789 |
| Special Warrant Enforcement Enhancement Program | 2,499,358 |
| Transit Strike Force | 3,745,000 |

Major Offense Police Program - provides additional resources to selected police agencies to target the violent felon, the illicit drug trafficker, and the illegal gun dealer.

Mobile Radio District Program - aims to standardize law enforcement radio configurations and to enhance the communications hardware used by municipal law enforcement agencies.

Soft Body Armor Reimbursement Program - supports local efforts to protect police lives through the purchase of bullet proof vests.

Special Warrant Enforcement Enhancement Program (SWEEP) - supports local efforts in apprehending the most serious felony fugitives.

Transit Strike force - program supports a transit crime strike force to increase the arrest, conviction and incarceration rates of felons who prey on New York City's transit system.

The State also provided \$6.5 million in 1984 to support the Capital Police force in Albany and the police of the State's park system.

A. LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES

State Funding 1980-84 (thousands)

| Year | State Police | Other | Total |
|------|--------------|----------|-----------|
| 1980 | \$ 110,037 | \$ 7,725 | \$117,762 |
| 1981 | 119,308 | 9,233 | 128,541 |
| 1982 | 115,442 | 15,293 | 130,735 |
| 1983 | 126,915 | 21,018 | 147,933 |
| 1984 | 147,952 | 28,039 | 175,991 |

State funding of law enforcement services grew 19% since 1983, and an average of 12.4% per year since 1980. This large increase in 1984 was largely due to the institution of the Transit Strike force and the Special Warrant Enforcement Enhancement Program. State Police funding grew 16.6% between 1983 and 1984, and an average of 8.6% a year since 1980.

PERSONNEL

There were 66,384 individuals reported employed in police services during 1984. Approximately 81% or 54,085 of these were uniformed personnel. New York City accounted for 59.5% of these personnel, Upstate departments for 32.9%, the New York State Police for 6.3%, and multijurisdictional agencies for 1.4% of total police personnel.

Police Personnel, 1984

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Uniformed</u> |
|------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Upstate Departments | 21,759 | 18,557 |
| Multijurisdictional | 904 | 785 |
| New York City | 39,522 | 31,112 |
| -NYC Housing | (1,993) | (1,839) |
| -NYC Police Department | (33,014) | (25,044) |
| -NYC Port Authority | (692) | (655) |
| -NYC Transit | (3,815) | (3,566) |
| -Staten Island | | |
| Rapid Transit | (8) | (8) |
| New York State Police | (4,199) | (3,631) |
| TOTAL | 66,384 | 54,085 |

A. LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES

1984 PER CAPITA POLICE EXPENDITURES

| <u>County</u> | <u>Total Expenditure</u> | <u>Per Capita Police Expenditure</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Total Expenditure</u> | <u>Per Capita Police Expenditure</u> |
|---------------|------------------------------|--|---------------|------------------------------|--|
| Albany | \$ 21,844,000 | \$ 76.40 | Ontario | \$ 1,832,000 | \$ 20.61 |
| Allegany | 702,000 | 13.57 | Orange | 11,656,000 | 44.90 |
| Broome | 7,566,000 | 35.41 | Orleans | 593,000 | 15.40 |
| Cattaraugus | 1,766,000 | 20.61 | Oswego | 2,738,000 | 24.04 |
| Cayuga | 2,074,000 | 25.96 | Otsego | 845,000 | 14.30 |
| Chautauqua | 4,699,000 | 31.98 | Putnam | 2,948,000 | 38.19 |
| Chemung | 3,264,000 | 33.42 | Rensselaer | 6,361,000 | 41.86 |
| Chenango | 694,000 | 14.06 | Rockland | 19,452,000 | 74.95 |
| Clinton | 1,277,000 | 15.81 | St. Lawrence | 3,577,000 | 31.31 |
| Columbia | 646,000 | 10.86 | Saratoga | 2,814,000 | 18.30 |
| Cortland | 1,091,000 | 22.35 | Schenectady | 11,075,000 | 73.86 |
| Delaware | 514,000 | 10.95 | Schoharie | 182,000 | 6.13 |
| Dutchess | 9,008,000 | 36.76 | Schuyler | 205,000 | 11.59 |
| Erie | 61,395,000 | 60.46 | Seneca | 621,000 | 18.41 |
| Essex | 465,000 | 12.85 | Steuben | 2,305,000 | 23.25 |
| Franklin | 844,000 | 18.79 | Suffolk | 153,189,000 | 119.28 |
| Fulton | 1,636,000 | 29.66 | Sullivan | 2,574,000 | 39.51 |
| Genesee | 2,571,000 | 43.28 | Tioga | 595,000 | 11.94 |
| Greene | 707,000 | 17.30 | Tompkins | 2,471,000 | 28.37 |
| Hamilton | 58,000 | 11.52 | Ulster | 5,194,000 | 32.84 |
| Herkimer | 1,029,000 | 15.42 | Warren | 1,768,000 | 32.23 |
| Jefferson | 2,025,000 | 22.97 | Washington | 817,000 | 14.91 |
| Lewis | 377,000 | 15.06 | Wayne | 1,100,000 | 12.91 |
| Livingston | 710,000 | 12.45 | Westchester | 97,392,000 | 112.38 |
| Madison | 1,141,000 | 17.51 | Wyoming | 532,000 | 13.34 |
| Monroe | 35,431,000 | 50.45 | Yates | 29,000 | 1.35 |
| Montgomery | 1,166,000 | 21.82 | | | |
| Nassau | 278,117,000 | 210.44 | | | |
| Niagara | 8,140,000 | 35.84 | Upstate | \$ 812,256,000 | \$ 77.46 |
| Oneida | 8,710,000 | 34.36 | New York City | \$1,206,962,000 | \$170.69 |
| Onondaga | 19,724,000 | 42.57 | Statewide | \$2,019,218,000 | \$115.01 |

B. SHERIFF SERVICES

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

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

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

In addition, the sheriff is responsible for operating the county jails except in New York City and Westchester County. Sheriffs also transport inmates to and from court appearances and operate inmate work release programs.

The six counties of Allegany, Franklin, Herkimer, Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester reportedly did not provide road patrols during 1984.

Profile of County Sheriff Functions

| County | Enforcement Personnel | Jail Personnel | Counties with Patrol Function |
|--------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Albany | 93 | 160 | X |
| Allegany | 32 | 34 | - |
| Broome | 58 | 66 | X |
| Cattaraugus | 49 | 26 | X |
| Cayuga | 38 | 22 | X |
| Chautauqua | 78 | 27 | X |
| Chemung | 44 | 36 | X |
| Chenango | 48 | 16 | X |
| Clinton | 33 | 10 | X |
| Columbia | 73 | 40 | X |
| Cortland | 48 | 24 | X |
| Delaware | 16 | 6 | X |
| Dutchess | 178 | 207 | X |
| Erie | 426 | 232 | X |
| Essex | 5 | 16 | X |
| Franklin | 17 | 17 | - |
| Fulton | 38 | 17 | X |
| Genesee | 47 | 17 | X |
| Greene | 16 | 37 | X |
| Hamilton | 13 | 3 | X |
| Herkimer | 15 | 43 | - |
| Jefferson | 46 | 26 | X |
| Lewis | 29 | - | X |
| Livingston | 57 | 31 | X |
| Madison | 35 | 27 | X |
| Monroe | 309 | 226 | X |
| Montgomery | 39 | 46 | X |
| Nassau | --- | --- | - |
| Niagara | 124 | 42 | X |
| Oneida | 81 | 88 | X |
| Onondaga | 330 | 157 | X |
| Ontario | 78 | 48 | X |
| Orange | 58 | 101 | X |
| Orleans | 26 | 24 | X |
| Oswego | 60 | 35 | X |
| Otsego | 14 | 17 | X |
| Putnam | 56 | 31 | X |
| Rensselaer | 58 | 50 | X |
| Rockland | 77 | 70 | X |
| St. Lawrence | 37 | 35 | X |
| Saratoga | 69 | 30 | X |
| Schenectady | 12 | 46 | X |
| Schoharie | 20 | 21 | X |
| Schuyler | 34 | 8 | X |
| Seneca | 38 | 24 | X |
| Steuben | 25 | 57 | X |
| Suffolk | 220 | 333 | - |
| Sullivan | 45 | 44 | X |
| Tioga | 54 | 27 | X |
| Tompkins | 38 | 18 | X |
| Ulster | 44 | 65 | X |
| Warren | 41 | 23 | X |
| Washington | 46 | 14 | X |
| Wayne | 46 | 37 | X |
| Westchester | --- | --- | - |
| Wyoming | 53 | 13 | X |
| Yates | 23 | 21 | X |
| TOTAL | 3,687 | 2,891 | 51 |

SOURCE: UCR Reporting System, the Division of Criminal Justice Services

B. SHERIFF SERVICES

Spending for Enforcement Activities by Sheriff's Departments Grew 6% in 1984

Throughout New York State, \$100,704,000 was spent on the enforcement function by sheriff's departments in 1984. This was 6% above the 1983 level. Annual expenditures for Sheriff services rose an average of 13.7% per year since 1980.

Expenditures for Sheriffs 1980-84 (thousands)

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Upstate</u> | <u>N Y C</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1980 | \$63,415 | \$1,587 | \$ 65,002 |
| 1981 | 72,516 | 1,602 | 74,118 |
| 1982 | 81,311 | 1,787 | 83,098 |
| 1983 | 92,986 | 2,000 | 94,986 |
| 1984 | 98,559 | 2,145 | 100,704 |

In addition, the State of New York provided \$968,000 to local sheriff's departments through the Target Crime Initiative Program administered by the State Division of Criminal Justice Services for correctional purposes.

PERSONNEL

Sheriff's departments reported 3,768 employees to the Uniform Crime Reporting Personnel System in 1984. This represents an increase of 1.0% over 1983 staffing levels.

Sheriff Department Enforcement Employees 1980-1984

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Upstate</u> | <u>N Y C</u> | <u>TOTAL</u> |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1980 | 4,628 | 86 | 4,714 |
| 1981 | 4,359 | 80 | 4,439 |
| 1982 | 3,589 | 81 | 3,650 |
| 1983 | 3,650 | 81 | 3,731 |
| 1984 | 3,687 | 81 | 3,768 |

Although reported sheriff's department enforcement staffing levels seemingly declined 20.1% since 1980, this is largely a function of inconsistent reporting. Counties have apparently reported correctional personnel along with enforcement staff in previous years. As agencies change reporting practices, total numbers have shifted dramatically. Therefore, prior year comparisons should be used with great caution. A comparison between 1982 figures and 1984, actually shows a growth in enforcement personnel of 3.2% since 1982.

B. SHERIFF SERVICES

1984 PER CAPITA SHERIFF EXPENDITURES

| <u>County</u> | <u>Total Expenditures</u> | <u>Per Capita Sheriff Expenditures</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Total Expenditures</u> | <u>Per Capita Sheriff Expenditures</u> |
|---------------|---------------------------|--|---------------|---------------------------|--|
| Albany | \$ 1,873,000 | \$ 6.55 | Ontario | \$ 1,866,000 | \$ 20.99 |
| Allegany | 173,000 | 3.34 | Orange | 1,796,000 | 6.92 |
| Broome | 2,297,000 | 10.75 | Orleans | 723,000 | 18.78 |
| Cattaraugus | 1,067,000 | 12.45 | Oswego | 1,612,000 | 14.15 |
| Cayuga | 797,000 | 9.98 | Otsego | 235,000 | 3.98 |
| Chautauqua | 2,505,000 | 17.05 | Putnam | 1,969,000 | 25.51 |
| Chemung | 981,000 | 10.05 | Rensselaer | 1,071,000 | 7.05 |
| Chenango | 623,000 | 12.63 | Rockland | 2,788,000 | 10.74 |
| Clinton | 202,000 | 2.50 | St. Lawrence | 1,035,000 | 9.06 |
| Columbia | 736,000 | 12.37 | Saratoga | 1,778,000 | 11.56 |
| Cortland | 650,000 | 13.31 | Schenectady | 191,000 | 1.27 |
| Delaware | 386,000 | 8.22 | Schoharie | 165,000 | 5.55 |
| Dutchess | 2,743,000 | 11.19 | Schuyler | 282,000 | 15.94 |
| Erie | 10,287,000 | 10.13 | Seneca | 677,000 | 20.07 |
| Essex | 100,000 | 2.76 | Steuben | 701,000 | 7.07 |
| Franklin | 82,000 | 1.83 | Suffolk | 7,046,000 | 5.49 |
| Fulton | 514,000 | 9.32 | Sullivan | 1,373,000 | 21.07 |
| Genesee | 1,080,000 | 18.18 | Tioga | 834,000 | 16.74 |
| Greene | 227,000 | 5.56 | Tompkins | 805,000 | 9.24 |
| Hamilton | 103,000 | 20.46 | Ulster | 1,043,000 | 6.59 |
| Herkimer | 128,000 | 1.92 | Warren | 1,457,000 | 26.56 |
| Jefferson | 571,000 | 6.48 | Washington | 402,000 | 7.34 |
| Lewis | 268,000 | 10.71 | Wayne | 1,475,000 | 17.31 |
| Livingston | 966,000 | 16.95 | Westchester | 1,524,000 | 1.76 |
| Madison | 364,000 | 5.59 | Wyoming | 578,000 | 14.49 |
| Monroe | 16,764,000 | 23.87 | Yates | 515,000 | 24.00 |
| Montgomery | 535,000 | 10.01 | | | |
| Nassau | 3,075,000 | 2.33 | Upstate | \$ 98,559,000 | \$ 9.40 |
| Niagara | 3,881,000 | 17.09 | New York City | \$ 2,145,000 | \$ 0.30 |
| Oneida | 1,657,000 | 6.54 | Statewide | \$100,704,000 | \$ 5.74 |
| Orondaga | 8,983,000 | 19.39 | | | |

C. DEFENSE SERVICES

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

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

Approximately 38 counties and the City of New York have assigned counsel programs. In 20 of these jurisdictions, the assigned counsel programs serve indigent offenders in conjunction with a public defender office or a legal aid organization. Thirty counties have public defenders offices and 9 jurisdictions contract with Legal Aid organizations.

During 1985, the statutory fees that can be paid for assigned counsel services by county governments were raised: for in-courts services, from \$25 per hour to \$40 per hour; for out-of-court services, from \$15 per hour to \$25 per hour.

Defense Spending Up 2.3% Over 1983

Local governments spent \$58.9 million on defense and defense-related services including the costs of psychiatric and other expert services. This represents an increase of 2.3% over the 1983 level. Defense spending by localities grew an average of 14.5% per year since 1980.

Structure of Defense Services

| County | AC | PD | LA |
|--------------|----|----|----|
| Albany | o | o | |
| Allegany | o | o | |
| Broome | | o | |
| Cattaraugus | o | | |
| Cayuga | o | | |
| Chautauqua | | o | |
| Chemung | | o | |
| Chenango | o | | |
| Clinton | o | | |
| Columbia | | o | |
| Cortland | | o | |
| Delaware | o | | |
| Dutchess | | o | |
| Erie | o | | o |
| Essex | o | | |
| Franklin | | o | |
| Fulton | o | o | |
| Genesee | o | o | |
| Greene | | o | |
| Hamilton | o | | |
| Herkimer | o | | |
| Jefferson | o | | |
| Lewis | | o | |
| Livingston | o | | |
| Madison | o | | |
| Monroe | | o | |
| Montgomery | o | | |
| Nassau | o | | o |
| Niagara | | o | |
| Oneida | o | o | |
| Orondaga | o | | o |
| Ontario | o | | |
| Orange | o | | o |
| Orleans | | o | |
| Oswego | o | | |
| Otsego | | o | |
| Putnam | | | o |
| Rensselaer | o | o | |
| Rockland | o | o | |
| St. Lawrence | o | | |
| Saratoga | o | o | |
| Schenectady | o | | |
| Schoharie | o | | |
| Schuyler | | o | |
| Seneca | | o | |
| Steuben | o | o | |
| Suffolk | o | | o |
| Sullivan | | | o |
| Tioga | o | o | |
| Tompkins | o | | |
| Ulster | o | o | |
| Warren | o | | |
| Washington | | o | |
| Wayne | | o | |
| Westchester | o | | o |
| Wyoming | o | o | |
| Yates | o | o | |
| NYC | o | | o |
| TOTAL | 39 | 30 | 9 |

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

C. DEFENSE SERVICES

Defense Expenditures for Upstate and New York City 1980-84 (thousands)

| YEAR | UPSTATE | N Y C | TOTAL |
|------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1980 | 17,025 | 20,298 | 37,323 |
| 1981 | 18,215 | 21,057 | 39,272 |
| 1982 | 19,466 | 24,865 | 44,331 |
| 1983 | 22,618 | 34,984 | 57,602 |
| 1984 | 24,929 | 33,992 | 58,921 |

The increase in 1984 expenditures was most pronounced in Upstate. Although statewide spending grew 2.3%, Upstate defense expenditures rose 10.2%. Spending by New York City actually decreased by 2.8% between 1983 and 1984.

New York City Accounts for 57.7% of All Defense Spending

Although New York City constitutes 40% of the State's total population, it accounted for 57.7% of the statewide local expenditures for defense services in 1984. This was down from 61% in 1983. The share of upstate county spending on defense and defense related services rose to 42.3% from the 1983 level of 39%.

LOCAL SHARE OF PUBLIC DEFENSE SPENDING

| Area | Amount | % |
|---------|--------------|--------|
| NYC | \$33,992,000 | 57.7% |
| Upstate | 24,929,000 | 42.3% |
| TOTAL | 58,921,000 | 100.0% |

Growth in Public Defense Expenditures Trails Growth in Prosecution Spending

Defense spending by localities grew by only 2.3% in 1984, while prosecution spending rose 12.8% statewide.

| Area | Change in Prosecution | Change in Defense |
|---------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| NYC | +15.1% | - 2.8% |
| Upstate | + 9.8% | +10.2% |
| TOTAL | +12.8% | +2.3% |

This difference was largely created by a decrease in New York City defense spending. Upstate, growth in defense spending actually exceeded the growth in prosecution spending. During 1984, New York City saw a 15.1% increase in prosecution funding while public defense outlays declined 2.8%. This decrease in New York City spending on public defense caused the ratio of local government spending on defense to prosecution services to decline to 31% in 1984, down from 33% in 1983.

State Support for Public Defense Services

Although responsibility to support public defense programs is a county mandate, the State supplements these efforts by funding several defense related programs: Target Crime Initiative Program (Defense); Emergency Felony Case Processing Program; Special Narcotics Court Parts Program; Indigent Parolee Program; Prisoner's Legal Services; and the Defenders Association. Approximately, \$21.2 million was made available for these programs in 1984.

STATE SUPPORT OF DEFENSE SERVICES, 1984-85

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Target Crime Initiative | \$15,057,596 |
| Emergency Felony Case Processing Program | 1,314,123 |
| Special Narcotics Court Parts Program | 550,843 |
| Indigent Parolees | 1,507,008 |
| Prisoners' Legal Services | 2,207,100 |
| Defenders Association | 540,000 |
| TOTAL | \$21,176,670 |

C. DEFENSE SERVICES

The Target Crime Initiative Program's Defense Component (administered by the Division of Criminal Justice Services) provides funding to local Legal Aid, public defender and assigned counsel programs to enhance staffing levels for those counties which are participating in special prosecution programs for serious and repeat offenders.¹ State funds made available through the Emergency Felony Case Processing Program support the defense of indigent defendants whose cases exceed Office of Court Administration speedy trial standards while Special Narcotics Court Part funds support indigent defendants charged with a drug related offense. In addition, the State supports the education and organizational activities of the public defense sector through a grant to the Defenders Association.

The Indigent Parolees Program reimburses counties and the City of New York which provide legal assistance and representation to indigent parolees and inmates in correctional facilities at parole revocation hearings.

Finally, through a contract with the NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services, the Prisoners' Legal Services of New York provides legal representation to indigent inmates of correctional facilities.

¹Participating counties in 1984 included: Albany; Broome; Chemung; Dutchess; Erie; Monroe; Nassau; Niagara; Oneida; Onondaga; Orange; Rensselaer; Rockland; Saratoga; Schenectady; Steuben; Suffolk; Ulster; Westchester; and New York City.

C. DEFENSE SERVICES

1984 PER CAPITA DEFENSE EXPENDITURES

| <u>County</u> | <u>Total Expenditure</u> | <u>Per Capita Defense Expenditure</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Total Expenditure</u> | <u>Per Capita Defense Expenditure</u> |
|---------------|------------------------------|---|---------------|------------------------------|---|
| Albany | \$ 586,000 | \$ 2.05 | Ontario | \$ 140,000 | \$ 1.57 |
| Allegany | 65,000 | 1.26 | Orange | 497,000 | 1.91 |
| Broome | 410,000 | 1.92 | Orleans | 88,000 | 2.29 |
| Cattaraugus | 152,000 | 1.77 | Oswego | 95,000 | 0.83 |
| Cayuga | 93,000 | 1.16 | Otsego | 76,000 | 1.29 |
| Chautauqua | 314,000 | 2.14 | Putnam | 170,000 | 2.20 |
| Chemung | 167,000 | 1.71 | Rensselaer | 216,000 | 1.42 |
| Chenango | 39,000 | 0.79 | Rockland | 604,000 | 2.33 |
| Clinton | 121,000 | 1.50 | St. Lawrence | 254,000 | 2.22 |
| Columbia | 93,000 | 1.56 | Saratoga | 161,000 | 1.05 |
| Cortland | 78,000 | 1.60 | Schenectady | 183,000 | 1.22 |
| Delaware | 33,000 | 0.70 | Schoharie | 28,000 | 0.94 |
| Dutchess | 555,000 | 2.26 | Schuyler | 30,000 | 1.70 |
| Erie | 2,138,000 | 2.11 | Seneca | 34,000 | 1.01 |
| Essex | 43,000 | 1.19 | Steuben | 206,000 | 2.08 |
| Franklin | 92,000 | 2.05 | Suffolk | 3,395,000 | 2.64 |
| Fulton | 64,000 | 1.16 | Sullivan | 388,000 | 5.96 |
| Genesee | 84,000 | 1.41 | Tioga | 75,000 | 1.51 |
| Greene | 78,000 | 1.91 | Tompkins | 139,000 | 1.60 |
| Hamilton | 9,000 | 1.79 | Ulster | 277,000 | 1.75 |
| Herkimer | 36,000 | 0.54 | Warren | 84,000 | 1.53 |
| Jefferson | 140,000 | 1.59 | Washington | 57,000 | 1.04 |
| Lewis | 22,000 | 0.88 | Wayne | 294,000 | 3.45 |
| Livingston | 80,000 | 1.40 | Westchester | 3,213,000 | 3.71 |
| Madison | 76,000 | 1.17 | Wyoming | 285,000 | 7.14 |
| Monroe | 2,030,000 | 2.89 | Yates | 36,000 | 1.68 |
| Montgomery | 96,000 | 1.80 | | | |
| Nassau | 3,967,000 | 3.00 | Upstate | \$24,929,000 | \$ 2.38 |
| Niagara | 370,000 | 1.63 | New York City | \$33,992,000 | \$ 4.81 |
| Oneida | 433,000 | 1.71 | Statewide | \$58,921,000 | \$ 3.36 |
| Onondaga | 1,440,000 | 3.11 | | | |

D. PROSECUTION SERVICES

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

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

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

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

To this end, the state has actively encouraged localities to establish full time district attorney positions through special subsidies. Although district attorney salaries are set by State law, counties are financially responsible for their costs. Currently, all counties with populations of 100,000 or more must have full time prosecutors. These counties (25) receive the \$10,000 annual state subsidy. Any county whose population is between 40,000 and 100,000 is eligible for the \$10,000 subsidy, provided they employ a full time district attorney. Fifteen counties fall into the optional category and receive the state subsidy. In addition, the State provides a salary subsidy to offset the cost incurred by counties to bring District Attorney salaries to the level of supreme court judges.

COUNTIES WITH FULL TIME DA's

| | | |
|---------------|---|-----------|
| Albany | - | Mandatory |
| Allegany | - | Optional |
| Broome | - | Mandatory |
| Cattaraugus | - | Optional |
| Cayuga | - | Optional |
| Chautauqua | - | Mandatory |
| Chemung | - | Optional |
| Clinton | - | Optional |
| Dutchess | - | Mandatory |
| Erie | - | Mandatory |
| Essex | - | Optional |
| Fulton | - | Optional |
| Livingston | - | Optional |
| Madison | - | Optional |
| Monroe | - | Mandatory |
| Nassau | - | Mandatory |
| Niagara | - | Mandatory |
| Oneida | - | Mandatory |
| Onondaga | - | Mandatory |
| Ontario | - | Optional |
| Orange | - | Mandatory |
| Oswego | - | Mandatory |
| Rensselaer | - | Mandatory |
| Rockland | - | Mandatory |
| St. Lawrence | - | Mandatory |
| Saratoga | - | Mandatory |
| Schenectady | - | Mandatory |
| Steuben | - | Optional |
| Suffolk | - | Mandatory |
| Sullivan | - | Optional |
| Tompkins | - | Optional |
| Ulster | - | Mandatory |
| Warren | - | Optional |
| Washington | - | Optional |
| Westchester | - | Mandatory |
| New York City | | |
| Bronx | - | Mandatory |
| Kings | - | Mandatory |
| New York | - | Mandatory |
| Queens | - | Mandatory |
| Richmond | - | Mandatory |

TOTAL - 40 Counties

SOURCE: State Comptroller's Office

D. PROSECUTION SERVICES

STATEWIDE PROSECUTION SPENDING

During 1984, expenditures by all levels of government for prosecution activities grew to \$191,091,000, or 16.3% over 1983. The largest growth was seen in the level of State commitment to prosecution spending, up 24.7% over 1983.

Growth in Prosecution Spending by Level of Government

| | 1983 | 1984 | % Change |
|---------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| State | \$48,125,000 | \$60,020,000 | +24.7% |
| NYC | 67,033,000 | 77,155,000 | +15.1% |
| Upstate | 49,114,000 | 53,916,000 | + 9.8% |
| TOTAL | \$164,272,000 | \$191,091,000 | +16.3% |

Localities Spent More on Prosecution Services in 1984 than 1983.

Although local prosecution spending rose across the board, New York City spending rose 15.1%, while upstate localities committed 9.8% more to prosecution services. Since 1980, local resources for prosecution activities have risen an average of 17.5% per year.

Local Prosecution Spending 1980-84 (thousands)

| | N Y C | Upstate | Total |
|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1980 | \$ 44,724 | \$ 32,431 | \$ 77,155 |
| 1981 | 48,151 | 39,023 | 87,174 |
| 1982 | 58,378 | 44,159 | 102,537 |
| 1983 | 67,033 | 49,114 | 116,147 |
| 1984 | 77,155 | 53,916 | 131,071 |

1984 PROSECUTION WORKLOAD MEASURES

| County | 1984 Indict- ments | 1984 Cost Per Indictment | 1984 Arrests | 1984 Cost Per Arrest |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| Albany | 396 | \$ 2,715 | 5,899 | \$ 182 |
| Allegany | 51 | 2,353 | 606 | 198 |
| Broome | 441 | 1,628 | 3,475 | 207 |
| Cattaraugus | 98 | 1,959 | 1,298 | 148 |
| Cayuga | 58 | 3,741 | 1,420 | 153 |
| Chautauqua | 195 | 2,559 | 2,396 | 208 |
| Chemung | 343 | 883 | 1,683 | 180 |
| Chenango | 47 | 1,553 | 1,098 | 66 |
| Clinton | 128 | 1,133 | 1,622 | 89 |
| Columbia | 105 | 1,410 | 1,357 | 109 |
| Cortland | 96 | 1,031 | 1,282 | 77 |
| Delaware | 36 | 1,889 | 877 | 78 |
| Dutchess | 336 | 2,815 | 5,111 | 185 |
| Erie | 1,319 | 4,278 | 20,531 | 275 |
| Essex | 81 | 1,457 | 753 | 157 |
| Franklin | 69 | 1,942 | 896 | 150 |
| Fulton | 150 | 780 | 862 | 136 |
| Genesee | 98 | 1,939 | 961 | 198 |
| Greene | 55 | 1,655 | 700 | 130 |
| Hamilton | 9 | 4,556 | 77 | 532 |
| Herkimer | 60 | 1,483 | 858 | 104 |
| Jefferson | 283 | 671 | 1,347 | 141 |
| Lewis | 37 | 1,081 | 228 | 175 |
| Livingston | 181 | 906 | 1,327 | 124 |
| Madison | 137 | 1,175 | 1,053 | 153 |
| Monroe | 1,199 | 2,949 | 14,044 | 252 |
| Montgomery | 134 | 694 | 977 | 95 |
| Nassau | 2,244 | 4,663 | 16,707 | 626 |
| Niagara | 376 | 2,005 | 3,681 | 205 |
| Oneida | 422 | 1,780 | 3,066 | 245 |
| Onondaga | 1,196 | 2,385 | 7,801 | 366 |
| Ontario | 243 | 1,428 | 1,676 | 207 |
| Orange | 455 | 3,264 | 6,414 | 232 |
| Orleans | 122 | 1,213 | 709 | 209 |
| Oswego | 130 | 1,600 | 1,915 | 109 |
| Otsego | 34 | 1,794 | 1,176 | 52 |
| Putnam | 125 | 3,256 | 1,341 | 304 |
| Rensselaer | 145 | 3,228 | 2,223 | 211 |
| Rockland | 408 | 3,400 | 3,240 | 428 |
| St. Lawrence | 215 | 884 | 2,298 | 83 |
| Saratoga | 94 | 3,457 | 3,407 | 95 |
| Schenectady | 191 | 1,942 | 2,600 | 143 |
| Schoharie | --- | --- | 651 | 63 |
| Schuyler | 21 | 1,619 | 326 | 104 |
| Seneca | 24 | 1,458 | 715 | 49 |
| Steuben | 130 | 2,792 | 1,312 | 277 |
| Suffolk | 2,894 | 3,245 | 21,235 | 442 |
| Sullivan | 222 | 2,027 | 2,484 | 181 |
| Tioga | 71 | 1,338 | 744 | 128 |
| Tompkins | 149 | 1,570 | 1,450 | 161 |
| Ulster | 252 | 2,048 | 3,317 | 156 |
| Warren | 48 | 3,188 | 1,764 | 87 |
| Washington | 62 | 2,403 | 1,085 | 137 |
| Wayne | 201 | 1,418 | 2,355 | 121 |
| Westchester | 1,556 | 4,267 | 14,308 | 464 |
| Wyoming | 66 | 1,045 | 602 | 111 |
| Yates | 35 | 1,029 | 211 | 171 |
| New York City | 26,283 | 2,772 | 219,446 | 332 |
| TOTAL | 44,556 | \$ 2,845 | 402,997 | \$ 315 |

D. PROSECUTION SERVICES

Local Governments Fund 68.6% of Prosecution Services

Although the state contributes approximately \$60 million to support prosecutorial services, localities provide the largest share of prosecution spending: New York City, 40.4%; Upstate counties, 28.2%; and New York State, 31.4%.

STATE PROSECUTION SPENDING

While local governments hold primary responsibility to support the prosecution function, the state supplements this activity through various programs.

The Target Crime Initiative Program (TCI) provides localities with resources to enhance their ability to investigate and prosecute serious violent and repeat offenders. Administered by the Division of Criminal Justice Services, program funds were awarded to 24 counties including the five boroughs of New York City¹. Within the participating counties, TCI funds were used to support over 650 prosecutorial positions including 371 assistant district attorneys.

In 1984, one million dollars was appropriated for the implementation of the Assets-Forfeiture Law (Chap. 669, Laws of 1984). This legislation enables law enforcement agents and prosecutors to seize both the proceeds and instrumentalities of a crime, thereby reducing the incentive for and profit of crime. This program, also administered by DCJS, equally distributed the available state funds to the eighteen prosecutors who applied.²

¹Participating counties included: Albany; Broome; Chemung; Dutchess; Erie; Monroe; Nassau; Niagara; Oneida; Onondaga; Orange; Rensselaer; Saratoga; Schenectady; Steuben; Suffolk; Ulster; Westchester and New York City.

²Participating prosecutors included: Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, Richmond, Special Narcotics, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, Westchester, Dutchess, Erie, Monroe, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Schenectady and Ulster.

Emergency Felony Case Processing Program and Special Narcotic Court Parts Program funds were awarded to the City of New York to facilitate the prosecution of cases involving drugs or exceeding Office of Court Administration time processing standards for felony cases. Collectively, these programs supported over 225 local prosecutorial personnel including 121 assistant district attorneys.

In addition, certain activities of the State Attorney General and special prosecutors supplement and support the activities of local prosecutors in areas such as organized crime, medicaid fraud, and narcotics.

1984 STATE AID TO PROSECUTION

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Target Crime Initiative | \$23,280,908 |
| Aid to DA's | 440,000 |
| Assets-Forfeiture | 1,000,000 |
| Emergency Felony Case Proc. Prg. | 1,914,568 |
| Special Narcotics Ct. Parts Prg. | 3,470,416 |
| Statewide Organized Crm. Tsk. Frc. | 4,110,000 |
| Invest. of the NYC Crim. Just. Sys. | 3,242,000 |
| Medicaid Fraud Control | 17,540,000 |
| Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites Investigation | 5,022,000 |

D. PROSECUTION SERVICES

1984 PER CAPITA PROSECUTION EXPENDITURES

| <u>County</u> | <u>Total Expenditure</u> | <u>Per Capita Prosecution Expenditure</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Total Expenditure</u> | <u>Per Capita Prosecution Expenditure</u> |
|---------------|------------------------------|---|---------------|------------------------------|---|
| Albany | \$ 1,075,000 | \$ 3.76 | Ontario | \$ 347,000 | \$ 3.90 |
| Allegany | 120,000 | 2.32 | Orange | 1,485,000 | 5.72 |
| Broome | 718,000 | 3.36 | Orleans | 148,000 | 3.84 |
| Cattaraugus | 192,000 | 2.24 | Oswego | 208,000 | 1.83 |
| Cayuga | 217,000 | 2.72 | Otsego | 61,000 | 1.03 |
| Chautauqua | 499,000 | 3.40 | Putnam | 407,000 | 5.27 |
| Chemung | 303,000 | 3.10 | Rensselaer | 468,000 | 3.08 |
| Chenango | 73,000 | 1.48 | Rockland | 1,387,000 | 5.34 |
| Clinton | 145,000 | 1.80 | St. Lawrence | 190,000 | 1.66 |
| Columbia | 148,000 | 2.49 | Saratoga | 325,000 | 2.11 |
| Cortland | 99,000 | 2.03 | Schenectady | 371,000 | 2.47 |
| Delaware | 68,000 | 1.45 | Schoharie | 41,000 | 1.38 |
| Dutchess | 946,000 | 3.86 | Schuyler | 34,000 | 1.92 |
| Erie | 5,643,000 | 5.56 | Seneca | 35,000 | 1.04 |
| Essex | 118,000 | 3.26 | Steuben | 363,000 | 3.66 |
| Franklin | 134,000 | 2.98 | Suffolk | 9,390,000 | 7.31 |
| Fulton | 117,000 | 2.12 | Sullivan | 450,000 | 6.91 |
| Genesee | 190,000 | 3.20 | Tioga | 95,000 | 1.91 |
| Greene | 91,000 | 2.23 | Tompkins | 234,000 | 2.69 |
| Hamilton | 41,000 | 8.14 | Ulster | 516,000 | 3.26 |
| Herkimer | 89,000 | 1.33 | Warren | 153,000 | 2.79 |
| Jefferson | 190,000 | 2.16 | Washington | 149,000 | 2.72 |
| Lewis | 40,000 | 1.60 | Wayne | 285,000 | 3.34 |
| Livingston | 164,000 | 2.88 | Westchester | 6,639,000 | 7.66 |
| Madison | 161,000 | 2.47 | Wyoming | 69,000 | 1.73 |
| Monroe | 3,536,000 | 5.04 | Yates | 36,000 | 1.68 |
| Montgomery | 93,000 | 1.74 | | | |
| Nassau | 10,463,000 | 7.92 | Upstate | \$ 53,916,000 | \$ 5.14 |
| Niagara | 754,000 | 3.32 | New York City | \$ 77,155,000 ¹ | \$10.91 ¹ |
| Oneida | 751,000 | 2.96 | Statewide | \$131,071,000 | \$ 7.47 |
| Onondaga | 2,852,000 | 6.16 | | | |

¹Includes \$4,305,000 for Special Narcotics Prosecutor

E. COURT SERVICES

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

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

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

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

¹New York State Executive Budget.

STRUCTURE AND JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS

Appellate Courts

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

Trial Courts of Superior Jurisdiction

State-wide:
Supreme Court
Court of Claims
Family Court
Surrogate's Court
Outside New York City:
County Court

Trial Courts of Lesser Jurisdiction

New York City:
Criminal Court of the City of
New York
Civil Court of the City of
New York
Outside New York City:
City Courts
District Courts
Town Courts*
Village Courts*

*Not state funded

maintenance, construction, and security costs) of these courts.

- o the Court of Appeals, the State's highest court. This court decides appeals arising from lower courts;
- o the Appellate Divisions of the Supreme Court. These four courts decide appeals from lower courts within their judicial department;

E. COURT SERVICES

- o the Supreme Court, the court of unlimited original jurisdiction. This court generally hears cases outside the jurisdiction of other specialized courts;
- o the Court of Claims, the court which decides claims against the State;
- o the County Court, authorized to decide criminal and limited civil cases;
- o the Family Court, the court with jurisdiction over matters involving children and families;
- o the Surrogate's Court, the court which settles the affairs of decedents;
- o the New York City Civil Court, including small claims and housing parts; and
- o the New York City Criminal Court which has jurisdiction over minor criminal offenses and violations.

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

Judges of the State court system are largely elected officials; fewer than 200 are appointed. Appointed judges include members of the Court of Appeals and the Court of Claims. In addition, the mayor of New York City appoints judges to the Family Court and the City's Criminal Courts.

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

There are approximately 1,000 State court judges and 2,000 town and village justices.

New York State Judicial System

| <u>Court</u> | <u>Number of Judges</u> |
|---|-------------------------|
| Court of Appeals' | 7 |
| Supreme Court, Appellate Divisions | 24 |
| Supreme Court, Trial Parts | 263 |
| Supreme Court-Certificated Retired Justices | 50 |
| Court of Claims | 17 |
| Court of Claims-Emergency Dangerous Drug Control Program | 14 |
| Surrogates Courts-Including 6 Surrogates in the City of New York | 34 |
| County Courts-County Judges outside the City of New York, in counties that have separate Surrogates and Family Court Judges | 59 |
| County Courts-County Judges who are also Surrogates | 9 |
| County Courts-County Judges who are also Family Court Judges | 8 |
| County Courts-County Judges who are also Surrogates and Family Court Judges | 30 |
| Family Courts-including 42 Family Court Judges in the City of New York | 110 |
| Criminal Court of the City of New York | 107 |
| Civil Court of the City of New York | 120 |
| District Courts-in Nassau and Suffolk Counties | 49 |
| City courts in the 61 Cities outside the City of New York - including Acting and Part-Time Judges | 167 |
| Town and Village Justice Courts | 2,327 |

Source: Office of Court Administration Annual Report, 1983.

E. COURT SERVICES

COURT WORKLOAD DATA

There were 2,527,017 filings in the trial courts of the Unified Court System during 1984.^{1,2} Fifty percent (1,254,984) were filed in criminal courts, 30% (768,040) in civil courts, 15% (385,035) in the Family Courts, and 5% (118,958) in the Surrogates' Courts.

Dispositions in the trial courts during 1984 totaled 2,503,465 as follows: criminal courts—47%, civil courts—31%, Family Courts—15%, Surrogates' Courts—7%.

Criminal Cases

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

Filings and Dispositions, Trial Courts 1984

| Court | Filings | Disposi- tions |
|--|-----------|-------------------|
| CRIMINAL: | | |
| Supreme and County Courts | 49,191 | 50,354 |
| Criminal Court of the City of New York: | | |
| Arrest Cases | 259,636 | 244,380 |
| Summons Cases | 184,600 | 178,711 |
| City and District Courts outside New York City: | | |
| Arrest Cases | 261,749 | 200,142 |
| Motor-Vehicle Cases | 499,808 | 499,808 |
| CRIMINAL TOTAL | 1,254,984 | 1,173,395 |

Court Spending Rose 12.9% in 1984

Spending by all levels of government for court services was \$645,427,000, or an increase of 12.9% in 1984. The State contributed the lion's share of court spending*, totaling 95.2%. This compares to 90.2% in 1980.

Court Spending 1980-1984 (thousands)

| Year | Local | N Y C | State | Total |
|------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1980 | \$26,325 | \$17,378 | \$404,031 | \$447,734 |
| 1981 | 20,352 | 246 | 469,456 | 490,027 |
| 1982 | 27,128 | 363 | 490,567 | 518,058 |
| 1983 | 27,146 | 375 | 544,246 | 571,667 |
| 1984 | 30,285 | 385 | 614,757 | 645,427 |

¹SOURCE: 1984 Crime and Justice, Annual Report, NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services

²Excludes Town and Village Courts. An estimated additional two million cases were filed and disposed in these courts in 1984 (data not yet available).

*The State began a four year, phased in assumption of the costs to local government for state, county-level, district and city courts beginning in 1977.

E. COURT SERVICES

In 1984, non-state spending on court services was dominated by town and village courts. Towns and villages spend \$20,607,000 or 68% of all local spending for court services.

1984 Local Spending

| <u>Jurisdiction</u> | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|
| County | \$ 8,980,000 | 29.7% |
| Town | 15,270,000 | 50.4% |
| Village | 5,337,000 | 17.6% |
| City | 698,000 | 2.3% |
| TOTAL | \$30,285,000 | 100.0% |

Although towns and villages continue to dominate local court spending, their share declined from 69.7% in 1983, to 68% in 1984. City and county court spending on the otherhand, actually rose from 30.3% of all local court spending in 1983 to 32% in 1984.

PERSONNEL

There were 11,787 personnel reported employed in the State's court system in 1984. This was up 3.6% over 1983. In addition, there were approximately 2,300 sitting town and village justices, 65% of whom had at least part-time clerks. Large jurisdictions employ more staff. More detailed information on local court staffing is not currently available.

Court Personnel 1984

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Court of Appeals..... | 54--Judges |
| | 1,232--Non-Judicial |
| Other State Courts..... | 999--Judges |
| | 9,502--Non-Judicial |
| Justice Courts..... | 2,327--Justices |
| | Unknown--Non-Judicial |

*The State began a four year, phased in assumption of the costs to local government for state, county-level, district and city courts beginning in 1977.

E. COURT SERVICES

1984 PER CAPITA COURT EXPENDITURES

| <u>County</u> | <u>Total Expenditures</u> | <u>Per Capita Court Expenditures</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Total Expenditures</u> | <u>Per Capita Court Expenditures</u> |
|---------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Albany | \$ 697,000 | \$ 2.44 | Orleans | \$ 128,000 | \$ 3.33 |
| Allegany | 116,000 | 2.24 | Oswego | 210,000 | 1.84 |
| Broome | 539,000 | 2.52 | Otsego | 159,000 | 2.69 |
| Cattaraugus | 253,000 | 2.95 | Putnam | 353,000 | 4.57 |
| Cayuga | 193,000 | 2.42 | Rensselaer | 239,000 | 1.57 |
| Chautauqua | 382,000 | 2.60 | Rockland | 1,068,000 | 4.12 |
| Chemung | 322,000 | 3.30 | St. Lawrence | 349,000 | 3.05 |
| Chenango | 83,000 | 1.68 | Saratoga | 385,000 | 2.50 |
| Clinton | 178,000 | 2.20 | Schenectady | 206,000 | 1.37 |
| Columbia | 176,000 | 2.96 | Schoharie | 80,000 | 2.69 |
| Cortland | 103,000 | 2.11 | Schuyler | 52,000 | 2.94 |
| Delaware | 135,000 | 2.88 | Seneca | 108,000 | 3.20 |
| Dutchess | 688,000 | 2.81 | Steuben | 270,000 | 2.72 |
| Erie | 2,440,000 | 2.40 | Suffolk | 2,443,000 | 1.90 |
| Essex | 188,000 | 5.20 | Sullivan | 344,000 | 5.28 |
| Franklin | 130,000 | 2.89 | Tioga | 99,000 | 1.99 |
| Fulton | 74,000 | 1.34 | Tompkins | 232,000 | 2.66 |
| Genesee | 179,000 | 3.01 | Ulster | 483,000 | 3.05 |
| Greene | 181,000 | 4.43 | Warren | 180,000 | 3.28 |
| Hamilton | 64,000 | 12.71 | Washington | 137,000 | 2.50 |
| Herkimer | 128,000 | 1.92 | Wayne | 334,000 | 3.92 |
| Jefferson | 225,000 | 2.55 | Westchester | 3,399,000 | 3.92 |
| Lewis | 72,000 | 2.88 | Wyoming | 81,000 | 2.03 |
| Livingston | 227,000 | 3.98 | Yates | 49,000 | 2.28 |
| Madison | 156,000 | 2.39 | | | |
| Monroe | 5,035,000 | 7.17 | Upstate | \$29,900,000 | \$ 2.85 |
| Montgomery | 113,000 | 2.11 | | | |
| Nassau | 2,930,000 | 2.22 | New York City | \$ 385,000 | \$ 0.05 |
| Niagara | 374,000 | 1.65 | | | |
| Oneida | 257,000 | 1.01 | Statewide | \$30,285,000 | \$ 1.72 |
| Onondaga | 724,000 | 1.56 | | | |
| Ontario | 188,000 | 2.11 | | | |
| Orange | 962,000 | 3.71 | | | |

F. PROBATION SERVICES

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

CRIMINAL COURTS

Supervision - Probation supervision continues to offer the courts an intermediate form of punishment that is significantly less costly than imprisonment. Offenders are released to the community provided they adhere to certain conditions for release, such as: continued employment, avoidance of certain individuals or places, and completion of restitution, fine or reparation orders. Approximately 37,611 adults entered probation supervision during 1984. Forty percent of these cases resulted from felony convictions and 59% from misdemeanor convictions. Twenty-seven local departments and the City of New York participated in the Division's Intensive Supervision program. This program supports reduced caseloads for particular officers who handle high-risk probationers. Tighter supervision aims to increase the chance that these offenders will successfully complete their terms of probation.

Investigations - Pre-sentence investigations are required in New York State prior to sentencing in felony cases and in misdemeanor cases which can result in imprisonment in excess of 90 days, or probation. During 1984, probation departments completed 53,213 felony investigations and 66,289 misdemeanor investigations.

Pre-trial Services - The courts may release individuals facing criminal charges pending final disposition of their cases. In 1984, the courts requested 32,643 pre-trial investigations from local departments to determine an individual's suitability for this option.

Restitution - The courts in New York State may order a defendant to repay a victim for loss or damages suffered as a result of the defendant's actions. These orders are largely issued as a condition of probation. During 1984, \$4,859,969 was collected by probation departments as a result of these court orders.

1984 STATE AID TO LOCAL DEPARTMENTS

| County | Regular State Aid | Intensive Supervision | Total Payments |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Albany | \$ 531,111 | \$ 140,279 | \$ 671,390 |
| Allegany | 66,092 | ----- | 66,092 |
| Broome | 332,553 | 71,164 | 403,717 |
| Cattaraugus | 95,304 | ----- | 95,304 |
| Cayuga | 69,956 | ----- | 69,956 |
| Chautauqua | 192,396 | 52,668 | 245,064 |
| Chemung | 291,546 | 56,879 | 348,425 |
| Chenango | 44,262 | ----- | 44,262 |
| Clinton | 153,536 | 26,795 | 180,331 |
| Columbia | 76,818 | ----- | 76,818 |
| Cortland | 130,643 | 0 | 130,643 |
| Delaware | 57,478 | ----- | 57,478 |
| Dutchess | 417,407 | 85,270 | 502,677 |
| Erie | 1,264,270 | 273,445 | 1,537,715 |
| Essex | 45,330 | ----- | 45,330 |
| Franklin | 102,942 | ----- | 102,942 |
| Fulton | 89,983 | 0 | 89,983 |
| Genesee | 133,507 | 50,522 | 184,029 |
| Greene | 69,095 | ----- | 69,095 |
| Hamilton | 5,044 | ----- | 5,044 |
| Herkimer | 75,031 | ----- | 75,031 |
| Jefferson | 180,652 | 27,589 | 208,241 |
| Lewis | 48,394 | ----- | 48,394 |
| Livingston | 92,098 | 0 | 92,098 |
| Madison | 124,033 | 0 | 124,033 |
| Monroe | 1,431,407 | 284,991 | 1,716,398 |
| Nassau | 5,867,626 | 645,819 | 6,513,445 |
| Niagara | 298,749 | ----- | 298,749 |
| Oneida | 407,562 | 76,498 | 484,060 |
| Onondaga | 1,179,536 | 220,313 | 1,399,849 |
| Ontario | 180,010 | 27,651 | 207,661 |
| Orange | 424,819 | 79,301 | 504,120 |
| Orleans | 119,413 | ----- | 119,413 |
| Oswego | 277,530 | 22,476 | 300,006 |
| Otsego | 50,708 | ----- | 50,708 |
| Putnam | 140,278 | 0 | 140,278 |
| Rensselaer | 283,411 | 32,607 | 316,018 |
| Rockland | 455,851 | 74,752 | 530,603 |
| St. Lawrence | 267,556 | 22,227 | 289,783 |
| Saratoga | 154,956 | 0 | 154,956 |
| Schenectady | 269,761 | 34,868 | 304,629 |
| Schoharie | 40,197 | ----- | 40,197 |
| Schuyler | 40,407 | ----- | 40,407 |
| Seneca | 54,035 | ----- | 54,035 |
| Steuben | 178,536 | 31,279 | 209,815 |
| Suffolk | 4,004,611 | 481,960 | 4,486,571 |
| Sullivan | 163,278 | 19,687 | 182,965 |
| Tioga | 99,050 | ----- | 99,050 |
| Tompkins | 164,392 | 17,992 | 182,384 |
| Ulster | 186,130 | 25,403 | 211,533 |
| Warren | 83,854 | ----- | 83,854 |
| Washington | 47,204 | ----- | 47,204 |
| Wayne | 165,573 | 21,958 | 187,531 |
| Westchester | 1,871,666 | 368,278 | 2,239,944 |
| Wyoming | 42,101 | ----- | 42,101 |
| Yates | 29,735 | ----- | 29,735 |
| Upstate Total | 24,932,416 | 3,482,648 | 28,415,064 |
| New York City | 10,717,448 | 1,158,475 | 11,875,923 |
| New York State | 34,386,871 | 4,431,146 | 38,818,017 |

SOURCE: State Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives

F. PROBATION SERVICES

FAMILY COURTS

Intake - Local probation departments function as "gatekeepers" to the Family Courts. They provide information to potential petitioners, screen complaints for appropriate jurisdiction and attempt to divert or adjust matters without going through the formal court procedures.

Investigations - Probation departments provide Family Courts with investigations regarding juvenile delinquent and persons-in-need-of-supervision petitions, adoption, custody and guardianship cases. Approximately 24,933 of these investigations were conducted during 1984.

Supervision - Approximately 5,884 cases were referred from Family Courts for probation supervision: 2,633 were for juvenile delinquent cases, 2,679 for PINS cases; and 572 adults were referred for matters related to child support and family offenses.

ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

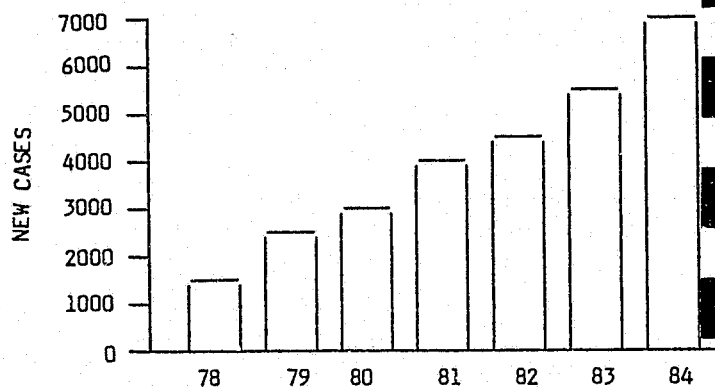
The Alternatives to Incarceration Program is responsible for regulating and monitoring all non-incarcerative sanctions other than local probation. Responsibilities include the Intensive Supervision Program (ISP), demonstration projects and other programs. Beyond the ISP program, funding for alternatives to incarceration programming has been available in two principal ways. First, a number of demonstration projects have been established and funded through specific appropriations. The number of these programs has increased from six in 1982 to 28 in 1985. Second, all counties and the City of New York are able to receive State support through the "classification/alternatives" bill, which resulted in the establishment of 70 new or expanded programs in 1985. Program models currently being supported include community service sentencing, offender rehabilitation programs, individualized sentencing plan programs, pre-trial services, residential facilities (including Parole Resource and Parole Transition Facilities), and intensive supervision probation. Although the Alternatives program is currently a Probation and Correctional Alternatives operation, funding during 1984 was administered by the Division of Criminal Justice Services.

Probation Alcohol Program

The effect of New York State's 1981 STOP-DWI legislation continued to be experienced in the field of probation. During 1984, the Division of Probation recorded a total of 6,054 new sentences for DWI, a 16% increase over the previous year, and a 110% increase since STOP-DWI began. 1984 was the third straight year in which this alcohol-related offense was the largest single crime category under community supervision by Probation Departments, exclusive of New York City.

A majority of DWI offenders on probation in New York State are repeat DWI offenders, and approximately 50% of them have been convicted previously of some other type of crime. Public safety considerations often necessitate that special conditions of probation be imposed by courts in these cases. Among the special conditions of probation imposed may be: the requirement to submit to an evaluation to determine alcohol abuse and the requirement to complete treatment; abstinence from alcohol; submission to recognized tests of breath to detect alcohol use; and prohibition of seeking or holding a driver's license during the period of the probation sentence. Increasingly heavy demands to provide investigation and supervision services for this group of offenders have been placed upon local probation resources.

NEW DWI SENTENCES TO PROBATION
DWI CASE ACTIVITY FOR 1984



F. PROBATION SERVICES

Local Probation Spending Rises Since 1983

Local governments spent \$91,500,000 on probation services during 1984. This represented an increase of 12.1% over 1983 levels. Upstate counties increased probation spending 11.2% since 1983 and an average of 15.1% since 1980. Although New York City surpassed the statewide increase with a 14.2% rise over 1983 outlays, it significantly trailed the rest of the state by increasing probation expenditures by an average of only 8.4% per year since 1980.

Probation Expenditures 1980-84 (thousands)

| LOCAL | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Upstate | 40,008 | 47,559 | 51,964 | 57,708 | 64,182 |
| NYC | 20,453 | 19,582 | 21,240 | 23,923 | 27,318 |
| TOTAL | 60,461 | 67,141 | 73,204 | 81,631 | 91,500 |
| STATE | | | | | |
| Operations | 2,217 | 2,482 | 2,470 | 2,863 | 3,386 |
| Local Aid | 22,314 | 29,085 | 32,151 | 34,275 | 37,706 |
| TOTAL | 24,531 | 31,567 | 34,621 | 37,138 | 41,092 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | |
| (Less Local Aid*) | 62,678 | 69,623 | 75,674 | 84,494 | 94,886 |

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

STATE SUPPORT OF PROBATION SERVICES

Although local probation departments initially pay for their direct service operations, the Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives provides State Aid to 56 counties and the City of New York through several funding programs, including:

Regular Probation Aid - provides 46.5% reimbursement for approved local probation expenditures including salaries, maintenance, and operating costs.

Intensive Supervision Program (ISP) - provides 100% reimbursement to participating departments for expenditures related to supervision of selected high risk probationers. Twenty-eight localities received ISP aid in 1984.

Direct Services - the State provides direct probation services only in Montgomery County.

Demonstration Projects - the State provides 100% financing for selected innovative demonstration projects to improve local probation operations and practice.

During 1984, the State's commitment to help support the efforts of local departments grew 10.6%, from \$37,138,000 in 1983 to \$41,092,000 in 1984. Since 1980, the State's contribution to local departments grew an average of 16.9% per year.

State/Local Shares of Probation Funding

| YEAR | STATE | LOCAL |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1980 | 39.1 | 60.9 |
| 1981 | 45.3 | 54.7 |
| 1982 | 45.8 | 54.2 |
| 1983 | 44.0 | 56.0 |
| 1984 | 43.3 | 56.7 |

F. PROBATION SERVICES

Although the State provides significant support to local probation departments (43.3% in 1984), local departments still bear the full cost of certain non-reimbursable expenses such as employee fringe benefits. When these expenses are considered, the State's share of probation spending is generally considered to approximate 1/3 of all expenditures.

The State also provided an additional \$2,262,664 to local probation departments through the Target Crime Initiative Program administered by the Division of Criminal Justice Services. These funds supported 62 additional probation officers in participating counties.

PERSONNEL

During 1984, probation departments employed 3,568 professional and non-professional staff. Of these, approximately 500 were in supervision, administrative and management positions, 1,100 were in clerical and support positions and 1,910 were line probation staff.

The following table approximates¹ the functional responsibilities of local line probation staff during 1984.

| <u>Function</u> | <u>Positions</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Family Court Intake | 210 | 11.0% |
| Family Court Investigations | 153 | 8.0% |
| Family Court Supervision | 158 | 8.3% |
| Criminal Court Investigations | 502 | 26.3% |
| Criminal Court Supervision | 824 | 43.1% |
| Pre-Trial Services | 63 | 3.3% |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 1,910 | 100.0% |

In addition, the State Division of Probation employed 87 individuals during 1984.

¹Estimate provided by the State Division of Probation.

F. PROBATION SERVICES

1984 PER CAPITA PROBATION EXPENDITURES

| <u>County</u> | <u>Total Expenditure</u> | <u>Per Capita Probation Expenditures</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Total Expenditure</u> | <u>Per Capita Probation Expenditures</u> |
|---------------|--------------------------|--|---------------|--------------------------|--|
| Albany | \$ 1,336,000 | \$ 4.67 | Ontario | \$ 549,000 | \$ 6.17 |
| Allegany | 143,000 | 2.76 | Orange | 1,335,000 | 5.14 |
| Broome | 1,030,000 | 4.82 | Orleans | 273,000 | 7.09 |
| Cattaraugus | 283,000 | 3.30 | Oswego | 584,000 | 5.13 |
| Cayuga | 197,000 | 2.47 | Otsego | 103,000 | 1.74 |
| Chautauqua | 664,000 | 4.52 | Putnam | 384,000 | 4.97 |
| Chemung | 677,000 | 6.93 | Rensselaer | 857,000 | 5.64 |
| Chenango | 95,000 | 1.93 | Rockland | 1,058,000 | 4.08 |
| Clinton | 359,000 | 4.45 | St. Lawrence | 598,000 | 5.23 |
| Columbia | 167,000 | 2.81 | Saratoga | 432,000 | 2.81 |
| Cortland | 280,000 | 5.74 | Schenectady | 589,000 | 3.93 |
| Delaware | 125,000 | 2.66 | Schoharie | 86,000 | 2.89 |
| Dutchess | 957,000 | 3.91 | Schuyler | 87,000 | 4.92 |
| Erie | 4,006,000 | 3.94 | Seneca | 100,000 | 2.96 |
| Essex | 149,000 | 4.12 | Steuben | 509,000 | 5.13 |
| Franklin | 316,000 | 7.03 | Suffolk | 9,858,000 | 7.68 |
| Fulton | 193,000 | 3.50 | Sullivan | 489,000 | 7.51 |
| Genesee | 388,000 | 6.53 | Tioga | 231,000 | 4.64 |
| Greene | 151,000 | 3.70 | Tompkins | 368,000 | 4.23 |
| Hamilton | 11,000 | 2.19 | Ulster | 430,000 | 2.72 |
| Herkimer | 153,000 | 2.29 | Warren | 182,000 | 3.32 |
| Jefferson | 436,000 | 4.95 | Washington | 139,000 | 2.54 |
| Lewis | 142,000 | 5.67 | Wayne | 468,000 | 5.49 |
| Livingston | 207,000 | 3.63 | Westchester | 4,592,000 | 5.30 |
| Madison | 283,000 | 4.34 | Wyoming | 88,000 | 2.21 |
| Monroe | 4,813,000 | 6.85 | Yates | 64,000 | 2.98 |
| Montgomery* | ----- | ---- | | | |
| Nassau | 16,285,000 | 12.32 | Upstate | \$64,182,000 | \$ 6.12 |
| Niagara | 872,000 | 3.84 | | | |
| Oneida | 1,179,000 | 4.65 | New York City | \$27,318,000 | \$ 3.86 |
| Onondaga | 3,832,000 | 8.27 | | | |
| | | | Statewide | \$91,500,000 | \$ 5.21 |

*Montgomery County is a direct state operation.

G. CORRECTION SERVICES

THE STATE COMMISSION OF CORRECTION

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

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

o Citizen's Policy and Complaint Review Council (CPCRC) - studies and makes recommendations on correctional policy and programs. It has full investigatory authority and access to all locally operated facilities.

o Medical Review Board - reviews the circumstances surrounding inmate deaths, and oversees the delivery of health care in correctional facilities.

State Funding of the Commission of Correction rose 12.3% in 1984 and an average of 16.2% per year since 1980.

Commission Spending 1980-84

| Year | Amount | % Change |
|------|-------------|----------|
| 1980 | \$1,259,000 | - 2.3% |
| 1981 | 1,431,000 | +13.7% |
| 1982 | 1,671,000 | +16.8% |
| 1983 | 1,848,000 | +10.6% |
| 1984 | 2,075,000 | +12.3% |

Annual State Prison Per Inmate Costs 1984-85

| Program | Projected Year End Inmate Population | Recommended Appropriation All Programs | Per Capita Cost ¹ |
|------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|
| Maximum Security | | | |
| Alden | 190 | \$ 5,214,700 | \$ 33,566 |
| Attica | 1,900 | 30,748,400 | 19,792 |
| Auburn | 1,600 | 22,503,100 | 17,201 |
| Bedford Hills | 570 | 13,785,300 | 29,578 |
| Clinton | 2,650 | 40,496,000 | 18,689 |
| Coxsackie | 960 | 15,152,700 | 19,304 |
| Downstate | 1,120 | 25,918,400 | 28,302 |
| Eastern | 1,100 | 18,692,400 | 20,783 |
| Elmira | 1,725 | 22,577,700 | 16,007 |
| Great Meadow | 1,760 | 24,423,600 | 16,972 |
| Green Haven | 2,120 | 26,019,600 | 15,010 |
| Ossining | 2,200 | 32,649,700 | 18,150 |
| *Wallkill II | --- | ----- | --- |
| Total Maximum | 17,895 | \$278,181,600 | \$ 19,012 |
| Medium Security | | | |
| Adirondack | 510 | \$ 10,273,600 | \$ 24,637 |
| Albion | 460 | 9,335,000 | 24,819 |
| *Albion II | --- | ----- | --- |
| Arthurskill | 840 | 14,607,900 | 21,268 |
| *Attica II | --- | ----- | --- |
| Collins | 915 | 14,269,000 | 19,072 |
| Coxsackie II | 500 | 3,982,300 | --- |
| Fishkill | 1,670 | 31,038,000 | 22,730 |
| *Great Meadow II | --- | ----- | --- |
| Groveland | 760 | 12,023,800 | 19,349 |
| Hudson | 480 | 8,443,300 | 21,513 |
| Hud Orange | 735 | 13,824,900 | 23,004 |
| Mid-State | 300 | 5,890,400 | 24,013 |
| Mt. McGregor | 765 | 12,720,300 | 20,336 |
| Ogdensburg | 555 | 9,925,600 | 21,872 |
| Otisville | 590 | 11,512,800 | 23,865 |
| Queensboro | 450 | 8,262,100 | 22,455 |
| Taconic | 410 | 5,809,000 | 17,328 |
| Wallkill | 540 | 9,189,600 | 20,813 |
| Watertown | 555 | 8,246,700 | 18,172 |
| Woodbourne | 810 | 14,380,800 | 21,713 |
| Total Medium | 11,845 | \$203,735,100 | \$ 21,036 |
| Minimum Security | | | |
| Altona | 300 | \$ 6,280,000 | \$ 25,601 |
| Bayview | 175 | 4,336,600 | 30,307 |
| Buffalo | 40 | 460,000 | 14,065 |
| Camp Beacon | 150 | 2,226,000 | 18,149 |
| Camp Gabriels | 165 | 2,838,300 | 21,038 |
| Camp Georgetown | 170 | 2,086,500 | 15,011 |
| Camp Monterey | 160 | 2,148,400 | 16,422 |
| Camp Phasalia | 150 | 1,983,900 | 16,175 |
| Camp Summit | 170 | 2,058,900 | 14,812 |
| Edgecombe | 360 | 3,533,100 | 12,003 |
| Fulton | 365 | 3,598,100 | 12,056 |
| Lincoln | 255 | 3,726,000 | 17,870 |
| Lyon Mt. | 150 | 2,865,600 | 23,364 |
| Rochester | 60 | 485,300 | 9,892 |
| Woodbourne III | 150 | 2,532,700 | 20,650 |
| Total Minimum | 2,820 | \$ 41,159,400 | \$ 17,850 |
| ALL FACILITIES | 32,560 | \$523,076,100 | \$ 19,647 |

*New facilities, not in operation full year.
¹Includes adjustment for fringe benefits

SOURCE: 1984-85 Proposed Executive Budget

G. CORRECTION SERVICES

Population Counts and Change for State, County, and City Correctional Institutions November 1980-November 1984

| Correctional Facilities | Population Counts | | | Change | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|------------|
| | 11/80 | 11/82 | 11/84 | 11/80-11/84 | |
| Local | | | | | |
| Correctional Facilities | 6,146 | 7,081 | 7,199 | + 1,053 | 17% |
| State | | | | | |
| Correctional Facilities | 21,748 | 28,248 | 33,425 | + 11,677 | 54% |
| New York City | | | | | |
| Correctional Facilities | 8,467 | 10,094 | 10,568 | + 2,101 | 25% |
| TOTAL | 36,361 | 45,423 | 51,192 | 14,831* | 41% |

SOURCE: State Commission of Correction,
Annual Report, 1982-1984.

THE STATE PRISON SYSTEM

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

The 1984-85 proposed Executive Budget projected that DOCS would operate a total of 50 facilities with 34,600 inmates by the end of the fiscal year.

Maximum security facilities were expected to house 18,395 inmates or 53.2% of the population under custody. Average cost per prisoner during 1984-85 for these facilities range from a low of \$15,010 to a high of \$33,566. These costs were based upon the 13 maximum facilities identified in 1984-85 Executive Budget.

County Jails and Penitentiaries 1984 Average Daily Population

| Facility | Average Male | Average Female |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Albany Jail | 178.166 | 12.158 |
| Pen | 143.661 | 20.01 |
| Allegany Jail | 26 | 0 |
| Broome Jail | 125 | 9 |
| Cattaraugus | 43 | 1 |
| Cayuga | 34.9 | 1.5 |
| Chautauqua | 81.93 | 2.93 |
| Chemung | 73.5 | 6 |
| Chenango | 23.24 | 0.82 |
| Clinton | 42 | 3 |
| Columbia | 54 | 4 |
| Cortland | 26 | 1 |
| Delaware | 19.03 | 0.21 |
| Dutchess | 130 | 13 |
| Erie H.C. | 401 | 41 |
| Erie Pen | 222 | 28 |
| Essex | 17.5 | 0.5 |
| Franklin | 32 | 2 |
| Fulton | 35.87 | 1.11 |
| Greene | 30.37 | 1.39 |
| Greene | 26 | 5 |
| Hamilton | 1.51 | 0.08 |
| Herkimer | 30.5 | 0.005 |
| Jefferson | 52 | 4 |
| Lewis | 13.38 | 0.08 |
| Livingston | 49.17 | 0.73 |
| Madison | 44.26 | 1.36 |
| Monroe | 376 | 27 |
| Montgomery | 44 | 1 |
| Nassau Jail | 911 | 78 |
| Niagara | 135.5 | 13 |
| Oneida | 174 | 14 |
| Onondaga Jail | 207 | 21 |
| Onondag Pen | 166.45 | 19.6 |
| Ontario | 74 | 5 |
| Orleans | 198 | 20.3 |
| Oswego | 40 | 5 |
| Otsego | 69.2 | 3.6 |
| Putnam | 21 | 4 |
| Rensselaer | 36 | 2.5 |
| Rockland | 80 | 2 |
| St. Lawrence | 84.5 | 5.2 |
| Saratoga | 55.98 | 1.88 |
| Schenectady | 82 | 4 |
| Schoharie | 74.313 | 8.626 |
| Schuyler | 18.67 | 0.62 |
| Seneca | 15.7 | 0.0098 |
| Steuben | 21.12 | 1.09 |
| Suffolk Jail | 56.646 | 4.216 |
| Sullivan | 732.91 | 50.37 |
| Tioga | 111 | 3 |
| Tompkins | 42 | 1 |
| Ulster | 30 | 1 |
| Warren | 122 | 8 |
| Washington | 40 | 3 |
| Wayne | 45.4 | 1.33 |
| Westchester Jail | 49 | 2 |
| Westchester Pen | 542 | 0 |
| Westchester W.U. | 252 | 0 |
| Wyoming | 0 | 79 |
| Yates | 13.3 | 0.13 |
| TOTAL | 6908.876 | 550.548 |

G. CORRECTION SERVICES

Medium secure facilities were projected to maintain an average daily population of 13,345 inmates, or 38.6% of the under custody population. These facilities range in cost from \$17,328 to \$24,819 per inmate. There were 21 medium secure facilities identified in 1984-85 Executive Budget.

Minimum secure facilities were expected to account for 8.3% of the DOCS' inmate population or average daily population of 2,860 inmates. Costs for this category of correctional facilities range from a low of \$9,892 per year to a high of \$30,307. There were 16 minimum facilities identified in 1984-85 Executive Budget.

1983-84
Facility Profile
Range of Per Inmate Costs

| | Per Inmate Cost | | Population | |
|---------|-----------------|----------|------------|-----|
| | high | low | high | low |
| Maximum | \$33,566 | \$15,010 | 2,650 | 190 |
| Medium | \$24,819 | \$17,328 | 1,670 | 300 |
| Minimum | \$30,307 | \$ 9,892 | 365 | 40 |

SOURCE: 1983-84 Proposed Executive Budget.

PERSONNEL

The Department of Correctional Services is one of the largest employers among state agencies. During 1984-85, 20,072¹ individuals were employed by the Department in positions ranging from correctional officers to teachers, medical personnel, vocational trainers and other support personnel. This represented a personnel increase of 7.9% over 1983-84.

¹Employment numbers reported by DOCS as of February 1984.

| Counties | Local Jail Spending | Annual Cost | Per Diem Cost | Rank |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------|------|
| Albany | \$ 4,143,000 | \$ 11,703 | \$ 32 | 47 |
| Allegany | 476,000 | 18,308 | 50 | 15 |
| Broome | 1,705,000 | 12,724 | 35 | 40 |
| Cattaraugus | 563,000 | 12,795 | 35 | 39 |
| Cayuga | 569,000 | 15,806 | 43 | 25 |
| Chautauqua | 1,062,000 | 12,494 | 34 | 42 |
| Chemung | 818,000 | 10,225 | 28 | 52 |
| Chenango | 87,000 | 3,625 | 10 | 56 |
| Clinton | 686,000 | 15,244 | 42 | 26 |
| Columbia | 584,000 | 10,069 | 28 | 51 |
| Cortland | 380,000 | 14,074 | 39 | 29 |
| Delaware | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Dutchess | 4,379,000 | 30,622 | 84 | 2 |
| Erie | 12,212,000 | 17,647 | 48 | 18 |
| Essex | 389,000 | 21,611 | 59 | 10 |
| Franklin | 608,000 | 17,882 | 49 | 16 |
| Fulton | 676,000 | 18,270 | 50 | 14 |
| Genesee | 531,000 | 16,594 | 45 | 22 |
| Greene | 498,000 | 16,065 | 44 | 24 |
| Hamilton | 9,000 | 6,000 | 16 | 55 |
| Herkimer | 536,000 | 17,290 | 47 | 21 |
| Jefferson | 731,000 | 13,054 | 36 | 35 |
| Lewis | 261,000 | 20,077 | 55 | 12 |
| Livingston | 681,000 | 13,620 | 37 | 34 |
| Madison | 531,000 | 11,543 | 32 | 46 |
| Monroe | 10,214,000 | 25,345 | 69 | 6 |
| Montgomery | 686,000 | 15,244 | 42 | 27 |
| Nassau | 30,360,000 | 30,698 | 84 | 3 |
| Niagara | 2,030,000 | 13,624 | 37 | 33 |
| Oneida | 2,023,000 | 10,761 | 29 | 49 |
| Orondaga | 9,235,000 | 22,307 | 61 | 9 |
| Ontario | 1,172,000 | 14,469 | 40 | 28 |
| Orange | 3,079,000 | 14,124 | 39 | 30 |
| Orleans | 539,000 | 11,978 | 33 | 44 |
| Oswego | 769,000 | 10,534 | 29 | 50 |
| Otsego | 343,000 | 13,720 | 38 | 31 |
| Putnam | 1,270,000 | 32,564 | 189 | 1 |
| Rensselaer | 1,441,000 | 17,573 | 48 | 19 |
| Rockland | 2,281,000 | 25,344 | 69 | 7 |
| St. Lawrence | 746,000 | 12,862 | 35 | 37 |
| Saratoga | 1,137,000 | 13,221 | 36 | 36 |
| Schenectady | 1,434,000 | 17,277 | 47 | 20 |
| Schoharie | 361,000 | 19,000 | 52 | 13 |
| Schuyler | 258,000 | 16,125 | 44 | 23 |
| Seneca | 282,000 | 12,818 | 35 | 38 |
| Steuben | 1,073,000 | 17,590 | 48 | 17 |
| Suffolk | 16,685,000 | 21,309 | 58 | 11 |
| Sullivan | 1,229,000 | 10,781 | 30 | 48 |
| Tioga | 305,000 | 7,093 | 19 | 54 |
| Tompkins | 375,000 | 12,097 | 33 | 43 |
| Ulster | 1,663,000 | 12,792 | 35 | 41 |
| Warren | 591,000 | 13,744 | 38 | 32 |
| Washington | 402,000 | 8,553 | 23 | 53 |
| Wayne | 1,296,000 | 25,412 | 70 | 5 |
| Westchester | 24,092,000 | 27,597 | 76 | 4 |
| Wyoming | 320,000 | 24,615 | 67 | 8 |
| Yates | 371,000 | 11,594 | 32 | 45 |
| TOTAL | \$151,177,000 | | | |

*Data on NYC costs were not available; it is estimated that per diem costs approximated \$100 during 1984.

G. CORRECTION SERVICES

DOCS Personnel 1980-84

| Year | Regular | Corcraft | Total |
|------|---------|----------|--------|
| 1980 | 11,945 | 271 | 12,216 |
| 1981 | 14,117 | 285 | 14,402 |
| 1982 | 16,160 | 287 | 16,445 |
| 1983 | 18,430 | 275 | 18,605 |
| 1984 | 19,773 | 299 | 20,072 |

Operating Cost of State Penal Institutions Rises 17.1% During 1983-84

Though the overall funds available to DOCS rose 28.8% in 1984, operating expenditures (the cost of housing prisoners) rose 19.9% during the same period. Since 1980, overall corrections spending rose an average of 40.6% per year while operating expenditures rose 26.2%.

State Department of Correctional Services Spending, 1979-83 (thousands)

| Year | Operating Costs | Capital Expenditures | Total |
|------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| 1980 | \$ 305,273 | \$ 11,083 | \$316,356 |
| 1981 | 387,979 | 48,682 | 436,661 |
| 1982 | 445,213 | 65,153 | 510,366 |
| 1983 | 521,285 | 123,272 | 644,557 |
| 1984 | 624,990 | 205,307 | 830,297 |

LOCAL CORRECTIONS

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

After arrest, individuals are generally confined to one of over 200 local lock-ups operated by various towns, villages or cities. Currently, there is no centralized information available on the cost of these facilities. Upon arraignment,

defendants may be placed in a local jail. These facilities hold both sentenced and unsentenced individuals. Four localities (Monroe, Erie, Westchester and Onondaga) operate penitentiaries for sentenced inmates.

Profile of Local Correctional Population

There were 7,156 persons under custody in local facilities (excluding New York City) as of December 31, 1984. Detainees accounted for 58.8% of this population (down from 67.4% in 1983); sentenced inmates accounted for 37.4% of this population (up from 29.6% in 1983). However, these figures contrast dramatically with those reported for the NYC under custody population for December 31, 1984. New York City reports 7,178 or 72.9% of their incarcerated population as detainees; 2,674 or 27.1% were reported as sentenced prisoners.

Upstate facilities reported that 93.5% of their under custody population was male and 6.5% female. The New York City under custody population was reported as 94.7% male and 5.3% female.

Costs of Local Correctional Facilities

Per capita costs for local facilities are not centrally available. However, estimates were developed based upon jail expenditures reported to the Office of the State Comptroller and average daily census counts reported to the Commission of Correction. These estimates provide relative reference points, and cannot be interpreted as precise accountings.

The average per diem cost per inmate during 1984 was \$56. Putnam ranked first with a per diem cost of \$89; Chenango ranked 56th with a reported per diem of \$10.

G. CORRECTION SERVICES

Range of Local Jail Costs

| Per Diem Costs | # Of Counties |
|-------------------|------------------|
| \$80 - 89 | 3 |
| \$70 - 79 | 2 |
| \$60 - 69 | 4 |
| \$50 - 59 | 6 |
| \$40 - 49 | 13 |
| \$30 - 39 | 20 |
| \$20 - 29 | 5 |
| \$10 - 19 | 4 |

County Wide Corrections Costs

Expenditures reported by all municipalities within a county, for correction purposes, include a wider range of spending areas than those used to calculate local jail per diem costs. Not only are jail expenditures, jail counseling services, jail industries, rehabilitation services, prisoner's release counseling, penitentiary, and penitentiary industries included, but cost categories such as juvenile detention houses, juvenile detention homes, juvenile counseling services, juvenile training schools and other correctional agencies were also included.

G. CORRECTION SERVICES

1984 PER CAPITA COUNTY CORRECTIONAL EXPENDITURES

| County | Total Expenditures | Per Capita Corrections Expenditures | County | Total Expenditures | Per Capita Corrections Expenditures |
|-------------|-----------------------|---|---------------|-----------------------|---|
| Albany | \$ 5,339,000 | \$ 18.67 | Ontario | \$ 1,387,000 | \$ 15.60 |
| Allegany | 528,000 | 10.20 | Orange | 3,708,000 | 14.28 |
| Broome | 2,044,000 | 9.57 | Orleans | 666,000 | 17.30 |
| Cattaraugus | 653,000 | 7.62 | Oswego | 1,061,000 | 9.32 |
| Cayuga | 1,092,000 | 13.67 | Otsego | 407,000 | 6.89 |
| Chautauqua | 1,344,000 | 9.15 | Putnam | 1,364,000 | 17.67 |
| Chemung | 1,068,000 | 10.94 | Rensselaer | 2,191,000 | 14.42 |
| Chenango | 87,000 | 1.76 | Rockland | 2,486,000 | 9.58 |
| Clinton | 792,000 | 9.81 | St. Lawrence | 762,000 | 6.67 |
| Columbia | 829,000 | 13.94 | Saratoga | 1,587,000 | 10.32 |
| Cortland | 526,000 | 10.77 | Schenectady | 1,818,000 | 12.12 |
| Delaware | 35,000 | 0.75 | Schoharie | 373,000 | 12.55 |
| Dutchess | 4,813,000 | 19.64 | Schuyler | 324,000 | 18.32 |
| Erie | 13,596,000 | 13.39 | Seneca | 375,000 | 11.12 |
| Essex | 430,000 | 11.89 | Steuben | 1,171,000 | 11.81 |
| Franklin | 698,000 | 15.54 | Suffolk | 17,891,000 | 13.93 |
| Fulton | 677,000 | 12.27 | Sullivan | 1,515,000 | 23.25 |
| Genesee | 652,000 | 10.98 | Tioga | 590,000 | 11.84 |
| Greene | 602,000 | 14.73 | Tompkins | 460,000 | 5.28 |
| Hamilton | 9,000 | 1.79 | Ulster | 1,883,000 | 11.91 |
| Herkimer | 609,000 | 9.13 | Warren | 623,000 | 11.36 |
| Jefferson | 1,046,000 | 11.87 | Washington | 503,000 | 9.18 |
| Lewis | 261,000 | 10.43 | Wayne | 1,381,000 | 16.20 |
| Livingston | 834,000 | 14.63 | Westchester | 25,312,000 | 29.21 |
| Madison | 531,000 | 8.15 | Wyoming | 475,000 | 11.91 |
| Monroe | 11,639,000 | 16.57 | Yates | 372,000 | 17.34 |
| Montgomery | 751,000 | 14.05 | | | |
| Nassau | 31,907,000 | 24.14 | Upstate | \$171,652,000 | \$ 16.37 |
| Niagara | 2,790,000 | 12.29 | | | |
| Oneida | 2,985,000 | 11.78 | New York City | \$269,769,000 | \$ 38.15 |
| Onondaga | 11,800,000 | 25.47 | Statewide | \$441,421,000 | \$ 25.14 |

H. PAROLE SERVICES

The State Division of Parole is charged with developing and maintaining an effective, efficient and equitable parole system in New York State. Two units - Administration, and Field and Institutional Parole Services - comprise the basic organizational structure of the Division. These functions are solely a State responsibility; local governments do not provide parole services.

THE PAROLE BOARD

The Parole Board is the body within the Division appointed by the governor to oversee the release of eligible inmates prior to serving their maximum term of incarceration. The Board reviews all applicants for early release - both parole release and conditional release. The Board decides on the appropriateness of an individual for parole release and sets the conditions for parole and conditional releases. In addition, the Board can authorize warrants for release violators, revoke the release of violators, certify jail and parole time, and advise the Governor on pardon and commutation decisions. In 1984-85, the Parole Board conducted 7% more hearings than in 1983-84.

Parole Board Number and
Type of Hearings
1984-85

| Type Interview/Hearing | 1984-85 | % Change |
|---|---------|----------|
| Minimum Period of Incarceration Hearing | 6 | -87% |
| Initial Release Consideration Hearing | 10,597 | + 6% |
| Reappearance Consideration | 5,559 | + 6% |
| Re-release of Parolees Returned to Prison | 1,292 | +22% |
| Parole/Conditional Release Revocation Hearing | 424 | + 7% |
| Administrative Hearings | 140 | + 9% |
| GRAND TOTAL | 18,018 | + 7% |

SOURCE: New York State Division of Parole.

Regionalization and Restructuring

During 1985, the Division strengthened management oversight and provided additional support to parole officers.

First, a new regional structure combined both parolee supervision and institutional responsibilities in field offices. This development freed top-level managers from day-to-day operating activities, strengthened supervision of both field and institution operations and provided a framework that encouraged integration of programs and functions.

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

Re-Entry Services

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

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

Community Service

Field parole staff supervise offenders released from either state prisons or local correctional facilities to community living. They ensure that releasees comply with the terms of their release agreement and they help locate support services to facilitate an offender's reintegration into the community.

H. PAROLE SERVICES

Field parole officers of the Absconder Search Unit are responsible for locating delinquent parolees who flee from parole supervision and law enforcement agencies.

The 1984 year-end parole supervision caseload grew 3.3% over 1983 to 23,861. There were 19,196 parolees under active supervision as of March 31, 1985.

Field supervision substantially increased to permit more intensive oversight of inmates upon their initial release to the community. Statistics show that over 80 percent of those who fail on parole do so during their first 15 months of supervision. Increased staff makes it possible during this critical period, to improve the parole officer to parolee ratio from its current level of 1:68 to 1:38. Pending development of a risk assessment instrument and simultaneous review of current standards of supervision, all parolees will be subject to this intense supervision for the 15-month period.

Parole Census

1984-85

| | |
|---|--------|
| Active Parolees (April 1, 1984) | 19,054 |
| State Inmates Released by Board | 9,005 |
| State Inmates Released by CR | 1,915 |
| Local Inmates Released by Board | 507 |
| Cooperative Parolee Agreement from Other States | 427 |
| Juvenile Offenders Released | 190 |
| Total Inmates Released to Parole Supervision | 12,044 |
| Total Caseload Discharges and Returns | 11,087 |
| Total End of Year Caseload | 23,861 |
| Delinquent Parolees | 4,665 |
| Active Parolees (March 31, 1985) | 19,196 |

Source: NYS Division of Parole.

State Support of Parole Grew 22.4% in 1984

Expenditures by the State on Parole activities grew 22.4% between 1983-84 and 1984-85. Since 1980, expenditures rose an average of 18.0% per year.

Parole Expenditures 1980-84

| | Amount | % Change |
|------|---------------|----------|
| 1980 | \$ 24,309,000 | + 6.3% |
| 1981 | 27,018,000 | + 11.1% |
| 1982 | 29,333,000 | + 8.6% |
| 1983 | 34,175,000 | + 16.5% |
| 1984 | 41,845,000 | + 22.4% |

While State funding to Parole increased by 22.4% since 1983-84, Parole spending remained fairly constant as a portion of the total state criminal justice dollar.

Parole Expenditures as a Percent of State Criminal Justice Spending

| | |
|------|------|
| 1980 | 2.3% |
| 1981 | 2.0% |
| 1982 | 2.0% |
| 1983 | 2.1% |
| 1984 | 2.1% |

THE PERSONNEL

In 1984, the Division of Parole employed 1,335 professional and support staff including parole officers, who provided community supervision services, and institutional officers, who conducted investigations on prospective parolees.

Parole Staffing Levels* 1980-84

| Year | Employees |
|------|-----------|
| 1980 | 1,136 |
| 1981 | 1,156 |
| 1982 | 1,176 |
| 1983 | 1,324 |
| 1984 | 1,335 |

*Year end staffing levels.

I. CRIME VICTIMS BOARD

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

The Board assists victims of crime through two major programs: the Payments to Victims Program and the Victim/Witness Assistance Program. The first provides awards to individual victims of violent crime. These awards may provide funeral benefits to family members, reimbursement for the loss of essential property, or replacement of lost earnings. The second program currently provides funding to 42 local agencies which service crime victims including rape crises centers, family shelters, and abused spouses and children's services.

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

Fair Treatment Standards Act

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

The Federal Victims of Crime Act of 1984 provides funds to augment State support of victim/witness agencies at the local level and to increase compensation payments to victims of crime. These awards are based on prior year spending levels and were granted to the State beginning in fiscal year 1985-86. To enable the Board to improve services to victims by taking full advantage of Federal

authorizations, Chapter 688 of the Laws of 1985 was enacted. This legislation increases compensation award levels, broadens program eligibility, revises approval procedures to expedite claim processing and specifies additional services that can be provided to local victim service agencies. This bill also provides funds to implement its provisions and address the anticipated increase in the claims workload.

Referrals

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

Types of Awards

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

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

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

- Unreimbursed expenses for medical or other related services.
- Lost earnings or loss of support, up to \$400 per week and up to a total maximum of \$30,000.
- Burial expenses up to \$2,500.

I. CRIME VICTIMS BOARD

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

Claims Exceed 10,000

The Board received 10,999 claims for compensation during 1984. Awards were made in 3,483 cases. A total of \$7,033,465 was paid to claimants in 1984.

Approximately 68.7% of claim expenditures went for personal injury awards during 1984; the remaining 31.3% were as death benefits.

| Personal Injury Awards | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Medical..... | \$3,248,389 |
| Earnings..... | 1,576,148 |
| Essential Property.... | 8,705 |
| Death Awards | |
| Funeral..... | \$ 880,133 |
| Support..... | 1,216,532 |
| Medical..... | 103,558 |
| <hr/> | |
| TOTAL 1984 AWARDS | \$7,033,465 |

Although expenditures by the Crime Victims Board fell 5.5% between 1983 and 1984, State funding to the Crime Victims Board grew an average of 18.4% per year since 1980.

Crime Victims Board Expenditures

| | Amount | % Change |
|------|--------------|----------|
| 1980 | \$ 6,832,000 | + 4.6% |
| 1981 | 8,281,000 | +21.2% |
| 1982 | 10,084,000 | +21.8% |
| 1983 | 12,547,000 | +24.4% |
| 1984 | 11,853,000 | - 5.5% |

It should be noted that the State and localities support and provide victim assistance programs through many social service, medical, and mental health agencies. No dollar figure on this assistance is currently available.

The State has provided through the Crime Victims Board approximately \$42 million directly to crime victims or to local Victim/Witness grants since 1980.

STATE AID TO CRIME VICTIMS

| | Payment To Victim | Local Victim/ Witness Grants |
|---------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1980/81 | \$5,750,549 | ----- |
| 1981/82 | 6,357,822 | \$ 588,571 |
| 1982/83 | 6,468,847 | 2,072,697 |
| 1983/84 | 8,807,474 | 2,164,013 |
| 1984/85 | 7,033,465 | 2,891,012 |

State Funding of Crime Victims Services

In 1984, the State spent \$11,853,000 to support crime victim services to help lessen the impact of violent crime on innocent victims and witnesses.

J. DIVISION FOR YOUTH SERVICES

The New York State Division for Youth is charged with the care, treatment and rehabilitation of certain trouble-prone youth including those classified as juvenile offenders, juvenile delinquents and persons-in-need-of-supervision. The Division also administers financial assistance to community agencies which provide a variety of educational and supportive services to youth as a means of preventing or reducing the incidence of delinquent behavior in a community.

Youth Funding Grew 56.9% Since 1980

State funding for Division programs grew 7.6% in 1984, up 56.9% since 1980. The largest increase occurred during 1981 when funding climbed 50% in a single year. Division funding grew an average of 14.2% per year since 1980.

Division for Youth Funding (thousands)

| | Amount | % Change |
|------|-----------|----------|
| 1980 | \$118,359 | ---- |
| 1981 | 177,496 | +50.0% |
| 1982 | 168,796 | - 5.2% |
| 1983 | 172,483 | + 2.2% |
| 1984 | 185,655 | + 7.6% |

RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

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

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

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

1984 DFY Residential Admissions Characteristics

| ADMISSION CHARACTERISTIC | 1984 | | Change 1983-84 |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------|
| | # | % | % |
| TOTAL ADMISSIONS | 2,256 | 100.0 | - 5.8 |
| <u>Type of Admission</u> | | | |
| First Admission | 1,839 | 81.5 | - 5.1 |
| Re-Admission from Aftercare | 286 | 12.7 | -17.7 |
| New Placement with Prior Service | 131 | 5.8 | -38.8 |
| <u>Age</u> | | | |
| 10-12 Years | 68 | 3.0 | - 12.8 |
| 13 Years | 156 | 6.9 | - 20.4 |
| 14 Years | 466 | 20.7 | + 0.6 |
| 15 Years | 826 | 36.6 | - 6.7 |
| 16 Years | 526 | 23.3 | - 10.4 |
| 17 Years | 147 | 6.5 | + 0.7 |
| 18-19 Years | 56 | 2.5 | + 47.4 |
| 20+ Years | 11 | 0.5 | +450.0 |
| <u>Gender</u> | | | |
| Male | 1,862 | 82.7 | - 5.4 |
| Female | 390 | 17.3 | - 7.6 |
| <u>Ethnicity</u> | | | |
| White | 833 | 36.9 | - 8.2 |
| Black | 1,036 | 45.9 | - 7.7 |
| Hispanic | 369 | 16.4 | + 7.6 |
| Other | 18 | 0.8 | -18.2 |
| <u>Adjudication</u> | | | |
| Juvenile Offender | 266 | 11.8 | -13.1 |
| Juvenile Delinquent | 1,547 | 68.6 | 0.0 |
| PINS | 343 | 15.2 | - 4.7 |
| Youthful Offender | 52 | 2.3 | -27.8 |
| Other | 48 | 2.0 | -53.8 |
| <u>Region</u> | | | |
| Region I | 409 | 18.1 | -20.7 |
| Region II | 290 | 12.9 | + 9.0 |
| Region III | 283 | 12.5 | + 0.7 |
| Region IV | 1,272 | 56.4 | - 3.9 |
| Interstate | 2 | 0.1 | -77.8 |

SOURCE: New York State, Division for Youth, Annual Statistical Report, Program Operations, 1985.

J. DIVISION FOR YOUTH SERVICES

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

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

The Division admitted 2,256 youths into residential care during 1984, a 5.8% decline from 1983 admissions.

LOCAL SERVICES

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

Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention (YDDP)

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

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

Through County Comprehensive Planning, Division staff work with local Youth Bureaus to assess local youths' needs and to develop community activities and programs to address them. A broad range of community youth services are supported through these efforts. Examples include: summer recreation programs, local youth councils, tutoring, youth centers, counseling services, and employment training programs. In 1985, the Division helped sponsor over 3,500 youth service programs operated in virtually every community across the State. Over a million youth participated in these programs, supported in partnership with county, city, town, and village governments.

Special Delinquency Prevention Program (SDPP)

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

Services to Runaway Youth

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

SUPPORT SERVICES

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

J. DIVISION FOR YOUTH SERVICES

Care and Maintenance of Juvenile Delinquents and PINS

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

Detention Services

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

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

There are two types of detention: secure - a facility characterized by physically restricting construction, hardware and procedures; and non-secure - a facility characterized by the absence of physically restricting construction, hardware and procedures.

Secure detention facilities serve two groups of youth - alleged or adjudicated Juvenile Delinquents (aged 10-15), and alleged or sentenced Juvenile Offenders (aged 13-15). Non-Secure Detention programs serve youth (aged 7-15) who are alleged or adjudicated Juvenile Delinquents or alleged or adjudicated PINS.

The secure detention system consists of seven secure detention institutions and four 48-hour holdover facilities certified by the Division, with a combined capacity of 399 beds. The Division directly operates one of the secure detention programs, a 14 bed coed facility located in the mid-Hudson area serving 17 counties along New York's eastern border.

Non-secure detention facilities fall under four categories, each certified by the Division, with a combined capacity of 477 beds. These categories include:

Non-Secure Detention Agency-Operated Boarding Homes - eight facilities with a capacity up to 6 beds;

Group Home Facilities - 17 facilities around the state, with capacities from 7 to 12 beds;

Erie County's Non-Secure Detention - an institutional facility with a 21 bed, coed facility; and

Family Boarding Care Facilities - 110 family units which are most typically 2 to 3 beds each, primarily coed.

In general, the services provided in secure detention are more comprehensive and structured than similar services in non-secure detention. Secure detention facilities are more institutional in design and environment, while non-secure units provide a more "homelike" atmosphere, most often in large family residences. Secure detention facilities offer in-house recreation programs plus on-campus educational programming by certified teachers. Non-secure detention centers, in contrast, take advantage of off-campus recreational opportunities and community schools, plus offer normal family-style amenities.

J. DIVISION FOR YOUTH SERVICES

facilities offer in-house recreation programs plus on-campus educational programming by certified teachers. Non-secure detention centers, in contrast, take advantage of off-campus recreational opportunities and community schools, plus offer normal family-style amenities.

The Division reimburses localities for 50 percent of the cost of operating detention services.

Though overall Division spending grew significantly since 1980, local aid grew even more. Funding for such DFY local service programs as Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention, Special Delinquency Prevention, Runaway and Homeless Youth and Special Projects rose an average of 18.5% per year since 1980. The largest increase in aid to localities occurred during 1981 when expenditures rose 71.7%.

DFY Local Aid Spending
(thousands)

| | <u>Amount</u> | <u>% Change</u> |
|------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1980 | \$41,520 | --- |
| 1981 | 71,275 | +71.7% |
| 1982 | 64,633 | - 9.3% |
| 1983 | 66,815 | + 3.4% |
| 1984 | 72,203 | + 8.1% |

K. DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES

The Division of Criminal Justice Services maintains the State's computerized criminal history system, provides training to municipal police and peace officers, conducts criminal justice research and monitors and evaluates selected justice programs. In addition, the Division provides financial aid to selected localities to enhance police and prosecutorial activities which target certain serious offenders for specialized processing.

TARGET CRIME INITIATIVE PROGRAM

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

During 1984, the Target Crime Initiative Program provided \$47,619,200 to 19 counties¹ and the five boroughs of the City of New York.

TCI 1983-84 Funding

| | |
|-------------|--------------|
| Corrections | \$ 2,452,644 |
| Defense | 15,057,596 |
| Labs | 1,357,564 |
| Probation | 2,262,664 |
| Prosecution | 24,280,908 |
| Sheriff | 967,723 |
| Statewide | 1,240,099 |
| TOTAL | \$47,619,200 |

¹Counties include Albany, Broome, Chemung, Dutchess, Erie, Monroe, Nassau, Oneida, Onondaga, Orange, Rensselaer, Rockland, Saratoga, Steuben, Suffolk, Ulster and Westchester.

Approximately 83% of all TCI monies went to support prosecution (51.0%) and defense (31.6%) services in 1984-85. The remainder, 17.4%, went to support corrections, laboratory, probation, sheriff and other services.

For the 1984/85 fiscal year, a total of \$47,619,200 was awarded to 67 local criminal justice agencies participating in the program, a 17.1% increase over the previous fiscal year.

Statewide, over 1,200 personnel in local criminal justice agencies are paid for by the TCI program, including 371 assistant district attorneys, 202 defense attorneys and 62 probation officers. In many smaller counties, the TCI program often represents a staff increase of 25 to 35% or more within the offices of the prosecutor and public defender. These increases allow the district attorney and/or public defender to use staff resources in a more effective manner and concentrate on identified TCI target crimes.

ASSETS AND FORFEITURE

During the year, TCI staff administered the one million dollars appropriated for the implementation of the Asset-Forfeiture Law (Chapter 669, Laws of 1984). This legislation enables law enforcement agents and prosecutors to seize both the proceeds and instrumentalities of a crime, thereby reducing the incentive for and profit of crime. In accordance with the legislation, the state funds were equally distributed to the eighteen prosecutors who applied.

K. DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES

EMERGENCY FELONY/SPECIAL NARCOTICS PROGRAM

These two programs in New York City are designed to reduce felony case backlogs, eliminate unjust court delays and enhance the prosecution of drug traffickers. They have been kept separate from the Target Crime Initiative Program because the city is required to match state funds. A total of 27 additional court parts are fully staffed and funded through this state/city partnership. In addition to judges and other court employees, these programs provide prosecutors, including staff of the New York City Special Narcotics Prosecutor, public defense attorneys, corrections officers to detain and transport inmates, probation officers to prepare pre-sentence investigations and crime laboratory equipment and personnel to analyze narcotics.

MAJOR OFFENSE POLICE PROGRAM

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

In 1984, the MOPP program provided \$11,407,000 for the hiring of 220 additional police and 12 support personnel, as well as needed equipment in the cities of New York, Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse; the counties of Suffolk, Nassau, Westchester, Rockland and Orange; and the Division of State Police.

The various MOPP units combined reported making 7,559 arrests in 1984. Most of those arrested were career criminals or other felons who were responsible for serious crimes that warranted special attention. MOPP arrests increased by 514 or 7.3% from the same period in 1983, when 7,045 MOPP arrests were reported by program participants. In 1984, the New York City Police Department handled 3,330 cases, a 4% increase from the 1983 level. Through a cooperative effort with New York City's five district attorneys, the indictment rate for these augmented cases has been nearly 76%. Available sentencing data indicate that over half of the New York City MOPP defendants received state prison sentences averaging six years.

SPECIAL WARRANT ENFORCEMENT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM (SWEEP)

This program provided \$2,500,000 in state funds to assist local police agencies in apprehending their most serious felony warrant subjects.

Twenty-one of the state's largest law enforcement agencies participated in SWEEP, which began September 1, 1984. A total of 135 sworn personnel were added to warrant enforcement duties under the program. Agency reports indicated that 3,414 warrants have been cleared as a result of their SWEEP efforts, including 595 felony warrants cleared by SWEEP-funded personnel working with the U.S. Marshall's ten-week F.I.S.T. VII program.

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND FEDERAL PROGRAMMING

The Division administers federal block grant funds received by New York State under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP A).

K. DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES

During 1984, a total of 57 juvenile justice projects were funded at a cost of \$3,444,482. Of the funds awarded, \$1,055,457 have been awarded for delinquency prevention and diversion programs; \$877,289 for services for detained or incarcerated youth; \$824,169 for dispositional alternatives; and \$176,438 for systems' planning and interagency coordination. Specific projects which addressed the problems of serious and violent crimes committed by juveniles accounted for \$1,509,206 or 44% of the awarded funds.

It is estimated that with these monies over 11,500 youth were or will be directly served, with more than 5,330 of these youth being serious or violent offenders.

OTHER LOCAL AID PROGRAMS

The Division of Criminal Justice Services also provides a range of other programs and services besides those previously mentioned which provide funding to localities.

Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) Local Aid Programs

| | |
|---|------------|
| Asset/Forfeiture Initiative | 1,000,000 |
| Crime Prevention Funds | 1,585,700 |
| Emergency Felony Case Processing Program | 3,939,100 |
| Indigent Parolee Program | 1,507,008 |
| Justice Assistance Act | |
| Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention | 2,651,754 |
| NYS Defenders' Association | 540,000 |
| Major Offense Police Program (MOPP) | 11,407,804 |
| Mobile Radio District Program | 3,600,627 |
| Neighborhood Preservation Crime Prevention Act | 1,900,000 |
| Prisoners' Legal Services | 2,207,100 |
| Soft Body Armor Reimbursement Prg. | 309,789 |
| Special Narcotics Court Program | 4,589,800 |
| Special Warrant Enforcement Enhancement Program I (SWEEP) | 2,499,358 |
| Target Crime Initiative Prg. (TCI) | 46,619,200 |
| Transit Crime Interdiction Program | |
| Transit Strike Force | 3,745,000 |

ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION PROGRAM

During 1984, the Division also administered \$2.4 million in Demonstration Alternatives to Incarceration which funded local programs that reduced the incidence of incarceration of non-violent offenders in both local and state facilities.

OTHER DCJS SERVICES

Missing Children's Registry- provides information to criminal justice and child care agencies concerning New York's missing children.

"GIVE TIP" Drug Hotline- provides toll free telephone number to citizens who want to relay information concerning drug trafficking within the State.

"12 Most Wanted" Program- enlists confidential citizen assistance in apprehending the State's most wanted criminals.

K. DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES

State Funding of DCJS Climbs 39.7% Since 1983

Funding of DCJS grew 39.7% between 1983 and 1984, and an average of 33.3% per year since 1980.

DCJS Funding 1980-1984

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Amount</u> | <u>% Change</u> |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1980 | 50,075,000 | --- |
| 1981 | 69,928,000 | +39.7% |
| 1982 | 87,608,000 | +25.3% |
| 1983 | 83,659,000 | - 4.5% |
| 1984 | 116,857,000 | +39.7% |

Approximately \$80.7 million or 69% of all DCJS funds during 1984-85 were in the form of local aid or grant programs.

PART IV

Criminal Justice
Local Assistance Programs

A. STATE AID TO LOCALITIES . . . OVERVIEW

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

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

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

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER

Salaries of District Attorneys

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES (DOCS)

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

CRIME VICTIMS BOARD

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

DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES (DCJS)

Asset/Forfeiture Initiative
Crime Prevention Funds
Emergency Felony Case Processing Program

Indigent Parolee Program
Justice Assistance Act
Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention
NYS Defenders' Association
Major Offense Police Program (MOPP)
Mobile Radio District Program
Neighborhood Preservation Crime Prevention Act
Prisoners' Legal Services
Soft Body Armor Reimbursement Program
Special Narcotics Court Program
Special Warrant Enforcement Enhancement
Program I (SWEEP)
Target Crime Initiative Program (TCI)
Transit Crime Interdiction Program
Transit Strike Force

**DIVISION OF PROBATION AND CORRECTIONAL
ALTERNATIVES**

PINS Diversion
Classification Alternatives
Demonstration Projects
Intensive Supervision/Alternative Sentence Prg.
Regular State Aid

DIVISION FOR YOUTH

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

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

B. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES (DOCS)

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

- o Coram Nobis: Inmates may have to be returned to their county of commitment for court proceedings. When they are, they are housed in the county jail. Counties are reimbursed \$20 per diem for housing these inmates.
- o Felons: Persons convicted of "D" and "E" felonies who receive a maximum sentence of less than one year cannot be incarcerated in State facilities. Instead, these sentences are served in county jails. This program reimburses the county at the rate of \$20 per diem.
- o Parole Violators: Counties are reimbursed \$20 per diem for housing parole violators until they can be transferred into the State system.
- o State Readies: These are convicted felons for whom the committing county has notified the Department that they are awaiting transfer into the State system. Beginning on 7/1/85, counties were reimbursed \$20 per diem toward the cost of housing those who have been State ready for five days. After the inmate has been State ready five days, reimbursement is retroactive to the first day. Conversely, if an individual is State ready for only one to four days, there is no reimbursement.

| DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1982-83 | 1983-84 | 1984-85 |
| Board of Prisoners | | | |
| o Coram Nobis | \$ 4,860 | \$ 6,645 | \$ 34,905 |
| o Felons | 10,187,851 | 11,956,885 | 12,709,472 |
| o Parole Violators | 646,358 | 731,285 | 1,648,735 |
| o State Readies | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| TOTAL | \$10,839,069 | \$12,694,815 | \$14,393,112 |

C. CRIME VICTIMS BOARD (CVB)

Crime Victims Compensation Awards. The Crime Victims Compensation Program provides financial assistance to innocent victims of violent crimes. Claims may be filed by the victim of a crime who has incurred personal injuries or by a surviving spouse, parent, child or other dependent if the victim died as a direct result of the crime. Payments are made for unreimbursed medical and rehabilitative expenses as well as loss of earnings or support. Funeral benefits may be paid to any person who has paid the burial expenses. The program is also permitted to reimburse claimants for transportation costs incurred for necessary court appearances in connection with the prosecution of a crime and for loss or damage to essential personal property. Victims 60 years or older and disabled victims need not be injured to qualify for these last two benefits. Beginning with Federal Fiscal Year 10/1/85 - 9/30/86 the State will receive Federal compensation funds on a 35% reimbursement rate, and these are included in the FY 1985-86 appropriation.

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

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

| CRIME VICTIMS BOARD | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Program | 1982-83 | 1983-84 | 1984-85 |
| Crime Victims Compensation | \$6,468,847 | \$ 8,807,475 | \$ 7,038,465 |
| Victim/Witness: Comprehensive | 864,540 | 846,174 | 1,401,919 |
| Victim/Witness: Court Related | 407,794 | 406,648 | 719,907 |
| Victim/Witness: Domestic Violence | 178,741 | 265,719 | 325,634 |
| Victim/Witness: Elderly | 377,085 | 386,813 | 476,558 |
| Victim/Witness: Sexual Assault | 91,231 | 168,254 | 247,399 |
| TOTAL | \$8,388,238 | \$10,881,083 | \$10,209,882 |

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

The agency anticipates expanding existing programs and initiating new programs with \$2.769 million in federal funds from the victims of Crime Act (VOCA)-of 1984.

D. DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES (DCJS)

Asset/Forfeiture Initiative. Pursuant to Chapter 669 of the Laws of 1984, one million dollars in State funds were made available to the Target Crime Initiative (see program description below) counties and the New York City Special Narcotics Prosecutor. The legislation enables prosecutors to seize both the proceeds and instrumentalities of a crime, thereby reducing the incentive for and profit of crime. Funds appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, and amendments thereto, are equally apportioned among the offices of district attorneys in localities that receive state funds for the service and expense of prosecution.

Crime Prevention. This program provides funds for special contractual services, for expenses of programs to prevent crime and protect senior citizens. These appropriations commenced with one award in 1977 and increased to 90 awards in 1985. There was no appropriation for FY 1982-83. Although initially placed in the state purposes portion of the budget, this appropriation now appears in local assistance.

The responsibility for implementation rests with the Commissioner of the Division of Criminal Justice Services, and is administered by the Office of Crime Prevention of the Bureau for Municipal Police.

Emergency Felony Case Processing Program. A rapidly increasing court backlog led to the passage of the Emergency Felony Case Processing Program (Chapter 496 and 497 of the Laws of 1971). When first enacted, 15 additional court parts were established with State support to expedite the processing of the backlogged felony cases. As a result of court reorganization and consolidation efforts, the historically designated parts have been integrated into the total court system. The N.Y.C. Legal Aid Society and the N.Y.C. Department of Probation also participate in the program by providing defense services and completing pre-sentence investigations. The State shares

| DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES AID PROGRAMS | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Program | 1982-83 | 1983-84 | 1984-85 |
| Asset/Forfeiture Initiative | | | \$ 1,000,000 |
| Crime Prevention Funds | | \$ 1,420,000 | 1,585,700 |
| Emergency Felony Case Processing Program | \$ 3,285,221 | 3,682,300 | 3,939,100 |
| Indigent Parolee Program | 1,259,462 | 1,358,863 | 1,507,008 |
| Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention | 2,849,392 | 2,765,098 | 2,651,754 |
| NYS Defenders' Association | 442,400 | 442,400 | 540,000 |
| Major Offense Police Program (MOPP) | 10,057,842 | 10,661,500 | 11,407,804 |
| Mobile Radio District Prg. | | 1,904,308 | 3,600,627 |
| Neighborhood Preservation Crime Prevention Act | | 1,000,000 | 1,900,000 |
| Prisoners' Legal Services | 1,361,800 | 1,361,800 | 2,207,100 |
| Soft Body Armor Reimbursement Prg. | | | 309,789 |
| Special Narcotics Court Prg. | 3,386,333 | 3,589,500 | 4,589,800 |
| Special Warrant Enforcement Enhancement Program I (SWEEP) | | | 2,499,358 |
| Target Crime Initiative Program (TCI) | 37,444,391 | 40,678,700 | 46,619,200 |
| Transit Crime Interdiction Prg. | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Transit Strike Force | | 3,500,000 | 3,745,000 |
| TOTAL | \$60,086,841 | \$72,364,969 | \$88,102,240 |

with the City of New York the expense of operating 15 court parts, with State aid totaling 58% of the cost. Payment of aid is contingent on a matching appropriation from the City of New York for the remaining 42% of expenses.

Indigent Parolee Program. The State provides aid to counties for the legal representation of indigent parolees by private, appointed attorneys and public defense programs, pursuant to Section 250(i) of the Executive Law and Article 18-B of the County Law. The program has existed since 1973 and helps meet the need of indigent parole violators for competent legal help. This State aid effort contributes to a more efficient parole revocation process, the elimination of delays and a reduction in unnecessary incarceration of alleged violators.

Legal services for individuals involved in parole revocations are provided according to a plan that is executed by either the county executive or the board of supervisors of each county or by the governing city in which a county is wholly contained. The plan describes whether the legal assistance purchased will involve the services of a public defender, a private legal aid bureau or society, or an administrator of a bar association appointed-counsel plan. The Division of Criminal Justice Services is responsible for the administration of these funds through a system of reimbursement to the counties.

Justice Assistance Act - Federal Funds. The Division of Criminal Justice Services, through the Juvenile Justice and Federal Programming Unit, administers Federal block grant funds received under the Justice Assistance Act. The Justice Assistance Act's block grant program will award New York State \$3,396,000 to support programs in any of 18 Federally designated program areas. The Governor's Office, in consultation with members of the legislature, has directed that these funds in 1986-87 will support programs in the following areas, subject to necessary Federal approvals:

- o Prosecution of White Collar and Organized Crime
- o Violent Predator
- o Pre-Trial Services
- o Enhancement of Child Abuse Prosecution
- o Information Systems
- o Narcotics Enforcement
- o Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program

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

- o Delinquency Prevention/Diversion
- o Services for Detained and Incarcerated Youth
- o Dispositional Alternatives
- o Court Processing
- o Monitoring Compliance
- o Systems Planning and Interagency Coordination

Major Offense Police Program (MOPP). This program provides State funds to nine of the largest police agencies in the State to target violent offenders, career criminals, and narcotics traffickers. The cities of New York, Rochester, Syracuse, and Nassau and Suffolk counties have identified career criminals who receive special case processing by the Detective Bureau when arrested for felony offenses. The city of Buffalo established separate task forces dealing with robbery, burglary, and sex crimes to identify and apprehend career offenders. Rockland and Orange counties created county-wide task forces comprised of local police officers and county district attorney investigators to target major narcotics traffickers. In Westchester, Nassau, and Suffolk counties, M.O.P.P. funds supplement existing narcotics investigations through the addition of personnel and "buy-money." In 1984, M.O.P.P. funds supported 199 sworn police personnel, one assistant district attorney, and nine support staff who conducted intensive investigations against "career criminals" who were violent or repeat felons. M.O.P.P. personnel in the nine localities handled a total of 9,852 cases against the most serious offenders in 1984, up 12% from the 1983 M.O.P.P. total of 8,820 cases.

Mobile Radio District Program. This program seeks to standardize law enforcement radio configurations and enhance communication hardware in municipal law enforcement agencies. Effective April 1, 1983 the Mobile Radio District program was re-enacted by the legislature. The legislature did not appropriate any monies for this program in 1982.

The program that has been in effect for the past thirteen years was a combination of federal and locally funded projects. Since 1982 the program has been state funded.

The responsibility for implementation now rests with the Commissioner of Division of Criminal Justice Services and is administered by the Bureau for Municipal Police, Mobile Radio District Section.

Neighborhood Preservation Crime Prevention Act*. Established in the Laws of 1983, Chapter 55, by Governor Cuomo and the Legislature, the Neighborhood Preservation Crime Prevention Act made funds available to local not-for-profit organizations (excluding municipalities, except for auxiliary police programs). The funds are awarded on a competitive basis for organizations to operate crime prevention programs.

The responsibility for the implementation of this program rests with the Commissioner of Division of Criminal Justice Services. It is administered by the Office of Crime Prevention of the Bureau of Municipal Police.

*The funds supporting NPCPA are in the state purposes portion of the annual budget, but the statute creating this program indicates that the awards are to be made to community-based organizations.

N.Y.S. Defenders' Association. The State has funded the N.Y.S. Defenders' Association since 1981 in order to provide broad-based defender support services on a statewide level. Over the past four years, the Association has provided legal research and consultation on over 4,000 requests by public defense attorneys. Such assistance encompasses legal memoranda, analyses of briefs, consultation, videotaped court simulations, workshops and training seminars.

The Association is involved in amicus curiae work. It provides a referral service to help defenders obtain expert witnesses, investigators and attorneys with particular expertise, and it collects and disseminates briefs and other material to provide defense attorneys with legal research capabilities. It also provides technical assistance to both State and local governments, provides evaluative seminars and engages in research and data retrieval covering various aspects of the criminal justice system.

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

With a central office in New York City, Prisoners' Legal Services maintains six field offices, located in Albany, Buffalo, Ithaca, Plattsburgh, Poughkeepsie and New York. The types of cases handled by Prisoners' Legal Services are grouped into three general categories: 1) post-conviction matters, such as sentence computation and determination of parole eligibility; 2) institutional problems, such as disciplinary procedures and living conditions; and 3) a wide range of civil and domestic law problems, such as matrimonial actions and custody proceedings.

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

Soft Body Armor Reimbursement Program. The Soft Body Armor Vest Reimbursement Program was initiated in the Department of Labor in 1981. The program provides State reimbursement to municipalities, public authorities and public benefit corporations for expenses incurred in the purchase of soft body ballistic armor vests for police officers.

Effective April 1, 1984, responsibility for the Program was transferred to the Commissioner of Division of Criminal Justice Services.

Special Narcotics Court Program. The Special Narcotics Court Program (SNP) was initiated by Chapter 462 of the Laws of 1971 as a legislative response to the need for an efficient, specialized and coordinated narcotics law enforcement operation within the city of New York.

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

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

The Office of Special Narcotics Prosecutor initially served five of the court parts, which were centrally located in Manhattan.

Funds authorized pursuant to Chapter 462 of the Laws of 1971, as amended for State Fiscal Year 81-82, continue to be utilized to pay for the Special Narcotics Prosecutor and supportive services provided by the Legal Aid Society and the New York City Departments of Probation and Corrections.

Both the State and City contribute funds to support the program; the State's share totals 61% of the program cost while the city contributes the remaining 39%.

Special Warrant Enforcement Enhancement Program (S.W.E.E.P.). Governor Cuomo and the Legislature established the Special Warrant Enforcement Enhancement Program (S.W.E.E.P.) in September 1984 in response to a growing backlog of outstanding criminal warrants. S.W.E.E.P. provided \$2.5 million in State funds to assist 21 law enforcement agencies in apprehending their most serious felony warrant suspects. The goal of the program is to provide funding assistance for additional enforcement personnel for short term, intensive warrant enforcement in the localities with the most severe felony warrant backlogs. These personnel are assigned on a temporary basis to enhance existing warrant enforcement efforts. A total of 5,947 warrants were cleared under S.W.E.E.P. including 1,818 violent felony and 2,590 felony warrants.

Target Crime Initiative Program (TCI). TCI was created April 1, 1983 as the result of a recommendation by the Governor to the Legislature. Three prosecution programs, the State Felony Program, Major Violent Offense Trial Program, and the Major Offense Prosecution Program, were merged into one comprehensive anti-crime package to eliminate overlapping and duplicated program services. The primary goal of TCI is to combat violent felony crime and target on the swift adjudication of habitual and violent offenders. Specific program objectives include reducing the caseloads of TCI attorneys, increasing the number of indictments against repeat offenders, eliminating plea bargaining except under extraordinary circumstances, increasing the rate and level of convictions, and increasing the number and length of prison sentences for TCI defendants.

The number of counties participating in TCI has been expanded from 18 to 27, and now includes those counties reporting 97% of the violent felonies in the State.

Transit Crime Interdiction Program. In April 1985, the Transit Crime Interdiction Program was established. This program supports a Decoy Unit of 24 officers and 3 supervisors. Members of the Decoy Unit analyze crime patterns on the subway system and then pose as persons likely to be victimized in order to catch offenders in the act of committing serious crimes. Through the end of October 1985, the Decoy Unit made a total of 460 felony arrests of which 443 were made on the subway, 2 on buses, and 15 off the transit system. Of the 405 adult offenders arrested, 292 had prior arrest records, including 224 which had prior felony arrests.

Transit Strike Force. In response to growing public outcry over subway crime, Governor Cuomo and the State Legislature provided 3.5 million dollars for the establishment of the Transit Police Strike Force on April 1, 1983. The Strike Force generates a target list of violent or repeat offenders operating on the subway system. The crimes of homicide, kidnapping, forcible rape/sodomy, and robberies are targeted along with suspects who have been arrested for five or more larcenies such as pickpocketing or jostling. These targets receive special handling when arrested to ensure their removal from the subway system. During 1984, the Strike Force arrested 1,866 persons as target offenders or for committing target crimes. Of these 908 were augmented by the Strike Force's Major Case or Robbery Squads resulting in 907 felony arraignments. An additional 41 non-target cases were augmented, bringing the total number of offenders augmented to 949. The Apprehension Unit of the Strike Force targets pickpockets, jostlers, and bagopeners and arrested 416 persons for such offenses in 1984.

E. DIVISION OF PROBATION AND CORRECTIONAL ALTERNATIVES

County Planning for Alternatives to Incarceration (Classification Alternatives). Pursuant to Chapters 907 and 908, Laws of 1984, \$3,050,000 was appropriated in FY 1985-86 and made available to all counties and the City of New York for the establishment or expansion of alternatives to incarceration programs. To be eligible to receive state aid, and to be able to utilize a new classification system in the local jail, each county was required to establish an alternatives to incarceration advisory board and to undertake a planning process designed to identify the types of alternatives programming needed in the county. To date, 44 counties and the City of New York have submitted alternatives to incarceration service plans and are receiving funds that support approximately 70 new or expanded programs. Based upon contractual objectives, it is estimated that more than 3,000 offenders will be diverted from jail sentences at the post-conviction stage, while another several thousand will be released while awaiting disposition through new or enhanced pre-trial release efforts.

Prior to the creation of the Division in 1985, this program was administered by the Division of Criminal Justice Services.

Demonstration Projects. Demonstration projects generally fall into one or three program models: community service sentencing projects; individualized sentencing plan programs; and offender rehabilitation programs. In FY 1985-86, there were 28 such projects. During the current fiscal year, these 100% state funded programs are expected to provide services to more than 10,000 clients, approximately one-half of whom will be offenders whose case outcomes are directly impacted by program intervention.

| DIVISION OF PROBATION AND CORRECTIONAL ALTERNATIVES | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Program | 1982-83 | 1983-84 | 1984-85 |
| PINS | | | |
| Diversion | \$ ----- | \$ ----- | \$ ----- |
| Classification Alternatives | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Demonstration Projects | 799,927 | 1,240,000 | 2,383,183 |
| Intensive Supervision/ Alternative Sent. Prg. | 3,258,076 | 3,567,447 | 4,431,146 |
| Regular State Aid | 28,610,943 | 31,543,199 | 34,386,869 |
| TOTAL | \$32,668,991 | \$36,350,646 | \$41,201,198 |

Intensive Supervision/Alternative Sentencing Program. The Intensive Supervision/Alternative Sentencing Program (ISP/ASP) is intended to provide a viable dispositional option to the courts. A cooperative effort between State and local jurisdictions, ISP/ASP provides fiscal resources to support a program model which emphasizes strict supervision and complete accountability to sentencing courts.

The program focuses on two discrete groups from among the much larger, generally successful probation population: felony offenders sentenced to probation only because ISP/ASP supervision is available; and felony and misdemeanor probationers statistically least likely to successfully complete their sentences.

During FY 1985-86, a new aspect of this overall program has been added called the Conditional Order of Probation Experiment (COPE). This new effort provides for a limited demonstration period in which the suitability of an offender for a probation sentence may be determined.

Regular State Aid. Section 246 of the New York State Executive Law provides for financial assistance from the State to localities for probation operations "...for control and rehabilitation of offenders." In order to receive these funds to develop and improve services, local probation departments must operate according to approved programs within the Division's Rules and Regulations. Current reimbursement is set at 46.5 percent of approved expenditures for maintaining and improving probation services.

During FY 1982-83 a special Warrant Enforcement Unit was funded in New York City under this program.

PINS Diversion. Chapter 813 of the Laws of 1985 was enacted to prevent inappropriate or unnecessary court intervention on behalf of juveniles alleged to be in need of supervision. This legislation puts in place the mechanisms to divert appropriate youth and their families to non-judicial, preventive, community services.

\$1 million was appropriated for the Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives to start-up the PINS Diversion Program under which the State will reimburse localities for diverting youths from out-of-the-home placements.

F. DIVISION FOR YOUTH

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

Runaway and Homeless Youth Services (RHYA)/Transitional Independent Living Support. This program gives the Division the authority and financial capacity to support and encourage the continued establishment of local programs to serve runaway and homeless youth. Statutory provisions were modified during 1985 to permit expansion into the area of providing services to homeless and transitional youth up to age 21.

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

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

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

| DIVISION FOR YOUTH | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Program | 1982-83 | 1983-84 | 1984-85 |
| Community Care | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Detention: | | | |
| Non-Secure | 3,999,999 | 3,199,997 | 3,699,997 |
| Detention: | | | |
| Secure | 9,177,368 | 10,684,722 | 13,325,643 |
| Runaway and Homeless Youth | 1,206,330 | 1,522,000 | 1,594,340 |
| Special Legis. Contracts | 1,649,642 | 2,181,925 | 2,146,956 |
| Transitional Independent Living Support | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Voluntary Agency Care | 18,999,999 | 20,329,992 | 21,729,996 |
| Youth Develop. & Delinq. Prevention (YDDP) | 29,500,000 | 29,675,000 | 29,675,000 |
| TOTAL | \$64,533,338 | \$67,593,636 | \$72,171,932 |

G. OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER

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

| OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Program | 1982-83 | 1983-84 | 1984-85 |
| Salaries of District Attorneys | \$ 350,000 | \$ 430,000 | \$ 440,000 |
| TOTAL | \$ 350,000 | \$ 430,000 | \$ 440,000 |

TABLE H
STATE AID TO LOCALITIES
BY PROGRAM AND AGENCY, 1984

| COUNTY | DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES | | | CRIME VICTIMS BOARD | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| | CORUM NOBIS | FELONS | PAROLE VIOLATORS | V & W: COMPREHENSIVE | V & W: COURT RELATED | V & W: DOMESTIC VIOLATORS | V & W: ELDERLY | V & W: SEXUAL ASSAULT |
| Albany | \$ 4,500 | \$ 210,825 | \$ 145,995 | \$ --- | \$ --- | \$ --- | \$ --- | \$ --- |
| Allegany | --- | 16,830 | 45 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Broome | --- | 157,380 | 11,700 | --- | --- | 27,396 | --- | 49,156 |
| Cattaraugus | 765 | 47,640 | 7,230 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cayuga | 3,360 | 36,405 | 10,860 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Chautauqua | --- | 86,880 | 21,060 | --- | --- | 13,713 | --- | --- |
| Chemung | --- | 60,825 | 9,345 | 49,328 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Chenango | --- | 20,235 | 6,945 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Clinton | 45 | 35,925 | 3,915 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 28,211 |
| Columbia | --- | 27,570 | 9,270 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cortland | --- | 22,905 | 5,505 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Delaware | --- | 26,415 | 1,110 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Dutchess | --- | 46,680 | 61,350 | 64,204 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Erie | --- | 276,600 | 68,647 | 124,064 | 131,720 | --- | --- | --- |
| Essex | 45 | 8,310 | 1,365 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Franklin | --- | 26,505 | 1,620 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Fulton | 975 | 26,340 | 3,405 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Genesee | --- | 35,040 | 13,770 | 13,285 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Greene | --- | 24,240 | 8,805 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Hamilton | --- | 3,195 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Herkimer | --- | 34,725 | 6,765 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Jefferson | --- | 91,515 | 4,635 | --- | --- | 9,432 | --- | --- |
| Lewis | --- | 8,235 | 3,375 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Livingston | 90 | 104,580 | 5,475 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Madison | --- | 59,925 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Monroe | --- | 430,215 | 266,970 | 102,321 | 85,304 | --- | --- | --- |
| Montgomery | --- | 75,687 | 14,493 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Nassau | --- | 925,635 | 28,365 | 30,056 | --- | 41,350 | --- | --- |
| Niagara | --- | 95,550 | 26,475 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Oneida | 1,395 | 112,890 | 34,950 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Orondaga | --- | 375,345 | 163,830 | --- | 29,716 | --- | --- | --- |
| Ontario | --- | 113,190 | 20,550 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Orange | --- | 145,725 | 96,000 | 60,391 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Orleans | 2,070 | 63,195 | 9,060 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Oswego | --- | 134,970 | 8,370 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Otsego | --- | 65,910 | 5,010 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Putnam | --- | 52,380 | 8,190 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rensselaer | 4,005 | 89,730 | 19,410 | 46,206 | --- | --- | --- | 35,432 |
| Rockland | 105 | 192,750 | 300 | --- | 18,522 | 110,333 | --- | --- |
| St. Lawrence | --- | 38,805 | 10,605 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Saratoga | --- | 67,320 | 8,970 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Schenectady | --- | 31,815 | 37,350 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Schoharie | --- | 13,935 | 1,830 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Schuyler | 375 | 18,225 | 1,515 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Seneca | --- | 27,510 | 2,490 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Steuben | 135 | 43,380 | 8,190 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Suffolk | --- | 1,444,730 | 95,160 | --- | 66,300 | 67,447 | --- | --- |
| Sullivan | --- | 86,445 | 18,600 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Tioga | --- | 64,680 | 4,890 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Tompkins | --- | 28,320 | 4,350 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ulster | 930 | 82,110 | 27,135 | 38,530 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Warren | --- | 19,140 | 12,240 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Washington | --- | 43,200 | 4,335 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Wayne | 1,305 | 100,515 | 5,355 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Westchester | --- | 347,250 | 6,645 | 74,385 | --- | 55,963 | 78,376 | --- |
| Wyoming | --- | 18,975 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Yates | --- | 28,980 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statewide | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| New York City | 14,805 | 5,835,241 | 284,910 | 799,224 | 388,345 | --- | 398,182 | 134,600 |
| TOTAL | \$34,905 | \$12,709,473 | \$1,648,735 | \$1,401,994 | \$719,907 | \$325,634 | \$476,558 | \$247,399 |

TABLE H
STATE AID TO LOCALITIES
BY PROGRAM AND AGENCY, 1984

| DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES | | | | | | | DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| COUNTY | ASSETS FORFEITURE | CRIME PREV- ENTION | EMERGENCY FELONY | INDIGENT PAROLEE | JUVENILE JUST/DEL. PREVENTION | MOPP | MOBILE RADIO | SOFT BODY ARMOR | SNEEP | SPECIAL NARCOTICS COURTS | TCI | TRANSIT STRIKE FORCE |
| Albany | \$ --- | \$ 75,000 | \$ --- | \$ 6,404 | \$ 22,646 | \$ --- | \$ --- | \$ --- | \$ 25,032 | \$ --- | \$ 424,076 | \$ --- |
| Allegany | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Broome | --- | 25,000 | --- | 4,413 | 44,759 | --- | --- | 3,159 | 26,446 | --- | 203,963 | --- |
| Cattaraugus | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 780,000 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cayuga | --- | --- | --- | 5,112 | --- | --- | --- | 800 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Chautauqua | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2,942 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Chemung | --- | --- | --- | 10,146 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 139,091 | --- |
| Chenango | --- | --- | --- | 570 | --- | --- | --- | 3,300 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Clinton | --- | --- | --- | 21,461 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Columbia | --- | --- | --- | 4,220 | --- | --- | --- | 2,773 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cortland | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Delaware | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1,750 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Dutchess | 55,556 | 74,000 | --- | 40,181 | 40,000 | --- | --- | 6,384 | --- | --- | 124,682 | --- |
| Erie | 55,556 | 90,000 | --- | 12,712 | 73,733 | 816,624 | 1,055,000 | 56,756 | 146,039 | --- | 2,212,381 | --- |
| Essex | --- | --- | --- | 2,750 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Franklin | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Fulton | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Genesee | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 763 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Greene | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3,500 | 4,609 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Hamilton | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Herkimer | --- | --- | --- | --- | 9,776 | --- | --- | 7,305 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Jefferson | --- | --- | --- | 3,817 | --- | --- | --- | 2,976 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Lewis | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1,509 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Livingston | --- | --- | --- | 600 | --- | --- | --- | 293 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Madison | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Monroe | 55,556 | 75,000 | --- | 27,319 | 71,013 | 580,709 | --- | 16,628 | 156,002 | --- | 1,718,643 | --- |
| Montgomery | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 9,074 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Nassau | 55,556 | 426,700 | --- | 38,994 | 56,447 | 589,806 | 490,000 | 19,273 | 129,535 | --- | 2,036,111 | --- |
| Niagara | 55,556 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 50,241 | --- | 171,181 | --- |
| Oneida | 55,556 | --- | --- | 3,175 | 16,945 | --- | 26,928 | 3,115 | --- | --- | 124,683 | --- |
| Onondaga | 55,556 | --- | --- | 18,035 | 21,850 | 458,216 | --- | 3,820 | 143,222 | --- | 918,113 | --- |
| Ontario | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Orange | --- | 45,000 | --- | 1,594 | 30,000 | 311,224 | --- | 40,526 | 63,779 | --- | 180,682 | --- |
| Orleans | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 85,285 | 590 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Oswego | --- | --- | --- | 121 | --- | --- | --- | 2,094 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Otsego | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 350 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Putnam | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rensselaer | --- | --- | --- | --- | 33,000 | --- | --- | 2,196 | --- | --- | 123,900 | --- |
| Rockland | 55,556 | 15,000 | --- | --- | --- | 340,238 | 277,093 | --- | 95,000 | --- | 185,410 | --- |
| St. Lawrence | --- | --- | --- | 1,774 | --- | --- | 30,000 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Saratoga | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 10,746 | --- | --- | 123,900 | --- |
| Schenectady | 55,556 | 30,000 | --- | 3,356 | 40,000 | --- | --- | 4,928 | --- | --- | 123,900 | --- |
| Schoharie | --- | --- | --- | 745 | --- | --- | --- | 1,763 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Schuyler | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Seneca | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Steuben | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 4,233 | --- | --- | 82,942 | --- |
| Suffolk | 55,556 | 80,000 | --- | --- | 137,785 | 793,940 | --- | 44,046 | 115,826 | --- | 2,208,586 | --- |
| Sullivan | --- | --- | --- | 3,783 | 12,000 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Tioga | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 13,246 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Tompkins | --- | --- | --- | 2,413 | --- | --- | --- | 684 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ulster | 55,556 | --- | --- | 26,192 | --- | --- | --- | 3,592 | --- | --- | 153,155 | --- |
| Warren | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 10,047 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Washington | --- | --- | --- | 6,764 | --- | --- | --- | 5,170 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Wayne | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 659 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Westchester | 55,556 | 10,000 | --- | 67,506 | 49,785 | 580,711 | 880,821 | 15,990 | 153,236 | --- | 2,964,632 | --- |
| Wyoming | --- | --- | --- | 236,849 | --- | --- | --- | 347 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Yates | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 979 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statewide | --- | --- | --- | --- | 975,440 | 567,100 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1,240,099 | --- |
| New York City | 333,336 | 640,000 | 3,939,100 | 956,000 | 1,016,575 | 6,369,236 | --- | 374 | 1,395,000 | 4,589,800 | 31,159,150 | 3,745,000 |
| TOTAL | \$1,060,000 | \$1,505,700 | \$3,939,100 | \$1,507,000 | \$2,692,754 | \$11,407,804 | \$1,328,621 | \$309,770 | \$2,777,778 | \$4,589,800 | \$31,159,150 | \$3,745,000 |

TABLE H
STATE AID TO LOCALITIES
BY PROGRAM AND AGENCY, 1984

| COUNTY | DIVISION FOR YOUTH | | | | | DEPARTMENT OF PROBATION | | | | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|------------|------|
| | DETENTION: NON- SECURE | DETENTION: SECURE | RUNAWAY/ HOMELESS YOUTH | SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE CONTRACTS | VOLUNTARY AGENCY COORD. | YD/DP | REGULAR STATE AID | INTENSIVE SUPERVISION | TOTAL | PER CAPITA | RANK |
| Albany | \$ 217,861 | \$ --- | \$ --- | \$ --- | \$ 472,926 | \$ 525,474 | \$ 531,111 | \$ 140,279 | 2,802,129 | 9.80 | 9 |
| Allegany | --- | --- | --- | --- | 35,968 | 75,014 | 66,092 | --- | 193,949 | 3.75 | 49 |
| Broome | 97,591 | 7,159 | --- | --- | 379,788 | 365,323 | 332,553 | 71,164 | 1,806,950 | 8.46 | 12 |
| Cattaraugus | --- | --- | --- | --- | 475 | 206,082 | 95,304 | --- | 1,137,496 | 13.27 | 18 |
| Cayuga | 16,888 | --- | --- | --- | 44,603 | 150,342 | 69,956 | --- | 338,326 | 4.23 | 41 |
| Chautauqua | 1,997 | 1,399 | --- | --- | --- | 267,226 | 192,396 | 52,668 | 640,281 | 4.36 | 22 |
| Chemung | 164,327 | --- | --- | --- | 200,294 | 235,673 | 291,546 | 56,879 | 1,217,454 | 12.47 | 17 |
| Chenango | 840 | --- | --- | --- | 20,557 | 63,785 | 44,262 | --- | 160,494 | 3.25 | 51 |
| Clinton | 1,090 | --- | --- | --- | 21,211 | 170,111 | 153,536 | 26,795 | 462,300 | 5.73 | 29 |
| Columbia | 5,573 | --- | --- | --- | 53,979 | 106,797 | 76,818 | --- | 287,000 | 4.82 | 44 |
| Cortland | 36,716 | --- | --- | --- | 29,838 | 139,045 | 130,643 | 0 | 364,652 | 7.47 | 37 |
| Delaware | --- | --- | --- | --- | 22 | 67,871 | 57,478 | --- | 154,646 | 3.30 | 52 |
| Dutchess | 15,625 | --- | 55,080 | --- | 420,737 | 446,875 | 417,407 | 85,270 | 1,954,031 | 7.97 | 11 |
| Erie | --- | --- | 122,330 | --- | --- | 2,002,589 | 1,264,270 | 273,445 | 8,782,466 | 8.65 | 6 |
| Essex | 1,697 | --- | --- | --- | 31,999 | 76,106 | 45,330 | --- | 167,602 | 4.63 | 50 |
| Franklin | 210 | 74 | --- | --- | 15,333 | 86,156 | 102,942 | --- | 232,840 | 5.18 | 47 |
| Fulton | 13,141 | --- | --- | --- | 80,857 | 84,649 | 89,983 | 0 | 299,350 | 5.43 | 43 |
| Genesee | 882 | --- | --- | --- | 66,277 | 96,956 | 133,507 | 50,522 | 411,002 | 6.92 | 32 |
| Greene | --- | --- | --- | --- | 17,162 | 75,774 | 69,095 | --- | 203,185 | 4.97 | 48 |
| Hamilton | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 8,228 | 5,044 | --- | 16,467 | 3.27 | 58 |
| Herkimer | 50 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 119,785 | 75,031 | --- | 253,437 | 3.80 | 46 |
| Jefferson | 450 | --- | --- | --- | 46,716 | 36,929 | 180,652 | 27,589 | 404,711 | 4.59 | 34 |
| Lewis | 1,627 | --- | --- | --- | 3,507 | 29,107 | 48,394 | --- | 95,754 | 3.82 | 57 |
| Livingston | 1,402 | --- | --- | --- | 49,723 | 92,431 | 92,098 | 0 | 346,692 | 6.08 | 39 |
| Madison | 5,286 | --- | --- | --- | 76,754 | 118,938 | 124,033 | 0 | 384,936 | 5.91 | 35 |
| Monroe | 327,200 | 1,559,760 | 157,670 | --- | 296,694 | 1,304,077 | 1,431,407 | 284,991 | 8,947,479 | 12.74 | 5 |
| Montgomery | 13,971 | --- | --- | --- | 165,677 | 81,729 | --- | --- | 360,631 | 6.75 | 38 |
| Nassau | 313,128 | 714,412 | 161,490 | --- | 1,666,130 | 2,308,500 | 5,867,626 | 645,819 | 16,544,933 | 12.52 | 2 |
| Niagara | 44,361 | 1,475 | 61,230 | --- | 367,534 | 507,357 | 298,749 | --- | 1,679,629 | 7.40 | 13 |
| Oneida | 40,158 | --- | 17,140 | --- | 200,278 | 502,486 | 407,562 | 76,498 | 1,623,759 | 6.41 | 14 |
| Onondaga | 163,389 | 938,814 | 128,100 | --- | 667,193 | 880,756 | 1,179,536 | 220,313 | 6,365,804 | 13.74 | 7 |
| Ontario | 13,356 | --- | --- | --- | 92,590 | 169,435 | 180,010 | 27,651 | 616,782 | 6.94 | 23 |
| Orange | 5,952 | --- | --- | --- | 242,856 | 440,636 | 424,819 | 79,301 | 2,168,485 | 8.35 | 10 |
| Orleans | --- | --- | --- | --- | 13,005 | 90,034 | 119,413 | --- | 382,652 | 9.94 | 36 |
| Oswego | 19,283 | --- | --- | --- | 68,599 | 206,729 | 277,530 | 22,476 | 740,172 | 6.50 | 21 |
| Otsego | 6,874 | --- | --- | --- | 90,503 | 103,340 | 50,708 | --- | 322,695 | 5.46 | 42 |
| Putnam | 3,883 | --- | --- | --- | 56,480 | 143,727 | 140,278 | 0 | 404,938 | 5.25 | 33 |
| Rensselaer | 85,682 | --- | --- | --- | 362,632 | 330,202 | 283,411 | 32,607 | 1,448,413 | 9.53 | 16 |
| Rockland | 144,418 | --- | 45,720 | --- | 387,299 | 498,678 | 455,851 | 74,752 | 2,897,025 | 11.16 | 8 |
| St. Lawrence | 1,880 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 189,423 | 267,556 | 22,227 | 562,270 | 4.92 | 25 |
| Saratoga | 37,565 | --- | --- | --- | 286,074 | 262,363 | 154,956 | 0 | 951,894 | 6.19 | 20 |
| Schenectady | 62,906 | --- | --- | --- | 526,038 | 255,904 | 269,761 | 34,868 | 1,476,382 | 9.85 | 15 |
| Schoharie | 4,137 | --- | --- | --- | 23,025 | 44,637 | 40,197 | --- | 130,269 | 4.38 | 54 |
| Schuyler | 2,490 | --- | --- | --- | 23,344 | 30,621 | 40,407 | --- | 116,977 | 6.61 | 55 |
| Seneca | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 69,579 | 54,035 | --- | 153,614 | 4.55 | 53 |
| Stauben | 46,922 | --- | --- | --- | 30,887 | 175,032 | 178,536 | 31,279 | 601,536 | 6.07 | 24 |
| Suffolk | 223,617 | 111 | 234,780 | --- | 695,757 | 2,246,269 | 4,004,611 | 481,960 | 12,996,481 | 10.12 | 3 |
| Sullivan | 4,113 | --- | --- | --- | 37,467 | 91,127 | 163,278 | 19,687 | 436,500 | 6.70 | 30 |
| Tioga | 41,020 | --- | --- | --- | 119,321 | 93,376 | 99,050 | --- | 435,583 | 8.74 | 31 |
| Tompkins | 62,217 | --- | --- | --- | 71,559 | 208,188 | 164,392 | 17,992 | 560,115 | 6.43 | 26 |
| Ulster | 1,387 | --- | 27,520 | --- | 57,309 | 276,783 | 186,130 | 25,403 | 961,732 | 6.08 | 19 |
| Warren | 3,506 | --- | --- | --- | 267,814 | 92,545 | 83,854 | --- | 489,146 | 8.92 | 28 |
| Washington | 13,262 | --- | --- | --- | 52,921 | 93,977 | 47,204 | --- | 266,833 | 4.87 | 45 |
| Wayne | 16,676 | --- | --- | --- | 81,094 | 154,182 | 165,573 | 21,958 | 547,317 | 6.42 | 27 |
| Westchester | 577,223 | 460,705 | 60,340 | --- | 1,262,627 | 1,463,472 | 1,871,666 | 368,278 | 11,405,167 | 13.16 | 4 |
| Wyoming | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 47,377 | 42,101 | --- | 345,649 | 8.66 | 40 |
| Yates | 977 | --- | --- | --- | 19,194 | 36,661 | 29,735 | --- | 116,526 | 5.43 | 56 |
| Statewide | --- | --- | --- | 2,146,956 | 7,701,285 | --- | --- | --- | 12,630,880 | | |
| New York City | 835,191 | 9,641,734 | 522,940 | --- | 3,728,084 | 10,628,531 | 10,717,448 | 1,158,475 | 99,231,281 | 14.03 | 1 |
| TOTAL | \$3,699,997 | \$13,325,643 | \$1,594,340 | \$2,146,956 | \$21,729,996 | \$29,674,999 | \$4,386,871 | \$4,431,146 | 212,037,699 | 12.08 | |

Appendix A

STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE DATA

TABLE 1
NEW YORK STATE
Criminal Justice Expenditures, 1980-81 through 1984-85.
(thousands)

| | 1980 - 1981 | | | | 1981 - 1982 | | | | 1982 - 1983 | | | | 1983 - 1984 | | | | 1984 - 1985 | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------|
| | State Purposes | Local Assistance | Capital Budget | Total | State Purposes | Local Assistance | Capital Budget | Total | State Purposes | Local Assistance | Capital Budget | Total | State Purposes | Local Assistance | Capital Budget | Total | State Purposes | Local Assistance | Capital Budget | Total |
| Commission on Corrections | 1,259 | 0 | 0 | 1,259 | 1,431 | 0 | 0 | 1,431 | 1,671 | 0 | 0 | 1,671 | 1,848 | 0 | 0 | 1,848 | 2,075 | 0 | 0 | 2,075 |
| Correctional Services | 305,273 | 0 | 11,083 | 316,356 | 387,979 | 0 | 48,682 | 436,661 | 445,213 | 0 | 65,153 | 510,366 | 521,285 | 0 | 123,272 | 644,557 | 624,990 | 0 | 205,307 | 830,297 |
| Crime Victims Board | 6,832 | 0 | 0 | 6,832 | 8,281 | 0 | 0 | 8,281 | 10,084 | 0 | 0 | 10,084 | 12,547 | 0 | 0 | 12,547 | 11,853 | 0 | 0 | 11,853 |
| Criminal Justice Servs. | 12,827 | 37,248 | 0 | 50,075 | 14,846 | 55,082 | 0 | 69,928 | 27,905 | 59,703 | 0 | 87,608 | 18,117 | 65,542 | 0 | 83,659 | 36,170 | 79,369 | 0 | 115,539 |
| Division for Youth | 71,541 | 41,520 | 5,298 | 118,359 | 93,971 | 71,275 | 12,250 | 177,496 | 95,552 | 64,633 | 7,611 | 168,796 | 100,679 | 66,815 | 4,989 | 172,483 | 110,082 | 72,203 | 3,370 | 185,655 |
| Judiciary/Courts | 404,031 | 0 | 0 | 404,031 | 469,456 | 0 | 0 | 469,456 | 490,567 | 0 | 0 | 490,567 | 544,246 | 0 | 0 | 544,246 | 614,757 | 0 | 0 | 614,757 |
| Parole | 24,309 | 0 | 0 | 24,309 | 27,018 | 0 | 0 | 27,018 | 29,333 | 0 | 0 | 29,333 | 34,175 | 0 | 0 | 34,175 | 41,845 | 0 | 0 | 41,845 |
| Probation | 2,217 | 22,314 | 0 | 24,531 | 2,482 | 29,085 | 0 | 31,567 | 2,470 | 32,151 | 0 | 34,621 | 2,863 | 34,275 | 0 | 37,138 | 3,386 | 37,706 | 0 | 41,092 |
| State Police | 109,752 | 0 | 285 | 110,037 | 118,990 | 0 | 318 | 119,308 | 115,259 | 0 | 183 | 115,442 | 126,465 | 0 | 450 | 126,915 | 147,315 | 0 | 637 | 147,952 |
| Other | 18,186 | 393 | — | 18,579 | 20,936 | 328 | — | 21,264 | 26,624 | 350 | — | 26,974 | 26,839 | 430 | — | 27,269 | 41,700 | 440 | — | 42,140 |
| Grand Total | 955,227 | 101,475 | 16,666 | 1,074,368 | 1,145,390 | 155,770 | 61,250 | 1,362,410 | 1,245,678 | 156,837 | 72,947 | 1,475,462 | 1,389,064 | 167,062 | 128,711 | 1,684,837 | 1,634,173 | 191,036 | 209,314 | 2,034,523 |

SOURCES: State Purposes - Expenditure information was provided by the Office of the Comptroller for fiscal years 1980-84.

Local Assistance - Appropriation information obtained from the State of New York, Classification of Appropriations by the Legislature, 1980 through 1984.

Capital Budget - Expenditure information provided by the Office of the Comptroller for fiscal years 1980-84.

Appendix B

LOCAL GOVERNMENT CRIMINAL
JUSTICE EXPENDITURES

TABLE 2

Local Government
Court Expenditures, 1980-84.

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Albany | County | \$ 646,000 | \$ 446,000 | \$ 441,000 | \$ 311,000 | \$ 214,000 |
| | City | 36,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 320,000 | 342,000 | 368,000 | 394,000 | 443,000 |
| | Village | 26,000 | 29,000 | 34,000 | 36,000 | 40,000 |
| | TOTAL | 1,028,000 | 817,000 | 843,000 | 741,000 | 697,000 |
| Allegany | County | 22,000 | 2,000 | * | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 67,000 | 71,000 | 84,000 | 86,000 | 88,000 |
| | Village | 19,000 | 22,000 | 26,000 | 20,000 | 27,000 |
| | TOTAL | 108,000 | 95,000 | 110,000 | 107,000 | 116,000 |
| Broome | County | 28,000 | 29,000 | 35,000 | 48,000 | ----- |
| | City | 13,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 299,000 | 312,000 | 327,000 | 355,000 | 378,000 |
| | Village | 115,000 | 131,000 | 138,000 | 164,000 | 161,000 |
| | TOTAL | 455,000 | 472,000 | 500,000 | 567,000 | 539,000 |
| Cattaraugus | County | 118,000 | 101,000 | 98,000 | 117,000 | 89,000 |
| | City | 12,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 122,000 | 121,000 | 133,000 | 133,000 | 138,000 |
| | Village | 19,000 | 21,000 | 22,000 | 24,000 | 26,000 |
| | TOTAL | 271,000 | 243,000 | 253,000 | 274,000 | 253,000 |

*less than \$500

Courts

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|------------|---------------------|-------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Cayuga | County | \$ 47,000 | \$ 8,000 | \$ 17,000 | \$ 16,000 | \$ 44,000 |
| | City | 12,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 98,000 | 101,000 | 119,000 | 122,000 | 132,000 |
| | Village | 13,000 | 14,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 17,000 |
| | TOTAL | 170,000 | 123,000 | 152,000 | 154,000 | 193,000 |
| Chautauqua | County | 32,000 | ----- | 95,000 | 104,000 | 106,000 |
| | City | 6,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 209,000 | 208,000 | 232,000 | 238,000 | 252,000 |
| | Village | 21,000 | 19,000 | 20,000 | 24,000 | 24,000 |
| | TOTAL | 268,000 | 227,000 | 347,000 | 366,000 | 382,000 |
| Chemung | County | 142,000 | 109,000 | 114,000 | 114,000 | 118,000 |
| | City | 13,000 | 14,000 | ----- | 15,000 | 10,000 |
| | Town | 108,000 | 126,000 | 136,000 | 141,000 | 153,000 |
| | Village | 32,000 | 34,000 | 37,000 | 39,000 | 41,000 |
| | TOTAL | 295,000 | 283,000 | 287,000 | 309,000 | 322,000 |
| Chenango | County | 25,000 | * | * | * | * |
| | City | 2,000 | * | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 57,000 | 58,000 | 62,000 | 64,000 | 67,000 |
| | Village | 14,000 | 15,000 | 14,000 | 15,000 | 16,000 |
| | TOTAL | 98,000 | 73,000 | 76,000 | 79,000 | 83,000 |

*less than \$500

Courts

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Clinton | County | \$ 41,000 | \$ 16,000 | \$ 19,000 | \$ 24,000 | \$ 23,000 |
| | City | 2,000 | * | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 103,000 | 113,000 | 130,000 | 131,000 | 143,000 |
| | Village | 9,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| | TOTAL | 155,000 | 138,000 | 158,000 | 167,000 | 178,000 |
| Columbia | County | 11,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 17,000 | * |
| | City | 4,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 135,000 | 138,000 | 146,000 | 163,000 | 168,000 |
| | Village | 6,000 | 6,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 8,000 |
| | TOTAL | 156,000 | 145,000 | 154,000 | 187,000 | 176,000 |
| Cortland | County | 31,000 | 6,000 | 8,000 | 5,000 | * |
| | City | 3,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | Town | 73,000 | 81,000 | 84,000 | 89,000 | 92,000 |
| | Village | 7,000 | 8,000 | 9,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| | TOTAL | 114,000 | 97,000 | 103,000 | 105,000 | 103,000 |
| Delaware | County | 41,000 | * | 3,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | 4,000 | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 83,000 | 85,000 | 91,000 | 92,000 | 100,000 |
| | Village | 22,000 | 29,000 | 32,000 | 35,000 | 34,000 |
| | TOTAL | 146,000 | 114,000 | 130,000 | 128,000 | 135,000 |

*less than \$500

Courts

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Dutchess | County | \$ 231,000 | \$ 91,000 | \$ 53,000 | \$ 62,000 | \$ 106,000 |
| | City | 11,000 | 2,000 | ----- | 2,000 | ----- |
| | Town | 316,000 | 344,000 | 427,000 | 431,000 | 518,000 |
| | Village | 35,000 | 40,000 | 57,000 | 62,000 | 64,000 |
| | TOTAL | 593,000 | 477,000 | 537,000 | 557,000 | 688,000 |
| Erie | County | 573,000 | 75,000 | 351,000 | 431,000 | 451,000 |
| | City | 252,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 1,217,000 | 1,399,000 | 1,548,000 | 1,659,000 | 1,736,000 |
| | Village | 177,000 | 189,000 | 208,000 | 235,000 | 253,000 |
| | TOTAL | 2,219,000 | 1,663,000 | 2,107,000 | 2,325,000 | 2,440,000 |
| Essex | County | 12,000 | 1,000 | 13,000 | 12,000 | 13,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 149,000 | 143,000 | 164,000 | 166,000 | 167,000 |
| | Village | 5,000 | 6,000 | 7,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| | TOTAL | 166,000 | 150,000 | 184,000 | 186,000 | 188,000 |
| Franklin | County | 62,000 | * | 51,000 | 23,000 | * |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 84,000 | 80,000 | 87,000 | 84,000 | 84,000 |
| | Village | 48,000 | 45,000 | 52,000 | 53,000 | 46,000 |
| | TOTAL | 194,000 | 125,000 | 190,000 | 160,000 | 130,000 |

*less than \$500

Courts

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|-------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Fulton | County | \$ 22,000 | \$ * | \$ * | \$ 11,000 | \$ 11,000 |
| | City | 2,000 | 1,000 | * | * | 1,000 |
| | Town | 51,000 | 51,000 | 53,000 | 55,000 | 58,000 |
| | Village | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 4,000 |
| | TOTAL | 78,000 | 55,000 | 56,000 | 69,000 | 74,000 |
| Genesee | County | 19,000 | * | * | 16,000 | 15,000 |
| | City | 4,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 112,000 | 113,000 | 126,000 | 126,000 | 144,000 |
| | Village | 16,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 19,000 | 20,000 |
| | TOTAL | 151,000 | 130,000 | 143,000 | 161,000 | 179,000 |
| Greene | County | 17,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 98,000 | 119,000 | 128,000 | 129,000 | 143,000 |
| | Village | 24,000 | 23,000 | 25,000 | 30,000 | 35,000 |
| | TOTAL | 139,000 | 144,000 | 156,000 | 161,000 | 181,000 |
| Hamilton | County | 21,000 | 4,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 4,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 47,000 | 41,000 | 53,000 | 55,000 | 60,000 |
| | Village | 2,000 | 2,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | TOTAL | 70,000 | 47,000 | 58,000 | 60,000 | 64,000 |

*less than \$500

Courts

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Herkimer | County | \$ 56,000 | \$ 17,000 | \$ 18,000 | \$ 19,000 | \$ * |
| | City | 1,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 84,000 | 76,000 | 89,000 | 93,000 | 104,000 |
| | Village | 27,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 31,000 | 24,000 |
| | TOTAL | 168,000 | 118,000 | 132,000 | 143,000 | 128,000 |
| Jefferson | County | 67,000 | 23,000 | 27,000 | 32,000 | 30,000 |
| | City | 23,000 | 1,000 | 6,000 | 8,000 | 7,000 |
| | Town | 136,000 | 129,000 | 159,000 | 164,000 | 163,000 |
| | Village | 24,000 | 19,000 | 21,000 | 22,000 | 25,000 |
| | TOTAL | 250,000 | 172,000 | 213,000 | 226,000 | 225,000 |
| Lewis | County | 21,000 | 7,000 | 8,000 | 6,000 | 8,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 50,000 |
| | Village | 12,000 | 12,000 | 13,000 | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| | TOTAL | 79,000 | 65,000 | 67,000 | 66,000 | 72,000 |
| Livingston | County | 53,000 | 27,000 | 27,000 | 28,000 | 30,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 90,000 | 85,000 | 108,000 | 117,000 | 132,000 |
| | Village | 47,000 | 51,000 | 55,000 | 59,000 | 65,000 |
| | TOTAL | 190,000 | 163,000 | 190,000 | 204,000 | 227,000 |

*less than \$500

Courts

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Madison | County | \$ 36,000 | \$ * | \$ * | \$ 1,000 | \$ * |
| | City | 2,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 78,000 | 62,000 | 91,000 | 95,000 | 111,000 |
| | Village | 32,000 | 37,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 | 45,000 |
| | TOTAL | 148,000 | 99,000 | 131,000 | 136,000 | 156,000 |
| Monroe | County | 3,162,000 | 3,144,000 | 3,232,000 | 3,237,000 | 3,834,000 |
| | City | 169,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 750,000 | 793,000 | 928,000 | 1,016,000 | 1,134,000 |
| | Village | 40,000 | 45,000 | 52,000 | 59,000 | 67,000 |
| | TOTAL | 4,121,000 | 3,982,000 | 4,212,000 | 4,312,000 | 5,035,000 |
| Montgomery | County | 35,000 | * | 32,000 | 8,000 | 15,000 |
| | City | 2,000 | ----- | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | Town | 67,000 | 72,000 | 84,000 | 88,000 | 94,000 |
| | Village | 1,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 5,000 | 3,000 |
| | TOTAL | 105,000 | 74,000 | 118,000 | 102,000 | 113,000 |
| Nassau | County | 1,124,000 | 282,000 | 1,101,000 | 1,179,000 | 1,351,000 |
| | City | 49,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | 1,158,000 | 1,225,000 | 1,315,000 | 1,498,000 | 1,579,000 |
| | TOTAL | 2,331,000 | 1,507,000 | 2,416,000 | 2,677,000 | 2,930,000 |

*less than \$500

Courts

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Niagara | County | \$ 158,000 | \$ 31,000 | \$ 71,000 | \$ 36,000 | \$ 42,000 |
| | City | 21,000 | * | 3,000 | 9,000 | 11,000 |
| | Town | 237,000 | 253,000 | 285,000 | 297,000 | 320,000 |
| | Village | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | TOTAL | 417,000 | 285,000 | 360,000 | 343,000 | 374,000 |
| Oneida | County | 224,000 | NA | 2,000 | 23,000 | 1,000 |
| | City | 102,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 161,000 | 162,000 | 168,000 | 187,000 | 208,000 |
| | Village | 31,000 | 37,000 | 37,000 | 38,000 | 48,000 |
| | TOTAL | 518,000 | 199,000 | 207,000 | 248,000 | 257,000 |
| Onondaga | County | 295,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 | ----- | ----- |
| | City | 30,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 425,000 | 471,000 | 513,000 | 564,000 | 625,000 |
| | Village | 67,000 | 62,000 | 86,000 | 82,000 | 99,000 |
| | TOTAL | 817,000 | 535,000 | 602,000 | 646,000 | 724,000 |
| Ontario | County | 15,000 | 44,000 | 44,000 | 35,000 | 7,000 |
| | City | 5,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 135,000 | 156,000 | 156,000 | 165,000 | 175,000 |
| | Village | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 6,000 |
| | TOTAL | 159,000 | 183,000 | 204,000 | 204,000 | 188,000 |

*less than \$500

Courts

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|-------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Orange | County | \$ 186,000 | \$ 6,000 | \$ 18,000 | \$ 7,000 | \$ 23,000 |
| | City | 35,000 | 17,000 | ----- | ----- | 29,000 |
| | Town | 519,000 | 539,000 | 679,000 | 694,000 | 784,000 |
| | Village | 78,000 | 78,000 | 90,000 | 102,000 | 126,000 |
| | TOTAL | 818,000 | 640,000 | 787,000 | 803,000 | 962,000 |
| Orleans | County | 9,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 9,000 | 1,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 64,000 | 68,000 | 83,000 | 86,000 | 98,000 |
| | Village | 15,000 | 20,000 | 21,000 | 22,000 | 29,000 |
| | TOTAL | 88,000 | 90,000 | 105,000 | 117,000 | 128,000 |
| Oswego | County | 81,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1,000 |
| | City | 4,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 149,000 | 145,000 | 175,000 | 172,000 | 199,000 |
| | Village | 10,000 | 11,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 | 10,000 |
| | TOTAL | 244,000 | 156,000 | 184,000 | 181,000 | 210,000 |
| Otsego | County | 10,000 | * | 21,000 | 22,000 | 35,000 |
| | City | 17,000 | 16,000 | ----- | 17,000 | 18,000 |
| | Town | 83,000 | 71,000 | 88,000 | 94,000 | 98,000 |
| | Village | 7,000 | 10,000 | 9,000 | 10,000 | 8,000 |
| | TOTAL | 117,000 | 97,000 | 118,000 | 143,000 | 159,000 |

*less than \$500

Courts

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Putnam | County | \$ 1,000 | \$ 7,000 | \$ 7,000 | \$ 8,000 | \$ 9,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 190,000 | 168,000 | 263,000 | 290,000 | 311,000 |
| | Village | 16,000 | 20,000 | 26,000 | 25,000 | 33,000 |
| | TOTAL | 207,000 | 195,000 | 296,000 | 323,000 | 353,000 |
| Rensselaer | County | 92,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | City | 14,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 158,000 | 173,000 | 199,000 | 214,000 | 227,000 |
| | Village | 11,000 | 12,000 | 11,000 | 12,000 | 11,000 |
| | TOTAL | 275,000 | 186,000 | 211,000 | 227,000 | 239,000 |
| Rockland | County | 98,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 5,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 479,000 | 426,000 | 662,000 | 723,000 | 813,000 |
| | Village | 150,000 | 172,000 | 194,000 | 214,000 | 250,000 |
| | TOTAL | 727,000 | 604,000 | 862,000 | 943,000 | 1,068,000 |
| St. Lawrence | County | 92,000 | 21,000 | 21,000 | 22,000 | 17,000 |
| | City | 3,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 213,000 | 227,000 | 239,000 | 239,000 | 251,000 |
| | Village | 46,000 | 54,000 | 64,000 | 73,000 | 81,000 |
| | TOTAL | 354,000 | 302,000 | 324,000 | 334,000 | 349,000 |

*less than \$500

Courts

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Saratoga | County | \$ 109,000 | \$ 19,000 | \$ 17,000 | \$ 11,000 | \$ 21,000 |
| | City | 4,000 | * | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 232,000 | 249,000 | 271,000 | 290,000 | 332,000 |
| | Village | 16,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 22,000 | 32,000 |
| | TOTAL | 361,000 | 286,000 | 306,000 | 323,000 | 385,000 |
| Schenectady | County | 81,000 | * | 44,000 | 46,000 | * |
| | City | 8,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | ----- | 1,000 |
| | Town | 124,000 | 133,000 | 150,000 | 163,000 | 189,000 |
| | Village | 10,000 | 11,000 | 12,000 | 15,000 | 16,000 |
| | TOTAL | 223,000 | 146,000 | 207,000 | 224,000 | 206,000 |
| Schoharie | County | 8,000 | * | * | 24,000 | 27,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 44,000 | 35,000 | 40,000 | 39,000 | 44,000 |
| | Village | 11,000 | 11,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| | TOTAL | 63,000 | 46,000 | 49,000 | 72,000 | 80,000 |
| Schulyer | County | 5,000 | 1,000 | * | 1,000 | * |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 31,000 | 34,000 | 31,000 | 31,000 | 36,000 |
| | Village | 10,000 | 9,000 | 15,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 |
| | TOTAL | 46,000 | 44,000 | 46,000 | 48,000 | 52,000 |

*less than \$500

Courts

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|-------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Seneca | County | \$ 9,000 | \$ * | \$ 7,000 | \$ 17,000 | \$ 11,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 63,000 | 56,000 | 69,000 | 72,000 | 66,000 |
| | Village | 26,000 | 28,000 | 26,000 | 28,000 | 31,000 |
| | TOTAL | 98,000 | 84,000 | 102,000 | 117,000 | 108,000 |
| Steuben | County | 78,000 | * | * | 79,000 | 74,000 |
| | City | 12,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 137,000 | 143,000 | 154,000 | 159,000 | 161,000 |
| | Village | 30,000 | 35,000 | 34,000 | 37,000 | 35,000 |
| | TOTAL | 257,000 | 178,000 | 188,000 | 275,000 | 270,000 |
| Suffolk | County | 835,000 | 10,000 | 2,957,000 | 1,370,000 | 1,587,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 350,000 | 472,000 | 398,000 | 481,000 | 538,000 |
| | Village | 190,000 | 202,000 | 241,000 | 274,000 | 318,000 |
| | TOTAL | 1,375,000 | 684,000 | 3,596,000 | 2,025,000 | 2,443,000 |
| Sullivan | County | 35,000 | 10,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 201,000 | 225,000 | 248,000 | 262,000 | 281,000 |
| | Village | 40,000 | 43,000 | 50,000 | 53,000 | 60,000 |
| | TOTAL | 276,000 | 278,000 | 300,000 | 317,000 | 344,000 |

*less than \$500

Courts

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Tioga | County | \$ 25,000 | \$ * | \$ * | \$ * | \$ * |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 55,000 | 58,000 | 61,000 | 65,000 | 70,000 |
| | Village | 24,000 | 25,000 | 27,000 | 29,000 | 29,000 |
| | TOTAL | 104,000 | 83,000 | 88,000 | 94,000 | 99,000 |
| Tompkins | County | 69,000 | 17,000 | 23,000 | 33,000 | 29,000 |
| | City | 20,000 | 1,000 | ----- | ----- | 15,000 |
| | Town | 86,000 | 94,000 | 109,000 | 131,000 | 140,000 |
| | Village | 29,000 | 35,000 | 37,000 | 41,000 | 48,000 |
| | TOTAL | 204,000 | 147,000 | 169,000 | 205,000 | 232,000 |
| Ulster | County | 128,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| | City | 4,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 311,000 | 332,000 | 373,000 | 408,000 | 459,000 |
| | Village | 16,000 | 17,000 | 20,000 | 21,000 | 22,000 |
| | TOTAL | 459,000 | 351,000 | 394,000 | 431,000 | 483,000 |
| Warren | County | 59,000 | * | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | City | 2,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | * |
| | Town | 107,000 | 139,000 | 137,000 | 150,000 | 163,000 |
| | Village | 10,000 | 11,000 | 15,000 | 13,000 | 16,000 |
| | TOTAL | 178,000 | 150,000 | 153,000 | 164,000 | 180,000 |

*less than \$500

Courts

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Washington | County | \$ 40,000 | \$ 3,000 | \$ 1,000 | \$ 1,000 | \$ 1,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 76,000 | 70,000 | 77,000 | 78,000 | 84,000 |
| | Village | 39,000 | 38,000 | 46,000 | 51,000 | 52,000 |
| | TOTAL | 155,000 | 111,000 | 124,000 | 130,000 | 137,000 |
| Wayne | County | 18,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 59,000 | 62,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 148,000 | 128,000 | 172,000 | 184,000 | 196,000 |
| | Village | 45,000 | 52,000 | 58,000 | 64,000 | 76,000 |
| | TOTAL | 211,000 | 181,000 | 231,000 | 307,000 | 334,000 |
| Westchester | County | 820,000 | 31,000 | 38,000 | 243,000 | 553,000 |
| | City | 448,000 | 347,000 | 461,000 | 290,000 | 219,000 |
| | Town | 1,113,000 | 808,000 | 1,305,000 | 1,356,000 | 1,456,000 |
| | Village | 784,000 | 842,000 | 966,000 | 1,062,000 | 1,171,000 |
| | TOTAL | 3,165,000 | 2,028,000 | 2,770,000 | 2,951,000 | 3,399,000 |
| Wyoming | County | 16,000 | * | * | * | * |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 51,000 | 52,000 | 55,000 | 54,000 | 56,000 |
| | Village | 19,000 | 21,000 | 23,000 | 23,000 | 25,000 |
| | TOTAL | 86,000 | 73,000 | 78,000 | 77,000 | 81,000 |

*less than \$500

Courts

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|--------|---------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Yates | County | \$ 15,000 | \$ * | \$ * | \$ * | \$ * |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 33,000 | 33,000 | 34,000 | 35,000 | 38,000 |
| | Village | 9,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 11,000 |
| | TOTAL | 57,000 | 43,000 | 44,000 | 45,000 | 49,000 |
| TOTALS | County | 10,306,000 | 4,605,000 | 9,039,000 | 7,888,000 | 8,980,000 |
| | City | 1,347,000 | 403,000 | 478,000 | 343,000 | 313,000 |
| | Town | 10,974,000 | 11,229,000 | 13,197,000 | 14,015,000 | 15,270,000 |
| | Village | 3,698,000 | 3,967,000 | 4,414,000 | 4,900,000 | 5,337,000 |
| | TOTAL | 26,325,000 | 20,204,000 | 27,128,000 | 27,146,000 | 29,900,000 |

*less than \$500

TABLE 3
Local Government
Prosecution Expenditures, 1980-84.

| County | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Albany | \$ 862,000 | \$ 888,000 | \$1,049,000 | \$1,074,000 | \$1,075,000 |
| Allegeny | 74,000 | 83,000 | 99,000 | 128,000 | 120,000 |
| Broome | 428,000 | 447,000 | 468,000 | 538,000 | 718,000 |
| Cattaraugus | 149,000 | 152,000 | 173,000 | 204,000 | 192,000 |
| Cayuga | 126,000 | 146,000 | 158,000 | 186,000 | 217,000 |
| Chautauqua | 361,000 | 366,000 | 422,000 | 473,000 | 499,000 |
| Chemung | 258,000 | 327,000 | 359,000 | 276,000 | 303,000 |
| Chenango | 60,000 | 60,000 | 64,000 | 70,000 | 73,000 |
| Clinton | 115,000 | 118,000 | 156,000 | 142,000 | 145,000 |
| Columbia | 89,000 | 97,000 | 107,000 | 114,000 | 148,000 |
| Cortland | 79,000 | 87,000 | 85,000 | 90,000 | 99,000 |
| Delaware | 53,000 | 55,000 | 55,000 | 58,000 | 68,000 |
| Dutchess | 585,000 | 637,000 | 659,000 | 786,000 | 946,000 |
| Erie | 3,377,000 | 3,891,000 | 3,779,000 | 4,904,000 | 5,643,000 |
| Essex | 82,000 | 83,000 | 107,000 | 121,000 | 118,000 |
| Franklin | 85,000 | 111,000 | 127,000 | 155,000 | 134,000 |
| Fulton | 105,000 | 177,000 | 118,000 | 112,000 | 117,000 |
| Genesee | 97,000 | 108,000 | 117,000 | 140,000 | 190,000 |
| Greene | 65,000 | 68,000 | 87,000 | 119,000 | 91,000 |
| Hamilton | 28,000 | 35,000 | 31,000 | 33,000 | 41,000 |
| Herkimer | 62,000 | 64,000 | 68,000 | 78,000 | 89,000 |
| Jefferson | 132,000 | 149,000 | 159,000 | 174,000 | 190,000 |
| Lewis | 29,000 | 32,000 | 34,000 | 39,000 | 40,000 |
| Livingston | 114,000 | 122,000 | 133,000 | 183,000 | 164,000 |
| Madison | 92,000 | 101,000 | 147,000 | 154,000 | 161,000 |
| Monroe | 2,719,000 | 2,885,000 | 3,221,000 | 3,453,000 | 3,536,000 |
| Montgomery | 62,000 | 58,000 | 69,000 | 72,000 | 93,000 |
| Nassau | 5,756,000 | 8,195,000 | 8,731,000 | 9,695,000 | 10,463,000 |

| County | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Niagara | \$ 381,000 | \$ 444,000 | \$ 537,000 | \$ 662,000 | \$ 754,000 |
| Oneida | 419,000 | 451,000 | 559,000 | 693,000 | 751,000 |
| Onondaga | 1,098,000 | 1,932,000 | 2,365,000 | 2,605,000 | 2,852,000 |
| Ontario | 217,000 | 250,000 | 297,000 | 337,000 | 347,000 |
| Orange | 761,000 | 829,000 | 1,038,000 | 1,326,000 | 1,485,000 |
| Orleans | 66,000 | 91,000 | 99,000 | 97,000 | 148,000 |
| Oswego | 210,000 | 231,000 | 254,000 | 374,000 | 208,000 |
| Otsego | 60,000 | 68,000 | 68,000 | 74,000 | 61,000 |
| Putnam | 148,000 | 188,000 | 289,000 | 354,000 | 407,000 |
| Rensselaer | 272,000 | 350,000 | 380,000 | 391,000 | 468,000 |
| Rockland | 815,000 | 1,022,000 | 1,188,000 | 1,212,000 | 1,387,000 |
| St. Lawrence | 152,000 | 160,000 | 198,000 | 186,000 | 190,000 |
| Saratoga | 175,000 | 184,000 | 224,000 | 261,000 | 325,000 |
| Schenectady | 263,000 | 297,000 | 311,000 | 323,000 | 371,000 |
| Schoharie | 30,000 | 30,000 | 35,000 | 37,000 | 41,000 |
| Schuyler | 26,000 | 32,000 | 31,000 | 37,000 | 34,000 |
| Seneca | 32,000 | 33,000 | 37,000 | 39,000 | 35,000 |
| Steuben | 190,000 | 223,000 | 305,000 | 349,000 | 363,000 |
| Suffolk | 6,032,000 | 6,818,000 | 8,072,000 | 8,514,000 | 9,390,000 |
| Sullivan | 251,000 | 360,000 | 414,000 | 413,000 | 450,000 |
| Tioga | 72,000 | 81,000 | 87,000 | 97,000 | 95,000 |
| Tompkins | 148,000 | 166,000 | 184,000 | 227,000 | 234,000 |
| Ulster | 397,000 | 395,000 | 481,000 | 482,000 | 516,000 |
| Warren | 85,000 | 91,000 | 103,000 | 120,000 | 153,000 |
| Washington | 103,000 | 102,000 | 159,000 | 149,000 | 149,000 |
| Wayne | 144,000 | 168,000 | 237,000 | 250,000 | 285,000 |
| Westchester | 3,772,000 | 4,411,000 | 5,339,000 | 5,851,000 | 6,639,000 |
| Wyoming | 44,000 | 47,000 | 51,000 | 48,000 | 69,000 |
| Yates | 24,000 | 27,000 | 30,000 | 35,000 | 36,000 |
| TOTAL | 32,431,000 | 39,023,000 | 44,159,000 | 49,114,000 | 53,916,000 |

TABLE 4
Local Government
Defense Expenditures, 1980-84.

| County | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Albany | \$ 441,000 | \$ 470,000 | \$ 515,000 | \$ 523,000 | \$ 586,000 |
| Allegany | 45,000 | 52,000 | 65,000 | 69,000 | 65,000 |
| Broome | 218,000 | 255,000 | 379,000 | 468,000 | 410,000 |
| Cattaraugus | 71,000 | 91,000 | 107,000 | 120,000 | 152,000 |
| Cayuga | 69,000 | 73,000 | 69,000 | 79,000 | 93,000 |
| Chautauqua | 215,000 | 224,000 | 259,000 | 276,000 | 314,000 |
| Chemung | 108,000 | 110,000 | 136,000 | 151,000 | 167,000 |
| Chenango | 25,000 | 31,000 | 36,000 | 41,000 | 39,000 |
| Clinton | 125,000 | 125,000 | 124,000 | 114,000 | 121,000 |
| Columbia | 45,000 | 55,000 | 78,000 | 84,000 | 93,000 |
| Cortland | 82,000 | 74,000 | 83,000 | 74,000 | 78,000 |
| Delaware | 30,000 | 30,000 | 29,000 | 30,000 | 33,000 |
| Dutchess | 398,000 | 420,000 | 465,000 | 502,000 | 555,000 |
| Erie | 1,460,000 | 1,421,000 | 1,403,000 | 1,793,000 | 2,138,000 |
| Essex | 26,000 | 32,000 | 36,000 | 38,000 | 43,000 |
| Franklin | 45,000 | 59,000 | 65,000 | 68,000 | 92,000 |
| Fulton | 53,000 | 75,000 | 51,000 | 64,000 | 64,000 |
| Genesee | 83,000 | 71,000 | 78,000 | 81,000 | 84,000 |
| Greene | 53,000 | 67,000 | 69,000 | 82,000 | 78,000 |
| Hamilton | 7,000 | 6,000 | 9,000 | 11,000 | 9,000 |
| Herkimer | 26,000 | 29,000 | 44,000 | 40,000 | 36,000 |
| Jefferson | 92,000 | 111,000 | 119,000 | 176,000 | 140,000 |
| Lewis | 16,000 | 18,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 22,000 |
| Livingston | 46,000 | 70,000 | 68,000 | 79,000 | 80,000 |
| Madison | 72,000 | 68,000 | 66,000 | 66,000 | 76,000 |
| Monroe | 1,503,000 | 1,535,000 | 1,687,000 | 1,826,000 | 2,030,000 |
| Montgomery | 33,000 | 33,000 | 48,000 | 60,000 | 96,000 |
| Nassau | 2,125,000 | 2,135,000 | 2,284,000 | 2,887,000 | 3,967,000 |

| County | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Niagara | \$ 218,000 | \$ 264,000 | \$ 319,000 | \$ 394,000 | \$ 370,000 |
| Oneida | 205,000 | 266,000 | 293,000 | 360,000 | 433,000 |
| Onondaga | 894,000 | 1,510,000 | 1,351,000 | 1,591,000 | 1,440,000 |
| Ontario | 100,000 | 120,000 | 108,000 | 138,000 | 140,000 |
| Orange | 386,000 | 395,000 | 357,000 | 321,000 | 497,000 |
| Orleans | 47,000 | 71,000 | 82,000 | 82,000 | 88,000 |
| Oswego | 61,000 | 105,000 | 87,000 | 94,000 | 95,000 |
| Otsego | 52,000 | 48,000 | 59,000 | 74,000 | 76,000 |
| Putnam | 109,000 | 119,000 | 138,000 | 146,000 | 170,000 |
| Rensselaer | 144,000 | 184,000 | 177,000 | 185,000 | 216,000 |
| Rockland | 311,000 | 339,000 | 373,000 | 573,000 | 604,000 |
| St. Lawrence | 153,000 | 178,000 | 163,000 | 197,000 | 254,000 |
| Saratoga | 86,000 | 82,000 | 103,000 | 116,000 | 161,000 |
| Schenectady | 154,000 | 167,000 | 155,000 | 174,000 | 183,000 |
| Schoharie | 9,000 | 12,000 | 16,000 | 24,000 | 28,000 |
| Schuyler | 24,000 | 25,000 | 34,000 | 42,000 | 30,000 |
| Seneca | 27,000 | 30,000 | 31,000 | 31,000 | 34,000 |
| Steuben | 181,000 | 197,000 | 203,000 | 239,000 | 206,000 |
| Suffolk | 2,707,000 | 3,011,000 | 2,943,000 | 3,266,000 | 3,395,000 |
| Sullivan | 226,000 | 251,000 | 328,000 | 356,000 | 388,000 |
| Tioga | 52,000 | 66,000 | 67,000 | 72,000 | 75,000 |
| Tompkins | 75,000 | 103,000 | 124,000 | 108,000 | 139,000 |
| Ulster | 201,000 | 191,000 | 249,000 | 256,000 | 277,000 |
| Warren | 86,000 | 101,000 | 77,000 | 79,000 | 84,000 |
| Washington | 38,000 | 36,000 | 40,000 | 61,000 | 57,000 |
| Wayne | 127,000 | 187,000 | 192,000 | 229,000 | 294,000 |
| Westchester | 2,540,000 | 2,244,000 | 2,717,000 | 3,297,000 | 3,213,000 |
| Wyoming | 278,000 | 148,000 | 264,000 | 259,000 | 285,000 |
| Yates | 22,000 | 25,000 | 24,000 | 32,000 | 36,000 |
| TOTAL | 17,025,000 | 18,215,000 | 19,466,000 | 22,618,000 | 24,929,000 |

TABLE 5
Local Government
Sheriff Expenditures, 1980-84.

| County | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Albany | \$1,557,000 | \$1,777,000 | \$1,817,000 | \$1,808,000 | \$1,873,000 |
| Allegany | 122,000 | 142,000 | 168,000 | 180,000 | 173,000 |
| Broome | 1,543,000 | 1,566,000 | 1,749,000 | 1,777,000 | 2,297,000 |
| Cattaraugus | 742,000 | 827,000 | 819,000 | 934,000 | 1,067,000 |
| Cayuga | 621,000 | 679,000 | 673,000 | 735,000 | 797,000 |
| Chautauqua | 1,603,000 | 1,792,000 | 1,968,000 | 2,169,000 | 2,505,000 |
| Chemung | 777,000 | 819,000 | 903,000 | 948,000 | 981,000 |
| Chenango | 404,000 | 438,000 | 492,000 | 597,000 | 623,000 |
| Clinton | 166,000 | 189,000 | 190,000 | 183,000 | 202,000 |
| Columbia | 149,000 | 486,000 | 600,000 | 644,000 | 736,000 |
| Cortland | 507,000 | 573,000 | 570,000 | 649,000 | 650,000 |
| Delaware | 284,000 | 333,000 | 310,000 | 358,000 | 386,000 |
| Dutchess | 1,856,000 | 1,991,000 | 2,223,000 | 2,487,000 | 2,743,000 |
| Erie | 7,262,000 | 8,891,000 | 8,846,000 | 10,009,000 | 10,287,000 |
| Essex | 100,000 | 101,000 | 78,000 | 91,000 | 100,000 |
| Franklin | 62,000 | 66,000 | 72,000 | 78,000 | 82,000 |
| Fulton | 379,000 | 411,000 | 417,000 | 516,000 | 514,000 |
| Genesee | 639,000 | 702,000 | 765,000 | 962,000 | 1,080,000 |
| Greene | 154,000 | 159,000 | 181,000 | 220,000 | 227,000 |
| Hamilton | 80,000 | 76,000 | 84,000 | 74,000 | 103,000 |
| Herkimer | 104,000 | 102,000 | 110,000 | 107,000 | 128,000 |
| Jefferson | 453,000 | 489,000 | 488,000 | 528,000 | 571,000 |
| Lewis | 186,000 | 187,000 | 216,000 | 223,000 | 268,000 |
| Livingston | 830,000 | 975,000 | 1,071,000 | 1,018,000 | 966,000 |
| Madison | 306,000 | 316,000 | 378,000 | 369,000 | 364,000 |
| Monroe | 9,623,000 | 10,302,000 | 11,751,000 | 14,129,000 | 16,764,000 |
| Montgomery | 385,000 | 392,000 | 385,000 | 419,000 | 535,000 |
| Nassau | 1,586,000 | 2,280,000 | 2,543,000 | 2,733,000 | 3,075,000 |

| County | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Niagara | \$2,500,000 | \$2,791,000 | \$3,636,000 | \$3,665,000 | \$3,881,000 |
| Oneida | 1,006,000 | 1,106,000 | 1,286,000 | 1,303,000 | 1,657,000 |
| Onondaga | 4,646,000 | 5,925,000 | 6,592,000 | 7,893,000 | 8,983,000 |
| Ontario | 1,121,000 | 1,361,000 | 1,640,000 | 1,808,000 | 1,866,000 |
| Orange | 903,000 | 1,005,000 | 1,243,000 | 3,632,000 | 1,796,000 |
| Orleans | 496,000 | 575,000 | 583,000 | 696,000 | 723,000 |
| Oswego | 1,751,000 | 1,908,000 | 2,072,000 | 2,245,000 | 1,612,000 |
| Otsego | 159,000 | 150,000 | 163,000 | 186,000 | 235,000 |
| Putnam | 719,000 | 1,056,000 | 1,442,000 | 1,564,000 | 1,969,000 |
| Rensselaer | 617,000 | 912,000 | 1,027,000 | 1,059,000 | 1,071,000 |
| Rockland | 1,479,000 | 1,818,000 | 2,823,000 | 2,638,000 | 2,788,000 |
| St. Lawrence | 875,000 | 855,000 | 891,000 | 958,000 | 1,035,000 |
| Saratoga | 993,000 | 1,107,000 | 1,327,000 | 1,526,000 | 1,778,000 |
| Schenectady | 113,000 | 150,000 | 165,000 | 181,000 | 191,000 |
| Schoharie | 209,000 | 116,000 | 137,000 | 149,000 | 165,000 |
| Schuyler | 221,000 | 239,000 | 274,000 | 262,000 | 282,000 |
| Seneca | 353,000 | 418,000 | 452,000 | 533,000 | 677,000 |
| Steuben | 489,000 | 556,000 | 647,000 | 660,000 | 701,000 |
| Suffolk | 5,276,000 | 5,559,000 | 5,647,000 | 6,325,000 | 7,046,000 |
| Sullivan | 791,000 | 1,058,000 | 1,188,000 | 1,276,000 | 1,373,000 |
| Tioga | 264,000 | 493,000 | 714,000 | 783,000 | 834,000 |
| Tompkins | 710,000 | 684,000 | 735,000 | 797,000 | 805,000 |
| Ulster | 802,000 | 781,000 | 821,000 | 937,000 | 1,043,000 |
| Warren | 816,000 | 819,000 | 1,002,000 | 1,354,000 | 1,457,000 |
| Washington | 465,000 | 399,000 | 357,000 | 432,000 | 402,000 |
| Wayne | 700,000 | 771,000 | 860,000 | 1,188,000 | 1,475,000 |
| Westchester | 1,894,000 | 2,051,000 | 2,823,000 | 2,994,000 | 1,524,000 ¹ |
| Wyoming | 204,000 | 415,000 | 453,000 | 560,000 | 578,000 |
| Yates | 363,000 | 377,000 | 444,000 | 437,000 | 515,000 |
| TOTAL | 63,415,000 | 72,516,000 | 81,311,000 | 92,986,000 | 98,559,000 |

¹Court Officers transferred to State payroll.

TABLE 6
Local Government
Police Expenditures, 1980-84.

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Albany | County | \$ ----- | \$ ----- | \$ ----- | \$ ----- | \$ ----- |
| | City | 9,274,000 | 10,078,000 | 10,370,000 | 13,648,000 | 16,759,000 |
| | Town | 2,418,000 | 2,872,000 | 4,128,000 | 4,462,000 | 4,533,000 |
| | Village | 358,000 | 415,000 | 456,000 | 518,000 | 552,000 |
| | TOTAL | 12,050,000 | 13,365,000 | 14,954,000 | 18,628,000 | 21,844,000 |
| Allegany | County | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 118,000 | 133,000 | 146,000 | 159,000 | 147,000 |
| | Village | 346,000 | 423,000 | 480,000 | 571,000 | 555,000 |
| | TOTAL | 464,000 | 556,000 | 626,000 | 730,000 | 702,000 |
| Broome | County | ----- | ----- | ----- | 236,000 | 57,000 |
| | City | 2,810,000 | 3,043,000 | 3,218,000 | 3,647,000 | 3,759,000 |
| | Town | 556,000 | 636,000 | 761,000 | 854,000 | 934,000 |
| | Village | 1,292,000 | 1,787,000 | 2,302,000 | 2,560,000 | 2,816,000 |
| | TOTAL | 4,658,000 | 5,466,000 | 6,281,000 | 7,297,000 | 7,566,000 |
| Cattaraugus | County | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | City | 905,000 | 953,000 | 1,085,000 | 1,159,000 | 1,186,000 |
| | Town | 49,000 | 68,000 | 110,000 | 119,000 | 153,000 |
| | Village | 4,000 | 5,000 | 418,000 | 455,000 | 427,000 |
| | TOTAL | 958,000 | 1,026,000 | 1,613,000 | 1,733,000 | 1,766,000 |

Police

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Cayuga | County | \$ ----- | \$ ----- | \$ ----- | \$ 32,000 | \$ 12,000 |
| | City | 1,361,000 | 1,505,000 | 1,782,000 | 1,752,000 | 2,001,000 |
| | Town | 4,000 | 3,000 | 5,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| | Village | 42,000 | 48,000 | 65,000 | 71,000 | 55,000 |
| | TOTAL | 1,407,000 | 1,556,000 | 1,852,000 | 1,861,000 | 2,074,000 |
| Chautauqua | County | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 14,000 |
| | City | 2,067,000 | 2,222,000 | 2,555,000 | 2,737,000 | 2,922,000 |
| | Town | 78,000 | 109,000 | 603,000 | 613,000 | 703,000 |
| | Village | 874,000 | 807,000 | 924,000 | 877,000 | 1,060,000 |
| | TOTAL | 3,019,000 | 3,138,000 | 4,082,000 | 4,227,000 | 4,699,000 |
| Chemung | County | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | City | 1,776,000 | 1,852,000 | 2,162,000 | 2,326,000 | 2,626,000 |
| | Town | 50,000 | 45,000 | 63,000 | 78,000 | 65,000 |
| | Village | 415,000 | 466,000 | 498,000 | 521,000 | 573,000 |
| | TOTAL | 2,241,000 | 2,363,000 | 2,723,000 | 2,935,000 | 3,264,000 |
| Chenango | County | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1,000 | 10,000 |
| | City | 312,000 | 378,000 | 439,000 | 434,000 | 490,000 |
| | Town | 4,000 | 5,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| | Village | 173,000 | 177,000 | 181,000 | 201,000 | 191,000 |
| | TOTAL | 489,000 | 560,000 | 623,000 | 639,000 | 694,000 |

Police

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|-------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Clinton | County | \$ ----- | \$ ----- | \$ ----- | \$ ----- | \$ 16,000 |
| | City | 876,000 | 910,000 | 1,047,000 | 1,137,000 | 1,184,000 |
| | Town | 7,000 | 11,000 | 10,000 | 7,000 | 8,000 |
| | Village | 5,000 | 44,000 | 60,000 | 53,000 | 69,000 |
| | TOTAL | 888,000 | 965,000 | 1,117,000 | 1,197,000 | 1,277,000 |
| Columbia | County | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | City | 269,000 | 305,000 | 413,000 | 553,000 | 469,000 |
| | Town | 56,000 | 56,000 | 95,000 | 72,000 | 70,000 |
| | Village | 89,000 | 94,000 | 95,000 | 96,000 | 107,000 |
| | TOTAL | 414,000 | 455,000 | 603,000 | 721,000 | 646,000 |
| Cortland | County | ----- | ----- | ----- | 8,000 | ----- |
| | City | 798,000 | 843,000 | 921,000 | 981,000 | 1,036,000 |
| | Town | * | * | * | * | ----- |
| | Village | 71,000 | 56,000 | 62,000 | 65,000 | 55,000 |
| | TOTAL | 869,000 | 899,000 | 983,000 | 1,054,000 | 1,091,000 |
| Delaware | County | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 62,000 | 68,000 | 55,000 | 52,000 | 81,000 |
| | Village | 267,000 | 334,000 | 369,000 | 422,000 | 433,000 |
| | TOTAL | 329,000 | 402,000 | 424,000 | 474,000 | 514,000 |

*less than \$500

Police

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Dutchess | County | \$ ----- | \$ ----- | \$ ----- | \$6,699,000 | \$2,511,000 |
| | City | 2,186,000 | 2,062,000 | 2,655,000 | 2,577,000 | 3,039,000 |
| | Town | 259,000 | 243,000 | 2,341,000 | 2,517,000 | 2,854,000 |
| | Village | 367,000 | 389,000 | 529,000 | 503,000 | 604,000 |
| | TOTAL | 2,812,000 | 2,694,000 | 5,525,000 | 12,296,000 | 9,008,000 |
| Erie | County | 3,185,000 | 3,149,000 | 3,837,000 | 3,552,000 | 7,209,000 |
| | City | 23,326,000 | 24,372,000 | 25,168,000 | 25,310,000 | 28,939,000 |
| | Town | 9,444,000 | 10,303,000 | 18,419,000 | 19,308,000 | 20,993,000 |
| | Village | 2,961,000 | 3,246,000 | 3,684,000 | 4,098,000 | 4,254,000 |
| | TOTAL | 38,916,000 | 41,070,000 | 51,108,000 | 52,268,000 | 61,395,000 |
| Essex | County | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 85,000 | 103,000 | 135,000 | 154,000 | 165,000 |
| | Village | 241,000 | 246,000 | 282,000 | 290,000 | 300,000 |
| | TOTAL | 326,000 | 349,000 | 417,000 | 444,000 | 465,000 |
| Franklin | County | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| | Village | 378,000 | 528,000 | 752,000 | 764,000 | 842,000 |
| | TOTAL | 380,000 | 530,000 | 754,000 | 766,000 | 844,000 |

Police

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Fulton | County | \$ ----- | \$ ----- | \$ ----- | \$ ----- | \$ 20,000 |
| | City | 1,123,000 | 1,265,000 | 1,363,000 | 1,356,000 | 1,578,000 |
| | Town | 4,000 | 5,000 | 3,000 | 5,000 | 4,000 |
| | Village | 29,000 | 36,000 | 37,000 | 43,000 | 34,000 |
| | TOTAL | 1,156,000 | 1,306,000 | 1,403,000 | 1,404,000 | 1,636,000 |
| Genesee | County | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1,133,000 |
| | City | 983,000 | 996,000 | 1,049,000 | 1,078,000 | 1,186,000 |
| | Town | 3,000 | 2,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 6,000 |
| | Village | 211,000 | 214,000 | 235,000 | 248,000 | 246,000 |
| | TOTAL | 1,197,000 | 1,212,000 | 1,289,000 | 1,331,000 | 2,571,000 |
| Greene | County | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | * |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 132,000 | 147,000 | 200,000 | 199,000 | 228,000 |
| | Village | 298,000 | 358,000 | 393,000 | 444,000 | 479,000 |
| | TOTAL | 430,000 | 505,000 | 593,000 | 643,000 | 707,000 |
| Hamilton | County | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 41,000 | 48,000 | 59,000 | 66,000 | 58,000 |
| | Village | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | TOTAL | 41,000 | 48,000 | 59,000 | 66,000 | 58,000 |

*less than \$500

Police

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Herkimer | County | \$ ----- | \$ ----- | \$ ----- | \$ 4,000 | \$ ----- |
| | City | 208,000 | 213,000 | 217,000 | 240,000 | 272,000 |
| | Town | 53,000 | 62,000 | 89,000 | 129,000 | 73,000 |
| | Village | 918,000 | 879,000 | 1,097,000 | 1,121,000 | 684,000 |
| | TOTAL | 1,179,000 | 1,154,000 | 1,403,000 | 1,494,000 | 1,029,000 |
| Jefferson | County | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 10,000 |
| | City | 1,434,000 | 1,545,000 | 1,638,000 | 1,788,000 | 1,717,000 |
| | Town | 7,000 | 2,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 5,000 |
| | Village | 235,000 | 243,000 | 279,000 | 294,000 | 293,000 |
| | TOTAL | 1,676,000 | 1,790,000 | 1,921,000 | 2,086,000 | 2,025,000 |
| Lewis | County | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 270,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | * | * | 2,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 |
| | Village | 95,000 | 99,000 | 106,000 | 102,000 | 104,000 |
| | TOTAL | 95,000 | 99,000 | 108,000 | 104,000 | 377,000 |
| Livingston | County | ----- | ----- | ----- | 478,000 | ----- |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 30,000 | * | 33,000 | 50,000 | 69,000 |
| | Village | 381,000 | 529,000 | 556,000 | 577,000 | 641,000 |
| | TOTAL | 411,000 | 529,000 | 589,000 | 1,105,000 | 710,000 |

*less than \$500

Police

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Madison | County | \$ 5,000 | \$ * | \$ * | \$ ----- | \$ * |
| | City | 426,000 | 455,000 | 500,000 | 540,000 | 571,000 |
| | Town | 9,000 | 5,000 | 28,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 |
| | Village | 425,000 | 467,000 | 358,000 | 541,000 | 551,000 |
| | TOTAL | 865,000 | 927,000 | 886,000 | 1,100,000 | 1,141,000 |
| Monroe | County | 50,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 2,000 |
| | City | 18,049,000 | 20,337,000 | 21,194,000 | 22,867,000 | 24,033,000 |
| | Town | 7,268,000 | 7,780,000 | 5,662,000 | 9,558,000 | 10,232,000 |
| | Village | 822,000 | 861,000 | 999,000 | 1,214,000 | 1,164,000 |
| | TOTAL | 26,189,000 | 28,978,000 | 27,855,000 | 33,639,000 | 35,431,000 |
| Montgomery | County | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 12,000 |
| | City | 381,000 | 756,000 | 751,000 | 886,000 | 911,000 |
| | Town | 2,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| | Village | 168,000 | 202,000 | 230,000 | 232,000 | 241,000 |
| | TOTAL | 551,000 | 961,000 | 984,000 | 1,120,000 | 1,166,000 |
| Nassau | County * | 185,277,000 | 194,307,000 | 204,871,000 | 223,610,000 | 239,985,000 |
| | City | 4,210,000 | 4,795,000 | 5,601,000 | 5,790,000 | 6,510,000 |
| | Town | 2,522,000 | 2,778,000 | 5,123,000 | 5,891,000 | 6,505,000 |
| | Village | 18,323,000 | 18,724,000 | 22,989,000 | 24,937,000 | 25,117,000 |
| | TOTAL | 210,332,000 | 220,604,000 | 238,584,000 | 260,228,000 | 278,117,000 |

*less than \$500

Police

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Niagara | County | \$ ----- | \$ ----- | \$ ----- | \$ ----- | \$ 257,000 |
| | City | 5,971,000 | 6,193,000 | 6,652,000 | 7,037,000 | 7,489,000 |
| | Town | 38,000 | 41,000 | 97,000 | 212,000 | 251,000 |
| | Village | 57,000 | 125,000 | 125,000 | 148,000 | 143,000 |
| | TOTAL | 6,066,000 | 6,359,000 | 6,874,000 | 7,397,000 | 8,140,000 |
| Oneida | County | ----- | ----- | ----- | 10,000 | 652,000 |
| | City | 4,546,000 | 4,443,000 | 5,576,000 | 5,998,000 | 6,918,000 |
| | Town | 20,000 | 14,000 | 242,000 | 297,000 | 358,000 |
| | Village | 451,000 | 504,000 | 592,000 | 692,000 | 782,000 |
| | TOTAL | 5,017,000 | 4,961,000 | 6,410,000 | 6,997,000 | 8,710,000 |
| Onondaga | County | ----- | 200,000 | ----- | 1,000 | 9,000 |
| | City | 11,234,000 | 12,505,000 | 13,415,000 | 14,583,000 | 14,697,000 |
| | Town | 294,000 | 337,000 | 2,454,000 | 2,730,000 | 2,937,000 |
| | Village | 1,431,000 | 1,492,000 | 2,145,000 | 1,970,000 | 2,081,000 |
| | TOTAL | 12,959,000 | 14,534,000 | 18,014,000 | 19,284,000 | 19,724,000 |
| Ontario | County | ----- | ----- | ----- | 375,000 | ----- |
| | City | 1,109,000 | 741,000 | 1,430,000 | 1,644,000 | 1,760,000 |
| | Town | 2,000 | 2,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 11,000 |
| | Village | 66,000 | 65,000 | 69,000 | 95,000 | 61,000 |
| | TOTAL | 1,177,000 | 808,000 | 1,506,000 | 2,121,000 | 1,832,000 |

*less than \$500

Police

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Orange | County | \$ ----- | \$ ----- | \$ ----- | \$ ----- | \$ ----- |
| | City | 3,038,000 | 2,607,000 | 3,872,000 | 4,356,000 | 5,319,000 |
| | Town | 1,495,000 | 1,554,000 | 3,158,000 | 3,510,000 | 3,850,000 |
| | Village | 1,595,000 | 1,590,000 | 2,158,000 | 2,254,000 | 2,487,000 |
| | TOTAL | 6,128,000 | 5,751,000 | 9,188,000 | 10,120,000 | 11,656,000 |
| Orleans | County | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 3,000 | 3,000 | 7,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| | Village | 177,000 | 188,000 | 509,000 | 549,000 | 585,000 |
| | TOTAL | 180,000 | 191,000 | 516,000 | 557,000 | 593,000 |
| Oswego | County | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 190,000 |
| | City | 1,866,000 | 1,843,000 | 2,012,000 | 2,216,000 | 2,385,000 |
| | Town | 12,000 | 18,000 | 21,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| | Village | 113,000 | 123,000 | 129,000 | 153,000 | 143,000 |
| | TOTAL | 1,991,000 | 1,984,000 | 2,162,000 | 2,389,000 | 2,738,000 |
| Otsego | County | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | City | 304,000 | 377,000 | 615,000 | 614,000 | 704,000 |
| | Town | 5,000 | 75,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 5,000 |
| | Village | 103,000 | 104,000 | 126,000 | 138,000 | 136,000 |
| | TOTAL | 412,000 | 556,000 | 747,000 | 758,000 | 845,000 |

*less than \$500

Police

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Putnam | County | \$ ----- | \$ ----- | \$ ----- | \$ 41,000 | \$ ----- |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 1,607,000 | 1,817,000 | 2,373,000 | 2,616,000 | 2,730,000 |
| | Village | 161,000 | 174,000 | 190,000 | 197,000 | 218,000 |
| | TOTAL | 1,768,000 | 1,991,000 | 2,563,000 | 2,854,000 | 2,948,000 |
| Rensselaer | County | ----- | ----- | ----- | 7,000 | 16,000 |
| | City | 4,500,000 | 4,926,000 | 5,088,000 | 5,439,000 | 5,471,000 |
| | Town | 440,000 | 368,000 | 625,000 | 784,000 | 721,000 |
| | Village | 119,000 | 118,000 | 139,000 | 149,000 | 153,000 |
| | TOTAL | 5,059,000 | 5,412,000 | 5,852,000 | 6,379,000 | 6,361,000 |
| Rockland | County | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 9,067,000 | 13,995,000 | 11,844,000 | 12,900,000 | 15,107,000 |
| | Village | 2,854,000 | 3,131,000 | 3,600,000 | 3,915,000 | 4,345,000 |
| | TOTAL | 11,921,000 | 17,126,000 | 15,444,000 | 16,815,000 | 19,452,000 |
| St. Lawrence | County | ----- | ----- | ----- | 653,000 | 983,000 |
| | City | 409,000 | 654,000 | 741,000 | 804,000 | 896,000 |
| | Town | 10,000 | 10,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 30,000 |
| | Village | 1,115,000 | 1,289,000 | 1,425,000 | 1,449,000 | 1,668,000 |
| | TOTAL | 1,534,000 | 1,953,000 | 2,191,000 | 2,931,000 | 3,577,000 |

Police

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Saratoga | County | \$ ----- | \$ ----- | \$ ----- | \$ 241,000 | \$ 139,000 |
| | City | 1,370,000 | 1,455,000 | 1,610,000 | 1,731,000 | 1,892,000 |
| | Town | 127,000 | 168,000 | 252,000 | 265,000 | 301,000 |
| | Village | 369,000 | 401,000 | 438,000 | 431,000 | 482,000 |
| | TOTAL | 1,866,000 | 2,024,000 | 2,300,000 | 2,668,000 | 2,814,000 |
| Schenectady | County | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1,166,000 | 2,675,000 |
| | City | 3,778,000 | 4,121,000 | 4,445,000 | 5,074,000 | 5,344,000 |
| | Town | 1,754,000 | 1,693,000 | 2,244,000 | 2,478,000 | 2,737,000 |
| | Village | 229,000 | 270,000 | 272,000 | 316,000 | 319,000 |
| | TOTAL | 5,761,000 | 6,084,000 | 6,961,000 | 9,034,000 | 11,075,000 |
| Schoharie | County | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 1,000 | * | 6,000 | 7,000 | 9,000 |
| | Village | 146,000 | 169,000 | 174,000 | 179,000 | 173,000 |
| | TOTAL | 147,000 | 169,000 | 180,000 | 186,000 | 182,000 |
| Schulyer | County | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 5,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | * | * | * | ----- | * |
| | Village | 146,000 | 166,000 | 184,000 | 199,000 | 200,000 |
| | TOTAL | 146,000 | 166,000 | 184,000 | 199,000 | 205,000 |

*less than \$500

Police

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Seneca | County | \$ ----- | \$ ----- | \$ ----- | \$ 165,000 | \$ ----- |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 6,000 | 5,000 | 9,000 | 10,000 | 7,000 |
| | Village | 421,000 | 388,000 | 502,000 | 541,000 | 614,000 |
| | TOTAL | 427,000 | 393,000 | 511,000 | 716,000 | 621,000 |
| Steuben | County | ----- | ----- | ----- | 168,000 | 435,000 |
| | City | 861,000 | 1,306,000 | 1,065,000 | 1,156,000 | 1,218,000 |
| | Town | 50,000 | 46,000 | 99,000 | 111,000 | 103,000 |
| | Village | 446,000 | 514,000 | 550,000 | 560,000 | 549,000 |
| | TOTAL | 1,357,000 | 1,866,000 | 1,714,000 | 1,995,000 | 2,305,000 |
| Suffolk | County* | 109,755,000 | 121,302,000 | 129,979,000 | 126,067,000 | 135,592,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 2,048,000 | 2,289,000 | 8,879,000 | 9,799,000 | 10,899,000 |
| | Village | 4,179,000 | 4,632,000 | 5,389,000 | 5,798,000 | 6,698,000 |
| | TOTAL | 115,982,000 | 128,223,000 | 144,247,000 | 141,664,000 | 153,189,000 |
| Sullivan | County | * | ----- | ----- | 26,000 | 781,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 64,000 | 111,000 | 612,000 | 742,000 | 694,000 |
| | Village | 643,000 | 698,000 | 850,000 | 918,000 | 1,099,000 |
| | TOTAL | 707,000 | 809,000 | 1,462,000 | 1,686,000 | 2,574,000 |

*less than \$500

Police

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Tioga | County | \$ ----- | \$ ----- | \$ ----- | \$ ----- | \$ ----- |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 9,000 | 9,000 | 10,000 | 11,000 | 16,000 |
| | Village | 382,000 | 410,000 | 264,000 | 556,000 | 579,000 |
| | TOTAL | 391,000 | 419,000 | 274,000 | 567,000 | 595,000 |
| Tompkins | County | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 8,000 |
| | City | 1,235,000 | 1,364,000 | 1,494,000 | 1,591,000 | 2,032,000 |
| | Town | 5,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| | Village | 283,000 | 302,000 | 341,000 | 365,000 | 424,000 |
| | TOTAL | 1,523,000 | 1,672,000 | 1,841,000 | 1,963,000 | 2,471,000 |
| Ulster | County | ----- | ----- | ----- | 68,000 | 18,000 |
| | City | 1,743,000 | 1,874,000 | 2,163,000 | 2,446,000 | 2,481,000 |
| | Town | 744,000 | 817,000 | 1,708,000 | 1,607,000 | 1,863,000 |
| | Village | 365,000 | 653,000 | 639,000 | 750,000 | 832,000 |
| | TOTAL | 2,852,000 | 3,344,000 | 4,510,000 | 4,871,000 | 5,194,000 |
| Warren | County | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | City | 689,000 | 775,000 | 805,000 | 855,000 | 1,260,000 |
| | Town | 357,000 | 448,000 | 448,000 | 348,000 | 365,000 |
| | Village | 106,000 | 117,000 | 113,000 | 123,000 | 143,000 |
| | TOTAL | 1,152,000 | 1,340,000 | 1,366,000 | 1,326,000 | 1,768,000 |

Police

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Washington | County | \$ ----- | \$ ----- | \$ ----- | \$ ----- | \$ ----- |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 9,000 | 7,000 | 25,000 | 29,000 | 30,000 |
| | Village | 550,000 | 634,000 | 724,000 | 769,000 | 787,000 |
| | TOTAL | 559,000 | 641,000 | 749,000 | 798,000 | 817,000 |
| Wayne | County | 14,000 | 15,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 10,000 | 2,000 | 104,000 | 99,000 | 99,000 |
| | Village | 577,000 | 807,000 | 867,000 | 990,000 | 1,001,000 |
| | TOTAL | 601,000 | 824,000 | 971,000 | 1,089,000 | 1,100,000 |
| Westchester | County | 6,583,000 | 5,882,000 | 7,052,000 | 9,880,000 | 12,246,000 |
| | City | 32,936,000 | 34,821,000 | 39,369,000 | 40,922,000 | 44,672,000 |
| | Town | 6,808,000 | 10,932,000 | 16,730,000 | 16,318,000 | 19,109,000 |
| | Village | 14,047,000 | 14,887,000 | 17,148,000 | 18,682,000 | 21,365,000 |
| | TOTAL | 60,374,000 | 66,522,000 | 80,299,000 | 85,802,000 | 97,392,000 |
| Wyoming | County | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 1,000 | * | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | Village | 87,000 | 117,000 | 507,000 | 497,000 | 531,000 |
| | TOTAL | 88,000 | 117,000 | 508,000 | 498,000 | 532,000 |

*less than \$500

Police

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|--------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Yates | County | \$ ----- | \$ ----- | \$ ----- | \$ ----- | \$ ----- |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 4,000 | 1,000 |
| | Village | 223,000 | 233,000 | 267,000 | 293,000 | 28,000 |
| | TOTAL | 224,000 | 234,000 | 268,000 | 297,000 | 29,000 |
| TOTALS | County | 304,869,000 | 324,855,000 | 345,739,000 | 373,488,000 ¹ | 405,267,000 ² |
| | City | 148,363,000 | 158,890,000 | 174,480,000 | 187,272,000 | 205,726,000 |
| | Town | 48,250,000 | 60,257,000 | 90,080,000 | 99,267,000 | 110,190,000 |
| | Village | 61,229,000 | 65,978,000 | 78,872,000 | 85,524,000 | 91,073,000 |
| | TOTAL | 562,711,000 | 609,980,000 | 689,171,000 | 745,551,000 | 812,256,000 |

¹includes \$18,367,000 Law Enforcement Capital Expenditures

²includes \$24,500,000 Law Enforcement Capital Expenditures

TABLE 7
Local Government
Probation Expenditures, 1980-84.

| County | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|-------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Albany | \$ 903,000 | \$ 1,024,000 | \$ 1,152,000 | \$ 1,226,000 | \$ 1,336,000 |
| Allegany | 101,000 | 111,000 | 128,000 | 143,000 | 143,000 |
| Broome | 717,000 | 786,000 | 838,000 | 956,000 | 1,030,000 |
| Cattaraugus | 205,000 | 211,000 | 239,000 | 253,000 | 283,000 |
| Cayuga | 154,000 | 164,000 | 172,000 | 186,000 | 197,000 |
| Chautauqua | 536,000 | 561,000 | 595,000 | 736,000 | 664,000 |
| Chemung | 511,000 | 547,000 | 598,000 | 627,000 | 677,000 |
| Chenango | 75,000 | 84,000 | 96,000 | 97,000 | 95,000 |
| Clinton | 232,000 | 263,000 | 314,000 | 342,000 | 359,000 |
| Columbia | 105,000 | 132,000 | 149,000 | 165,000 | 167,000 |
| Cortland | 209,000 | 227,000 | 260,000 | 283,000 | 280,000 |
| Delaware | 125,000 | 99,000 | 115,000 | 143,000 | 125,000 |
| Dutchess | 627,000 | 646,000 | 767,000 | 847,000 | 957,000 |
| Erie | 3,020,000 | 3,547,000 | 3,485,000 | 3,803,000 | 4,006,000 |
| Essex | 95,000 | 127,000 | 109,000 | 116,000 | 149,000 |
| Franklin | 178,000 | 232,000 | 269,000 | 290,000 | 316,000 |
| Fulton | ----- | 141,000 | 149,000 | 167,000 | 193,000 |
| Genesee | 193,000 | 228,000 | 266,000 | 348,000 | 388,000 |
| Greene | 107,000 | 124,000 | 135,000 | 145,000 | 151,000 |
| Hamilton | 15,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 17,000 | 11,000 |
| Herkimer | 86,000 | 104,000 | 121,000 | 139,000 | 153,000 |
| Jefferson | 295,000 | 349,000 | 368,000 | 389,000 | 436,000 |
| Lewis | 104,000 | 114,000 | 122,000 | 129,000 | 142,000 |
| Livingston | 142,000 | 164,000 | 180,000 | 196,000 | 207,000 |
| Madison | 179,000 | 223,000 | 259,000 | 271,000 | 283,000 |
| Monroe | 3,326,000 | 3,668,000 | 3,913,000 | 4,193,000 | 4,813,000 |
| Montgomery | ----- | 25,000 | 2,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Nassau | 7,855,000 | 11,718,000 | 12,841,000 | 14,598,000 | 16,285,000 |

| County | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Niagara | \$ 564,000 | \$ 570,000 | \$ 785,000 | \$ 800,000 | \$ 872,000 |
| Oneida | 632,000 | 631,000 | 799,000 | 1,146,000 | 1,179,000 |
| Onondaga | 2,226,000 | 2,608,000 | 2,965,000 | 3,303,000 | 3,832,000 |
| Ontario | 264,000 | 319,000 | 421,000 | 465,000 | 549,000 |
| Orange | 807,000 | 878,000 | 957,000 | 1,138,000 | 1,335,000 |
| Orleans | 173,000 | 185,000 | 216,000 | 231,000 | 273,000 |
| Oswego | 448,000 | 454,000 | 501,000 | 536,000 | 584,000 |
| Otsego | 72,000 | 76,000 | 83,000 | 93,000 | 103,000 |
| Putnam | 149,000 | 199,000 | 269,000 | 342,000 | 384,000 |
| Rensselaer | 640,000 | 712,000 | 715,000 | 739,000 | 857,000 |
| Rockland | 709,000 | 754,000 | 869,000 | 981,000 | 1,058,000 |
| St. Lawrence | 422,000 | 479,000 | 525,000 | 560,000 | 598,000 |
| Saratoga | 161,000 | 203,000 | 292,000 | 343,000 | 432,000 |
| Schenectady | 417,000 | 470,000 | 484,000 | 530,000 | 589,000 |
| Schoharie | 53,000 | 63,000 | 67,000 | 86,000 | 86,000 |
| Schuyler | 66,000 | 75,000 | 77,000 | 85,000 | 87,000 |
| Seneca | 69,000 | 73,000 | 79,000 | 82,000 | 100,000 |
| Steuben | 339,000 | 353,000 | 467,000 | 481,000 | 509,000 |
| Suffolk | 7,232,000 | 7,635,000 | 8,046,000 | 8,533,000 | 9,858,000 |
| Sullivan | 181,000 | 279,000 | 365,000 | 417,000 | 489,000 |
| Tioga | 137,000 | 184,000 | 185,000 | 209,000 | 231,000 |
| Tompkins | 257,000 | 268,000 | 292,000 | 328,000 | 368,000 |
| Ulster | 314,000 | 320,000 | 348,000 | 381,000 | 430,000 |
| Warren | ----- | 147,000 | 172,000 | 171,000 | 182,000 |
| Washington | 86,000 | 107,000 | 97,000 | 120,000 | 139,000 |
| Wayne | 248,000 | 292,000 | 305,000 | 393,000 | 468,000 |
| Westchester | 3,142,000 | 3,472,000 | 3,790,000 | 4,258,000 | 4,592,000 |
| Wyoming | 55,000 | 63,000 | 77,000 | 85,000 | 88,000 |
| Yates | 50,000 | 55,000 | 58,000 | 67,000 | 64,000 |
| TOTAL | 40,008,000 | 47,559,000 | 51,964,000 | 57,708,000 | 64,182,000 |

TABLE 8
Local Government
Corrections Expenditures, 1980-84.

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Albany | County | \$3,923,000 | \$3,931,000 | \$4,934,000 | \$5,186,000 | \$5,339,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | TOTAL | 3,923,000 | 3,931,000 | 4,934,000 | 5,186,000 | 5,339,000 |
| Allegany | County | 350,000 | 458,000 | 465,000 | 513,000 | 528,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | 10,000 | 9,000 | 7,000 | 12,000 | ----- |
| | TOTAL | 360,000 | 467,000 | 472,000 | 525,000 | 528,000 |
| Broome | County | 1,448,000 | 1,857,000 | 1,824,000 | 2,115,000 | 2,043,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 1,000 | ----- | 4,000 | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | TOTAL | 1,450,000 | 1,858,000 | 1,829,000 | 2,116,000 | 2,044,000 |
| Cattaraugus | County | 325,000 | 433,000 | 697,000 | 597,000 | 653,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | TOTAL | 325,000 | 433,000 | 697,000 | 597,000 | 653,000 |

Corrections

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|------------|---------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Cayuga | County | \$ 601,000 | \$ 724,000 | \$ 488,000 | \$ 808,000 | \$1,089,000 |
| | City | 1,000 | 2,000 | 9,000 | 6,000 | 3,000 |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | TOTAL | 602,000 | 726,000 | 497,000 | 814,000 | 1,092,000 |
| Chautauqua | County | 734,000 | 897,000 | 1,170,000 | 1,334,000 | 1,343,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | * | * | ----- | * | * |
| | Village | * | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1,000 |
| | TOTAL | 734,000 | 897,000 | 1,170,000 | 1,334,000 | 1,344,000 |
| Chemung | County | 566,000 | 717,000 | 913,000 | 1,372,000 | 1,068,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | 16,000 | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | * | * | * | * | * |
| | TOTAL | 566,000 | 717,000 | 929,000 | 1,372,000 | 1,068,000 |
| Chenango | County | 64,000 | 69,000 | 72,000 | 90,000 | 87,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | * | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | TOTAL | 64,000 | 69,000 | 72,000 | 90,000 | 87,000 |

*less than \$500

Corrections

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Clinton | County | \$ 504,000 | \$ 641,000 | \$ 596,000 | \$ 734,000 | \$ 792,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | TOTAL | 504,000 | 641,000 | 596,000 | 734,000 | 792,000 |
| Columbia | County | 271,000 | 549,000 | 633,000 | 665,000 | 829,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | TOTAL | 271,000 | 549,000 | 633,000 | 665,000 | 829,000 |
| Cortland | County | 415,000 | 415,000 | 455,000 | 679,000 | 526,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | TOTAL | 415,000 | 415,000 | 455,000 | 679,000 | 526,000 |
| Delaware | County | 28,000 | 34,000 | 28,000 | * | 35,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | 3,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | * | * | * | * | * |
| | TOTAL | 28,000 | 37,000 | 28,000 | * | 35,000 |

*less than \$500

Corrections

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Dutchess | County | \$2,566,000 | \$3,102,000 | \$3,453,000 | \$4,083,000 | \$4,813,000 |
| | City | 95,000 | * | 91,000 | 81,000 | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | TOTAL | 2,661,000 | 3,102,000 | 3,544,000 | 4,164,000 | 4,813,000 |
| Erie | County | 10,590,000 | 10,295,000 | 11,902,000 | 13,451,000 | 13,594,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1,000 | ----- |
| | Town | * | * | ----- | ----- | 1,000 |
| | Village | 1,000 | 1,000 | ----- | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | TOTAL | 10,591,000 | 10,296,000 | 11,902,000 | 13,453,000 | 13,596,000 |
| Essex | County | 272,000 | 363,000 | 354,000 | 392,000 | 430,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | 1,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | * | * | * | * | * |
| | TOTAL | 272,000 | 364,000 | 354,000 | 392,000 | 430,000 |
| Franklin | County | 336,000 | 455,000 | 569,000 | 591,000 | 694,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | ----- | 4,000 |
| | TOTAL | 339,000 | 458,000 | 572,000 | 591,000 | 698,000 |

*less than \$500

Corrections

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Fulton | County | \$ 426,000 | \$ 445,000 | \$ 395,000 | \$ 592,000 | \$ 676,000 |
| | City | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | TOTAL | 427,000 | 446,000 | 396,000 | 593,000 | 677,000 |
| Genesee | County | 409,000 | 389,000 | 494,000 | 819,000 | 652,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | ----- | ----- | * | ----- | ----- |
| | TOTAL | 409,000 | 389,000 | 494,000 | 819,000 | 652,000 |
| Greene | County | 316,000 | 424,000 | 534,000 | 549,000 | 598,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 4,000 |
| | Village | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | TOTAL | 316,000 | 424,000 | 534,000 | 549,000 | 602,000 |
| Hamilton | County | 11,000 | 12,000 | 13,000 | 16,000 | 9,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | TOTAL | 11,000 | 12,000 | 13,000 | 16,000 | 9,000 |

*less than \$500

Corrections

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|------------|---------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Herkimer | County | \$ 407,000 | \$ 458,000 | \$ 488,000 | \$ 559,000 | \$ 609,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | * | * |
| | Village | ----- | 2,000 | ----- | * | * |
| | TOTAL | 407,000 | 460,000 | 488,000 | 559,000 | 609,000 |
| Jefferson | County | 458,000 | 551,000 | 794,000 | 1,018,000 | 1,041,000 |
| | City | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| | Town | 10,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | TOTAL | 472,000 | 555,000 | 798,000 | 1,023,000 | 1,046,000 |
| Lewis | County | 173,000 | 198,000 | 240,000 | 252,000 | 261,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | TOTAL | 173,000 | 198,000 | 240,000 | 252,000 | 261,000 |
| Livingston | County | 372,000 | 398,000 | 523,000 | 817,000 | 834,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | * | * | ----- | * | * |
| | TOTAL | 372,000 | 398,000 | 523,000 | 817,000 | 834,000 |

*less than \$500

Corrections

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|------------|---------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Madison | County | \$ 436,000 | \$ 466,000 | \$ 523,000 | \$ 523,000 | \$ 531,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | * | * | * | 1,000 | * |
| | TOTAL | 436,000 | 466,000 | 523,000 | 524,000 | 531,000 |
| Monroe | County | 6,072,000 | 6,321,000 | 7,707,000 | 11,458,000 | 11,639,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | TOTAL | 6,072,000 | 6,321,000 | 7,707,000 | 11,458,000 | 11,639,000 |
| Montgomery | County | 469,000 | 392,000 | 477,000 | 564,000 | 751,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | 1,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | TOTAL | 469,000 | 393,000 | 477,000 | 564,000 | 751,000 |
| Nassau | County | 15,012,000 | 23,320,000 | 25,599,000 | 28,394,000 | 31,906,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | 1,000 | * | ----- | 3,000 | 1,000 |
| | TOTAL | 15,013,000 | 23,320,000 | 25,599,000 | 28,397,000 | 31,907,000 |

*less than \$500

Corrections

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Niagara | County | \$1,649,000 | \$1,604,000 | \$2,142,000 | \$2,284,000 | \$2,788,000 |
| | City | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | TOTAL | 1,651,000 | 1,605,000 | 2,143,000 | 2,286,000 | 2,790,000 |
| Oneida | County | 1,519,000 | 1,139,000 | 1,647,000 | 1,945,000 | 2,985,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | * | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | TOTAL | 1,519,000 | 1,139,000 | 1,647,000 | 1,945,000 | 2,985,000 |
| Onondaga | County | 6,160,000 | 6,618,000 | 8,959,000 | 10,769,000 | 11,760,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 26,000 | ----- | 33,000 | ----- | 40,000 |
| | Village | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | TOTAL | 6,160,000 | 6,618,000 | 8,992,000 | 10,769,000 | 11,800,000 |
| Ontario | County | 527,000 | 684,000 | 850,000 | 1,130,000 | 1,387,000 |
| | City | ----- | * | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | 3,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | TOTAL | 527,000 | 687,000 | 850,000 | 1,130,000 | 1,387,000 |

*less than \$500

Corrections

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Orange | County | \$1,536,000 | \$3,083,000 | \$2,845,000 | \$3,902,000 | \$3,674,000 |
| | City | ----- | 25,000 | 29,000 | 33,000 | 34,000 |
| | Town | * | * | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | * | * | ----- | * | * |
| | TOTAL | 1,536,000 | 3,108,000 | 2,874,000 | 3,935,000 | 3,708,000 |
| Orleans | County | 384,000 | 518,000 | 547,000 | 624,000 | 664,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | 1,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | 3,000 | 3,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 2,000 |
| | TOTAL | 387,000 | 522,000 | 551,000 | 628,000 | 666,000 |
| Oswego | County | 136,000 | 131,000 | 212,000 | 980,000 | 1,061,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | TOTAL | 136,000 | 131,000 | 212,000 | 980,000 | 1,061,000 |
| Otsego | County | 261,000 | 298,000 | 362,000 | 362,000 | 407,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | TOTAL | 261,000 | 298,000 | 362,000 | 362,000 | 407,000 |

*less than \$500

Corrections

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Putnam | County | \$ 689,000 | \$ 754,000 | \$1,066,000 | \$1,199,000 | \$1,364,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | * | * | ----- | * | ----- |
| | Village | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | TOTAL | 689,000 | 754,000 | 1,066,000 | 1,199,000 | 1,364,000 |
| Rensselaer | County | 1,010,000 | 1,501,000 | 1,308,000 | 2,108,000 | 2,191,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | TOTAL | 1,010,000 | 1,501,000 | 1,308,000 | 2,108,000 | 2,191,000 |
| Rockland | County | 1,275,000 | 1,688,000 | 2,426,000 | 2,225,000 | 2,281,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | 21,000 | 48,000 | 203,000 |
| | Village | * | 1,000 | ----- | 1,000 | 2,000 |
| | TOTAL | 1,275,000 | 1,689,000 | 2,447,000 | 2,274,000 | 2,486,000 |
| St. Lawrence | County | 498,000 | 577,000 | 962,000 | 766,000 | 761,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | * | * | 1,000 | ----- | 1,000 |
| | TOTAL | 498,000 | 577,000 | 963,000 | 766,000 | 762,000 |

*less than \$500

Corrections

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Saratoga | County | \$ 750,000 | \$ 961,000 | \$ 934,000 | \$1,622,000 | \$1,483,000 |
| | City | 79,000 | 85,000 | 90,000 | 99,000 | 104,000 |
| | Town | * | * | 4,000 | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | TOTAL | 829,000 | 1,046,000 | 1,028,000 | 1,721,000 | 1,587,000 |
| Schenectady | County | 1,009,000 | 1,087,000 | 1,185,000 | 1,434,000 | 1,818,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | TOTAL | 1,009,000 | 1,087,000 | 1,185,000 | 1,434,000 | 1,818,000 |
| Schoharie | County | 121,000 | 359,000 | 385,000 | 368,000 | 373,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | TOTAL | 121,000 | 359,000 | 385,000 | 368,000 | 373,000 |
| Schulyer | County | 177,000 | 196,000 | 274,000 | 313,000 | 324,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | * | * | ----- | * | * |
| | TOTAL | 177,000 | 196,000 | 274,000 | 313,000 | 324,000 |

*less than \$500

Corrections

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Seneca | County | \$ 121,000 | \$ 134,000 | \$ 170,000 | \$ 277,000 | \$ 375,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | TOTAL | 121,000 | 134,000 | 170,000 | 277,000 | 375,000 |
| Steuben | County | 760,000 | 937,000 | 1,066,000 | 1,072,000 | 1,170,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | 1,000 | 1,000 | ----- | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | TOTAL | 761,000 | 938,000 | 1,066,000 | 1,073,000 | 1,171,000 |
| Suffolk | County | 7,739,000 | 9,056,000 | 13,781,000 | 14,591,000 | 17,699,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | 25,000 | 17,000 | 116,000 | 165,000 | 188,000 |
| | Village | 2,000 | 4,000 | 6,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| | TOTAL | 7,766,000 | 9,077,000 | 13,903,000 | 14,760,000 | 17,891,000 |
| Sullivan | County | 838,000 | 1,112,000 | 1,304,000 | 1,408,000 | 1,515,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | ----- | ----- | ----- | * | * |
| | TOTAL | 838,000 | 1,112,000 | 1,304,000 | 1,408,000 | 1,515,000 |

*less than \$500

Corrections

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Tioga | County | \$ 258,000 | \$ 352,000 | \$ 421,000 | \$ 429,000 | \$ 590,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | TOTAL | 258,000 | 352,000 | 421,000 | 429,000 | 590,000 |
| Tompkins | County | 311,000 | 387,000 | 468,000 | 503,000 | 460,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | TOTAL | 311,000 | 387,000 | 468,000 | 503,000 | 460,000 |
| Ulster | County | 1,211,000 | 1,460,000 | 1,650,000 | 1,619,000 | 1,883,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | * | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | TOTAL | 1,211,000 | 1,460,000 | 1,650,000 | 1,619,000 | 1,883,000 |
| Warren | County | 327,000 | 436,000 | 458,000 | 570,000 | 623,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | * | * | * | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | TOTAL | 327,000 | 436,000 | 458,000 | 570,000 | 623,000 |

*less than \$500

Corrections

| County | Level of overnment | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Washington | County | \$ 358,000 | \$ 383,000 | \$ 525,000 | \$ 498,000 | \$ 503,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | 9,000 | ----- |
| | Village | * | * | * | * | * |
| | TOTAL | 358,000 | 383,000 | 525,000 | 507,000 | 503,000 |
| Wayne | County | 758,000 | 800,000 | 905,000 | 1,108,000 | 1,381,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Village | ----- | * | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | TOTAL | 758,000 | 800,000 | 905,000 | 1,108,000 | 1,381,000 |
| Westchester | County | 10,124,000 | 14,822,000 | 16,880,000 | 19,901,000 | 24,092,000 |
| | City | 707,000 | 808,000 | 969,000 | 1,066,000 | 1,195,000 |
| | Town | 3,000 | 2,000 | 12,000 | ----- | 10,000 |
| | Village | 9,000 | 10,000 | 26,000 | 16,000 | 15,000 |
| | TOTAL | 10,843,000 | 15,642,000 | 17,887,000 | 20,983,000 | 25,312,000 |
| Wyoming | County | 161,000 | 249,000 | 273,000 | 405,000 | 475,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | * |
| | Village | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | TOTAL | 161,000 | 249,000 | 273,000 | 405,000 | 475,000 |

*less than \$500

Corrections

| County | Level of Government | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|--------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Yates | County | \$ 126,000 | \$ 151,000 | \$ 151,000 | \$ 321,000 | \$ 371,000 |
| | City | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Town | * | * | * | 1,000 | ----- |
| | Village | 1,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 | 4,000 | 1,000 |
| | TOTAL | 127,000 | 153,000 | 154,000 | 326,000 | 372,000 |
| TOTALS | County | 88,347,000 | 109,791,000 | 130,496,000 | 152,904,000 | 169,828,000 |
| | City | 889,000 | 926,000 | 1,210,000 | 1,294,000 | 1,344,000 |
| | Town | 65,000 | 28,000 | 190,000 | 223,000 | 446,000 |
| | Village | 32,000 | 37,000 | 51,000 | 48,000 | 34,000 |
| | TOTAL | 89,333,000 | 110,782,000 | 131,947,000 | 154,469,000 | 171,652,000 |

*less than \$500

Appendix C

NEW YORK CITY CRIMINAL
JUSTICE EXPENDITURES

TABLE 9
New York City
Criminal Justice Expenditures, 1980-84.
(Thousands)

| | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Corrections* | \$ 155,351 | \$ 170,576 | \$ 203,527 | \$ 234,177 | \$ 269,769 |
| Courts | 17,378 | 246 | 363 | 375 | 385 |
| Prosecution | 44,724 | 48,151 | 58,378 | 67,033 | 77,155 |
| Bronx | (8,076) | (8,816) | (10,401) | (11,981) | (14,072) |
| Kings | (12,777) | (13,660) | (16,269) | (18,377) | (20,616) |
| New York | (15,122) | (16,150) | (19,154) | (22,120) | (25,188) |
| Queens | (5,883) | (6,455) | (8,193) | (9,414) | (11,262) |
| Richmond | (953) | (967) | (1,209) | (1,362) | (1,712) |
| Special Narcotics | (1,913) | (2,103) | (3,152) | (3,779) | (4,305) |
| Defense | 20,298 | 21,057 | 24,865 | 34,984 | 33,992 |
| Police | 877,840 | 899,530 | 1,010,930 | 1,082,641 | 1,206,962 |
| SIRT | (105) | (120) | (185) | (165) | (250) |
| NYPD | (712,883) | (721,193) | (815,802) | (864,300) | (961,629) |
| Transit | (112,347) | (118,275) | (129,750) | (144,047) | (162,031) |
| Housing | (52,505) | (59,942) | (65,193) | (74,129) | (83,052) |
| Probation | 20,453 | 19,582 | 21,240 | 23,923 | 27,318 |
| Sheriff | 1,587 | 1,602 | 1,787 | 2,000 | 2,145 |
| Other | | | | | |
| Firearms Control Board | 402 | 351 | 476 | 430 | --- |
| Criminal Justice Coordinating Council | <u>13,210</u> | <u>16,364</u> | <u>20,989</u> | <u>-----</u> | <u>-----</u> |
| TOTAL | \$1,151,243 | \$1,177,459 | \$1,342,555 | \$1,445,563 | \$1,617,726 |

*Includes Department of Juvenile Justice

SOURCE: The City on New York: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the Comptroller,
Fiscal years 1980-1984.

Appendix D

CRIMINAL JUSTICE
PERSONNEL DATA

EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 10

State Criminal Justice Agency Staffing Levels,
1980-84.

| | 1980-81 | 1981-82 | 1982-83 | 1983-84 | 1984-85 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Department of Correctional Services | 11,694 | 12,314 | 14,785 | 16,537 | 18,827 |
| Commission on Corrections | 65 | 63 | 62 | 59 | 57 |
| Crime Victims Board | 62 | 56 | 71 | 66 | 62 |
| Division of Criminal Justice | 812 | 764 | 741 | 735 | 726 |
| Judiciary (Courts) | 11,564* | 11,661* | 11,000 | 11,381 | 11,787 |
| Parole | 1,134 | 1,160 | 1,161 | 1,173 | 1,335 |
| Probation | 97* | 88* | 81* | 89 | 87 |
| State Police | 3,681 | 4,095 | 4,072 | 4,119 | 4,199 |
| Division for Youth | 1,872* | 2,383* | 2,288* | 2,481* | 2,745 |
| TOTAL | 30,981 | 32,584 | 34,261 | 36,640 | 39,825 |

Sources: Agency fiscal or personnel office; payroll period #1 for each fiscal year.

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

TABLE 11
Sheriff Department Employees, 1980-84.

| County | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Albany | 136 | 125 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| Allegany | 25 | 30 | 30 | 69 | 32 |
| Broome | 123 | 90 | 63 | 65 | 58 |
| Cattaraugus | 35 | 41 | 42 | 44 | 49 |
| Cayuga | 31 | 34 | 39 | 39 | 38 |
| Chautauqua | 91 | 83 | 76 | 77 | 78 |
| Chemung | 42 | 39 | 42 | 52 | 44 |
| Chenango | 30 | 50 | 32 | 41 | 48 |
| Clinton | 41 | 31 | 38 | 38 | 33 |
| Columbia | 47 | 50 | 70 | 68 | 73 |
| Cortland | 31 | 40 | 45 | 43 | 48 |
| Delaware | 21 | 24 | 18 | 16 | 16 |
| Dutchess | 168 | 170 | 159 | 162 | 178 |
| Erie | 645 | 620 | 431 | 360 | 426 |
| Essex | 17 | 19 | 21 | 7 | 5 |
| Franklin | 28 | 28 | 3 | 7 | 17 |
| Fulton | 60 | 33 | 38 | 40 | 38 |
| Genesee | 67 | 68 | 45 | 47 | 47 |
| Greene | 9 | 14 | 15 | 18 | 16 |
| Hamilton | 15 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 13 |
| Herkimer | 45 | 46 | 5 | 12 | 15 |
| Jefferson | 58 | 48 | 28 | 54 | 46 |
| Lewis | 30 | 25 | 25 | 30 | 29 |
| Livingston | 64 | 60 | 88 | 54 | 57 |
| Madison | 25 | 24 | 24 | 26 | 35 |
| Monroe | 345 | 345 | 310 | 315 | 309 |
| Montgomery | 33 | 32 | 30 | 30 | 39 |
| Nassau | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Niagara | 156 | 160 | 113 | 123 | 124 |
| Oneida | 75 | 76 | 68 | 68 | 81 |
| Onondaga | 454 | 488 | 330 | 323 | 330 |
| Ontario | 61 | 61 | 71 | 79 | 78 |
| Orange | 151 | 72 | 72 | 66 | 58 |
| Orleans | 37 | 36 | 53 | 58 | 26 |
| Oswego | 56 | 55 | 53 | 53 | 60 |
| Otsego | 10 | 8 | 9 | 13 | 14 |
| Putnam | 59 | 54 | 56 | 59 | 56 |
| Rensselaer | 65 | 53 | 35 | 35 | 58 |
| Rockland | 62 | 72 | 86 | 94 | 77 |
| St. Lawrence | 42 | 44 | 49 | 54 | 37 |
| Saratoga | 58 | 60 | 55 | 62 | 69 |
| Schenectady | 3 | 21 | 11 | 11 | 12 |
| Schoharie | 23 | 18 | 23 | 21 | 20 |
| Schuyler | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 34 |
| Seneca | 29 | 47 | 37 | 37 | 38 |
| Steuben | 60 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 25 |
| Suffolk | 491 | 531 | 231 | 241 | 220 |
| Sullivan | 41 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 45 |
| Tioga | 37 | 44 | 51 | 44 | 54 |
| Tompkins | 63 | 64 | 44 | 41 | 38 |
| Ulster | 55 | 46 | 39 | 39 | 44 |
| Warren | 61 | 71 | 66 | 55 | 41 |
| Washington | 49 | 58 | 37 | 54 | 46 |
| Wayne | 71 | 71 | 42 | 45 | 46 |
| Westchester | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Wyoming | 56 | 68 | 33 | 50 | 53 |
| Yates | 20 | 21 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| NYS TOTAL | 4,628 | 4,359 | 3,589 | 3,650 | 3,687 |

SOURCE: Crime and Justice, Annual Report, NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services, 1980-1984.

TABLE 12
MUNICIPAL POLICE EMPLOYEES, UNIFORMED AND CIVILIAN,
1980-84

| County | 1980 | | | 1981 | | | 1982 | | | 1983 | | | 1984 | | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| | T | U | C | T | U | C | T | U | C | T | U | C | T | U | C |
| Albany | 725 | 588 | 137 | 734 | 586 | 148 | 731 | 579 | 152 | 728 | 575 | 153 | 736 | 577 | 159 |
| Allegany | 55 | 47 | 8 | 54 | 41 | 13 | 63 | 48 | 15 | 63 | 49 | 14 | 52 | 44 | 8 |
| Broome | 325 | 286 | 39 | 311 | 270 | 41 | 301 | 264 | 37 | 302 | 262 | 40 | 310 | 264 | 46 |
| Cattaraugus | 97 | 93 | 4 | 100 | 97 | 3 | 99 | 96 | 3 | 100 | 94 | 6 | 98 | 92 | 6 |
| Cayuga | 91 | 81 | 10 | 86 | 76 | 10 | 86 | 76 | 10 | 91 | 81 | 10 | 90 | 80 | 10 |
| Chautauqua | 216 | 190 | 26 | 213 | 191 | 22 | 217 | 190 | 27 | 214 | 183 | 31 | 205 | 182 | 23 |
| Chemung | 122 | 113 | 9 | 123 | 113 | 10 | 122 | 113 | 9 | 127 | 115 | 12 | 123 | 110 | 13 |
| Chenango | 41 | 36 | 5 | 44 | 40 | 4 | 42 | 38 | 4 | 49 | 43 | 6 | 42 | 37 | 5 |
| Clinton | 56 | 54 | 2 | 55 | 53 | 2 | 58 | 54 | 4 | 57 | 53 | 4 | 56 | 54 | 2 |
| Columbia | 76 | 73 | 3 | 77 | 75 | 2 | 79 | 77 | 2 | 68 | 63 | 5 | 57 | 55 | 2 |
| Cortland | 48 | 45 | 3 | 46 | 43 | 3 | 47 | 43 | 4 | 54 | 50 | 4 | 50 | 46 | 4 |
| Delaware | 45 | 41 | 4 | 51 | 44 | 7 | 50 | 43 | 7 | 52 | 44 | 8 | 36 | 32 | 4 |
| Dutchess | 354 | 306 | 48 | 354 | 297 | 57 | 356 | 298 | 58 | 340 | 296 | 44 | 334 | 292 | 42 |
| Erie | 2,232 | 1,966 | 266 | 2,147 | 1,908 | 239 | 2,125 | 1,895 | 230 | 2,098 | 1,860 | 238 | 2,081 | 1,843 | 238 |
| Essex | 56 | 41 | 15 | 55 | 53 | 2 | 46 | 44 | 2 | 50 | 48 | 2 | 46 | 44 | 2 |
| Franklin | 67 | 56 | 11 | 61 | 53 | 8 | 43 | 37 | 6 | 45 | 39 | 6 | 48 | 41 | 7 |
| Fulton | 71 | 62 | 9 | 66 | 61 | 5 | 65 | 60 | 5 | 71 | 66 | 5 | 75 | 70 | 5 |
| Genesee | 46 | 42 | 4 | 45 | 41 | 4 | 52 | 40 | 12 | 51 | 39 | 12 | 53 | 41 | 12 |
| Greene | 87 | 78 | 9 | 71 | 69 | 2 | 72 | 66 | 6 | 73 | 67 | 6 | 76 | 73 | 3 |
| Hamilton | 8 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| Herkimer | 135 | 128 | 7 | 118 | 113 | 5 | 125 | 119 | 6 | 117 | 109 | 8 | 115 | 109 | 6 |
| Jefferson | 129 | 118 | 11 | 112 | 105 | 7 | 104 | 99 | 5 | 107 | 102 | 5 | 111 | 99 | 12 |
| Lewis | 11 | 11 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| Livingston | 56 | 42 | 14 | 60 | 48 | 12 | 53 | 46 | 7 | 62 | 48 | 14 | 63 | 47 | 16 |
| Madison | 64 | 53 | 11 | 69 | 59 | 10 | 73 | 63 | 10 | 78 | 67 | 11 | 71 | 65 | 6 |
| Monroe | 1,206 | 910 | 296 | 1,088 | 870 | 218 | 1,055 | 868 | 187 | 1,075 | 862 | 213 | 1,068 | 851 | 217 |
| Montgomery | 72 | 70 | 2 | 78 | 71 | 7 | 74 | 71 | 3 | 82 | 71 | 11 | 79 | 77 | 2 |
| Nassau | 4,724 | 4,139 | 585 | 4,692 | 4,070 | 622 | 4,711 | 4,040 | 671 | 4,652 | 3,986 | 666 | 4,619 | 3,945 | 674 |
| Niagara | 299 | 285 | 14 | 290 | 275 | 15 | 301 | 287 | 14 | 300 | 276 | 24 | 301 | 269 | 32 |
| Oneida | 355 | 328 | 27 | 343 | 315 | 28 | 350 | 323 | 27 | 364 | 339 | 25 | 367 | 335 | 32 |
| Onondaga | 813 | 650 | 163 | 847 | 675 | 172 | 843 | 669 | 174 | 820 | 646 | 174 | 782 | 615 | 167 |
| Ontario | 85 | 78 | 7 | 86 | 79 | 7 | 86 | 78 | 8 | 88 | 79 | 9 | 85 | 79 | 6 |
| Orange | 573 | 450 | 123 | 541 | 436 | 105 | 585 | 480 | 105 | 607 | 495 | 112 | 612 | 496 | 116 |
| Orleans | 38 | 36 | 2 | 33 | 31 | 2 | 34 | 32 | 2 | 35 | 33 | 2 | 35 | 33 | 2 |
| Oswego | 109 | 103 | 6 | 119 | 113 | 6 | 116 | 109 | 7 | 121 | 112 | 9 | 118 | 108 | 10 |
| Otsego | 41 | 39 | 2 | 35 | 33 | 2 | 36 | 33 | 3 | 45 | 41 | 4 | 43 | 37 | 6 |
| Putnam | 87 | 78 | 9 | 88 | 78 | 10 | 88 | 78 | 8 | 90 | 78 | 12 | 86 | 75 | 11 |
| Rensselaer | 251 | 223 | 28 | 237 | 213 | 24 | 237 | 212 | 25 | 237 | 204 | 33 | 245 | 210 | 35 |
| Rockland | 485 | 442 | 43 | 500 | 458 | 42 | 501 | 456 | 45 | 521 | 468 | 53 | 532 | 488 | 44 |
| St. Lawrence | 108 | 96 | 12 | 108 | 92 | 16 | 101 | 85 | 16 | 109 | 88 | 21 | 104 | 86 | 18 |
| Saratoga | 150 | 137 | 13 | 150 | 136 | 14 | 149 | 135 | 14 | 154 | 139 | 15 | 149 | 132 | 17 |
| Schenectady | 277 | 238 | 39 | 269 | 237 | 32 | 292 | 239 | 53 | 286 | 242 | 44 | 284 | 237 | 47 |
| Schoharie | 27 | 20 | 7 | 21 | 21 | 0 | 17 | 14 | 3 | 21 | 21 | 0 | 22 | 22 | 0 |
| Schuyler | 19 | 15 | 4 | 19 | 15 | 4 | 19 | 14 | 5 | 18 | 13 | 5 | 13 | 8 | 5 |
| Seneca | 35 | 31 | 4 | 36 | 33 | 3 | 35 | 32 | 3 | 33 | 29 | 4 | 32 | 29 | 3 |
| Steuben | 88 | 74 | 14 | 110 | 100 | 10 | 108 | 100 | 8 | 114 | 102 | 12 | 119 | 101 | 18 |
| Suffolk | 3,320 | 2,895 | 425 | 3,476 | 2,994 | 478 | 3,554 | 3,034 | 520 | 3,686 | 3,060 | 626 | 3,607 | 2,988 | 619 |
| Sullivan | 85 | 72 | 13 | 76 | 66 | 10 | 76 | 69 | 7 | 85 | 72 | 13 | 82 | 73 | 9 |
| Tioga | 33 | 29 | 4 | 29 | 26 | 3 | 37 | 32 | 5 | 37 | 32 | 5 | 34 | 30 | 4 |
| Tompkins | 104 | 92 | 12 | 102 | 90 | 12 | 101 | 89 | 12 | 110 | 97 | 13 | 109 | 97 | 12 |
| Ulster | 303 | 260 | 43 | 293 | 248 | 45 | 314 | 258 | 56 | 331 | 274 | 57 | 323 | 272 | 51 |
| Warren | 76 | 66 | 10 | 78 | 73 | 5 | 64 | 54 | 10 | 64 | 58 | 6 | 65 | 60 | 5 |
| Washington | 61 | 55 | 6 | 73 | 66 | 7 | 71 | 66 | 5 | 76 | 69 | 7 | 70 | 66 | 4 |
| Wayne | 66 | 62 | 4 | 61 | 57 | 4 | 60 | 56 | 4 | 63 | 55 | 8 | 55 | 49 | 6 |
| Westchester | 2,727 | 2,408 | 319 | 2,622 | 2,307 | 315 | 2,638 | 2,303 | 335 | 2,691 | 2,317 | 374 | 2,715 | 2,324 | 391 |
| Wyoming | 41 | 38 | 3 | 37 | 36 | 1 | 42 | 38 | 4 | 43 | 38 | 5 | 42 | 38 | 4 |
| Yates | 17 | 14 | 3 | 18 | 15 | 3 | 18 | 16 | 2 | 18 | 16 | 2 | 18 | 16 | 2 |
| Upstate Total | 21,888 | 18,989 | 2,899 | 21,618 | 18,778 | 2,840 | 21,736 | 18,770 | 2,966 | 21,988 | 18,776 | 3,212 | 21,759 | 18,557 | 3,202 |
| New York City Total | 32,227 | 27,394 | 4,833 | 33,704 | 27,783 | 5,921 | 34,750 | 28,487 | 6,263 | 35,373 | 29,046 | 6,327 | 39,522 | 31,112 | 8,410 |
| New York State Total | 54,115 | 46,383 | 7,732 | 55,322 | 46,561 | 8,761 | 56,486 | 47,257 | 9,229 | 57,361 | 47,822 | 9,539 | 61,281 | 49,669 | 11,612 |

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

SOURCE: Crime and Justice, Annual Report, NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services, 1980-1984.

TABLE 13
Local Probation Staff, 1980-1984.

| County | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|---------------|-------|---------|---------|-------|-------|
| Albany | 65 | 65 | 71 | 73 | 71 |
| Allegany | 7 | 7 | 7.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 |
| Broome | 41 | 43 | 44 | 41 | 42 |
| Cattaraugus | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 |
| Cayuga | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 |
| Chautauqua | 28 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 27 |
| Chemung | 28 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 30 |
| Chenango | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Clinton | 19 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 18 |
| Columbia | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| Cortland | 13 | 13 | 10.5 | 15 | 15 |
| Delaware | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Dutchess | 37 | 38 | 41 | 40 | 43 |
| Erie | 132 | 135 | 134 | 134 | 133 |
| Essex | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Franklin | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Fulton | ** | 12 | 9 | 10 | 10 |
| Genesee | 14 | 16 | 15.5 | 15 | 15 |
| Greene | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| Hamilton | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Herkimer | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 11 |
| Jefferson | 24 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 23 |
| Lewis | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Livingston | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Madison | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Monroe | 141 | 137 | 142 | 132 | 150.5 |
| Montgomery | ** | 3 | ** | ** | ** |
| Nassau | 459 | 453 | 440 | 470 | 454 |
| Niagara | 31 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 31 |
| Oneida | 42 | 40 | 45 | 48 | 47 |
| Onondaga | 125 | 121 | 129 | 128 | 127 |
| Ontario | 18 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| Orange | 41 | 50 | 46 | 48 | 49 |
| Orleans | 15 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 |
| Oswego | 31 | 33 | 32 | 33 | 35 |
| Otsego | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Putnam | 9 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 13 |
| Rensselaer | 39 | 40 | 38 | 34 | 35 |
| Rockland | 37.5 | 38 | 40 | 44 | 44.5 |
| St. Lawrence | 28 | 28 | 29 | 28 | 29 |
| Saratoga | 13 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 20 |
| Schenectady | 32 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 35.5 |
| Schoharie | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Schuyler | 6.5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Seneca | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 8 |
| Steuben | 24 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 18 |
| Suffolk | 378 | 398 | 348 | 364 | 377 |
| Sullivan | 16 | 16 | 20 | 23 | 23 |
| Tioga | 11 | 12.5 | 11.5 | 12 | 12.5 |
| Tompkins | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 21 |
| Ulster | 23 | 21 | 21.5 | 21.5 | 24.5 |
| Warren | ** | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 |
| Washington | 6.5 | 7 | 7 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| Wayne | 16 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 17 |
| Westchester | 155 | 161 | 164.5 | 171 | 178 |
| Wyoming | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Yates | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| UPSTATE TOTAL | 2,261 | 2,321 | 2,275.5 | 2,338 | 2,379 |
| NYC TOTAL | 1,152 | 993 | 1,136 | 1,189 | 1,189 |
| NYS TOTAL | 3,413 | 3,314.0 | 3,412 | 3,527 | 3,568 |

SOURCE: NYS Division of Probation

Appendix E

Account Codes For
Local Expenditure Data

APPENDIX E

The Comptroller's Uniform System of Accounts for Counties is the source of account codes used to identify expenditures for criminal justice purposes by local governments. Functional categories contained the following account codes:

LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES

A3120.0 Police

Record here the expenditures of a county or part county police department.

3197.0 Law Enforcement Project

SHERIFF SERVICES

A3110.0 Sheriff

Record here the compensation and expenditures of the sheriff and his staff.

PROBATION SERVICES

A3140.0 Probation

Record here compensation and expenditures of probation officers.

PROSECUTION SERVICES

A1165.0 District Attorney

Record here the salary and expenditures of the district attorney and his staff. Include stenographers employed by a district attorney in justice courts.

DEFENSE SERVICES

A1170.0 Public Defender

Record here the salary and expenditures of the Public Defender and payments to counsel assigned in accordance with a plan of a bar association. Include payments to a private legal aid bureau or society.

COURTS SERVICES

A1180.0 Justices and Constables

Record here county charges for fees of local justices and constables.

1162.0 Unified Court Budget Costs

1110.0 Municipal Courts

CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

A3150.0 Jail

Record here the expenditures of operating and maintaining a county jail.

A3151.0 Jail Counseling Services

Record here the expenditures for providing jail counseling services.

A3152.0 Jail Industries

Record here the expenditures of maintaining an activity for the employment of prisoners in the jail.

A3155.0 Rehabilitation Service

Record here expenditures for providing rehabilitation services for prisoners.

A3157.0 Prisoners Release Counseling

Record here expenditures for providing counseling for prisoners prior to release.

A3160.0 Penitentiary

Record here the expenditures of operating and maintaining a county penitentiary.

A3162.0 Penitentiary Industries

Record here the expenditures of maintaining an activity for the employment of prison labor.

A3170.0 Other Correction Agencies

This functional unit shall be used to record payments made to other municipalities, the State of New York or private correctional institutions for the detention and custody of prisoners.

A3145.0 Juvenile Detention Home

This functional unit shall be used to record the expenditure of operation of a juvenile detention home. Do not include payments to the state or other municipalities for the care and custody of juvenile delinquents which shall be recorded in functional units A3170.0, A6123.0 or A6129.0.

A3147.0 Juvenile Counseling Services

Record here the expenditures for providing jail counseling services.

A6129.0 Juvenile Training School

Appendix F

Local Per Capita Expenditures
By Function

TABLE 14

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES FOR ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, BY COUNTY

EXPENDITURES, BY FUNCTION

| County | 1980 Population | Total Spending | Police | Sheriff | Defense | Prosecution | Court | Probation | Corrections | Total Per Capita | Percent of Local Spending |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|-----------|-------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Albany | 285,909 | \$ 32,750,000 | \$ 76.40 | \$ 6.55 | \$ 2.05 | \$ 3.76 | \$ 2.44 | \$ 4.67 | \$ 18.67 | 114.55 | 1.14 |
| Allegany | 51,742 | 1,847,000 | 13.57 | 3.34 | 1.26 | 2.32 | 2.24 | 2.76 | 10.20 | 35.70 | 0.06 |
| Broome | 213,648 | 14,604,000 | 35.41 | 10.75 | 1.92 | 3.36 | 2.52 | 4.82 | 9.57 | 68.36 | 0.51 |
| Cattaraugus | 85,697 | 4,366,000 | 20.61 | 12.45 | 1.77 | 2.24 | 2.95 | 3.30 | 7.62 | 50.95 | 0.15 |
| Cayuga | 79,894 | 4,663,000 | 25.96 | 9.98 | 1.16 | 2.72 | 2.42 | 2.47 | 13.67 | 58.36 | 0.16 |
| Chautauqua | 146,925 | 10,407,000 | 31.98 | 17.05 | 2.14 | 3.40 | 2.60 | 4.52 | 9.15 | 70.83 | 0.36 |
| Chemung | 97,656 | 6,782,000 | 33.42 | 10.05 | 1.71 | 3.10 | 3.30 | 6.93 | 10.94 | 69.45 | 0.24 |
| Chenango | 49,344 | 1,694,000 | 14.06 | 12.63 | 0.79 | 1.48 | 1.68 | 1.93 | 1.76 | 34.33 | 0.06 |
| Clinton | 80,750 | 3,074,000 | 15.81 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 1.80 | 2.20 | 4.45 | 9.81 | 38.07 | 0.11 |
| Columbia | 59,487 | 2,795,000 | 10.86 | 12.37 | 1.56 | 2.49 | 2.96 | 2.81 | 13.94 | 46.99 | 0.10 |
| Portland | 48,820 | 2,827,000 | 22.35 | 13.31 | 1.60 | 2.03 | 2.11 | 5.74 | 10.77 | 57.91 | 0.10 |
| Delaware | 46,931 | 1,296,000 | 10.95 | 8.22 | 0.70 | 1.45 | 2.88 | 2.66 | 0.75 | 27.62 | 0.05 |
| Dutchess | 245,055 | 19,710,000 | 36.76 | 11.19 | 2.26 | 3.86 | 2.81 | 3.91 | 19.64 | 80.43 | 0.69 |
| Erie | 1,015,472 | 99,505,000 | 60.46 | 10.13 | 2.11 | 5.56 | 2.40 | 3.94 | 13.39 | 97.99 | 3.46 |
| Essex | 36,176 | 1,493,000 | 12.85 | 2.76 | 1.19 | 3.26 | 5.20 | 4.12 | 11.89 | 41.27 | 0.05 |
| Franklin | 44,929 | 2,296,000 | 18.79 | 1.83 | 2.05 | 2.98 | 2.89 | 7.03 | 15.54 | 51.10 | 0.08 |
| Fulton | 55,153 | 3,275,000 | 29.66 | 9.32 | 1.16 | 2.12 | 1.34 | 3.50 | 12.27 | 59.38 | 0.11 |
| Genesee | 59,400 | 5,144,000 | 43.28 | 18.18 | 1.41 | 3.20 | 3.01 | 6.53 | 10.98 | 86.60 | 0.18 |
| Greene | 40,861 | 2,037,000 | 17.30 | 5.56 | 1.91 | 2.23 | 4.43 | 3.70 | 14.73 | 49.85 | 0.07 |
| Hamilton | 5,034 | 295,000 | 11.52 | 20.46 | 1.79 | 8.14 | 12.71 | 2.19 | 1.79 | 58.60 | 0.01 |
| Herkimer | 66,714 | 2,172,000 | 15.42 | 1.92 | 0.54 | 1.33 | 1.92 | 2.29 | 9.13 | 32.56 | 0.08 |
| Jefferson | 88,151 | 4,633,000 | 22.97 | 6.48 | 1.59 | 2.16 | 2.55 | 4.95 | 11.87 | 52.56 | 0.16 |
| Lewis | 25,035 | 1,182,000 | 15.06 | 10.71 | 0.88 | 1.60 | 2.88 | 5.67 | 10.43 | 47.21 | 0.04 |
| Livingston | 57,006 | 3,188,000 | 12.45 | 16.95 | 1.40 | 2.88 | 3.98 | 3.63 | 14.63 | 55.92 | 0.11 |
| Madison | 65,150 | 2,712,000 | 17.51 | 5.59 | 1.17 | 2.47 | 2.39 | 4.34 | 8.15 | 41.63 | 0.09 |
| Monroe | 702,238 | 79,248,000 | 50.45 | 23.87 | 2.89 | 5.04 | 7.17 | 6.85 | 16.57 | 112.85 | 2.76 |
| Montgomery | 53,439 | 2,754,000 | 21.82 | 10.01 | 1.80 | 1.74 | 2.11 | --- | 14.05 | 51.54 | 0.10 |
| Nassau | 1,321,582 | 346,744,000 | 210.44 | 2.33 | 3.00 | 7.92 | 2.22 | 12.32 | 24.14 | 262.37 | 12.07 |
| Niagara | 227,101 | 17,181,000 | 35.84 | 17.09 | 1.63 | 3.32 | 1.65 | 3.84 | 12.29 | 75.65 | 0.60 |
| Oneida | 253,466 | 15,972,000 | 34.36 | 6.54 | 1.71 | 2.96 | 1.01 | 4.65 | 11.78 | 63.01 | 0.56 |
| Onondaga | 463,324 | 49,355,000 | 42.57 | 19.39 | 3.11 | 6.16 | 1.56 | 8.27 | 25.47 | 106.52 | 1.72 |

| <u>County</u> | <u>1980 Population</u> | <u>Total Spending</u> | <u>Police</u> | <u>Sheriff</u> | <u>Defense</u> | <u>Prosecution</u> | <u>Court</u> | <u>Probation</u> | <u>Corrections</u> | <u>Total Per Capita</u> | <u>Percent of Local Spending</u> |
|---------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Ontario | 88,909 | 6,309,000 | \$ 20.61 | \$ 20.99 | \$ 1.57 | \$ 3.90 | \$ 2.11 | \$ 6.17 | \$ 15.60 | 70.96 | 0.22 |
| Orange | 259,603 | 21,439,000 | 44.90 | 6.92 | 1.91 | 5.72 | 3.71 | 5.14 | 14.28 | 82.58 | 0.75 |
| Orleans | 38,496 | 2,619,000 | 15.40 | 18.78 | 2.29 | 3.84 | 3.33 | 7.09 | 17.30 | 68.03 | 0.09 |
| Oswego | 113,901 | 6,508,000 | 24.04 | 14.15 | 0.83 | 1.83 | 1.84 | 5.13 | 9.32 | 57.14 | 0.23 |
| Otsego | 59,075 | 1,886,000 | 14.30 | 3.98 | 1.29 | 1.03 | 2.69 | 1.74 | 6.89 | 31.93 | 0.07 |
| Putnam | 77,193 | 6,595,000 | 38.19 | 25.51 | 2.20 | 5.27 | 4.57 | 4.97 | 17.67 | 98.39 | 0.26 |
| Rensselaer | 151,966 | 11,403,000 | 41.86 | 7.05 | 1.42 | 3.08 | 1.57 | 5.64 | 14.42 | 75.04 | 0.40 |
| Rockland | 259,530 | 28,843,000 | 74.95 | 10.74 | 2.33 | 5.34 | 4.12 | 4.08 | 9.58 | 111.14 | 1.00 |
| St. Lawrence | 114,254 | 6,765,000 | 31.31 | 9.06 | 2.22 | 1.66 | 3.05 | 5.23 | 6.67 | 59.21 | 0.24 |
| Saratoga | 153,759 | 7,482,000 | 18.30 | 11.56 | 1.05 | 2.11 | 2.50 | 2.81 | 10.32 | 48.66 | 0.26 |
| Schenectady | 149,946 | 14,433,000 | 73.86 | 1.27 | 1.22 | 2.47 | 1.37 | 3.93 | 12.12 | 96.25 | 0.50 |
| Schoharie | 29,710 | 955,000 | 6.13 | 5.55 | 0.94 | 1.38 | 2.69 | 2.89 | 12.55 | 32.14 | 0.03 |
| Schuyler | 17,686 | 1,014,000 | 11.59 | 15.94 | 1.70 | 1.92 | 2.94 | 4.92 | 18.32 | 57.33 | 0.04 |
| Seneca | 33,733 | 1,950,000 | 18.41 | 20.07 | 1.01 | 1.04 | 3.20 | 2.96 | 11.12 | 57.81 | 0.07 |
| Steuben | 99,135 | 5,525,000 | 23.25 | 7.07 | 2.08 | 3.66 | 2.72 | 5.13 | 11.81 | 55.73 | 0.19 |
| Suffolk | 1,284,231 | 203,212,000 | 119.28 | 5.49 | 2.64 | 7.31 | 1.90 | 7.68 | 13.93 | 158.24 | 7.07 |
| Sullivan | 65,155 | 7,133,000 | 39.51 | 21.07 | 5.96 | 6.91 | 5.28 | 7.51 | 23.25 | 109.48 | 0.25 |
| Tioga | 49,812 | 2,519,000 | 11.94 | 16.74 | 1.51 | 1.91 | 1.99 | 4.64 | 11.84 | 50.57 | 0.09 |
| Tompkins | 87,085 | 4,709,000 | 28.37 | 9.24 | 1.60 | 2.69 | 2.66 | 4.23 | 5.28 | 54.07 | 0.16 |
| Ulster | 158,158 | 9,826,000 | 32.84 | 6.59 | 1.75 | 3.26 | 3.05 | 2.72 | 11.91 | 62.13 | 0.34 |
| Warren | 54,854 | 4,447,000 | 32.23 | 26.56 | 1.53 | 2.79 | 3.28 | 3.32 | 11.36 | 81.07 | 0.15 |
| Washington | 54,795 | 2,204,000 | 14.91 | 7.34 | 1.04 | 2.72 | 2.50 | 2.54 | 9.18 | 40.22 | 0.08 |
| Wayne | 85,230 | 5,337,000 | 12.91 | 17.31 | 3.45 | 3.34 | 3.92 | 5.49 | 16.20 | 62.62 | 0.19 |
| Westchester | 866,599 | 142,071,000 | 112.38 | 1.76 | 3.71 | 7.66 | 3.92 | 5.30 | 29.21 | 163.94 | 4.95 |
| Wyoming | 39,895 | 2,108,000 | 13.34 | 14.49 | 7.14 | 1.73 | 2.03 | 2.21 | 11.91 | 52.84 | 0.07 |
| Yates | 21,459 | 1,101,000 | 1.35 | 24.00 | 1.68 | 1.68 | 2.28 | 2.98 | 17.34 | 51.31 | 0.04 |
| UPSTATE | 10,486,258 | 1,255,394,000 | 77.46 | 9.40 | 2.38 | 5.14 | 2.85 | 6.12 | 16.37 | 119.72 | 43.70 |
| NEW YORK CITY | 7,071,030 | 1,617,720,000 | 170.69 | 0.30 | 4.81 | 10.91 | 0.05 | 3.86 | 38.15 | 228.78 | 56.30 |
| STATEWIDE | 17,557,288 | 2,873,120,000 | 115.01 | 5.74 | 3.36 | 7.47 | 1.72 | 5.21 | 25.14 | 163.64 | 100.00 |

TABLE 15

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES FOR ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, RANK ORDER BY COUNTY

| COUNTY | RANK/ POPULATION | RANK/ POLICE EXPENDITURES | RANK/ PROBATION EXPENDITURES | RANK/ PROSECUTION EXPENDITURES | RANK/ CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES | RANK/ DEFENSE EXPENDITURES | RANK/ SHERIFF EXPENDITURES | RANK/ COURT EXPENDITURES | RANK/ TOTAL CJ EXPENDITURES |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Albany | 8 | 5 | 24 | 16 | 7 | 18 | 42 | 47 | 6 |
| Allegany | 43 | 47 | 48 | 37 | 43 | 44 | 50 | 4 | 19 |
| Broome | 14 | 18 | 23 | 19 | 46 | 20 | 26 | 43 | 31 |
| Cattaraugus | 27 | 33 | 42 | 38 | 52 | 25 | 22 | 10 | 40 |
| Cayuga | 30 | 27 | 52 | 32 | 23 | 48 | 32 | 39 | 42 |
| Chautauqua | 19 | 23 | 27 | 18 | 49 | 15 | 14 | 51 | 28 |
| Chemung | 23 | 20 | 7 | 25 | 39 | 27 | 30 | 48 | 30 |
| Chenango | 45 | 46 | 56 | 53 | 57 | 56 | 21 | 16 | 55 |
| Clinton | 29 | 40 | 28 | 47 | 44 | 39 | 52 | 21 | 53 |
| Columbia | 35 | 56 | 47 | 34 | 21 | 36 | 23 | 40 | 50 |
| Cortland | 46 | 31 | 11 | 43 | 40 | 32 | 20 | 9 | 25 |
| Delaware | 47 | 55 | 50 | 54 | 58 | 57 | 36 | 1 | 12 |
| Dutchess | 12 | 16 | 35 | 14 | 6 | 12 | 25 | 49 | 21 |
| Erie | 4 | 8 | 33 | 9 | 24 | 16 | 29 | 57 | 15 |
| Essex | 52 | 50 | 31 | 23 | 31 | 46 | 51 | 14 | 52 |
| Franklin | 48 | 35 | 6 | 27 | 15 | 19 | 55 | 19 | 46 |
| Fulton | 39 | 25 | 40 | 41 | 27 | 49 | 33 | 29 | 34 |
| Genesee | 36 | 11 | 9 | 24 | 38 | 41 | 11 | 35 | 16 |
| Greene | 49 | 39 | 38 | 39 | 16 | 22 | 46 | 6 | 24 |
| Hamilton | 58 | 54 | 55 | 2 | 56 | 24 | 7 | 2 | 7 |
| Herkimer | 32 | 41 | 53 | 56 | 50 | 58 | 54 | 15 | 56 |
| Jefferson | 25 | 30 | 21 | 40 | 32 | 34 | 44 | 28 | 45 |
| Lewis | 55 | 43 | 12 | 52 | 41 | 54 | 28 | 27 | 49 |
| Livingston | 38 | 51 | 39 | 29 | 17 | 42 | 15 | 12 | 35 |
| Madison | 34 | 38 | 29 | 36 | 51 | 47 | 45 | 24 | 51 |
| Monroe | 6 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 56 | 10 |
| Montgomery | 42 | 32 | 58 | 48 | 20 | 23 | 31 | 26 | 44 |
| Nassau | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 53 | 50 | 1 |
| Niagara | 13 | 17 | 37 | 21 | 26 | 31 | 13 | 53 | 23 |
| Oneida | 11 | 19 | 25 | 28 | 35 | 28 | 43 | 45 | 32 |
| Onondaga | 7 | 12 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 55 | 11 |
| Ontario | 24 | 34 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 35 | 6 | 38 | 26 |
| Orange | 9 | 10 | 17 | 8 | 19 | 21 | 40 | 46 | 20 |
| Orleans | 51 | 42 | 5 | 15 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 17 | 27 |
| Oswego | 21 | 28 | 19 | 46 | 47 | 55 | 19 | 7 | 18 |
| Otsego | 37 | 45 | 57 | 58 | 53 | 43 | 49 | 34 | 58 |
| Putnam | 31 | 15 | 20 | 11 | 9 | 14 | 2 | 30 | 14 |
| Rensselaer | 17 | 13 | 13 | 26 | 18 | 40 | 39 | 20 | 22 |
| Rockland | 10 | 6 | 32 | 10 | 45 | 10 | 27 | 37 | 9 |
| Saratoga | 16 | 37 | 46 | 42 | 42 | 50 | 24 | 31 | 48 |
| Schenectady | 18 | 7 | 34 | 35 | 28 | 45 | 57 | 32 | 13 |
| Schoharie | 54 | 57 | 45 | 55 | 25 | 53 | 47 | 36 | 57 |
| Schuyler | 57 | 53 | 22 | 44 | 8 | 29 | 17 | 13 | 33 |
| Seneca | 53 | 36 | 44 | 57 | 37 | 52 | 8 | 18 | 39 |
| St. Lawrence | 20 | 24 | 16 | 51 | 54 | 13 | 35 | 33 | 41 |
| Steuben | 22 | 29 | 18 | 17 | 34 | 17 | 38 | 23 | 43 |
| Suffolk | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 22 | 9 | 48 | 52 | 4 |
| Sullivan | 33 | 14 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Tioga | 44 | 52 | 26 | 45 | 33 | 38 | 16 | 25 | 47 |
| Tompkins | 26 | 26 | 30 | 33 | 55 | 33 | 34 | 3 | 8 |
| Ulster | 15 | 21 | 49 | 22 | 30 | 26 | 41 | 44 | 36 |
| Warren | 40 | 22 | 41 | 30 | 36 | 37 | 1 | 22 | 17 |
| Washington | 41 | 44 | 51 | 31 | 48 | 51 | 37 | 42 | 54 |
| Wayne | 28 | 49 | 14 | 20 | 13 | 5 | 12 | 41 | 37 |
| Westchester | 5 | 4 | 15 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 56 | 54 | 3 |
| Wyoming | 50 | 48 | 54 | 49 | 29 | 1 | 18 | 11 | 38 |
| Yates | 56 | 58 | 43 | 50 | 10 | 30 | 3 | 8 | 29 |
| New York City | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 1 | 2 | 36 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 58 | 58 | 2 |

APPENDIX G

METHODOLOGICAL ANNOTATIONS

METHODOLOGICAL ANNOTATIONS

METHODOLOGICAL ANNOTATIONS

This section presents a section by section explanation of how certain figures presented in this report were developed. In addition, explanations are provided regarding what factors led to changes in base numbers reported in the previously released 1983 New York State Criminal Justice Expenditures Report.

PART II THE COST OF JUSTICE 1984 OVERVIEW

1. The overall expenditure figures for the years 1980 through 1983 have been revised from those reported previously. The adjustments reflect additional categories of expenditures for New York City and the State (see notes 5, 6, 7, 8, 12 and 13 this section).

2. Inflation Adjustments

Inflation adjustments were computed by dividing the 1980 base year National Urban Consumer Price Index by the price index of the comparison year, multiplied by the actual criminal justice spending reported for the comparison year. For example, the 1980 CPI was 246.8. This figure was divided by the 1981 CPI of 272.4. The resulting .906 was multiplied by the total 1981 criminal justice expenditure level of \$3,458,148,000. The inflation adjusted 1981 expenditure level was then calculated to be \$3,133,082,088, in 1980 dollars.

CPI

| | |
|------|-------|
| 1980 | 246.8 |
| 1981 | 272.4 |
| 1982 | 289.1 |
| 1983 | 298.4 |
| 1984 | 311.1 |

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce

3. State Aid Adjustments

In an effort to avoid double counting and the resulting inflation of actual expenditures, state aid payments that clearly reimbursed localities for expenditures they made were deducted from the overall expenditure levels. The only category of state aid to fit this description was the \$37,706,000 provided localities by the NYS Division of Probation and Alternatives to Incarceration. Local aid provided through the Division of Criminal Justice Services was not deducted since it was not clear how counties counted this funding: As special revenue funding above and beyond local spending, or as offset monies that reduced local fiscal liabilities. Future reports will attempt to clarify this issue in order to present a more definitive funding report.

4. Fringe Benefits

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

5. Other NYS Spending

This report includes an "other" category in the table of New York State Agency Spending. This category includes miscellaneous spending: \$29,914,000 by the Department of Law; \$5,309,000 for the System Improvements for Enhanced Community Safety; \$6,477,000 for the New York Park Police and the Capital Police; and \$440,000 for Salaries to District Attorneys.

METHODOLOGICAL ANNOTATIONS

PART III FUNCTIONAL EXPENDITURES

6. Law Enforcement Services

Multi-Jurisdictional Police. The list of multi-jurisdictional police was amended to exclude certain categories of peace officers previously reported as police departments, i.e., State University Police and some local county park officers.

7. Staten Island Rapid Transit (SIRT)

The Staten Island Rapid Transit Police were added to this report.

8. Other Police Agencies

A category for other police expenditures was added this year. It includes funding for private railway police and police of the NYS-NJ Port Authority.

9. Sheriff Services

Sheriff Personnel. This year's report was able to separate and identify sheriff department personnel responsible for law enforcement activities from sheriff department employees responsible for staffing local jails and penitentiaries. Expenditures in this section relate only to the law enforcement function. Sheriff correctional expenditures are reported within the local corrections section.

10. Correction Services

State Inmate Per Capitas. Annual state prison inmate costs, 1984-85 were calculated by dividing the facility budget proposed in the Governor's 1984-85 Executive Budget by the estimated year end population. The resulting figure was multiplied by .223. This fringe benefit figure was calculated by taking the ratio of personal service spending to the overall DOCS budget and multiplying by the State fringe benefit rate of 32 percent.

Example: Alden Correctional Facility

| | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Rec. 1984-85 budget | \$5,214,700 |
| | <u>+ 190</u> |
| | \$ 27,446 |

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Raw per capita | \$ 27,446 |
| | <u>X1.223</u> |
| Estimated per capita cost | \$ 33,566 |

It should be noted that per capita figures are under-inflated. Another \$3,000 per capita would be reasonable as facility budgets accounted for only \$523 million of the overall DOCS operating budget of \$624 million for fiscal year 1984-85.

11. Local Inmate Per Capitas

Local jail annual and per diem costs were developed by dividing reported local jail costs by the average daily populations.

12. State Aid to Localities by Program and Agency, 1984

The local aid amounts reported in this table vary from those reported on page 10 of \$191,036,000 for several reasons: first, this table contains actual local aid expenditures reported by each agency rather than the appropriation numbers reported on page 10; second, the figures in this table contain local aid payments that actually were part of the State Operations Budget during 1984/85, i.e., local assistance expenditures for the Department of Correctional Services and the Crime Victims Board.

METHODOLOGICAL ANNOTATIONS

Appendices

13. Appendix A

An "Other" category was introduced in this report to reflect previously unreported State expenditures. See annotation number 5 in this section.

14. Appendix C

New York City expenditures were augmented by adding costs of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Police.