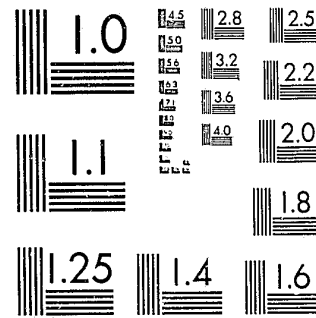


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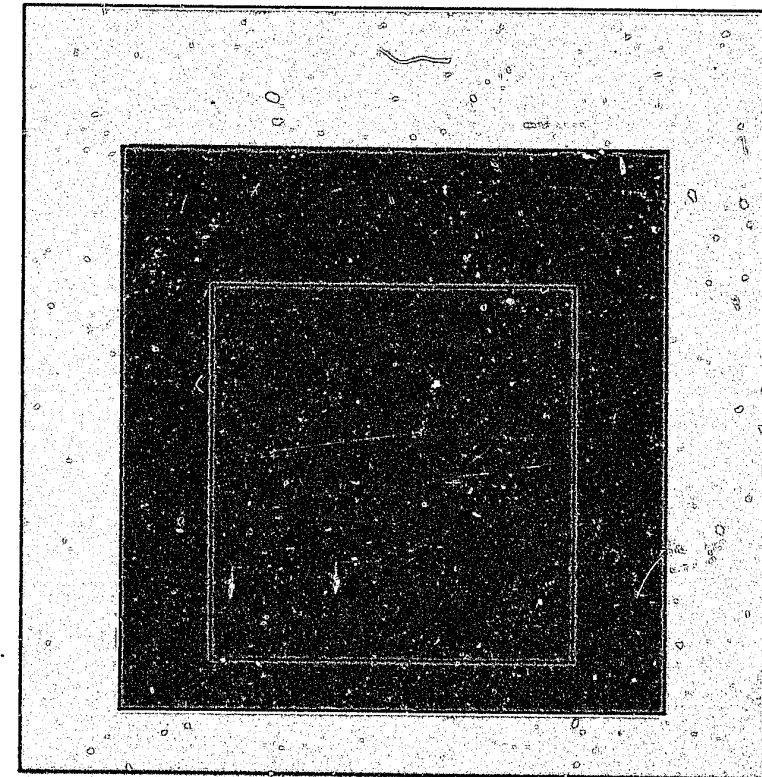
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Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1977



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census

National Criminal Justice
Information and Statistics Service

State and Local Government
Special Studies

SD-EE No. 12

No. 89

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Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1977

Issued May 1979

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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National Criminal Justice
Information and Statistics Service
SD-EE No. 12

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Bureau of the Census is indebted to the many Federal, State, and local government officials who provided the information and gave other assistance for the preparation of this report.

In the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, general supervision was provided by **Charles R. Kindermann**, with project direction by **Sue A Lindgren** and editorial supervision by **Marilyn Marbrook**, all of the Statistics Division. In the Bureau of the Census, Governments Division, general supervision was provided by **Alan R. Jones** and **Diana M. Cull**. Significant contributions were made by **Bernice J. Brigham**, **Victoria E. Campbell**, **Ora E. Dorsey**, **Dennis E. Gosier**, **Janie M. Hutchison**, **Purnell E. Johnson**, **Mario F. Plasencia**, **Joyce M. Stanford**, and **Joan B. Taylor**; and Operations units under the supervision of **Ulvey S. Harris** and **Howard S. Sales**. Preparation of publication copy was supervised by **Corrine Davis**. In the Field Division, general coordination was provided by **E. Wilson Burdorff**; and in Data Preparation Division by **Betty L. Russ**.

SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System: 1977** U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1979.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

Stock Number 027-000-00789-9

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TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Government and Table Designation

This guide lists all subjects covered in this report, but does not indicate all the detail shown in some tables, e.g. percent distributions, capital outlay, employment by full-time and full-time equivalent, etc. Expenditure data are for FY 1977 and employment and payroll data for October 1977. Numbers or letters in bold type refer to tables or figures showing only aggregate data for the designated type of government or SMSA's. All other numbers and letters relate to data for individual governments.

Subject	Total U.S.	Federal government	State governments	Local governments			
				Total, county, municipal	17 large SMSA's	333 large counties	395 large cities
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM							
Direct expenditure: FY '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76	A	A	A	A			
Total expenditure: direct and inter-governmental	2	2,4	2,6,8	2,6,8		15,17	20,22
Total expenditure from own sources (variable pass-through)			1	1			
Direct expenditure only	C	C	C,7	C,I,J 7	J,12	16	21
Number of employees: FY '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76	B	B	B	B			
Number of employees	D,3	D,E,3,5	D,F,3,9	D,G,H,3,9	13	18	23
Payroll	E,3	E,3,5	F,3,10	G,H,3,10	14	19	24
POLICE PROTECTION¹							
Total expenditure: direct and inter-governmental	2	2,4	2,6,25	2,6,25		15,29	20,30
Direct expenditure only	C	C	C,7	C,I,J,7	J,12	16	21
Number of employees	D,3	D,E,3,5	D,F,3,9,27	D,G,H,3,9	13	18	23
Payroll	3	E,3,5	F,3,10,28	G,H,3,10,28	14	19	24
Average monthly salaries		Figure 5	Figure 5	Figure 5			
JUDICIAL							
Total expenditure: direct and inter-governmental	2	2,4	2,6,31	2,6,29		15,35	20,38
Direct expenditure only	C	C	C,7,33	C,I,J,7	J,12	16,36	21
Number of employees	D,3	D,E,3,5	D,F,3,9,34	D,G,H,3,9	13	18,37	23
Payroll	3	E,3,5	F,3,10,34	G,H,3,10	14	19,37	24
Average monthly salaries		Figure 5	Figure 5	Figure 5			
Direct expenditure, employment and payroll, by type of court and miscellaneous			33,34			36,37	

Subject	Total U.S.	Federal government	State governments	Local governments			
				Total, county, municipal	17 large SMSA's	333 large counties	395 large cities
LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION							
Total expenditure: direct and inter-governmental	2	2,4	2,6,39,40	2,6,39		15,41	20,42
Direct expenditure only	C	C	C,7	C,I,J,7	J,12	16	21
Number of employees	D,3	D,E,3,5	D,F,3,9	D,G,H,3,9	13	18	23
Payroll	3	E,3,5	F,3,10	G,H,3,10	14	19	24
Average monthly salaries		Figure 5	Figure 5	Figure 5			
PUBLIC DEFENSE							
Total expenditure: direct and inter-governmental	2	2,4	2,6,43	2,6,43		15,43	20,46
Direct expenditure only	C	C	C,7	C,I,J,7	J,12	16	21
Number of employees	D,3	D,E,3,5	D,F,3,9	D,G,H,3,9	13	18	23
Payroll	3	E,3,5	F,3,10	G,H,3,10	14	19	24
Average monthly salaries		Figure 5	Figure 5	Figure 5			
CORRECTIONS							
Total expenditure: direct and inter-governmental	2	2,4	2,6,47	2,6,47		15,55	20,58
Direct expenditure only	C	C	C,7,53	C,I,J,7	J,12	16,56	21,59
Number of employees	D,3	D,E,3,5	D,F,3,9,50,54	D,G,H,3,50,54	13	18,57	23,60
Payroll	3	E,3,5	F,3,10,54	G,H,3,10	14	19,57	24,60
Average monthly salaries		Figure 5	Figure 5	Figure 5			
Direct expenditure, employment and payroll for correctional institutions, by type, and for administration, probation/parole/pardon, and miscellaneous			50,51 53,54	50,51		56,57	59,60
OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE							
Total expenditure: direct and inter-governmental	2	2,4	2,6,61	2,6,61		15,	20
Direct expenditure only	C	C	C,7	C,I,J,7	J,12	16	21
Number of employees	D,3	D,E,3,5	D,F,3,9	D,G,H,3,9	13	18	23
Payroll	E,3	E,3,5	F,3,10	G,H,3,10	14	19	24
Average monthly salaries		Figure 5	Figure 5	Figure 5			

¹ Exhibit Tables A and B in Appendix 1 present expenditure and employment data for large special police forces which are part of independent school districts or special districts. These data are not included in other police protection data in this report. Exhibit Tables C and D in Appendix 1 present expenditure and employment data for special police forces which are part of State and local colleges and universities. These data are included in other police protection data in this report.

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SELECTED FINDINGS

General

In fiscal year 1977 total expenditure for criminal justice purposes by all governments was close to \$22 billion (\$21.6 billion), an increase of 10 percent over fiscal year 1976 but less than the 14 percent increase recorded from 1975 to 1976 (table A). For the month of October 1977, criminal justice full-time equivalent employment was 1,131,780 (table B), a nearly 5 percent increase over 1976.

Local governments (counties and municipalities) accounted for 60 percent of all direct criminal justice expenditure; State governments for 27 percent; and the Federal Government for the remaining 13 percent (figure 6). Nearly the same distribution applies to employment, with almost two-thirds (65 percent) of the total criminal justice full-time equivalent employment at the local level (figure 7).

On a sector basis, about \$12 billion, or 55 percent of total criminal justice expenditure, was allocated for police protection; and another \$5 billion, or 23 percent, was spent for corrections. The remaining 22 percent was distributed as follows: \$2.6 billion or 12 percent for judicial activities, \$1.2 billion or 6 percent for legal services and prosecution, \$0.4 billion or 2 percent for public defense, and \$0.5 billion or 2 percent for other criminal justice activities.

The proportion of the six criminal justice activities or sectors accounted for by each level of government varies substantially, as shown by text tables C and D. Other sharp variations in the pattern of criminal justice expenditure occurred by region and by State, as indicated in figures 2 and 3 in the Graphic Summary.

On a per capita basis, direct expenditure of State and local governments for criminal justice activities was \$87 in 1977, a 9 percent increase over the \$80 in 1976. Local governments spent \$60 per capita, or 69 percent of the total State and local government per capita expenditure (figure 1).

Direct expenditure for police protection of municipalities (up \$444 million) and corrections expenditure of State governments (up \$372 million) together accounted for over 43 percent of the total increase in direct expenditure for all governments.

Federal Government

Federal criminal justice expenditure increased \$280 million or 8 percent to \$3.6 billion in FY 1977. Nearly one half (\$1.8 billion) was spent by Federal agencies in the "police protection" sector (figure 8).

The second largest block of Federal criminal justice expenditure, \$876 million or 24 percent of the total, was expended in the "other criminal justice" category. However, this amount represented an 8 percent or \$72 million decline from fiscal year 1976. The decline was primarily the result of

a \$62 million drop in Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) grants, which, at \$774 million, constitute 88 percent of all "other criminal justice" expenditure. LEAA alone accounted for 4 percent of all government expenditure for criminal justice.

The public defense sector accounted for the largest percentage increase, 35 percent or \$36.7 million.

Agencies in the police protection sector reported 71,433 or 71 percent of the 100,088 Federal full-time equivalent employment.

The Federal Government pays the highest average monthly salary in every criminal justice category (figure 5). However, State and county average monthly salaries rose 9 and 10 percent, respectively, compared to a 6 percent increase at the Federal level.

State governments

State governments spent \$6.7 billion or 4 percent of their total 1977 general expenditure of \$166.0 billion on criminal justice activities (table 6). This represents an increase of \$709 million, or 12 percent.

The corrections sector accounted for the largest portion of State criminal justice expenditure, \$3 billion or 44 percent (figure 10).

The balance of State criminal justice expenditure was distributed as follows: police protection, 29 percent; judicial, 11 percent; legal services and prosecution, 5 percent; public defense, 1 percent; and "other criminal justice", 9 percent (figure 10).

The legal services and prosecution sector at the State level showed the largest percentage increase, up 24 percent.

A slight decline in State "other criminal justice" expenditure of 0.2 percent follows several years of decreased growth rates and reflects a drop from \$482 million to \$471 million in State intergovernmental payments to local governments due largely to lower LEAA block grant allocations.

Each criminal justice sector at the State level showed full-time equivalent employment increases, ranging from a 3 percent increase in the number of police protection employees to a 36 percent increase in judicial personnel (due largely to court system reorganizations involving a State takeover of some local courts).

Counties

County governments spent a total of \$5.1 billion for criminal justice, up \$478 million or 10 percent over FY 1976 and about half of the percent increase of the prior year. Nearly one-third (32 percent) was expended for police protection; 27 percent for

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corrections; 25 percent for judicial; 9 percent for legal services and prosecution; 4 percent for "other criminal justice"; and 3 percent for public defense (figure 14).

County full-time equivalent employment was 287,760 in October 1977, an increase of 6 percent over October 1976 (figure 15).

The 333 counties with a 1975 population of 100,000 or more accounted for slightly more than three-fourths (\$3 billion) of the total county criminal justice expenditure and 72 percent of all county full-time equivalent employment for criminal justice (tables 15-19).

Municipalities

Municipal governments (cities, towns, and townships) outspent county governments on criminal justice activities by almost \$4 billion, but the difference can be attributed mainly to the police protection sector, where municipal governments outspent counties by more than a 4 to 1 margin (figure 16).

Municipal full-time equivalent employment for criminal justice was 445,361 in October 1977, a 2 percent increase over

the October 1976 level. The employment level in police protection, accounting for 86 percent of all municipal criminal justice personnel, accounted for nearly all of the increase (figure 17).

The 395 city governments with a 1975 population of 50,000 or more contain 53 percent of the municipal population but account for 67 percent of all municipal criminal justice expenditure and 62 percent of all municipal full-time equivalent employment (tables 20-24).

Local governments in the largest SMSA's

The county and municipal governments in the 17 largest standard metropolitan statistical areas, containing 30 percent of the United States population, expended \$6.0 billion for criminal justice activities—almost half (46 percent) of the Nation's total local criminal justice direct expenditure (table 12).

The local governments in the 17 largest SMSA's accounted for 295,830 full-time equivalent employment or 40 percent of the total full-time equivalent local government employment in criminal justice (table 13).

INTRODUCTION

This publication is the eleventh in a series of annual reports that present public expenditure and employment data on criminal justice activities in the United States. In this report, expenditure data cover the fiscal year (FY) 1977, and employment data are for the month of October 1977. Refer to the Survey Methodology section of the text for a discussion of the variation in some fiscal year ending dates.

As in previous years, specific data are supplied for the Federal Government, each of the 50 State governments, and the aggregate local level of government within each State. Survey coverage was designed to produce reliable estimates for each State of the percent of total State and local law enforcement expenditure funded and expended by units of general local government. These estimates, shown in table 1, are necessary for compliance with the provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended. Data are published separately for the aggregate county governments and the aggregate municipal governments (cities, towns, and townships) within each State, for each of the 333 counties with a 1975 population of 100,000 or more, for the 395 cities with a 1975 population of 50,000 or more, and for the 17 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) with a 1975 population of 2,000,000 or more.¹

Historical overview

Although this annual series of reports began in fiscal year 1967, caution should be exercised in comparing data in the FY 1971 and later volumes with data in earlier volumes. Beginning with FY 1971, the survey was greatly expanded. The survey panel of governmental units was increased by a third, and the number of units for which data are compiled in the field by specially trained agents was more than doubled. Data collection further benefited from a growing familiarity with the criminal justice systems of the various States and of the individual units within the States. Data from the FY 1971 through FY 1977 annual volumes are essentially comparable; these data were collected in each year from the same panel of governments and were edited and processed in a uniform fashion. Refer to the Survey Methodology section of the text for more detail.

Table A shows the steady rise in expenditure for criminal justice activities at all levels of government over the 7 years. Full-time equivalent criminal justice employment also increased at all levels of government but at a much slower rate than expenditure (see table B). A report entitled Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System, 1971-1976, which summarizes data from the annual publications, is available. The next trends report, covering

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

fiscal years 1971 through 1977, is being prepared for release in the spring of 1979.

Organization of this report

In this introductory text, Federal, State, and local government criminal justice expenditure and employment data are discussed and compared with 1976 data. Accompanying tables and charts are followed by a description of survey methodology, data sources, and limitations.

Following the introductory text are the main tables, which are organized into three major parts. Section I presents "variable pass-through" data (table 1), with an accompanying explanation of this unique concept. Section II presents summary data for the criminal justice system at the Federal, State, and local government levels and for selected SMSA's and individual governments. Showing the interrelationship of the various sectors of the system (tables 2-24). Sections III-VIII cover each of the six "sectors" of the criminal justice system individually, providing where possible a further breakdown of data on particular criminal justice activities (tables 25-61). Charts showing percent distribution of criminal justice expenditure by State and type of government appear at the beginning of Sections II-VIII (see figures 19-25).

Table A. Total Criminal Justice Direct Expenditure and Percent Change by Level of Government, Fiscal Years 1971 to 1977

Year	Total	Federal	State	Local
	Amount (millions of dollars)			
1971.....	10,517	1,215	2,681	6,621
1972.....	11,732	1,502	2,948	7,281
1973.....	13,007	1,651	3,304	8,052
1974.....	14,851	1,859	3,900	9,092
1975.....	17,249	2,188	4,612	10,449
1976.....	19,681	2,450	5,204	12,027
1977.....	21,574	2,779	5,812	12,983
	Percent increase or decrease (-)			
1971 to 1972..	11.6	23.6	10.0	10.0
1972 to 1973..	10.9	9.9	12.1	10.6
1973 to 1974..	14.2	12.6	18.0	12.9
1974 to 1975..	16.1	17.7	18.3	14.9
1975 to 1976..	14.1	12.0	12.8	15.1
1976 to 1977..	9.6	13.4	11.7	7.9
1971 to 1977..	105.1	128.7	116.8	96.1

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

Tables A and B of appendix 1 show expenditure and employment data for special police force activities in selected school districts and special districts not included in the summary totals for general local governments. Tables C and D of appendix 1 show expenditure and employment data for campus police forces of State and local governments—data which are included in the summary tables. Refer to the Survey Methodology section of the text for a discussion of the differences in general local governments and independent school districts and special districts in the presentation of data in this report. A new appendix table, table E, shows the amount of block grants and categorical grants awarded to each State by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in FY 1977.

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

Definitions for concepts, categories, and terms used in this report are contained in appendix 2. Two concepts that recur frequently, however, are worth noting here. Total expenditure is comprised of direct and intergovernmental expenditure of a government or level of government for criminal justice activities. In most expenditure tables, certain totals must be adjusted to exclude duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. For example, money paid by a State government to a county government within that State is reported by the State government as an intergovernmental expenditure and by the county government as a direct expenditure when the money is spent. Therefore, in order to arrive at a combined State-local government total that does not duplicate these amounts, intergovernmental expenditure amounts are deducted from the State-local total, since those amounts are also reflected in the direct expenditures of the recipient governments. The same is true of intergovernmental payments between counties and municipalities within the same State. Full-time equivalent employment is a statistical measure that represents the total number of employees (full- and part-time), discounted by applying average full-time earning rates. It is calculated by dividing the total payroll (full-time plus part-time) by the full-time payroll and multiplying the resultant quotient by the number of full-time employees.

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

Appendix 3 exhibits the mail questionnaires used in the 1977 survey, followed by a user evaluation questionnaire soliciting comments from readers.

General, fiscal year 1977

Total expenditure for criminal justice purposes in FY 1977 by all levels of government was \$21.6 billion. This is an increase of \$1.9 billion or 10 percent over FY 1976 but less than the 14 percent increase recorded in FY 1976 (table A).

Over half, \$12 billion, of total criminal justice expenditure was for police protection, and close to one-fourth, \$5 billion, was for corrections. The balance was distributed as follows: \$2.6 billion or 12 percent for judicial activities, \$1.2 billion or 6 percent for prosecution and civil legal services, \$0.4 or 2 percent for public defense, and \$0.5 billion or 2 percent for other criminal justice activities. All six criminal justice functions showed increases in 1977 over 1976: Public defense expenditure led with a 22 percent increase, followed by legal services/prosecution (up 17 percent), corrections (up 13 percent), other criminal justice (up 10 percent), judicial (up 9 percent), and police protection (up 7 percent).

In October 1977, there were 1,131,780 criminal justice employees on a full-time equivalent basis. This was 51,888 more than in October 1976, the highest rate of growth since October 1974, as seen in table B.

Figure 1 presents State-by-State per capita expenditure for criminal justice activities of State and of local governments in Fiscal Year 1977. The per capita data were computed on the basis of provisional population estimates as of July 1, 1977.

On a per capita basis, direct expenditure of all State and local governments for criminal justice activities was \$87 in 1977, an 8.8 percent increase over the \$80 recorded in 1976. Local governments spent \$60 per capita, or 69 percent of the total State and local government per capita expenditure. However, in 7 States (Alaska, Delaware, New Mexico, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia) per capita criminal justice expenditure of the State government exceeded that of its local governmental units. The District of Columbia per capita expenditure of \$268 was the highest amount recorded in 1977, although this was 7.3 percent lower than the \$289 per capita in 1976. Among the States, Alaska at \$217 led the Nation, followed by Nevada (\$162), New York (\$130), and California (\$125).

The total expenditure increase of State and local governments from FY 1976 to FY 1977 varied sharply by region, as shown in Figure 2 in the graphic summary. The South led all regions with an increase of \$495.2 million or 11.0 percent, followed closely by the West, up \$430.7 million or 10.9 percent, and the North Central region up \$373.0 million or 9.1 percent. The Northeast region had only about half of the increase of that of the South, with a total expenditure increase of \$266.1 million or 5.6 percent.

Year-to-year change in expenditure of State and local governments also varied dramatically from State to State (Figure 3). California led all State areas with the largest increase in absolute

amount spent—\$231.2 million or 9.2 percent. The three next biggest dollar gains were made in Michigan (\$90.8 million or 11.8 percent), Texas (\$79.9 million or 11.2 percent), and Pennsylvania (\$74.0 million or 8.9 percent). In terms of percent increase, Wyoming led with an increase of 48.8 percent; which, however, represented a relatively small dollar increase of \$12.4 million. Oklahoma was next, with a 32.8 percent increase, representing an additional outlay of \$44.2 million.

Local governments continued to spend more than the Federal and State governments combined for all criminal justice activities. Figure 6 in the graphic summary shows that local governments accounted for 60 percent of all direct criminal justice expenditure; State governments contributed 27 percent; and the Federal Government 13 percent. However, when each activity is examined separately, the proportion accounted for by the different levels of government varied throughout the criminal justice system.

As seen in table C, five of the activities—police protection, judicial, legal services and prosecution, public defense, and “other criminal justice” were supported mainly by local governments. State governments contributed the largest amount for corrections.

Figure 4 shows the change in direct expenditure by type of government and by function from FY 1976 to FY 1977. The two largest increases in direct expenditure occurred in police protection of municipalities (up \$444 million) and in corrections expenditure of State governments (up \$372 million). These two increases alone accounted for over 43 percent of the total increase in direct expenditure for all governments between FY 1976 and FY 1977. The “other criminal justice” sector of municipalities registered the largest year-to-year percent increase (37.0 percent or \$25.5 million), followed closely by the Federal public defense sector (up 35.4 percent or \$36.7 million) and the Federal judicial sector (up 32.0 percent or \$70.2 million).

Table B. Total Full-time Equivalent Criminal Justice Employees and Percent Change, by Level of Government, October 1971 to October 1977

Payroll period	Total	Federal	State	Local
Number of employees				
October 1971.....	861,776	77,523	205,859	578,394
October 1972.....	898,305	85,222	216,603	596,480
October 1973.....	945,309	87,139	232,299	625,871
October 1974.....	1,011,205	93,755	252,588	664,862
October 1975.....	1,050,503	96,136	263,208	691,159
October 1976.....	1,079,892	99,553	272,488	707,851
October 1977.....	1,131,780	100,088	298,571	733,121
Percent increase or decrease (-)				
October 1971 to October 1972.....	4.2	9.9	5.2	3.1
October 1972 to October 1973.....	5.2	2.2	7.2	4.9
October 1973 to October 1974.....	7.0	7.6	8.7	6.2
October 1974 to October 1975.....	3.9	2.5	4.2	4.0
October 1975 to October 1976.....	2.8	3.6	3.5	2.4
October 1976 to October 1977.....	4.8	0.5	9.6	3.6
October 1971 to October 1977.....	31.3	29.1	45.0	26.8

Table C. Percent Distribution of Total Direct Expenditure for the Criminal Justice System by Activity and Level of Government, Fiscal Year 1977

Level of government	Total	Police protection	Judicial	Legal services	Public defense	Corrections	Other criminal justice
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Federal.....	12.9	14.9	11.0	15.2	34.8	6.1	19.5
State.....	26.9	15.2	24.6	24.2	19.4	57.7	27.6
Local.....	60.2	69.9	64.4	60.6	45.8	36.2	52.9

Relationships similar to those found for expenditure among the various levels of government also apply to employment. Figure 7 shows that almost two-thirds of the total full-time equivalent criminal justice employment of all governments was at the local level. As seen in table D, the proportion of people employed by the three levels of government in each sector generally approximated the proportion of expenditures made in the sector. Exceptions to this pattern are seen in the public defense and "other criminal justice" sectors. The Federal Government accounted for 35 percent of the total expenditure for public defense but only 3 percent of the employees. This is because the Federal Government makes more extensive use of court-appointed counsel systems, whereby fees are paid to private counsel to defend indigent clients accused of crimes, than do State and local governments, which more frequently hire employees directly to provide public defense services. It should also be noted that 85 percent of Federal public defense expenditure was accounted for by the Legal Services Corporation for counseling indigent persons in purely civil matters. Other Federal public defense programs service clients involved in criminal matters or mixed criminal and civil matters. Local governments accounted for 53 percent of "other criminal justice" expenditure but only 42 percent of the employees, while State governments contributed 28 percent of the expenditure and 41 percent of the employees. This is due in part to the effect of large capital expenditures in this category at the local government level for construction of multipurpose criminal justice buildings. Moreover, this residual category has smaller expenditure and employment totals and small changes have a greater proportionate impact.

Federal Government (tables 4 and 5)

The Federal Government expended a total of \$3.6 billion on criminal justice activities in fiscal year 1977. This represents slightly over 1 percent of the total 1977 Federal expenditure of \$314 billion. The \$3.6 billion amounts to a \$280 million, or 8 percent increase, over FY 1976. The increase in Federal criminal justice direct expenditure (which includes current operating expenses and capital outlay but excludes Federal grants to State and local governments) was even greater at 13 percent.

The police protection sector accounted for the largest portion of the total dollar increase: \$156 million or 10 percent.

Table D. Percent Distribution of Full-Time Equivalent Employment in the Criminal Justice System by Activity and Level of Government, October 1977.

Level of government	Total	Police protection	Judicial	Legal services	Public defense	Corrections	Other criminal justice
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Federal.....	8.8	11.1	5.4	10.8	2.8	4.6	17.1
State.....	26.4	14.5	24.8	23.6	39.2	57.1	40.9
Local.....	64.8	74.4	69.8	65.6	58.0	38.3	42.0

However, the public defense sector accounted for the largest percentage increase, 35 percent or \$36.7 million, reflecting a 41 percent increase in the expenditures of the Legal Services Corporation referred to above.

Following closely in amount of increase were Federal judicial expenditures, rising 32 percent. This reflects increases of \$53.5 million by the U.S. District Courts, \$6 million by the U.S. Marshals Service, and \$5 million by the Federal Judicial Center.

Increases also occurred in legal services, up 24 percent, and in corrections, up 18 percent. For the first time in recent years "other criminal justice" expenditure experienced a decline, dropping \$72 million or 8 percent. This is primarily the result of a decrease in intergovernmental expenditure. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration grants (comprising nearly all of Federal intergovernmental outlays for criminal justice,) decreased from \$836 million in FY 1976 to \$774 million in FY 1977. Of the \$62 million drop, \$58 million occurred in Federal payments to State governments.

Figure 8 shows that, as in previous years, the largest share of Federal criminal justice money was expended for police protection activities, including those agencies that enforce Federal law and those that provide security and police services to Federal property and buildings. Of the \$3.6 billion in total Federal criminal justice expenditure, about one half (\$1.8 billion) was for activities in the police protection sector, including those of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (\$464 million), the Bureau of Customs (\$341 million), the Drug Enforcement Administration (\$158 million), and the Postal Inspection Service (\$114 million). About one-fourth of all Federal criminal justice expenditure was reported for activities classified in the "other criminal justice" sector. The other four sectors accounted for the remaining 26 percent of Federal criminal justice expenditure.

Full-time equivalent Federal employment in criminal justice activities increased slightly (0.5 percent) from October 1976 to October 1977. There were just over 100,000 full-time equivalent employees in October 1977, including 71,433 (71 percent) in the police protection sector; 11,760 (12 percent) in the corrections sector; 6,930 (7 percent) in the legal services and prosecution sector; and 8,165 (8 percent) in the judicial sector (see figure 9). Public defense and "other criminal justice" to-

gether accounted for only 1,800 full-time equivalent employees (2 percent) although these two sectors accounted for 28 percent of the total Federal criminal justice expenditure. As previously mentioned, the greatest portion of public defense expenditure was for court-appointed counsel, who are not considered regular public employees, and the greatest portion of the "other criminal justice" expenditure was in the form of intergovernmental grants.

Federal criminal justice employees drew an October 1977 payroll of \$170.0 million; each sector's percentage of the total payroll was generally proportionate to the percentage of full-time equivalent employment (see table E). There is a slight disparity in some sectors because of a concentration of higher paid employees. For example, the judicial sector had 8 percent of the employees but received 9 percent of the payroll. As shown in figure 5, the Federal Government has the highest average monthly salaries in every criminal justice sector. An average monthly salary of \$2,035 for public defense employees is followed by average salaries of \$1,882 and \$1,869 in the judicial and legal services/prosecution sectors respectively.

State governments (tables 6-11)

The total general expenditure of State governments in FY 1977 was \$166 billion, of which \$6.7 billion or 4 percent was expended on criminal justice activities, about the same proportion as in past years. This represents an increase of \$709 million or 12 percent in criminal justice expenditure from the previous fiscal year, slightly less than the 13 percent increase from 1975 to 1976.

The increase in expenditure by State governments was reflected in all criminal justice sectors except "other criminal justice." The legal services and prosecution sector at the State level showed the largest percentage increase, up 24 percent. Corrections expenditure, increasing by \$385 million or 15 percent, accounted for more than half of the overall dollar increase.

The slight overall decline of 0.4 percent in total State "other criminal justice" expenditure from \$612 million in FY 1976 to \$610 million in FY 1977 follows several years of decreased rates of growth. The decrease occurred in State intergovernmental payments to local governments, which dropped from \$482 million to \$471 million, reflecting the decline in the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration block grants, which States redistribute to local governments.

Police protection and judicial expenditure of State governments both showed decreased rates of growth from the previous year. Police protection expenditure increased 10 percent compared with 13 percent in FY 1976; and judicial expenditure rose 12 percent, down from the 18 percent increase in the prior year. Public defense expenditure rose 15 percent—nearly double the 8 percent rate of increase of a year ago.

As in past years, the corrections sector accounted for the largest portion of State criminal justice expenditure (\$3 billion or 44 percent). These expenditures included the operation of State prison systems and, in many States, the operation of the probation and parole systems as well. The balance of State criminal justice expenditure was distributed as follows: Police protection, \$2 billion, or 29 percent; judicial, \$736 million or 11 percent; legal services and prosecution, \$315 million, or 5 percent; public defense, \$90 million, or 1 percent; and "other criminal justice", \$610 million, or 9 percent (see figure 10).

Full time equivalent employment of State criminal justice agencies increased 10 percent to 298,571. Each criminal justice sector showed increases in employment, ranging from a 3 percent increase in the number of police protection employees to a 36 percent increase in judicial personnel (due largely to court system reorganizations involving a State takeover of some local courts). Payroll increased 19 percent between October 1976 and October 1977. The 298,571 full-time equivalent employees (10 percent of the total 2.9 million full-time equivalent employees on State payrolls) received \$370 million in salaries, wages, or other compensation in the month of

Table E. Percent Distribution of Federal Criminal Justice Full-Time Equivalent Employment and Payroll, by Activity, October 1977

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	Full-time equivalent employees	October 1977 payroll	Percent distribution	
			Full-time equivalent employment	October 1977 payroll
Total.....	100,088	\$170,004	100.0	100.0
Police protection.....	71,433	122,380	71.4	72.0
Judicial.....	8,165	15,363	8.2	9.0
Legal services.....	6,930	12,954	6.9	7.6
Public defense.....	230	468	0.2	0.3
Corrections.....	11,760	16,279	11.7	9.6
Other criminal justice.....	1,570	2,560	1.6	1.5

October 1977. The percentage of full-time equivalent employment in each sector was generally proportionate to the percentage of total expenditure in each sector with the exception of "other criminal justice" (see figures 10 and 11).

The October 1977 payroll of \$370 million was divided among the six criminal justice sectors roughly in proportion to the full-time equivalent employment in the sector (see table F). For those sectors characterized by higher-paid employees, namely judicial, legal services/prosecution, public defense, and "other criminal justice" (see figure 5), the sector's share of payroll of course exceeded the share of employment.

Local governments: Counties and municipalities (tables 6-10 and 14-24)

Total expenditure for criminal justice by local governments in fiscal year 1977 was \$13 billion, a \$959 million or 8 percent increase from FY 1976—about \$600 million or 7 percent less than the increase in the prior year. As in past years, close to two-thirds of this expenditure occurred in the police protection sector (\$8 billion or 64 percent). The judicial sector and the corrections sector accounted for 13 and 14 percent of expenditure respectively, while the other three sectors accounted for relatively smaller percents (see figure 12).

Local full-time equivalent employment was also distributed among the six sectors roughly in the same proportions as total expenditure (see figures 12 and 13). Two slight exceptions to this generalization are the public defense sector, where payments are frequently made to private court-appointed counsel who are not direct employees of the government, and the "other criminal justice" sector, where expenditures are frequently grant funds of private agencies associated with criminal justice activities or are used for construction of multi-purpose criminal justice facilities. In both instances, large expenditures may be made without the governments involved directly employing the workers.

Analyzing local criminal justice expenditure in total, however, tends to obscure important differences between the county level of government and the municipal level. Municipal governments (cities, towns, and townships) outspent county governments on criminal justice by almost \$3 billion overall, but the difference can be attributed almost exclusively to the police sector, where the municipal governments outspent the county governments by more than 4 to 1. Municipal governments spent \$6.7 billion (or 84 percent of all their criminal justice expenditure) on police protection, more than county governments spent on all six sectors altogether. However, county governments spent substantially more than municipal governments in the other five sectors. No one sector dominates county criminal justice expenditure as police protection does municipal expenditure (see figures 14 and 16).

County criminal justice expenditure for all activities increased by 10 percent over FY 1976, about half the increase from FY 1975 to FY 1976 and the lowest increase in recent years. The greatest individual sector increase occurred in public defense, \$26.3 million or 20 percent which, however, represents a decline from the prior year increase of 27 percent. All other sectors registered substantial declines in their rates of increase from the prior year: police protection, from 15 to 9 percent; judicial, from 19 to 8 percent; legal services and prosecution, from 24 to 16 percent; corrections, from 16 to 10 percent; and "other criminal justice," from 134 to 15 percent. The drop in "other criminal justice" expenditure at the county level partly reflects a reduction in capital outlay expenditure from \$436 million in FY 1976 to \$424 million in FY 1977. This contrasts markedly with the 1975-76 increase of \$154 million in county capital outlay for the construction of multifunctional criminal justice buildings, such as police-jail or police-court facilities.

At the municipal level, the largest proportionate increase year-to-year was in the "other criminal justice" sector (36 percent)—the only sector in which the rate of increase did not

Table F. Percent Distribution of State Criminal Justice Full-Time Equivalent Employment and Payroll, by Activity, October 1977

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	Full-time equivalent employees	October 1977 payroll	Percent distribution	
			Full-time equivalent employment	October 1977 payroll
Total.....	¹ 298,571	\$370,396	¹ 100.0	100.0
Police protection.....	93,674	116,294	31.4	31.4
Judicial.....	37,337	58,566	12.5	15.8
Legal services.....	15,068	23,147	5.1	6.3
Public defense.....	3,175	4,376	1.1	1.2
Corrections.....	145,552	163,079	48.8	44.0
Other criminal justice.....	3,766	4,934	1.3	1.3

¹Because of rounding, detail does not add to total.

decline in relation to FY 1976. In the other sectors, changes ranged from a 4 percent decline in municipal judicial activities to a 12 percent increase in the legal services and prosecution sector.

At both the county and municipal levels, employment and payrolls were distributed throughout the various sectors in nearly the same percentages as expenditure (see tables G and H). There were 287,760 full-time equivalent county criminal justice employees in October 1977 drawing a monthly payroll of \$327 million. This was an increase of 15,219 or 6 percent over October 1976. The police protection sector showed the greatest increase in the number of full-time equivalent employees, 4,818 or 5 percent. As at the State level, in those sectors with a concentration of higher-paid employees such as legal services and public defense (see figure 5), the percentage of total payroll exceeded the percentage of total employees. County average

monthly pay for police protection, rising 17 percent, exceeded the municipal average for the first time, \$1,267 to \$1,266. There were 445,361 full-time equivalent municipal criminal justice employees in October 1977 with a monthly payroll of \$559 million. This was an increase of only 2 percent compared with October 1976 full-time equivalent employment. Nearly all of the 10,011 increase occurred in police protection, which rose by 9,048, in marked contrast to the increase of less than 100 from FY 1975 to FY 1976. In the remaining municipal sectors, small declines in judicial and "other criminal justice" were offset by small gains in legal services and prosecution, public defense and corrections. Among the sectors with a significant number of employees, the legal services and corrections sectors paid the highest average salaries. Except in the police protection and public defense sectors, municipal average monthly salaries exceeded those at the county level.

Table G. Percent Distribution of County Criminal Justice Full-Time Equivalent Employment and Payroll, by Activity, October 1977

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	Full-time equivalent employees	October 1977 payroll	Percent distribution	
			Full-time equivalent employment	October 1977 payroll
Total.....	287,760	¹ \$327,053	100.0	¹ 100.0
Police protection.....	96,635	122,434	33.6	37.4
Judicial.....	78,851	77,411	27.4	23.7
Legal services.....	27,842	35,553	9.7	10.9
Public defense.....	4,441	7,058	1.5	2.2
Corrections.....	77,682	82,087	27.0	25.1
Other criminal justice.....	2,309	2,511	0.8	0.8

¹Because of rounding, detail does not add to total.

Table H. Percent Distribution of Municipal Criminal Justice Full-time Equivalent Employment and Payroll, by Activity, October 1977

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	Full-time equivalent employees	October 1977 payroll	Percent distribution	
			Full-time equivalent employment	October 1977 payroll
Total.....	445,361	\$559,347	¹ 100.0	¹ 100.0
Police protection.....	383,273	485,040	86.1	86.7
Judicial.....	26,193	27,577	5.8	4.9
Legal services.....	14,062	18,080	3.1	3.2
Public defense.....	258	317	0.1	0.1
Corrections.....	20,014	26,479	4.4	4.7
Other criminal justice.....	1,561	1,854	0.4	0.3

¹Because of rounding, detail does not add to total.

Separate data are presented in tables 15-19 for the 333 county governments with a population of 100,000 or more. Over one-half (58 percent) of the total 1975 United States population lives in the 333 largest counties, and these counties accounted for slightly more than three-fourths (\$4 billion) of the total expenditure for criminal justice activities at the county level. These same counties accounted for 72 percent of all county-level full-time equivalent criminal justice employment (206,269) and paid 79 percent of the total county criminal justice payroll for October 1977. These figures of course, reflect the greater need for criminal justice services and the higher salaries in densely populated areas.

Separate data are presented in tables 20-24 for the 395 city governments with a population of 50,000 or more. Total criminal justice expenditure by the 395 large city governments amounted to \$5 billion, and full-time equivalent criminal justice employment was 275,687. These 395 cities have slightly more than one-half (53 percent) of the municipal population and accounted for slightly more than two-thirds of the municipal criminal justice expenditure, 67 percent. These same 395 cities employed 62 percent of all municipal full-time equivalent employees working in the criminal justice system and paid them 67 percent of the total municipal criminal justice payroll. Again, as with the large counties, the proportion of payroll exceeded the proportion of employees, reflecting the generally higher salaries in the large metropolitan areas.

The distribution of expenditure and employment throughout the various criminal justice sectors in the 333 counties and the 395 cities reflects the distribution for counties and cities generally.

It should be noted that in the individual city tables, certain cities displayed are either independent, being wholly outside any county area, or operate wholly or in part as a consolidated city-county. In general, these cities are more similar to large counties than to other large cities in the scope of their criminal justice responsibilities; that is, in addition to police protection, which is the primary criminal justice function in most cities, these cities also operate extensive judicial and corrections systems and may have significant public defense expenditures. The independent cities are: Anchorage, Alaska; Washington, D.C.; Baltimore, Md.; St. Louis, Mo.; Columbus, Ga.; Carson City, Nev.; and the following cities in Virginia: Alexandria, Chesapeake, Hampton, Lynchburg, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Roanoke, Virginia Beach, and 31 others, 20 of which are included in the survey sample and are reflected in table I. Data are not available for eight cities not included in the survey sample and three cities which did not respond. The consolidated city-county governments are: San Francisco, Calif.; Denver, Colo.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Honolulu, Hawaii; Indianapolis, Ind.; Lexington, Ky.; Baton Rouge, La.; New Orleans, La.; Boston, Mass.; New York City, N.Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.; and three others that are not displayed in the individual city tables because they had populations of less than 50,000. They are Juneau, Alaska; Sitka, Alaska; and Nantucket, Mass. All 15 however, are displayed in table I to show their effect on total municipal direct expenditure and employment for all criminal justice functions.

Because New York City's criminal justice direct expenditure accounted for 48 percent of the combined total of independent cities and consolidated city-counties, these units' share of total municipal direct expenditure is less dramatic when New York City is removed, dropping from 29 percent to 15 percent. Similarly, New York City accounts for 42 percent of the total criminal justice employment for this group, and when it is removed, the share of total municipal employment is reduced from 24 percent to 14 percent.

Local governments in the 17 largest SMSA's (tables 12, 13, and 14)

Data are presented on criminal justice expenditure, employment, and payroll of all governments in the 17 largest standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) and within the individual SMSA for each of its component county areas. The county area data include aggregate figures for the county government and for all municipalities within that county. In a few instances, data for individual cities are listed separately in the SMSA tables because the city is either the only government within a county area, e.g., consolidated city-county governments such as Philadelphia or New York City, or the city is organizationally independent and within no recognized county boundary, e.g., St. Louis, Mo., or Baltimore, Md. The State Economic Area (SEA) rather than the SMSA is shown for Boston because the SMSA's in New England are defined in terms of cities and towns rather than counties, a deviation from the general SMSA concept. The SEA, on the other hand, is made up of counties.

As seen in table 12, the 17 largest SMSA's expended \$6.0 billion for criminal justice activities in FY 1977. Almost half (46 percent) of the Nation's total local criminal justice direct expenditure was made by governments in these areas, where 30 percent of the estimated 1975 United States population resides. On a sector-by-sector basis, governments in these SMSA's accounted for 46 percent of all local government direct expenditure for police protection; 43 percent of local expenditure for judicial activities; 45 percent of local expenditure for legal services and prosecution activities; 49 percent of local expenditure for public defense activities; 47 percent of all local expenditure for corrections activities; and 47 percent of local expenditure for "other criminal justice" activities (see table J).

The local governments in the 17 largest SMSA's employed 295,830 full-time equivalent personnel in criminal justice, or 40 percent of the total number of local government full-time equivalent employees working in criminal justice. The percentage of all local government employees working in each criminal justice sector in these SMSA's was police protection, 40 percent; judicial, 40 percent; legal services and prosecution, 40 percent; public defense, 43 percent; corrections, 42 percent; and "other criminal justice," 40 percent.

On a per capita basis, the 17 largest SMSA's spent \$91 in 1977. Police protection accounted for \$58 or 64 percent of the 17 largest SMSA's total criminal justice expenditure. Total per capita criminal justice expenditure varied from \$42 for the Pittsburgh SMSA to \$139 for the New York, New York-New Jersey SMSA. Police protection expenditure as a percentage of total SMSA expenditure ranged from 50 percent for San Francisco-Oakland to 77 for Chicago (figure 18).

Table I. Criminal Justice System Direct Expenditure and Employment of Independent Cities and Consolidated City-County Governments, Fiscal Year 1977

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

State and type of government	Estimated population July 1, 1975	Total criminal justice system		State and type of governments	Estimated population July 1, 1975	Total criminal justice system	
		Direct expenditures	Total employees			Direct expenditures	Total employees
United States:							
Local governments, total ¹	(x)	\$12,982,693	785,872	Kentucky: Lexington-Fayette.....	186,048	10,701	697
Counties, total.....	189,776,000	5,067,611	306,411	Louisiana: Baton Rouge-East Baton Rouge.....	310,922	16,673	1,600
Municipalities, total ¹	170,157,000	7,915,082	479,461	New Orleans-Orleans.....	559,770	50,278	3,627
Independent cities and consolidated city-county governments....	19,314,556	2,322,657	116,004	Maryland: Baltimore.....	637,114	89,241	4,999
Alaska:				Massachusetts: Boston-Suffolk.....	722,794	105,943	4,528
Anchorage.....	161,018	8,488	227	Nantucket.....	5,660	404	33
Juneau.....	16,749	1,852	37	Missouri: St. Louis.....	960,451	60,186	4,036
Sitka.....	6,073	410	22	Nevada: Carson City.....	24,928	1,079	78
California:				New York: New York-Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, Richmond.....	7,481,613	1,112,698	48,676
San Francisco.....	664,520	88,748	4,432	Pennsylvania: Philadelphia.....	1,815,808	269,210	15,668
Colorado:				Tennessee: Nashville-Davidson.....	447,865	29,040	1,934
Denver.....	484,531	55,597	2,364	Virginia: Independent cities (30) ²	1,907,267	111,741	6,733
District of Columbia.....	711,518	184,640	8,649				
Florida:							
Jacksonville-Duval.....	562,282	31,943	2,066				
Georgia:							
Columbus-Muscogee.....	160,103	8,059	651				
Hawaii:							
Honolulu.....	705,381	37,654	1,971				
Indiana:							
Indianapolis-Marion.....	782,141	48,072	2,976				

X Not applicable.

¹Expenditure and employment data for independent cities and consolidated city-county governments are included.

²There are 41 independent cities in Virginia; however, 8 of these cities are not included in the survey sample; and three did not respond.

Table J. Total Criminal Justice Direct Expenditure of All Local Governments and Local Governments in the 17 Largest SMSA's, Fiscal Year 1977

(Millions of dollars)

Local government	Total	Police protection	Judicial	Legal services	Public defense	Corrections	Other criminal justice
All local governments.....	\$12,983	\$8,300	\$1,698	\$743	\$185	\$1,788	\$269
Local governments in 17 largest SMSA's.....	5,963	3,847	731	331	91	838	126
Percent of all local governments ¹	45.9	46.4	43.1	44.6	49.2	46.9	46.8

¹Percentages based on unrounded figures shown in tables 7 and 12.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY-SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

General

Survey coverage and collection methods are described in detail below, and the definitions applied in the collection of data are presented in appendix 2.

As in the previous editions of this annual series, several tables show comparisons of criminal justice expenditure and full-time equivalent employment with the total general expenditure and full-time equivalent employment for all functions of the particular government or level of government. Prior to the FY 1971 report, local government total expenditure and full-time equivalent employment included data for independent school districts and special districts as well as for general local governments, i.e., counties, municipalities, and townships.

The "variable pass-through" provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970, however, required that the concept of "local" government be confined to units of general local government only in determining the ratio of State-to-local government criminal justice expenditure. Beginning with the FY 1971 report, therefore, the same concept was applied consistently throughout the publication to reflect the intent of the law, and the total general expenditure and total full-time equivalent employment figures shown for the "local" level of government in these comparisons include data for units of general local government only and do not include data for independent school districts or special districts. This change may result in significant differences from the percentages shown in years prior to FY 1971 in those States where education is largely the responsibility of independent school districts, or where there are large special districts. Criminal justice expenditure and employment data in this series, however, have always been for units of general local government only; i.e., no data on the criminal justice activities of independent school districts or special districts have ever been included. As in previous reports, however, appendix 1 presents separate data for those independent school districts and special districts having significant special police expenditure and employment. In addition, appendix 1 includes separate data for campus police of colleges and universities that are dependent agencies of State and local general governments—data that are also included in the summary figures for State and local governments.

Survey coverage

The survey through which basic figures for this report were collected covered the Federal Government, all State governments, and a representative sample of local governments within each State. Data were collected for all county governments (regardless of size), for all municipalities (and townships in the New England and Middle Atlantic States) having a 1970 population of 10,000 or more, and for a sample of the remaining municipalities and townships with less than 10,000 population, selected according to the relative size of their annual expenditures as reported in the 1972 Census of Governments. The

survey panel therefore included the Federal Government, the 50 State governments, and 9,044 local governments (the 3,042 county governments, 4,305 municipalities, and 1,697 townships).

The survey period

Federal Government data are shown for FY 1977, which began on October 1, 1976 and ended September 30, 1977. (Data for the transitional quarter from July 1, 1976 to September 30, 1976 were displayed separately in Table 4A of the 1976 publication of criminal justice expenditure and employment). The State expenditure data presented in this report cover the fiscal year ending June 30, 1977 for all States except four whose fiscal years ended as follows: New York, March 31, 1977; Texas, August 31, 1977; and Alabama, and Michigan, September 30, 1977. However, there are some State agencies that operate on a different fiscal year basis from the rest of the State government. In such instances, figures shown are for the agency's fiscal year that ended within the State's regular fiscal year.

For local governments, the 1977 fiscal years reported are those that closed between July 1, 1976 and June 30, 1977. Most municipalities and counties ended their fiscal years on December 31, 1976 or June 30, 1977. The fiscal year reported for Washington, D.C. ended on September 30, 1977.

Employment data shown for Federal, State, and local governments are for October 1977.

Data collection

The survey was accomplished using two methods of data collection: Field compilation and mail canvass. Trained field representatives compiled expenditure and employment data from the governments' own records for the 50 States, the 333 largest counties, the 395 largest cities, and selected smaller units. The compilation work was done between July 1977 and June 1978 in accordance with the definitions presented in appendix 2. All other units in the sample were canvassed by mail for expenditure and employment data, over a 5-month period beginning in January 1978 and ending in May 1978. Response for field-compiled units was 100 percent. The response from mail canvass units was 92 percent. The mail canvass questionnaires are exhibited in appendix 3.

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

The expenditure and employment data for the Federal Government were collected through a special mail survey, with telephone followup, of Federal criminal justice agencies, in accordance with definitions used for State and local governments (see appendix 2). For reports prior to 1971, expenditure data were derived from the Budget of the United States Government, and employment figures were obtained from the U.S. Civil Service Commission.

Data limitations

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

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

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

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

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

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

The available source documents did not consistently provide full itemization of expenditure or employment for the sector subcategories presented in this report. As a result, sector breakdowns may be incomplete for particular governmental units.

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

Changes in survey methodology

As discussed earlier, this series of annual reports dates back to FY 1967. The survey originated in the Bureau of the Census as a special in-house study in which police protection, judicial, and corrections data were extracted for selected large governments from data compiled in the Bureau's regular annual finance and employment sample surveys. In the FY 1969 survey, prosecution and public defense were added to the original three criminal justice categories, coverage was extended to the entire regular annual survey sample of counties and municipalities, and a mail canvass questionnaire designed specifically to elicit criminal justice data was used for all but the largest governments which were canvassed by field agents. These changes must be taken into account in making year-to-year comparisons from FY 1967 through FY 1970.

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

Table K. Relative Standard Errors of Local Government Totals of Criminal Justice Expenditure

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

were provided by the U.S. Civil Service Commission. Since FY 1971 Federal data have been collected by a special mail canvass.

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

Changes in classification

In the FY 1971 report, police protection expenditure included amounts expended for traffic safety and related traffic engineering. Beginning with the FY 1972 report, these expenditures were excluded from the police protection figures. Also, data for special police forces administered by general-purpose governments (such as airport police, park police, housing police, etc.) were included in the police protection figures if the force employed 10 or more full-time sworn officers with general arrest powers. Beginning with the FY 1972 report, data for these forces were included regardless of size.

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

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

AVAILABILITY OF DATA

Copies of the annual and trends reports are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402; U.S. Department of Commerce District Offices; and the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Box 6000, Rockville, Md. 20850.

In addition to this publication, data are also available on magnetic tape and computer printout. For details, contact the Statistics Division, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Washington, D.C. 20531.

GRAPHIC SUMMARY

FIGURE 1

Per Capita Direct Expenditure for Criminal Justice Activities of State and Local Governments, for State Areas, Fiscal Year 1977

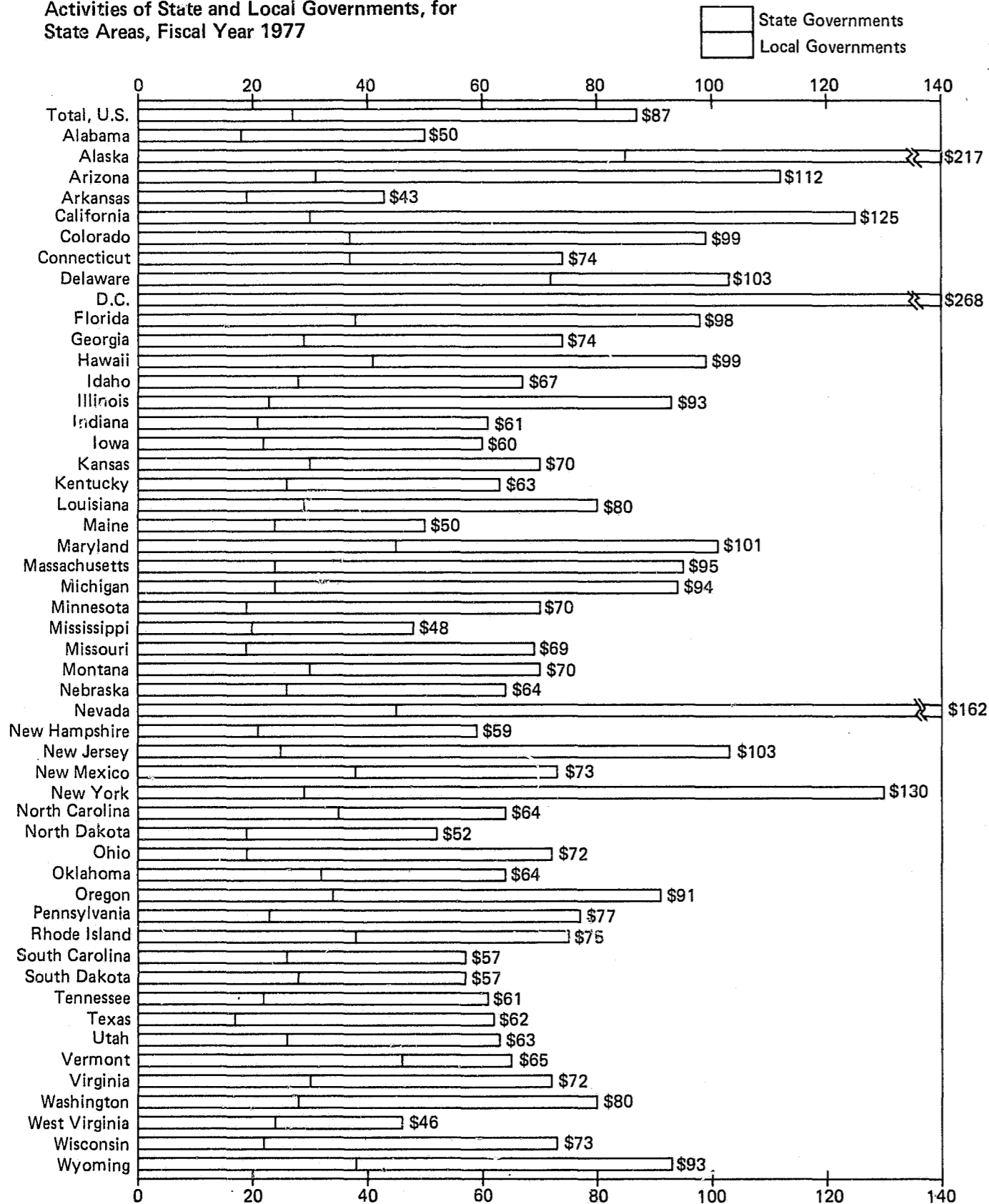


FIGURE 2.

Change in Total Criminal Justice Expenditure of State and Local Governments, by Region, 1976 to 1977

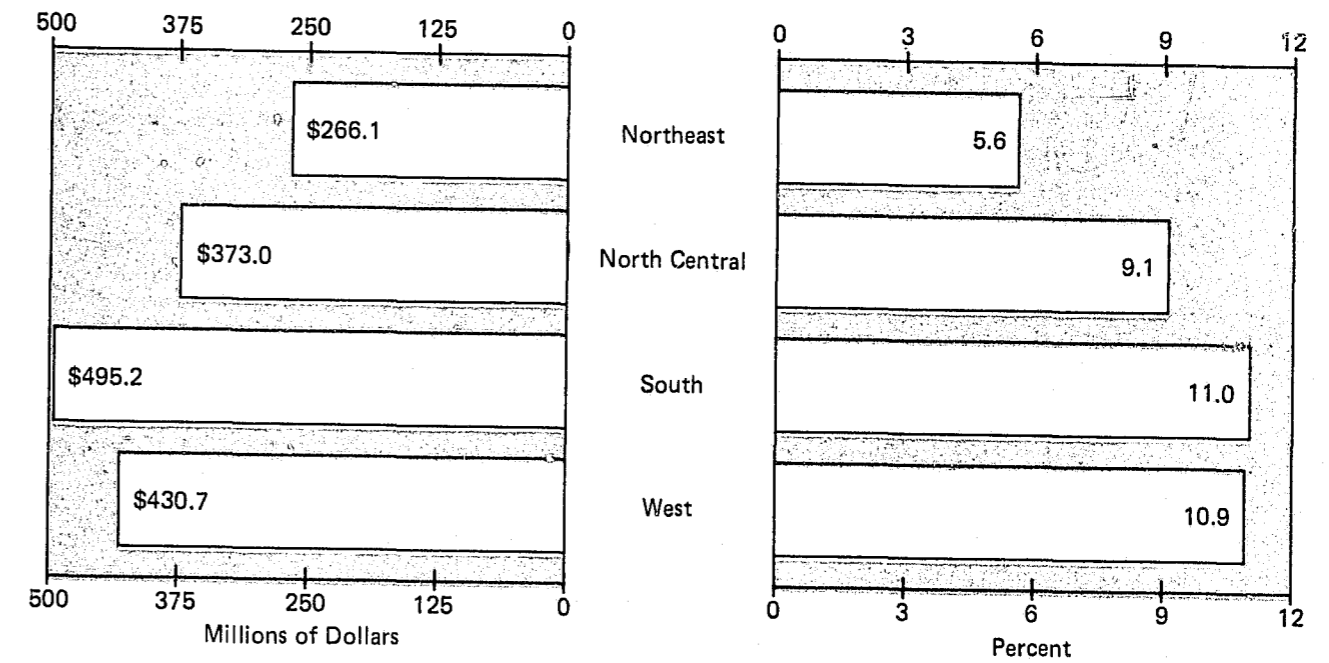
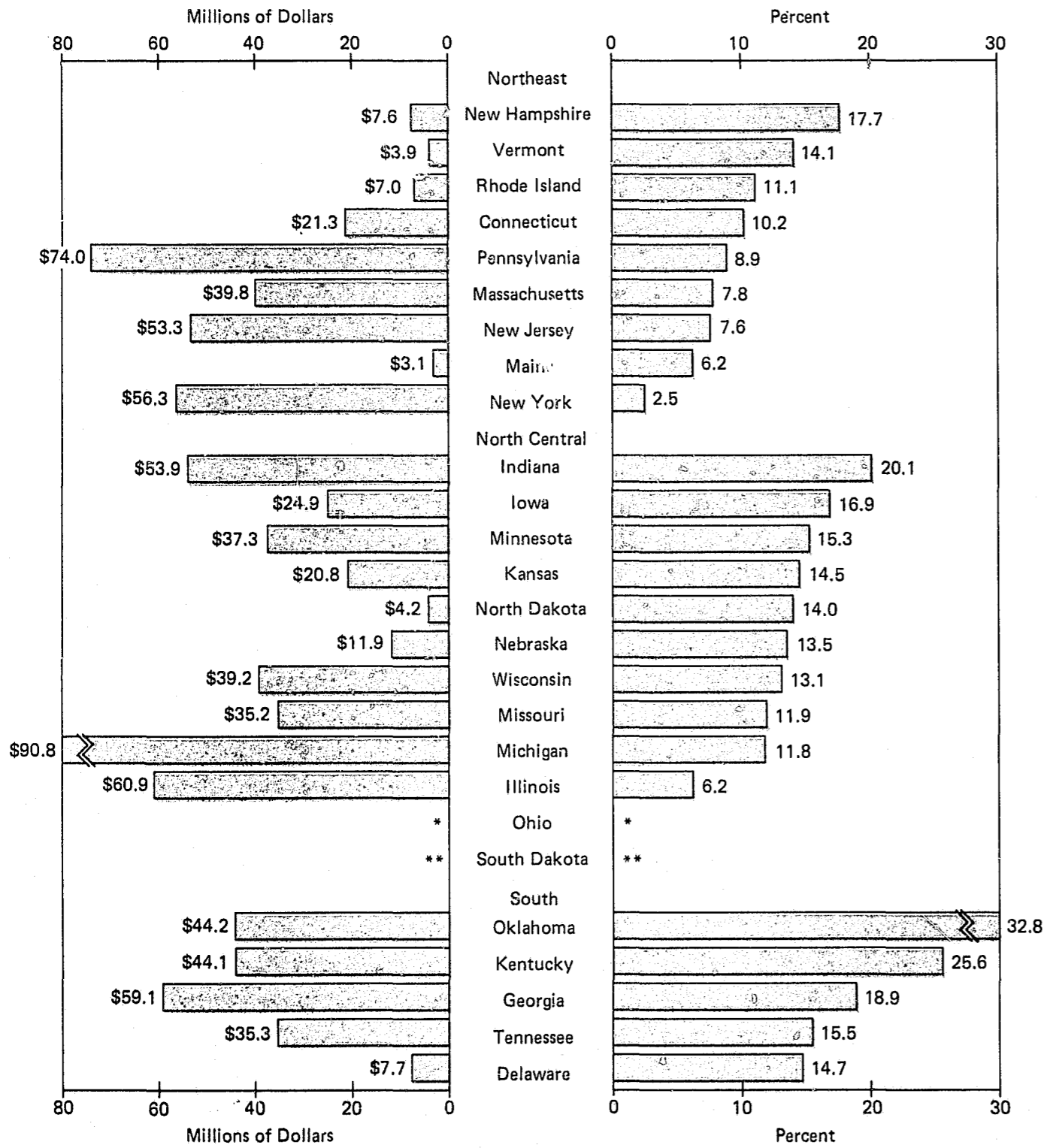


FIGURE 3

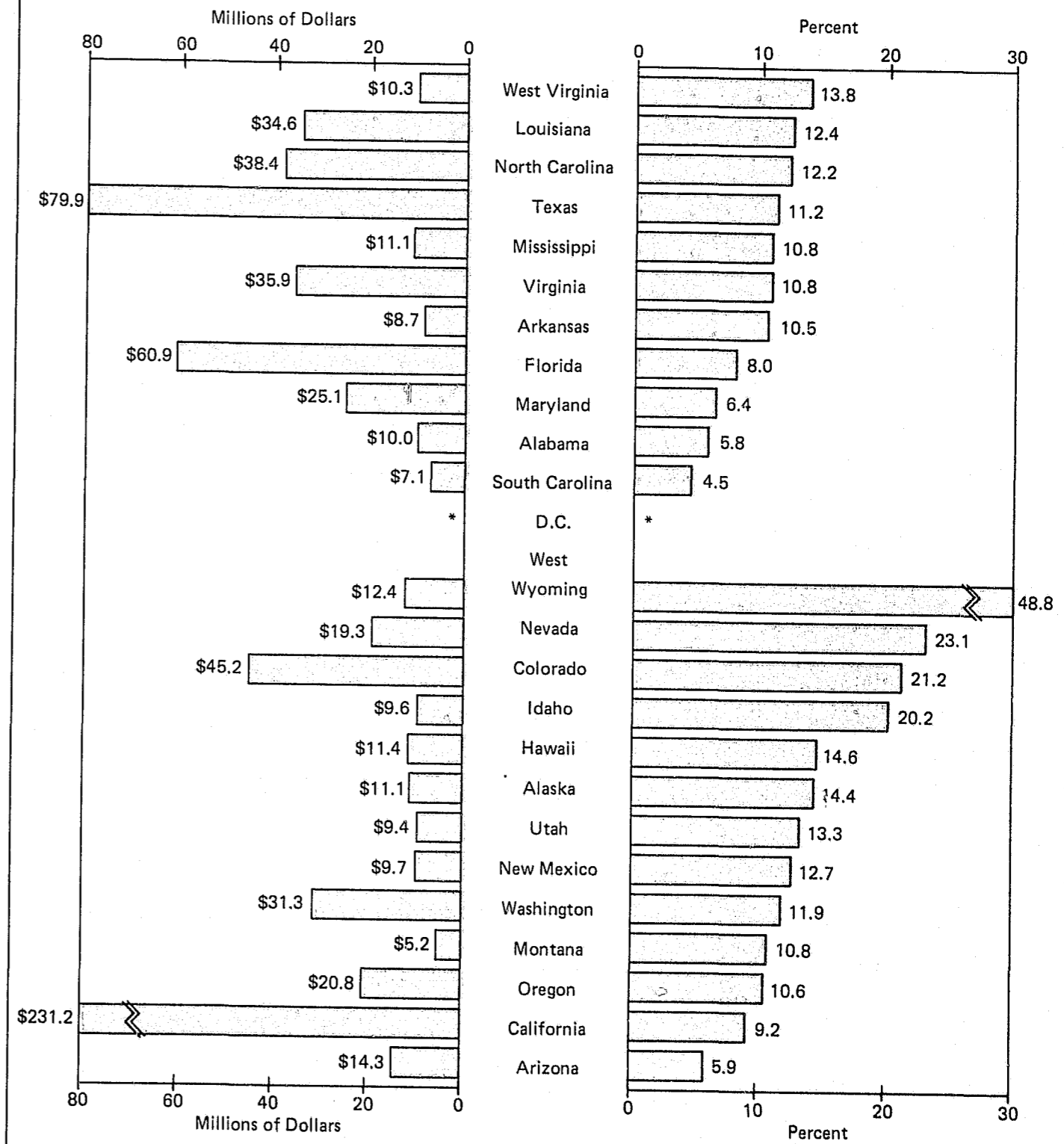
Change in Total Criminal Justice Expenditure of State and Local Governments, by State Areas, by Region, 1976 to 1977



*Decrease of 0.5 percent or \$3.9 million
 **Decrease of 4.8 percent or \$2.0 million

FIGURE 3.

Change in Total Criminal Justice Expenditure of State and Local Governments, by State Areas, by Region, 1976 to 1977 — Continued



*Decline of 9.0 percent or \$18.4 million

FIGURE 4.
Change in Total Direct Criminal Justice Expenditure by Function and by Type of Government, 1976 to 1977

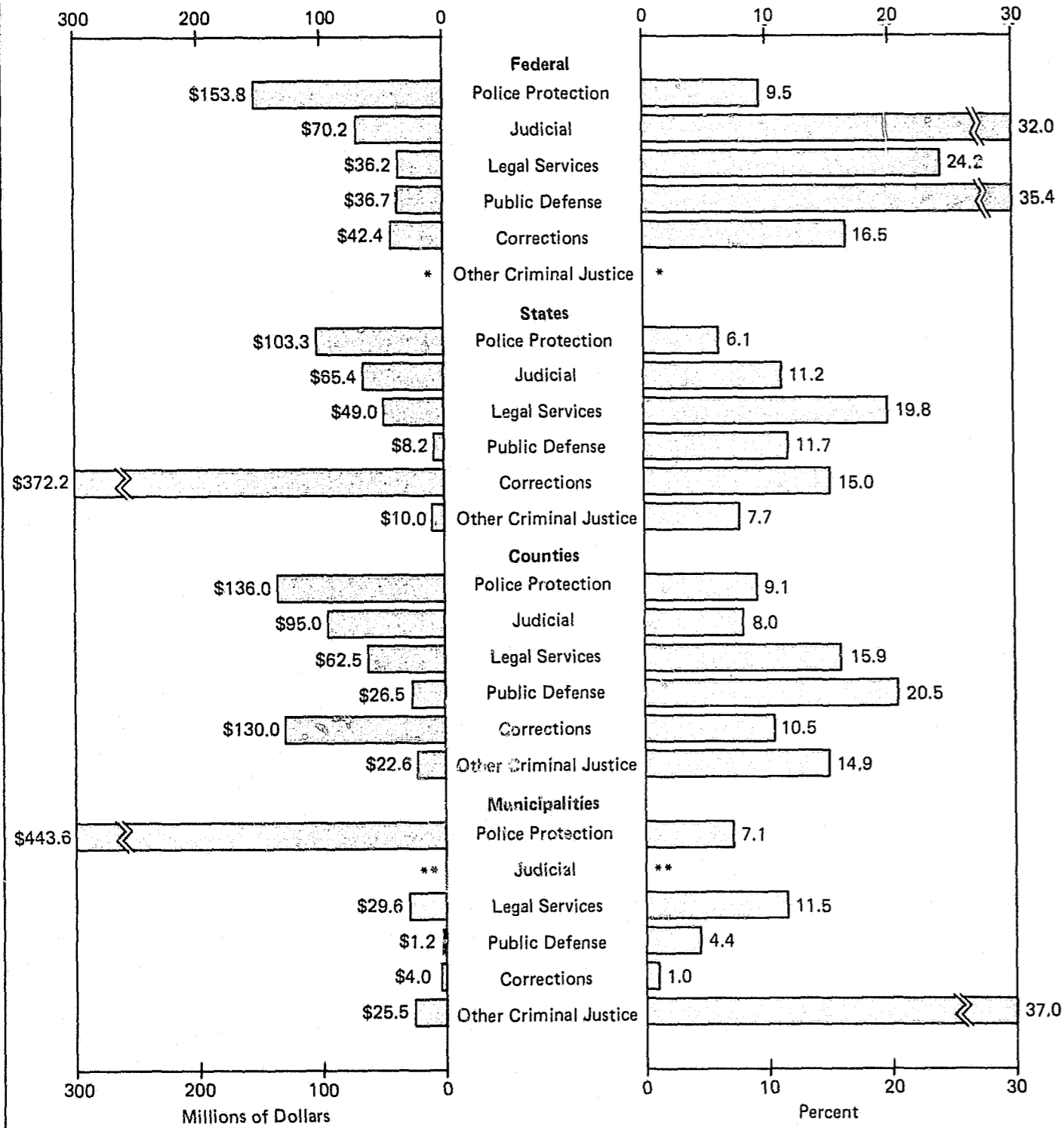
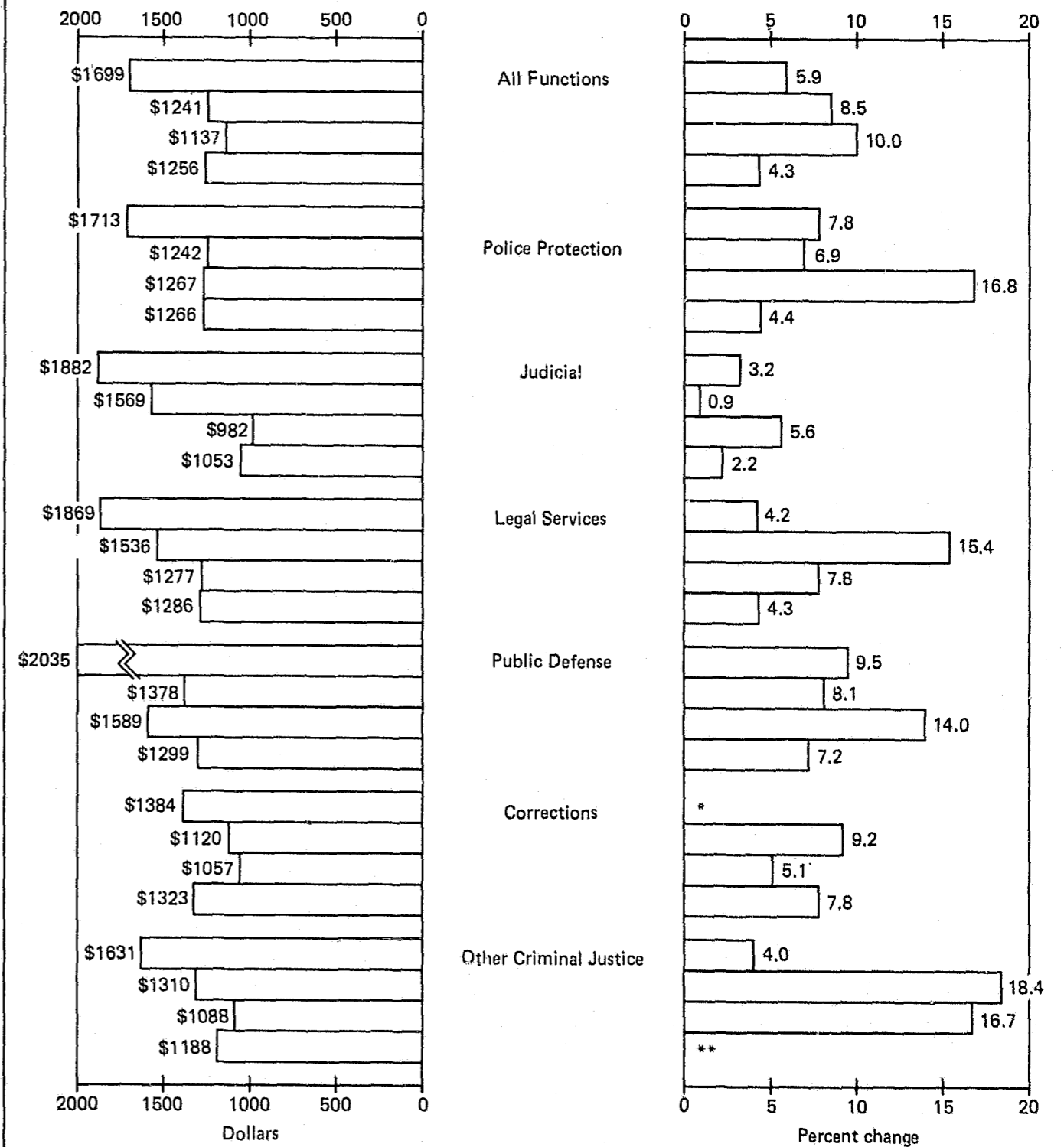


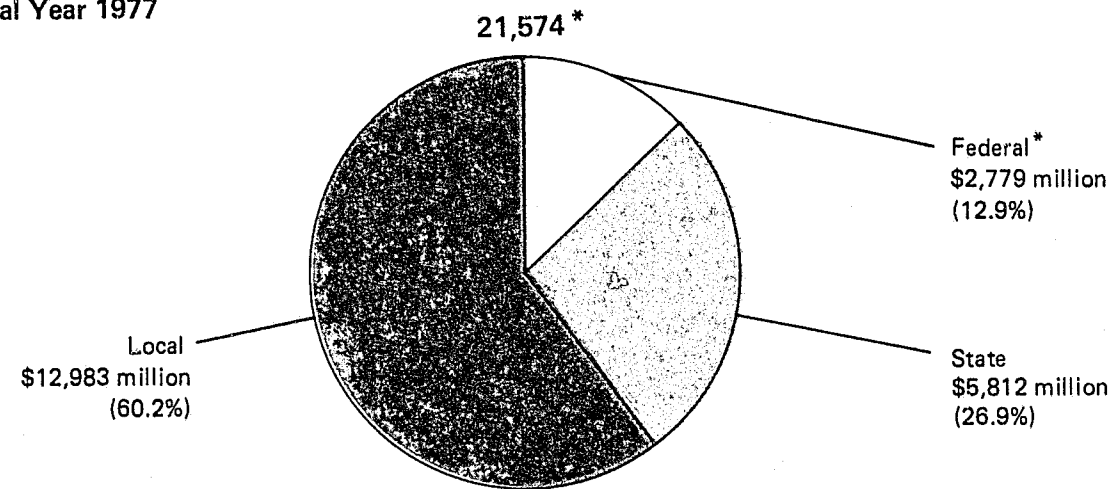
FIGURE 5.
Average Monthly Salaries for Criminal Justice Employees on a Full-Time Equivalent Basis by Activity and Type of Government, October 1977



*Decrease of 4.3 percent
**Decrease of 2.5 percent

FIGURE 6.

Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Direct Expenditure by Level of Government, Fiscal Year 1977



* For each level of government, this graph depicts direct expenditure only and excludes intergovernmental expenditure to avoid duplication, since payments from one level of government to another are reflected in the direct expenditures of the recipient level of government. On the other hand, figures 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 depict total expenditure, including both direct and intergovernmental expenditure, of individual levels and types of governments. See text and Appendix 2: Definitions of terms.

FIGURE 7.

Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Full-Time Equivalent Employment by Level of Government, October 1977

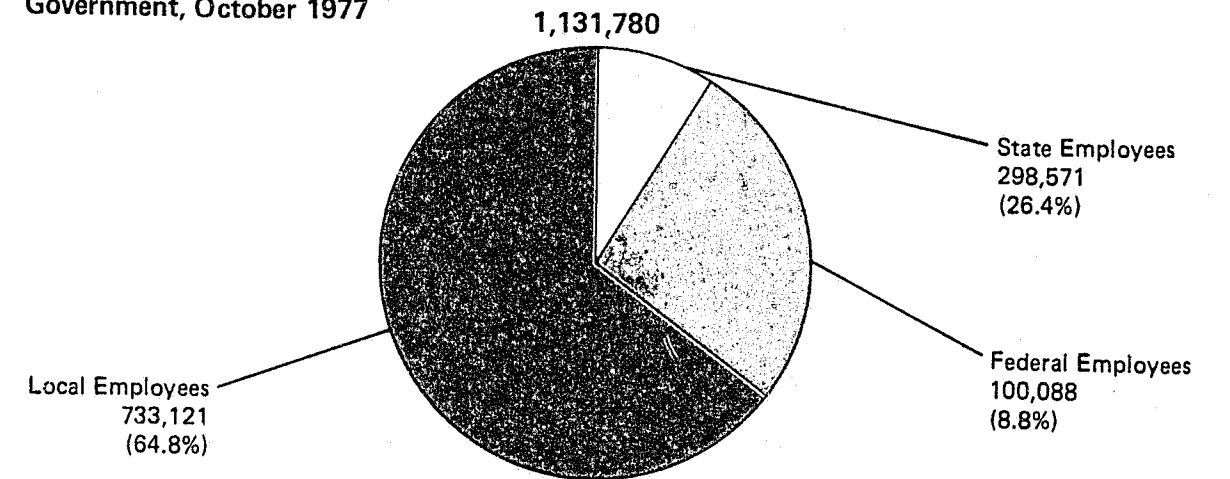
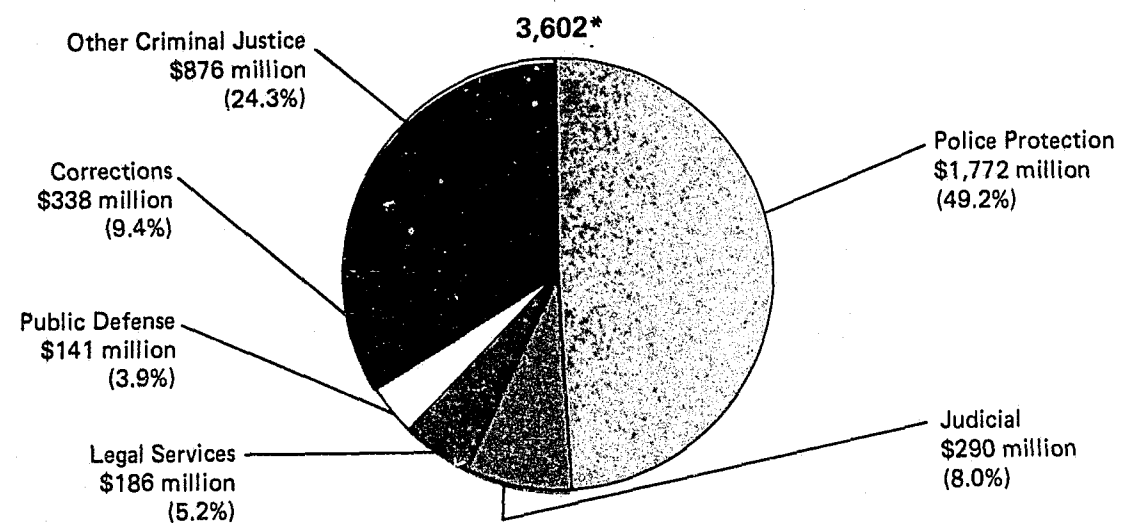


FIGURE 8.

Federal Government Criminal Justice System
Total Expenditure, Fiscal Year 1977



*Because of rounding, detail does not add to total.

FIGURE 9.

Federal Government Criminal Justice System
Full-Time Equivalent Employment, October
1977

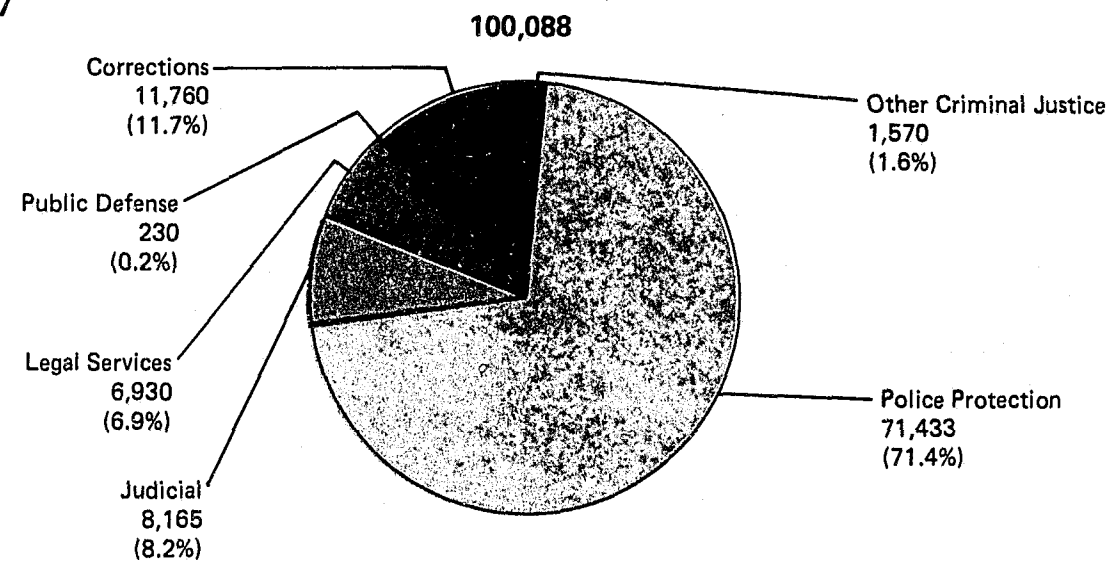
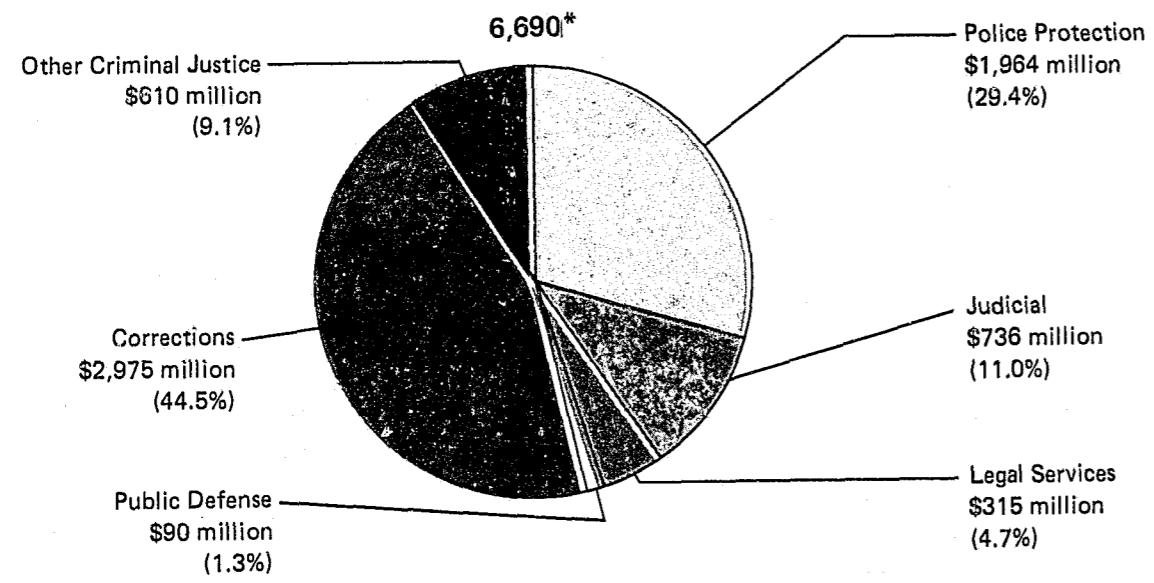
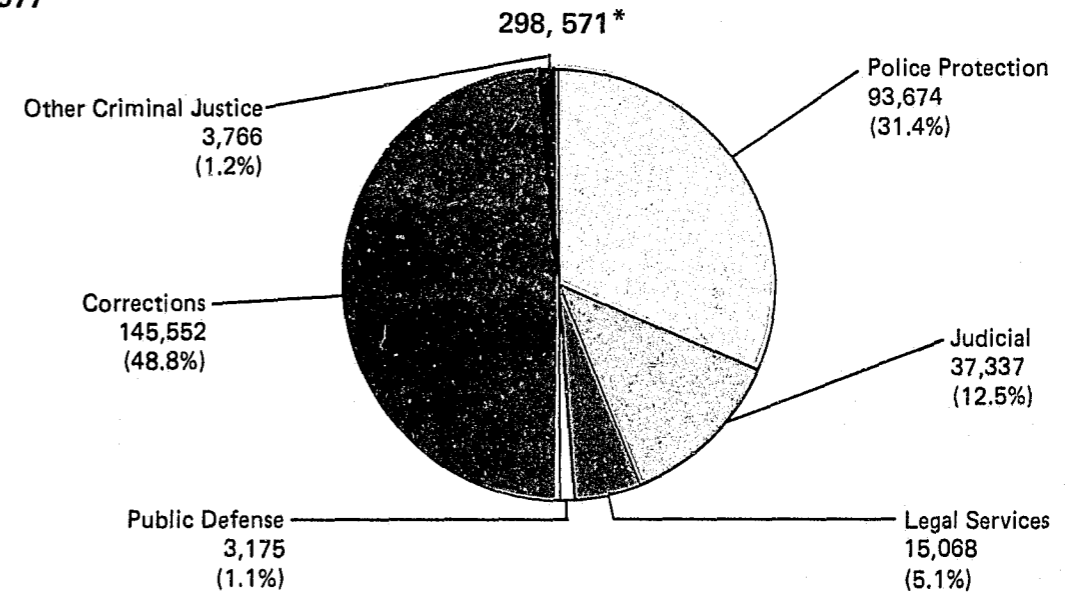


FIGURE 10.
State Government Criminal Justice System
Total Expenditure, Fiscal Year 1977



*Because of rounding, detail does not add to total.

FIGURE 11.
State Government Criminal Justice System
Full-Time Equivalent Employment, October
1977



*Because of rounding, detail does not add to total.

FIGURE 12.

Local Government Criminal Justice System
Total Expenditure, Fiscal Year 1977

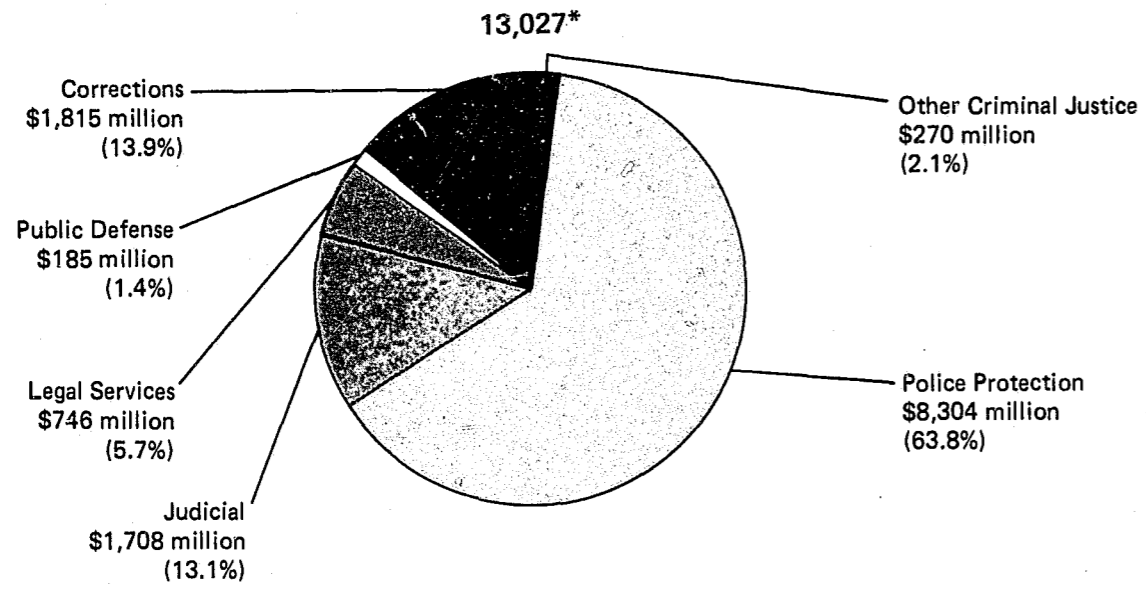


FIGURE 13.

Local Government Criminal Justice System
Full-Time Equivalent Employment, October 1977

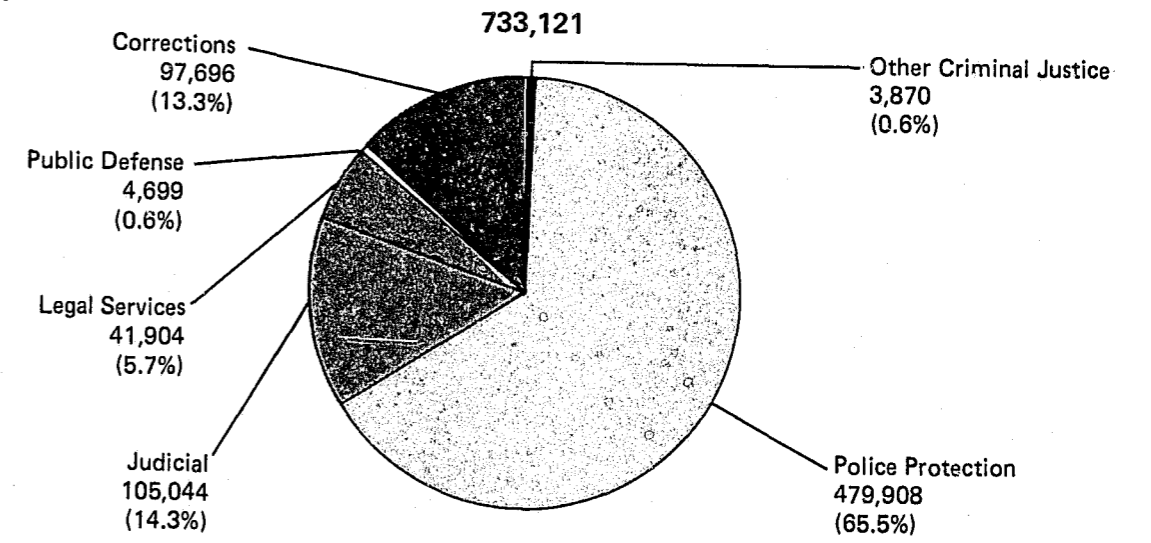
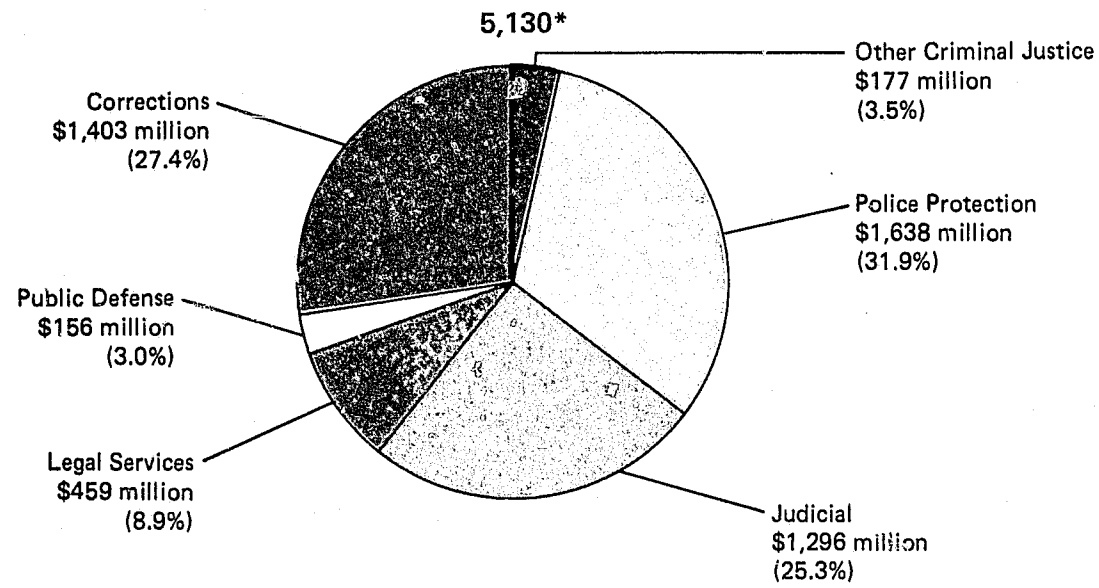


FIGURE 14.

County Government Criminal Justice System
Total Expenditure, Fiscal Year 1977



* Because of rounding, detail does not add to total.

FIGURE 15.

County Government Criminal Justice System
Full-Time Equivalent Employment, October
1977

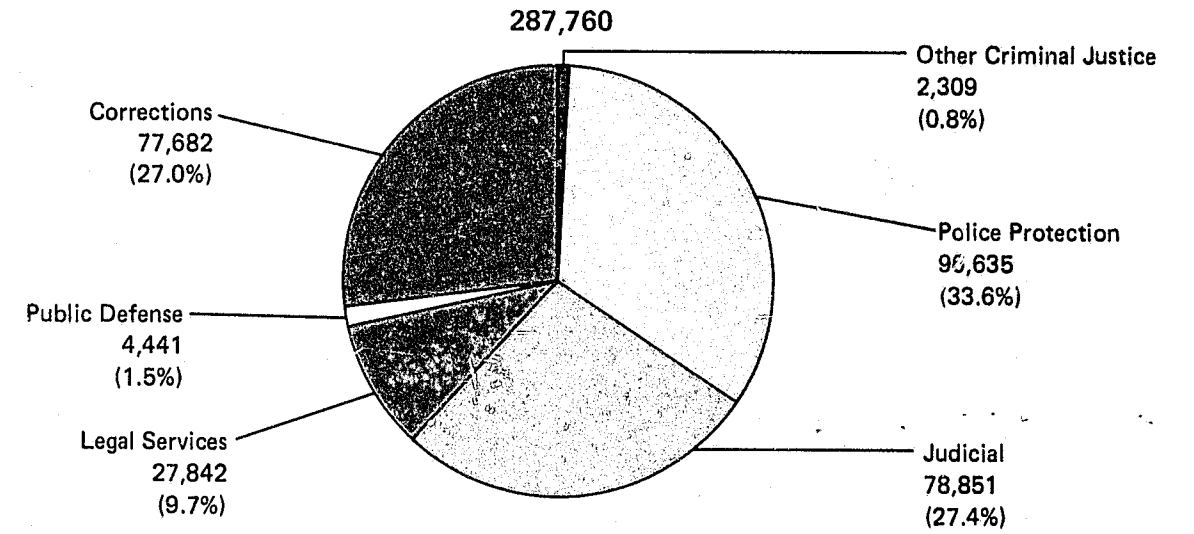
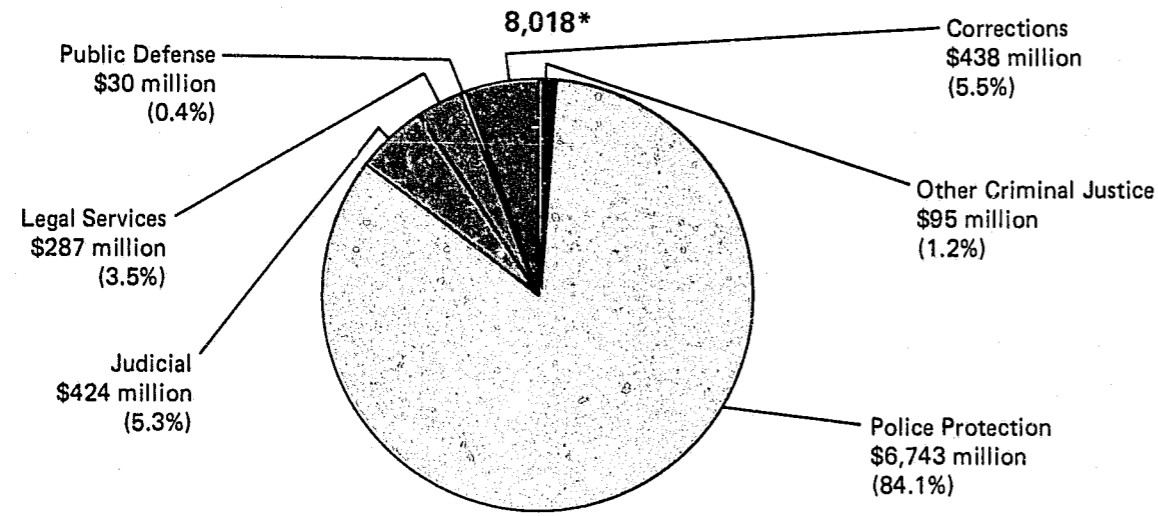


FIGURE 16.

Municipal Government Criminal Justice System Total Expenditure, Fiscal Year 1977



*Because of rounding, detail does not add to total.

FIGURE 17.

Municipal Government Criminal Justice System Full-Time Equivalent Employment, October 1977

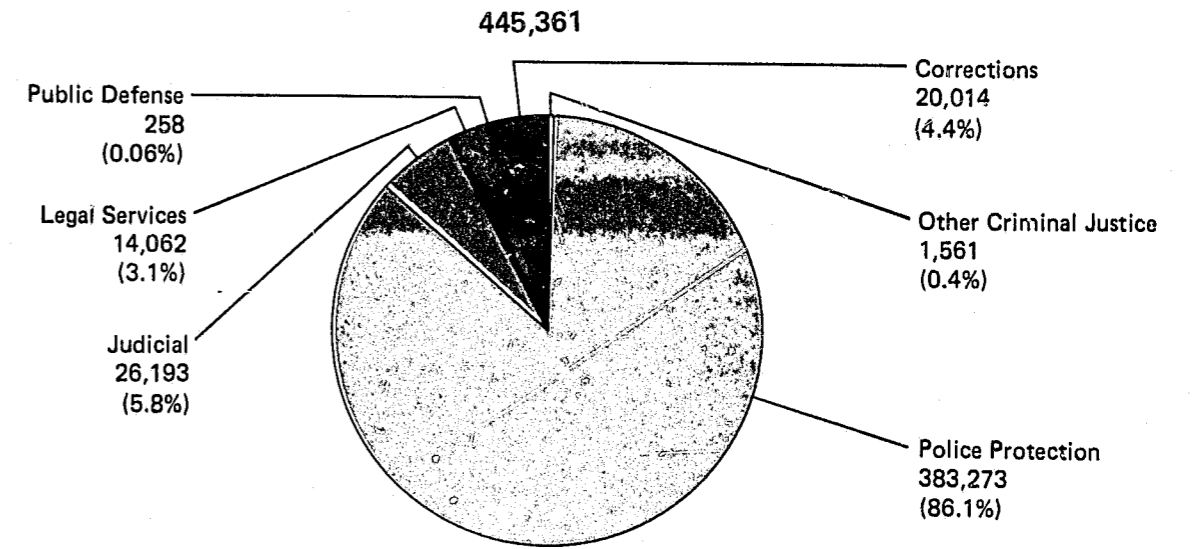
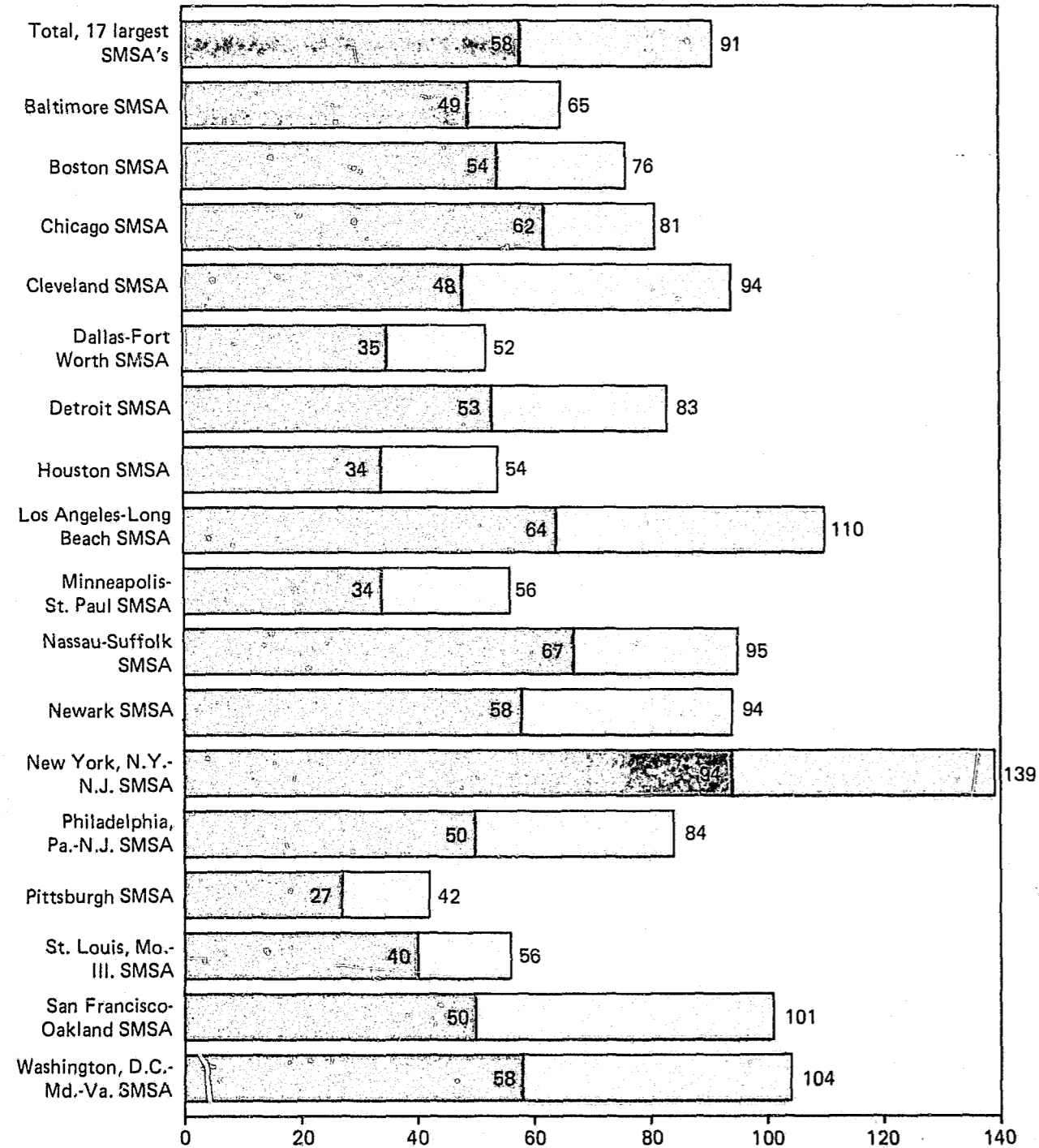


FIGURE 18.

Per Capita Criminal Justice Expenditure
of the 17 Largest SMSA's, Fiscal Year
1977*

■ Police Protection
□ All Other Functions

(Amounts in Dollars)



*Computed from 1975 population estimates

Section I. VARIABLE PASS-THROUGH DATA

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

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

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

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

Criminal Justice Expenditure and Employment

Table 1. Percent distribution of total criminal justice expenditure from own sources of State and local governments, by State, fiscal year 1977
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Item	Expenditure from own sources			Percent distribution	
	Total State-local ¹	State	Local ¹	State	Local
UNITED STATES, TOTAL . . .	16 340 156	5 611 155	10 729 001	34.3	65.7
ALABAMA	140 894	46 110	94 784	32.7	67.3
ALASKA	81 734	63 264	18 470	77.4	22.6
ARIZONA	225 572	65 723	159 849	29.1	70.9
ARKANSAS	72 494	34 732	37 762	47.9	52.1
CALIFORNIA	2 547 326	681 176	1 866 150	26.7	73.3
COLORADO	236 376	91 042	145 334	38.5	61.5
CONNECTICUT	204 820	105 525	99 295	51.5	48.5
DELAWARE	49 713	40 263	9 450	81.0	19.0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	173 963	-	173 963	-	100.0
FLORIDA	742 776	289 313	453 463	39.0	61.0
GEORGIA	318 141	128 479	189 662	40.4	59.6
HAWAII	69 438	28 952	40 486	41.7	58.3
IDAHO	47 600	20 755	26 845	43.6	56.4
ILLINOIS	921 084	234 167	686 917	25.4	74.6
INDIANA	266 822	86 931	179 891	32.6	67.4
IOWA	142 772	49 189	93 583	34.5	65.5
KANSAS	146 082	67 718	78 364	46.4	53.6
KENTUCKY	181 496	98 012	83 484	54.0	46.0
LOUISIANA	278 663	107 415	171 248	38.5	61.5
MAINE	45 085	24 065	21 020	53.4	46.6
MARYLAND	382 783	238 297	144 486	62.3	37.7
MASSACHUSETTS	474 957	130 782	344 175	27.5	72.5
MICHIGAN	732 111	220 706	511 405	30.1	69.9
MINNESOTA	238 830	81 053	157 777	33.9	66.1
MISSISSIPPI	95 532	39 932	55 600	41.8	58.2
MISSOURI	282 805	79 850	202 955	28.2	71.8
MONTANA	44 650	18 573	26 077	41.6	58.4
NEBRASKA	87 043	37 204	49 839	42.7	57.3
NEVADA	90 065	30 739	59 326	34.1	65.9
NEW HAMPSHIRE	42 213	13 522	28 691	32.0	68.0
NEW JERSEY	655 017	183 307	471 710	28.0	72.0
NEW MEXICO	67 906	40 078	27 828	59.0	41.0
NEW YORK	2 001 344	556 260	1 445 084	27.8	72.2
NORTH CAROLINA	305 141	185 067	120 074	60.6	39.4
NORTH DAKOTA	28 100	9 722	18 378	34.6	65.4
OHIO	633 043	178 403	454 640	28.2	71.8
OKLAHOMA	153 719	74 086	79 633	48.2	51.8
OREGON	180 339	75 027	105 312	41.6	58.4
PENNSYLVANIA	758 389	261 628	496 761	34.5	65.5
RHODE ISLAND	54 807	33 108	21 699	60.4	39.6
SOUTH CAROLINA	131 049	65 049	66 000	49.6	50.4
SOUTH DAKOTA	33 458	15 947	17 511	47.7	52.3
TENNESSEE	237 717	95 816	141 901	40.3	59.7
TEXAS	676 388	204 470	471 918	30.2	69.8
UTAH	65 006	30 765	34 241	47.3	52.7
VERMONT	25 709	18 835	6 874	73.3	26.7
VIRGINIA	338 774	182 370	156 404	53.8	46.2
WASHINGTON	247 269	102 793	144 476	41.6	58.4
WEST VIRGINIA	72 947	40 344	32 603	55.3	44.7
WISCONSIN	275 675	90 086	185 589	32.7	67.3
WYOMING	34 519	14 505	20 014	42.0	58.0

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

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

Section II. CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM SUMMARY DATA

FIGURE 19

Percent Distribution of Total Criminal Justice Direct Expenditure by State and Type of Government, Fiscal Year 1977

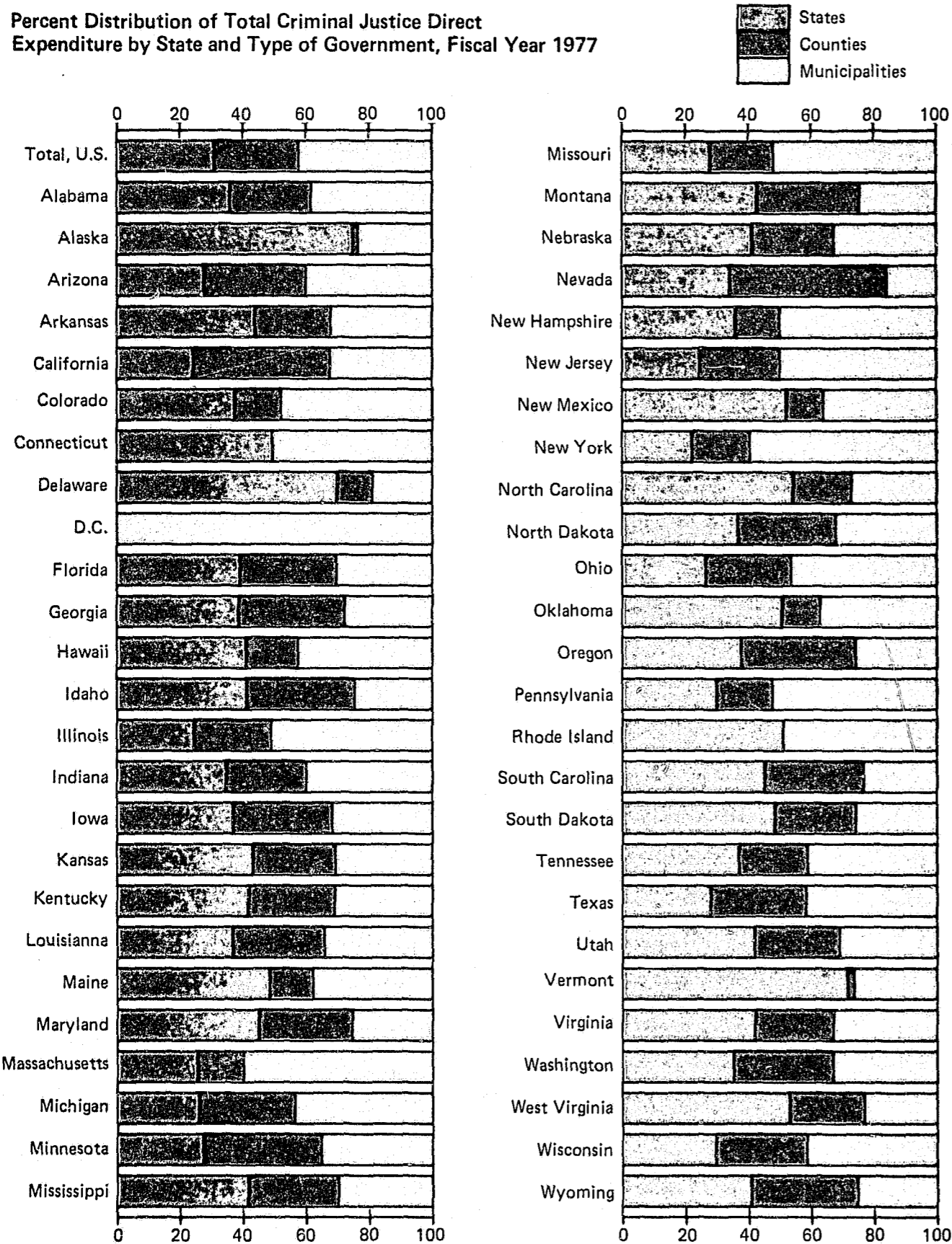


Table 2. Percent distribution of expenditure for the criminal justice system, by level of government, fiscal year 1977

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity ¹	Amount				Percent distribution		
	All governments ¹	Federal Government ²	State governments	Local governments ¹	Federal Government	State governments	Local governments
TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ³	21 573 756	3 601 647	6 689 474	13 027 249	(X)	(X)	(X)
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	21 573 756	2 778 710	5 812 353	12 982 693	12.9	26.9	60.2
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	(-)	822 937	877 121	164 728	(X)	(X)	(X)
POLICE PROTECTION ³	11 864 875	1 771 922	1 963 975	8 304 366	(X)	(X)	(X)
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	11 864 875	1 765 420	1 799 725	8 299 730	14.9	15.2	69.9
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	(-)	6 502	164 250	80 908	(X)	(X)	(X)
JUDICIAL ³	2 638 251	289 626	735 829	1 707 783	(X)	(X)	(X)
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	2 638 251	289 626	650 559	1 698 066	11.0	24.6	64.4
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	(-)	-	85 270	22 983	(X)	(X)	(X)
LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION ³	1 225 344	185 604	314 472	745 585	(X)	(X)	(X)
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	1 225 344	185 604	296 758	742 982	15.2	24.2	60.6
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	(-)	-	17 714	3 354	(X)	(X)	(X)
PUBLIC DEFENSE ³	403 754	140 452	90 393	185 151	(X)	(X)	(X)
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	403 754	140 452	78 365	184 937	34.8	19.4	45.8
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	(-)	-	12 028	1 243	(X)	(X)	(X)
CORRECTIONS ³	4 934 067	338 400	2 974 890	1 814 539	(X)	(X)	(X)
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	4 934 067	298 718	2 847 020	1 788 329	6.1	57.7	36.2
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	(-)	39 682	127 870	53 358	(X)	(X)	(X)
OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE ³	507 465	875 643	609 915	269 825	(X)	(X)	(X)
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	507 465	98 890	139 926	268 649	19.5	27.6	52.9
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	(-)	776 753	469 989	3 302	(X)	(X)	(X)

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

X Not applicable.

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

²Federal Government data are for the fiscal period beginning October 1, 1976 and ending September 30, 1977.

³The total line for each sector, and for the total Criminal Justice System, excludes duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation which would result if an intergovernmental expenditure amount for one government is tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) ultimately expend(s) that amount. The intergovernmental expenditure lines are totaled for the same reason.

Table 3. Percent distribution of employment and payrolls for the criminal justice system, by level of government, October 1977

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	All governments ¹	Federal Government	State governments ²	Local governments ¹	Percent distribution		
					Federal Government	State governments	Local governments
TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	1 197 777	101 547	310 358	785 872	8.5	25.9	65.6
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	1 100 098	99 479	292 772	707 847	9.1	26.6	64.3
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES	1 131 780	100 088	298 571	733 121	8.8	26.4	64.8
OCTOBER PAYROLL	1 426 801	170 004	370 396	886 401	11.9	26.0	62.1
POLICE PROTECTION:							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	685 881	72 455	101 068	512 358	10.6	14.7	74.7
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	632 928	71 130	92 065	469 733	11.2	14.6	74.2
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES	645 015	71 433	93 674	479 908	11.1	14.5	74.4
OCTOBER PAYROLL	846 147	122 380	116 294	607 473	14.5	13.7	71.8
JUDICIAL:							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	162 900	8 216	38 910	115 774	5.0	23.9	71.1
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	140 737	8 131	34 937	97 669	5.8	24.8	69.4
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES	150 546	8 165	37 337	105 044	5.4	24.8	69.8
OCTOBER PAYROLL	178 918	15 363	58 566	104 989	8.6	32.7	58.7
LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION:							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	68 327	7 147	15 584	45 596	10.5	22.8	66.7
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	59 302	6 864	14 627	37 811	11.6	24.7	63.8
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES	63 902	6 930	15 068	41 904	10.8	23.6	65.6
OCTOBER PAYROLL	89 734	12 954	23 147	53 633	14.4	25.8	59.8
PUBLIC DEFENSE:							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	8 462	230	3 245	4 987	2.7	38.4	58.9
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	7 411	230	3 005	4 176	3.1	40.5	56.4
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES	8 104	230	3 175	4 699	2.8	39.2	58.0
OCTOBER PAYROLL	12 219	468	4 376	7 375	3.8	35.8	60.4
CORRECTIONS:							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	262 585	11 875	147 695	103 015	4.5	56.3	39.2
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	250 732	11 626	144 420	94 686	4.6	57.6	37.8
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES	255 008	11 760	145 552	97 696	4.6	57.1	38.3
OCTOBER PAYROLL	287 924	16 279	163 079	108 566	5.7	56.6	37.7
OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE:							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	9 622	1 624	3 856	4 142	16.9	40.1	43.0
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	8 988	1 498	3 718	3 772	16.6	41.4	42.0
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES	9 206	1 570	3 766	3 870	17.1	40.9	42.0
OCTOBER PAYROLL	11 859	2 560	4 934	4 365	21.6	41.6	36.8

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

²Because of rounding, the detail may not add precisely to totals.

Table 5. Criminal justice system employment and payrolls of the Federal Government, October 1977

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Item ¹	Number of employees			Total October payroll
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, ALL FUNCTIONS	2 847 911	2 608 869	2 720 024	3 918 413
TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	101 547	99 479	100 088	170 004
POLICE PROTECTION, TOTAL	72 455	71 130	71 433	122 380
THE CONGRESS:				
U.S. CAPITOL POLICE	1 120	1 120	1 120	1 644
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS POLICE FORCE	108	108	108	145
FEDERAL JUDICIARY:				
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES POLICE FORCE	76	76	76	103
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:				
U.S. FOREST SERVICE:				
COOPERATIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM	35	35	35	38
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR:				
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE:				
U.S. PARK POLICE	667	644	657	1 083
U.S. PARK RANGERS ²	1 748	1 690	1 722	1 332
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:				
DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION	4 027	4 019	4 025	9 153
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	19 312	19 310	19 311	33 517
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE:				
U.S. BORDER PATROL	2 548	2 475	2 481	4 584
INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION	1 328	1 293	1 294	2 370
U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE ³	519	486	499	724
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION:				
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION:				
AIRPORT POLICE	176	175	175	287
U.S. COAST GUARD ²	3 143	3 143	3 143	3 614
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY:				
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND FIREARMS	4 051	3 982	3 999	7 659
FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER	253	252	252	373
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE:				
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION	4 182	4 118	4 140	7 378
INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION	577	568	572	1 004
OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT	11	10	10	27
U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE	14 259	13 378	13 518	24 678
U.S. SECRET SERVICE	3 576	3 574	3 575	7 289
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION:				
OFFICE OF FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE MANAGEMENT	3 411	3 401	3 407	3 597
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION:				
NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK POLICE	35	30	31	42
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION POLICE FORCE	23	23	23	27
U.S. POSTAL SERVICE:				
POSTAL INSPECTION SERVICE	5 522	5 472	5 512	10 060
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION:				
SECURITY DIVISION	1 748	1 748	1 748	1 652
JUDICIAL, TOTAL	8 216	8 131	8 165	15 363
APPELLATE COURTS, TOTAL	1 253	1 225	1 236	2 154
COURTS OF LAST RESORT, TOTAL	273	245	256	451
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES	273	245	256	451
INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURTS, TOTAL	980	980	980	1 703
U.S. COURTS OF APPEALS	980	980	980	1 703
COURTS OF GENERAL JURISDICTION, TOTAL	5 306	5 306	5 306	10 488
U.S. DISTRICT COURTS	5 306	5 306	5 306	10 488
COURTS OF LIMITED JURISDICTION, TOTAL	428	420	424	829
U.S. COURT OF CLAIMS	92	92	92	188
U.S. COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS	35	35	35	79
U.S. CUSTOMS COURT	110	110	110	210
U.S. TAX COURT	191	183	187	352
MISCELLANEOUS, TOTAL	1 229	1 180	1 199	1 892
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE U.S. COURTS	385	385	385	661
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:				
U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE ³	757	708	727	1 055
FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER	87	87	87	176

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Criminal justice system employment and payrolls of the Federal Government, October 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Item ¹	Number of employees			Total October payroll
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION, TOTAL	7 147	6 864	6 930	12 954
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:				
ANTITRUST DIVISION	915	852	865	1 652
BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS	39	38	38	75
CIVIL DIVISION	570	540	549	1 012
CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION	379	364	369	688
CRIMINAL DIVISION	573	559	561	1 192
LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION	230	226	227	472
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL	38	37	38	86
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS	24	23	24	48
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND FINANCE	478	449	465	746
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL	33	33	33	76
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL	44	43	43	87
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF U.S. ATTORNEYS	3 280	3 180	3 191	5 762
OFFICE FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	34	33	33	75
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL	45	45	45	103
OFFICE OF WATERGATE SPECIAL PROSECUTION FORCE	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
TAX DIVISION	465	442	449	880
PUBLIC DEFENSE, TOTAL	230	230	230	468
FEDERAL JUDICIARY:				
COMMUNITY DEFENDER ORGANIZATIONS	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
FEDERAL PUBLIC DEFENDER ORGANIZATIONS	230	230	230	468
REPRESENTATION BY COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
CORRECTIONS, TOTAL	11 875	11 626	11 760	16 279
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE:				
NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE:				
ADDICTION RESEARCH CENTER (LEXINGTON, KY.)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:				
BUREAU OF PRISONS	8 225	8 022	8 139	13 132
INSTITUTIONS	7 603	7 495	7 566	12 014
FOR MEN	5 872	5 791	5 844	9 382
FOR WOMEN	352	351	351	550
FOR JUVENILES	355	351	355	572
OTHER AND COMBINED	1 024	1 002	1 016	1 510
ADMINISTRATION	622	527	573	1 118
OFFICE OF THE PARDON ATTORNEY	10	9	9	19
U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE ³	692	648	665	965
U.S. PAROLE COMMISSION	153	152	152	269
FEDERAL JUDICIARY:				
FEDERAL PROBATION SERVICE	2 795	2 795	2 795	1 894
OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE, TOTAL	1 624	1 498	1 570	2 560
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE:				
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH:				
CENTER FOR STUDIES OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY	12	12	12	26
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR:				
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:				
DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES	567	530	551	570
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:				
COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE	115	108	109	234
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION	735	666	711	1 459
U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE ³	195	182	187	271
TEMPORARY STUDY COMMISSIONS	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

X Not applicable.
¹Data are based on a canvass of all Federal criminal justice agencies; see text for data limitations.
²Estimated criminal justice activities only.
³Total employment and payroll allocated to police protection, judicial, corrections, and other criminal justice based on information supplied by the U.S. Marshals Service.
⁴All criminal justice related research programs terminated in January 1976.
⁵No criminal justice employment or payroll in 1977.

Table 6. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: State and type of government, Population, Total general expenditure, Total criminal justice system, Police protection, and Judicial. Rows list states like ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, etc., with sub-rows for STATE, LOCAL, COUNTIES, and MUNICIPALITIES.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: State and type of government, Legal services and prosecution, Public defense, Corrections, and Other criminal justice. Rows continue from the previous page, listing states like ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, etc., with sub-rows for STATE, LOCAL, COUNTIES, and MUNICIPALITIES.

Table 6. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 9 columns: State and type of government, Population, Total general expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), and Judicial (Amount, Percent). Rows include South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

-Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Z Less than half the unit of measurement shown.

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

2 The relation of criminal justice total expenditure to total general expenditure is based on data for general purpose governments only and does not include data for State-operated liquor stores, independent school districts, or special districts.

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

Table 6. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 9 columns: State and type of government, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Public defense (Amount, Percent), Corrections (Amount, Percent), and Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent). Rows include South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Table 7. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 8 columns: State and type of government, Population, Total direct expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), and Judicial (Amount, Percent). Rows list states from Illinois to Montana.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 8 columns: State and type of government, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Public defense (Amount, Percent), Corrections (Amount, Percent), and Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent). Rows list states from Illinois to Montana.

Table 7. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: State and type of government, Population, Total direct expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent of total direct expenditure), Police protection (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system), Judicial (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW MEXICO, NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH DAKOTA, OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: State and type of government, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system), Public defense (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system), Corrections (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system), Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW MEXICO, NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH DAKOTA, OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Table 8. Total criminal justice system expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: State and type of government, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include states like ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Total criminal justice system expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: State and type of government, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include states like IDAHO, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSISSIPPI.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 8. Total criminal justice system expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: State and type of government, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Includes rows for Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Table 8. Total criminal justice system expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: State and type of government, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Includes rows for Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. X Not applicable. 1 Data for municipalities, and the local governments totals which include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation; see text for data limitations. 2 For each State, and the United States summary, the expenditure figures shown on the "Local, total" line and the combined State-local total line (the data shown opposite the names of the individual States) exclude duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation which would result if an intergovernmental expenditure amount for one government is tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) ultimately expend(s) that amount.

Table 9. Criminal justice system employment and percent distribution of full-time

Table with 15 columns: Line number, State and type of government, Total full-time equivalent employees, Total criminal justice system (Number of employees, Percent of total full-time equivalent employees), Police protection (Number of employees, Percent of total criminal justice system employees), Judicial (Number of employees, Percent of total criminal justice system employees).

See footnotes at end of table.

equivalent employees by State and type of government, October 1977

Table with 15 columns: Line number, Legal services and prosecution (Number of employees, Percent of total criminal justice system employees), Public defense (Number of employees, Percent of total criminal justice system employees), Corrections (Number of employees, Percent of total criminal justice system employees), Other criminal justice (Number of employees, Percent of total criminal justice system employees).

Table 9. Criminal justice system employment and percent distribution of full-time

Table with columns: State and type of government, Total full-time equivalent employees, Total criminal justice system, Police protection, Judicial. Rows include states like Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana.

See footnotes at end of table.

equivalent employees by State and type of government, October 1977—Continued

Table with columns: Legal services and prosecution, Public defense, Corrections, Other criminal justice. Rows include states like Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana.

Table 9. Criminal justice system employment and percent distribution of full-time

Table with 14 columns: Line number, State and type of government, Total full-time equivalent employees, Total criminal justice system (Number of employees, Percent of total full-time equivalent employees), Police protection (Number of employees, Percent of total criminal justice system employees), Judicial (Number of employees, Percent of total criminal justice system employees).

See footnotes at end of table.

equivalent employees by State and type of government, October 1977—Continued

Table with 18 columns: Legal services and prosecution (Number of employees, Percent of total criminal justice system employees), Public defense (Number of employees, Percent of total criminal justice system employees), Corrections (Number of employees, Percent of total criminal justice system employees), Other criminal justice (Number of employees, Percent of total criminal justice system employees).

Table 9. Criminal justice system employment and percent distribution of full-time

Table with columns for State and type of government, Total full-time equivalent employees, Total criminal justice system, Police protection, and Judicial. Rows include states like South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Z Less than half the unit of measurement shown.

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

The relation of criminal justice full-time equivalent employees to total full-time equivalent employees is based on data for general purpose governments only and does not include data for State-operated liquor stores, locally operated utility systems, or for independent school districts and special districts.

equivalent employees by State and type of government, October 1977—Continued

Table with columns for Legal services and prosecution, Public defense, Corrections, and Other criminal justice. Rows include states like South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Line number

Line number

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 10. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll, by State and type of government, October 1977

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 8 columns: State and type of government, Total October payroll, Total criminal justice system (October payroll, % of total), Police protection (October payroll, % of total), Judicial (October payroll, % of total).

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Table 10. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll, by State and type of government, October 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 10 columns: State and type of government, Legal services and prosecution (October payroll, % of total), Public defense (October payroll, % of total), Corrections (October payroll, % of total), Other criminal justice (October payroll, % of total).

Table 10. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll, by State and type of government, October 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 8 columns: State and type of government, Total October payroll, Total criminal justice system (October payroll, Percent of total), Police protection (October payroll, Percent of total), and Judicial (October payroll, Percent of total). Rows include NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW MEXICO, NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH DAKOTA, OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, and SOUTH CAROLINA.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll, by State and type of government, October 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 10 columns: State and type of government, Legal services and prosecution (October payroll, Percent of total), Public defense (October payroll, Percent of total), Corrections (October payroll, Percent of total), and Other criminal justice (October payroll, Percent of total). Rows include NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW MEXICO, NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH DAKOTA, OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, and SOUTH CAROLINA.

Table 10. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll, by State and type of government, October 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 8 columns: State and type of government, Total October payroll, Total criminal justice system, Police protection, and Judicial. Rows include South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
2 Less than half the unit of measurement shown.
3 Data for municipalities, and the local governments totals which include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation; see text for data limitations.
4 The relation of criminal justice October payroll to total October payroll is based on data for general governments only and does not include data for State-operated liquor stores, locally operated utility systems, or for independent school districts and special districts.

Table 10. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll, by State and type of government, October 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 10 columns: State and type of government, Legal services and prosecution, Public defense, Corrections, and Other criminal justice. Rows include South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 11. Total criminal justice system expenditure of State governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

State ¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				
				Total	Equipment	Construction	Land	
TOTAL	6 689 474	5 812 353	5 374 114	438 239	166 486	253 737	18 016	877 121
ALABAMA	75 587	65 888	62 320	3 568	2 711	857	-	9 699
ALASKA	67 599	65 881	63 355	2 526	1 958	568	-	1 718
ARIZONA	78 732	71 229	63 446	7 783	3 966	3 785	32	7 503
ARKANSAS	43 995	39 838	34 979	4 859	2 813	2 046	-	4 157
CALIFORNIA	756 739	664 778	625 143	39 635	25 298	10 762	3 575	91 961
COLORADO	103 859	96 167	91 786	4 381	3 377	1 004	-	7 692
CONNECTICUT	118 557	113 885	107 317	6 568	3 172	3 396	-	4 672
DELAWARE	44 033	41 908	35 025	6 883	806	6 077	-	2 125
FLORIDA	341 895	322 599	271 823	50 776	7 565	42 366	845	19 296
GEORGIA	155 248	143 924	111 677	32 247	3 531	28 716	-	11 324
HAWAII	37 901	36 469	32 969	3 518	496	3 022	-	1 432
IDAHO	24 896	23 622	21 933	1 689	1 309	376	4	1 274
ILLINOIS	291 654	255 306	240 353	14 953	5 557	9 387	9	36 348
INDIANA	124 745	111 642	101 944	9 674	5 435	4 239	-	13 103
IOWA	70 729	63 312	59 174	4 138	2 527	1 597	14	7 417
KANSAS	76 842	70 654	60 505	10 149	1 736	7 894	519	6 188
KENTUCKY	112 757	89 751	82 588	7 163	3 711	2 135	1 317	23 006
LOUISIANA	131 433	115 252	111 036	4 216	4 216	-	-	16 181
MAINE	28 699	26 052	25 122	930	719	211	-	2 647
MARYLAND	252 410	187 015	175 663	11 352	4 231	6 811	310	55 395
MASSACHUSETTS	154 249	138 466	135 132	3 334	138	3 196	-	15 783
MICHIGAN	253 901	224 117	208 617	15 500	5 917	1 920	7 663	29 784
MINNESOTA	101 822	76 716	73 069	3 647	3 432	215	-	25 112
MISSISSIPPI	49 969	47 482	43 548	3 934	2 761	1 173	-	2 487
MISSOURI	108 831	91 877	85 287	6 590	3 389	1 433	1 768	16 954
MONTANA	24 447	22 672	21 537	1 135	1 068	67	-	1 775
NEBRASKA	46 166	41 092	37 908	3 184	2 148	959	77	5 074
NEVADA	39 507	34 943	23 111	11 832	842	10 990	-	4 564
NEW HAMPSHIRE	19 603	17 967	16 866	1 101	712	389	-	1 636
NEW JERSEY	209 433	185 070	174 618	10 452	2 242	8 210	-	24 363
NEW MEXICO	48 216	44 896	42 406	2 490	1 618	858	14	3 320
NEW YORK	651 061	512 612	465 753	46 859	7 822	39 037	-	138 449
NORTH CAROLINA	210 269	191 143	175 737	15 406	5 264	10 142	-	19 126
NORTH DAKOTA	13 760	12 488	11 737	751	512	218	21	1 272
OHIO	231 098	202 759	197 651	5 108	4 009	1 099	-	28 339
OKLAHOMA	94 615	90 415	73 660	16 755	3 158	13 429	168	4 200
OREGON	92 585	81 528	78 265	3 263	2 304	959	-	11 057
PENNSYLVANIA	343 895	270 927	268 212	2 715	2 534	181	-	72 968
RHODE ISLAND	38 168	35 646	35 125	521	327	194	-	2 522
SOUTH CAROLINA	77 587	74 044	69 469	4 575	3 422	1 153	-	3 543
SOUTH DAKOTA	21 706	18 923	18 242	681	681	-	-	2 783
TENNESSEE	107 463	96 774	89 286	7 488	3 837	3 651	-	10 689
TEXAS	257 162	220 442	196 802	23 640	10 318	12 414	908	36 720
UTAH	38 077	33 269	30 622	2 647	1 694	953	-	4 808
VERMONT	22 854	22 317	21 488	829	662	167	-	537
VIRGINIA	200 877	154 814	148 190	6 624	3 234	3 390	-	46 063
WASHINGTON	119 257	103 116	98 348	4 768	3 507	1 254	7	16 141
WEST VIRGINIA	47 694	45 069	42 008	3 061	2 239	741	81	2 625
WISCONSIN	109 681	100 207	99 090	1 117	1 117	-	-	9 474
WYOMING	17 205	15 390	14 172	1 218	438	76	684	1 815

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- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
¹Data are based on a field compilation from records of each State government shown; see text for data limitations.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 12. Criminal justice system direct expenditure of local governments in the 17 largest SMSA's, by county area, fiscal year 1977

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 7 columns: Area, Population, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent of SMSA total), Police protection (Amount, Percent of SMSA total), and Judicial (Amount, Percent of SMSA total). Rows include totals for 17 largest SMSAs and individual county areas for Baltimore, Boston Sea, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas-Fort Worth, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and Nassau-Suffolk.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Table 12. Criminal justice system direct expenditure of local governments in the 17 largest SMSA's, by county area, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 8 columns: Area, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent of SMSA total), Public defense (Amount, Percent of SMSA total), Corrections (Amount, Percent of SMSA total), and Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent of SMSA total). Rows include totals for 17 largest SMSAs and individual county areas for Baltimore, Boston Sea, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas-Fort Worth, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and Nassau-Suffolk.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 12. Criminal justice system direct expenditure of local governments in the 17 largest SMSA's, by county area, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Area ¹	Population	Total criminal justice system		Police protection		Judicial	
		Amount	Percent of SMSA total ²	Amount	Percent of SMSA total	Amount	Percent of SMSA total
NEWARK SMSA	1 999 025	189 199	100.0	112 411	100.0	27 189	100.0
ESSEX COUNTY AREA	882 487	109 183	57.7	61 763	54.9	16 880	62.1
MORRIS COUNTY AREA	393 624	24 115	12.7	17 305	15.4	2 443	9.0
SOMERSET COUNTY AREA	202 091	12 550	6.6	7 263	6.5	1 559	5.7
UNION COUNTY AREA	520 823	43 351	22.9	26 080	23.2	6 307	23.2
NEW YORK, N.Y.-N.J. SMSA	9 561 504	1 288 416	100.0	907 549	100.0	123 148	100.0
BERGEN COUNTY, N.J. AREA	880 260	62 021	4.8	43 687	4.8	8 005	6.5
NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.	7 481 613	1 112 698	86.4	799 049	88.0	100 574	81.1
PUTNAM COUNTY, N.Y. AREA	69 276	3 757	0.3	3 530	0.4	130	0.1
ROCKLAND COUNTY, N.Y. AREA	251 114	27 675	2.1	10 236	1.1	4 112	3.3
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N.Y. AREA	879 241	82 265	6.4	51 047	5.6	10 327	8.4
PHILADELPHIA, PA.-N.J. SMSA	4 807 301	460 146	100.0	262 824	100.0	74 770	100.0
BUCKS COUNTY, PA. AREA	460 978	24 144	5.2	12 206	4.6	4 700	6.3
FURLINGTON COUNTY, N.J. AREA	345 696	19 152	4.2	10 554	4.0	2 285	3.1
CAMDEN COUNTY, N.J. AREA	476 511	46 653	10.1	23 430	8.9	6 257	8.4
CHESTER COUNTY, PA. AREA	293 074	18 254	4.0	6 021	2.3	3 775	5.0
DELAWARE COUNTY, PA. AREA	591 671	34 979	7.6	15 640	6.0	7 992	10.7
GLOUCESTER COUNTY, N.J. AREA	189 562	13 317	2.9	6 491	2.5	2 028	2.7
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA. AREA	634 001	34 437	7.5	20 501	7.8	6 681	8.9
PHILADELPHIA CITY, PA.	1 815 808	269 210	58.5	167 981	63.9	41 052	54.9
PITTSBURGH SMSA	2 322 224	105 992	100.0	66 202	100.0	18 334	100.0
ALLEGHENY COUNTY AREA	1 517 996	83 605	78.9	54 803	82.8	12 776	69.7
BEAVER COUNTY AREA	209 328	9 036	8.5	4 488	6.8	2 498	13.6
WASHINGTON COUNTY AREA	214 611	4 161	3.9	2 452	3.7	833	4.5
WESTMORELAND COUNTY AREA	380 289	9 190	8.7	4 459	6.7	2 227	12.1
ST. LOUIS, MO.-ILL. SMSA	2 366 542	144 184	100.0	104 492	100.0	16 585	100.0
CLINTON COUNTY, ILL. AREA	29 557	495	0.3	168	0.2	131	0.8
FRANKLIN COUNTY, MO. AREA	64 199	1 579	1.1	1 025	1.0	339	2.0
JEFFERSON COUNTY, MO. AREA	121 769	2 040	1.4	1 019	1.0	461	2.8
MADISON COUNTY, ILL. AREA	249 685	9 114	6.3	5 557	5.3	1 232	7.5
MONROE COUNTY, ILL. AREA	18 977	282	0.2	188	0.2	31	0.2
ST. CHARLES COUNTY, MO. AREA	115 994	10 518	7.3	9 177	8.8	695	4.2
ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILL. AREA	280 946	10 661	7.4	7 410	7.1	1 191	7.2
ST. LOUIS CITY, MO.	524 964	60 186	41.7	42 917	41.1	6 083	36.2
ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MO. AREA	960 451	49 309	34.2	37 031	35.4	6 422	38.2
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND SMSA	3 140 306	341 959	100.0	168 730	100.0	47 923	100.0
ALAMEDA COUNTY AREA	1 090 353	124 780	36.5	56 545	33.5	16 949	35.1
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY AREA	584 047	55 646	16.3	23 484	13.9	8 055	16.1
MARIN COUNTY AREA	220 424	21 232	6.2	8 008	4.7	3 562	7.4
SAN FRANCISCO CITY	664 520	88 748	26.0	54 236	32.1	12 556	26.2
SAN MATEO COUNTY AREA	580 962	51 553	15.1	26 457	15.7	6 801	14.3
WASHINGTON, D.C.-MD.-VA. SMSA	2 999 545	313 751	100.0	178 350	100.0	35 379	100.0
ALEXANDRIA CITY, VA.	105 220	7 831	2.5	5 146	2.9	905	2.5
ARLINGTON COUNTY, VA.	155 518	10 677	3.4	7 351	4.1	939	2.6
CHARLES COUNTY, MD. AREA	60 546	1 872	0.6	1 518	0.9	193	0.5
FAIRFAX CITY, VA.	21 858	1 082	0.3	1 024	0.6	37	0.1
FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA. AREA	512 915	27 785	8.9	16 983	9.5	3 009	8.5
FALLS CHURCH CITY, VA.	10 360	929	0.3	815	0.5	26	0.1
LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA. AREA	48 828	1 117	0.4	717	0.4	110	0.3
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD. AREA	571 558	34 812	11.1	22 978	12.9	4 378	12.1
PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MD. AREA	677 848	36 558	11.7	26 991	15.1	2 746	7.4
PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VA. AREA	123 376	6 448	2.1	4 482	2.5	897	2.5
WASHINGTON, D.C. CITY	711 518	184 640	58.8	90 345	50.7	22 224	62.1

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

X Not applicable.

Z Less than half the unit of measurement shown.

¹Data for county areas include figures for the county government and an estimate for municipalities within that county and are subject to sampling variation; see text for data limitations.²Because of rounding, the detail may not add precisely to totals.

CONTINUED

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Table 12. Criminal justice system direct expenditure of local governments in the 17 largest SMSA's, by county area, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Area ¹	Legal services and prosecution		Public defense		Corrections		Other criminal justice	
	Amount	Percent of SMSA total	Amount	Percent of SMSA total	Amount	Percent of SMSA total	Amount	Percent of SMSA total
NEWARK SMSA	15 131	100.0	143	100.0	31 042	100.0	3 283	100.0
ESSEX COUNTY AREA	7 379	48.8	127	88.8	21 305	68.6	1 729	52.7
MORRIS COUNTY AREA	1 957	12.9	3	2.1	2 193	7.1	214	6.5
SOMERSET COUNTY AREA	1 411	9.3	13	9.1	2 201	7.1	103	3.1
UNION COUNTY AREA	4 384	29.0	-	-	5 343	17.2	1 237	37.7
NEW YORK, N.Y.-N.J. SMSA	65 011	(X)	20 052	(X)	156 775	(X)	15 881	(X)
BERGEN COUNTY, N.J. AREA	4 765	7.3	20	0.1	5 346	3.4	190	1.2
NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.	50 135	77.1	13 730	68.5	134 261	85.6	14 949	94.1
PUTNAM COUNTY, N.Y. AREA	97	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROCKLAND COUNTY, N.Y. AREA	3 119	4.8	4 488	22.4	5 546	3.5	174	1.1
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N.Y. AREA	6 895	10.6	1 814	9.0	11 622	7.4	560	3.5
PHILADELPHIA, PA.-N.J. SMSA	27 464	100.0	6 123	100.0	86 700	100.0	2 265	100.0
BUCKS COUNTY, PA. AREA	1 945	7.1	434	7.1	4 859	5.6	-	-
BURLINGTON COUNTY, N.J. AREA	1 935	7.0	4	0.1	4 248	4.9	126	5.6
CAMDEN COUNTY, N.J. AREA	5 262	19.2	4	0.1	11 451	13.2	249	11.0
CHESTER COUNTY, PA. AREA	1 866	6.8	685	11.2	5 907	6.8	-	-
DELAWARE COUNTY, PA. AREA	2 654	9.7	757	12.4	7 870	9.1	66	2.9
GLOUCESTER COUNTY, N.J. AREA	1 475	5.4	11	0.2	3 206	3.7	106	4.7
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA. AREA	2 323	8.5	616	10.1	4 316	5.0	-	-
PHILADELPHIA CITY, PA.	10 004	36.4	3 612	59.0	44 843	51.7	1 710	75.8
PITTSBURGH SMSA	5 614	100.0	1 338	100.0	14 390	100.0	114	100.0
ALLEGHENY COUNTY AREA	4 163	74.2	983	73.5	10 817	75.2	63	55.3
BEAVER COUNTY AREA	514	9.2	157	11.7	1 331	9.2	48	42.1
WASHINGTON COUNTY AREA	260	4.6	50	3.7	563	3.9	3	2.6
WESTMORELAND COUNTY AREA	677	12.1	148	11.1	1 679	11.7	-	-
ST. LOUIS, MO.-ILL. SMSA	6 339	100.0	448	100.0	15 590	100.0	730	100.0
CLINTON COUNTY, ILL. AREA	101	1.6	23	5.1	72	0.5	-	-
FRANKLIN COUNTY, MO. AREA	134	2.1	-	-	81	0.5	-	-
JEFFERSON COUNTY, MO. AREA	165	2.6	-	-	300	1.9	95	13.0
MADISON COUNTY, ILL. AREA	597	9.4	182	40.6	1 546	9.9	-	-
MONROE COUNTY, ILL. AREA	30	0.5	3	0.7	30	0.2	-	-
ST. CHARLES COUNTY, MO. AREA	282	4.4	-	-	342	2.2	22	3.0
ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILL. AREA	664	10.5	240	53.6	1 134	7.3	22	3.0
ST. LOUIS CITY, MO.	2 598	41.0	-	-	8 016	51.4	572	78.4
ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MO. AREA	1 768	27.9	-	-	4 069	26.1	19	2.6
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND SMSA	26 065	100.0	11 711	100.0	77 633	100.0	9 897	100.0
ALAMEDA COUNTY AREA	9 920	37.7	5 716	48.8	30 373	39.1	5 377	54.3
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY AREA	5 577	21.4	2 408	20.6	15 587	20.1	535	5.4
MARIN COUNTY AREA	1 396	5.4	911	7.8	5 034	6.5	2 321	23.5
SAN FRANCISCO CITY	5 989	23.0	1 522	13.0	13 658	17.6	787	8.0
SAN MATEO COUNTY AREA	3 283	12.6	1 154	9.9	12 981	16.7	877	8.9
WASHINGTON, D.C.-MD.-VA. SMSA	10 364	100.0	4 401	100.0	82 333	100.0	2 924	100.0
ALEXANDRIA CITY, VA.	485	4.7	52	1.2	956	1.2	267	9.8
ARLINGTON COUNTY, VA.	389	3.8	-	-	1 406	1.7	592	20.2
CHARLES COUNTY, MD. AREA	128	1.2	-	-	106	0.1	12	0.4
FAIRFAX CITY, VA.	18	0.2	3	0.1	-	-	-	-
FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA. AREA	665	9.3	88	2.0	6 240	7.6	500	17.1
FALLS CHURCH CITY, VA.	52	0.5	-	-	36	(2)	-	-
LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA. AREA	84	0.8	-	-	206	0.3	-	-
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD. AREA	1 825	17.6	-	-	5 357	6.5	274	9.4
PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MD. AREA	2 091	20.2	4	0.1	4 308	5.2	418	14.3
PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VA. AREA	338	3.3	-	-	656	0.8	75	2.6
WASHINGTON, D.C. CITY	3 989	38.5	4 254	96.7	63 062	76.6	766	26.2

Table 13. Criminal justice system employment of local governments

(Dollar amounts

Table with columns: Lane number, Area, Total criminal justice system, Police protection, Judicial. Rows include Baltimore SMSA, Boston Sea, Chicago SMSA, Cleveland SMSA, Dallas-Fort Worth SMSA, Detroit SMSA, Houston SMSA, Los Angeles-Long Beach SMSA, Minneapolis-St. Paul SMSA, Nassau-Suffolk SMSA, Newark SMSA, Union County Area.

See footnotes at end of table.

in the 17 largest SMSA's, by county area, October 1977

in thousands)

Table with columns: Lane number, Legal services and prosecution, Public defense, Corrections, Other criminal justice. Rows include Baltimore SMSA, Boston Sea, Chicago SMSA, Cleveland SMSA, Dallas-Fort Worth SMSA, Detroit SMSA, Houston SMSA, Los Angeles-Long Beach SMSA, Minneapolis-St. Paul SMSA, Nassau-Suffolk SMSA, Newark SMSA, Union County Area.

Table 13. Criminal justice system employment of local governments

(Dollar amounts)

Table with 13 columns: Line number, Area, Total criminal justice system (Number of employees, Percent of SMSA total full-time equivalent employees), Police protection (Number of employees, Percent of SMSA total full-time equivalent employees), and Judicial (Number of employees, Percent of SMSA total full-time equivalent employees). Rows include areas like New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
X Not applicable.
Data for county areas include figures for the county government and an estimate for municipalities within that county and are subject to sampling variation; see text for data limitations.
Because of rounding, the detail may not add precisely to totals.

in the 17 largest SMSA's, by county area, October 1977-Continued

in thousands)

Table with 17 columns: Legal services and prosecution (Number of employees, Percent of SMSA total full-time equivalent employees), Public defense (Number of employees, Percent of SMSA total full-time equivalent employees), Corrections (Number of employees, Percent of SMSA total full-time equivalent employees), and Other criminal justice (Number of employees, Percent of SMSA total full-time equivalent employees). Rows include areas like New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C.

Table 14. Criminal justice system payrolls of local governments in the 17 largest SMSA's, by county area, October 1977 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 7 columns: Area, Total criminal justice system (October payroll, Percent of SMSA total), Police protection (October payroll, Percent of SMSA total), and Judicial (October payroll, Percent of SMSA total). Rows include Baltimore SMSA, Boston SEA, Chicago SMSA, Cleveland SMSA, Dallas-Fort Worth SMSA, Detroit SMSA, Houston SMSA, Los Angeles-Long Beach SMSA, Minneapolis-St. Paul SMSA, Nassau-Suffolk SMSA, and Newark SMSA.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Criminal justice system payrolls of local governments in the 17 largest SMSA's, by county area, October 1977-Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 9 columns: Area, Legal services and prosecution (October payroll, Percent of SMSA total), Public defense (October payroll, Percent of SMSA total), Corrections (October payroll, Percent of SMSA total), and Other criminal justice (October payroll, Percent of SMSA total). Rows include Baltimore SMSA, Boston SEA, Chicago SMSA, Cleveland SMSA, Dallas-Fort Worth SMSA, Detroit SMSA, Houston SMSA, Los Angeles-Long Beach SMSA, Minneapolis-St. Paul SMSA, Nassau-Suffolk SMSA, and Newark SMSA.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Criminal justice system payrolls of local governments in the 17 largest SMSA's, by county area, October 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 7 columns: Area, Total criminal justice system (October payroll, Percent of SMSA total), Police protection (October payroll, Percent of SMSA total), Judicial (October payroll, Percent of SMSA total). Rows include various SMSAs like New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Washington.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

X Not applicable.

1 Data for county areas include figures for the county government and an estimate for municipalities within that county and are subject to sampling variation; see text for data limitations.

2 Because of rounding, the detail may not add precisely to totals.

Table 14. Criminal justice system payrolls of local governments in the 17 largest SMSA's, by county area, October 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 9 columns: Area, Legal services and prosecution (October payroll, Percent of SMSA total), Public defense (October payroll, Percent of SMSA total), Corrections (October payroll, Percent of SMSA total), Other criminal justice (October payroll, Percent of SMSA total). Rows include various SMSAs like New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Washington.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

X Not applicable.

1 Data for county areas include figures for the county government and an estimate for municipalities within that county and are subject to sampling variation; see text for data limitations.

2 Because of rounding, the detail may not add precisely to totals.

Table 15. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) of 333 large county governments, fiscal year 1977

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 8 columns: County, Population, Total general expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), Judicial (Amount, Percent). Rows include states like ALABAMA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, DELAWARE, FLORIDA, GEORGIA.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) of 333 large county governments, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 9 columns: County, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Public defense (Amount, Percent), Corrections (Amount, Percent), Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent). Rows include states like ALABAMA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, DELAWARE, FLORIDA, GEORGIA.

Table 15. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) of 333 large county governments, fiscal year 1977—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: County, Population, Total general expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), Judicial (Amount, Percent). Rows include Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) of 333 large county governments, fiscal year 1977—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: County, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Public defense (Amount, Percent), Corrections (Amount, Percent), Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent). Rows include Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts.

Table 15. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) of 333 large county governments, fiscal year 1977—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 8 columns: County, Population, Total general expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), and Judicial (Amount, Percent). Rows include Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, and New York.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) of 333 large county governments, fiscal year 1977—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 10 columns: County, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Public defense (Amount, Percent), Corrections (Amount, Percent), and Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent). Rows include Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, and New York.

Table 15. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) of 333 large county governments, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: County, Population, Total general expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), and Judicial (Amount, Percent). Rows include states like Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
2 Less than half the unit of measurement shown.
Data are based on a field compilation from records of each county government shown; see text for data limitations.

Table 15. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) of 333 large county governments, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: County, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Public defense (Amount, Percent), Corrections (Amount, Percent), and Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent). Rows include states like Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Table 16. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure of 333 large county governments, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: County, Population, Total direct expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), and Judicial (Amount, Percent). Rows include Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, and Massachusetts.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure of 333 large county governments, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: County, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Public defense (Amount, Percent), Corrections (Amount, Percent), and Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent). Rows include Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, and Massachusetts.

Table 16. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure of 333 large county governments, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: County, Population, Total direct expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), and Judicial (Amount, Percent). Rows include states like New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Pennsylvania.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure of 333 large county governments, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: County, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Public defense (Amount, Percent), Corrections (Amount, Percent), and Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent). Rows include states like New York, North Carolina, Ohio, and Oklahoma.

Table 16. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure of 333 large county governments, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 9 columns: County, Population, Total direct expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), and Judicial (Amount, Percent). Rows include states like Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
2 Less than half the unit of measurement shown.
Data are based on a field compilation from records of each county government shown; see text for data limitations.

Table 16. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure of 333 large county governments, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 11 columns: County, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Public defense (Amount, Percent), Corrections (Amount, Percent), and Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent). Rows include states like Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Table 17. Total criminal justice system expenditure of 333 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977 (Thousands of dollars)

Table with 11 columns: County, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current), Capital outlay (Total, Equipment, Construction, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include states like ALABAMA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, DELAWARE, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Total criminal justice system expenditure of 333 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Continuation of Table 17 with 11 columns: County, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current), Capital outlay (Total, Equipment, Construction, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include states like GEORGIA, IDAHO, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Total criminal justice system expenditure of 333 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns for County, Total, Direct current, Capital outlay (Equipment, Construction, Land), and Intergovernmental expenditure (To State governments, To local governments). Rows include Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, and New York.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Total criminal justice system expenditure of 333 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns for County, Total, Direct current, Capital outlay (Equipment, Construction, Land), and Intergovernmental expenditure (To State governments, To local governments). Rows include New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Pennsylvania.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Total criminal justice system expenditure of 333 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

County ¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				Total	To State governments	To local governments
				Total	Equipment	Construction	Land			
PENNSYLVANIA--CONTINUED										
LEBANON	1 448	1 413	1 338	75	57	18	--	35	35	--
LEHIGH	4 371	4 119	3 704	215	104	111	--	252	252	--
LUZERNE	3 753	3 627	3 610	17	17	--	--	126	126	--
LYCOMING	2 093	2 017	1 967	50	44	6	--	76	68	8
MERCER	2 718	2 715	1 735	980	47	933	--	3	2	1
MONTGOMERY	11 935	11 743	11 114	629	348	281	--	192	192	--
NORTHAMPTON	3 636	3 402	3 136	266	81	185	--	234	234	--
SCHUYLKILL	2 573	2 536	2 530	6	6	--	--	37	37	--
WASHINGTON	2 285	2 195	2 184	11	11	--	--	90	87	3
WESTMORELAND	4 603	4 436	3 915	521	69	452	--	167	118	49
YORK	4 358	4 147	3 862	285	105	180	--	211	190	21
SOUTH CAROLINA:										
ANDERSON	1 792	1 726	1 719	7	7	--	--	66	66	--
CHARLESTON	6 155	5 982	5 078	904	385	387	132	173	53	120
GREENVILLE	6 388	6 388	6 026	362	357	5	--	--	--	--
LEXINGTON	2 293	2 270	2 091	179	179	--	--	23	23	--
RICHLAND	6 571	6 435	5 616	819	223	429	167	136	104	32
SPARTANBURG	3 613	3 511	3 320	191	191	--	--	102	36	66
TENNESSEE:										
HAMILTON	5 021	4 974	4 787	192	174	18	--	42	--	42
KNOX	6 382	6 382	4 155	2 227	244	1 983	--	--	--	--
SHELBY	18 297	18 894	18 543	351	351	--	--	403	403	--
SULLIVAN	1 563	1 563	1 494	69	69	--	--	--	--	--
TEXAS:										
BELL	2 224	2 223	2 029	194	56	136	2	1	--	1
BEXAR	15 657	15 656	14 262	1 394	377	953	64	1	--	1
BRAZORIA	3 755	3 712	2 277	1 435	406	1 029	--	43	39	4
CAMERON	4 177	4 174	2 193	1 981	45	942	994	3	--	3
DALLAS	31 707	31 707	31 089	618	613	--	5	--	--	--
EL PASO	5 792	5 792	5 688	104	84	--	20	--	--	--
GALVESTON	4 425	4 389	4 298	91	81	10	--	36	36	--
HARRIS	49 699	49 699	46 742	2 957	484	2 232	241	--	--	--
HIDALGO	4 371	4 371	2 059	2 312	97	2 215	--	--	--	--
JEFFERSON	5 021	4 941	4 906	35	24	--	11	80	54	26
LUBBOCK	2 290	2 232	1 944	288	59	--	229	58	58	--
MCLENNAN	2 659	2 658	2 562	96	81	--	15	1	--	1
NUECES	7 476	7 467	4 436	3 031	163	2 868	--	9	--	9
SMITH	1 351	1 308	1 259	49	33	16	--	43	43	--
TARRANT	11 453	11 446	11 184	264	256	--	8	5	--	5
TAYLOR	1 156	1 123	1 099	24	21	--	3	33	33	--
TRAVIS	9 049	8 953	7 692	1 261	174	1 074	13	96	88	8
WICHITA	1 476	1 457	1 411	46	48	--	--	17	17	--
UTAH:										
DAVIS	1 379	1 336	1 189	147	87	--	60	43	--	43
SALT LAKE	12 373	12 373	11 968	405	405	--	--	--	--	--
UTAH	1 736	1 736	1 300	435	34	401	--	1	--	1
WEBER	1 921	1 921	1 899	22	22	--	--	--	--	--
VERMONT:										
CHITTENDEN	103	103	103	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
VIRGINIA:										
ARLINGTON	11 074	10 677	10 501	176	136	40	--	397	--	397
FAIRFAX	28 049	26 891	22 847	4 044	132	3 912	--	1 156	878	280
HENRICO	10 231	10 109	7 146	2 963	689	2 274	--	122	--	122
PRINCE WILLIAM	4 721	4 708	4 518	190	163	27	--	13	--	13
WASHINGTON:										
CLARK	4 800	4 754	4 594	160	79	81	--	46	--	46
KING	31 072	31 072	30 024	1 048	178	870	--	--	--	--
KITSAP	2 960	2 960	2 738	222	201	21	--	--	--	--
PIERCE	10 568	10 527	10 402	125	125	--	--	41	--	41
SNOHOMISH	6 807	6 433	6 254	179	97	82	--	374	--	374
SPOKANE	7 697	7 697	7 507	190	118	72	--	--	--	--
YAKIMA	3 932	3 922	3 819	103	103	--	--	10	--	10
WEST VIRGINIA:										
CABELL	1 226	1 226	1 182	44	35	9	--	--	--	--
KANAWHA	2 896	2 872	1 966	906	1	16	889	24	24	--
WISCONSIN:										
BROWN	3 413	3 343	2 984	359	143	216	--	70	69	1
DANE	7 384	7 283	7 023	260	260	--	--	101	7	94
KENOSHA	2 796	2 667	2 608	59	59	--	--	129	116	13
MARATHON	1 973	1 911	1 790	121	113	8	--	62	62	--
MILWAUKEE	27 612	27 477	26 212	1 265	202	1 063	--	135	135	--
OUTAGAMIE	2 324	2 246	2 089	158	158	--	--	76	78	--
RACINE	4 555	4 509	4 146	363	126	237	--	46	46	--
ROCK	4 434	4 327	4 236	91	91	--	--	167	50	57
WAUKEGON	4 434	4 313	4 076	237	180	57	--	121	11	110
WINNEBAGO	1 962	1 943	1 870	73	73	--	--	19	19	--

¹ Represents zero or rounds to zero.
² Data are based on a field compilation from records of each county government shown; see text for data limitations.

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Table 18. Criminal justice system employment and percent distribution governments,

of full-time equivalent employees of 333 large county October 1977—Continued

Table with 12 columns: Line number, County, Total full-time equivalent employees, Total criminal justice system (Number of employees, Percent of total), Police protection (Number of employees, Percent of total), Judicial (Number of employees, Percent of total).

Table with 12 columns: Legal services and prosecution (Number of employees, Percent of total), Public defense (Number of employees, Percent of total), Corrections (Number of employees, Percent of total), Other criminal justice (Number of employees, Percent of total).

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Criminal justice system employment and percent distribution governments,

Table with 15 columns: Line number, County, Total full-time equivalent employees, Total criminal justice system (Number of employees, Percent of total), Police protection (Number of employees, Percent of total), Judicial (Number of employees, Percent of total).

See footnotes at end of table.

of full-time equivalent employees of 333 large county October 1977—Continued

Table with 19 columns: Legal services and prosecution (Number of employees, Percent of total), Public defense (Number of employees, Percent of total), Corrections (Number of employees, Percent of total), Other criminal justice (Number of employees, Percent of total), Line number.

Table 18. Criminal justice system employment and percent distribution governments,

Table with columns for County, Total full-time equivalent employees, Total criminal justice system (Number of employees, Percent of total), Police protection (Number of employees, Percent of total), and Judicial (Number of employees, Percent of total).

See footnotes at end of table.

of full-time equivalent employees of 333 large county October 1977—Continued

Table with columns for Legal services and prosecution, Public defense, Corrections, and Other criminal justice, each with sub-columns for Number of employees and Percent of total.

Table 18. Criminal justice system employment and percent distribution governments,

Table with columns for County, Total full-time equivalent employees, Total criminal justice system (Number of employees, Percent of total), Police protection (Number of employees, Percent of total), and Judicial (Number of employees, Percent of total). Rows list counties from Pennsylvania to Virginia.

of full-time equivalent employees of 333 large county October 1977—Continued

Table with columns for Legal services and prosecution, Public defense, Corrections, and Other criminal justice. Each category has sub-columns for Number of employees and Percent of total. Rows continue the list of counties from Pennsylvania to Virginia.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Criminal justice system employment and percent distribution governments,

Line number	County ¹	Total full-time equivalent employees	Total criminal justice system				Police protection				Judicial			
			Number of employees			Percent of total full-time equivalent employees	Number of employees			Percent of total criminal justice system employees	Number of employees			Percent of total criminal justice system employees
			Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
WASHINGTON:														
1	CLARK	788	302	287	291	36.9	99	98	98	33.7	62	57	59	20.3
2	KING	4 044	1 666	1 555	1 582	39.1	526	523	524	33.1	433	392	402	25.4
3	KITSAP	699	215	187	192	27.5	63	62	63	32.8	52	45	46	24.0
4	PIERCE	1 864	586	521	531	28.5	209	202	203	38.2	140	117	121	22.8
5	SNOHOMISH	1 600	432	411	415	25.9	125	122	122	29.4	129	121	123	29.6
6	SPOKANE	1 133	483	466	470	41.5	156	158	158	33.6	126	118	119	25.3
7	YAKIMA	797	275	267	268	33.6	71	69	69	25.7	80	77	77	28.7
WEST VIRGINIA:														
8	CABELL	362	128	87	94	26.0	51	29	32	34.0	19	19	19	20.2
9	KANAWHA	565	175	159	166	29.4	47	45	46	27.7	51	45	47	28.3
WISCONSIN:														
10	BROWN	966	216	182	193	20.0	117	116	117	60.6	45	30	34	17.0
11	DANE	1 464	418	387	395	27.0	133	127	128	32.4	136	128	131	33.2
12	KENOSHA	788	160	146	153	19.4	82	80	81	52.9	46	35	41	26.8
13	MARATHON	933	144	118	123	13.2	55	55	55	44.7	25	24	25	26.3
14	MILWAUKEE	10 323	1 217	1 180	1 186	11.5	220	214	215	18.1	459	436	440	37.1
15	OUTAGAMIE	724	114	105	109	15.1	54	54	54	49.5	33	29	29	26.6
16	RACINE	1 135	277	253	262	23.1	109	107	108	41.2	76	69	72	27.5
17	ROCK	927	226	217	219	23.6	61	61	61	27.9	46	41	43	19.0
18	WAUKESHA	1 292	263	243	257	19.9	126	126	126	49.0	86	68	81	31.5
19	WINNEBAGO	1 242	127	118	122	9.8	57	56	57	46.7	46	40	42	34.4

¹ Represents zero or rounds to zero.
² Data are based on a field compilation from records of each county government shown; see text for data limitations.

of full-time equivalent employees of 333 large county October 1977—Continued

Line number	Legal services and prosecution				Public defense				Corrections				Other criminal justice			
	Number of employees			Percent of total criminal justice system employees	Number of employees			Percent of total criminal justice system employees	Number of employees			Percent of total criminal justice system employees	Number of employees			Percent of total criminal justice system employees
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
1	26	24	24	8.2	2	2	2	0.7	112	105	107	36.8	1	1	1	0.3
2	134	124	126	8.0	10	9	9	0.6	560	504	518	32.7	3	3	3	0.2
3	18	18	18	9.4	10	10	10	5.2	67	52	55	28.6	-	-	-	-
4	53	47	48	9.0	10	9	9	1.7	171	143	147	27.7	3	3	3	0.6
5	50	47	48	11.6	2	2	2	0.5	123	116	117	28.2	3	3	3	0.7
6	35	33	34	7.2	24	24	24	5.1	135	128	130	27.7	5	5	5	1.1
7	20	20	20	7.5	-	-	-	-	100	97	98	36.6	4	4	4	1.5
8	10	10	10	10.6	-	-	-	-	48	29	33	35.1	-	-	-	-
9	18	18	18	10.8	-	-	-	-	59	51	55	33.1	-	-	-	-
10	12	11	11	5.7	-	-	-	-	42	25	31	16.1	-	-	-	-
11	58	55	55	13.9	-	-	-	-	91	77	81	20.5	-	-	-	-
12	16	16	16	10.5	-	-	-	-	16	15	15	9.8	-	-	-	-
13	7	7	7	5.7	-	-	-	-	55	30	34	27.0	2	2	2	1.6
14	136	133	133	11.2	-	-	-	-	402	397	398	33.6	-	-	-	-
15	11	10	10	9.2	3	3	3	2.8	13	13	13	11.9	-	-	-	-
16	31	30	30	11.5	10	10	10	3.0	51	37	42	16.0	-	-	-	-
17	24	22	22	10.0	-	-	-	-	95	93	93	42.5	-	-	-	-
18	21	19	20	7.8	-	-	-	-	24	29	29	11.3	1	1	1	0.4
19	11	11	11	9.0	-	-	-	-	13	11	12	9.8	-	-	-	-

Table 19. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll of 333 large county governments, October 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 8 columns: County, Total October payroll, Total criminal justice system (October payroll, Percent of total October payroll), Police protection (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), and Judicial (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, and Massachusetts.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll of 333 large county governments, October 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 10 columns: County, Legal services and prosecution (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Public defense (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Corrections (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), and Other criminal justice (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, and Massachusetts.

Table 19. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll of 333 large county governments, October 1977—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: County, Total October payroll, Total criminal justice system (October payroll, Percent of total October payroll), Police protection (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system payroll), and Judicial (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system payroll). Rows include Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. Z Less than half the unit of measurement shown. Data are based on a field compilation from records of each county government shown; see text for data limitations.

Table 19. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll of 333 large county governments, October 1977—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: County, Legal services and prosecution (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system payroll), Public defense (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system payroll), Corrections (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system payroll), and Other criminal justice (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system payroll). Rows include Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Table 20. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) of 395 large city governments, fiscal year 1977

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 9 columns: City, Population, Total general expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), Judicial (Amount, Percent). Rows include ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, HAWTHORNE, OAKLAND, RIVERSIDE, SANTA BARBARA, and a TOTAL row.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) of 395 large city governments, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 9 columns: City, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Public defense (Amount, Percent), Corrections (Amount, Percent), Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent). Rows include ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, HAWTHORNE, OAKLAND, RIVERSIDE, SANTA BARBARA, and a TOTAL row.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) of 395 large city governments, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: City, Population, Total general expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), Judicial (Amount, Percent). Rows include California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, and Illinois.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) of 395 large city governments, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: City, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Public defense (Amount, Percent), Corrections (Amount, Percent), Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent). Rows include California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, and Illinois.

Table 20. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) of 395 large city governments, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: City, Population, Total general expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), Judicial (Amount, Percent). Rows include cities from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) of 395 large city governments, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: City, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Public defense (Amount, Percent), Corrections (Amount, Percent), Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent). Rows include cities from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 21. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure of 395 large city governments, fiscal year 1977

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: City, Population, Total direct expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), and Judicial (Amount, Percent). Rows include ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, and others.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Table 21. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure of 395 large city governments, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: City, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Public defense (Amount, Percent), Corrections (Amount, Percent), and Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent). Rows include ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, and others.

Table 21. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure of 395 large city governments, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 9 columns: City, Population, Total direct expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount and Percent), Police protection (Amount and Percent), Judicial (Amount and Percent). Rows include Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, and New York cities.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure of 395 large city governments, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 9 columns: City, Legal services and prosecution (Amount and Percent), Public defense (Amount and Percent), Corrections (Amount and Percent), Other criminal justice (Amount and Percent). Rows include Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, and New York cities.

Table 21. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure of 395 large city governments, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns for City, Population, Total direct expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent of total direct expenditure), Police protection (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system), and Judicial (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include cities from New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and South Carolina.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure of 395 large city governments, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns for City, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system), Public defense (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system), Corrections (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system), and Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include cities from New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and South Carolina.

Table 22. Total criminal justice system expenditure of 395 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns for City, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay: Total, Equipment, Construction, Land), and Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico, and New York.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Total criminal justice system expenditure of 395 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns for City, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay: Total, Equipment, Construction, Land), and Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, and New York.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Total criminal justice system expenditure of 395 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns for City, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay: Equipment, Construction, Land), and Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include cities from New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Total criminal justice system expenditure of 395 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns for City, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay: Equipment, Construction, Land), and Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include cities from South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. Data are based on a field compilation from records of each city government shown; see text for data limitations.

Table 23. Criminal justice system employment and percent governments,

Table with columns: Line number, City, Total full-time equivalent employees, Total criminal justice system (Number of employees, Percent of total), Police protection (Number of employees, Percent of total), Judicial (Number of employees, Percent of total). Rows include states like ALABAMA, ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

distribution of full-time equivalent employees of 395 large city October 1977

Table with columns: Legal services and prosecution, Public defense, Corrections, Other criminal justice. Sub-columns include Number of employees and Percent of total criminal justice system employees. Rows list various cities and their corresponding employee counts and percentages.

Table 23. Criminal justice system employment and percent governments,

Table with columns: Line number, City, Total full-time equivalent employees, Total criminal justice system (Number of employees, Percent of total), Police protection (Number of employees, Percent of total), Judicial (Number of employees, Percent of total).

See footnotes at end of table.

distribution of full-time equivalent employees of 395 large city October 1977—Continued

Table with columns: Legal services and prosecution (Number of employees, Percent of total), Public defense (Number of employees, Percent of total), Corrections (Number of employees, Percent of total), Other criminal justice (Number of employees, Percent of total).

Table 23. Criminal justice system employment and percent governments,

Table with columns: Line number, City, Total criminal justice system (Number of employees, Percent of total full-time equivalent employees), Police protection (Number of employees, Percent of total criminal justice system employees), and Judicial (Number of employees, Percent of total criminal justice system employees).

See footnotes at end of table.

distribution of full-time equivalent employees of 395 large city October 1977—Continued

Table with columns: Legal services and prosecution (Number of employees, Percent of total criminal justice system employees), Public defense (Number of employees, Percent of total criminal justice system employees), Corrections (Number of employees, Percent of total criminal justice system employees), and Other criminal justice (Number of employees, Percent of total criminal justice system employees).

Table 41. Legal services and prosecution expenditure of 333 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

County ¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				Total	To State governments	To local governments
				Total	Equipment	Construction	Land			
LOUISIANA:										
CADDO	228	228	219	9	7	2	-	-	-	-
CALCASIEU	520	518	476	42	42	-	-	2	2	-
JEFFERSON	994	994	986	8	8	-	-	-	-	-
LAFAYETTE	67	67	61	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
OUACHITA	414	414	404	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
RAPIDES	250	250	247	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
MAINE:										
CUMBERLAND	69	69	68	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
PENOBSCOT	94	94	88	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
YORK	43	43	41	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
MARYLAND:										
ANNE ARUNDEL	885	885	875	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
BALTIMORE	1 514	1 514	1 510	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
HARFORD	468	468	465	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
MONTGOMERY	1 687	1 687	1 680	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
PRINCE GEORGES	2 034	2 034	2 013	21	21	-	-	-	-	-
WASHINGTON	116	116	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS:										
BARNSTABLE	204	204	203	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
BERKSHIRE	69	69	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRISTOL	224	224	224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ESSEX	299	299	296	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
HAMPDEN	573	573	573	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAMPSHIRE	87	87	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIDDLESEX	739	739	739	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORFOLK	429	429	427	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
PLYMOUTH	707	707	702	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
WORCESTER	282	282	275	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
MICHIGAN:										
BAY	276	276	274	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
BERRIEN	636	635	633	2	2	-	-	1	-	-
CALHOUN	350	350	343	7	7	-	-	-	-	1
GENESEE	2 133	2 133	2 131	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
INGHAM	845	845	837	8	8	-	-	-	-	-
JACKSON	397	397	397	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KALAMAZOO	821	821	818	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
KENT	745	745	681	64	64	-	-	-	-	-
MACOMB	1 451	1 451	1 450	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
MONROE	302	302	302	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUSKEGON	326	326	323	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
OAKLAND	2 123	2 123	2 058	65	65	-	-	-	-	-
OTTAWA	131	131	130	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
SAGINAW	455	455	454	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
ST. CLAIR	349	349	347	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
WASHTENAW	620	620	620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAYNE	6 279	6 279	6 212	67	67	-	-	-	-	-
MINNESOTA:										
ANOKA	520	520	508	12	12	-	-	-	-	-
DAKOTA	319	319	310	9	9	-	-	-	-	-
HENNEPIN	3 162	3 162	3 072	90	90	-	-	-	-	-
RAMSEY	1 114	1 114	1 108	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
ST. LOUIS	645	645	628	17	17	-	-	-	-	-
MISSISSIPPI:										
HARRISON	203	203	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HINDS	84	84	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JACKSON	79	79	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSOURI:										
CLAY	181	181	181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GREENE	184	184	184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JACKSON	1 476	1 476	1 469	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
JEFFERSON	143	143	142	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
ST. CHARLES	139	139	135	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
ST. LOUIS	1 262	1 262	1 262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41. Legal services and prosecution expenditure of 333 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977 -Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with 11 columns: County, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay: Equipment, Construction, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include states like South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. Data are based on a field compilation from records of each county government shown; see text for data limitations.

Table 42. Legal services and prosecution expenditure of 395 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with 11 columns: City, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay: Equipment, Construction, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include states like Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, and various cities like Los Angeles, New York, Chicago.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 42 Legal services and prosecution expenditure of 395 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with 10 columns: City, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay: Equipment, Construction, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows list cities by state: LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSISSIPPI.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 42 Legal services and prosecution expenditure of 395 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with 10 columns: City, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay: Equipment, Construction, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows list cities by state: MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW MEXICO, NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA.

See footnotes at end of table.

Section VI. PUBLIC DEFENSE

FIGURE 23.

Percent Distribution of Public Defense Direct Expenditure by State and Type of Government, Fiscal Year 1977

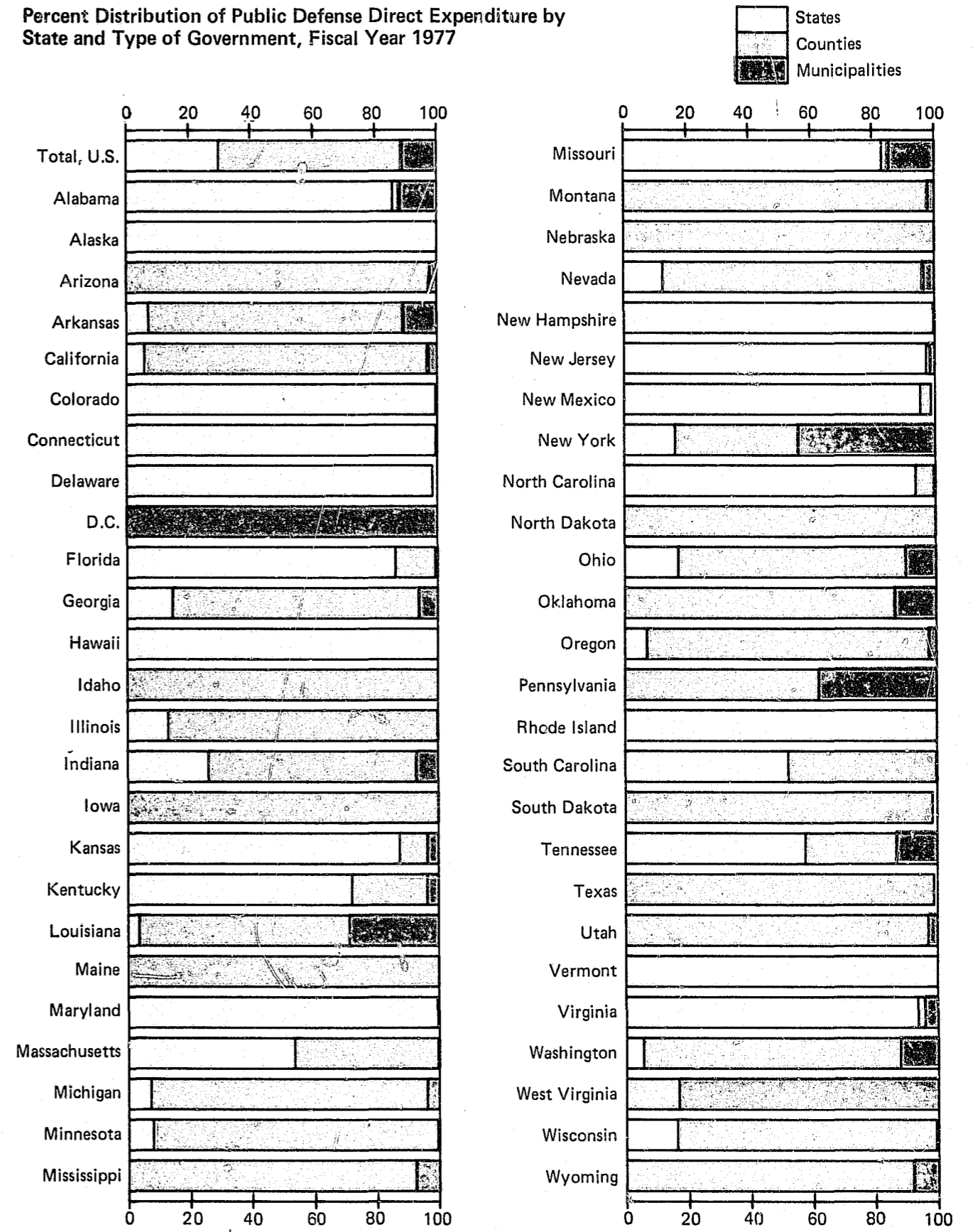


Table 43. Public defense expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with 8 columns: State and type of government, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, and North Dakota.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 43. Public defense expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with 8 columns: State and type of government, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, and Virginia.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 45. Public defense expenditure of 333 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns for County, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay: Total, Equipment, Construction, Land), and Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Hampshire, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, and Missouri counties.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 45. Public defense expenditure of 333 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns for County, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay: Total, Equipment, Construction, Land), and Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, and North Carolina counties.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 46. Public defense expenditure of 395 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977
(Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns for City, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay: Equipment, Construction, Land), and Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Lists cities by state including Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, and others.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 46. Public defense expenditure of 395 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

Continuation of Table 46, listing cities in California (Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco, etc.), Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, and others. Columns are identical to the first table.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 46. Public defense expenditure of 395 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

City ¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				Total	To State governments	To local governments
				Total	Equipment	Construction	Land			
TEXAS:										
ABILENE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AMARILLO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARLINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AUSTIN	33	33	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BEAUMONT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BROWNSVILLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CORPUS CHRISTI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DALLAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EL PASO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FORT WORTH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GALVESTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GARLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND PRAIRIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOUSTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IRVING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAREDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LUBBOCK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MESQUITE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIDLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ODESSA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASADENA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PORT ARTHUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RICHARDSON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAN ANGELO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAN ANTONIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TYLER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WACO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WICHITA FALLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UTAH:										
OGDEN	12	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROVO	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SALT LAKE CITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA:										
ALEXANDRIA	52	52	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHESAPEAKE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAMPTON	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LYNCHBURG	27	27	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEWPORT NEWS	25	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORFOLK	12	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PORSMOUTH	22	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RICHMOND	31	31	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROANOKE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA BEACH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WASHINGTON:										
BELLEVUE	17	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EVERETT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEATTLE	465	465	465	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPOKANE	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12
TACOMA	73	69	69	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
WEST VIRGINIA:										
CHARLESTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HUNTINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN:										
APPLETON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GREEN BAY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KENOSHA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LA CROSSE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MADISON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MILWAUKEE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSHKOSH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RACINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAUWATOSA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST ALLIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Section VII. CORRECTIONS

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

¹Data are based on a field compilation from records of each city government shown; see text for data limitations.

FIGURE 24.

Percent Distribution of Corrections Direct Expenditure by State and Type of Government, Fiscal Year 1977

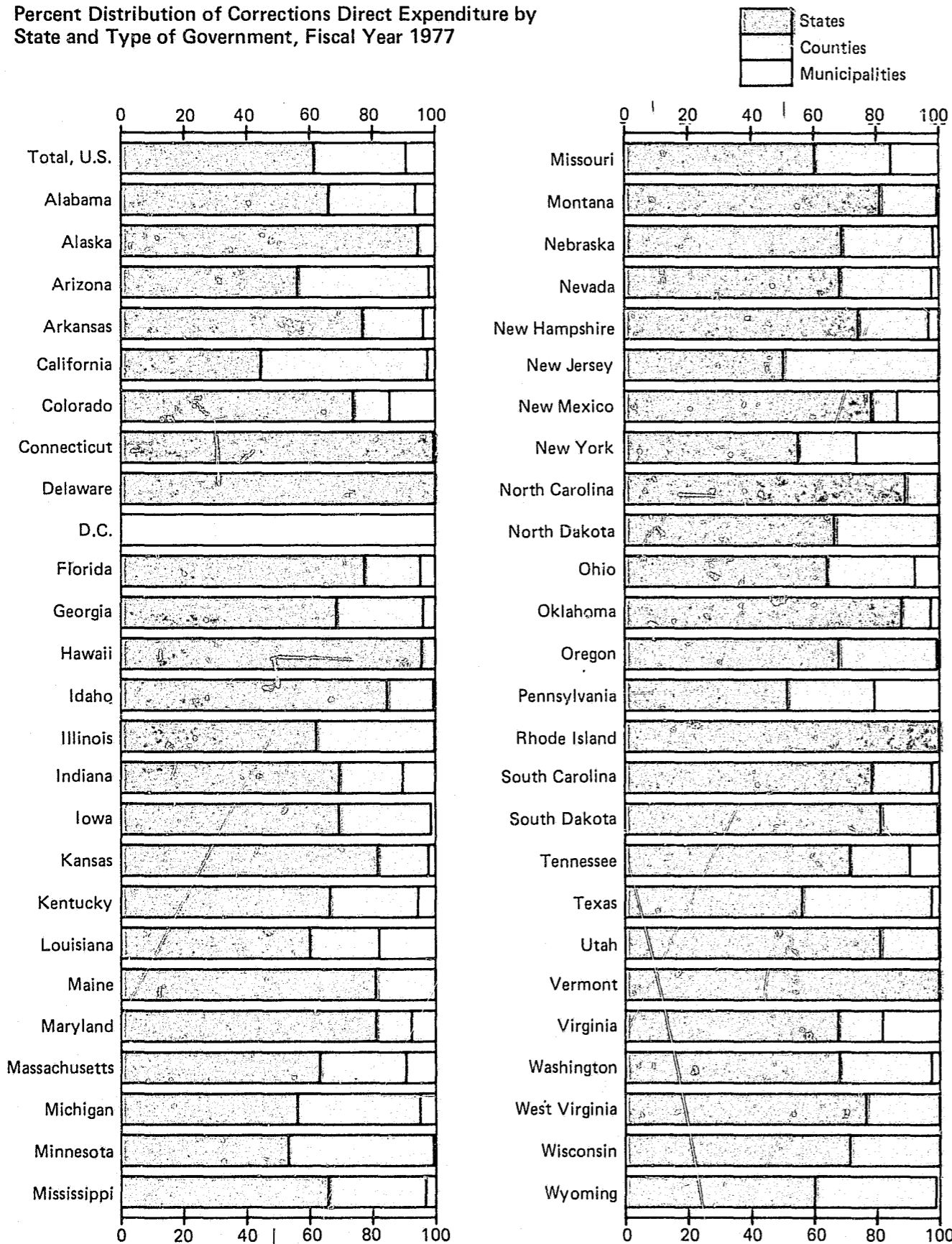


Table 47. Corrections expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977
 (Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government ¹	Total ²	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Total	To State governments	To local governments
STATES-LOCAL, TOTAL	4 635 349	4 635 349	4 170 543	464 806	180 071	26 210	153 861
STATES	2 974 890	2 847 020	2 561 067	285 953	126 733	(X)	126 733
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 814 539	1 788 329	1 609 475	178 853	53 338	26 210	27 128
COUNTIES	1 403 279	1 364 858	1 214 374	150 485	38 420	20 589	17 831
MUNICIPALITIES	438 388	423 470	395 102	28 368	14 918	5 620	9 298
ALABAMA	36 642	36 642	34 790	1 851	2 192	-	2 192
STATE	26 035	24 190	22 511	1 679	1 845	(X)	1 845
LOCAL, TOTAL	12 452	12 452	12 279	172	347	-	347
COUNTIES	10 251	10 198	10 124	74	52	-	52
MUNICIPALITIES	2 548	2 253	2 155	98	295	-	295
ALASKA	17 315	17 315	17 107	207	804	92	712
STATE	17 096	16 384	16 181	203	712	(X)	712
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 022	931	926	4	92	-	92
BOROUGHS	-	-	-	-	92	-	92
MUNICIPALITIES	1 022	931	926	4	92	-	92
ARIZONA	55 551	55 551	50 485	5 065	767	478	289
STATE	31 135	31 131	26 921	4 210	4	(X)	4
LOCAL, TOTAL	24 898	24 420	23 564	855	763	478	285
COUNTIES	23 822	23 344	22 489	855	478	478	285
MUNICIPALITIES	1 361	1 077	1 075	1	285	-	285
ARKANSAS	23 653	23 653	20 528	3 125	206	2	203
STATE	18 268	18 186	15 485	2 701	82	(X)	82
LOCAL, TOTAL	5 469	5 467	5 043	424	124	2	121
COUNTIES	4 608	4 584	4 163	421	24	1	24
MUNICIPALITIES	983	883	879	4	100	2	98
CALIFORNIA	751 804	751 804	716 356	35 448	28 604	1 704	26 900
STATE	359 218	334 098	322 032	12 066	25 120	(X)	25 120
LOCAL, TOTAL	419 410	417 706	394 324	23 382	3 484	1 704	1 780
COUNTIES	402 825	399 965	376 850	23 115	2 860	1 704	1 156
MUNICIPALITIES	18 365	17 741	17 474	267	624	-	624
COLORADO	51 468	51 468	49 962	1 506	21	-	21
STATE	37 960	37 960	37 051	909	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	13 508	13 508	12 911	597	21	-	21
COUNTIES	6 092	6 081	5 989	93	11	-	11
MUNICIPALITIES	7 436	7 426	6 922	505	9	-	9
CONNECTICUT	51 419	51 419	48 863	2 556	121	-	121
STATE	51 346	51 225	48 669	2 556	121	(X)	121
LOCAL, TOTAL	194	194	194	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	194	194	194	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DELAWARE	18 345	18 345	12 871	5 474	-	-	-
STATE	18 345	18 345	12 871	5 474	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	63 062	63 062	58 832	4 230	-	-	-
STATE	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	63 062	63 062	58 832	4 230	-	-	-
COUNTIES	63 062	63 062	58 832	4 230	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FLORIDA	234 034	234 034	184 860	49 174	350	-	350
STATE	181 175	181 175	136 681	44 494	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	52 859	52 859	48 179	4 680	350	-	350
COUNTIES	42 237	42 142	37 774	4 368	95	-	95
MUNICIPALITIES	10 972	10 716	10 405	311	255	-	255
GEORGIA	133 761	133 761	93 470	40 290	3 806	2	3 804
STATE	94 733	91 621	61 121	30 500	3 112	(X)	3 112
LOCAL, TOTAL	42 141	42 140	32 349	9 790	694	2	692
COUNTIES	37 259	37 022	27 599	9 423	237	2	235
MUNICIPALITIES	5 576	5 119	4 750	368	457	-	457

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Corrections expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government ¹	Total ²	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Total	To State governments	To local governments
OHIO	185 433	185 433	175 453	9 980	8 689	20	8 669
STATE	124 157	118 812	117 328	1 484	5 345	(X)	5 345
LOCAL, TOTAL	66 641	66 621	58 125	8 496	3 344	20	3 324
COUNTIES	54 935	52 202	44 230	7 972	2 733	7	2 726
MUNICIPALITIES	15 031	14 420	13 895	525	612	13	599
OKLAHOMA	51 618	51 618	37 313	14 305	132	-	132
STATE	45 456	45 374	31 126	14 248	82	(X)	82
LOCAL, TOTAL	6 244	6 244	6 187	57	50	-	50
COUNTIES	4 789	4 789	4 767	22	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	1 506	1 456	1 420	35	50	-	50
OREGON	58 355	58 355	53 967	4 388	303	-	303
STATE	39 531	39 507	37 958	1 549	24	(X)	24
LOCAL, TOTAL	18 848	18 848	16 009	2 839	279	-	279
COUNTIES	18 375	18 297	15 459	2 838	78	-	78
MUNICIPALITIES	756	555	550	5	202	-	202
PENNSYLVANIA	218 992	218 992	207 664	11 328	10 874	6 399	4 476
STATE	116 523	112 367	110 949	1 418	4 155	(X)	4 155
LOCAL, TOTAL	113 024	106 625	96 715	9 910	6 719	6 399	321
COUNTIES	66 111	61 176	56 846	4 330	4 935	4 614	321
MUNICIPALITIES	47 238	45 453	39 869	5 585	1 785	1 785	-
RHODE ISLAND	14 426	14 426	14 375	51	-	-	-
STATE	14 417	14 417	14 366	51	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	9	9	9	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	10	10	9	1	-	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	48 045	48 045	45 165	2 879	660	-	660
STATE	38 042	37 633	35 816	1 817	409	(X)	409
LOCAL, TOTAL	10 412	10 412	9 349	1 062	251	-	251
COUNTIES	9 403	9 194	8 135	1 059	209	-	209
MUNICIPALITIES	1 260	1 218	1 214	3	42	-	42
SOUTH DAKOTA	6 381	6 381	6 202	179	81	1	80
STATE	5 177	5 177	5 036	141	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 205	1 204	1 166	38	81	1	80
COUNTIES	1 199	1 165	1 128	38	33	-	33
MUNICIPALITIES	87	39	39	1	48	1	47
TENNESSEE	72 883	72 883	67 461	5 423	6 524	107	6 416
STATE	57 813	51 975	47 075	4 900	5 838	(X)	5 838
LOCAL, TOTAL	21 016	20 908	20 386	523	686	107	578
COUNTIES	14 065	13 961	13 781	180	104	104	-
MUNICIPALITIES	7 532	6 951	6 605	346	582	4	578
TEXAS	153 175	153 175	131 667	21 508	936	5	931
STATE	85 822	85 822	73 995	11 827	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	67 358	67 353	57 672	9 681	936	5	931
COUNTIES	63 654	63 454	53 884	9 570	200	5	195
MUNICIPALITIES	4 639	3 902	3 788	114	736	-	736
UTAH	19 812	19 812	18 126	1 686	630	2	629
STATE	16 598	16 033	14 846	1 187	565	(X)	565
LOCAL, TOTAL	3 780	3 779	3 280	499	65	2	64
COUNTIES	3 783	3 728	3 229	499	56	2	54
MUNICIPALITIES	60	51	51	-	10	-	10
VERMONT	8 256	8 256	7 935	322	4	-	4
STATE	8 241	8 241	7 922	319	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	15	15	13	3	4	-	4
COUNTIES	13	13	11	3	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	8	5	2	3	4	-	4
VIRGINIA	125 933	125 933	108 986	16 947	15 407	15	15 392
STATE	99 114	84 926	78 757	6 169	14 188	(X)	14 188
LOCAL, TOTAL	41 022	41 007	30 229	10 778	1 219	15	1 204
COUNTIES	18 554	17 873	12 296	5 577	681	-	681
MUNICIPALITIES	23 674	23 137	17 933	5 204	538	14	523

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Corrections expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government ¹	Total ²	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Total	To State governments	To local governments
WASHINGTON	83 072	83 072	80 349	2 724	9 982	55	9 926
STATE	64 474	56 401	54 298	2 103	8 073	(X)	8 073
LOCAL, TOTAL	26 727	26 671	26 051	621	1 909	55	1 853
COUNTIES	24 738	24 429	23 816	613	309	3	307
MUNICIPALITIES	3 843	2 243	2 235	9	1 599	53	1 547
WEST VIRGINIA	19 542	19 542	17 531	2 011	175	1	174
STATE	14 930	14 930	14 073	857	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	4 613	4 612	3 458	1 154	175	1	174
COUNTIES	4 634	4 592	3 438	1 154	42	-	41
MUNICIPALITIES	154	20	20	1	134	1	133
WISCONSIN	71 625	71 625	69 016	2 609	624	509	115
STATE	51 052	51 031	50 609	422	21	(X)	21
LOCAL, TOTAL	21 104	20 594	18 407	2 187	603	509	94
COUNTIES	21 144	20 589	18 402	2 187	555	509	46
MUNICIPALITIES	54	6	5	-	48	-	48
WYOMING	11 080	11 080	7 239	3 842	86	9	77
STATE	6 647	6 647	5 812	835	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	4 443	4 433	1 427	3 007	86	9	77
COUNTIES	4 294	4 285	1 282	3 002	9	9	77
MUNICIPALITIES	225	148	145	5	77	-	77

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

X Not applicable.

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

²For each State, and the United States summary, the expenditure figures shown on the "Local, total" line and the combined State-local total line (the data shown opposite the names of the individual States) exclude duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation which would result if an intergovernmental expenditure amount for one government is tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) ultimately expend(s) that amount.

Table 48. Correctional institution expenditure by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977 (Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: State and type of government, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), Intergovernmental expenditure. Rows include STATES-LOCAL, ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FLORIDA, and GEORGIA.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48. Correctional institution expenditure by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977-Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: State and type of government, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), Intergovernmental expenditure. Rows include HAWAII, IDAHO, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, and MICHIGAN.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48. Correctional institution expenditure by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government ¹	Total ²	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure
		Total ³	Direct current	Capital outlay	
WASHINGTON	61 686	61 686	59 071	2 615	6 734
STATE	50 212	44 984	42 948	2 036	5 228
LOCAL, TOTAL	16 702	16 701	16 123	579	1 506
COUNTIES	15 365	15 358	14 787	571	7
MUNICIPALITIES	2 843	1 344	1 336	8	1 499
WEST VIRGINIA	17 241	17 241	15 242	1 999	175
STATE	12 655	12 655	11 810	845	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	4 587	4 586	3 432	1 154	175
COUNTIES	4 608	4 566	3 412	1 154	42
MUNICIPALITIES	153	20	20	-	134
WISCONSIN	49 207	49 207	46 598	2 609	624
STATE	31 015	30 994	30 572	422	21
LOCAL, TOTAL	18 722	18 213	16 026	2 187	603
COUNTIES	18 763	18 208	16 021	2 187	555
MUNICIPALITIES	53	5	5	-	48
WYOMING	10 096	10 096	6 259	3 837	86
STATE	5 925	5 925	5 090	835	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	4 180	4 171	1 169	3 002	86
COUNTIES	4 121	4 111	1 109	3 002	9
MUNICIPALITIES	137	60	60	-	77

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

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

²For each State, and the United States summary, the expenditure figures shown on the "Local, total" line and the combined State-local total line (the data shown opposite the names of the individual States) exclude duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation which would result if an intergovernmental expenditure amount for one government is tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) ultimately expend(s) that amount.

³Because of rounding, the detail may not add precisely to totals.

Table 49. Probation, pardon and parole expenditure by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977

(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government ¹	Total ²	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure
		Total ³	Direct current	Capital outlay	
STATES-LOCAL, TOTAL	815 857	815 857	779 760	36 097	40 234
STATE	403 211	365 472	336 415	29 057	37 739
LOCAL, TOTAL	451 498	450 385	443 345	7 040	2 496
COUNTIES	379 107	376 932	370 808	6 124	2 175
MUNICIPALITIES	73 774	73 453	72 537	916	321
ALABAMA	6 821	6 821	6 776	44	11
STATE	4 923	4 923	4 895	28	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 898	1 898	1 881	16	11
COUNTIES	1 771	1 771	1 763	8	-
MUNICIPALITIES	138	127	118	8	11
ALASKA	2 159	2 159	2 157	2	-
STATE	2 159	2 159	2 157	2	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-
BOROUGHS	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-
ARIZONA	16 059	16 059	15 834	225	507
STATE	6 960	6 960	6 836	124	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	9 576	9 099	8 998	101	507
COUNTIES	9 130	8 654	8 553	101	476
MUNICIPALITIES	477	445	445	-	31
ARKANSAS	1 860	1 860	1 781	79	-
STATE	616	616	537	79	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 244	1 244	1 244	-	-
COUNTIES	936	936	936	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	309	309	309	-	-
CALIFORNIA	201 434	201 434	198 488	2 946	21 271
STATE	64 419	43 348	42 638	710	21 071
LOCAL, TOTAL	158 099	158 086	155 850	2 236	200
COUNTIES	151 582	151 456	149 228	2 228	127
MUNICIPALITIES	6 704	6 630	6 622	8	73
COLORADO	8 332	8 332	8 332	-	-
STATE	8 255	8 255	8 255	-	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	77	77	77	-	-
COUNTIES	37	37	37	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	41	41	41	-	-
CONNECTICUT	7 633	7 633	7 626	7	13
STATE	7 611	7 598	7 591	7	13
LOCAL, TOTAL	35	35	35	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	35	35	35	-	-
DELAWARE	750	750	739	11	-
STATE	750	750	739	11	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12 727	12 727	12 675	52	-
STATE	-	-	-	-	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	12 727	12 727	12 675	52	-
MUNICIPALITIES	12 727	12 727	12 675	52	-
FLORIDA	34 266	34 266	33 992	274	-
STATE	32 407	32 407	32 405	2	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 859	1 859	1 587	272	-
COUNTIES	816	816	806	9	-
MUNICIPALITIES	1 043	1 043	781	262	-
GEORGIA	19 519	19 519	19 502	17	2 836
STATE	17 078	14 313	14 313	-	2 765
LOCAL, TOTAL	5 208	5 206	5 189	17	71
COUNTIES	5 077	5 076	5 059	17	2
MUNICIPALITIES	199	130	130	-	69

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 49. Probation, pardon and parole expenditure by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government ¹	Total ²	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure
		Total ³	Direct current	Capital outlay	
HAWAII	3 090	3 090	3 090	-	-
STATE	3 075	3 075	3 075	-	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	15	15	15	-	-
COUNTIES	15	15	15	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-
IDAHO	2 880	2 880	2 847	34	15
STATE	2 588	2 588	2 564	24	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	307	292	283	10	15
COUNTIES	307	292	283	10	15
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-
ILLINOIS	30 875	30 875	30 676	199	7
STATE	13 641	13 641	13 509	132	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	17 234	17 234	17 167	67	7
COUNTIES	17 242	17 234	17 167	67	7
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-
INDIANA	7 495	7 495	7 454	41	71
STATE	2 128	2 128	2 128	-	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	5 367	5 367	5 326	41	71
COUNTIES	3 935	3 864	3 824	40	71
MUNICIPALITIES	1 503	1 503	1 502	1	-
IOWA	8 482	8 482	8 459	23	1 137
STATE	3 088	2 184	2 162	22	904
LOCAL, TOTAL	6 322	6 298	6 297	1	233
COUNTIES	6 281	6 048	6 047	1	233
MUNICIPALITIES	250	250	250	-	-
KANSAS	2 745	2 745	2 560	185	5
STATE	1 378	1 378	1 365	13	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 372	1 367	1 195	172	5
COUNTIES	1 294	1 294	1 123	172	-
MUNICIPALITIES	77	72	72	-	5
KENTUCKY	4 433	4 433	4 368	65	15
STATE	3 694	3 681	3 622	59	13
LOCAL, TOTAL	752	752	746	6	2
COUNTIES	676	674	668	6	2
MUNICIPALITIES	78	78	78	-	-
LOUISIANA	13 639	13 639	13 623	16	25
STATE	11 655	11 655	11 655	-	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 984	1 984	1 968	16	25
PARISHES	962	962	947	16	-
MUNICIPALITIES	1 047	1 022	1 022	-	25
MAINE	898	898	898	-	-
STATE	898	898	898	-	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-
MARYLAND	21 465	21 465	20 978	487	-
STATE	20 385	20 385	20 243	142	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 080	1 080	735	345	-
COUNTIES	1 080	1 080	735	345	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS	23 761	23 761	23 126	634	-
STATE	5 079	5 079	5 079	-	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	18 682	18 682	18 047	634	-
COUNTIES	15 175	15 175	14 546	629	-
MUNICIPALITIES	3 507	3 507	3 501	5	-
MICHIGAN	29 624	29 624	25 590	4 034	1 387
STATE	13 098	12 117	8 117	4 000	981
LOCAL, TOTAL	17 094	17 507	17 473	33	406
COUNTIES	15 943	15 544	15 512	32	399
MUNICIPALITIES	1 970	1 962	1 961	1	7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 49. Probation, pardon and parole expenditure by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government ¹	Total ²	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure
		Total ³	Direct current	Capital outlay	
MINNESOTA	14 890	14 890	14 798	92	1 132
STATE	5 343	4 289	4 272	17	1 054
LOCAL, TOTAL	10 627	10 601	10 526	75	78
COUNTIES	10 671	10 593	10 518	75	78
MUNICIPALITIES	8	8	8	-	-
MISSISSIPPI	2 007	2 007	1 975	32	-
STATE	1 943	1 943	1 911	32	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	64	64	64	-	-
COUNTIES	11	11	11	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	53	53	53	-	-
MISSOURI	11 966	11 966	11 805	161	-
STATE	6 262	6 262	6 102	160	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	5 704	5 704	5 703	1	-
COUNTIES	1 729	1 728	1 727	1	-
MUNICIPALITIES	3 976	3 976	3 976	-	-
MONTANA	3 010	3 010	2 812	198	28
STATE	1 885	1 885	1 690	195	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 125	1 125	1 122	3	28
COUNTIES	1 153	1 125	1 122	3	28
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-
NEBRASKA	4 255	4 255	4 223	32	4
STATE	3 302	3 302	3 299	3	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	956	953	924	29	4
COUNTIES	719	714	685	29	4
MUNICIPALITIES	239	239	239	-	-
NEVADA	4 630	4 630	4 588	42	558
STATE	2 835	2 279	2 256	23	556
LOCAL, TOTAL	2 351	2 351	2 332	19	2
COUNTIES	2 263	2 263	2 244	19	2
MUNICIPALITIES	90	88	88	1	2
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1 628	1 628	1 615	13	-
STATE	1 291	1 291	1 278	13	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	337	337	337	-	-
COUNTIES	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	337	337	337	-	-
NEW JERSEY	30 578	30 578	30 476	102	35
STATE	5 405	5 405	5 405	-	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	25 173	25 173	25 071	102	35
COUNTIES	25 179	25 144	25 042	102	35
MUNICIPALITIES	29	29	29	-	-
NEW MEXICO	3 138	3 138	3 108	30	107
STATE	2 877	2 877	2 847	30	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	367	261	261	-	107
COUNTIES	110	3	3	-	107
MUNICIPALITIES	258	258	258	-	107
NEW YORK	78 076	78 076	67 295	10 781	2
STATE	26 805	26 805	16 772	10 033	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	51 271	51 271	50 523	748	2
COUNTIES	32 524	32 522	32 306	216	2
MUNICIPALITIES	18 748	18 748	18 217	531	-
NORTH CAROLINA	14 088	14 088	13 624	465	-
STATE	13 811	13 811	13 351	460	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	277	277	273	5	-
COUNTIES	277	277	273	5	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH DAKOTA	823	823	822	1	-
STATE	524	524	524	-	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	299	299	298	1	-
COUNTIES	299	299	298	1	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 49. Probation, pardon and parole expenditure by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government ¹	Total ²	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure
		Total ³	Direct current	Capital outlay	
OHIO	25 187	25 187	25 157	31	4 046
STATE	11 973	7 980	7 980	-	3 993
LOCAL, TOTAL	17 207	17 207	17 177	31	53
COUNTIES	14 636	14 636	14 605	31	-
MUNICIPALITIES	2 625	2 572	2 572	-	53
OKLAHOMA	13 648	13 648	4 563	9 085	2
STATE	12 143	12 143	3 061	9 082	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 505	1 505	1 502	3	2
COUNTIES	1 367	1 367	1 364	3	-
MUNICIPALITIES	140	138	138	-	2
OREGON	10 784	10 784	10 733	51	13
STATE	6 450	6 450	6 418	32	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	4 334	4 334	4 315	19	13
COUNTIES	4 002	4 002	3 984	19	-
MUNICIPALITIES	344	331	331	-	13
PENNSYLVANIA	36 357	36 357	35 852	505	3 635
STATE	13 624	10 080	10 059	21	3 544
LOCAL, TOTAL	26 323	26 277	25 793	484	91
COUNTIES	14 248	14 156	13 672	484	91
MUNICIPALITIES	12 121	12 121	12 121	-	-
RHODE ISLAND	2 125	2 125	2 119	6	-
STATE	2 125	2 125	2 119	6	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	4 962	4 962	4 365	597	-
STATE	4 513	4 513	3 917	596	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	449	449	448	1	-
COUNTIES	449	449	448	1	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	44	44	44	-	-
STATE	44	44	44	-	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	6 811	6 811	6 664	147	1
STATE	4 683	4 683	4 543	140	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	2 128	2 128	2 121	7	1
COUNTIES	1 195	1 195	1 189	6	-
MUNICIPALITIES	934	934	932	1	1
TEXAS	30 228	30 228	26 938	3 290	155
STATE	7 614	7 614	4 905	2 709	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	22 614	22 614	22 033	581	155
COUNTIES	22 578	22 426	21 845	581	152
MUNICIPALITIES	191	188	188	-	3
UTAH	4 240	4 240	4 197	43	-
STATE	4 240	4 240	4 197	43	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-
VERMONT	1 288	1 288	1 269	19	-
STATE	1 286	1 286	1 267	19	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	2	2	2	-	-
COUNTIES	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	2	2	2	-	-
VIRGINIA	17 559	17 559	16 680	879	56
STATE	11 687	11 687	11 678	9	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	5 872	5 872	5 002	870	56
COUNTIES	3 328	3 282	2 453	830	46
MUNICIPALITIES	2 600	2 590	2 549	40	10

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 49. Probation, pardon and parole expenditure by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government ¹	Total ²	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure
		Total ³	Direct current	Capital outlay	
WASHINGTON	17 271	17 271	17 165	106	3 159
STATE	10 650	7 805	7 738	67	2 845
LOCAL, TOTAL	9 467	9 466	9 427	39	314
COUNTIES	8 891	8 592	8 553	39	299
MUNICIPALITIES	888	874	874	-	15
WEST VIRGINIA	1 215	1 215	1 203	12	-
STATE	1 189	1 189	1 177	12	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	26	26	26	-	-
COUNTIES	26	26	26	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN	13 475	13 475	13 475	-	-
STATE	12 328	12 328	12 328	-	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 147	1 147	1 147	-	-
COUNTIES	1 147	1 147	1 147	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-
WYOMING	625	625	621	4	-
STATE	494	494	494	-	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	131	131	127	4	-
COUNTIES	46	46	46	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	85	85	81	4	-

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

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

²For each State, and the United States summary, the expenditure figures shown on the "Local, total" line and the combined State-local total line (the data shown opposite the names of the individual States) exclude duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation which would result if an intergovernmental expenditure amount for one government is tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) ultimately expend(s) that amount.

³Because of rounding, the detail may not add precisely to totals.

Table 50. Detail of corrections employment and percent distribution of full-time equivalent employees, by State and type of government, October 1977—Continued

Table with columns for State and type of government, Total corrections (Number of employees, Percent of total criminal justice system employees), and Institutions (Number of employees, Percent of total (FTEQ) corrections employees).

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 50. Detail of corrections employment and percent distribution of full-time equivalent employees, by State and type of government, October 1977—Continued

Table with columns for State and type of government, Probation, pardon, and parole (Number of employees, Percent of total (FTEQ) corrections employees), and Miscellaneous (Number of employees, Percent of total (FTEQ) corrections employees).

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 50. Detail of corrections employment and percent distribution of full-time equivalent employees, by State and type of government, October 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with 8 columns: State and type of government, Total corrections (Number of employees, Percent of total criminal justice system employees), Institutions (Number of employees, Percent of total (FTEQ) corrections employees). Rows include OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA, TENNESSEE, TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, and VIRGINIA.

See footnotes at end of table.

CORRECTIONS

Table 50. Detail of corrections employment and percent distribution of full-time equivalent employees, by State and type of government, October 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with 10 columns: State and type of government, Probation, pardon, and parole (Number of employees, Percent of total (FTEQ) corrections employees), Miscellaneous (Number of employees, Percent of total (FTEQ) corrections employees). Rows include OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA, TENNESSEE, TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, and VIRGINIA.

Table 50. Detail of corrections employment and percent distribution of full-time equivalent employees, by State and type of government, October 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government ¹	Total corrections				Institutions			
	Number of employees			Percent of total criminal justice system employees	Number of employees			Percent of total (FTEQ) corrections employees
	Total ²	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
WASHINGTON	4 749	4 541	4 595	29.5	3 321	3 174	3 210	69.9
STATE	2 858	2 852	2 857	56.7	2 182	2 176	2 181	76.3
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 891	1 689	1 738	16.5	1 139	998	1 029	59.2
COUNTIES	1 780	1 587	1 631	29.9	1 067	929	959	58.8
MUNICIPALITIES	111	102	107	2.1	72	69	70	65.4
WEST VIRGINIA	1 243	1 153	1 190	20.1	1 056	967	1 003	84.3
STATE	922	903	919	34.2	737	719	735	80.0
LOCAL, TOTAL	321	250	271	8.4	319	248	268	98.9
COUNTIES	320	249	270	16.7	318	247	267	98.9
MUNICIPALITIES	1	1	1	.1	1	1	1	100.0
WISCONSIN	4 185	3 954	4 024	21.6	3 078	2 948	2 992	74.4
STATE	2 969	2 896	2 919	59.7	2 039	2 039	2 039	69.9
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 216	1 058	1 105	8.0	1 039	909	953	86.2
COUNTIES	1 216	1 058	1 105	20.1	1 039	909	953	86.2
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WYOMING	445	412	420	20.6	389	360	367	87.4
STATE	321	308	312	48.1	274	265	268	85.9
LOCAL, TOTAL	124	104	108	7.8	115	95	99	91.7
COUNTIES	94	91	91	13.3	91	88	88	96.7
MUNICIPALITIES	30	13	17	2.4	24	7	11	64.7

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

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

²Because of rounding, detail may not add precisely to totals.

Table 50. Detail of corrections employment and percent distribution of full-time equivalent employees, by State and type of government, October 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government ¹	Probation, pardon, and parole				Miscellaneous			
	Number of employees			Percent of total (FTEQ) corrections employees	Number of employees			Percent of total (FTEQ) corrections employees
	Total ²	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
WASHINGTON	1 391	1 340	1 358	29.6	37	25	27	0.5
STATE	676	676	676	23.7	-	-	-	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	715	664	682	39.2	37	25	27	1.6
COUNTIES	677	632	645	39.5	36	25	27	1.7
MUNICIPALITIES	38	32	37	34.6	1	-	-	-
WEST VIRGINIA	91	91	91	7.6	96	94	95	8.1
STATE	90	90	90	9.8	95	94	95	10.2
LOCAL, TOTAL	1	1	1	.4	1	-	-	0.7
COUNTIES	1	1	1	.4	1	-	-	0.7
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN	739	664	683	17.0	368	340	348	8.6
STATE	640	592	607	20.8	290	265	273	9.3
LOCAL, TOTAL	99	72	76	6.9	78	75	75	6.9
COUNTIES	99	72	76	6.9	78	75	75	6.9
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WYOMING	47	43	43	10.2	9	9	9	2.4
STATE	38	34	34	10.9	9	9	9	3.2
LOCAL, TOTAL	9	9	9	8.3	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	3	3	3	3.3	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	6	6	6	35.3	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Detail of corrections payroll and percent distribution, by State and type of government, October 1977

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with 9 columns: State and type of government, Total corrections (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system October payroll), Institutions (October payroll, Percent of total corrections October payroll), Probation, pardon and parole (October payroll, Percent of total corrections October payroll), and Miscellaneous (October payroll, Percent of total corrections October payroll). Rows include states like ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, etc.

See Footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Detail of corrections payroll and percent distribution, by State and type of government, October 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with 9 columns: State and type of government, Total corrections (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system October payroll), Institutions (October payroll, Percent of total corrections October payroll), Probation, pardon and parole (October payroll, Percent of total corrections October payroll), and Miscellaneous (October payroll, Percent of total corrections October payroll). Rows include states like HAWAII, IDAHO, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Detail of corrections payroll and percent distribution, by State and type of government, October 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with 8 columns: State and type of government, Total corrections (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Institutions (October payroll, Percent of total corrections), Probation, pardon and parole (October payroll, Percent of total corrections), and Miscellaneous (October payroll, Percent of total corrections). Rows include Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, and North Dakota.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Detail of corrections payroll and percent distribution, by State and type of government, October 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with 8 columns: State and type of government, Total corrections (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Institutions (October payroll, Percent of total corrections), Probation, pardon and parole (October payroll, Percent of total corrections), and Miscellaneous (October payroll, Percent of total corrections). Rows include Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, and Virginia.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Detail of corrections payroll and percent distribution, by State and type of government, October 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government ¹	Total corrections		Institutions		Probation, pardon and parole		Miscellaneous	
	October payroll ²	Percent of total criminal justice system October payroll	October payroll	Percent of total corrections October payroll	October payroll	Percent of total corrections October payroll	October payroll	Percent of total corrections October payroll
WASHINGTON	5 126	26.4	3 551	69.3	1 550	30.2	25	.5
STATE	3 332	51.8	2 496	74.9	836	25.1	-	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 794	13.8	1 0	58.8	714	39.8	25	1.4
COUNTIES	1 679	26.8	984	58.6	670	39.9	25	1.5
MUNICIPALITIES	115	1.7	70	61.3	44	38.7	-	-
WEST VIRGINIA	911	17.6	741	81.4	84	9.2	86	9.5
STATE	730	28.7	560	76.8	83	11.4	86	11.8
LOCAL, TOTAL	182	6.9	181	99.8	-	.2	-	-
COUNTIES	181	14.9	181	99.8	-	.2	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	1	.1	1	100.0	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN	4 677	20.6	3 441	73.6	818	17.5	418	8.9
STATE	3 516	56.7	2 457	69.9	727	20.7	331	9.4
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 161	7.0	984	84.7	91	7.8	87	7.5
COUNTIES	1 161	19.1	984	84.7	91	7.8	87	7.5
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WYOMING	402	20.5	344	85.7	45	11.2	12	3.1
STATE	317	42.2	269	84.8	36	11.3	12	3.9
LOCAL, TOTAL	85	7.0	76	89.3	9	10.7	-	-
COUNTIES	70	13.2	67	95.8	3	4.2	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	15	2.2	9	58.8	6	41.2	-	-

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
¹Data for municipalities, and the local governments totals which include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation; see text for data limitations.
²Because of rounding, the detail may not add precisely to totals.

Table 52. Total corrections expenditure of State governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977

(Thousands of dollars)

State ¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				
				Total	Equipment	Construction	Land	
TOTAL	2 974 890	2 847 020	2 561 067	285 953	53 301	220 377	12 275	127 870
ALABAMA	26 035	24 190	22 511	1 679	1 229	450	-	1 845
ALASKA	17 096	16 384	16 181	203	102	101	-	712
ARIZONA	31 135	31 131	26 921	4 210	690	3 488	32	4
ARKANSAS	18 268	18 186	15 485	2 701	725	1 976	-	82
CALIFORNIA	359 218	334 098	322 032	12 066	5 128	6 938	-	25 120
COLORADO	37 960	37 960	37 051	909	111	798	-	-
CONNECTICUT	51 346	51 225	48 669	2 556	172	2 384	-	121
DELAWARE	18 345	18 345	12 871	5 474	84	5 390	-	-
FLORIDA	181 175	181 175	136 681	44 494	3 112	40 537	845	-
GEORGIA	94 733	91 621	61 121	30 500	1 793	28 707	-	3 112
HAWAII	15 744	15 744	12 618	3 126	104	3 022	-	-
IDAHO	9 399	9 399	8 676	723	413	310	-	-
ILLINOIS	120 537	120 412	114 020	6 392	1 454	4 938	-	125
INDIANA	48 816	48 816	45 051	3 765	891	2 874	-	-
IOWA	30 071	29 167	26 925	2 242	793	1 449	-	904
KANSAS	38 854	38 854	35 677	3 177	663	2 229	285	-
KENTUCKY	32 776	29 490	25 913	3 577	735	1 525	1 317	3 286
LOUISIANA	56 637	55 772	53 435	2 337	2 337	-	-	865
MAINE	9 553	9 553	9 354	199	31	168	-	-
MARYLAND	111 414	107 571	100 158	7 413	1 420	5 993	-	3 843
MASSACHUSETTS	70 930	70 930	67 895	3 035	-	3 035	-	-
MICHIGAN	112 618	110 678	98 830	11 848	2 648	1 920	7 280	1 940
MINNESOTA	44 695	38 598	36 783	1 815	1 600	215	-	6 097
MISSISSIPPI	17 453	17 108	15 880	1 228	518	710	-	345
MISSOURI	41 379	41 379	38 253	3 126	1 141	671	1 314	-
MONTANA	12 099	12 097	11 543	554	487	67	-	2
NEBRASKA	18 106	18 106	16 644	1 462	472	913	77	-
NEVADA	24 804	23 903	12 664	11 239	249	10 990	-	901
NEW HAMPSHIRE	7 633	7 633	7 047	586	197	389	-	-
NEW JERSEY	79 568	79 568	71 066	8 502	651	7 851	-	-
NEW MEXICO	13 204	13 177	12 183	994	413	579	2	27
NEW YORK	328 373	290 003	246 258	43 745	5 096	38 649	-	38 370
NORTH CAROLINA	101 216	100 884	90 478	10 406	1 218	9 188	-	332
NORTH DAKOTA	4 570	4 570	4 227	343	104	218	21	-
OHIO	124 157	118 812	117 328	1 484	389	1 095	-	5 345
OKLAHOMA	45 456	45 374	31 126	14 248	889	13 191	168	82
OREGON	39 531	39 507	37 958	1 549	590	959	-	24
PENNSYLVANIA	116 522	112 367	110 949	1 418	1 237	181	-	4 155
RHODE ISLAND	14 417	14 417	14 366	51	51	-	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	38 042	37 633	35 816	1 817	664	1 153	-	409
SOUTH DAKOTA	5 177	5 177	5 036	141	141	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	57 813	51 975	47 075	4 900	1 728	3 172	-	5 838
TEXAS	85 822	85 822	73 995	11 827	5 520	6 097	210	-
UTAH	16 598	16 033	14 846	1 187	234	953	-	565
VERMONT	8 241	8 241	7 922	319	154	165	-	-
VIRGINIA	99 114	84 926	78 757	6 169	2 779	3 390	-	14 188
WASHINGTON	64 474	56 401	54 298	2 103	1 251	852	-	8 073
WEST VIRGINIA	14 930	14 930	14 073	857	416	401	40	-
WISCONSIN	51 052	51 031	50 609	422	422	-	-	21
WYOMING	6 647	6 647	5 812	835	55	96	684	-

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
¹Data are based on a field compilation from records of each State government shown; see text for data limitations.

Table 55. Corrections expenditure of 333 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: County, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Current), Capital outlay (Total, Equipment, Construction, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State, To Local). Rows include ALABAMA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, DELAWARE, and FLORIDA counties.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 55. Corrections expenditure of 333 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977-Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: County, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Current), Capital outlay (Total, Equipment, Construction, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State, To Local). Rows include FLORIDA, GEORGIA, IDAHO, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, and KENTUCKY counties.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 55. Corrections expenditure of 333 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with 11 columns: County, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current), Capital outlay (Total, Equipment, Construction, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, and North Dakota.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 55. Corrections expenditure of 333 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with 11 columns: County, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current), Capital outlay (Total, Equipment, Construction, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, and North Dakota.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 55. Corrections expenditure of 333 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with 10 columns: County, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current), Capital outlay (Total, Equipment, Construction, Land), and Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, and YORK.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 55. Corrections expenditure of 333 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with 10 columns: County, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current), Capital outlay (Total, Equipment, Construction, Land), and Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include SOUTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA, and WISCONSIN.

-- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

¹Data are based on a field compilation from records of each county government shown; see text for data limitations.

Table 56. Detail of direct current expenditure for corrections activities of 333 large county governments, fiscal year 1977

(Thousands of dollars)

County ¹	Total direct current	Institutions			Probation and parole	Miscellaneous
		Total	For juveniles	Other and combined		
TOTAL	1 016 839	663 404	216 806	446 598	327 237	26 198
ALABAMA:						
CALHOUN	204	109	-	109	95	-
JEFFERSON	2 732	2 420	654	1 766	312	-
MADISON	662	518	155	363	144	-
MOBILE	1 241	1 079	392	687	162	-
MONTGOMERY	829	714	406	308	115	-
TUSCALOOSA	431	281	-	281	150	-
ARIZONA:						
MARICOPA	10 702	5 357	1 882	3 475	5 345	-
PIMA	8 387	5 883	2 700	3 183	2 212	292
ARKANSAS:						
PULASKI	1 153	1 024	92	932	129	-
CALIFORNIA:						
ALAMEDA	29 451	14 590	5 970	8 620	11 690	3 171
BUTTE	1 589	963	373	590	460	166
CONTRA COSTA	13 619	7 673	4 382	3 291	5 946	-
FRESNO	8 396	5 376	2 035	3 341	3 020	-
HUMBOLDT	1 363	762	240	522	601	-
KERN	7 100	4 530	1 964	2 566	2 570	-
LOS ANGELES	117 350	68 910	28 114	40 796	48 440	-
MARIN	4 451	1 803	1 029	774	1 988	660
MERCED	1 590	929	153	776	661	-
MONTREY	4 332	2 699	930	1 769	1 633	-
ORANGE	28 310	14 806	6 838	7 968	10 468	3 036
RIVERSIDE	9 799	4 716	2 141	2 575	5 069	14
SACRAMENTO	15 482	10 355	3 312	7 043	5 127	-
SAN BERNARDINO	14 409	7 494	3 389	4 105	5 773	1 142
SAN DIEGO	27 350	13 636	6 253	7 383	12 643	1 071
SAN JOAQUIN	5 716	3 523	1 019	2 504	2 072	121
SAN LUIS OBISPO	1 608	507	124	383	1 049	52
SAN MATEO	13 520	5 867	2 150	3 717	7 602	51
SANTA BARBARA	5 970	3 787	1 223	2 564	2 183	-
SANTA CLARA	21 245	17 245	9 608	7 637	3 910	90
SANTA CRUZ	3 532	2 225	515	1 710	1 307	-
SOLANO	4 069	2 056	862	1 194	1 493	520
SONOMA	4 963	3 590	1 215	2 375	1 257	116
STANISLAUS	3 960	2 350	648	1 702	1 590	20
TULARE	3 808	2 201	1 023	1 178	1 607	-
VENTURA	6 671	4 318	987	3 331	2 353	-
YOLO	1 680	770	220	550	791	119
COLORADO:						
ADAMS	424	424	-	424	-	-
ARAPAHOE	661	661	-	661	-	-
BOULDER	793	793	-	793	-	-
EL PASO	1 188	1 104	-	1 104	-	84
JEFFERSON	468	468	-	468	-	-
LARIMER	390	277	55	222	-	113
PUEBLO	437	426	-	426	11	-
WELD	168	79	9	70	-	89
DELAWARE:						
NEW CASTLE	-	-	-	-	-	-
FLORIDA:						
ALACHUA	1 287	830	-	830	-	457
BREVARD	421	421	-	421	-	-
BROWARD	2 796	2 457	-	2 457	217	122
DADE	8 563	8 316	374	7 942	-	247
ESCAMBIA	1 597	1 376	133	1 243	221	-
HILLSBOROUGH	4 667	4 667	89	4 578	-	-
LEE	465	450	-	450	15	-
LEON	388	388	388	-	-	-
MANATEE	311	235	-	235	76	-
ORANGE	2 415	2 018	-	2 018	-	397
PALM BEACH	2 815	2 669	493	2 176	58	88
PASCO	382	382	14	368	-	-
PINELLAS	2 568	2 433	351	2 082	135	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. Detail of direct current expenditure for corrections activities of 333 large county governments, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

County ¹	Total direct current	Institutions			Probation and parole	Miscellaneous
		Total	For juveniles	Other and combined		
FLORIDA--CONTINUED						
POLK	1 269	1 269	-	1 269	-	-
SARASOTA	420	420	-	420	-	-
SEMINOLE	313	302	-	302	-	11
VOLUSIA	1 573	1 420	-	1 420	-	153
GEORGIA:						
BIBB	587	374	-	374	213	-
CHATHAM	814	695	267	428	119	-
CLAYTON	783	642	178	464	141	-
COBB	1 226	839	-	839	387	-
DE KALB	2 948	1 801	482	1 319	1 147	-
FULTON	5 613	3 509	585	2 924	2 104	-
RICHMOND	1 242	1 112	-	1 112	130	-
IDAHO:						
ADA	489	399	232	167	90	-
ILLINOIS:						
CHAMPAIGN	738	529	225	304	209	-
COOK	30 704	21 028	5 048	15 980	9 664	12
DU PAGE	2 457	1 247	515	732	1 210	-
KANE	1 560	996	237	759	493	71
LAKE	2 067	1 413	635	778	654	-
LA SALLE	296	226	103	123	70	-
MCHENRY	407	170	-	170	237	-
MCLEAN	422	270	-	270	152	-
MACON	403	208	26	182	195	-
MADISON	1 202	868	267	601	334	-
PEORIA	1 602	1 265	183	1 082	321	16
ROCK ISLAND	590	435	164	271	140	15
ST. CLAIR	890	655	203	452	235	-
SANGAMON	691	443	144	299	226	22
TAZEWELL	304	185	49	136	119	-
WILL	660	499	109	390	161	-
WINNEBAGO	1 306	643	197	446	392	271
INDIANA:						
ALLEN	1 861	1 316	577	739	545	-
DELAWARE	487	338	192	146	99	50
ELKHART	616	391	85	306	225	-
LAKE	2 424	1 608	275	1 333	816	-
LA PORTE	570	189	-	189	155	226
MADISON	521	304	111	193	217	-
ST. JOSEPH	1 079	668	65	583	254	157
TIPPECANOE	311	214	160	54	65	32
VANDEBURGH	573	356	-	356	217	-
VIGO	475	375	234	141	100	-
IOWA:						
BLACK HAWK	1 174	304	-	304	870	-
LINN	1 257	498	171	327	741	18
POLK	3 802	1 345	661	684	2 102	355
SCOTT	447	313	-	313	134	-
WOODBURY	492	277	132	145	215	-
KANSAS:						
JOHNSON	787	514	135	379	273	-
SEDGWICK	1 685	1 289	672	617	94	302
SHAWNEE	1 001	974	529	445	1	26
WYANDOTTE	809	635	308	327	151	23
KENTUCKY:						
JEFFERSON	5 304	4 396	1 986	2 410	295	613
KENTON	263	178	11	167	85	-
LOUISIANA:						
CADDO	1 641	1 523	145	1 378	118	-
CALCASIEU	1 139	774	267	507	179	186
JEFFERSON	1 744	1 559	352	1 207	185	-
LAFAYETTE	589	556	273	283	33	-
OUACHITA	488	435	162	273	53	-
RAPIDES	632	552	228	324	80	-
MAINE:						
CUMBERLAND	544	544	-	544	-	-
PENOBSCOT	161	161	-	161	-	-
YORK	160	160	-	160	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. Detail of direct current expenditure for corrections activities of 333 large county governments, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

County ¹	Total direct current	Institutions			Probation and parole	Miscellaneous
		Total	For juveniles	Other and combined		
MARYLAND:						
ANNE ARUNDEL	636	636	-	636	-	-
BALTIMORE	1 919	1 255	28	1 227	664	-
HARFORD	718	718	-	718	-	-
MONTGOMERY	2 208	2 208	-	2 208	-	-
PRINCE GEORGES	3 257	3 221	-	3 221	36	-
WASHINGTON	281	281	-	281	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS:						
BARNSTABLE	1 252	825	-	825	427	-
BERKSHIRE	900	569	-	569	322	9
BRISTOL	2 082	970	-	970	1 112	-
ESSEX	3 473	1 658	117	1 541	1 788	27
HAMPDEN	4 079	2 350	-	2 350	1 729	-
HAMPSHIRE	1 030	750	-	750	280	-
MIDDLESEX	7 438	3 670	-	3 670	3 768	-
NORFOLK	2 467	1 136	-	1 136	1 331	-
PLYMOUTH	2 604	1 136	-	1 136	1 468	-
WORCESTER	4 092	1 929	-	1 929	2 163	-
MICHIGAN:						
BAY	819	639	304	335	180	-
BERRIEN	2 019	1 383	741	642	476	160
CALHOUN	1 533	1 132	667	465	336	65
GENESEE	4 208	3 343	2 204	1 139	794	71
INGHAM	1 659	1 287	604	683	372	-
JACKSON	1 309	852	596	256	456	1
KALAMAZOO	2 378	1 550	697	853	442	386
KENT	3 646	3 338	1 409	1 929	308	-
MACOMB	3 900	2 912	1 087	1 825	843	145
MONROE	862	699	391	308	163	-
MUSKOGON	1 590	1 362	729	633	227	1
OAKLAND	7 656	5 782	3 302	2 480	1 278	596
OTTAWA	687	510	294	216	277	-
SAGINAW	2 133	1 520	878	642	305	308
ST. CLAIR	909	627	356	271	174	108
WASHTENAW	2 881	2 356	1 186	1 170	482	43
WAYNE	22 851	16 589	5 754	10 835	6 262	-
MINNESOTA:						
ANOKA	596	280	80	200	316	-
DAKOTA	462	275	54	221	187	-
HENNEPIN	10 671	5 759	2 775	2 984	3 046	1 866
RAMSEY	6 970	3 366	1 095	2 271	2 946	658
ST. LOUIS	1 428	325	-	325	1 103	-
MISSISSIPPI:						
HARRISON	366	358	147	211	-	8
HINDS	681	649	107	542	-	32
JACKSON	254	252	158	94	-	2
MISSOURI:						
CLAY	792	312	41	271	480	-
GREENE	363	346	62	284	-	17
JACKSON	5 831	5 490	3 276	2 214	341	-
JEFFERSON	135	128	54	74	7	-
ST. CHARLES	288	201	19	182	87	-
ST. LOUIS	4 056	3 391	1 303	2 088	303	362
NEBRASKA:						
DOUGLAS	1 921	1 746	373	1 373	175	-
LANCASTER	475	323	323	-	152	-
NEVADA:						
CLARK	6 912	5 757	3 151	2 606	1 155	-
WASHOE	1 564	1 043	478	565	521	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE:						
HILLSBOROUGH	696	696	-	696	-	-
ROCKINGHAM	278	278	-	278	-	-
NEW JERSEY:						
ATLANTIC	2 072	1 512	614	898	560	-
BERGEN	4 167	2 402	400	2 002	1 765	-
BURLINGTON	2 589	1 719	555	1 164	870	-
CAMDEN	6 268	4 288	1 018	3 270	1 980	-
CUMBERLAND	1 842	1 428	634	794	414	-
ESSEX	17 720	12 447	2 032	10 415	5 273	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. Detail of direct current expenditure for corrections activities of 333 large county governments, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

County ¹	Total direct current	Institutions			Probation and parole	Miscellaneous
		Total	For juveniles	Other and combined		
NEW JERSEY--CONTINUED						
GLOUCESTER	1 379	825	246	579	554	-
HUDSON	4 710	3 085	808	2 277	1 625	-
MERCER	3 661	2 786	475	2 311	827	48
MIDDLESEX	5 099	2 746	677	2 069	2 216	137
MONMOUTH	2 846	2 066	346	1 720	780	-
MORRIS	1 942	1 064	347	717	878	-
OCEAN	1 770	1 024	360	664	746	-
PASSAIC	5 005	2 886	910	1 976	2 119	-
SOMERSET	1 650	657	133	524	993	-
UNION	4 113	2 138	802	1 336	1 969	6
NEW MEXICO:						
BERNALILLO	438	438	393	45	-	-
NEW YORK:						
ALBANY	4 276	3 878	2 009	1 869	398	-
BROOME	977	449	29	420	528	-
CHAUTAUQUA	803	335	83	252	468	-
CHEMUNG	835	368	-	368	446	21
DUTCHESS	1 688	1 196	3	1 193	492	-
ERIE	11 130	8 856	3 276	5 580	2 274	-
MONROE	7 315	4 872	1 470	3 402	2 406	37
NASSAU	18 270	8 667	912	7 755	8 281	1 322
NIAGARA	1 415	942	103	839	473	-
ONEIDA	1 194	759	200	559	435	-
ONONDAGA	7 058	5 409	1 562	3 847	1 649	-
ORANGE	1 501	1 021	263	758	480	-
OSWEGO	608	316	20	296	292	-
RENSSELAER	1 218	842	492	350	376	-
ROCKLAND	2 602	1 967	772	1 195	635	-
ST. LAWRENCE	588	229	8	221	359	-
SARATOGA	424	259	6	253	165	-
SCHENECTADY	1 133	825	396	429	308	-
STEUBEN	712	400	27	373	312	-
SUFFOLK	11 134	6 340	1 651	4 689	4 794	-
ULSTER	1 237	975	23	952	262	-
WESTCHESTER	10 213	7 015	431	6 584	3 198	-
NORTH CAROLINA:						
BUNCOMBE	472	472	90	382	-	-
CUMBERLAND	783	698	107	591	-	85
DURHAM	280	280	41	239	-	-
FORSYTH	656	656	107	549	-	-
GASTON	532	499	157	342	33	-
GUILFORD	1 146	1 146	204	942	-	-
MECKLENBURG	1 231	1 043	262	781	141	47
ONSLOW	363	363	127	236	-	-
WAKE	384	384	151	233	-	-
OHIO:						
ALLEN	763	442	196	246	129	192
ASHTABULA	311	195	15	180	97	19
BUTLER	817	534	138	396	277	6
CLARK	601	372	146	226	229	-
CLERMONT	275	176	-	176	99	-
COLUMBIANA	249	154	18	136	95	-
CUYAHOGA	7 823	5 905	2 578	3 327	1 796	122
FRANKLIN	3 890	1 859	861	998	1 811	218
GREENE	629	464	120	344	165	-
HAMILTON	4 999	3 117	2 086	1 031	1 524	358
LAKE	739	449	239	210	181	109
LICKING	412	212	56	156	200	-
LORAIN	1 190	508	274	234	682	-
LUCAS	3 170	2 041	920	1 121	1 093	36
MAHONING	945	671	331	340	274	-
MONTGOMERY	3 678	1 950	1 081	869	1 402	326
PORTAGE	547	369	231	138	173	5
RICHLAND	686	400	158	242	262	24
STARK	2 022	1 659	811	848	363	-
SUMMIT	2 463	1 408	592	816	938	117
TRUMBULL	693	491	269	222	108	94
OKLAHOMA:						
COMANCHE	366	292	130	162	74	-
OKLAHOMA	1 298	627	247	380	671	-
TULSA	1 584	1 136	486	650	448	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. Detail of direct current expenditure for corrections activities of 333 large county governments, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

County ¹	Total direct current	Institutions			Probation and parole	Miscellaneous
		Total	For juveniles	Other and combined		
OREGON:						
CLACKAMAS	1 027	445	-	445	582	-
JACKSON	948	556	162	394	392	-
LANE	1 274	1 274	363	911	-	-
MARION	1 165	679	225	454	486	-
MULTNOMAH	4 972	3 417	422	2 995	1 199	356
WASHINGTON	941	514	169	345	427	-
PENNSYLVANIA:						
ALLEGHENY	9 509	6 366	4 174	2 192	3 143	-
BEAVER	896	641	259	382	255	-
BERKS	1 726	1 306	211	1 095	420	-
BLAIR	577	476	175	301	101	-
BUCKS	2 994	2 395	921	1 474	542	57
BUTLER	537	309	103	206	228	-
CAMBRIA	702	469	183	286	233	-
CENTRE	475	229	46	183	98	148
CHESTER	3 033	2 524	947	1 577	509	-
CUMBERLAND	785	559	146	413	226	-
DAUPHIN	2 065	1 644	637	1 007	379	42
DELAWARE	5 685	5 175	1 843	3 332	510	-
ERIE	3 221	2 390	1 503	887	645	186
FAYETTE	423	265	22	243	158	-
FRANKLIN	739	597	166	431	142	-
LACKAWANNA	787	662	217	445	125	-
LANCASTER	1 688	1 335	101	1 234	353	-
LAWRENCE	391	323	135	188	68	-
LEBANON	565	419	1	418	146	-
LEHIGH	1 713	1 440	335	1 105	273	-
LUZERNE	1 139	881	-	881	258	-
LYCOMING	980	744	295	449	236	-
MERCER	623	443	217	226	110	70
MONTGOMERY	3 391	2 210	406	1 804	1 181	-
NORTHAMPTON	1 400	1 133	126	1 007	267	-
SCHUYLKILL	1 292	1 102	714	388	190	-
WASHINGTON	745	531	160	371	214	-
WESTMORELAND	1 083	616	326	290	467	-
YORK	1 495	1 253	524	729	242	-
SOUTH CAROLINA:						
ANDERSON	596	575	34	541	21	-
CHARLESTON	840	730	148	582	110	-
GREENVILLE	884	883	-	883	1	-
LEXINGTON	338	338	-	338	-	-
RICHLAND	719	637	-	637	82	-
SPARTANBURG	209	195	-	195	14	-
TENNESSEE:						
HAMILTON	1 405	1 105	210	895	290	10
KNOX	861	824	52	772	37	-
SHELBY	6 918	6 377	321	6 056	541	-
SULLIVAN	235	225	99	126	10	-
TEXAS:						
BELL	521	141	-	141	380	-
BEXAR	3 616	2 664	237	2 427	1 147	5
BRAZORIA	346	86	-	86	200	60
CAMERON	747	380	31	349	364	3
DALLAS	9 797	6 717	1 522	5 195	3 080	-
EL PASO	1 999	1 103	40	1 063	858	38
GALVESTON	1 306	492	-	492	438	376
HARRIS	12 448	7 242	1 907	5 335	4 736	470
HIDALGO	683	451	161	290	232	-
JEFFERSON	882	682	277	405	200	-
LUBBOCK	516	217	-	217	299	-
MCLENNAN	881	347	47	300	534	-
NUECES	928	436	100	336	492	-
SMITH	235	104	-	104	131	-
TARRANT	2 459	1 194	370	824	1 265	-
TAYLOR	276	181	-	181	95	-
TRAVIS	3 160	1 116	240	876	1 864	180
WICHITA	409	196	63	133	213	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. Detail of direct current expenditure for corrections activities of 333 large county governments, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

County ¹	Total direct current	Institutions			Probation and parole	Miscellaneous
		Total	For juveniles	Other and combined		
UTAH:						
DAVIS	98	98	-	98	-	-
SALT LAKE	1 963	1 963	667	1 296	-	-
UTAH	213	213	122	91	-	-
WEBER	477	477	222	255	-	-
VERMONT:						
CHITTENDEN	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA:						
ARLINGTON	1 373	891	104	787	482	-
FAIRFAX	2 250	1 300	406	894	946	4
HENRICO	779	361	-	361	418	-
PRINCE WILLIAM	444	293	-	293	151	-
WASHINGTON:						
CLARK	1 325	448	87	361	877	-
KING	8 353	5 722	2 010	3 712	2 631	-
KITSAP	649	359	148	211	290	-
PIERCE	3 064	1 761	1 076	685	1 099	204
SNOHOMISH	1 405	744	213	531	661	-
SPOKANE	2 054	1 358	538	820	696	-
YAKIMA	1 168	777	196	581	391	-
WEST VIRGINIA:						
CABELL	432	423	136	287	9	-
KANAWHA	612	600	172	428	12	-
WISCONSIN:						
BROWN	418	418	141	277	-	-
DANE	1 182	1 182	451	731	-	-
KENOSHA	204	204	25	179	-	-
MARATHON	297	190	6	184	107	-
MILWAUKEE	7 960	6 491	1 401	5 090	471	998
OUTAGAMIE	210	210	-	210	-	-
RACINE	740	504	98	406	236	-
ROCK	1 946	1 834	1 403	431	112	-
WAUKESHA	417	402	32	370	15	-
WINNEBAGO	102	102	-	102	-	-

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

¹Data are based on a field compilation from records of each county government shown; see text for data limitations.

Table 57. Detail of corrections employment and payrolls of

(Dollar amounts

Line number	County ¹	Total corrections activities				Institutions							
		Number of employees			October payroll ²	Total institutions				Institutions for juveniles			
		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent ³		Number of employees			Number of employees			October payroll	
						Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		
1	TOTAL	64 835	60 106	61 938	69 599	41 710	37 879	39 386	43 064	14 031	11 678	12 658	13 296
2	ALABAMA:												
3	CALHOUN	16	16	16	12	8	8	8	5	-	-	-	-
4	JEFFERSON	178	173	175	194	151	146	148	163	52	48	49	46
5	MADISON	58	57	57	41	46	45	45	29	15	14	14	8
6	MOBILE	103	101	101	88	83	81	81	66	38	38	38	30
7	MONTGOMERY	87	82	83	67	73	68	69	53	41	40	40	34
	TUSCALOOSA	45	45	45	34	25	25	25	21	25	25	25	21
8	ARIZONA:												
9	MARICOPA	680	675	676	746	338	337	337	342	95	94	94	115
	PIMA	419	414	416	473	288	283	285	311	124	119	121	137
10	ARKANSAS:												
	PULASKI	107	105	105	75	93	91	91	65	12	10	11	5
11	CALIFORNIA:												
12	ALAMEDA	1 481	1 185	1 289	1 892	831	593	659	1 006	368	246	294	385
13	BUTTE	79	70	73	78	44	35	39	38	27	20	23	20
14	CONTRA COSTA	646	566	604	856	328	256	292	415	205	138	174	221
15	FRESNO	574	483	524	589	385	301	345	441	141	120	126	137
16	HUMBOLDT	100	83	86	102	60	44	47	55	38	22	26	27
17	KERN	449	390	429	519	267	213	249	297	127	102	116	129
18	LOS ANGELES	6 365	6 056	6 203	8 378	3 869	3 665	3 790	4 769	1 843	1 639	1 758	2 318
19	MARIN	208	171	177	258	84	55	60	97	59	30	35	59
	MERCED	97	90	93	104	52	47	49	57	12	9	11	11
20	MONTEREY	248	214	227	293	146	119	129	159	64	38	49	58
21	ORANGE	1 345	1 236	1 270	1 915	608	560	575	885	361	324	339	435
22	RIVERSIDE	654	597	625	784	332	285	307	387	171	132	148	195
23	SACRAMENTO	696	568	636	942	409	286	353	524	192	110	151	208
24	SAN BERNARDINO	842	748	808	988	462	386	441	531	253	184	236	277
25	SAN DIEGO	1 659	1 489	1 564	2 038	778	649	707	937	315	269	292	378
26	SAN JOAQUIN	396	299	322	375	259	163	184	227	140	46	69	75
27	SAN LUIS OBISPO	102	100	100	142	32	32	32	43	-	-	-	-
28	SAN MATEO	554	539	547	824	211	207	209	327	101	97	100	122
29	SANTA BARBARA	345	333	336	402	309	197	200	234	87	75	79	90
30	SANTA CLARA	1 244	1 054	1 119	1 621	1 045	858	922	1 319	670	540	579	848
31	SANTA CRUZ	153	142	146	179	98	89	93	112	36	30	32	33
32	SOLANO	238	222	230	293	91	88	88	113	18	15	15	22
33	SONOMA	247	177	208	236	161	96	126	135	100	54	75	82
34	STANISLAUS	217	191	198	220	120	94	101	109	36	25	29	30
35	TULARE	186	177	181	214	109	102	104	124	49	42	45	45
36	VENTURA	389	361	372	504	244	221	230	321	65	42	52	61
37	YOLO	128	110	112	126	54	50	50	55	21	17	17	16
38	COLORADO:												
39	ADAMS	27	27	27	29	27	27	27	29	-	-	-	-
40	ARAPAHOE	37	37	37	44	37	37	37	44	-	-	-	-
41	BOULDER	57	54	55	62	57	54	55	62	-	-	-	-
42	EL PASO	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	-	-	-	-
43	JEFFERSON	31	29	29	31	31	29	29	31	-	-	-	-
44	LARIMER	25	24	24	15	14	14	13	13	-	-	-	-
45	PUEBLO	38	38	38	29	38	38	38	29	-	-	-	-
	WELD	29	25	26	22	21	19	19	16	1	1	1	1
46	DELAWARE:												
	NEW CASTLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	FLORIDA:												
48	ALACHUA	77	76	76	64	55	55	55	47	-	-	-	-
49	BREVARD	27	27	27	26	27	27	27	26	-	-	-	-
50	BROWARD	216	206	208	202	188	178	180	173	55	55	55	47
51	DADE	529	529	529	662	527	527	527	660	27	27	27	26
52	ESCAMBIA	119	119	119	101	100	100	100	87	188	178	180	173
53	HILLSBOROUGH	293	293	293	311	293	293	293	311	527	527	527	660
54	LEE	25	25	25	23	23	23	23	21	100	100	100	87
	LEON	32	32	32	23	23	23	23	21	293	293	293	311
55	MANATEE	39	39	39	28	27	27	27	18	32	32	32	23
56	ORANGE	227	227	227	213	200	200	200	191	-	-	-	-
57	PALM BEACH	194	192	192	183	181	179	179	172	52	50	50	42
58	PASCO	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	27	27	27	18
59	PINELLAS	145	145	145	143	139	139	139	130	200	200	200	191
60	POLK	90	90	90	73	90	90	90	73	129	129	129	130
61	SARASOTA	55	55	55	45	55	55	55	45	33	33	33	33
62	SEMINOLE	36	36	36	26	36	36	36	26	120	120	120	121
63	VOLUSTA	127	118	119	100	106	102	102	84	90	90	90	73

See footnotes at end of table.

333 large county governments, October 1977

in thousands)

Line number	Institutions--Continued				Probation and parole				Miscellaneous			
	Other and combined institutions				Number of employees				Number of employees			
	Number of employees			October payroll	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	October payroll	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	October payroll
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent									
	27 679	26 201	26 805	29 768	22 067	21 303	21 576	25 416	1 058	924	989	1 124
2	8	8	8	5	8	8	8	6	-	-	-	-
3	99	98	98	117	27	27	27	31	-	-	-	-
4	31	31	31	22	12	12	12	12	-	-	-	-
5	45	43	43	35	20	20	20	23	-	-	-	-
6	41	40	41	34	14	14	14	14	-	-	-	-
7	25	25	25	21	20	20	20	13	-	-	-	-
8	243	243	243	227	342	338	339	403	-	-	-	-
9	164	164	164	175	123	123	123	153	8	8	8	8
10	81	81	81	60	14	14	14	11	-	-	-	-
11	463	347	369	621	539	513	524	750	111	79	106	137
12	17	15	16	18	33	33	33	38	2	2	2	2
13	123	118	121	194	318	310	311	441	-	-	-	-
14	244	181	220	208	189	182	183	244	-	-	-	-
15	22	22	22	28	40	39	39	47	-	-	-	-
16	140	111	134	168	182	177	179	222	-	-	-	-
17	2 026	2 026	2 026	2 451	2 496	2 391	2 419	3 609	-	-	-	-
18	25	25	25	37	87	86	86	127	37	30	30	34
19	40	38	38	47	45	43	44	47	-	-	-	-
20	82	81	81	111	102	95	98	124	-	-	-	-
21	247	236	237	450	600	569	578	838	137	107	115	191
22	161	153	158	192	322	312	317	397	-	-	-	-
23	217	176	203	282	287	282	282	418	-	-	-	-
24	209	202	206	254	380	362	367	457</				

Table 57. Detail of corrections employment and payrolls of

(Dollar amounts

Line number	County ¹	Total corrections activities				Institutions								
		Number of employees			October payroll ²	Total institutions				Institutions for juveniles				
		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent ³		Number of employees			October payroll	Number of employees			October payroll	
						Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		
1	GEORGIA:													
2	BIBB	41	41	41	35	22	22	22	17	-	-	-	-	-
3	CHATHAM	73	73	73	56	62	62	62	46	28	28	28	17	-
4	CLAYTON	85	72	74	59	62	62	62	48	27	27	27	18	-
5	COBB	71	71	71	64	44	44	44	40	-	-	-	-	-
6	DE KALB	198	198	198	198	110	110	110	98	48	48	48	38	-
7	FULTON	382	361	368	368	229	211	218	203	49	49	49	42	-
8	RICHMOND	118	115	115	80	95	94	94	66	-	-	-	-	-
9	IDAHO:													
10	ADA	48	43	44	40	40	35	36	32	23	18	20	16	-
11	ILLINOIS:													
12	CHAMPAIGN	44	33	35	26	31	20	22	16	12	10	10	8	-
13	COOK	2 030	1 996	2 008	2 371	1 314	1 281	1 293	1 493	303	276	286	316	-
14	DU PAGE	154	130	139	149	92	69	77	84	37	21	28	30	-
15	KANE	123	120	120	114	80	77	77	76	21	20	20	18	-
16	LAKE	135	132	132	117	82	81	81	72	26	26	26	21	-
17	LA SALLE	34	29	30	24	25	20	21	17	12	10	10	7	-
18	MCHENRY	42	42	42	34	14	14	14	11	-	-	-	-	-
19	MCLEAN	39	34	35	29	26	21	22	19	-	-	-	-	-
20	MADISON	26	23	24	18	15	12	13	9	5	4	4	2	-
21	MADISON	95	92	92	82	68	66	66	57	26	24	24	16	-
22	PEORIA	95	92	92	85	70	68	68	60	11	11	11	10	-
23	ROCK ISLAND	26	26	26	20	15	15	15	11	-	-	-	-	-
24	ST. CLAIR	89	85	87	73	65	61	63	52	23	20	21	16	-
25	SANGAMON	60	60	60	51	40	40	40	33	22	22	22	15	-
26	TAZEWELL	25	18	20	16	13	6	8	6	-	-	-	-	-
27	WILL	45	44	44	40	26	25	25	25	-	-	-	-	-
28	WINNEBAGO	128	112	116	122	78	64	68	74	26	16	19	17	-
29	INDIANA:													
30	ALLEN	142	123	128	115	96	82	86	75	54	40	45	34	-
31	DELAWARE	33	21	29	22	24	12	20	15	19	8	15	11	-
32	ELKHART	56	48	50	44	32	29	29	26	12	10	10	9	-
33	LAKE	178	177	177	173	110	109	109	107	41	40	40	33	-
34	LA PORTE	30	26	28	23	17	15	15	12	-	-	-	-	-
35	MADISON	68	50	64	39	38	34	36	21	23	19	21	12	-
36	ST. JOSEPH	77	70	72	65	50	49	49	41	11	10	10	7	-
37	TIPPECANOE	27	25	25	18	23	21	21	15	15	15	15	10	-
38	VANDERBURGH	47	30	40	39	26	17	23	24	-	-	-	-	-
39	VIGO	43	37	38	30	34	31	31	25	21	20	20	16	-
40	IOWA:													
41	BLACK HAWK	88	81	83	89	18	15	16	21	-	-	-	-	-
42	LINN	144	123	129	124	50	44	45	40	15	13	13	11	-
43	POLK	266	235	245	247	119	104	109	100	68	63	64	55	-
44	SCOTT	32	29	30	27	21	18	19	16	-	-	-	-	-
45	WOODBURY	43	32	35	34	30	19	22	19	7	6	6	5	-
46	KANSAS:													
47	JOHNSON	68	60	62	54	35	35	35	32	16	16	16	10	-
48	SEDGWICK	112	110	110	84	106	104	104	77	57	57	57	40	-
49	SHAWNEE	90	86	89	62	90	86	89	62	65	61	64	40	-
50	WYANDOTTE	94	71	81	56	71	57	59	41	29	28	28	16	-
51	KENTUCKY:													
52	JEFFERSON	497	464	483	352	399	375	390	276	199	177	196	101	-
53	KENTON	23	18	20	16	14	9	11	8	1	1	1	1	-
54	LOUISIANA:													
55	CADDO	123	121	121	88	111	109	109	79	18	17	17	9	-
56	CALCASIEU	66	37	68	44	56	33	57	36	27	27	27	16	-
57	JEFFERSON	121	115	116	111	104	98	99	94	37	37	37	23	-
58	LAFAYETTE	78	56	61	38	74	53	58	35	55	33	38	21	-
59	OUACHITA	46	41	41	32	41	36	36	29	21	16	16	10	-
60	RAPIDES	51	43	45	34	46	38	40	29	28	20	23	12	-
61	MAINE:													
62	CUMBERLAND	57	34	50	47	57	34	50	47	-	-	-	-	-
63	PENOBSCOT	22	22	22	14	22	22	22	14	-	-	-	-	-
64	YORK	34	23	26	19	34	23	26	19	-	-	-	-	-
65	MARYLAND:													
66	ANNE ARUNDEL	37	37	37	40	37	37	37	40	-	-	-	-	-
67	BALTIMORE	118	110	111	132	90	82	83	106	8	-	3	2	-
68	HARFORD	36	36	36	35	36	36	36	35	-	-	-	-	-
69	MONTGOMERY	143	140	140	179	143	140	140	179	-	-	-	-	-
70	PRINCE GEORGES	148	148	148	175	148	148	148	175	-	-	-	-	-
71	WASHINGTON	19	18	18	16	19	18	18	16	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

333 large county governments, October 1977—Continued

(in thousands)

Line number	Institutions--Continued				Probation and parole				Miscellaneous				Line number			
	Other and combined institutions				Number of employees				Number of employees							
	Number of employees			October payroll	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	October payroll	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	October payroll		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent													
1	22	22	22	17	19	19	19	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	34	34	34	28	11	11	11	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	35	35	35	30	23	10	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	44	44	44	40	27	27	27	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	62	62	62	60	88	88	88	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	180	162	168	160	153	150	150	166	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	95	94	94	66	23	21	21	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	17	17	17	16	8	8	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	19	10	12	8	13	13	13	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	55	48	49	54	62	61	61	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	59	57	57	57	39	39	39	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	56	55	55	51	53	51	51	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	13	10	11	10	9	9	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14	14	14	14	11	28	28	28	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15	26	21	22	19	13	13	13	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16	10	8	8	7	11	11	11	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17	42	42	42	41	27	26	26	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
18	59	57	57	49	25	24	24	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19	15	15	15	11	7	7	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20	42	41	41	36	24	24	24	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
21	18	18	18	18	20	20	20	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
22	13	6	8	8	12	12	12	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
23	26	25	25	25	19	19	19	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24	52	48	49	57	39	37	37	36	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
25	42	42	42	40	46	41	42	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26	5	4	4	4	9	9	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
27	20	19	19	17	24	19	20	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
28	69	69	69	73	68	68	68	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
29	17	15	15	12	13	11	12	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
30	15	10	15	8	30	16	12	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
31	39	39	39	34	27	26	26	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
32	8	6	6	5	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
33	26	17	23	24	21	13	16	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
34	13	11	11	9	9	6	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
35	18	15	16	21	70	66	66	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
36	35	31	31	28	90	79	81	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
37	51	41	45	45	147	131	136	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
38	21	18	19	16	11	11	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
39	23	13	16	13	13	13	13	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
40	19	19	19	22	33	2										

Table 57. Detail of corrections employment and payrolls of (Dollar amounts)

333 large county governments, October 1977—Continued in thousands)

Table with columns for County, Total corrections activities, Institutions (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent, October payroll), and Institutions for juveniles (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent, October payroll). Rows include Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and New Mexico.

Table with columns for Institutions--Continued (Other and combined institutions, Number of employees, October payroll), Probation and parole (Number of employees, October payroll), and Miscellaneous (Number of employees, October payroll). Rows correspond to the counties listed in Table 57.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 57. Detail of corrections employment and payrolls of
(Dollar amounts)

Line number	County ¹	Total corrections activities				Institutions														
		Number of employees			October payroll ²	Total institutions				Institutions for juveniles										
		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent ³		Number of employees			October payroll	Number of employees										
						Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent								
1	NEW YORK:																			
2	ALBANY	179	172	173	175	133	126	127	141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	BROOME	100	64	76	67	53	17	27	27	4	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
4	CHAUTAUQUA	55	51	52	46	20	19	19	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	CHEMUNG	67	56	61	59	30	25	22	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DUTCHESS	125	112	117	124	86	74	79	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	ERIE	566	528	537	644	426	388	397	468	72	40	49	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
7	MONROE	376	364	369	418	249	239	243	277	57	52	52	54	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
8	NASSAU	1 087	1 074	1 078	1 343	455	444	447	588	60	60	60	60	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
9	NIAGARA	88	85	85	95	54	51	51	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	ONEIDA	96	91	93	75	52	47	49	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	ONONDAGA	456	417	432	432	328	296	307	300	45	28	32	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
12	ORANGE	92	77	83	78	55	40	46	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	OSWEGO	62	58	59	50	32	28	29	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	RENSSELAER	87	80	81	60	48	41	43	28	16	13	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
15	ROCKLAND	115	115	115	110	60	60	60	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	ST. LAWRENCE	51	50	50	45	21	20	20	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	SARATOGA	44	39	40	35	28	23	24	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	SCHENECTADY	82	69	73	63	53	41	45	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	STEUEN	65	52	56	48	38	26	30	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	SUFFOLK	620	617	617	797	277	274	274	390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	ULSTER	108	91	100	84	63	66	75	64	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
22	WESTCHESTER	504	504	504	679	324	324	324	427	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
23	NORTH CAROLINA:																			
24	BUNCOMBE	35	32	32	29	35	32	32	29	10	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
25	CUMBERLAND	52	49	51	40	52	49	51	40	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
26	DURHAM	26	23	25	17	26	23	25	17	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
27	FORSYTH	47	40	41	39	47	40	41	39	16	9	11	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
28	GASTON	29	28	28	25	24	23	23	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	GUILFORD	88	77	80	67	88	77	80	67	19	14	15	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
30	HECKLENBURG	88	83	84	79	79	74	75	68	24	22	22	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
31	ONSLow	28	28	28	17	28	28	28	17	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	WAKE	32	25	25	24	32	25	25	24	18	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
32	OHIO:																			
33	ALLEN	61	50	53	39	32	27	28	21	16	13	14	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
34	ASHTABULA	25	20	21	20	18	16	16	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
35	BUTLER	81	70	72	56	41	39	39	31	16	15	15	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
36	CLARK	73	54	55	46	56	38	39	32	36	20	21	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
37	CLERMONT	23	20	20	15	56	38	39	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	COLUMBIANA	27	25	25	19	14	13	13	10	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
39	CUYAHOGA	866	802	829	729	702	638	666	571	266	202	226	221	221	221	221	221	221	221	221
40	FRANKLIN	241	218	225	247	127	127	127	125	48	48	48	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
41	GREENE	44	36	39	35	35	27	30	25	10	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
42	HAMILTON	396	371	378	366	283	258	266	243	203	178	186	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162
	LAKE	52	43	45	40	30	26	27	22	17	15	15	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
43	LICKING	42	34	37	29	24	16	19	15	8	-	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
44	LORAIN	108	96	102	89	64	54	59	51	26	18	22	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
45	LUCAS	385	338	355	330	306	263	280	253	90	48	63	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
46	MAHONING	85	78	81	66	63	56	59	42	42	38	39	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
47	MONTGOMERY	242	227	231	229	134	127	129	126	92	87	89	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
48	PORTAGE	49	39	44	38	41	31	36	30	28	24	26	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
49	RICHLAND	84	58	66	56	57	37	44	34	45	25	32	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
50	STARK	196	164	175	136	161	137	145	113	97	90	92	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
51	SUMMIT	213	183	178	178	145	115	119	112	73	43	48	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
52	TRUMBULL	53	53	53	46	35	35	35	30	16	16	16	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
53	OKLAHOMA:																			
54	COMANCHE	37	37	37	23	29	29	29	14	17	17	17	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
55	OKLAHOMA	117	112	114	91	57	54	55	42	28	27	27	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
	TULSA	121	119	119	96	85	83	83	67	43	41	41	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
56	OREGON:																			
57	CLACKAMAS	85	67	72	92	39	22	26	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	JACKSON	87	66	69	76	61	40	43	46	34	13	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
59	LANE	96	84	90	101	96	84	90	101	30	20	24	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
60	MARION	92	74	79	83	57	41	45	46	23	12	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
61	MULTNOMAH	266	245	250	336	182	164	168	218	27	21	23	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
	WASHINGTON	89	82	83	91	52	45	46	50	18	16	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
62	PENNSYLVANIA:																			
63	ALLEGHENY	382	382	382	396	218	218	218	204	106	106	106	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
64	BEAVER	80	53	60	52	53	26	34	27	28	10	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
65	BERKS	126	123	123	103	91	88	88	73	15	12	13	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
66	BLAIR	49	38	43	33	36	25	30	23	9	5	7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
67	BUCKS	144	144	144	145	97	97	97	96	34	34	34	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
68	BUTLER	42	37	39	31	24	20	21	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	CAMBRIA	61	55	56	48	38	34	35	29	10	7	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

See footnotes at end of table.

333 large county governments, October 1977—Continued
(in thousands)

Line number	Institutions--Continued				Probation and parole				Miscellaneous			
	Other and combined institutions			October payroll	Number of employees			October payroll	Number of employees			October payroll
	Number of employees				Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent									
1	133	126	127	141	46	46	46	33	-	-	-	-
2	49	16	25	26	47	47	47	40	-	-	-	-
3	20	19	19	18	35	32	33	29	-	-	-	-
4	30	19	25	22	37	37	37	37	-	-	-	-
5	86	74	79	84	39	38	38	39	-	-	-	-
6	354	348	349	414	140	140						

Table 57. Detail of corrections employment and payrolls of

(Dollar amounts)

Line number	County ¹	Total corrections activities				Institutions							
		Number of employees			October payroll ²	Total institutions				Institutions for juveniles			
		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent ³		Number of employees			October payroll	Number of employees			October payroll
						Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
PENNSYLVANIA--CON.													
1	CENTRE	32	27	28	23	16	11	12	10	-	-	-	-
2	CHESTER	194	177	184	166	150	133	140	124	27	15	19	20
3	CUMBERLAND	54	48	50	48	33	29	30	25	-	-	-	-
4	DAUPHIN	138	135	136	131	100	97	98	97	27	25	26	17
5	DELAWARE	325	309	314	310	275	259	263	268	85	85	85	81
6	ERIE	153	147	150	145	84	80	82	78	23	22	22	21
7	FAYETTE	40	36	37	25	28	24	25	16	-	-	-	-
8	FRANKLIN	55	53	44	35	43	24	32	25	11	6	8	6
9	LACKAWANNA	68	68	68	50	53	53	53	38	15	15	15	7
10	LANCASTER	166	153	157	135	133	120	124	104	20	7	11	10
11	LAWRENCE	39	31	33	23	31	23	25	17	12	9	9	5
12	LEBANON	58	44	51	45	41	31	35	31	-	-	-	-
13	LEHIGH	147	144	144	133	120	117	117	113	13	13	13	8
14	LUZERNE	95	95	95	85	64	64	64	57	-	-	-	-
15	LYCOMING	95	77	83	63	70	53	59	43	21	18	18	15
16	MERCER	50	45	48	40	41	36	39	31	16	14	15	12
17	MONTGOMERY	215	201	206	208	140	126	131	141	49	39	43	36
18	NORTHAMPTON	108	96	99	97	94	82	85	81	20	17	17	13
19	SCHUYLKILL	58	58	58	38	40	40	40	22	4	4	4	3
20	WASHINGTON	58	53	56	46	36	31	34	28	8	4	7	5
21	WESTMORELAND	92	83	87	98	47	39	44	41	15	14	14	13
22	YORK	101	97	98	77	74	71	71	53	20	17	17	10
SOUTH CAROLINA:													
23	ANDERSON	42	38	39	29	41	37	38	28	-	-	-	-
24	CHARLESTON	83	79	80	56	69	65	66	44	16	14	14	8
25	GREENVILLE	68	65	65	52	68	65	65	52	-	-	-	-
26	LEXINGTON	27	27	27	15	27	27	27	15	-	-	-	-
27	RICHLAND	60	55	58	47	53	48	51	40	-	-	-	-
28	SPARTANBURG	19	19	19	17	17	17	17	16	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE:													
29	HAMILTON	139	139	139	103	113	113	113	81	23	23	23	12
30	KNOX	122	94	99	69	117	89	94	65	29	29	29	21
31	SHELBY	376	369	374	366	332	325	330	323	27	27	27	18
32	SULLIVAN	24	24	24	14	23	23	23	13	14	14	14	7
TEXAS:													
33	BELL	57	52	53	37	13	13	13	8	-	-	-	-
34	BEXAR	423	420	420	323	297	296	296	221	31	30	30	21
35	BRAZORIA	44	33	36	28	24	13	16	14	10	-	3	3
36	CAHERON	78	74	76	47	39	39	39	20	6	6	6	3
37	DALLAS	631	592	601	617	436	403	411	388	130	98	106	87
38	EL PASO	201	199	199	144	117	115	115	80	10	8	8	6
39	GALVESTON	98	94	95	74	36	36	36	29	-	-	-	-
40	HARRIS	786	782	790	795	420	420	420	414	124	124	124	96
41	HIDALGO	91	91	91	55	55	55	55	31	19	19	19	10
42	JEFFERSON	81	81	81	77	58	58	58	56	25	25	25	22
43	LUBBOCK	63	63	63	45	33	33	33	24	-	-	-	-
44	MCLENNAN	81	71	74	60	32	28	29	21	6	6	6	3
45	NUECES	101	101	101	83	63	63	63	44	16	16	16	9
46	SMITH	18	18	18	13	7	7	7	4	-	-	-	-
47	TARRANT	225	212	215	200	127	115	118	98	33	31	31	25
48	TAYLOR	25	25	25	17	13	13	13	9	-	-	-	-
49	TRAVIS	279	278	278	245	92	92	92	73	22	22	22	17
50	WICHITA	52	52	52	42	15	15	15	10	-	-	-	-
UTAH:													
51	DAVIS	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	-	-	-	-
52	SALT LAKE	137	127	130	132	137	127	130	132	53	52	52	48
53	UTAH	28	16	19	17	28	19	19	17	19	9	13	10
54	WEBER	44	33	37	29	44	33	37	29	22	14	16	12
VERMONT:													
55	CHITTENDEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA:													
56	ARLINGTON	103	91	93	102	60	59	59	61	11	11	11	10
57	FAIRFAX	224	221	222	256	125	125	125	162	14	14	14	16
58	HENRICO	59	59	59	53	28	28	28	21	-	-	-	-
59	PRINCE WILLIAM	24	24	24	24	19	19	19	20	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

333 large county governments, October 1977--Continued

Line number	Institutions--Continued													Line number	
	Other and combined institutions				Probation and parole				Miscellaneous						
	Number of employees				October payroll	Number of employees				October payroll	Number of employees				
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	October payroll		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	October payroll		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		October payroll
					Total					Full-time only					
1	16	11	12	10	9	9	9	8	7	7	7	5	1		
2	123	118	120	104	44	44	44	42	-	-	-	-	2		
3	33	29	30	25	21	19	20	20	-	-	-	-	3		
4	73	72	73	80	38	38	38	35	-	-	-	-	4		
5	190	174	178	187	50	50	50	42	-	-	-	-	5		
6	61	58	59	57	63	61	61	62	6	6	6	5	6		
7	28	24	25	16	12	12	12	12	-	-	-	-	7		
8	32	18	24	9	12	9	11	11	-	-	-	-	8		
9	38	38	38	30	15	15	15	12	-	-	-	-	9		
10	113	113	113	94	33	33	33	31	-	-	-	-	10		
11	19	14	15	11	8	8	8	6	-	-	-	-	11		
12	41	31	35	31	17	13	15	14	-	-	-	-	12		
13	107	104	104	103	27	27	27	22	-	-	-	-	13		
14	64	64	64	57	31	31	31	28	-	-	-	-	14		
15	49	35	41	28	25	25	24	21	-	-	-	-	15		
16	25	22	23	20	8	8	8	8	1	1	1	1	16		
17	91	87	88	106	75	75	75	67	-	-	-	-	17		
18	74	65	68	67	14	14	14	16	-	-	-	-	18		
19	36	36	36	20	18	18	18	16	-	-	-	-	19		
20	28	27	28	23	22	22	22	18	-	-	-	-	20		
21	32	25	30	28	45	44	44	44	-	-	-	-	21		
22	54	54	54	44	27	26	26	23	-	-	-	-	22		
23	41	37	38	28	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	23		
24	53	51	51	35	14	14	14	12	-	-	-	-	24		
25	68	65	65	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25		
26	27	27	27	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26		
27	53	48	51	40	7	7	7	7	-	-	-	-	27		
28	17	17	17	16	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	28		
29	90	90	90	68	25	25	25	22	-	-	-	-	29		
30	88	60	65	44	5	5	5	4	-	-	-	-	30		
31	305	298	303	305	44	44	44	43	-	-	-	-	31		
32	9	9	9	6	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	32		
33	13	13	13	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33		
34	266	266	266	200	44	39	40	29	-	-	-	-	34		
35	14	13	13	11	124	124	124	102	-	-	-	-	35		
36	33	33	33	17	38	36	36	10	-	-	-	-	36		
37	306	305	305	301	195	189	190	229	4	4	4	3	37		
38	107	107	107	74	83	83	83	63	1	1	1	1	38		
39															

Table 58. Corrections expenditure of 395 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977

(Thousands of dollars)

City ¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				Total	To State governments	To local governments
				Total	Equipment	Construction	Land			
TOTAL	410 136	398 384	371 026	27 358	4 195	23 160	3	11 752	5 332	6 420
ALABAMA:										
BIRMINGHAM	1 004	1 004	915	89	9	80				
GADSDEN	66	66	64	2	2			90	90	
HUNTSVILLE	249	159	159					144		144
MOBILE	408	264	264							
MONTGOMERY	260	260	260					27		27
TUSCALOOSA	27									
ALASKA:										
ANCHORAGE	77							77	77	
ARIZONA:										
GLENDALE	64	64	64					12		12
MESA	81	69	69					139		139
PHOENIX	754	615	615							
SCOTTSDALE								20		20
TEMPE	20							60		60
TUCSON	60									
ARKANSAS:										
FORT SMITH	150	103	103					47		47
LITTLE ROCK	259	259	256	3	3					
NORTH LITTLE ROCK	154	154	154							
PINE BLUFF	67	67	67							
CALIFORNIA:										
ALAMEDA										
ALHAMBRA										
ANAHEIM	121	121	109	12		12		2		2
BAKERSFIELD	2									
BELLFLOWER										
BERKELEY										
BUENA PARK										
BURBANK	83	83	83							
CARSON										
CHULA VISTA										
COMPTON								9		9
CONCORD										
COSTA MESA	9									
DALY CITY								26		26
DOWNEY	26									
EL CAJON										
EL MONTE										
FREMONT										
FRESNO										
FULLERTON										
GARDEN GROVE								1		1
GLENDALE	150	149	149					3		3
HAWTHORNE	3									
HAYWARD	11	11	11							
HUNTINGTON BEACH	332	332	332							
INGLEWOOD										
LAKEWOOD										
LONG BEACH	1 779	1 779	1 771	8	8			422		422
LOS ANGELES	422									
MODESTO										
MOUNTAIN VIEW										
NEWPORT BEACH	68	68	68							
NORWALK										
OAKLAND										
ONTARIO										
ORANGE										
OXNARD										
PALO ALTO										
PASADENA	120	120	120							
PICO RIVERA										
POMONA	224	224	223	1	1			1		1
REDONDO BEACH	255	254	254							
REDWOOD CITY										
RICHMOND										
RIVERSIDE										

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 58 Corrections expenditure of 395 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

City ¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				Total	To State governments	To local governments
				Total	Equipment	Construction	Land			
CALIFORNIA--CONTINUED										
SACRAMENTO										
SALINAS										
SAN BERNARDINO										
SAN BUENAVENTURA										
SAN DIEGO	131	81	81					50		50
SAN FRANCISCO	13 658	13 658	13 472	186	43	143				
SAN JOSE										
SAN LEANDRO										
SAN MATEO										
SANTA ANA	64							64		64
SANTA BARBARA										
SANTA CLARA										
SANTA MONICA										
SANTA ROSA										
SIMI VALLEY										
SOUTH GATE	136	136	135	1	1					
STOCKTON										
SUNNYVALE										
TORRANCE	169	159	156	3	3			10		10
VALLEJO										
WEST COVINA										
WESTMINSTER	2							2		2
WHITTIER										
COLORADO:										
ARVADA										
AURORA										
BOULDER										
COLORADO SPRINGS	19	19	19							
DENVER	6 181	6 181	5 745	436	40	396				
FT. COLLINS										
LAKEWOOD	133	133	132	1	1					
PUEBLO	62	62	62							
CONNECTICUT:										
BRIDGEPORT	125	125	125							
BRISTOL										
DANBURY										
HARTFORD										
MERIDEN										
MILFORD	16	16	16							
NEW BRITAIN										
NEW HAVEN										
NORWALK										
STAMFORD										
WATERBURY	13	13	13							
WEST HAVEN										
DELAWARE:										
WILMINGTON										
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:										
WASHINGTON	63 062	63 062	58 832	4 230	470	3 760				
FLORIDA:										
CLEARWATER	83	83	83							
FORT LAUDERDALE	370	187	187					183		183
GAINESVILLE										
HIALEAH	129	129	129							
HOLLYWOOD	129	129	129							
JACKSONVILLE	6 931	6 931	6 691	240	27	213				
MIAMI										
MIAMI BEACH	26	26	26							
ORLANDO	886	886	886							
PENSACOLA	113	113	113							
ST. PETERSBURG	368	368	368							
TALLAHASSEE										
TAMPA										
WEST PALM BEACH	189	189	189							

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 58. Corrections expenditure of 395 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

City ¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				Total	To State governments	To local governments
				Total	Equipment	Construction	Land			
GEORGIA:										
ALBANY	93	9	9	-	-	-	-	84	-	84
ATLANTA	3 009	2 886	2 651	235	71	164	-	123	-	123
AUGUSTA	117	117	116	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
COLUMBUS	978	978	958	20	20	-	-	-	-	-
MACON	234	234	234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAVANNAH	162	154	154	-	-	-	-	8	-	8
HAWAII:										
HONOLULU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDAHO:										
BOISE CITY	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	54
ILLINOIS:										
ARLINGTON HEIGHTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AURORA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BERWYN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHAMPAIGN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHICAGO	91	91	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CICERO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DECATUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DES PLAINES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EAST ST. LOUIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ELGIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EVANSTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JOLIET	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OAK LAWN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OAK PARK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEORIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROCKFORD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROCK ISLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SKOKIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPRINGFIELD	84	84	80	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
WAUKEGAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDIANA:										
ANDERSON	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EVANSVILLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FORT WAYNE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GARY	81	81	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAMMOND	30	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDIANAPOLIS	6 691	6 289	5 428	861	861	-	-	402	402	-
MUNCIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH BEND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TERRE HAUTE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IOWA:										
CEDAR RAPIDS	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10
COUNCIL BLUFFS	98	98	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DAVENPORT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DES MOINES	424	424	424	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DUBUQUE	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12
SIOUX CITY	93	93	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WATERLOO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANSAS:										
KANSAS CITY	378	378	378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OVERLAND PARK	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOPEKA	40	35	35	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
WICHITA	603	505	493	12	12	-	-	98	-	98
KENTUCKY:										
COVINGTON	57	57	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LEXINGTON	1 893	1 861	1 856	5	5	-	-	32	-	32
LOUISVILLE	214	-	-	-	-	-	-	214	-	214
OWENSBORO	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	-	59

See footnotes at end of table.

CONTINUED

4 OF 6

distribution of full-time equivalent employees of 395 large city
October 1977—Continued

Legal services and prosecution				Public defense				Corrections				Other criminal justice				Line number
Number of employees			Percent of total criminal justice system employees	Number of employees			Percent of total criminal justice system employees	Number of employees			Percent of total criminal justice system employees	Number of employees			Percent of total criminal justice system employees	
Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		
6	6	6	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
2 506	2 506	2 506	5.1	-	-	-	-	4 931	4 931	4 931	10.1	613	609	609	1.3	2
10	4	8	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
30	30	30	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
5	2	3	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	0.3	5
10	5	10	5.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
17	15	15	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	0.7	7
10	7	10	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
9	3	9	4.3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	9
9	9	9	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
22	22	22	3.8	-	-	-	-	15	15	15	2.6	5	5	5	0.9	11
1	1	1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	7	4.9	12
12	12	12	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
9	9	9	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
2	1	2	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
8	8	8	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
3	3	3	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
3	3	3	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
2	1	2	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
5	5	5	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
7	7	7	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
19	19	19	2.9	-	-	-	-	31	31	31	4.7	-	-	-	-	22
22	6	22	6.8	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	0.9	-	-	-	-	23
76	59	63	3.7	15	15	15	0.9	182	175	178	10.5	-	-	-	-	24
64	58	59	2.1	-	-	-	-	114	107	110	3.9	4	4	4	0.1	25
9	2	6	4.7	-	-	-	-	5	4	4	3.1	-	-	-	-	26
64	64	64	3.7	-	-	-	-	86	86	86	4.9	8	8	8	0.5	27
27	27	27	3.1	-	-	-	-	97	96	96	11.0	-	-	-	-	28
11	5	10	9.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
10	6	8	5.7	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	2.9	-	-	-	-	30
5	4	5	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
7	7	7	5.9	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	1.5	-	-	-	-	32
5	4	4	3.6	-	-	-	-	7	7	7	5.9	-	-	-	-	33
11	2	6	4.0	3	1	2	1.3	1	1	1	0.9	-	-	-	-	34
15	14	14	9.9	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	4.0	-	-	-	-	35
9	4	9	4.7	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	2.8	-	-	-	-	36
10	9	9	5.8	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	2.6	3	3	3	1.6	37
12	9	11	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
28	26	26	2.3	-	-	-	-	5	4	4	2.0	3	3	3	1.5	39
8	7	7	4.7	-	-	-	-	63	62	63	5.6	-	-	-	-	40
22	22	22	5.3	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	4.0	-	-	-	-	41
6	6	6	3.5	2	2	2	1.2	26	26	26	6.3	-	-	-	-	42
2	2	2	1.8	-	-	-	-	10	7	8	4.6	-	-	-	-	43
5	5	5	3.9	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	4.6	-	-	-	-	44
40	37	38	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
34	32	33	3.7	-	-	-	-	38	38	38	4.1	10	10	10	1.1	46
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	13	1.5	-	-	-	-	47
19	19	19	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
12	9	10	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	7	0.7	49
6	5	5	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
4	4	4	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
4	4	4	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
7	7	7	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
8	8	8	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
4	4	4	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	0.4	55
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
535	535	535	3.4	-	-	-	-	1 910	1 910	1 910	12.2	-	-	-	-	57
37	37	37	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
9	9	9	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	0.1	59
5	5	5	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
4	4	4	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
4	1	4	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62
3	-	3	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
3	3	3	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
9	9	9	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
5	5	5	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	3.3	66

Table 24. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll of 395 large city governments, October 1977

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: City, Total October payroll, Total criminal justice system, Police protection, and Judicial. Rows include state totals and city-level data for Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Hawthorne, Hayward, Huntington Beach, Inglewood, Lakewood, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Modesto, Mountain View, Newport Beach, Norwalk, Oakland, Ontario, Orange, Oxnard, Palo Alto, Pasadena, Pico Rivera, Pomona, Redondo Beach, Redwood City, Richmond, Riverside, Sacramento, Salinas, San Bernardino, San Buenaventura, San Diego, San Francisco, San Jose, San Leandro, San Mateo, Santa Ana, and Santa Barbara.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll of 395 large city governments, October 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: City, Legal services and prosecution, Public defense, Corrections, and Other criminal justice. Rows include state totals and city-level data for Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Concord, Costa Mesa, Daly City, Downey, El Cajon, El Monte, Fremont, Fresno, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Glendale, Hawthorne, Hayward, Huntington Beach, Inglewood, Lakewood, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Modesto, Mountain View, Newport Beach, Norwalk, Oakland, Ontario, Orange, Oxnard, Palo Alto, Pasadena, Pico Rivera, Pomona, Redondo Beach, Redwood City, Richmond, Riverside, Sacramento, Salinas, San Bernardino, San Buenaventura, San Diego, San Francisco, San Jose, San Leandro, San Mateo, Santa Ana, and Santa Barbara.

Table 24. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll of 395 large city governments, October 1977—Continued
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

City ¹	Total October payroll ²	Total criminal justice system		Police protection		Judicial	
		October payroll	Percent of total October payroll	October payroll	Percent of total criminal justice system	October payroll	Percent of total criminal justice system
CALIFORNIA--CONTINUED							
SANTA CLARA	1 107	309	27.9	300	97.2	-	-
SANTA MONICA	1 400	348	24.9	318	91.3	-	-
SANTA ROSA	681	193	28.4	185	95.6	-	-
SIMI VALLEY	244	134	55.0	126	94.3	-	-
SOUTH GATE	455	202	44.3	190	94.5	-	-
STOCKTON	2 089	590	28.2	573	97.2	-	-
SUNNYVALE	867	186	21.5	178	95.4	-	-
TORRANCE	1 982	616	31.4	583	94.7	-	-
VALLEJO	624	204	32.7	197	96.5	-	-
WEST COVINA	599	178	29.7	173	97.6	-	-
WESTMINSTER	449	205	45.7	205	100.0	-	-
WHITTIER	488	203	41.6	201	99.2	-	-
COLORADO:							
ARVADA	354	167	47.0	156	93.9	3	2.0
AURORA	1 264	37	2.9	-	0.9	14	38.0
BOULDER	1 025	198	19.3	177	89.4	10	5.0
COLORADO SPRINGS	2 053	447	21.8	411	92.1	16	3.6
DENVER	13 561	3 154	23.3	2 911	74.6	291	9.2
FORT COLLINS	495	103	20.9	96	92.8	4	3.6
LAKEWOOD	801	409	51.1	361	88.3	16	3.9
PUEBLO	776	253	32.6	246	97.3	7	2.7
CONNECTICUT:							
BRIDGEPORT	3 808	545	14.3	533	97.8	-	-
BRISTOL	1 898	143	7.5	137	96.0	-	-
DANBURY	1 783	164	9.2	161	98.2	-	-
HARTFORD	6 835	788	11.5	759	96.3	-	-
MERIDEN	1 968	181	9.2	165	91.4	-	-
MILFORD	1 904	196	10.3	191	97.6	-	-
NEW BRITAIN	1 880	231	12.3	216	93.5	-	-
NEW HAVEN	4 090	533	13.0	518	97.1	-	-
NORWALK	2 774	269	9.7	255	94.9	-	-
STAMFORD	3 808	344	9.0	320	93.0	1	0.1
WATERBURY	3 223	351	10.9	339	96.6	-	-
WEST HAVEN	1 371	158	11.5	149	94.7	-	-
DELAWARE:							
WILMINGTON	3 569	448	12.5	383	85.6	35	7.8
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:							
WASHINGTON	64 187	14 090	22.0	7 910	56.1	1 234	8.8
FLORIDA:							
CLEARWATER	1 226	263	21.5	250	95.0	-	-
FORT LAUDERDALE	2 395	790	33.0	770	97.4	-	-
GAINESVILLE	1 059	229	21.6	226	98.8	-	-
HIALEAH	1 482	482	32.5	479	99.4	-	-
HOLLYWOOD	1 528	510	33.4	490	96.1	-	-
JACKSONVILLE	8 987	2 157	24.0	1 317	61.1	307	14.2
MIAMI	5 144	1 770	34.4	1 717	97.0	-	-
MIAMI BEACH	1 740	467	26.8	453	97.0	-	-
ORLANDO	2 423	675	27.9	655	97.1	-	-
PENSACOLA	867	191	22.0	177	92.7	-	-
ST. PETERSBURG	2 830	795	28.1	734	92.3	-	-
TALLAHASSEE	2 027	205	10.1	205	99.7	-	-
TAMPA	4 795	857	17.9	832	97.2	-	-
WEST PALM BEACH	1 003	263	26.2	239	91.0	-	-
GEORGIA:							
ALBANY	670	204	30.4	202	99.2	1	0.5
ATLANTA	8 245	1 983	24.1	1 691	85.3	95	4.8
AUGUSTA	595	165	27.8	152	92.2	4	2.2
COLUMBUS	2 106	601	28.6	436	72.5	90	14.9
MACON	1 252	286	22.8	253	88.6	7	2.4
SAVANNAH	1 297	289	22.3	266	91.9	12	4.1
HAWAII:							
HONOLULU	11 294	2 717	24.1	2 549	93.8	-	-
IDAHO:							
BOISE CITY	862	231	26.8	209	90.6	11	4.7
ILLINOIS:							
ARLINGTON HEIGHTS	553	168	30.4	167	99.2	-	-
AURORA	798	275	34.5	269	98.0	-	(2)
BERWYN	292	94	32.1	90	96.7	-	-
CHAMPAIGN	1 168	146	12.5	143	98.2	-	-
CHICAGO	59 221	24 045	40.6	23 701	98.6	13	0.1
CICERO	343	141	41.1	133	94.5	-	-
DECATUR	607	166	27.3	161	97.0	-	-
DES PLAINES	545	167	30.7	164	97.9	-	-
EAST ST. LOUIS	888	170	19.1	164	96.3	-	-
ELGIN	525	167	31.8	162	97.2	1	0.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll of 395 large city governments, October 1977—Continued
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

City ¹	Legal services and prosecution		Public defense		Corrections		Other criminal justice	
	October payroll	Percent of total criminal justice system	October Payroll	Percent of total criminal justice system	October payroll	Percent of total criminal justice system	October payroll	Percent of total criminal justice system
CALIFORNIA--CONTINUED								
SANTA CLARA	9	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANTA MONICA	30	8.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANTA ROSA	8	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
SIMI VALLEY	8	5.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH GATE	3	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
STOCKTON	16	2.8	-	-	3	1.6	5	2.5
SUNNYVALE	9	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
TORRANCE	23	6.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
VALLEJO	7	3.5	-	-	9	1.4	-	-
WEST COVINA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2.4
WESTMINSTER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHITTIER	2	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLORADO:								
ARVADA	7	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
AURORA	23	61.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOULDER	15	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLORADO SPRINGS	19	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
DENVER	235	7.4	-	-	274	8.7	-	-
FORT COLLINS	4	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAKEWOOD	4	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUEBLO	24	5.8	-	-	8	2.0	-	-
CONNECTICUT:								
BRIDGEPORT	12	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRISTOL	4	2.9	-	-	-	-	2	1.1
DANBURY	3	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
HARTFORD	30	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
MERIDEN	5	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
MILFORD	4	2.0	-	-	-	-	10	5.7
NEW BRITAIN	9	3.8	-	-	1	0.5	-	-
NEW HAVEN	15	2.9	-	-	-	-	6	2.7
NORWALK	10	3.8	-	-	-	-	4	1.3
STAMFORD	17	4.8	-	-	-	-	7	2.1
WATERBURY	10	3.0	-	-	1	0.3	-	-
WEST HAVEN	5	3.3	-	-	-	-	3	2.0
DELAWARE:								
WILMINGTON	30	6.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:								
WASHINGTON	307	2.2	1	(2)	4 594	32.6	45	0.3
FLORIDA:								
CLEARWATER	9	3.6	-	-	-	-	4	1.4
FORT LAUDERDALE	14	1.8	-	-	-	-	6	0.8
GAINESVILLE	3	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIALEAH	3	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOLLYWOOD	11	2.2	-	-	-	-	9	1.7
JACKSONVILLE	67	3.1	-	-	441	20.4	26	1.2
MIAMI	53	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIAMI BEACH	14	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
ORLANDO	11	1.6	-	-	5	0.7	4	0.6
PENSACOLA	7	3.5	-	-	7	3.7	-	-
ST. PETERSBURG	23	2.9	-	-	20	2.5	18	2.3
TALLAHASSEE	1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TAMPA	23	2.7	-	-	-	-	1	0.1
WEST PALM BEACH	6	2.4	-	-	17	6.6	-	-
GEORGIA:								
ALBANY	1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
ATLANTA	50	2.5	5	0.2	130	6.6	12	0.6
AUGUSTA	1	0.6	-	-	7	4.5	1	0.5
COLUMBUS	24	4.0	1	0.1	51	8.5	-	-
MACON	5	1.6	-	-	21	7.4	-	-
SAVANNAH	3	1.1	-	-	8	2.9	-	-
HAWAII:								
HONOLULU	168	6.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDAHO:								
BOISE CITY	11	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
ILLINOIS:								
ARLINGTON HEIGHTS	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
AURORA	6	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
BERWYN	3	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHAMPAIGN	3	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHICAGO	274	1.1	-	-	-	-	58	0.2
CICERO	8	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
DECATUR	5	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
DES PLAINES	4	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
EAST ST. LOUIS	6	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
ELGIN	4	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 24. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll of 395 large city governments, October 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: City, Total October payroll, Total criminal justice system (October payroll, Percent of total October payroll), Police protection (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Judicial (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include cities from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Missouri.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll of 395 large city governments, October 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: City, Legal services and prosecution (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Public defense (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Corrections (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Other criminal justice (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include cities from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Missouri.

Table 24. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll of 395 large city governments, October 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: City, Total October payroll, Total criminal justice system (October payroll, Percent of total October payroll), Police protection (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Judicial (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include cities from Michigan to New York City.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll of 395 large city governments, October 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: City, Legal services and prosecution (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Public defense (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Corrections (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Other criminal justice (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include cities from Michigan to New York City.

Table 24. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll of 395 large city governments, October 1977—Continued
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: City, Total October payroll, Total criminal justice system (October payroll, Percent of total October payroll), Police protection (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), and Judicial (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include cities from New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and South Carolina.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll of 395 large city governments, October 1977—Continued
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: City, Legal services and prosecution (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Public defense (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Corrections (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), and Other criminal justice (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include cities from New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and South Carolina.

Table 24. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll of 395 large city governments, October 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 8 columns: City, Total October payroll, Total criminal justice system (October payroll, Percent of total October payroll), Police protection (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Judicial (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include South Dakota (Sioux Falls), Tennessee (Chattanooga, Knoxville, Memphis, Nashville-Davidson), Texas (Abilene, Amarillo, Arlington, Austin, Beaumont, Brownsville, Corpus Christi, Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, Galveston, Garland, Grand Prairie, Houston, Irving, Laredo, Lubbock, Mesquite, Midland, Odessa, Pasadena, Port Arthur, Richardson, San Angelo, San Antonio, Tyler, Waco, Wichita Falls), Utah (Ogden, Provo, Salt Lake City), Virginia (Alexandria, Chesapeake, Hampton, Lynchburg, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Roanoke, Virginia Beach), Washington (Bellevue, Everett, Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma), West Virginia (Charleston, Huntington), Wisconsin (Appleton, Green Bay, Kenosha, La Crosse, Madison, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Racine, Wauwatosa, West Allis).

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
2 Less than half the unit of measurement shown.
3 Data are based on a field compilation from records of each city government shown; see text for data limitations.
4 Payroll for city-operated utilities excluded.

Table 24. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll of 395 large city governments, October 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 8 columns: City, Legal services and prosecution (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Public defense (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Corrections (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Other criminal justice (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include South Dakota (Sioux Falls), Tennessee (Chattanooga, Knoxville, Memphis, Nashville-Davidson), Texas (Abilene, Amarillo, Arlington, Austin, Beaumont, Brownsville, Corpus Christi, Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, Galveston, Garland, Grand Prairie, Houston, Irving, Laredo, Lubbock, Mesquite, Midland, Odessa, Pasadena, Port Arthur, Richardson, San Angelo, San Antonio, Tyler, Waco, Wichita Falls), Utah (Ogden, Provo, Salt Lake City), Virginia (Alexandria, Chesapeake, Hampton, Lynchburg, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Roanoke, Virginia Beach), Washington (Bellevue, Everett, Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma), West Virginia (Charleston, Huntington), Wisconsin (Appleton, Green Bay, Kenosha, La Crosse, Madison, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Racine, Wauwatosa, West Allis).

Section III. POLICE PROTECTION

FIGURE 20.

Percent Distribution of Police Protection Direct Expenditure by State and Type of Government, Fiscal Year 1977

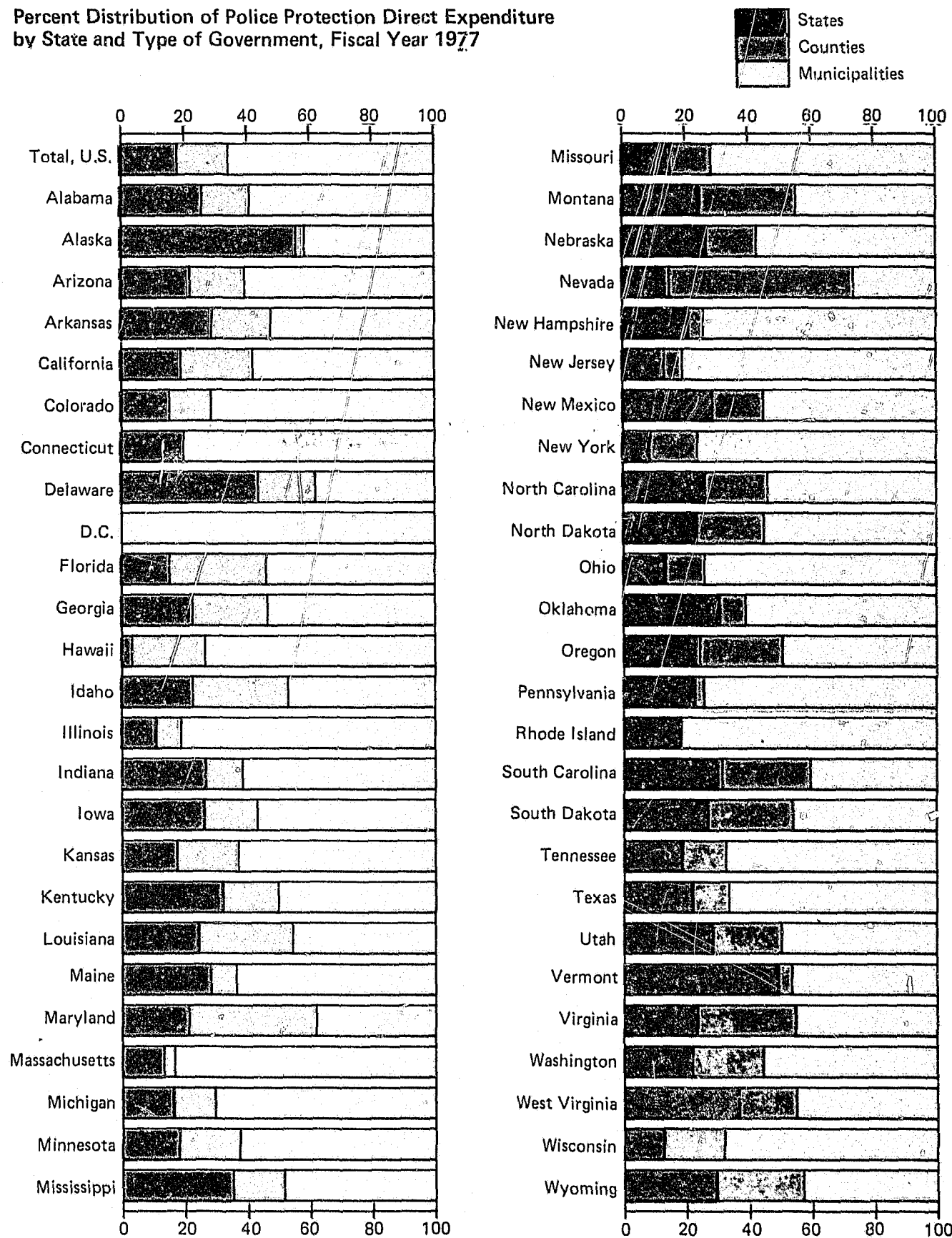


Table 25. Police protection expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: State and type of government, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include STATES-LOCAL, ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, COLOPADO, CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Police protection expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: State and type of government, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include HAWAII, IDAHO, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Police protection expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: State and type of government, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Police protection expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: State and type of government, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Police protection expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government ¹	Total ²	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Total	To State governments	To local governments
WASHINGTON	152 205	152 205	146 674	5 531	3 576	23	3 553
STATE	33 484	33 348	30 949	2 399	136	(X)	136
LOCAL, TOTAL	118 880	118 857	115 725	3 132	3 440	23	3 417
COUNTIES	34 984	34 423	32 457	1 956	561	11	550
MUNICIPALITIES	87 314	84 434	83 258	1 177	2 879	12	2 867
WEST VIRGINIA	41 261	41 261	38 424	2 837	74	3	70
STATE	15 157	15 157	13 259	1 898	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	26 107	26 104	25 165	939	74	3	70
COUNTIES	7 507	7 504	7 298	216	3	3	-
MUNICIPALITIES	18 671	18 600	17 877	724	70	-	70
WISCONSIN	197 319	197 319	190 754	6 565	3 153	11	3 142
STATE	27 261	25 049	24 494	555	2 212	(X)	2 212
LOCAL, TOTAL	172 281	172 270	166 260	6 010	941	11	930
COUNTIES	38 208	38 042	36 061	1 981	166	6	160
MUNICIPALITIES	134 790	134 228	130 199	3 815	775	5	771
WYOMING	19 628	19 628	15 957	3 671	72	9	63
STATE	5 805	5 805	5 527	278	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	13 831	13 823	10 430	3 393	72	9	63
COUNTIES	5 395	5 395	3 797	1 599	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	8 499	8 427	6 633	1 794	72	9	63

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

X Not applicable.

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

²For each State, and the United States summary, the expenditure figures shown on the "Local, total" line and the combined State-local total line (the data shown opposite the names of the individual States) exclude duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation which would result if an intergovernmental expenditure amount for one government is tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) ultimately expend(s) that amount.

Table 26. Total police protection expenditure of State governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977

(Thousands of dollars)

State ¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				
				Total	Equipment	Construction	Land	
TOTAL	1 963 975	1 799 725	1 675 728	123 997	100 043	19 634	4 320	164 250
ALABAMA	27 959	27 959	26 152	1 807	1 400	407	-	-
ALASKA	24 244	23 919	22 285	1 634	1 629	5	-	325
ARIZONA	32 921	31 943	28 578	3 365	3 068	297	-	978
ARKANSAS	13 802	13 786	11 699	2 087	2 017	70	-	16
CALIFORNIA	269 635	259 041	233 653	25 388	19 514	3 202	2 672	10 594
COLORADO	21 623	21 615	19 202	2 413	2 413	-	-	8
CONNECTICUT	27 492	27 428	24 660	2 768	2 564	204	-	64
DELAWARE	11 713	11 713	10 517	1 196	562	634	-	-
FLORIDA	63 607	62 619	57 660	4 959	3 192	1 767	-	988
GEORGIA	38 073	37 598	35 960	1 638	1 629	9	-	475
HAWAII	1 472	1 472	1 472	-	-	-	-	-
IDAHO	6 402	6 275	5 763	512	508	-	4	127
ILLINOIS	69 626	69 626	65 556	4 070	3 812	249	9	-
INDIANA	45 465	45 465	39 799	5 666	4 351	1 315	-	-
IOWA	23 838	23 838	21 975	1 863	1 701	148	14	-
KANSAS	12 413	12 413	11 659	754	754	-	-	-
KENTUCKY	44 962	37 445	34 880	2 565	1 955	610	-	7 517
LOUISIANA	40 991	38 591	36 749	1 842	1 842	-	-	2 400
MAINE	8 740	8 740	8 144	596	572	24	-	-
MARYLAND	100 460	45 737	42 311	3 426	2 530	624	272	54 723
MASSACHUSETTS	44 292	42 664	42 409	255	94	161	-	1 628
MICHIGAN	77 615	76 173	72 574	3 599	3 216	-	383	1 443
MINNESOTA	30 314	26 399	24 833	1 566	1 566	-	-	3 915
MISSISSIPPI	23 329	22 747	20 162	2 585	2 122	463	-	582
MISSOURI	30 729	30 729	27 760	2 969	1 988	762	219	-
MONTANA	6 648	6 581	6 089	492	492	-	-	67
NEBRASKA	13 368	13 368	11 728	1 640	1 594	46	-	-
NEVADA	6 879	6 879	6 341	538	538	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	6 393	6 393	5 956	437	437	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY	65 551	57 151	55 379	1 772	1 542	230	-	8 400
NEW MEXICO	13 775	13 609	12 679	930	889	40	1	166
NEW YORK	117 160	115 612	113 318	2 294	1 962	332	-	1 548
NORTH CAROLINA	46 161	45 342	40 674	4 668	3 714	954	-	819
NORTH DAKOTA	4 365	4 356	4 005	351	351	-	-	9
OHIO	54 104	53 253	50 137	3 116	3 112	4	-	851
OKLAHOMA	28 038	27 943	25 801	2 142	2 130	12	-	95
OREGON	26 310	24 865	23 151	1 714	1 714	-	-	1 445
PENNSYLVANIA	151 421	112 548	111 332	1 216	1 216	-	-	38 873
RHODE ISLAND	8 678	7 399	7 331	68	63	5	-	1 279
SOUTH CAROLINA	29 263	27 424	24 742	2 682	2 682	-	-	1 839
SOUTH DAKOTA	5 686	5 686	5 405	281	281	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	25 381	25 381	24 034	1 347	1 347	-	-	-
TEXAS	99 453	99 453	87 853	11 600	4 586	6 316	698	-
UTAH	12 624	12 069	10 723	1 346	1 346	-	-	555
VERMONT	7 724	7 724	7 287	437	435	2	-	-
VIRGINIA	61 569	41 395	41 122	273	273	-	-	20 173
WASHINGTON	33 484	33 348	30 949	2 399	1 990	402	7	136
WEST VIRGINIA	15 157	15 157	13 259	1 898	1 517	340	41	-
WISCONSIN	27 261	25 049	24 494	555	555	-	-	2 212
WYOMING	5 805	5 805	5 527	278	278	-	-	-

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

¹Data are based on a field compilation from records of each State government shown; see text for data limitations.

Table 27. Police protection sworn and nonsworn employment and percent distribution of full-time equivalent employees, by State and type of government, October 1977

Table with 13 columns: State and type of government, Total police protection (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent), Sworn (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent), Nonsworn (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent), Percent of total (FTEQ) employees.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 27. Police protection sworn and nonsworn employment and percent distribution of full-time equivalent employees, by State and type of government, October 1977—Continued

Table with 13 columns: State and type of government, Total police protection (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent), Sworn (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent), Nonsworn (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent), Percent of total (FTEQ) employees.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 27. Police protection sworn and nonsworn employment and percent distribution of full-time equivalent employees, by State and type of government, October 1977—Continued

Table with 14 columns: State and type of government, Total police protection (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent, Percent of total), Sworn (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent, Percent of total), Nonsworn (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent, Percent of total).

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 27. Police protection sworn and nonsworn employment and percent distribution of full-time equivalent employees, by State and type of government, October 1977—Continued

Table with 14 columns: State and type of government, Total police protection (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent, Percent of total), Sworn (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent, Percent of total), Nonsworn (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent, Percent of total).

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 27. Police protection sworn and nonsworn employment and percent distribution of full-time equivalent employees, by State and type of government, October 1977—Continued

Table with 12 columns: State and type of government, Total police protection (Number of employees, Percent of total (FTEQ) employees), Sworn (Number of employees, Percent of total (FTEQ) police employees), Nonsworn (Number of employees, Percent of total (FTEQ) police employees). Rows include Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and various states and local governments.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
1Data for municipalities, and the local governments totals which include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation; see text for data limitations.
2Because of rounding, the detail figures may not add precisely to totals.

Table 28. Police protection payroll for sworn and nonsworn personnel and percent distribution, by State and type of government, October 1977

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 6 columns: State and type of government, Total police protection (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system October payroll), Sworn personnel (October payroll, Percent of total police protection October payroll), Nonsworn personnel (October payroll, Percent of total police protection October payroll). Rows include all states and local governments.

Table 28. Police protection payroll for sworn and nonsworn personnel and percent distribution, by State and type of government, October 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

State and type of government ¹	Total police protection		Sworn personnel		Nonsworn personnel	
	October payroll	Percent of total criminal justice system October payroll ²	October payroll	Percent of total police protection October payroll	October payroll	Percent of total police protection October payroll
HAWAII	3 486	61.9	3 331	95.6	154	4.4
STATE	119	6.1	119	100.0	-	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	3 367	91.2	3 213	95.4	154	4.6
COUNTIES	818	84.0	740	90.4	78	9.6
MUNICIPALITIES	2 549	93.8	2 473	97.0	76	3.0
IDAHO	2 039	57.6	1 759	86.3	280	13.7
STATE	366	28.5	286	78.1	80	21.9
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 674	74.2	1 474	88.1	200	11.9
COUNTIES	611	53.6	532	87.0	80	13.0
MUNICIPALITIES	1 062	95.1	942	88.7	120	11.3
ILLINOIS	47 261	67.5	41 229	87.2	6 031	12.8
STATE	4 323	29.6	3 219	74.5	1 104	25.5
LOCAL, TOTAL	42 938	77.4	38 010	88.5	4 926	11.5
COUNTIES	3 520	22.9	2 803	79.6	716	20.3
MUNICIPALITIES	39 417	98.4	35 207	89.3	4 210	10.7
INDIANA	11 001	59.0	9 502	86.4	1 499	13.6
STATE	2 534	40.8	1 858	73.3	675	26.7
LOCAL, TOTAL	8 467	68.1	7 644	90.3	824	9.7
COUNTIES	1 255	31.8	1 091	86.9	164	13.1
MUNICIPALITIES	7 212	85.0	6 553	90.9	659	9.1
IOWA	6 338	54.6	5 359	84.5	980	15.5
STATE	1 789	38.3	1 363	76.2	427	23.8
LOCAL, TOTAL	4 549	65.6	3 996	87.8	553	12.2
COUNTIES	935	29.4	768	82.1	167	17.9
MUNICIPALITIES	3 615	96.1	3 229	89.3	386	10.7
KANSAS	4 843	50.6	4 088	84.4	755	15.6
STATE	840	23.8	718	85.5	122	14.5
LOCAL, TOTAL	4 003	66.2	3 370	84.2	633	15.8
COUNTIES	822	32.3	650	79.1	172	20.9
MUNICIPALITIES	3 180	91.2	2 720	85.5	461	14.5
KENTUCKY	6 961	57.1	5 716	82.1	1 385	19.9
STATE	2 074	46.2	1 442	69.5	772	37.2
LOCAL, TOTAL	4 847	63.4	4 274	87.5	613	12.5
COUNTIES	1 396	37.4	1 233	88.3	163	11.7
MUNICIPALITIES	3 490	87.9	3 041	87.1	450	12.9
LOUISIANA	10 364	53.0	8 112	78.3	2 253	21.7
STATE	2 536	33.5	1 396	55.0	1 140	45.0
LOCAL, TOTAL	7 829	65.2	6 716	85.8	1 112	14.2
COUNTIES	2 877	59.4	2 566	89.2	311	10.8
MUNICIPALITIES	4 952	69.2	4 150	83.8	802	16.2
MAINE	2 190	62.5	1 953	89.2	237	10.8
STATE	626	36.6	530	84.7	96	15.3
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 565	87.0	1 423	91.0	141	9.0
COUNTIES	190	46.0	172	95.9	7	4.1
MUNICIPALITIES	1 385	98.4	1 251	90.3	134	9.7
MARYLAND	15 579	56.7	13 365	85.8	2 214	14.2
STATE	3 673	30.4	2 756	74.9	922	25.1
LOCAL, TOTAL	11 901	77.3	10 609	89.1	1 292	10.9
COUNTIES	6 203	74.7	5 589	90.1	614	9.9
MUNICIPALITIES	5 698	80.4	5 020	88.1	678	11.9
MASSACHUSETTS	22 294	64.1	20 072	90.0	2 212	9.9
STATE	2 895	34.1	2 257	78.0	638	22.0
LOCAL, TOTAL	19 399	73.7	17 815	91.8	1 574	8.1
COUNTIES	40	9	21	52.5	19	47.5
MUNICIPALITIES	19 360	88.4	17 795	91.9	1 555	8.0
MICHIGAN	35 682	58.6	30 692	86.0	4 990	14.0
STATE	6 062	36.0	3 980	65.6	2 083	34.4
LOCAL, TOTAL	29 619	67.1	26 712	90.2	2 908	9.8
COUNTIES	3 973	25.1	3 337	84.0	636	16.0
MUNICIPALITIES	25 646	90.7	23 375	91.1	2 271	8.9

POLICE PROTECTION

Table 28. Police protection payroll for sworn and nonsworn personnel and percent distribution, by State and type of government, October 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

State and type of government ¹	Total police protection		Sworn personnel		Nonsworn personnel	
	October payroll	Percent of total criminal justice system October payroll ²	October payroll	Percent of total police protection October payroll	October payroll	Percent of total police protection October payroll
MINNESOTA	11 317	57.6	8 927	78.9	2 391	21.1
STATE	1 608	34.2	1 245	77.4	364	22.6
LOCAL, TOTAL	9 709	65.0	7 682	79.1	2 027	20.9
COUNTIES	3 032	38.3	1 557	51.3	1 475	48.7
MUNICIPALITIES	6 677	95.2	6 125	91.7	552	8.3
MISSISSIPPI	3 884	64.1	3 335	85.9	549	14.1
STATE	1 111	46.7	886	79.8	225	20.2
LOCAL, TOTAL	2 772	75.4	2 448	88.3	324	11.7
COUNTIES	649	46.9	570	87.8	79	12.2
MUNICIPALITIES	2 123	92.6	1 878	88.5	245	11.5
MISSOURI	14 066	64.5	11 584	82.4	2 481	17.6
STATE	1 833	35.3	1 235	67.4	598	32.6
LOCAL, TOTAL	12 233	73.6	10 349	84.6	1 883	15.4
COUNTIES	1 665	38.9	1 382	83.0	284	17.0
MUNICIPALITIES	10 568	85.7	8 968	84.9	1 599	15.1
MONTANA	1 815	53.8	1 524	84.0	291	16.0
STATE	413	31.4	330	79.9	83	20.1
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 402	68.0	1 194	85.1	208	14.9
COUNTIES	617	50.9	519	84.0	99	16.0
MUNICIPALITIES	784	92.5	675	86.0	109	14.0
NEBRASKA	3 493	54.1	2 782	79.6	711	20.4
STATE	895	36.6	573	64.0	322	36.0
LOCAL, TOTAL	2 598	64.7	2 209	85.0	389	15.0
COUNTIES	534	31.8	426	79.8	108	20.2
MUNICIPALITIES	2 064	88.4	1 783	86.4	281	13.6
NEVADA	3 231	51.5	2 659	82.3	572	17.7
STATE	415	27.7	337	81.1	78	18.9
LOCAL, TOTAL	2 815	59.0	2 321	83.5	494	17.5
COUNTIES	1 868	53.0	1 557	83.3	311	16.7
MUNICIPALITIES	948	75.8	765	80.7	183	19.3
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1 980	63.4	1 754	88.6	226	11.4
STATE	404	36.6	296	73.3	106	26.7
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 575	78.0	1 457	92.5	118	7.5
COUNTIES	92	24.2	73	80.1	18	19.9
MUNICIPALITIES	1 484	90.5	1 384	93.3	100	6.7
NEW JERSEY	32 748	60.3	26 424	80.7	6 220	19.0
STATE	4 348	35.7	1 081	24.9	3 267	75.1
LOCAL, TOTAL	28 400	67.5	25 343	89.2	2 953	10.4
COUNTIES	1 883	13.6	1 033	54.9	849	45.1
MUNICIPALITIES	26 517	93.8	24 309	91.7	2 104	7.9
NEW MEXICO	3 195	57.8	2 365	74.0	831	26.0
STATE	851	31.8	400	47.0	451	53.0
LOCAL, TOTAL	2 344	82.2	1 964	83.8	380	16.2
COUNTIES	527	76.7	427	81.0	100	19.0
MUNICIPALITIES	1 817	84.0	1 537	84.6	280	15.4
NEW YORK	99 577	57.6	88 257	88.6	11 320	11.4
STATE	8 751	18.9	7 884	90.1	868	9.9
LOCAL, TOTAL	90 826	71.7	80 373	88.5	10 453	11.5
COUNTIES	14 093	52.0	12 410	88.1	1 683	11.9
MUNICIPALITIES	76 733	77.1	67 963	88.6	8 769	11.4
NORTH CAROLINA	11 693	53.2	10 103	86.4	1 590	13.6
STATE	2 872	24.1	2 281	79.4	591	20.6
LOCAL, TOTAL	8 821	87.8	7 822	88.7	999	11.3
COUNTIES	2 216	66.5	2 030	91.6	186	8.4
MUNICIPALITIES	6 605	98.5	5 792	87.7	813	12.3
NORTH DAKOTA	1 161	56.0	1 018	87.7	142	12.3
STATE	194	29.0	144	74.3	50	25.7
LOCAL, TOTAL	966	69.0	874	90.4	92	9.6
COUNTIES	239	39.5	208	87.2	30	12.8
MUNICIPALITIES	727	91.4	665	91.5	62	8.5

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 28. Police protection payroll for sworn and nonsworn personnel and percent distribution, by State and type of government, October 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: State and type of government, Total police protection (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Sworn personnel (October payroll, Percent of total police protection), Nonsworn personnel (October payroll, Percent of total police protection). Rows include OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA, TENNESSEE, TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, and VIRGINIA.

POLICE PROTECTION

Table 28. Police protection payroll for sworn and nonsworn personnel and percent distribution, by State and type of government, October 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: State and type of government, Total police protection (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Sworn personnel (October payroll, Percent of total police protection), Nonsworn personnel (October payroll, Percent of total police protection). Rows include WASHINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA, WISCONSIN, and WYOMING.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

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

2 Because of rounding, the detail figures may not add precisely to totals.

Table 29. Police protection expenditure of 333 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977

(Thousands of dollars)

County ¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				Total	To State governments	To local governments
				Total	Equipment	Construction	Land			
TOTAL	1 135 228	1 130 482	1 071 681	58 801	44 575	14 062	164	4 746	867	3 879
ALABAMA:										
CALHOUN	188	188	170	18	18	-	-	-	-	-
JEFFERSON	3 187	3 187	2 864	323	323	-	-	-	-	-
MADISON	589	589	534	55	55	-	-	-	-	-
MOBILE	1 526	1 526	1 405	121	121	-	-	-	-	-
MONTGOMERY	474	474	468	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
TUSCALOOSA	489	489	458	31	31	-	-	-	-	-
ARIZONA:										
MARICOPA	6 933	6 933	5 266	1 667	887	780	-	-	-	-
PIMA	10 701	10 625	9 468	1 157	161	996	-	76	76	-
ARKANSAS:										
PULASKI	1 153	1 150	1 106	44	44	-	-	3	3	-
CALIFORNIA:										
ALAMEDA	9 371	9 371	9 297	74	74	-	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	1 750	1 750	1 704	46	46	-	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	5 088	4 894	4 888	6	2	4	-	194	-	194
FRESNO	7 379	7 379	6 998	381	345	36	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	2 620	2 620	2 580	40	40	-	-	-	-	-
KERN	7 596	7 596	7 138	458	440	18	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES	128 437	128 437	126 495	1 942	1 799	137	6	-	-	-
MARIN	2 424	2 424	2 264	160	156	4	-	-	-	-
MERCED	1 458	1 458	1 375	83	83	-	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	4 158	4 158	3 942	216	216	-	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	12 171	12 171	11 891	280	267	13	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	11 027	11 027	10 557	470	440	30	-	-	-	-
SACRAMENTO	13 463	13 463	13 320	143	95	46	2	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	13 276	13 276	12 716	560	560	-	-	-	-	-
SAN DIEGO	12 409	12 409	11 745	664	141	523	-	-	-	-
SAN JOAQUIN	4 485	4 485	4 382	103	44	59	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	2 643	2 643	2 625	18	-	18	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	7 433	7 433	7 202	231	203	28	-	-	-	-
SANTA BARBARA	5 615	5 615	4 793	822	817	5	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	11 031	11 081	10 815	266	39	227	-	-	-	-
SANTA CRUZ	2 491	2 491	2 466	25	13	12	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	2 621	2 621	1 882	739	739	-	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	3 813	3 813	3 457	356	166	90	100	-	-	-
STANISLAUS	3 313	3 313	3 255	58	1	57	-	-	-	-
TULARE	3 519	3 519	3 497	22	22	-	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	7 914	7 914	7 837	77	77	-	-	-	-	-
YOLO	2 332	2 332	2 287	45	39	6	-	-	-	-
COLORADO:										
ADAMS	2 114	2 114	2 083	31	31	-	-	-	-	-
ARAPAHOE	1 855	1 855	1 846	9	9	-	-	-	-	-
BOULDER	1 698	1 698	1 512	186	186	-	-	-	-	-
EL PASO	669	669	669	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JEFFERSON	3 148	3 148	2 947	201	139	62	-	-	-	-
LARIMER	1 087	1 087	991	96	96	-	-	-	-	-
PUEBLO	523	523	490	33	33	-	-	-	-	-
WELD	816	816	816	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DELAWARE:										
NEW CASTLE	4 884	4 884	4 811	73	67	6	-	-	-	-
FLORIDA:										
ALACHUA	1 942	1 942	1 841	101	94	7	-	-	-	-
BREVARD	2 931	2 931	2 720	211	211	-	-	-	-	-
BROWARD	8 509	6 684	6 186	498	498	-	-	1 825	32	1 793
DADE	35 957	35 957	34 155	1 802	531	1 271	-	-	-	-
ESCAMBIA	2 406	2 406	2 165	241	241	-	-	-	-	-
HILLSBOROUGH	6 852	6 852	6 482	370	353	17	-	-	-	-
LEE	2 603	2 603	2 402	201	201	-	-	-	-	-
LEON	1 700	1 700	1 538	162	162	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Police protection expenditure of 333 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977 -Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

County ¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				Total	To State governments	To local governments
				Total	Equipment	Construction	Land			
FLORIDA--CONTINUED										
MANATEE	1 687	1 678	1 506	172	172	-	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	6 869	6 869	6 748	121	121	-	-	9	-	9
PALM BEACH	8 332	8 303	7 304	999	998	1	-	-	-	-
PASCO	2 245	2 245	2 018	227	227	-	-	29	-	29
PINELLAS	5 989	5 989	5 294	695	518	177	-	-	-	-
POLK	3 337	3 337	3 077	260	260	-	-	-	-	-
SARASOTA	3 824	3 824	2 906	918	360	558	-	-	-	-
SEMINOLE	2 063	1 956	1 745	211	211	-	-	-	-	-
VOLUSIA	3 251	3 251	2 680	571	571	-	-	107	22	85
GEORGIA:										
BIBB	1 374	1 364	1 259	105	105	-	-	-	10	-
CHATHAM	1 624	1 624	1 499	125	125	-	-	-	-	-
CLAYTON	2 508	2 508	2 382	126	126	-	-	-	-	-
COBB	3 903	3 903	3 677	226	226	-	-	-	-	-
DE KALB	1 041	1 041	957	84	84	-	-	-	-	-
FULTON	2 576	2 559	2 372	187	187	-	-	17	-	17
RICHMOND	1 690	1 689	1 529	160	160	-	-	1	-	1
IDAHO:										
ADA	1 126	1 123	988	135	135	-	-	-	-	-
ILLINOIS:										
CHAMPAIGN	670	670	612	58	58	-	-	-	-	-
COOK	14 228	14 228	13 581	647	647	-	-	-	-	-
DU PAGE	2 762	2 762	2 602	160	160	-	-	-	-	-
KANE	1 303	1 303	1 255	48	48	-	-	-	-	-
LAKE	2 399	2 399	2 192	207	207	-	-	-	-	-
LA SALLE	408	408	375	33	33	-	-	-	-	-
MCHENRY	1 304	1 304	1 171	133	133	-	-	-	-	-
MCLEAN	579	579	547	32	32	-	-	-	-	-
MACON	823	823	789	34	34	-	-	-	-	-
MADISON	1 029	1 024	993	31	31	-	-	-	-	-
PEORIA	1 355	1 355	1 353	2	2	-	-	5	-	5
ROCK ISLAND	960	924	893	31	31	-	-	-	-	-
ST. CLAIR	886	881	827	54	54	-	-	36	-	36
SANGAMON	1 245	1 245	1 202	43	43	-	-	5	-	5
TAZEWELL	615	615	594	21	21	-	-	-	-	-
WILL	1 917	1 917	1 763	154	154	-	-	-	-	-
WINNEBAGO	1 591	1 591	1 545	46	46	-	-	-	-	-
INDIANA:										
ALLEN	1 734	1 734	1 565	169	169	-	-	-	-	-
DELAWARE	551	551	486	65	65	-	-	-	-	-
ELKHART	886	886	659	227	227	-	-	-	-	-
LAKE	2 830	2 830	2 657	173	173	-	-	-	-	-
LA PORTE	510	510	418	92	92	-	-	-	-	-
MADISON	546	536	502	34	34	-	-	-	-	-
ST. JOSEPH	1 170	1 170	1 103	67	67	-	-	10	10	-
TIPPECANOE	584	584	529	55	55	-	-	-	-	-
VANDERBURGH	847	847	802	45	45	-	-	-	-	-
VIGO	378	378	217	161	161	-	-	-	-	-
IOWA:										
BLACK HAWK	354	354	322	32	32	-	-	-	-	-
LINN	758	758	687	71	71	-	-	-	-	-
POLK	1 042	1 037	929	108	108	-	-	-	-	-
SCOTT	679	679	625	54	54	-	-	5	-	5
WOODBURY	409	409	354	55	55	-	-	-	-	-
KANSAS:										
JOHNSON	2 371	2 371	1 962	409	409	-	-	-	-	-
SEDGWICK	1 568	1 568	1 444	124	124	-	-	-	-	-
SHAWNEE										

Table 29. Police protection expenditure of 333 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

County ¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				Total	To State governments	To local governments
				Total	Equipment	Construction	Land			
LOUISIANA:										
CADDO	2 763	2 763	2 598	165	165	-	-	-	-	-
CALCASIEU	3 305	3 202	3 041	161	161	-	103	103	-	-
JEFFERSON	9 318	9 318	8 499	819	819	-	-	-	-	-
LAFAYETTE	2 013	2 013	1 817	196	196	-	-	-	-	-
OUACHITA	1 312	1 312	1 242	70	70	-	-	-	-	-
RAPIDES	1 345	1 345	1 282	63	63	-	-	-	-	-
MAINE:										
CUMBERLAND	536	536	500	36	36	-	-	-	-	-
PENOBSCOT	121	121	108	13	13	-	-	-	-	-
YORK	161	161	161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARYLAND:										
ANNE ARUNDEL	8 988	8 988	8 358	630	263	367	-	-	-	-
BALTIMORE	22 836	22 836	22 594	242	207	35	-	-	-	-
HARFORD	1 053	1 053	982	71	71	-	-	-	-	-
MONTGOMERY	21 639	21 575	20 651	924	524	400	64	-	64	-
PRINCE GEORGES	24 884	24 884	22 773	2 111	1 443	668	-	-	-	-
WASHINGTON	299	299	276	23	23	-	-	-	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS:										
BARNSTABLE	402	402	393	9	9	-	-	-	-	-
BERKSHIRE	43	43	41	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
BRISTOL	57	57	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ESSEX	73	73	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAMPDEN	77	76	76	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
HAMPSHIRE	19	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIDDLESEX	151	151	151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORFOLK	65	65	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLYMOUTH	257	257	149	108	108	-	-	-	-	-
WORCESTER	51	51	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MICHIGAN:										
BAY	845	845	784	61	61	-	-	-	-	-
BERRIEN	1 304	1 304	1 190	114	114	-	-	-	-	-
CALHOUN	1 015	1 015	951	64	64	-	-	-	-	-
GENESEE	2 640	2 640	2 637	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
INGHAM	2 022	2 022	1 922	100	100	-	-	-	-	-
JACKSON	1 123	1 123	1 097	26	26	-	-	-	-	-
KALAMAZOO	1 886	1 886	1 835	51	51	-	-	-	-	-
KENT	1 976	1 976	1 976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MACOMB	2 322	2 322	2 227	95	95	-	-	-	-	-
MONROE	1 613	1 613	1 521	92	92	-	-	-	-	-
MUSKEGON	1 282	1 192	1 143	49	49	-	90	-	90	-
OAKLAND	5 926	5 922	5 624	298	292	6	4	-	4	-
OTTAWA	1 182	1 182	1 117	65	65	-	-	-	-	-
SAGINAW	1 353	1 353	1 296	57	57	-	-	-	-	-
ST. CLAIR	981	975	930	45	45	-	6	-	6	-
WASHTENAW	2 815	2 815	2 462	353	353	-	-	-	-	-
WAYNE	11 008	11 008	10 423	585	531	54	-	-	-	-
MINNESOTA:										
ANOKA	1 633	1 633	1 566	67	67	-	-	-	-	-
DAKOTA	756	756	714	42	42	-	-	-	-	-
HENNEPIN	3 712	3 712	3 389	323	319	4	-	-	-	-
RAMSEY	2 124	2 124	1 713	411	411	-	-	-	-	-
ST. LOUIS	1 757	1 757	1 602	155	155	-	-	-	-	-
MISSISSIPPI:										
HARRISON	878	878	802	76	76	-	-	-	-	-
HINDS	646	646	487	159	159	-	-	-	-	-
JACKSON	553	553	504	49	49	-	-	-	-	-
MISSOURI:										
CLAY	402	402	342	60	60	-	-	-	-	-
GREENE	685	685	610	75	75	-	-	-	-	-
JACKSON	1 249	1 249	1 247	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
JEFFERSON	621	621	581	40	40	-	-	-	-	-
ST. CHARLES	896	896	856	240	240	-	-	-	-	-
ST. LOUIS	14 047	14 047	13 541	506	506	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Police protection expenditure of 333 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

County ¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				Total	To State governments	To local governments
				Total	Equipment	Construction	Land			
NEBRASKA:										
DOUGLAS	1 355	1 355	1 337	18	18	-	-	-	-	-
LANCASTER	568	568	567	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
NEVADA:										
CLARK	18 637	18 637	18 378	259	259	-	-	-	-	-
WASHOE	2 995	2 995	2 530	465	461	4	-	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE:										
HILLSBOROUGH	91	74	70	4	4	-	17	-	17	-
ROCKINGHAM	256	256	227	29	29	-	-	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY:										
ATLANTIC	409	409	406	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
BERGEN	3 897	3 897	3 864	33	33	-	-	-	-	-
BURLINGTON	322	322	202	120	-	120	-	-	-	-
CAMDEN	1 729	1 729	1 667	62	-	62	-	-	-	-
CUMBERLAND	231	231	216	15	15	-	-	-	-	-
ESSEX	4 975	4 975	4 953	22	22	-	-	-	-	-
GLOUCESTER	364	364	364	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HUDSON	2 954	2 954	2 927	27	27	-	-	-	-	-
MERCER	663	663	663	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIDDLESEX	1 615	1 615	1 535	80	80	-	-	-	-	-
MONMOUTH	901	901	858	43	-	43	-	-	-	-
MORRIS	1 645	1 645	1 508	137	90	47	-	-	-	-
OCEAN	1 093	1 093	966	127	77	50	-	-	-	-
PASSAIC	1 049	1 049	1 049	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOMERSET	846	846	762	84	27	57	-	-	-	-
UNION	1 339	1 339	1 328	11	11	-	-	-	-	-
NEW MEXICO:										
BERNALILLO	2 650	2 650	2 650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW YORK:										
ALBANY	987	987	909	78	78	-	-	-	-	-
BROOME	1 057	1 057	963	94	94	-	-	-	-	-
CHAUTAUGUA	910	910	859	51	51	-	-	-	-	-
CHEMUNG	606	606	563	43	43	-	-	-	-	-
DUTCHESS	1 274	1 274	1 242	32	32	-	-	-	-	-
ERIE	5 169	5 169	5 065	104	104	-	-	-	-	-
MONROE	5 972	5 972	5 807	165	165	-	-	-	-	-
NASSAU	90 948	90 948	88 937	2 011	1 698	313	-	-	-	-
NIAGARA	1 339	1 339	1 282	57	57	-	-	-	-	-
ONEIDA	691	691	657	34	34	-	-	-	-	-
ONONDAGA	3 310	3 310	2 942	368	67	301	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	74	74	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSWEGO	563	563	501	62	51	11	-	-	-	-
RENSELAER	390	390	362	28	28	-	-	-	-	-
ROCKLAND	1 326	1 326	1 292	34	34	-	-	-	-	-
ST. LAWRENCE	458	458	419	39	39	-	-	-	-	-
SARATOGA	482	482	451	31	31	-	-	-	-	-
SCHENECTADY	129	129	115	14	14	-	-	-	-	-
STEUEN	200	200	177	23	23	-	-	-	-	-
SUFFOLK	72 904	72 904	71 126	1 778	1 226	537	15	-	-	-
ULSTER	444	444	427	17	17	-	-	-	-	-
WESTCHESTER	5 071	5 071	4 951	120	90	30	-	-	-	-
NORTH CAROLINA:										
BUNCOMBE	1 073	1 061	1 001	60	60	-	12	-	12	-
CUMBERLAND	2 070	1 958	1 738	220	216	4	112	-	112	-
DURHAM	421	421	406	15	15	-	-	-	-	-
FORSYTH	1 107	1 095	1 020	75	75	-	12	-	12	-
GASTON	999	999	944	55	55	-	-	-	-	-
GUILFORD	1 567	1 567	1 432	135	135	-	-	-	-	-
MECKLENBURG	3 027	2 652	2 381	271	271	-	375	-	375	-
ONSLOW	444	444	364	80	80	-	-	-	-	-
WAKE	658	658	609	49	49	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Police protection expenditure of 333 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with 11 columns: County, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include OHIO, CUYAHOGA, FRANKLIN, GREENE, HAMILTON, LAKE, LICKING, LORAIN, LUCAS, MAHONING, MONTGOMERY, PORTAGE, RICHLAND, STARK, SUMMIT, TRUMBULL, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, and YORK.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Police protection expenditure of 333 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with 11 columns: County, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include SOUTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA, and WISCONSIN.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

1Data are based on a field compilation from records of each county government shown; see text for data limitations.

Table 30. Police protection expenditure of 395 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977 (Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: City, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay: Equipment, Construction, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, CHULA VISTA, FRESNO, LOS ANGELES, OAKLAND, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Police protection expenditure of 395 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: City, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay: Equipment, Construction, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include CALIFORNIA--CONTINUED, COLORADO, CONNECTICUT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FLORIDA, MIAMI BEACH, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Police protection expenditure of 395 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

City ¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				Total	To State governments	To local governments
				Total	Equipment	Construction	Land			
GEORGIA:										
ALBANY	2 543	2 543	2 366	177	137	40	-	-	-	-
ATLANTA	25 555	25 537	24 194	1 343	1 280	63	-	-	18	18
AUGUSTA	2 204	2 204	2 096	108	108	-	-	-	-	-
COLUMBUS	5 407	5 407	5 186	221	221	-	-	-	-	-
MACON	3 586	3 547	3 107	440	268	172	-	-	39	39
SAVANNAH	3 920	3 920	3 703	217	210	7	-	-	-	-
HAWAII:										
HONOLULU	34 978	34 978	34 293	685	615	70	-	-	-	-
IDAHO:										
BOISE CITY	2 700	2 700	2 586	114	114	-	-	-	-	-
ILLINOIS:										
ARLINGTON HEIGHTS . .	2 020	2 020	1 963	57	57	-	-	-	-	-
AURORA	4 173	4 173	3 469	704	134	570	-	-	-	-
BERWYN	1 270	1 270	1 236	34	34	-	-	-	-	-
CHAMPAIGN	2 333	2 333	2 249	84	84	-	-	-	-	-
CHICAGO	307 884	307 884	299 826	8 058	7 630	428	-	-	-	-
CICERO	2 370	2 370	1 722	648	-	648	-	-	-	-
DECATUR	2 093	2 093	2 022	71	71	-	-	-	-	-
DES PLAINES	2 383	2 383	2 049	334	87	247	-	-	-	-
EAST ST. LOUIS	3 187	3 187	3 187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ELGIN	2 118	2 118	2 021	97	97	-	-	-	-	-
EVANSTON	3 485	3 485	3 443	42	42	-	-	-	-	-
JOLIET	3 963	3 963	3 794	169	58	111	-	-	-	-
OAK LAWN	2 190	2 190	2 062	128	128	-	-	-	-	-
OAK PARK	3 234	3 234	3 153	81	81	-	-	-	-	-
PEORIA	7 002	6 996	6 750	246	212	34	-	-	6	6
ROCKFORD	5 759	5 759	5 344	415	415	-	-	-	-	-
ROCK ISLAND	1 490	1 490	1 487	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
SKOKIE	3 040	3 040	2 957	83	83	-	-	-	-	-
SPRINGFIELD	3 067	3 067	3 005	62	58	4	-	-	-	-
WAUKEGAN	2 911	2 895	2 836	59	59	-	16	-	-	16
INDIANA:										
ANDERSON	2 035	2 035	2 010	25	25	-	-	-	-	-
EVANSVILLE	4 321	4 321	4 285	36	36	-	-	-	-	-
FORT WAYNE	5 610	5 610	5 420	190	190	-	-	-	-	-
GARY	5 684	5 684	5 577	107	102	5	-	-	-	-
HAMMOND	3 259	3 259	3 167	92	92	-	-	-	-	-
INDIANAPOLIS	32 229	32 229	29 712	2 517	2 517	-	-	-	-	-
MUNCIE	2 088	2 088	1 927	161	161	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH BEND	4 077	4 077	3 902	175	175	-	-	-	-	-
TERRE HAUTE	1 538	1 538	1 431	107	100	7	-	-	-	-
IOWA:										
CEDAR RAPIDS	2 892	2 892	2 774	118	118	-	-	-	-	-
COUNCIL BLUFFS	2 120	2 120	1 838	282	2	280	-	-	-	-
DAVENPORT	2 315	2 315	2 179	136	136	-	-	-	-	-
DES MOINES	6 637	6 637	6 500	137	91	45	1	-	-	-
DUBUQUE	1 431	1 431	1 362	69	67	2	-	-	-	-
SIoux CITY	2 643	2 643	2 619	24	3	21	-	-	-	-
WATERLOO	2 505	2 505	2 467	38	38	-	-	-	-	-
KANSAS:										
KANSAS CITY	6 523	6 265	5 977	288	288	-	258	-	-	258
OVERLAND PARK	1 824	1 824	1 755	69	69	-	-	-	-	-
TOPEKA	4 528	4 528	4 314	214	146	68	-	-	-	-
WICHITA	7 828	7 828	7 814	14	14	-	-	-	-	-
KENTUCKY:										
COVINGTON	2 021	2 021	1 865	156	156	-	-	-	-	-
LEXINGTON	7 417	7 417	7 318	99	99	-	-	-	-	-
LOUISVILLE	23 169	23 169	22 753	416	413	3	-	-	-	-
OWENSBORO	1 592	1 592	1 523	69	69	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Police protection expenditure of 395 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

City ¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				Total	To State governments	To local governments
				Total	Equipment	Construction	Land			
LOUISIANA:										
BATON ROUGE	8 851	8 851	8 484	367	280	87	-	-	-	-
LAFAYETTE	1 701	1 684	1 547	137	134	3	17	17	-	-
LAKE CHARLES	1 552	1 552	1 438	114	109	5	-	-	-	-
MONROE	1 705	1 705	1 367	338	300	38	-	-	-	-
NEW ORLEANS	27 952	27 952	26 275	1 677	1 677	-	-	-	-	-
SHREVEPORT	5 808	5 808	4 837	971	509	462	-	-	-	-
MAINE:										
PORTLAND	2 776	2 776	2 695	81	81	-	-	-	-	-
MARYLAND:										
BALTIMORE	66 140	66 140	65 086	1 054	416	638	-	-	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS:										
BOSTON	69 171	69 171	68 009	1 162	1 161	1	-	-	-	-
BROCKTON	5 211	5 211	5 075	136	44	92	-	-	-	-
CAMBRIDGE	6 236	6 236	6 095	141	141	-	-	-	-	-
CHICOPEE	2 164	2 164	2 124	40	40	-	-	-	-	-
FALL RIVER	4 898	4 898	4 897	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
HOLYOKE	2 015	2 015	2 007	8	8	-	-	-	-	-
LAWRENCE	2 787	2 787	2 759	28	28	-	-	-	-	-
LOWELL	3 634	3 634	3 583	51	51	-	-	-	-	-
LYNN	4 546	4 546	4 473	73	73	-	-	-	-	-
MALDEN	2 303	2 303	2 278	25	25	-	-	-	-	-
MEDFORD	3 086	3 055	2 995	60	54	6	31	-	-	31
NEW BEDFORD	4 436	4 436	4 341	95	93	2	-	-	-	-
NEWTON	4 841	4 841	4 365	476	476	-	-	-	-	-
PITTSFIELD	1 707	1 707	1 700	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
QUINCY	5 108	5 108	5 043	65	65	-	-	-	-	-
SOMERVILLE	2 663	2 663	2 638	25	25	-	-	-	-	-
SPRINGFIELD	7 739	7 739	7 726	13	13	-	-	-	-	-
WALTHAM	3 420	3 361	3 101	260	260	-	59	-	-	59
WORCESTER	10 779	10 779	8 238	2 541	57	2 484	-	-	-	-
MICHIGAN:										
ANN ARBOR	4 016	4 016	3 920	96	96	-	-	-	-	-
DEARBORN	4 929	4 929	4 868	61	61	-	-	-	-	-
DEARBORN HEIGHTS	2 604	2 604	2 543	61	61	-	-	-	-	-
DETROIT	118 589	118 589	116 970	1 619	809	810	-	-	-	-
FARMINGTON HILLS	1 854	1 848	1 672	176	176	-	6	-	-	6
FLINT	9 222	9 194	9 176	18	3	15	28	-	-	28
GRAND RAPIDS	8 090	8 090	8 071	19	19	-	-	-	-	-
KALAMAZOO	2 913	2 913	2 818	95	92	3	-	-	-	-
LANSING	6 009	6 009	5 610	399	399	-	-	-	-	-
LINCOLN PARK	1 535	1 535	1 531	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
LIVONIA	3 441	3 441	3 432	9	3	6	-	-	-	-
PONTIAC	6 354	6 354	5 960	394	378	16	-	-	-	-
ROSEVILLE	2 347	2 347	2 241	106	66	40	-	-	-	-
ROYAL OAK	2 512	2 512	2 505	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
SAGINAW	4 920	4 920	4 758	162	-	162	-	-	-	-
SOUTHFIELD	4 655	4 631	4 108	523	192	331	24	-	-	24
ST. CLAIR SHORES	2 685	2 680	2 567	113	113	-	5	-	-	5
STERLING HEIGHTS	3 485	3 485	3 306	179	179	-	-	-	-	-
TAYLOR	2 636	2 619	2 537	82	82	-	17	-	-	17
WARREN	5 662	5 662	5 557	105	105	-	-	-	-	-
WESTLAND	2 908	2 908	2 800	108	90	18	-	-	-	-
WYOMING	3 316	3 316	2 220	1 096	108	988	-	-	-	-
MINNESOTA:										
BLOOMINGTON	2 128	2 128	2 115	13	13	-	-	-	-	-
DULUTH	3 050	3 050	2 841	209	209	-	-	-	-	-
MINNEAPOLIS	20 995	20 995	20 422	573	573	-	-	-	-	-
ROCHESTER	1 741	1 718	1 670	48	48	-	23	-	-	23
ST. PAUL	13 401	13 401	12 311	1 090	840	250	-	-	-	-
MISSISSIPPI:										
BILOXI	1 072	1 072	934	138	134	2	-	-	-	-
JACKSON	5 196	5 196	5 103	93	93	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Police protection expenditure of 395 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

City ¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				Total	To State governments	To local governments
				Total	Equipment	Construction	Land			
TEXAS:										
ABILENE	1 848	1 848	1 794	54	53	-	1	-	-	-
AMARILLO	3 850	3 850	3 773	77	77	-	-	-	-	-
ARLINGTON	2 939	2 939	2 829	110	110	-	-	-	-	-
AUSTIN	10 984	10 984	10 794	190	146	44	-	-	-	-
BEAUMONT	3 512	3 512	3 438	74	74	-	-	-	-	-
BROWNSVILLE	1 384	1 383	1 309	74	74	-	-	1	-	1
CORPUS CHRISTI	6 033	6 016	5 681	335	335	-	-	17	-	17
DALLAS	37 761	37 761	37 604	157	157	-	-	-	-	-
EL PASO	10 180	10 180	9 526	654	654	-	-	-	-	-
FORT WORTH:										
FORT WORTH	15 651	15 651	15 160	491	46	445	-	-	-	-
GALVESTON	2 064	2 064	1 970	94	94	-	-	-	-	-
GARLAND	2 605	2 605	2 438	167	164	-	3	-	-	-
GRAND PRAIRIE	1 322	1 322	1 247	75	75	-	-	-	-	-
HOUSTON	72 395	72 395	69 318	3 077	3 077	-	-	-	-	-
IRVING	2 059	2 059	1 980	79	79	-	-	-	-	-
LAREDO	1 122	1 121	1 117	4	4	-	-	1	-	1
LUBBOCK	4 650	4 650	4 332	318	259	-	59	-	-	-
MESQUITE	1 873	1 873	1 693	180	180	-	-	-	-	-
MIDLAND	1 636	1 636	1 629	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
ODESSA:										
ODESSA	1 845	1 845	1 798	47	47	-	-	-	-	-
PASADENA:										
PASADENA	2 730	2 730	2 720	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
PORT ARTHUR:										
PORT ARTHUR	1 540	1 540	1 431	109	106	-	3	-	-	-
RICHARDSON:										
RICHARDSON	1 399	1 399	1 299	100	100	-	-	-	-	-
SAN ANGELO:										
SAN ANGELO	1 793	1 793	1 628	165	64	-	101	-	-	-
SAN ANTONIO:										
SAN ANTONIO	28 740	28 740	27 523	1 217	1 020	197	-	-	-	-
TYLER:										
TYLER	1 480	1 480	1 346	134	11	123	-	-	-	-
WACO:										
WACO	2 863	2 863	2 721	142	142	-	-	-	-	-
WICHITA FALLS:										
WICHITA FALLS	1 846	1 846	1 764	82	82	-	-	-	-	-
UTAH:										
OGDEN	2 070	2 070	1 864	206	206	-	-	-	-	-
PROVO	1 105	1 105	981	124	124	-	-	-	-	-
SALT LAKE CITY	8 003	8 003	7 548	455	455	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA:										
ALEXANDRIA	5 146	5 146	4 781	365	365	-	-	-	-	-
CHESAPEAKE	3 287	3 287	3 110	177	168	9	-	-	-	-
HAMPTON	5 992	5 992	5 197	2 795	401	2 394	-	-	-	-
LYNCHBURG	2 466	2 466	2 319	147	144	3	-	-	-	-
NEWPORT NEWS	3 954	3 954	3 860	94	94	-	-	-	-	-
NORFOLK	10 769	10 769	10 386	383	381	2	-	-	-	-
PORTSMOUTH	3 507	3 507	3 499	8	8	-	-	-	-	-
RICHMOND	10 896	10 896	10 380	516	126	390	-	-	-	-
ROANOKE	2 796	2 796	2 695	101	101	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA BEACH	6 960	6 960	6 703	257	235	22	-	-	-	-
WASHINGTON:										
BELLEVUE	2 300	2 300	2 233	67	67	-	-	-	-	-
EVERETT	2 088	1 965	1 960	5	5	-	123	-	-	123
SEATTLE	30 202	30 202	29 939	263	252	11	-	-	-	-
SPOKANE	5 617	5 463	5 455	8	8	-	154	-	-	154
TACOMA	6 640	6 228	6 162	66	66	-	412	-	-	412
WEST VIRGINIA:										
CHARLESTON	2 647	2 647	2 576	71	71	-	-	-	-	-
HUNTINGTON	2 523	2 523	2 373	150	150	-	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN:										
APPLETON	1 899	1 899	1 558	341	341	-	-	-	-	-
GREEN BAY	2 843	2 843	2 685	158	158	-	-	-	-	-
KENOSHA	2 686	2 686	2 576	110	110	-	-	-	-	-
LA CROSSE	1 390	1 390	1 348	42	42	-	-	-	-	-
MADISON	7 126	7 126	6 882	244	244	-	-	-	-	-
MILWAUKEE	45 020	45 020	44 456	564	530	34	-	-	-	-
OSHKOSH	1 408	1 408	1 372	36	36	-	-	-	-	-
RACINE	4 429	4 429	4 330	99	99	-	-	-	-	-
WAUWATOSA	2 115	2 115	2 105	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
WEST ALLIS	2 634	2 634	2 535	99	39	60	-	-	-	-

Section IV. JUDICIAL

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
¹Data are based on a field compilation from records of each city government shown; see text for data limitations.

FIGURE 21.
Percent Distribution of Judicial Direct Expenditure, by State and Type of Government, Fiscal Year 1977

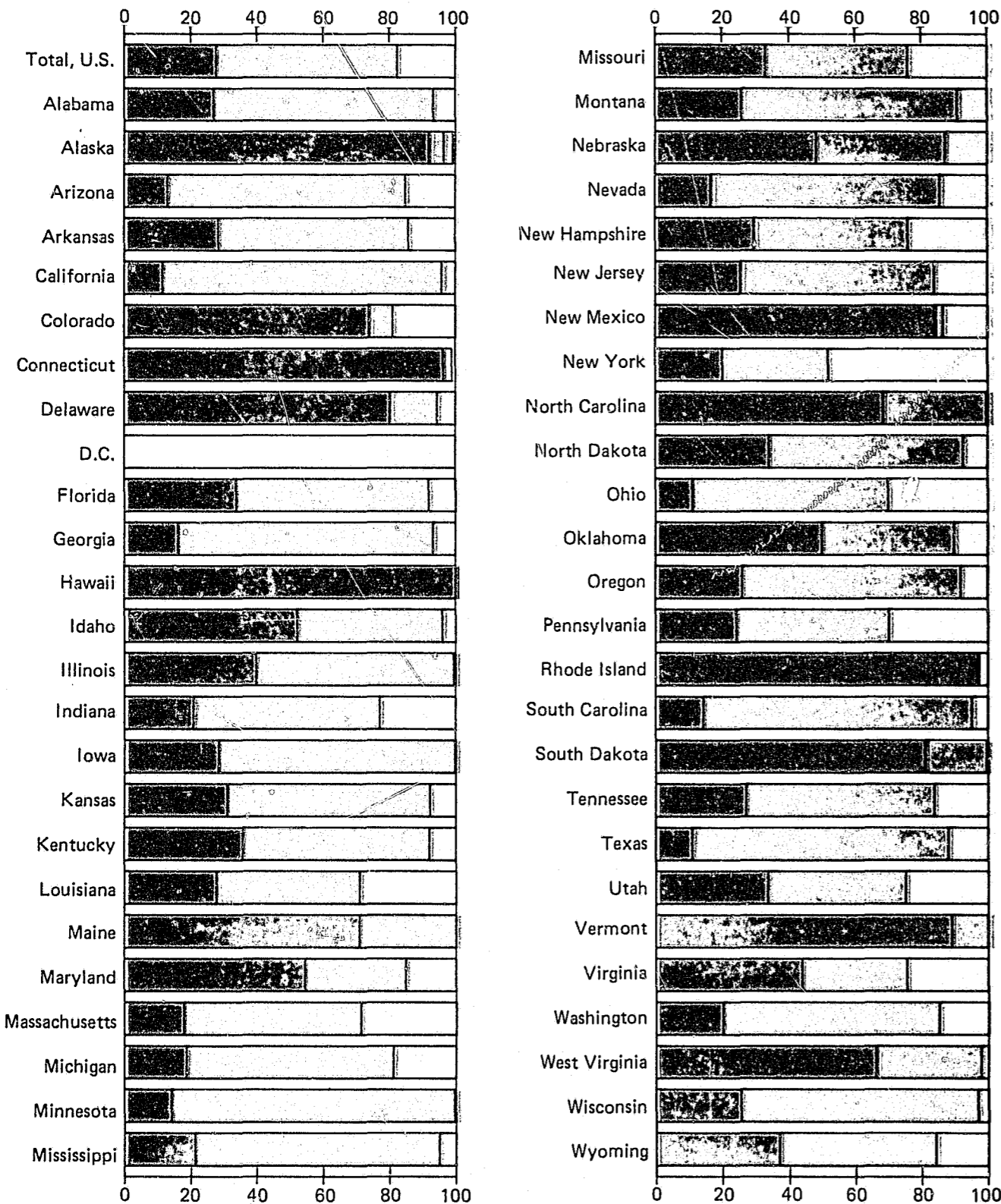


Table 31. Judicial expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977
(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government ¹	Total ²	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Total	To State governments	To local governments
STATES-LOCAL, TOTAL . . .	2 348 625	2 348 625	2 239 671	108 954	107 853	9 717	98 136
STATES	735 829	650 559	635 329	15 230	85 270	(X)	85 270
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 707 783	1 698 066	1 604 342	93 724	22 583	9 717	12 866
COUNTIES	1 296 253	1 286 204	1 210 861	75 343	10 048	5 988	4 061
MUNICIPALITIES	424 397	411 862	393 481	18 381	12 535	3 730	8 805
ALABAMA	27 187	27 187	26 997	190	154	-	154
STATE	7 383	7 321	7 272	49	62	(X)	62
LOCAL, TOTAL	19 866	19 866	19 725	141	92	-	92
COUNTIES	18 074	18 074	17 936	138	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	1 884	1 792	1 789	4	91	-	91
ALASKA	15 166	15 166	14 514	652	-	-	-
STATE	15 047	15 047	14 396	651	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	119	119	118	1	-	-	-
BOROUGHES	14	14	14	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	106	106	104	1	-	-	-
ARIZONA	29 819	29 819	28 252	1 566	2	-	2
STATE	3 884	3 884	3 767	117	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	25 935	25 935	24 485	1 449	2	-	2
COUNTIES	21 472	21 470	20 037	1 433	2	-	2
MUNICIPALITIES	4 466	4 466	4 448	18	-	-	-
ARKANSAS	10 564	10 564	10 296	268	214	106	108
STATE	2 997	2 997	2 988	9	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	7 673	7 567	7 308	259	214	106	108
COUNTIES	6 152	6 077	5 894	183	75	71	3
MUNICIPALITIES	1 630	1 491	1 414	77	139	35	104
CALIFORNIA	314 345	314 345	301 126	13 219	4 448	338	4 110
STATE	39 733	36 210	35 985	225	3 523	(X)	3 523
LOCAL, TOTAL	278 473	278 135	265 141	12 994	925	338	587
COUNTIES	266 259	265 336	252 428	12 908	923	338	585
MUNICIPALITIES	12 801	12 799	12 713	86	2	-	2
COLORADO	36 861	36 861	35 922	939	18	17	1
STATE	27 265	27 265	26 421	844	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	9 613	9 596	9 501	95	18	17	1
COUNTIES	2 653	2 636	2 619	17	17	17	-
MUNICIPALITIES	6 961	6 960	6 882	78	1	-	1
CONNECTICUT	25 981	25 981	24 841	1 140	13	13	-
STATE	25 734	25 734	24 601	1 133	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	260	247	240	7	13	13	-
MUNICIPALITIES	254	241	240	1	13	13	-
DELAWARE	10 607	10 607	10 408	199	980	-	980
STATE	9 487	8 511	8 318	193	976	(X)	976
LOCAL, TOTAL	2 096	2 096	2 090	6	4	-	4
COUNTIES	1 516	1 516	1 512	4	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	584	580	578	2	4	-	4
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	22 224	22 224	19 132	3 092	-	-	-
STATE	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	22 224	22 224	19 132	3 092	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	22 224	22 224	19 132	3 092	-	-	-
FLORIDA	108 768	108 768	102 492	6 276	699	370	329
STATE	36 635	36 635	36 068	567	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	72 503	72 133	66 424	5 709	699	370	329
COUNTIES	63 913	63 372	57 853	5 519	541	212	329
MUNICIPALITIES	8 919	8 761	8 571	190	159	159	-
GEORGIA	51 592	51 592	43 984	7 607	67	-	67
STATE	8 303	8 303	8 233	70	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	43 289	43 289	35 751	7 537	67	-	67
COUNTIES	39 884	39 816	32 322	7 494	67	-	67
MUNICIPALITIES	3 472	3 472	3 429	43	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31. Judicial expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with 8 columns: State and type of government, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include states like HAWAII, IDAHO, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31. Judicial expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with 8 columns: State and type of government, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include states like MINNESOTA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW MEXICO, NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH DAKOTA.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31. Judicial expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government ¹	Total ²	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Total	To State governments	To local governments
OHIO	108 681	108 681	101 295	7 386	5 439	4	5 435
STATE	12 228	12 050	11 757	293	178	(X)	178
LOCAL, TOTAL	96 635	96 631	89 538	7 093	5 261	4	5 257
COUNTIES	64 052	63 956	61 403	2 553	96	1	95
MUNICIPALITIES	37 840	32 675	28 135	4 540	5 165	3	5 162
OKLAHOMA	19 210	19 210	18 748	461	873	465	408
STATE	9 587	9 578	9 220	358	9	(X)	9
LOCAL, TOTAL	10 096	9 632	9 528	103	864	465	399
COUNTIES	8 533	7 669	7 584	85	864	465	399
MUNICIPALITIES	1 963	1 963	1 945	18	-	-	-
OREGON	26 636	26 636	26 083	553	516	86	431
STATE	6 938	6 938	6 938	-	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	19 784	19 698	19 145	553	516	86	431
COUNTIES	17 674	17 538	16 995	543	136	75	61
MUNICIPALITIES	2 544	2 164	2 150	13	380	11	369
PENNSYLVANIA	140 714	140 714	137 401	3 313	24 659	-	24 659
STATE	58 741	34 107	34 104	3	24 634	(X)	24 634
LOCAL, TOTAL	106 607	106 607	103 297	3 310	25	-	25
COUNTIES	64 559	64 533	61 486	3 047	25	-	25
MUNICIPALITIES	42 077	42 077	41 811	266	-	-	-
RHODE ISLAND	10 886	10 886	10 495	390	-	-	-
STATE	10 546	10 546	10 159	387	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	340	340	336	3	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	339	339	336	3	-	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	18 652	18 652	17 369	1 283	141	2	139
STATE	2 806	2 675	2 616	59	131	(X)	131
LOCAL, TOTAL	15 979	15 977	14 753	1 224	10	2	8
COUNTIES	15 073	15 065	13 864	1 201	8	-	8
MUNICIPALITIES	914	912	889	23	2	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	7 209	7 209	7 068	142	947	876	71
STATE	5 836	5 836	5 705	131	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	2 249	1 373	1 363	11	947	876	71
COUNTIES	2 256	1 337	1 333	5	919	847	71
MUNICIPALITIES	65	36	30	6	29	29	-
TENNESSEE	37 362	37 362	33 396	3 966	103	69	34
STATE	10 135	10 135	9 091	1 044	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	27 295	27 227	24 305	2 922	103	69	34
COUNTIES	21 231	21 176	18 653	2 523	55	55	-
MUNICIPALITIES	6 102	6 055	5 652	403	48	14	34
TEXAS	105 021	105 021	101 342	3 679	2 070	251	1 818
STATE	13 221	11 423	11 407	16	1 798	(X)	1 798
LOCAL, TOTAL	93 849	93 598	89 935	3 663	272	251	20
COUNTIES	81 047	80 984	78 716	2 268	63	61	2
MUNICIPALITIES	12 826	12 618	11 219	1 399	209	191	18
UTAH	9 030	9 030	8 703	327	139	-	139
STATE	3 158	3 024	2 946	78	134	(X)	134
LOCAL, TOTAL	6 006	6 006	5 757	249	5	-	5
COUNTIES	3 760	3 760	3 557	203	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	2 252	2 246	2 200	47	5	-	5
VERMONT	3 794	3 794	3 745	49	20	-	20
STATE	3 375	3 375	3 338	37	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	419	419	407	12	20	-	20
COUNTIES	415	415	403	12	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	24	5	4	1	20	-	20
VIRGINIA	40 820	40 820	36 689	4 131	5 276	3 834	1 442
STATE	18 726	17 889	17 720	169	837	(X)	837
LOCAL, TOTAL	26 764	22 931	18 969	3 962	4 439	3 834	605
COUNTIES	14 526	12 943	9 586	3 357	1 583	1 125	458
MUNICIPALITIES	12 844	9 988	9 382	606	2 856	2 709	147

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31. Judicial expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government ¹	Total ²	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Total	To State governments	To local governments
WASHINGTON	31 678	31 678	31 255	424	355	51	304
STATE	6 424	6 352	6 214	138	72	(X)	72
LOCAL, TOTAL	25 377	25 326	25 041	286	283	51	232
COUNTIES	20 701	20 612	20 370	242	90	51	39
MUNICIPALITIES	4 909	4 715	4 671	45	194	-	194
WEST VIRGINIA	18 266	18 266	16 737	1 528	32	32	-
STATE	12 067	12 067	11 797	270	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	6 231	6 199	4 940	1 258	32	32	-
COUNTIES	5 820	5 787	4 531	1 256	32	32	-
MUNICIPALITIES	412	412	409	3	-	-	-
WISCONSIN	37 505	37 505	37 198	307	4 768	816	3 952
STATE	12 661	9 550	9 454	96	3 111	(X)	3 111
LOCAL, TOTAL	28 770	27 955	27 744	211	1 657	816	841
COUNTIES	27 808	26 766	26 558	208	1 042	816	226
MUNICIPALITIES	1 803	1 188	1 186	2	614	-	614
WYOMING	3 728	3 728	3 600	128	41	-	41
STATE	1 375	1 375	1 327	48	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	2 353	2 353	2 273	80	41	-	41
COUNTIES	1 763	1 763	1 715	48	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	632	1 591	559	32	41	-	41

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

X Not applicable.

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

²For each State, and the United States summary, the expenditure figures shown on the "Local, total" line and the combined State-local total line (the data shown opposite the names of the individual States) exclude duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation which would result if an intergovernmental expenditure amount for one government is tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) ultimately expend(s) that amount.

Table 32. Total judicial expenditure of State governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977

(Thousands of dollars) 1977

State ¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				
				Total	Equipment	Construction	Land	
TOTAL	735 829	650 559	635 329	15 230	7 883	7 069	278	85 270
ALABAMA	7 383	7 321	7 272	49	49	-	-	62
ALASKA	15 047	15 047	14 396	651	189	462	-	-
ARIZONA	3 884	3 884	3 767	117	117	-	-	-
ARKANSAS	2 997	2 997	2 988	9	9	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA	39 733	36 210	35 985	225	199	26	-	3 523
COLORADO	27 265	27 265	26 421	844	638	206	-	-
CONNECTICUT	25 734	25 734	24 601	1 133	325	808	-	-
DELAWARE	9 487	8 511	8 318	193	140	53	-	976
FLORIDA	36 635	36 635	36 068	567	505	62	-	-
GEORGIA	8 303	8 303	8 233	70	70	-	-	-
HAWAII	13 285	13 285	12 917	368	368	-	-	-
IDAHO	4 030	4 030	3 779	251	230	21	-	-
ILLINOIS	47 122	44 598	40 201	4 397	197	4 200	-	2 524
INDIANA	8 548	8 092	7 955	137	87	50	-	456
IOWA	7 279	7 279	7 251	28	28	-	-	-
KANSAS	6 665	6 665	6 526	139	139	-	-	-
KENTUCKY	18 806	12 590	11 787	803	803	-	-	839
LOUISIANA	11 258	11 258	11 258	-	-	-	-	-
MAINE	5 384	5 186	5 069	117	98	19	-	198
MARYLAND	21 693	21 644	21 220	424	192	194	38	49
MASSACHUSETTS	13 700	12 818	12 818	-	-	-	-	882
MICHIGAN	25 797	23 401	23 401	-	-	-	-	2 396
MINNESOTA	4 954	4 954	4 867	87	87	-	-	-
MISSISSIPPI	3 360	3 360	3 253	107	107	-	-	-
MISSOURI	15 648	13 503	13 044	459	224	-	235	2 145
MONTANA	1 384	1 384	1 329	55	55	-	-	-
NEBRASKA	7 304	7 304	7 232	72	72	-	-	-
NEVADA	1 877	1 877	1 846	31	31	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1 860	1 860	1 805	55	55	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY	25 199	23 560	23 443	117	41	76	-	1 639
NEW MEXICO	8 659	8 651	8 457	194	189	-	5	8
NEW YORK	89 442	50 773	50 653	120	120	-	-	38 669
NORTH CAROLINA	31 983	31 983	31 739	244	244	-	-	-
NORTH DAKOTA	1 677	1 677	1 637	40	40	-	-	-
OHIO	12 228	12 050	11 757	293	293	-	-	178
OKLAHOMA	9 587	9 578	9 220	358	132	226	-	9
OREGON	6 938	6 938	6 938	-	-	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA	58 741	34 107	34 104	3	3	-	-	24 634
RHODE ISLAND	10 546	10 546	10 159	387	198	189	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	2 806	2 675	2 616	59	59	-	-	131
SOUTH DAKOTA	5 836	5 836	5 705	131	131	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	10 135	10 135	9 091	1 044	567	477	-	-
TEXAS	13 221	11 423	11 407	16	16	-	-	1 798
UTAH	3 158	3 024	2 946	78	78	-	-	134
VERMONT	3 375	3 375	3 338	37	37	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	18 726	17 889	17 720	169	169	-	-	837
WASHINGTON	6 424	6 352	6 214	138	138	-	-	72
WEST VIRGINIA	12 067	12 067	11 797	270	270	-	-	-
WISCONSIN	12 661	9 550	9 454	96	96	-	-	3 111
WYOMING	1 375	1 375	1 327	48	48	-	-	-

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

¹Data are based on a field compilation from records of each State government shown; see text for data limitations.

Table 33. Detail of direct current expenditure for judicial activities of State governments, fiscal year 1977

(Thousands of dollars)

State ¹	Total direct current expenditure	Appellate courts					Courts of general jurisdiction	Courts of limited jurisdiction	Miscellaneous
		Total	Courts of last resort	Intermediate appellate courts					
TOTAL	635 329	121 093	59 325	61 768		292 541	117 256	104 439	
ALABAMA	7 272	1 651	993	658		2 988	-	2 633	
ALASKA	14 396	981	981	-		8 125	1 108	4 182	
ARIZONA	3 767	2 349	1 102	1 247		1 175	-	243	
ARKANSAS	2 988	503	(X)	2 216		2 216	-	269	
CALIFORNIA	35 985	11 188	2 473	8 715		20 697	-	4 100	
COLORADO	26 421	1 626	817	809		18 161	4 125	2 509	
CONNECTICUT	24 601	657	657	(X)		8 944	11 579	3 421	
DELAWARE	8 318	281	281	(X)		1 776	5 226	1 035	
FLORIDA	36 068	4 833	2 119	2 714		22 525	-	8 710	
GEORGIA	8 233	2 168	1 038	1 130		4 687	-	1 378	
HAWAII	12 917	706	706	(X)		5 625	4 503	2 083	
IDAHO	3 779	1 023	1 023	(X)		2 626	(X)	130	
ILLINOIS	40 201	10 969	2 705	8 264		19 653	(X)	9 579	
INDIANA	7 955	1 829	737	1 092		5 560	-	566	
IOWA	7 251	1 316	1 106	210		5 214	(X)	721	
KANSAS	6 526	1 630	1 324	306		4 435	-	461	
KENTUCKY	11 787	1 874	974	900		3 671	169	6 073	
LOUISIANA	11 258	4 208	1 656	2 552		5 964	768	318	
MAINE	5 069	332	(X)	2 225		2 225	1 961	551	
MARYLAND	21 220	1 928	810	1 118		3 376	14 456	1 460	
MASSACHUSETTS	12 818	2 566	1 692	874		2 476	6 108	1 668	
MICHIGAN	23 401	7 468	2 705	4 763		3 940	4 832	7 161	
MINNESOTA	4 867	1 628	1 628	(X)		2 683	-	556	
MISSISSIPPI	3 253	831	(X)	2 151		2 151	-	271	
MISSOURI	13 044	3 599	1 736	1 863		3 617	4 356	1 472	
MONTANA	1 329	404	404	(X)		811	-	114	
NEBRASKA	7 232	318	318	(X)		1 789	3 562	1 563	
NEVADA	1 846	736	736	(X)		844	-	266	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1 805	500	500	(X)		888	270	147	
NEW JERSEY	23 443	3 203	1 050	2 153		6 460	-	13 780	
NEW MEXICO	8 457	1 029	594	435		4 166	1 539	1 723	
NEW YORK	50 653	12 455	3 141	9 314		18 453	6 120	13 625	
NORTH CAROLINA	31 739	1 452	710	742		18 807	7 905	3 575	
NORTH DAKOTA	1 637	839	839	(X)		765	-	33	
OHIO	11 757	3 680	1 153	2 527		7 425	203	449	
OKLAHOMA	9 220	2 220	1 781	439		6 999	-	1	
OREGON	6 938	2 544	1 942	602		4 255	128	11	
PENNSYLVANIA	34 104	6 369	3 426	2 943		15 462	12 008	265	
RHODE ISLAND	10 159	1 346	1 346	(X)		3 083	4 113	1 617	
SOUTH CAROLINA	2 616	647	647	(X)		1 737	-	232	
SOUTH DAKOTA	5 705	591	591	(X)		5 028	(X)	86	
TENNESSEE	9 091	2 777	1 426	1 351		5 301	-	1 013	
TEXAS	11 407	4 447	1 735	2 712		6 463	-	497	
UTAH	2 946	321	321	(X)		1 500	1 125	-	
VERMONT	3 338	310	310	(X)		1 343	1 351	334	
VIRGINIA	17 720	1 738	1 738	(X)		3 467	12 496	19	
WASHINGTON	6 214	2 517	1 182	1 335		1 791	-	1 906	
WEST VIRGINIA	11 797	890	890	(X)		2 756	7 245	906	
WISCONSIN	9 454	1 125	1 125	(X)		7 654	-	675	
WYOMING	1 327	491	491	(X)		784	-	52	

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

X Not applicable.

¹Data are based on a field compilation from records of each State government shown; see text for data limitations.

Table 34. Detail of judicial employment and payrolls of State governments, October 1977

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

State ¹	Total judicial				Appellate courts									
	Number of employees			October payroll ²	Total appellate courts				Courts of last resort				Intermediate appellate courts	
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent ²		Number of employees			October payroll	Number of employees			October payroll	Number of employees	
					Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only
TOTAL	38 910	34 937	37 337	58 566	5 170	5 043	5 074	8 553	2 579	2 518	2 537	3 985	2 591	2 525
ALABAMA	1 090	282	605	1 009	87	87	87	141	53	53	53	81	34	34
ALASKA	615	522	539	942	41	33	34	73	41	33	34	70	-	-
ARIZONA	183	104	166	284	104	104	104	178	41	41	41	76	63	63
ARKANSAS	111	111	111	208	29	29	29	43	29	29	29	43	(x)	(x)
CALIFORNIA	965	422	1 237	2 825	341	335	335	798	78	78	78	186	263	257
COLORADO	1 235	1 184	1 198	1 539	84	84	84	128	42	42	42	60	42	42
CONNECTICUT	1 817	1 359	1 503	1 678	51	34	37	60	51	34	37	60	(x)	(x)
DELAWARE	592	590	590	611	14	14	14	21	14	14	14	21	(x)	(x)
FLORIDA	1 352	1 246	1 268	2 643	237	237	237	378	86	86	86	126	151	151
GEORGIA	508	367	410	650	105	105	105	171	52	52	52	82	53	53
HAWAII	673	647	657	843	30	30	30	51	30	30	30	51	(x)	(x)
IDAHO	180	172	172	283	47	44	44	57	47	44	44	57	(x)	(x)
ILLINOIS	1 429	1 418	1 422	2 952	349	346	346	535	76	75	75	93	273	271
INDIANA	404	134	468	627	103	101	101	142	43	43	43	62	60	58
IOWA	371	179	241	710	44	44	44	92	31	31	31	64	13	13
KANSAS	316	297	298	509	77	77	77	116	53	53	53	75	24	24
KENTUCKY	343	326	329	526	102	101	101	149	40	40	40	61	62	61
LOUISIANA	419	355	378	887	151	151	151	247	44	44	44	70	107	107
MAINE	280	249	260	276	19	18	18	30	19	18	18	30	-	-
MARYLAND	1 189	1 189	1 189	1 572	91	91	91	154	37	37	37	67	54	54
MASSACHUSETTS	648	648	648	887	103	103	103	165	72	72	72	110	31	31
MICHIGAN	623	623	623	1 400	241	241	241	525	73	73	73	178	168	168
MINNESOTA	163	160	161	409	73	72	73	126	73	72	73	126	-	-
MISSISSIPPI	137	121	123	238	47	45	45	61	47	45	45	61	-	-
MISSOURI	831	820	822	998	156	145	146	173	52	52	52	71	104	93
MONTANA	71	71	71	142	32	32	32	45	32	32	32	45	-	-
NEBRASKA	456	444	454	604	9	9	9	27	9	9	9	27	-	-
NEVADA	85	78	79	135	44	39	39	56	44	39	39	56	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	99	89	95	142	22	17	21	35	22	17	21	35	-	-
NEW JERSEY	951	951	951	1 347	183	183	183	287	50	50	50	81	133	133
NEW MEXICO	524	522	522	535	44	44	44	68	22	22	22	33	22	22
NEW YORK	9 811	9 690	9 719	15 456	500	492	496	897	138	132	137	205	362	360
NORTH CAROLINA	2 377	2 373	2 374	2 237	73	73	73	116	35	35	35	55	38	38
NORTH DAKOTA	77	76	76	127	42	41	41	56	42	41	41	56	-	-
OHIO	513	163	466	973	176	142	148	328	65	65	65	118	111	77
OKLAHOMA	428	428	428	700	98	98	98	158	83	83	83	135	15	15
OREGON	265	231	240	563	108	104	105	166	73	70	71	106	35	34
PENNSYLVANIA	1 140	1 110	1 133	2 315	257	257	257	344	136	136	136	154	121	121
RHODE ISLAND	534	534	534	637	77	77	77	96	77	77	77	96	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	267	263	264	438	38	38	38	50	38	38	38	50	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	462	389	404	422	37	36	36	49	37	36	36	49	-	-
TENNESSEE	394	394	394	884	126	126	126	189	69	69	69	82	57	57
TEXAS	557	555	555	1 309	228	226	226	411	95	95	95	163	133	131
UTAH	148	140	143	227	19	16	17	28	19	16	17	28	-	-
VERMONT	182	169	175	223	15	15	15	24	15	15	15	24	-	-
VIRGINIA	1 673	1 372	1 449	1 869	74	74	74	102	74	74	74	102	-	-
WASHINGTON	287	278	282	449	115	109	111	193	53	52	52	97	62	57
WEST VIRGINIA	619	619	619	661	47	47	47	72	47	47	47	72	-	-
WISCONSIN	451	411	425	761	54	51	51	90	54	51	51	90	-	-
WYOMING	65	62	63	104	26	26	26	39	26	26	26	39	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 34. Detail of judicial employment and payrolls of State governments, October 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

State ¹	Appellate courts--Continued	Courts of general jurisdiction				Courts of limited jurisdiction				Miscellaneous				
		Number of employees				Number of employees				Number of employees				
		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	October payroll	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	October payroll	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	October payroll	
														Number of employees --Con.
TOTAL	2 537	4 572	12 845	10 598	12 229	24 123	8 677	8 047	8 257	9 662	12 218	11 250	11 540	16 228
ALABAMA	34	60	110	-	1 009	282	156	156	156	285	737	39	264	301
ALASKA	-	-	305	277	281	507	70	60	63	83	199	152	160	279
ARIZONA	63	102	79	-	79	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARKANSAS	(x)	(x)	65	65	65	149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA	257	612	535	-	535	1 859	-	-	-	-	17	17	17	17
COLORADO	42	68	772	748	755	988	315	292	298	345	64	60	60	77
CONNECTICUT	(x)	(x)	700	453	524	649	879	686	752	756	187	186	186	213
DELAWARE	(x)	(x)	110	110	150	436	436	436	415	32	30	30	26	26
FLORIDA	151	252	729	625	645	1 467	-	-	-	-	386	384	384	797
GEORGIA	53	89	343	209	247	419	-	-	-	-	60	53	55	60
HAWAII	(x)	(x)	290	277	282	397	288	280	282	324	65	60	62	71
IDAHO	(x)	(x)	128	128	128	225	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	5	-	-	-
ILLINOIS	271	442	534	528	528	1 666	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	546	544	549	750
INDIANA	58	80	254	-	254	446	-	-	-	-	47	33	33	38
IOWA	13	29	299	108	157	581	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	28	27	27	36
KANSAS	24	41	210	210	210	383	-	-	-	-	29	10	11	10
KENTUCKY	61	88	146	146	146	292	-	-	-	-	95	79	82	85
LOUISIANA	107	177	188	179	182	542	57	8	19	72	23	17	18	26
MAINE	-	-	115	102	106	112	142	125	131	127	4	4	4	6
MARYLAND	54	87	92	92	92	308	896	896	971	110	110	110	110	140
MASSACHUSETTS	31	56	91	91	91	193	443	443	443	521	11	11	11	8
MICHIGAN	168	347	147	147	147	367	192	192	192	424	43	43	43	84
MINNESOTA	-	-	73	72	72	254	-	-	-	-	17	16	16	26
MISSISSIPPI	-	-	79	65	66	165	-	-	-	-	11	11	11	11
MISSOURI	95	104	155	155	155	318	373	373	373	400	147	147	147	106
MONTANA	-	-	35	35	35	92	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	5
NEBRASKA	-	-	49	49	49	151	326	315	328	308	72	71	71	84
NEVADA	-	-	34	34	34	72	-	-	-	-	7	5	5	118
NEW HAMPSHIRE	-	-	44	40	40	79	30	29	29	23	3	3	3	6
NEW JERSEY	133	206	373	373	373	540	-	-	-	-	395	395	395	520
NEW MEXICO	22	36	294	294	294	317	134	133	133	105	52	51	51	46
NEW YORK	360	692	819	817	817	2 344	253	253	253	538	8 239	8 128	8 152	11 675

Table 35. Judicial expenditure of 333 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977
(Thousands of dollars)

County ¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				Total	To State governments	To local governments
				Total	Equipment	Construction	Land			
TOTAL	1 002 970	997 946	934 506	63 440	9 854	46 326	7 260	5 024	2 304	2 720
ALABAMA:										
CALHOUN	479	479	476	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
JEFFERSON	4 686	4 686	4 635	51	48	3	-	-	-	-
MADISON	1 033	1 033	1 028	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
MOBILE	2 402	2 402	2 379	23	23	-	-	-	-	-
MONTGOMERY	1 372	1 372	1 345	27	27	-	-	-	-	-
TUSCALOOSA	1 012	1 012	1 007	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
ARIZONA:										
MARICOPA	9 449	9 449	8 230	1 219	92	1 127	-	-	-	-
PIMA	6 685	6 683	6 560	123	123	-	-	2	-	2
ARKANSAS:										
PULASKI	1 334	1 283	1 280	3	3	-	-	51	51	-
CALIFORNIA:										
ALAMEDA	17 004	16 748	15 973	775	202	573	-	256	256	-
BUTTE	1 441	1 441	1 437	4	4	-	-	-	-	566
CONTRA COSTA	8 545	7 979	7 947	32	11	21	-	566	-	-
FRESNO	4 976	4 976	4 959	17	17	-	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	1 249	1 249	1 244	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
KERN	4 992	4 916	3 803	1 113	20	1 093	-	76	76	-
LOS ANGELES	94 976	94 976	93 601	1 375	26	1 298	51	-	-	-
MARIN	3 166	3 166	3 155	11	11	-	-	-	-	-
MERCED	1 382	1 382	1 173	209	36	173	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	3 055	3 055	3 021	34	34	-	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	21 792	21 792	19 065	2 727	135	2 592	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	6 390	6 390	6 197	193	69	124	-	-	-	-
SACRAMENTO	6 582	6 582	6 523	59	49	10	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	9 864	9 864	9 846	18	18	-	-	-	-	-
SAN DIEGO	19 139	19 139	18 192	947	125	822	-	-	-	-
SAN JOAQUIN	4 099	4 099	3 960	139	48	91	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	1 466	1 466	1 390	76	13	63	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	7 110	7 110	6 396	714	18	696	-	-	-	-
SANTA BARBARA	3 737	3 737	3 689	48	35	13	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	13 002	13 002	12 672	330	68	262	-	-	-	-
SANTA CRUZ	1 860	1 842	1 783	59	17	35	7	18	-	18
SOLANO	2 299	2 299	2 276	23	23	-	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	3 680	3 680	2 162	1 518	32	1 486	-	-	-	-
STANISLAUS	2 774	2 774	2 687	87	13	74	-	-	-	-
TULARE	2 222	2 222	2 155	67	49	-	18	-	-	-
VENTURA	5 515	5 515	5 447	68	68	-	-	-	-	-
YOLO	1 269	1 269	1 267	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
COLORADO:										
ADAMS	58	58	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARAPAHOE	457	457	457	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOULDER	127	127	123	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
EL PASO	1 204	1 204	1 204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JEFFERSON	153	153	145	8	8	-	-	-	-	-
LARIMER	68	68	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUEBLO	148	148	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WELD	9	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DELAWARE:										
NEW CASTLE	1 206	1 206	1 206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FLORIDA:										
ALACHUA	1 479	1 479	841	638	5	633	-	-	-	-
BREVARD	1 351	1 335	1 321	14	5	9	-	16	-	16
BROWARD	4 758	4 758	4 689	69	69	-	-	-	-	-
DADE	14 824	14 824	14 454	370	70	300	-	-	-	-
ESCAMBIA	5 082	5 082	2 463	2 619	6	1 615	998	-	-	-
HILLSBOROUGH	3 990	3 901	3 650	251	251	-	-	89	89	-
LEE	1 228	1 210	1 160	50	50	-	-	18	18	-
LEON	1 175	1 175	1 126	49	49	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 35. Judicial expenditure of 333 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

County ¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				Total	To State governments	To local governments
				Total	Equipment	Construction	Land			
FLORIDA--CONTINUED										
MANATEE	670	670	666	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	3 323	3 323	2 841	482	62	420	-	-	-	-
PALM BEACH	3 739	3 739	3 673	66	62	4	-	-	-	-
PASCO	1 410	1 410	1 330	80	70	10	-	-	-	-
PINELLAS	5 568	5 500	5 146	354	87	267	68	68	-	-
POLK	1 619	1 602	1 455	147	29	118	17	17	-	-
SARASOTA	738	738	732	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
SEMINOLE	1 044	1 044	1 018	26	26	-	-	-	-	-
VOLUSIA	1 200	1 189	1 185	4	4	-	11	11	-	-
GEORGIA:										
BIBB	1 057	1 057	1 046	11	11	-	-	-	-	-
CHATHAM	7 313	7 251	1 636	5 615	27	5 588	62	-	-	62
CLAYTON	1 016	1 016	1 011	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
COBB	2 737	2 737	2 668	69	69	-	-	-	-	-
DE KALB	3 421	3 421	3 399	22	22	-	-	-	-	-
FULTON	8 597	8 597	7 547	1 050	69	981	-	-	-	-
RICHMOND	1 067	1 067	1 049	18	18	-	-	-	-	-
IDAHO:										
ADA	637	637	615	22	22	-	-	-	-	-
ILLINOIS:										
CHAMPAIGN	572	572	565	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
COOK	45 104	44 735	44 486	249	198	51	369	-	-	369
DU PAGE	2 588	2 588	2 373	215	215	-	-	-	-	-
KANE	787	744	740	4	4	-	43	43	-	-
LAKE	1 136	1 136	1 129	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
LA SALLE	355	355	352	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
MCHENRY	338	338	337	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
MCLEAN	478	478	476	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
MACON	460	460	460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MADISON	1 041	1 041	1 020	21	21	-	-	-	-	-
PEORIA	778	778	771	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
ROCK ISLAND	448	448	447	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
ST. CLAIR	937	937	911	26	26	-	-	-	-	-
SANGAMON	525	525	524	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
TAZEWELL	409	409	406	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
WILL	1 243	1 243	1 132	111	-	111	-	-	-	-
WINNEBAGO	1 181	1 181	1 173	8	7	1	-	-	-	-
INDIANA:										
ALLEN	1 873	1 857	1 825	32	32	-	16	16	-	-
DELAWARE	580	571	567	4	4	-	9	9	-	-
ELKHART	723	723	617	106	106	-	-	-	-	-
LAKE	3 806	3 768	3 747	21	21	-	38	38	-	38
LA PORTE	900	886	811	75	58	17	14	14	-	-
MADISON	810	798	789	9	9	-	12	12	-	-
ST. JOSEPH	1 426	1 418	1 418	-	-	-	8	8	-	-
TIPPECANOE	499	494	462	32	32	-	5	5	-	-
VANDERBURGH	1 092	1 062	1 056	6	6	-	30	15	-	15
VIGO	783	768	751	17	14	3	15	15	-	-
IOWA:										
BLACK HAWK	1 373	1 329	1 320	9	9	-	44	-	-	44
LINN	1 229	1 166	1 155	11	7	4	63	-	-	63
POLK	3 614	3 557	3 512	45	45	-	57	-	-	57
SCOTT	800	800	795	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
WOODBURY	924	924	884	40	-	-	40	-	-	-
KANSAS:										
JOHNSON	1 255	1 255	1 225	30	30	-	-	-	-	-
SEDGWICK	3 011	3 006	2 562	444	238	206	-	-	-	-
SHAWNEE	1 308	1 308	1 153	155	126	29	5	-	-	5
WYANDOTTE	1 325	1 325	1 325</							

Table 35. Judicial expenditure of 333 large county governments, by character and object,
fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

County ¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				Total	To State governments	To local governments
				Total	Equipment	Construc- tion	Land			
LOUISIANA:										
CADDO	803	803	773	30	6	24				
CALCASIEU	800	800	786	14	14					
JEFFERSON	4 098	4 098	4 028	70		70				
LAFAYETTE	633	633	601	32	10	22				
OUACHITA	650	650	644	6	6					
RAPIDES	916	916	478	438	11	427				
MAINE:										
CUMBERLAND	286	286	265	21	1	20				
PENOBSCOT	385	385	384	1	1					
YORK	219	219	219							
MARYLAND:										
ANNE ARUNDEL	1 057	1 057	1 033	24	24					
BALTIMORE	1 827	1 827	1 824	3	3					
HARFORD	503	503	485	18	18					
MONTGOMERY	4 351	4 351	2 448	1 903	19	1 884				
PRINCE GEORGES	2 756	2 756	2 660	96	96					
WASHINGTON	229	229	229							
MASSACHUSETTS:										
BARNSTABLE	1 180	1 180	1 142	38	13	25				
BERKSHIRE	889	889	885	4	4					
BRISTOL	2 939	2 930	2 871	59	38					
ESSEX	5 018	5 018	3 900	1 118	9	1 109				
HAMPDEN	4 339	4 339	3 460	879		879				
HAMPSHIRE	651	649	649							
MIDDLESEX	10 110	10 110	10 008	102	4	98				
NORFOLK	3 772	3 772	3 653	119	28	91				
PLYMOUTH	3 968	3 962	2 367	1 595	27	1 427	141			
WORCESTER	4 828	4 828	4 632	196	18	178				
MICHIGAN:										
BAY	900	900	888	12	12					
BERRIEN	1 665	1 645	1 600	45	45			20		
CALHOUN	2 404	2 312	2 029	283	8		275	92		
GENESEE	4 627	4 608	4 591	17	17			19		
INGHAM	2 505	2 505	2 446	59	53	6				
JACKSON	1 236	1 236	1 222	14	14					
KALAMAZOO	1 649	1 630	1 609	21		21		19		
KENT	2 010	2 007	1 877	130	50	80		3		
MACOMB	5 359	5 355	3 622	1 733	32	1 701		4		
MONROE	1 009	1 009	1 009							
MUSKEGON	1 292	1 292	1 277	15	15					
OAKLAND	5 639	5 639	5 624	15	15					
OTTAWA	742	742	730	12	12					
SAGINAW	1 718	1 718	1 708	10	10					
ST. CLAIR	1 124	1 124	1 119	5	5					
WASHTENAW	2 383	2 376	2 376							
WAYNE	25 163	24 802	24 724	78	78			361	361	
MINNESOTA:										
ANOKA	994	994	970	24	24					
DAKOTA	1 040	1 008	999	9	9			32	32	
HENNEPIN	8 546	8 546	8 245	301	301					
RAMSEY	4 947	4 947	4 918	29	29					
ST. LOUIS	1 904	1 904	1 892	12	12					
MISSISSIPPI:										
HARRISON	2 887	2 887	1 055	1 832	11	1 346	475			
HINDS	1 134	1 134	1 128	6	6					
JACKSON	841	833	825	8	8				8	
MISSOURI:										
CLAY	463	463	461	2	2					
GREENE	600	600	448	152	11	141				
JACKSON	4 612	4 612	4 434	178	178					
JEFFERSON	398	398	390	8	2	6				
ST. CHARLES	429	429	409	20	20					
ST. LOUIS	5 847	5 847	5 830	17	17					

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 35. Judicial expenditure of 333 large county governments, by character and object,
fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

County ¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				Total	To State governments	To local governments
				Total	Equipment	Construc- tion	Land			
NEBRASKA:										
DOUGLAS	2 007	2 007	1 997	10	10					
LANCASTER	1 564	1 564	1 551	13	4	9				
NEVADA:										
CLARK	4 745	4 745	4 647	98	98					
WASHOE	1 514	1 514	1 509	5	4	1				
NEW HAMPSHIRE:										
HILLSBOROUGH	1 049	933	902	31	20	11		116	116	
ROCKINGHAM	760	666	666					94	94	
NEW JERSEY:										
ATLANTIC	1 580	1 580	1 302	278	105	173				
BERGEN	5 233	5 233	5 211	22	22					
BURLINGTON	1 220	1 218	1 218					2	2	
CAMDEN	3 310	3 310	3 310							
CUMBERLAND	642	642	642							
ESSEX	12 202	12 202	12 202							
GLOUCESTER	721	721	721							
HUDSON	4 333	4 333	4 107	226		226				
MERCER	2 301	2 301	2 261	40	32	8				
MIDDLESEX	6 508	6 508	3 993	2 515	28	2 487				
MONMOUTH	1 987	1 987	1 935	52	24	28				
MORRIS	1 588	1 588	1 556	32	32					
OCEAN	1 251	1 251	1 237	14	14					
PASSAIC	3 708	3 708	3 708							
SOMERSET	983	983	959	24	20	4				
UNION	4 266	4 266	4 216	50	47	3				
NEW MEXICO:										
BERNALILLO	142	142	142							
NEW YORK:										
ALBANY	1 544	1 544	1 504	40	40					
BROOME	698	698	682	16	16					
CHAUTAUQUA	515	515	500	15	15					
CHEMUNG	418	418	417	1		1				
DUTCHESS	1 287	1 287	1 272	15		15				
ERIE	5 272	5 272	5 194	78	78					
MONROE	5 740	5 740	5 709	31	31					
NASSAU	24 055	24 055	23 863	192	187	5				
NIAGARA	1 535	1 535	1 494	41	41					
ONEIDA	1 548	1 548	1 130	418	7	411				
ONONDAGA	3 020	3 020	2 558	462	30	432				
ORANGE	1 897	1 894	1 852	42	6	36		3	3	
OSWEGO	596	596	533	63	60	3				
RENSSELAER	682	682	668	14	14					
ROCKLAND	1 702	1 702	1 532	170	5	165				
ST. LAWRENCE	487	487	485	2	2					
SARATOGA	630	630	609	21	21					
SCHENECTADY	767	767	762	5	5					
STEUEN	528	528	501	27	27					
SUFFOLK	11 011	11 011	11 004	7	7					
ULSTER	1 414	1 414	650	764	1	763				
WESTCHESTER	6 685	6 675	6 670	5	5			10	10	
NORTH CAROLINA:										
BUNCOMBE	467	467	466	1	1					
CUMBERLAND	4 961	4 961	694	4 267	14	66	4 200			
DURHAM	372	372	358	14	14					
FORSYTH	1 121	1 121	1 047	74	73	1				
GASTON	251	251	242	9	9					
GUILFORD	801	801	750	51	51					
MECKLENBURG	2 953	2 953	1 114	1 839	144	1 695				
ONSLow	718	718	285	433	8	425				
WAKE	780	780	647	133	133					

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 35. Judicial expenditure of 333 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

County ¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay			Total	To State governments	To local governments	
				Total	Equipment	Construction				Land
OHIO:										
ALLEN	602	602	586	16	16	-	-	-	-	
ASHTABULA	561	561	521	40	40	-	-	-	-	
BUTLER	1 095	1 095	1 089	6	6	-	-	-	-	
CLARK	701	701	696	5	5	-	-	-	-	
CLERMONT	618	618	604	14	14	-	-	-	-	
COLUMBIANA	657	657	632	25	25	-	-	-	-	
CUYAHOGA:										
FRANKLIN	13 102	13 102	12 712	390	80	310	-	-	-	
GREENE	5 967	5 967	4 327	1 640	36	1 604	-	-	-	
HAMILTON	724	724	710	14	14	-	-	-	-	
LAKE	6 265	6 265	6 168	97	97	-	-	-	-	
LICKING	1 079	1 079	1 071	8	8	-	-	-	-	
LORAIN	659	659	657	2	2	-	-	-	-	
LUCAS:										
MAHONING	1 138	1 138	1 138	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MONTGOMERY	3 265	3 265	3 233	32	32	-	-	-	-	
PORTAGE	1 465	1 465	1 465	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RICHLAND	3 889	3 889	3 889	-	-	-	-	-	-	
STARK	955	955	925	30	30	-	-	-	-	
SUMMIT	823	823	823	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TRUMBULL	1 541	1 541	1 497	44	44	-	-	-	-	
OKLAHOMA:	2 681	2 681	2 667	14	14	-	-	-	-	
COMANCHE	1 396	1 396	1 382	14	14	-	-	-	-	
OKLAHOMA	616	435	429	6	6	-	181	181	-	
TULSA	1 736	1 736	1 736	-	-	-	-	-	-	
OREGON:	2 320	2 038	1 983	55	35	20	282	-	282	
CLACKAMAS	1 037	1 037	987	50	47	3	-	-	-	
JACKSON	749	749	725	24	24	-	-	-	-	
LANE	3 706	3 706	3 660	46	46	-	-	-	-	
MARION	1 176	1 176	1 149	27	27	-	-	-	-	
MULTNOMAH	5 688	5 620	5 476	144	32	112	68	45	23	
WASHINGTON	721	721	715	6	6	-	-	-	-	
PENNSYLVANIA:										
ALLEGHENY	11 718	11 718	11 536	182	182	-	-	-	-	
BEAVER	1 813	1 813	1 785	28	15	13	-	-	-	
BERKS	1 895	1 895	1 869	26	26	-	-	-	-	
BLAIR	783	783	752	31	31	-	-	-	-	
BUCKS	3 438	3 438	3 362	76	76	-	-	-	-	
BUTLER	633	633	589	44	27	17	-	-	-	
CAMBRIA	1 079	1 079	1 070	9	9	-	-	-	-	
CENTRE	488	488	485	3	3	-	-	-	-	
CHESTER	2 054	2 054	2 025	29	25	4	-	-	-	
CUMBERLAND:										
DAUPHIN	704	704	702	2	2	-	-	-	-	
DELAWARE	1 750	1 750	1 728	22	22	-	-	-	-	
ERIE	5 792	5 792	5 722	70	70	-	-	-	-	
FAYETTE	1 694	1 672	1 658	14	14	-	22	-	22	
FRANKLIN	822	822	785	37	37	-	-	-	-	
LACKAWANNA	480	480	477	3	3	-	-	-	-	
LANCASTER	1 153	1 153	1 137	16	16	-	-	-	-	
LAWRENCE	3 523	3 523	1 522	2 001	17	1 984	-	-	-	
LEBANON	547	547	535	12	12	-	-	-	-	
LEHIGH:										
LUZERNE	567	567	521	46	46	-	-	-	-	
LYCOMING	1 622	1 622	1 561	61	59	2	-	-	-	
MERCER	1 782	1 777	1 777	5	5	-	-	-	-	
MONTGOMERY	759	759	744	15	15	-	-	-	-	
NORTHAMPTON	745	745	725	20	20	-	-	-	-	
SCHUYLKILL	5 307	5 307	5 271	36	30	6	-	-	-	
WASHINGTON	1 289	1 289	1 275	14	14	-	-	-	-	
WESTMORELAND	875	875	869	6	6	-	-	-	-	
YORK	1 104	1 101	1 097	4	4	-	3	-	3	
YORK	2 041	2 041	1 990	51	51	-	-	-	-	
YORK	1 747	1 747	1 706	41	40	1	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 35. Judicial expenditure of 333 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

County ¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay			Total	To State governments	To local governments	
				Total	Equipment	Construction				Land
SOUTH CAROLINA:										
ANDERSON	479	479	475	4	4	-	-	-	-	
CHARLESTON	1 662	1 662	1 272	390	3	387	-	-	-	
GREENVILLE	1 579	1 579	1 543	36	36	-	-	-	-	
LEXINGTON	823	823	815	8	8	-	-	-	-	
RICHLAND	2 597	2 597	1 991	606	12	429	165	-	-	
SPARTANBURG	967	967	953	14	14	-	-	-	-	
TENNESSEE:										
HAMILTON	1 631	1 631	1 601	30	30	-	-	-	-	
KNOX	3 701	3 701	1 707	1 994	11	1 983	-	-	-	
SHELBY	5 683	5 683	5 627	56	56	-	-	-	-	
SULLIVAN	603	603	602	1	1	-	-	-	-	
TEXAS:										
BELL	651	651	646	5	5	-	-	-	-	
BEXAR	4 563	4 563	4 395	168	168	-	-	-	-	
BRAZORIA	1 334	1 334	817	517	3	514	-	-	-	
CAMERON	870	870	840	30	30	-	-	-	-	
DALLAS	14 032	14 032	13 938	94	94	-	-	-	-	
EL PASO	1 749	1 749	1 745	4	4	-	-	-	-	
GALVESTON	1 384	1 384	1 375	9	9	-	-	-	-	
HARRIS	17 327	17 327	17 158	169	169	-	-	-	-	
HIDALGO	574	574	570	4	4	-	-	-	-	
JEFFERSON:										
LUBBOCK	1 714	1 711	1 694	17	16	1	3	3	-	
MCLENNAN	875	875	646	229	19	210	-	-	-	
NUECES	602	602	599	3	3	-	-	-	-	
SMITH	1 840	1 840	1 623	217	18	199	-	-	-	
TARRANT	426	426	407	19	3	16	-	-	-	
TAYLOR	3 930	3 930	3 844	86	86	-	-	-	-	
TRAVIS	473	473	471	2	2	-	-	-	-	
WICHITA	2 246	2 246	2 178	68	55	13	-	-	-	
WICHITA	487	487	467	20	20	-	-	-	-	
UTAH:										
DAVIS	169	169	164	5	5	-	-	-	-	
SALT LAKE	2 169	2 169	1 991	178	178	-	-	-	-	
UTAH	414	414	410	4	4	-	-	-	-	
WEBER	279	279	273	6	6	-	-	-	-	
VERMONT:										
CHITTENDEN	97	97	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	
VIRGINIA:										
ARLINGTON	1 336	939	855	84	54	30	397	-	397	
FAIRFAX	3 851	2 973	2 909	64	36	28	878	878	-	
HENRICO	2 112	2 112	1 062	1 050	76	974	-	-	-	
PRINCE WILLIAM	655	655	642	13	13	-	-	-	-	
WASHINGTON:										
CLARK	1 017	1 017	1 013	4	4	-	-	-	-	
KING	7 034	7 034	6 945	89	89	-	-	-	-	
KITSAP	702	702	696	6	6	-	-	-	-	
PIERCE	1 999	1 999	1 999	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SNOHOMISH	1 609	1 609	1 606	3	3	-	-	-	-	
SPOKANE	1 489	1 489	1 484	5	5	-	-	-	-	
YAKIMA	1 091	1 091	1 070	21	21	-	-	-	-	
WEST VIRGINIA:										
CABELL	324	324	322	2	2	-	-	-	-	
KANAWHA	1 543	1 519	630	889	-	889	24	24	-	
WISCONSIN:										
BROWN	613	559	525	34	34	-	54	54	-	
DANE	1 899	1 899	1 878	21	21	-	-	-	-	
KENOSHA	651	651	580	4	4	-	67	67	-	
MARATHON	432	386	383	3	3	-	46	46	-	
MILWAUKEE	10 533	10 533	10 491	42	42	-	-	-	-	
OUTAGAMIE	686	629	623	6	6	-	57	57	-	
RACINE	1 199	1 199	1 191	8	8	-	-	-	-	
ROCK	784	727	709	18	18	-	-	-	-	
WAUKESHA	1 181	1 082	1 078	4	4	-	57	57	-	
WINNEBAGO	546	546	537	9	9	-	99	99	-	

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

¹Data are based on a field compilation from records of each county government shown; see text for data limitations.

Table 36. Detail of direct current expenditure for judicial activities of 333 large county governments, fiscal year 1977

(Thousands of dollars)

County¹	Total direct current	Courts of general jurisdiction	Courts of limited jurisdiction	Miscellaneous
TOTAL	934 506	417 673	302 346	214 487
ALABAMA:				
CALHOUN	476	211	176	89
JEFFERSON	4 635	1 536	1 885	1 214
MADISON	1 028	443	326	259
MOBILE	2 379	998	738	643
MONTGOMERY	1 345	683	434	228
TUSCALOOSA	1 007	416	263	328
ARIZONA:				
MARICOPA	8 230	5 936	1 380	914
PIMA	6 560	5 032	522	1 006
ARKANSAS:				
PULASKI	1 280	755	141	384
CALIFORNIA:				
ALAMEDA	15 973	2 508	7 065	6 400
BUTTE	1 437	261	439	737
CONTRA COSTA	7 947	1 021	3 066	3 860
FRESNO	4 959	1 490	2 216	1 253
HUMBOLDT	1 244	237	685	322
KERN	3 803	1 147	1 484	1 172
LOS ANGELES	93 601	46 445	45 170	1 986
MARIN	3 155	508	1 111	1 536
MERCED	1 173	205	623	345
MONTEREY	3 021	1 071	1 477	473
ORANGE	19 065	3 816	12 002	3 247
RIVERSIDE	6 197	1 325	2 507	2 365
SACRAMENTO	6 523	2 315	2 251	1 957
SAN BERNARDINO	9 846	2 789	4 191	2 866
SAN DIEGO	18 192	3 565	7 607	7 020
SAN JOAQUIN	3 960	667	1 906	1 387
SAN LUIS OBISPO	1 390	525	709	156
SAN MATEO	6 396	1 794	2 568	2 034
SANTA BARBARA	3 689	1 880	1 720	89
SANTA CLARA	12 672	3 023	5 154	4 495
SANTA CRUZ	1 783	502	846	435
SOLANO	2 276	361	971	944
SONOMA	2 162	456	1 078	628
STANISLAUS	2 687	609	1 200	878
TULARE	2 155	456	1 004	695
VENTURA	5 447	2 025	1 824	1 598
YOLO	1 267	273	473	521
COLORADO:				
ADAMS	58	58	-	-
ARAPAHOE	457	69	116	272
BOULDER	123	-	-	123
EL PASO	1 204	-	-	1 204
JEFFERSON	145	-	-	145
LARIMER	68	68	-	-
PUEBLO	148	-	-	148
WELD	9	-	-	9
DELAWARE:				
NEW CASTLE	1 206	-	-	1 206
FLORIDA:				
ALACHUA	841	545	30	266
BREVARD	1 321	1 035	30	256
BROWARD	4 689	2 630	26	2 033
DADE	14 454	5 930	3 921	4 603
ESCAMBIA	2 463	967	127	1 369
HILLSBOROUGH	3 650	1 597	912	1 141
LEE	1 160	762	25	373
LEON	1 126	662	464	-
MANATEE	666	408	147	111
ORANGE	2 841	909	475	1 457
PALM BEACH	3 673	2 593	213	867
PASCO	1 330	894	239	197
PINELLAS	5 146	3 253	1 015	878

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. Detail of direct current expenditure for judicial activities of 333 large county governments, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

County¹	Total direct current	Courts of General jurisdiction	Courts of limited jurisdiction	Miscellaneous
FLORIDA--CONTINUED				
POLK	1 455	342	464	649
SARASOTA	732	570	-	162
SEMINOLE	1 018	587	135	296
VOLUSIA	1 185	721	249	215
GEORGIA:				
BIBB	1 046	375	643	28
CHATHAM	1 636	956	639	41
CLAYTON	1 011	540	377	94
COBB	2 668	507	895	1 266
DE KALB	3 399	1 327	1 966	106
FULTON	7 547	2 882	3 169	1 496
RICHMOND	1 049	429	472	148
IDAHO:				
ADA	615	530	(x)	85
ILLINOIS:				
CHAMPAIGN	565	565	(x)	-
COOK	44 486	43 801	(x)	685
DU PAGE	2 373	2 357	(x)	16
KANE	740	725	(x)	15
LAKE	1 129	1 105	(x)	24
LA SALLE	352	352	(x)	-
MCHENRY	337	337	(x)	-
MCLEAN	476	476	(x)	-
MACON	460	460	(x)	-
MADISON	1 020	977	(x)	43
PEORIA	771	726	(x)	45
ROCK ISLAND	447	434	(x)	13
ST. CLAIR	911	834	(x)	77
SANGEMON	524	501	(x)	23
TAZEWELL	406	402	(x)	4
WILL	1 132	1 116	(x)	57
WINNEBAGO	1 173	1 116	(x)	-
INDIANA:				
ALLEN	1 825	1 818	-	7
DELAWARE	567	289	106	172
ELKHART	617	243	63	311
LAKE	3 747	2 570	1 125	52
LA PORTE	811	579	157	75
MADISON	789	697	86	6
ST. JOSEPH	1 418	555	106	757
TIPPECANOE	462	189	24	249
VANDERBURGH	1 056	1 050	-	6
VIGO	751	372	45	334
IOWA:				
BLACK HAWK	1 320	1 080	(x)	240
LINN	1 155	860	(x)	295
POLK	3 512	2 942	(x)	570
SCOTT	795	668	(x)	127
WOODBURY	884	697	(x)	187
KANSAS:				
JOHNSON	1 225	585	475	165
SEDGWICK	2 562	852	1 352	358
SHAWNEE	1 153	456	385	312
WYANDOTTE	1 325	466	718	141
KENTUCKY:				
JEFFERSON	4 634	2 037	1 509	1 088
KENTON	345	182	105	58
LOUISIANA:				
CADDO	773	272	207	294
CALCASIEU	786	415	92	279
JEFFERSON	4 028	334	654	3 040
LAFAYETTE	601	349	60	192
OUACHITA	644	498	37	109
RAPIDES	478	260	74	144
MAINE:				
CUMBERLAND	265	182	73	10
PENOBSCOT	384	298	81	5
YORK	219	173	42	4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. Detail of direct current expenditure for judicial activities of 333 large county governments, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

County ¹	Total direct current	Courts of general jurisdiction	Courts of limited jurisdiction	Miscellaneous
MARYLAND:				
ANNE ARUNDEL	1 033	785	12	236
BALTIMORE	1 824	1 137	36	651
HARFORD	485	167	-	318
MONTGOMERY	2 448	1 323	-	1 125
PRINCE GEORGES	2 660	1 160	243	1 257
WASHINGTON	229	45	7	177
MASSACHUSETTS:				
BARNSTABLE	1 142	335	756	51
BERKSHIRE	885	313	527	45
BRISTOL	2 871	1 135	1 600	136
ESSEX	3 900	1 699	2 191	10
HAMPDEN	3 460	1 359	2 013	88
HAMPSHIRE	649	265	338	46
MIDDLESEX	10 008	3 539	6 253	216
NORFOLK	3 653	1 431	2 144	78
PLYMOUTH	2 367	910	1 394	63
WORCESTER	4 632	1 624	2 866	122
MICHIGAN:				
BAY	888	397	409	82
BERRIEN	1 600	558	1 000	42
CALHOUN	2 029	594	1 334	101
GENESEE	4 591	2 532	1 982	77
INGHAM	2 446	1 300	1 109	37
JACKSON	1 222	694	508	20
KALAMAZOO	1 609	792	773	44
KENT	1 877	930	867	80
MACOMB	3 622	2 253	1 336	33
MONROE	1 009	432	548	29
MUSKEGON	1 277	563	605	109
OAKLAND	5 624	2 764	2 639	221
OTTAWA	730	281	411	38
SAGINAW	1 708	792	912	4
ST. CLAIR	1 119	429	626	64
WASHTENAW	2 376	1 127	1 077	172
WAYNE	24 724	13 558	9 516	1 650
MINNESOTA:				
ANOKA	970	869	-	101
DAKOTA	999	276	520	203
HENNEPIN	8 245	2 857	4 145	1 243
RAMSEY	4 918	1 664	2 747	507
ST. LOUIS	1 892	638	1 040	214
MISSISSIPPI:				
HARRISON	1 055	415	441	199
HINDS	1 128	641	373	114
JACKSON	825	378	331	116
MISSOURI:				
CLAY	461	219	169	73
GREENE	448	276	172	-
JACKSON	4 434	3 670	764	-
JEFFERSON	390	164	141	85
ST. CHARLES	409	131	166	112
ST. LOUIS	5 830	1 250	3 662	918
NEBRASKA:				
DOUGLAS	1 997	1 265	408	324
LANCASTER	1 551	514	382	655
NEVADA:				
CLARK	4 647	2 256	956	1 435
WASHOE	1 509	948	307	254
NEW HAMPSHIRE:				
HILLSBOROUGH	902	509	71	322
ROCKINGHAM	666	418	61	187
NEW JERSEY:				
ATLANTIC	1 302	781	267	254
BERGEN	5 211	1 638	1 689	1 884
BURLINGTON	1 218	443	249	526
CAMDEN	3 310	1 489	652	1 169
CUMBERLAND	642	287	121	234
ESSEX	12 202	1 973	2 534	7 695

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. Detail of direct current expenditure for judicial activities of 333 large county governments, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

County ¹	Total direct current	Courts of general jurisdiction	Courts of limited jurisdiction	Miscellaneous
NEW JERSEY--CONTINUED				
GLOUCESTER	721	262	174	285
HUDSON	4 107	1 555	1 376	1 176
MERCER	2 261	861	253	1 147
MIDDLESEX	3 993	801	913	2 279
MONMOUTH	1 935	408	535	992
MORRIS	1 556	616	447	493
OCEAN	1 237	368	262	607
PASSAIC	3 708	834	982	1 892
SOMERSET	959	544	174	241
UNION	4 216	838	1 323	2 055
NEW MEXICO:				
BERNALILLO	142	-	63	79
NEW YORK:				
ALBANY	1 504	255	705	544
BROOME	682	54	447	181
CHAUTAUGUA	500	38	352	110
CHEMUNG	417	47	306	64
DUTCHESS	1 272	1	688	583
ERIE	5 194	348	2 326	2 520
MONROE	5 709	1 182	3 315	1 212
NASSAU	23 863	2 906	13 973	6 984
NIAGARA	1 494	138	721	635
ONEIDA	1 130	299	516	315
ONONDAGA	2 558	164	1 100	1 294
ORANGE	1 852	6	656	1 190
OSWEGO	533	53	256	224
RENSSELAER	668	42	361	265
ROCKLAND	1 532	19	808	705
ST. LAWRENCE	485	40	292	153
SARATOGA	609	74	293	242
SCHENECTADY	762	52	444	266
STEUREN	501	47	252	202
SUFFOLK	11 004	1 498	8 170	1 336
ULSTER	650	116	462	72
WESTCHESTER	6 670	78	2 346	4 246
NORTH CAROLINA:				
BUNCOMBE	466	-	-	466
CUMBERLAND	694	214	-	480
DURHAM	368	-	-	358
FORSYTH	1 047	-	-	1 047
GASTON	242	-	-	230
GUILFORD	750	-	12	750
MECKLENBURG	1 114	-	-	1 114
ONSLow	285	-	-	285
WAKE	647	-	-	647
OHIO:				
ALLEN	586	425	76	85
ASHTABULA	521	274	118	129
BUTLER	1 089	764	177	148
CLARK	696	577	61	58
CLERMONT	604	279	151	174
COLUMBIANA	632	416	148	68
CUYAHOGA	12 712	9 495	926	2 291
FRANKLIN	4 327	2 793	330	1 204
GREENE	710	485	136	89
HAMILTON	6 168	4 842	421	905
LAKE	1 071	763	93	215
LICKING	657	545	60	52
LORAIN	1 138	679	142	317
LUCAS	3 233	2 448	196	589
MAHONING	1 465	755	295	415
MONTGOMERY	3 889	2 528	484	877
PORTAGE	925	358	386	181
RICHLAND	823	678	61	84
STARK	1 497	1 100	165	232
SUMMIT	2 667	1 864	245	558
TRUMBULL	1 382	932	306	144
OKLAHOMA:				
COMANCHE	429	361	-	68
OKLAHOMA	1 736	1 012	-	724
TULSA	1 983	1 784	-	199

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. Detail of direct current expenditure for judicial activities of 333 large county governments, fiscal year 1977—Continued¹

(Thousands of dollars)

County ¹	Total direct current	Courts of general jurisdiction	Courts of limited jurisdiction	Miscellaneous
OREGON:				
CLACKAMAS	987	298	99	590
JACKSON	725	176	95	454
LANE	3 660	1 930	458	1 272
MARION	1 149	412	182	555
MULTNOMAH	5 476	3 013	2 166	297
WASHINGTON	715	312	196	207
PENNSYLVANIA:				
ALLEGHENY	11 536	9 338	1 033	1 165
BEAVER	1 785	1 197	292	296
BERKS	1 869	1 148	371	350
BLAIR	752	434	122	196
BUCKS	3 362	1 893	935	534
BUTLER	589	317	125	147
CAMBRIA	1 070	648	263	159
CENTRE	485	252	171	62
CHESTER	2 025	1 286	535	204
CUMBERLAND	702	426	149	127
DAUPHIN	1 728	929	427	372
DELAWARE	5 722	3 533	1 089	1 099
ERIE	1 658	957	386	315
FAYETTE	785	438	127	220
FRANKLIN	477	342	78	57
LACKAWANNA	1 137	817	213	107
LANCASTER	1 522	907	433	182
LAWRENCE	535	375	80	80
LEBANON	521	312	86	123
LEHIGH	1 561	903	371	287
LUZERNE	1 777	1 221	337	219
LYCOMING	744	480	144	120
MERCER	725	472	139	114
MONTGOMERY	5 271	3 129	1 103	1 039
NORTHAMPTON	1 275	887	237	151
SCHUYLKILL	869	678	79	112
WASHINGTON	1 097	631	296	170
WESTMORELAND	1 990	1 059	444	487
YORK	1 706	1 071	404	231
SOUTH CAROLINA:				
ANDERSON	475	74	219	182
CHARLESTON	1 272	268	708	296
GREENVILLE	1 543	100	797	646
LEXINGTON	815	259	423	133
RICHLAND	1 991	425	1 240	326
SPARTANBURG	953	131	652	170
TENNESSEE:				
HAMILTON	1 601	838	436	327
KNOX	1 707	618	563	526
SHELBY	5 627	1 431	2 277	1 919
SULLIVAN	602	228	85	289
TEXAS:				
BELL	646	304	265	77
BEXAR	4 395	1 265	672	2 458
BRAZORIA	817	315	331	171
CAMERON	840	285	150	405
DALLAS	13 938	2 611	2 477	8 850
EL PASO	1 745	518	480	747
GALVESTON	1 375	481	439	455
HARRIS	17 158	5 915	3 550	7 653
HIDALGO	570	299	191	80
JEFFERSON	1 694	864	601	229
LUBBOCK	646	168	174	304
MCLENNAN	599	179	177	243
NUECES	1 623	399	718	506
SMITH	407	117	209	81
TARRANT	3 844	1 071	1 088	1 685
TAYLOR	471	108	269	94
TRAVIS	2 178	529	1 105	544
WICHITA	467	192	160	115

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. Detail of direct current expenditure for judicial activities of 333 large county governments, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

County ¹	Total direct current	Courts of general jurisdiction	Courts of limited jurisdiction	Miscellaneous
UTAH:				
DAVIS	164	15	52	97
SALT LAKE	1 991	581	493	917
UTAH	410	184	106	120
WEBER	273	182	20	71
VERMONT:				
CHITTENDEN	97	88	-	9
VIRGINIA:				
ARLINGTON	855	116	351	388
FAIRFAX	2 909	640	1 261	1 008
HENRICO	1 062	385	115	562
PRINCE WILLIAM	642	-	7	635
WASHINGTON:				
CLARK	1 013	275	459	279
KING	6 945	2 918	2 338	1 689
KITSAP	696	399	181	116
PIERCE	1 999	1 117	602	280
SNOHOMISH	1 606	574	681	351
SPOKANE	1 484	881	430	173
YAKIMA	1 070	466	318	286
WEST VIRGINIA:				
CABELL	322	105	157	65
KANAWHA	630	176	382	72
WISCONSIN:				
BROWN	525	441	-	84
DANE	1 878	-	-	1 878
KENOSHA	580	504	-	76
MARATHON	383	-	-	383
MILWAUKEE	10 491	10 297	-	194
OUTAGAMIE	623	523	-	100
RACINE	1 191	1 149	-	42
ROCK	709	659	-	50
WAUKESHA	1 078	980	-	98
WINNEBAGO	537	-	-	537

¹ Represents zero or rounds to zero.

X Not applicable.

²Data are based on field compilation from records of each county government shown; see text for data limitations.

Table 37. Detail of judicial employment and payrolls of 333 large county governments, October

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

County¹	Total judicial activities				Courts of general jurisdiction			
	Number of employees			October payroll²	Number of employees			October payroll
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent²		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
TOTAL	60 775	55 024	57 962	61 377	27 590	24 764	26 368	26 819
ALABAMA:								
CALHOUN	16	8	13	11	6	-	6	3
JEFFERSON	167	122	151	165	32	-	32	24
MADISON	45	31	43	33	15	4	15	10
MOBILE	145	122	141	120	40	21	37	30
MONTGOMERY	66	44	62	56	15	-	15	14
TUSCALOOSA	25	17	23	20	8	-	6	6
ARIZONA:								
MARICOPA	623	619	620	606	473	469	470	468
PIMA	329	327	327	355	236	234	234	257
ARKANSAS:								
PULASKI	108	91	93	87	66	65	65	64
CALIFORNIA:								
ALAMEDA	688	674	685	964	66	60	68	99
BUTTE	85	76	79	77	12	11	11	11
CONTRA COSTA	377	345	356	543	54	43	47	64
FRESNO	286	231	245	304	82	70	74	93
HUMBOLDT	83	72	77	87	20	17	19	17
KERN	190	166	178	223	47	38	43	58
LOS ANGELES	4 665	4 069	4 391	6 460	2 288	1 991	2 206	3 101
MARIN	164	156	158	196	21	21	21	26
MERCED	45	78	81	82	10	7	9	9
MONTEREY	176	152	163	179	60	49	55	55
ORANGE	1 010	946	978	1 325	166	129	145	256
RIVERSIDE	361	333	347	416	44	31	38	54
SACRAMENTO	363	328	345	464	102	75	87	132
SAN BERNARDINO	557	506	528	658	99	73	85	121
SAN DIEGO	1 127	1 015	1 069	1 351	164	121	154	170
SAN JOAQUIN	247	232	236	259	15	12	14	14
SAN LUIS OBISPO	92	92	92	108	37	37	37	45
SAN MATEO	331	330	330	429	75	75	75	102
SANTA BARBARA	220	207	214	249	108	98	103	121
SANTA CLARA	778	645	705	938	140	102	124	170
SANTA CRUZ	107	100	103	121	30	25	27	31
SOLANO	124	116	118	141	12	12	12	14
SONOMA	139	118	130	144	19	17	18	25
STANISLAUS	148	141	143	158	26	25	25	29
TULARE	134	117	129	124	16	11	14	13
VENTURA	254	231	243	313	89	75	84	104
YOLO	70	65	67	73	11	9	10	8
COLORADO:								
ADAMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARAPAHOE	27	27	27	28	-	-	-	-
BOULDER	12	7	8	9	-	-	-	-
EL PASO	81	81	81	75	-	-	-	-
JEFFERSON	10	10	10	10	-	-	-	-
LARIMER	13	13	13	11	-	-	-	-
PUEBLO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WELD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DELAWARE:								
NEW CASTLE	91	91	91	86	-	-	-	-
FLORIDA:								
ALACHUA	79	74	75	53	51	51	51	37
BREVARD	116	111	112	83	105	100	101	73
BROWARD	488	459	471	360	362	333	346	252
DADE	1 193	1 189	1 190	1 132	540	540	540	483
DADE	165	155	155	136	101	91	91	77
ESCAMBIA	251	251	251	224	87	87	87	74
HILLSBOROUGH	86	85	85	66	66	66	66	48
LEE	108	96	96	52	47	47	50	38
LEON	61	57	58	45	20	20	20	19
MANATEE	334	334	334	276	105	105	105	83
ORANGE	158	144	149	121	97	84	89	69
PALM BEACH	69	67	67	46	27	26	26	16
PASCO	356	356	354	321	188	188	188	165
PINELLAS	132	125	128	99	34	33	33	23
POLK	73	67	69	57	49	45	46	39
SARASOTA	76	76	76	49	32	32	32	18
SEMINOLE	120	110	115	89	50	49	49	48
VOLUSIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GEORGIA:								
BIBB	103	67	84	72	42	26	34	27
CHATHAM	122	122	122	106	67	67	67	54
CLAYTON	72	68	69	60	29	26	27	21

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37. Detail of judicial employment and payrolls of 333 large county governments, October 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

County¹	Courts of limited jurisdiction				Miscellaneous			
	Total			October payroll	Number of employees			October payroll
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
TOTAL	18 833	17 046	18 018	20 407	14 352	13 214	13 586	14 151
ALABAMA:								
CALHOUN	9	7	8	7	1	1	1	1
JEFFERSON	105	92	99	105	30	30	30	37
MADISON	18	15	17	14	12	12	12	10
MOBILE	52	48	51	42	53	53	53	48
MONTGOMERY	33	26	29	25	18	18	18	18
TUSCALOOSA	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	7
ARIZONA:								
MARICOPA	121	121	121	104	29	29	29	33
PIMA	42	42	42	36	51	51	51	63
ARKANSAS:								
PULASKI	19	4	5	6	23	22	22	17
CALIFORNIA:								
ALAMEDA	319	315	316	446	303	299	300	419
BUTTE	27	25	25	25	46	40	42	40
CONTRA COSTA	146	132	136	189	177	170	172	291
FRESNO	130	109	116	147	74	52	55	64
HUMBOLDT	47	40	43	53	16	15	15	18
KERN	84	79	81	100	59	49	53	65
LOS ANGELES	2 276	2 041	2 136	3 278	101	37	54	81
MARIN	61	60	60	75	82	75	77	94
MERCED	53	50	51	53	22	21	21	20
MONTEREY	91	78	83	100	25	25	25	25
ORANGE	629	613	620	828	215	204	206	241
RIVERSIDE	154	149	149	178	163	156	158	184
SACRAMENTO	132	126	128	177	129	127	127	155
SAN BERNARDINO	223	210	214	269	235	223	227	268
SAN DIEGO	438	418	425	564	525	476	494	618
SAN JOAQUIN	149	137	141	149	83	83	83	96
SAN LUIS OBISPO	44	44	44	50	11	11	11	13
SAN MATEO	131	131	131	171	125	124	124	156
SANTA BARBARA	112	109	110	128	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	287	260	268	384	351	283	313	384
SANTA CRUZ	57	55	56	67	20	20	20	22
SOLANO	77	71	72	89	35	33	33	38
SONOMA	63	51	57	62	57	50	55	57
STANISLAUS	53	49	50	64	69	67	67	65
TULARE	65	56	62	63	53	50	51	48
VENTURA	100	96	97	118	65	60	60	91
YOLO	27	25	25	31	32	31	31	34
COLORADO:								
ADAMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARAPAHOE	-	-	-	-	27	27	27	28
BOULDER	-	-	-	-	12	7	8	9
EL PASO	-	-	-	-	81	81	81	75
JEFFERSON	-	-	-	-	10	10	10	10
LARIMER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUEBLO	-	-	-	-	13	13	13	11
WELD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DELAWARE:								
NEW CASTLE	-	-	-	-	91	91	91	86
FLORIDA:								
ALACHUA	-	-	-	-	28	23	24	26
BREVARD	-	-	-	-	11	11	11	10
BROWARD	-	-	-	-	126	126	126	108
DADE	380	380	380	305	273	269	269	344
DADE	8	8	8	8	56	56	56	51
ESCAMBIA	77	77	77	62	87	87	87	88
HILLSBOROUGH	3	3	3	2	17	16	16	16
LEE	3	3	3	2	17	16	16	16
LEON	56	49	51	38	-	-	-	-
MANATEE	17	17	17	10	24	20	21	16
ORANGE	91	91	91	67	138	138	138	126
PALM BEACH	-	-	-	-	61	60	60	52
PASCO	18	17	17					

Table 37. Detail of judicial employment and payrolls of 333 large county governments, October 1977—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns for County, Total judicial activities (Number of employees, October payroll), and Courts of general jurisdiction (Number of employees, October payroll). Rows include states like Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, and Massachusetts.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37. Detail of judicial employment and payrolls of 333 large county governments, October 1977—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns for County, Courts of limited jurisdiction (Total, Number of employees, October payroll), and Miscellaneous (Number of employees, October payroll). Rows include states like Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, and Massachusetts.

Table 37. Detail of judicial employment and payrolls of 333 large county governments, October 1977—Continued
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 8 columns: County, Total judicial activities (Number of employees, October payroll), Courts of general jurisdiction (Number of employees, October payroll).

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37. Detail of judicial employment and payrolls of 333 large county governments, October 1977—Continued
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 11 columns: County, Courts of limited jurisdiction (Total, Number of employees, October payroll), Miscellaneous (Number of employees, October payroll).

Table 37. Detail of judicial employment and payrolls of 333 large county governments, October 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

County ¹	Total judicial activities				Courts of general jurisdiction			
	Number of employees			October payroll ²	Number of employees			October payroll
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent ²		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
NEW YORK--CONTINUED								
ERIE	104	97	101	128	--	--	--	--
MONROE	75	71	74	81	12	12	12	13
NASSAU	941	936	936	1 407	122	122	122	215
NIAGARA	27	27	27	31	--	--	--	--
ONEIDA	10	10	10	8	--	--	--	--
ONONDAGA	68	66	66	75	--	--	--	--
ORANGE	102	98	98	115	--	--	--	--
OSWEGO	17	10	11	13	4	4	4	1
RENSSELAER	17	15	15	10	1	1	1	1
ROCKLAND	70	70	70	82	--	--	--	--
ST. LAWRENCE	14	5	7	7	5	--	5	1
SARATOGA	25	15	17	16	7	--	7	2
SCHENECTADY	15	2	8	7	--	--	--	--
STEUBEN	10	1	3	2	6	--	6	1
SUFFOLK	654	646	646	831	90	90	90	125
ULSTER	34	33	33	34	--	--	--	--
WESTCHESTER	280	280	280	399	--	--	--	--
NORTH CAROLINA:								
BUNCOMBE	22	22	22	17	--	--	--	--
CUMBERLAND	25	23	23	16	6	6	6	3
DURHAM	26	22	23	21	--	--	--	--
FORSYTH	56	56	56	61	--	--	--	--
GASTON	16	15	15	13	--	--	--	--
GUILFORD	41	33	35	32	--	--	--	--
MECKLENBURG	69	63	65	62	--	--	--	--
ONSLow	21	21	21	18	--	--	--	--
WAKE	61	54	55	59	--	--	--	--
OHIO:								
ALLEN	56	42	51	40	42	35	40	30
ASHTABULA	53	33	47	36	22	16	21	18
BUTLER	97	74	90	76	67	61	67	58
CLARK	70	58	70	48	58	53	60	40
CLERMONT	71	58	73	48	26	20	27	20
COLUMBIANA	64	45	61	42	43	31	41	29
CUYAHOGA	960	865	935	939	670	655	673	709
FRANKLIN	308	251	300	272	174	148	171	163
GREENE	63	44	55	49	37	33	37	36
HAMILTON	416	381	416	425	345	323	345	351
LAKE	105	75	98	76	66	56	64	50
LICKING	52	39	50	36	39	35	41	28
LORAIN	120	88	119	91	63	52	67	55
LUCAS	294	254	288	252	208	191	207	193
MAHONING	159	119	150	123	65	57	65	64
MONTGOMERY	314	237	280	270	198	166	185	182
PORTAGE	85	71	78	58	28	24	27	22
RICHLAND	46	37	45	40	35	29	36	33
STARK	157	124	154	122	118	105	114	86
SUMMIT	258	198	250	209	201	174	203	163
TRUMBULL	139	100	126	114	90	76	86	76
OKLAHOMA:								
COMANCHE	20	16	19	15	15	11	14	11
OKLAHOMA	169	161	163	116	113	107	109	71
TULSA	156	117	142	103	145	106	132	92
OREGON:								
CLACKAMAS	74	60	63	83	20	15	16	20
JACKSON	73	67	68	53	12	10	10	10
LANE	198	185	188	208	126	122	122	148
MARION	92	73	80	74	24	19	23	23
MULTNOMAH	295	289	290	302	131	127	127	147
WASHINGTON	67	65	65	65	26	24	24	28
PENNSYLVANIA:								
ALLEGHENY	836	836	836	853	653	653	653	678
BEAVER	133	120	124	87	71	68	68	53
BERKS	130	129	129	89	73	73	73	52
BLAIR	73	59	68	43	28	26	26	18
BUCKS	241	228	234	193	129	126	126	114
BUTLER	59	45	48	35	32	23	24	14
CAMBRIA	98	81	92	82	64	54	63	60
CENTRE	46	41	42	30	27	23	24	17
CHESTER	151	121	136	101	90	72	79	62
CUMBERLAND	94	52	60	50	59	30	35	32
DAUPHIN	186	121	141	104	88	63	68	55
DELAWARE	443	443	443	356	268	268	268	225
ERIE	153	129	137	97	77	74	74	79
FAYETTE	71	65	67	47	49	44	46	34
FRANKLIN	71	34	34	31	31	25	27	21
LACKAWANNA	106	105	105	82	72	72	72	60
LANCASTER	128	107	113	87	67	55	58	52
LAWRENCE	56	41	49	35	31	28	31	20

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37. Detail of judicial employment and payrolls of 333 large county governments, October 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

County ¹	Courts of limited jurisdiction				Miscellaneous			October payroll
	Total			October payroll	Number of employees			
	Number of employees				Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		
NEW YORK--CONTINUED								
ERIE	11	6	102	13	93	91	91	115
MONROE	21	17	20	24	42	42	42	44
NASSAU	479	479	479	753	340	335	335	439
NIAGARA	--	--	--	--	27	27	27	31
ONEIDA	1	1	--	--	10	10	10	8
ONONDAGA	1	1	1	1	67	65	65	74
ORANGE	41	41	41	58	61	57	58	57
OSWEGO	3	--	3	1	10	10	10	11
RENSSELAER	2	2	2	1	14	12	12	9
ROCKLAND	44	44	44	61	26	26	26	21
ST. LAWRENCE	4	--	4	5	5	5	5	5
SARATOGA	3	--	3	1	15	15	15	14
SCHENECTADY	1	--	1	1	14	1	1	7
STEUBEN	3	--	3	1	1	1	1	1
SUFFOLK	538	530	530	681	26	26	26	26
ULSTER	29	29	29	31	5	4	4	3
WESTCHESTER	110	110	110	184	170	170	170	215
NORTH CAROLINA:								
BUNCOMBE	--	--	--	--	22	22	22	17
CUMBERLAND	--	--	--	--	19	17	17	13
DURHAM	--	--	--	--	26	22	23	21
FORSYTH	--	--	--	--	56	56	56	61
GASTON	1	1	1	(2)	15	14	14	12
GUILFORD	--	--	--	--	41	33	35	32
MECKLENBURG	--	--	--	--	69	63	64	62
ONSLow	--	--	--	--	21	21	21	18
WAKE	--	--	--	--	61	54	55	59
OHIO:								
ALLEN	6	1	5	4	8	6	6	6
ASHTABULA	18	7	16	9	13	10	11	9
BUTLER	20	5	17	11	10	8	8	7
CLARK	5	--	5	4	7	5	5	5
CLERMONT	20	15	22	12	25	23	24	16
COLUMBIANA	16	9	17	8	5	5	5	5
CUYAHOGA	109	33	77	85	181	177	180	146
FRANKLIN	33	9	39	27	101	94	96	82
GREENE	21	9	18	11	5	2	2	2
HAMILTON	26	13	27	25	45	45	45	48
LAKE	11	--	11	8	28	19	23	18
LICKING	6	--	6	3	7	4	4	5
LORAIN	12	2	13	8	45	34	39	28
LUCAS	22	1	13	15	64	62	62	44
MAHONING	38	11	33	22	56	51	53	37
MONTGOMERY	56	15	35	38	60	56	57	50
PORTAGE	38	33	34	24	19	14	16	12
RICHLAND	--	--	--	--	11	8	8	7
STARK	20	--	20	17	19	19	19	20
SUMMIT	23	--	23	15	34	24	28	30
TRUMBULL	38	14	29	27	11	10	10	11
OKLAHOMA:								
COMANCHE	--	--	--	--	5	5	5	4
OKLAHOMA	--	--	--	--	56	54	54	45
TULSA	--	--	--	--	11	11	11	11
OREGON:								
CLACKAMAS	8	8	8	6	46	37	38	57
JACKSON	12	9	9	6	49	48	48	37
LANE	47	43	45	36	25	20	21	25
MARION	19	8	13	12	49	46	47	39
MULTNOMAH	145	143	144	134	19	19	19	21
WASHINGTON	24	24	24	19	17	17	17	17
PENNSYLVANIA:								
ALLEGHENY	78	78	78	64	105	105	105	110
BEAVER	27	21	24	13	35	31	31	21
BERKS	34	33	33	20	23	23	23	17
BLAIR	14	13	13	8	31	20	28	17
BUCKS	72	71	71	49	40	31	36	30
BUTLER	11	10	10	7	16	12	13	10
CAMBRIA	25	20	21	15	9	7	7	7
CENTRE	15	14	14	9	4	4	4	3
CHESTER	42	38	39	25	19	11	16	14
CUMBERLAND	15	13	13	8	20	9	10	10
DAUPHIN	42	39	40	24	56	19	30	25
DELAWARE	106	106	106	64	69	69	69	67
ERIE	30	22	26	19	26	23	23	25
FAYETTE	12	12	12	5	10	9	9	8
FRANKLIN	15	3	8	5	11	6	9	6
LACKAWANNA	24	23	23	13	10	10	10	8
LANCASTER	43	38	40	24	18	14	14	11
LAWRENCE	7	5	6	4	18	8	11	11

Table 38. Judicial expenditure of 395 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: City, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay: Total, Equipment, Construction, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FLORIDA, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Judicial expenditure of 395 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: City, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay: Total, Equipment, Construction, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include CALIFORNIA--CONTINUED, COLORADO, CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FLORIDA, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Judicial expenditure of 395 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

City ¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				Total	To State governments	To local governments
				Total	Equipment	Construction	Land			
GEORGIA:										
ALBANY.	13	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ATLANTA.	1 214	1 214	1 193	21	21	-	-	-	-	-
AUGUSTA.	53	53	51	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
COLUMBUS.	1 326	1 326	1 309	17	17	-	-	-	-	-
MACON.	142	142	142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAVANNAH.	147	147	146	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
HAWAII:										
HONOLULU.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDAHO:										
BOISE CITY.	214	214	134	80	2	15	63	-	-	-
ILLINOIS:										
ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AURORA.	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BERWYN.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHAMPAIGN.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHICAGO.	330	330	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CICERO.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DECATUR.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DES PLAINES.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EAST ST. LOUIS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ELGIN.	14	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EVANSTON.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JOLIET.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OAK LAWN.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OAK PARK.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEORIA.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROCKFORD.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROCK ISLAND.	16	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SKOKIE.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPRINGFIELD.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAUKEGAN.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDIANA:										
ANDERSON.	67	67	65	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
EVANSVILLE.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FORT WAYNE.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GARY.	376	376	371	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
HAMMOND.	252	252	248	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
INDIANAPOLIS.	6 430	6 231	6 104	127	127	-	-	199	199	-
MUNCIE.	84	84	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH BEND.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TERRE HAUTE.	96	96	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IOWA:										
CEDAR RAPIDS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COUNCIL BLUFFS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DAVENPORT.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DES MOINES.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DUBUQUE.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SIOUX CITY.	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	-
WATERLOO.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANSAS:										
KANSAS CITY.	180	180	176	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
OVERLAND PARK.	115	115	114	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOPEKA.	105	105	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WICHITA.	348	348	329	19	19	-	-	-	-	-
KENTUCKY:										
COVINGTON.	49	49	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LEXINGTON.	1 007	1 007	1 002	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
LOUISVILLE.	732	732	714	18	18	-	-	-	-	-
OWENSBORO.	71	71	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Judicial expenditure of 395 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

City ¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				Total	To State governments	To local governments
				Total	Equipment	Construction	Land			
LOUISIANA:										
BATON ROUGE.	3 958	3 958	3 924	34	34	-	-	-	-	-
LAFAYETTE.	224	224	183	41	8	33	-	-	-	-
LAKE CHARLES.	229	229	229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MONROE.	68	68	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW ORLEANS.	5 845	5 845	5 649	196	92	104	-	-	-	-
SHREVEPORT.	394	394	374	20	20	-	-	-	-	-
MAINE:										
PORTLAND.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARYLAND:										
BALTIMORE.	5 990	5 990	5 988	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS:										
BOSTON.	18 621	18 621	18 488	133	114	19	-	-	-	-
BROCKTON.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAMBRIDGE.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHICOPEE.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FALL RIVER.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOLYOKE.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAWRENCE.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOWELL.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LYNN.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MALDEN.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDFORD.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW BEDFORD.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEWTON.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PITTSFIELD.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
QUINCY.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOMERVILLE.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPRINGFIELD.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WALTHAM.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WORCESTER.	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MICHIGAN:										
ANN ARBOR.	415	415	407	8	4	4	-	-	-	-
DEARBORN.	250	250	246	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
DEARBORN HEIGHTS.	158	158	156	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
DETROIT.	9 836	9 340	9 328	12	12	-	-	496	496	496
FARMINGTON HILLS.	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	152	152
FLINT.	643	643	643	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND RAPIDS.	836	836	836	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KALAMAZOO.	361	361	360	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
LANSING.	621	621	598	23	23	-	-	-	-	-
LINCOLN PARK.	113	113	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LIVONIA.	280	280	278	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
PONTIAC.	1 470	1 470	1 490	980	980	-	-	-	-	-
ROSEVILLE.	223	223	222	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
ROYAL OAK.	202	202	200	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
SAGINAW.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTHFIELD.	648	648	461	187	3	184	-	-	-	-
ST. CLAIR SHORES.	142	142	141	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
STERLING HEIGHTS.	286	286	275	11	11	-	-	-	-	-
TAYLOR.	182	182	182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WARREN.	730	730	679	51	2	49	-	-	-	-
WESTLAND.	396	396	390	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
WYOMING.	500	500	167	333	4	329	-	-	-	-
MINNESOTA:										
BLOOMINGTON.	22	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DULUTH.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MINNEAPOLIS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROCHESTER.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ST. PAUL.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
MISSISSIPPI:										
BILOXI.	29	29	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JACKSON.	326	326	322	4	4	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Judicial expenditure of 395 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

City¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				Total	To State governments	To local governments
				Total	Equipment	Construction	Land			
MISSOURI:										
COLUMBIA	58	58	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FLORISSANT	26	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INDEPENDENCE	182	182	109	73	1	-	72	-	-	
KANSAS CITY	1 451	1 451	1 451	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ST. JOSEPH	43	43	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ST. LOUIS	6 083	6 083	5 836	247	126	121	-	-	-	
SPRINGFIELD	98	98	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MONTANA:										
BILLINGS	93	93	92	1	1	-	-	-	-	
GREAT FALLS	39	39	36	3	3	-	-	-	-	
NEBRASKA:										
LINCOLN	775	775	756	19	19	-	-	-	-	
OMAHA	1 131	1 131	1 058	73	73	-	-	-	-	
NEVADA:										
LAS VEGAS	651	651	640	11	11	-	-	-	-	
RENO	350	350	339	11	11	-	-	-	-	
NEW HAMPSHIRE:										
MANCHESTER	180	180	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NASHUA	210	212	210	2	2	-	-	-	-	
NEW JERSEY:										
BAYONNE	135	135	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BLOOMFIELD	58	58	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CAMDEN	322	322	322	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CLIFTON	105	105	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	
EAST ORANGE	432	432	432	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ELIZABETH	153	153	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IRVINGTON	181	181	181	-	-	-	-	-	-	
JERSEY CITY	620	620	620	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NEWARK	894	894	828	66	4	62	-	-	-	
PASSAIC	97	97	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PATERSON	223	223	223	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TRENTON	272	272	272	-	-	-	-	-	-	
UNION CITY	133	133	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	
VINELAND	87	87	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NEW MEXICO:										
ALBUQUERQUE	842	842	810	32	32	-	-	-	-	
NEW YORK:										
ALBANY	287	287	285	2	2	-	-	-	-	
BINGHAMTON	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
BUFFALO	1 274	1 274	1 260	14	10	4	-	-	-	
MOUNT VERNON	276	276	276	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NEW ROCHELLE	316	316	316	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NEW YORK CITY	100 574	100 574	97 020	3 554	1 387	133	2 034	-	-	
NIAGARA FALLS	235	235	234	1	1	-	-	-	-	
ROCHESTER	1 041	1 041	1 038	3	3	-	-	-	-	
ROME	89	89	88	1	1	-	-	-	-	
SCHENECTADY	120	120	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SYRACUSE	723	723	720	3	3	-	-	-	-	
TROY	122	122	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	
UTICA	295	295	295	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WHITE PLAINS	269	269	269	-	-	-	-	-	-	
YONKERS	795	795	795	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NORTH CAROLINA:										
ASHEVILLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CHARLOTTE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DURHAM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FAYETTEVILLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GREENSBORO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HIGH POINT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RALEIGH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WILMINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WINSTON-SALEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Judicial expenditure of 395 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

City¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				Total	To State governments	To local governments
				Total	Equipment	Construction	Land			
NORTH DAKOTA:										
FARGO	61	61	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	
OHIO:										
AKRON	1 106	1 090	1 082	8	8	-	-	16	16	
CANTON	582	582	559	23	23	-	-	-	-	
CINCINNATI	4 002	3 678	3 678	-	-	-	-	324	324	
CLEVELAND	8 315	3 863	3 835	28	28	-	-	4 452	4 452	
CLEVELAND HEIGHTS	121	121	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COLUMBUS	3 153	3 153	3 102	51	5	46	-	-	-	
DAYTON	1 247	1 247	1 231	16	16	-	-	-	-	
ELYRIA	378	350	283	67	67	-	-	28	28	
EUCLID	154	154	154	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HAMILTON	154	154	152	2	2	-	-	-	-	
KETHERING	281	279	256	23	23	-	-	2	2	
LAKEWOOD	166	166	166	-	-	-	-	-	-	
LIMA	315	269	269	-	-	-	-	46	46	
LORAIN	248	205	205	-	-	-	-	43	43	
MANSFIELD	395	395	391	4	4	-	-	-	-	
PARMA	392	386	386	2	2	-	-	4	4	
SPRINGFIELD	522	522	432	90	-	3	87	-	-	
TOLEDO	5 514	5 514	1 532	3 982	41	3 941	-	-	-	
WARREN	456	433	433	-	-	-	-	23	23	
YOUNGSTOWN	599	599	586	13	13	-	-	-	-	
OKLAHOMA:										
LAWTON	137	137	131	6	6	-	-	-	-	
MIDWEST	33	33	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NORMAN	68	68	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	
OKLAHOMA CITY	445	445	445	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TULSA	337	337	337	-	-	-	-	-	-	
OREGON:										
EUGENE	229	229	229	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PORTLAND	18	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SALEM	95	91	87	4	4	-	-	4	4	
PENNSYLVANIA:										
ALLENTOWN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ALTOONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BETHLEHEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CHESTER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ERIE	77	77	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HARRISBURG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
LANCASTER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PHILADELPHIA	41 052	41 052	40 795	257	217	40	-	-	-	
PITTSBURGH	374	374	372	2	2	-	-	-	-	
READING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SCRANTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WILKES-BARRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
YORK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RHODE ISLAND:										
CRANSTON	8	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PAWTUCKET	25	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PROVIDENCE	206	206	203	3	3	-	-	-	-	
WARWICK	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SOUTH CAROLINA:										
CHARLESTON	42	42	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COLUMBIA	264	264	264	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GREENVILLE	83	83	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SOUTH DAKOTA:										
SIOUX FALLS	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TENNESSEE:										
CHATTANOOGA	227	227	226	1	1	-	-	-	-	
KNOXVILLE	73	73	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MEMPHIS	1 027	995	834	161	27	134	-	32	32	
NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON	3 844	3 844	3 630	214	84	130	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Judicial expenditure of 395 large city governments, by character and object,
fiscal year 1977—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

City ¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				Total	To State governments	To local governments
				Total	Equipment	Construction	Land			
TEXAS:										
ABILENE	78	78	77	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
AMARILLO	180	180	176	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
ARLINGTON	159	159	155	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
AUSTIN	564	564	559	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
BEAUMONT	137	137	137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BROWNSVILLE	42	42	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CORPUS CHRISTI	322	322	318	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
DALLAS	1 556	1 556	1 556	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EL PASO	421	421	414	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
FORT WORTH	533	533	533	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GALVESTON	104	104	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GARLAND	50	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND PRAIRIE	80	80	79	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
HOUSTON	2 789	2 789	1 603	1 186	123	1 063	-	-	-	-
IRVING	123	123	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAREDO	85	71	71	-	-	-	-	14	14	-
LUBBOCK	233	233	226	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
MESQUITE	49	49	48	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIDLAND	105	105	104	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
ODESSA	126	126	122	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
PASADENA	148	148	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PORT ARTHUR	57	57	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RICHARDSON	64	64	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAN ANGELO	92	92	85	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
SAN ANTONIO	851	851	851	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TYLER	74	74	73	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
WACO	76	76	72	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
WICHITA FALLS	151	151	145	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
UTAH:										
OGDEN	286	286	282	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
PROVO	124	124	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SALT LAKE CITY	775	775	748	27	27	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA:										
ALEXANDRIA	1 193	905	754	151	9	142	-	288	288	-
CHESAPEAKE	573	405	347	58	21	37	-	168	168	-
HAMPTON	728	485	446	39	4	35	-	243	243	-
LYNCHBURG	170	57	55	2	2	-	-	113	113	-
NEWPORT NEWS	1 176	997	975	22	10	12	-	179	179	-
NORFOLK	1 801	1 181	1 150	31	18	13	-	620	620	-
PORTSMOUTH	793	523	521	2	2	-	-	270	270	-
RICHMOND	2 620	2 620	2 586	34	34	-	-	-	-	-
ROANOKE	1 069	724	669	55	30	25	-	345	345	-
VIRGINIA BEACH	898	706	587	119	30	89	-	192	192	-
WASHINGTON:										
BELLEVUE	71	71	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EVERETT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEATTLE	2 402	2 402	2 373	29	21	8	-	-	-	-
SPOKANE	299	213	210	3	3	-	-	86	-	86
TACOMA	510	510	509	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
WEST VIRGINIA:										
CHARLESTON	62	62	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HUNTINGTON	19	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN:										
APPLETON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GREEN BAY	54	54	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KENOSHA	44	44	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LA CROSSE	17	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MADISON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MILWAUKEE	995	432	422	-	-	-	-	563	-	563
OSHKOSH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RACINE	29	29	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAUWATOSA	17	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST ALLIS	20	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

¹Data are based on a field compilation from records of each city government shown; see text for data limitations.

Section V. LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION

FIGURE 22.

Percent Distribution of Legal Services Direct Expenditure by State and Type of Government, Fiscal Year 1977

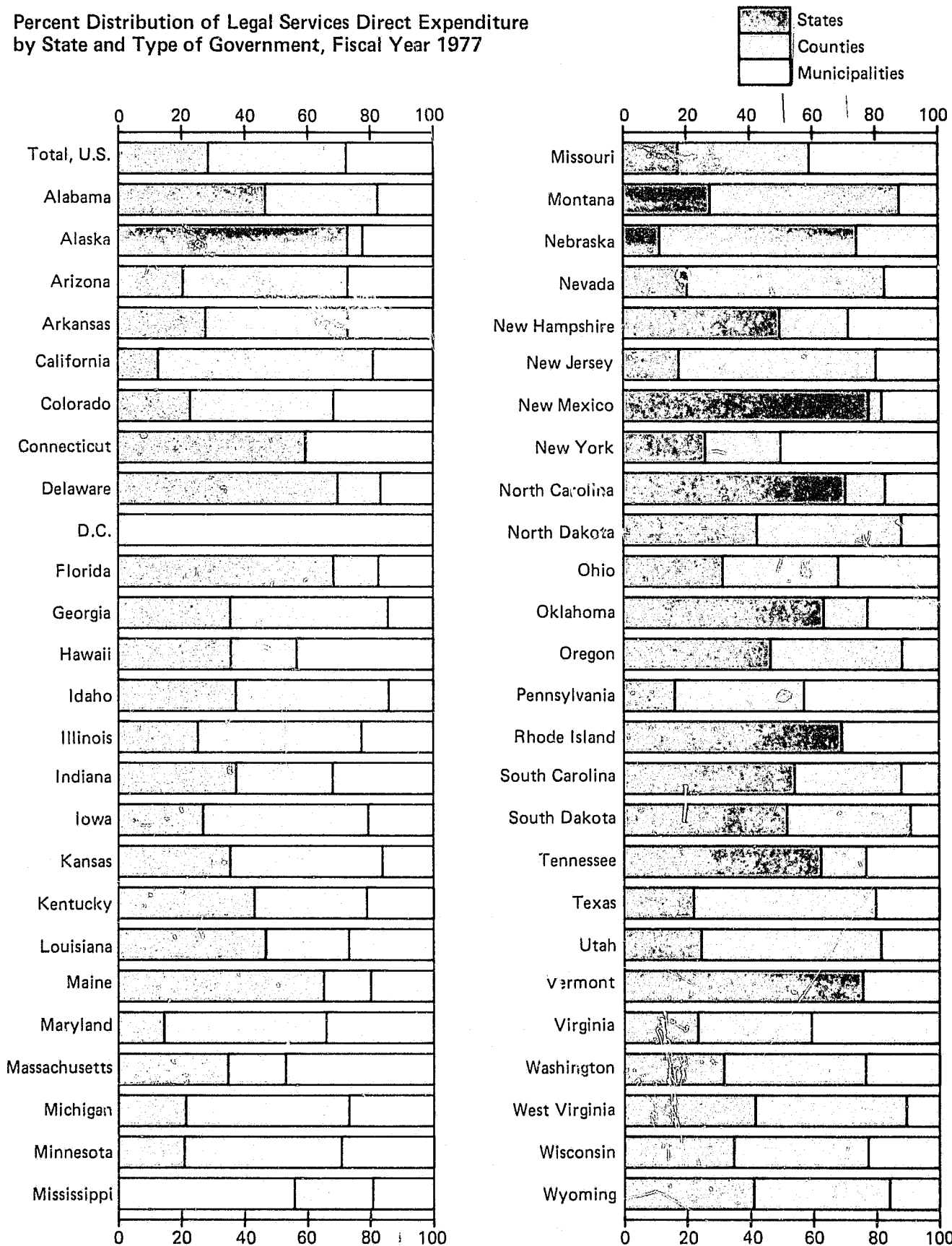


Table 39. Legal services and prosecution expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977

(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government ¹	Total ²	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Total	To State governments	To local governments
STATES-LOCAL, TOTAL	1 039 740	1 039 740	1 023 901	15 839	21 068	2 603	18 465
STATES	314 472	296 758	291 574	5 184	17 714	(X)	17 714
LOCAL, TOTAL	745 585	742 982	732 327	10 655	3 354	2 603	751
COUNTIES	459 134	456 182	448 855	7 327	2 952	2 590	362
MUNICIPALITIES	287 201	286 799	283 471	3 328	402	13	389
ALABAMA	8 076	8 076	7 968	108	-	-	-
STATE	3 763	3 763	3 730	33	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	4 313	4 313	4 238	75	-	-	-
COUNTIES	2 893	2 893	2 823	71	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	1 420	1 420	1 416	4	-	-	-
ALASKA	7 975	7 975	7 909	67	3	3	-
STATE	5 817	5 817	5 793	24	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	2 152	2 158	2 116	43	3	3	-
BOROUGHS	379	379	377	3	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	1 782	1 779	1 739	40	3	3	-
ARIZONA	15 224	15 224	14 983	241	-	-	-
STATE	3 114	3 114	3 029	85	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	12 110	12 110	11 954	156	-	-	-
COUNTIES	7 998	7 998	7 850	148	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	4 112	4 112	4 104	8	-	-	-
ARKANSAS	3 601	3 601	3 592	9	35	12	23
STATE	996	996	996	-	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	2 617	2 605	2 596	9	35	12	23
COUNTIES	1 662	1 631	1 622	9	31	11	20
MUNICIPALITIES	978	974	974	-	4	1	3
CALIFORNIA	205 211	205 211	200 255	4 956	143	-	143
STATE	25 999	25 999	24 221	1 778	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	179 212	179 212	176 034	3 178	143	-	143
COUNTIES	140 234	140 234	137 305	2 929	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	39 120	38 978	38 729	249	143	-	143
COLORADO	18 524	18 524	18 278	246	177	-	177
STATE	4 249	4 249	4 131	118	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	14 275	14 275	14 147	128	177	-	177
COUNTIES	8 557	8 427	8 344	83	130	-	130
MUNICIPALITIES	5 895	5 848	5 802	46	47	-	47
CONNECTICUT	9 995	9 995	9 943	51	-	-	-
STATE	5 940	5 940	5 896	44	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	4 055	4 055	4 047	7	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	4 055	4 055	4 047	7	-	-	-
DELAWARE	2 531	2 531	2 517	14	1	-	1
STATE	1 766	1 766	1 754	12	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	765	765	763	2	1	-	1
COUNTIES	345	345	345	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	421	420	418	2	1	-	1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3 989	3 989	3 964	25	-	-	-
STATE	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	3 989	3 989	3 964	25	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	3 989	3 989	3 964	25	-	-	-
FLORIDA	41 199	41 199	40 449	750	-	-	-
STATE	28 200	28 200	27 623	577	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	12 999	12 999	12 826	173	-	-	-
COUNTIES	5 883	5 883	5 836	47	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	7 116	7 116	6 990	126	-	-	-
GEORGIA	11 970	11 970	11 888	82	-	-	-
STATE	4 255	4 255	4 237	18	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	7 715	7 715	7 651	64	-	-	-
COUNTIES	6 005	6 005	5 949	56	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	1 709	1 709	1 701	8	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. Legal services and prosecution expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government ¹	Total ²	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Total	To State governments	To local governments
HAWAII	5 956	5 956	5 930	27	-	-	
STATE	2 124	2 124	2 118	6	(X)	-	
LOCAL, TOTAL	3 832	3 832	3 812	21	-	-	
COUNTIES	1 243	1 243	1 242	2	-	-	
MUNICIPALITIES	2 589	2 589	2 570	19	-	-	
IDAHO	4 228	4 228	4 122	105	32	32	
STATE	1 572	1 572	1 513	59	(X)	-	
LOCAL, TOTAL	2 656	2 656	2 609	46	32	32	
COUNTIES	2 056	2 056	2 011	46	-	-	
MUNICIPALITIES	632	600	599	2	32	32	
ILLINOIS	49 004	49 004	48 778	226	2 197	2 192	
STATE	14 528	12 344	12 301	43	2 184	(X) 2 184	
LOCAL, TOTAL	36 665	36 660	36 477	183	13	8	
COUNTIES	25 556	25 551	25 380	171	5	8	
MUNICIPALITIES	11 118	11 110	11 097	13	8	8	
INDIANA	16 244	16 244	16 060	183	14	6	
STATE	6 054	6 054	5 995	59	(X)	-	
LOCAL, TOTAL	10 198	10 190	10 065	124	14	6	
COUNTIES	5 018	5 003	4 919	84	8	6	
MUNICIPALITIES	5 186	5 186	5 146	40	-	-	
IOWA	9 217	9 217	9 181	37	8	2	
STATE	2 468	2 468	2 465	3	(X)	-	
LOCAL, TOTAL	6 755	6 749	6 716	34	8	2	
COUNTIES	4 853	4 851	4 827	24	2	2	
MUNICIPALITIES	1 904	1 898	1 889	9	6	-	
KANSAS	11 301	11 301	10 516	786	-	-	
STATE	3 988	3 988	3 823	165	(X)	-	
LOCAL, TOTAL	7 313	7 313	6 693	621	-	-	
COUNTIES	5 476	5 476	4 868	608	-	-	
MUNICIPALITIES	1 837	1 837	1 824	13	-	-	
KENTUCKY	12 412	12 412	12 210	202	5 366	5 366	
STATE	10 698	5 332	5 191	141	(X) 5 366	5 366	
LOCAL, TOTAL	7 080	7 080	7 019	61	-	-	
COUNTIES	4 454	4 454	4 401	52	-	-	
MUNICIPALITIES	2 627	2 627	2 618	9	-	-	
LOUISIANA	17 917	17 917	17 750	167	2	-	
STATE	8 348	8 348	8 327	21	(X)	-	
LOCAL, TOTAL	9 571	9 569	9 423	146	2	2	
PARISHES	4 756	4 754	4 652	102	2	-	
MUNICIPALITIES	4 816	4 816	4 772	44	-	-	
MAINE	2 767	2 767	2 737	30	1	-	
STATE	1 802	1 802	1 790	12	(X)	-	
LOCAL, TOTAL	966	965	947	18	1	-	
COUNTIES	415	415	397	18	-	-	
MUNICIPALITIES	551	550	550	-	1	-	
MARYLAND	16 175	16 175	16 018	157	-	-	
STATE	2 352	2 352	2 289	63	(X)	-	
LOCAL, TOTAL	13 823	13 823	13 729	94	-	-	
COUNTIES	8 321	8 321	8 260	61	-	-	
MUNICIPALITIES	5 503	5 503	5 469	34	-	-	
MASSACHUSETTS	20 034	20 034	19 929	105	-	-	
STATE	6 969	6 969	6 925	44	(X)	-	
LOCAL, TOTAL	13 065	13 065	13 004	61	-	-	
COUNTIES	3 651	3 651	3 633	18	-	-	
MUNICIPALITIES	9 415	9 415	9 371	44	-	-	
MICHIGAN	44 222	44 222	43 873	349	7	7	
STATE	9 468	9 468	9 417	51	(X)	-	
LOCAL, TOTAL	34 754	34 754	34 456	298	7	7	
COUNTIES	22 895	22 894	22 609	285	1	1	
MUNICIPALITIES	11 865	11 860	11 847	12	6	6	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. Legal services and prosecution expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government ¹	Total ²	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Total	To State governments	To local governments
MINNESOTA	18 412	18 412	18 088	324	347	346	
STATE	4 190	3 844	3 698	146	346	(X) 346	
LOCAL, TOTAL	14 568	14 568	14 390	178	1	-	
COUNTIES	9 182	9 181	9 019	162	1	-	
MUNICIPALITIES	5 387	5 387	5 371	15	-	-	
MISSISSIPPI	4 655	4 655	4 652	3	1	1	
STATE	2 597	2 597	2 596	1	(X)	-	
LOCAL, TOTAL	2 058	2 058	2 056	2	1	1	
COUNTIES	1 166	1 165	1 165	-	1	1	
MUNICIPALITIES	893	893	891	2	-	-	
MISSOURI	14 570	14 570	14 493	78	-	-	
STATE	2 535	2 535	2 513	22	(X)	-	
LOCAL, TOTAL	12 035	12 035	11 980	56	-	-	
COUNTIES	6 078	6 078	6 056	22	-	-	
MUNICIPALITIES	5 957	5 957	5 924	34	-	-	
MONTANA	3 988	3 988	3 948	40	7	7	
STATE	1 098	1 098	1 097	1	(X)	-	
LOCAL, TOTAL	2 890	2 890	2 851	39	7	7	
COUNTIES	2 405	2 397	2 358	39	7	7	
MUNICIPALITIES	493	493	493	1	-	-	
NEBRASKA	5 951	5 951	5 909	41	-	-	
STATE	682	682	681	1	(X)	-	
LOCAL, TOTAL	5 269	5 269	5 228	40	-	-	
COUNTIES	3 719	3 719	3 697	22	-	-	
MUNICIPALITIES	1 550	1 550	1 532	19	-	-	
NEVADA	7 670	7 670	7 518	152	-	-	
STATE	1 558	1 558	1 545	13	(X)	-	
LOCAL, TOTAL	6 112	6 112	5 973	139	-	-	
COUNTIES	4 801	4 801	4 685	116	-	-	
MUNICIPALITIES	1 311	1 311	1 288	23	-	-	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2 005	2 005	1 991	14	-	-	
STATE	994	994	982	12	(X)	-	
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 011	1 011	1 009	2	-	-	
COUNTIES	436	436	435	1	-	-	
MUNICIPALITIES	575	575	574	1	-	-	
NEW JERSEY	52 792	52 792	52 512	280	-	-	
STATE	9 260	9 260	9 260	-	(X)	-	
LOCAL, TOTAL	43 532	43 532	43 252	280	-	-	
COUNTIES	33 011	33 011	32 733	278	-	-	
MUNICIPALITIES	10 521	10 521	10 519	2	-	-	
NEW MEXICO	6 146	6 146	5 793	353	7	2	
STATE	4 779	4 777	4 438	339	(X) 2	2	
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 374	1 369	1 355	14	5	5	
COUNTIES	260	255	255	-	5	-	
MUNICIPALITIES	1 114	1 114	1 100	14	-	-	
NEW YORK	129 464	129 464	126 957	2 507	311	311	
STATE	33 848	33 551	33 361	190	297	(X) 297	
LOCAL, TOTAL	95 914	95 913	93 596	2 317	14	14	
COUNTIES	31 086	31 072	30 837	235	14	14	
MUNICIPALITIES	64 752	64 751	62 759	1 992	-	-	
NORTH CAROLINA	11 402	11 402	11 322	80	4	4	
STATE	8 016	8 016	7 953	63	(X)	-	
LOCAL, TOTAL	3 386	3 386	3 369	17	4	4	
COUNTIES	1 448	1 447	1 443	4	-	-	
MUNICIPALITIES	1 943	1 940	1 926	14	3	3	
NORTH DAKOTA	2 920	2 920	2 901	19	-	-	
STATE	1 234	1 234	1 223	11	(X)	-	
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 686	1 686	1 678	8	-	-	
COUNTIES	1 340	1 340	1 334	6	-	-	
MUNICIPALITIES	346	346	344	2	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. Legal services and prosecution expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government ¹	Total ²	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Total	To State governments	To local governments
OHIO	38 858	38 858	38 521	337	142	1	141
STATE	12 208	12 208	11 994	214	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	26 652	26 650	26 527	123	142	1	141
COUNTIES	14 342	14 208	14 120	88	134	-	133
MUNICIPALITIES	12 451	12 442	12 407	35	9	1	8
OKLAHOMA	9 719	9 719	9 668	51	2 180	2 165	15
STATE	6 161	6 161	6 159	2	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	5 722	3 558	3 509	49	2 180	2 165	15
COUNTIES	3 528	1 348	1 322	26	2 180	2 165	15
MUNICIPALITIES	2 209	2 209	2 187	23	-	-	-
OREGON	19 170	19 170	19 004	166	1	-	1
STATE	8 922	8 922	8 922	-	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	10 248	10 248	10 082	166	1	-	1
COUNTIES	8 014	8 013	7 858	155	1	-	1
MUNICIPALITIES	2 235	2 235	2 224	11	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA	36 907	36 907	36 464	444	5 241	-	5 241
STATE	11 195	5 954	5 924	30	5 241	(X)	5 241
LOCAL, TOTAL	30 953	30 953	30 540	414	-	-	-
COUNTIES	15 178	15 178	14 795	383	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	15 775	15 775	15 745	31	-	-	-
RHODE ISLAND	3 240	3 240	3 221	19	-	-	-
STATE	2 233	2 233	2 218	15	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 007	1 007	1 003	4	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	1 006	1 006	1 003	3	-	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	6 233	6 233	6 210	24	155	-	155
STATE	3 531	3 376	3 359	17	155	(X)	155
LOCAL, TOTAL	2 857	2 857	2 851	7	-	-	-
COUNTIES	2 107	2 107	2 104	3	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	750	750	746	3	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	3 559	3 559	3 426	133	475	384	91
STATE	1 916	1 839	1 711	128	77	(X)	77
LOCAL, TOTAL	2 104	1 720	1 715	5	398	384	14
COUNTIES	1 793	1 395	1 391	4	398	384	14
MUNICIPALITIES	325	325	324	2	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	10 859	10 859	10 590	268	3	-	3
STATE	6 777	6 777	6 605	172	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	4 082	4 082	3 985	96	3	-	3
COUNTIES	1 559	1 556	1 525	31	3	-	3
MUNICIPALITIES	2 526	2 526	2 461	65	-	-	-
TEXAS	45 802	45 802	44 973	830	37	9	27
STATE	10 112	10 112	9 933	179	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	35 700	35 690	35 040	651	37	9	27
COUNTIES	26 423	26 408	25 839	569	15	9	5
MUNICIPALITIES	9 305	9 283	9 201	82	22	-	22
UTAH	4 858	4 858	4 799	59	287	-	287
STATE	1 476	1 189	1 169	20	287	(X)	287
LOCAL, TOTAL	3 669	3 669	3 630	39	-	-	-
COUNTIES	2 768	2 768	2 734	34	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	901	901	896	5	-	-	-
VERMONT	1 903	1 903	1 888	15	-	-	-
STATE	1 439	1 439	1 425	14	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	464	464	463	1	-	-	-
COUNTIES	24	24	24	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	440	440	439	1	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	13 469	13 469	13 340	129	2 628	-	2 628
STATE	5 741	3 145	3 139	6	2 596	(X)	2 596
LOCAL, TOTAL	10 324	10 324	10 201	123	32	-	32
COUNTIES	4 857	4 857	4 784	73	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	5 499	5 468	5 417	50	32	-	32

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. Legal services and prosecution expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government ¹	Total ²	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Total	To State governments	To local governments
WASHINGTON	18 327	18 327	18 115	212	574	-	574
STATE	6 257	5 769	5 648	121	488	(X)	488
LOCAL, TOTAL	12 558	12 558	12 467	91	86	-	86
COUNTIES	8 242	8 240	8 173	68	1	-	1
MUNICIPALITIES	4 403	4 318	4 295	23	85	-	85
WEST VIRGINIA	5 171	5 171	5 030	141	-	-	-
STATE	2 142	2 142	2 110	32	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	3 029	3 029	2 920	109	-	-	-
COUNTIES	2 481	2 481	2 375	105	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	548	548	545	3	-	-	-
WISCONSIN	21 548	21 548	21 418	130	683	-	683
STATE	8 130	7 455	7 432	23	675	(X)	675
LOCAL, TOTAL	14 093	14 093	13 986	107	8	-	8
COUNTIES	9 216	9 209	9 135	74	7	-	7
MUNICIPALITIES	4 884	4 884	4 850	33	-	-	-
WYOMING	2 369	2 369	2 302	67	-	-	-
STATE	971	971	915	56	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 398	1 398	1 387	11	-	-	-
COUNTIES	1 021	1 021	1 011	10	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	377	377	376	1	-	-	-

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

X Not applicable.

¹Data for municipalities, and the local governments totals which include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation; see text for data limitations.²For each State, and United States summary, the expenditure figures shown on the "Local, total" line and the combined State-local total line (the data shown opposite the names of the individual States) exclude duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation which would result if an intergovernmental expenditure amount for one government is tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) ultimately expend(s) that amount.

Table 40. Total legal services and prosecution expenditure of State governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with 9 main columns: State, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), and Intergovernmental expenditure (Total). Capital outlay is further broken down into Equipment, Construction, and Land. Rows include all 50 states and a TOTAL row.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

1 Data are based on a field compilation from records of each State government shown; see text for data limitations.

Table 41. Legal services and prosecution expenditure of 333 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with 11 main columns: County, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), and Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Capital outlay is further broken down into Equipment, Construction, and Land. Rows include all 333 counties and a TOTAL row.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41. Legal services and prosecution expenditure of 333 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977 -Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

County ¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				Total	To State governments	To local governments
				Total	Equipment	Construction	Land			
FLORIDA--CONTINUED										
MANATEE	113	113	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	218	218	218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PALM BEACH	455	455	452	3	1	2	-	-	-	-
PASCO	191	191	187	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
PINELLAS	413	413	403	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
POLK	131	131	130	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
SARASOTA	154	154	154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEMINOLE	200	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VOLUSIA	141	141	140	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
GEORGIA:										
BIBB	377	377	368	9	9	-	-	-	-	-
CHATHAM	349	349	347	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
CLAYTON	348	348	343	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
COBB	38	38	34	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
DE KALB	783	783	781	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
FULTON	1 688	1 688	1 683	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
RICHMOND	274	274	270	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
IDAHO:										
ADA	542	542	538	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
ILLINOIS:										
CHAMPAIGN	399	399	390	9	8	1	-	-	-	-
COOK	13 062	13 062	12 977	85	85	-	-	-	-	-
DU PAGE	1 248	1 248	1 211	37	37	-	-	-	-	-
KANE	369	369	368	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
LAKE	879	879	877	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
LA SALLE	208	208	204	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
MCHENRY	271	271	271	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MCLEAN	195	195	193	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
MACON	241	241	241	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MADISON	386	386	382	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
PEORIA	382	382	382	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROCK ISLAND	316	316	316	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ST. CLAIR	433	433	429	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
SANGAMON	374	374	374	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TAZEWELL	243	243	241	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
WILL	435	435	434	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
WINNEBAGO	556	556	554	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
INDIANA:										
ALLEN	368	368	366	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
DELAWARE	108	108	106	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
ELKHART	120	120	114	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
LAKE	990	990	983	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
LA PORTE	153	153	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MADISON	159	159	144	15	5	10	-	-	-	-
ST. JOSEPH	333	333	333	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TIPPECANOE	226	226	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VANDERBURGH	320	320	318	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
VIGO	148	148	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IOWA:										
BLACK HAWK	196	196	195	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
LINN	283	283	283	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
POLK	637	637	623	14	14	-	-	-	-	-
SCOTT	226	226	225	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
WOODBURY	292	292	292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANSAS:										
JOHNSON	827	827	825	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
SEDGWICK	1 007	1 007	1 004	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHAWNEE	473	473	473	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WYANDOTTE	406	406	316	90	-	90	-	-	-	-
KENTUCKY:										
JEFFERSON	1 590	1 590	1 557	33	33	-	-	-	-	-
KENTON	82	82	77	5	5	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CONTINUED

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Table 58. Corrections expenditure of 395 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

City ¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				Total	To State governments	To local governments
				Total	Equipment	Construction	Land			
LOUISIANA:										
BATON ROUGE	2 252	2 252	2 219	33	33	-	-	-	-	-
LAFAYETTE	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	99
LAKE CHARLES	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	-	63
MONROE	86	86	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW ORLEANS	12 956	12 956	9 230	3 726	562	3 164	-	-	-	-
SHREVEPORT	333	333	333	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAINE:										
PORTLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARYLAND:										
BALTIMORE	10 100	10 100	9 999	101	90	11	-	-	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS:										
BOSTON	9 627	9 627	9 569	58	58	-	-	-	-	-
BROCKTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAMBRIDGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHICOPEE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FALL RIVER	365	365	365	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOLYOKE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAWRENCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOWELL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LYNN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MALDEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDFORD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW BEDFORD	41	41	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEWTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PITTSFIELD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
QUINCY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOMERVILLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPRINGFIELD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WALTHAM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WORCESTER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MICHIGAN:										
ANN ARBOR	98	98	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DEARBORN	227	138	138	-	-	-	-	89	-	89
DEARBORN HEIGHTS	206	202	202	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
DETROIT	6 027	6 027	5 932	95	87	8	-	-	-	-
FARMINGTON HILLS	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
FLINT	469	469	469	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND RAPIDS	329	249	249	-	-	-	-	80	-	80
KALAMAZOO	85	85	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANSING	738	738	737	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
LINCOLN PARK	38	32	32	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
LIVONIA	166	80	80	-	-	-	-	86	-	86
PONTIAC	219	125	125	-	-	-	-	94	-	94
ROSEVILLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROYAL OAK	67	67	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGINAW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTHFIELD	550	543	120	423	-	423	-	7	-	7
ST. CLAIR SHORES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STERLING HEIGHTS	19	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TAYLOR	17	16	16	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
WARREN	41	41	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WESTLAND	130	109	100	9	9	-	-	21	-	21
WYOMING	136	32	32	-	-	-	-	104	-	104
MINNESOTA:										
BLOOMINGTON	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14
DULUTH	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	13
MINNEAPOLIS	663	371	371	-	-	-	-	292	-	292
ROCHESTER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ST. PAUL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSISSIPPI:										
BILOXI	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	18
JACKSON	390	390	389	1	1	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 58. Corrections expenditure of 395 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

City ¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				Total	To State governments	To local governments
				Total	Equipment	Construction	Land			
MISSOURI:										
COLUMBIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FLORISSANT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDEPENDENCE	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	9
KANSAS CITY	1 713	1 713	1 712	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
ST. JOSEPH	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
ST. LOUIS	8 016	8 016	7 949	67	-	67	-	-	-	-
SPRINGFIELD	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12
MONTANA:										
BILLINGS	16	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	16
GREAT FALLS	63	63	54	9	-	9	-	-	-	-
NEBRASKA:										
LINCOLN	414	414	407	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
OMAHA	129	62	62	-	-	-	67	-	-	67
NEVADA:										
LAS VEGAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RENO	434	434	384	50	-	50	-	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE:										
MANCHESTER	92	92	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NASHUA	120	120	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY:										
BAYONNE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BLOOMFIELD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAMDEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CLIFTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EAST ORANGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ELIZABETH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IRVINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JERSEY CITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEWARK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASSAIC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PATERSON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRENTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNION CITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VINELAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW MEXICO:										
ALBUQUERQUE	1 679	1 679	1 659	20	17	-	3	-	-	-
NEW YORK:										
ALBANY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BINGHAMTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BUFFALO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOUNT VERNON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW ROCHELLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW YORK CITY	137 333	134 261	129 509	4 752	860	3 892	3 072	3 072	-	-
NIAGARA FALLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROCHESTER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCHENECTADY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SYRACUSE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TROY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UTICA	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHITE PLAINS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YONKERS	434	434	434	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH CAROLINA:										
ASHEVILLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHARLOTTE	154	154	154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DURHAM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FAYETTEVILLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GREENSBORO	57	57	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIGH POINT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RALEIGH	15	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	15
WILMINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WINSTON-SALEM	16	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 58. Corrections expenditure of 395 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

City ¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				Total	To State governments	To local governments
				Total	Equipment	Construction	Land			
NORTH DAKOTA:										
FARGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OHIO:										
AKRON	713	621	513	108	9	99	-	-	-	-
CANTON	141	64	64	-	-	-	92	-	-	92
CINCINNATI	4 190	4 190	4 161	29	2	27	77	-	-	77
CLEVELAND	2 366	2 366	2 351	15	-	15	-	-	-	-
CLEVELAND HEIGHTS	63	55	55	-	-	-	8	-	-	8
COLUMBUS	2 218	2 218	1 899	319	2	317	-	-	-	-
DAYTON	1 745	1 745	1 743	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
ELYRIA	77	64	64	-	-	-	13	13	-	-
EUCLID	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
HAMILTON	144	53	53	-	-	-	91	-	-	91
KETTERING	154	115	115	-	-	-	39	-	-	39
LAKEWOOD	9	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LIMA	148	136	136	-	-	-	12	-	-	12
LORAIN	121	82	82	-	-	-	39	-	-	39
MANSFIELD	132	125	125	-	-	-	7	-	-	7
PARMA	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
SPRINGFIELD	70	56	56	-	-	-	14	-	-	14
TOLEDO	1 436	1 388	1 346	42	-	42	48	-	-	48
WARREN	89	89	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YOUNGSTOWN	406	406	406	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKLAHOMA:										
LAWTON	93	93	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIDWEST	55	55	55	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
NORMAN	6	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	27
OKLAHOMA CITY	715	688	688	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
TULSA	291	286	255	31	31	-	-	-	-	-
OREGON:										
EUGENE	70	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	70
PORTLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SALEM	55	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	55
PENNSYLVANIA:										
ALLENTOWN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALTOONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BETHLEHEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHESTER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ERIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HARRISBURG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANCASTER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PHILADELPHIA	46 604	44 843	39 336	5 507	57	5 450	1 761	1 761	-	-
PITTSBURGH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
READING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCRANTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WILKES-BARRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YORK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RHODE ISLAND:										
CRANSTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAWTUCKET	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROVIDENCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WARWICK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA:										
CHARLESTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLUMBIA	350	350	348	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
GREENVILLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA:										
SIOUX FALLS	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
TENNESSEE:										
CHATTANOOGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KNOXVILLE	499	499	499	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEMPHIS	2 209	1 753	1 752	1	1	-	456	-	-	456
NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON	4 171	4 171	3 849	322	81	241	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 58. Corrections expenditure of 395 large city governments, by character and object; fiscal year 1977—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

City ¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				Total	To State governments	To local governments
				Total	Equipment	Construction	Land			
TEXAS:										
ABILENE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
AMARILLO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ARLINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
AUSTIN	139	139	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BEAUMONT	150	150	82	68	68	-	58	-	58	
BROWNSVILLE	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CORPUS CHRISTI	165	165	160	5	5	-	-	-	-	
DALLAS	1 337	1 337	1 337	-	-	-	73	-	73	
EL PASO	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FORT WORTH	542	542	542	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GALVESTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GARLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GRAND PRAIRIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HOUSTON	974	973	936	37	37	-	1	-	1	
IRVING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
LAREDO	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	
LUBBOCK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MESQUITE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MIDLAND	120	120	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ODESSA	69	69	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PASADENA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PORT ARTHUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RICHARDSON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SAN ANGELO	38	36	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SAN ANTONIO	501	-	-	-	-	-	501	-	501	
TYLER	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	
WACO	78	78	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WICHITA FALLS	132	132	132	-	-	-	-	-	-	
UTAH:										
OGDEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PROVO	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	
SALT LAKE CITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
VIRGINIA:										
ALEXANDRIA	963	956	948	8	3	5	7	7	-	
CHESAPEAKE	1 638	1 624	1 570	54	38	16	14	-	14	
HAMPTON	1 435	1 420	985	435	13	422	15	-	15	
LYNCHBURG	725	725	685	40	34	6	-	-	-	
NEWPORT NEWS	2 890	2 890	2 294	596	167	429	-	-	-	
NORFOLK	2 370	2 370	2 311	59	29	30	-	-	-	
PORTSMOUTH	1 021	999	839	160	160	-	22	-	22	
RICHMOND	2 999	2 999	2 878	121	121	-	-	-	-	
ROANOKE	1 475	1 475	1 125	350	4	346	-	-	-	
VIRGINIA BEACH	4 755	4 643	1 306	3 337	14	3 323	112	-	112	
WASHINGTON:										
BELLEVUE	122	118	118	-	-	-	4	-	4	
EVERETT	42	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	42	
SEATTLE	1 848	744	737	7	7	-	1 104	-	1 104	
SPOKANE	174	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	174	
TACOMA	715	715	715	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WEST VIRGINIA:										
CHARLESTON	34	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	34	
HUNTINGTON	43	3	3	-	-	-	40	-	40	
WISCONSIN:										
APPLETON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GREEN BAY	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	
KENOSHA	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
LA CROSSE	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	
MADISON	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	
MILWAUKEE	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	
OSHKOSH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RACINE	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WAUWATOSA	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	
WEST ALLIS	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	

¹Represents zero or rounds to zero.
²Data are based on a field compilation from records of each city government shown; see text for data limitations.

Table 59. Detail of direct current expenditure for corrections activities of 395 large city governments, fiscal year 1977
(Thousands of dollars)

City ¹	Total direct current expenditure	Institutions	Probation and parole	Miscellaneous	City ¹	Total direct current expenditure	Institutions	Probation and parole	Miscellaneous
TOTAL	371 026	279 992	68 989	22 045	CALIFORNIA--CONTINUED				
ALABAMA:					SANTA MONICA	-	-	-	-
BIRMINGHAM	915	808	107	-	SANTA ROSA	-	-	-	-
GADSDEN	64	64	-	-	SIMI VALLEY	-	-	-	-
HUNTSVILLE	159	159	-	-	SOUTH GATE	135	135	-	-
MOBILE	264	264	-	-	STOCKTON	-	-	-	-
MONTGOMERY	260	260	-	-	SUNNYVALE	-	-	-	-
TUSCALOOSA	-	-	-	-	TORRANCE	156	156	-	-
ALASKA:					VALLEJO	-	-	-	-
ANCHORAGE	-	-	-	-	WEST COVINA	-	-	-	-
ARIZONA:					WESTMINSTER	-	-	-	-
GLENDALE	64	-	-	64	WHITTIER	-	-	-	-
MESA	69	69	-	-	COLORADO:				
PHOENIX	615	30	412	173	ARVADA	-	-	-	-
SCOTTSDALE	-	-	-	-	AURORA	-	-	-	-
TEMPE	-	-	-	-	BOULDER	-	-	-	-
TUCSON	-	-	-	-	COLORADO SPRINGS	19	19	-	-
ARKANSAS:					DENVER	5 745	4 281	2	1 462
FORT SMITH	103	85	18	-	FORT COLLINS	-	-	-	-
LITTLE ROCK	256	39	217	-	LAKEWOOD	132	-	31	101
NORTH LITTLE ROCK	154	132	22	-	PUEBLO	62	-	-	62
PINE BLUFF	67	67	-	-	CONNECTICUT:				
CALIFORNIA:					BRIDGEPORT	125	-	-	125
ALAMEDA	-	-	-	-	BRISTOL	-	-	-	-
ALHAMBRA	-	-	-	-	DANBURY	-	-	-	-
ANAHEIM	109	109	-	-	HARTFORD	-	-	-	-
BAKERSFIELD	-	-	-	-	MERIDEN	16	-	-	16
BELLFLOWER	-	-	-	-	MILFORD	-	-	-	-
BERKELEY	-	-	-	-	NEW BRITAIN	-	-	-	-
BUENA PARK	-	-	-	-	NEW HAVEN	-	-	-	-
BURBANK	83	83	-	-	NORWALK	-	-	-	-
CARSON	-	-	-	-	STAMFORD	-	-	-	-
CHULA VISTA	-	-	-	-	WATERBURY	13	-	-	13
COMPTON	-	-	-	-	WEST HAVEN	-	-	-	-
CONCORD	-	-	-	-	DELAWARE:				
COSTA MESA	-	-	-	-	WILMINGTON	-	-	-	-
DALY CITY	-	-	-	-	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:				
DOWNEY	-	-	-	-	WASHINGTON	58 832	37 190	12 675	8 967
EL CAJON	-	-	-	-	FLORIDA:				
EL MONTE	-	-	-	-	CLEARWATER	83	83	-	-
FREMONT	-	-	-	-	FORT LAUDERDALE	187	187	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	-	-	GAINESVILLE	-	-	-	-
FULLERTON	-	-	-	-	HIALEAH	129	129	-	-
GARDEN GROVE	-	-	-	-	HOLLYWOOD	129	129	-	-
GLENDALE	149	149	-	-	JACKSONVILLE	6 691	5 631	714	346
HAWTHORNE	-	-	-	-	MIAMI	-	-	-	-
HAYWARD	11	-	11	-	MIAMI BEACH	26	26	-	-
HUNTINGTON BEACH	332	332	-	-	ORLANDO	886	835	-	51
INGLEWOOD	-	-	-	-	PENSACOLA	113	113	-	-
LAKEWOOD	-	-	-	-	ST. PETERSBURG	368	368	-	-
LONG BEACH	1 771	1 105	666	-	TALLAHASSEE	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES	-	-	-	-	TAMPA	-	-	-	-
MODESTO	-	-	-	-	WEST PALM BEACH	189	189	-	-
MOUNTAIN VIEW	-	-	-	-	GEORGIA:				
NEWPORT BEACH	68	68	-	-	ALBANY	9	9	-	-
NORWALK	-	-	-	-	ATLANTA	2 651	2 066	-	585
OAKLAND	-	-	-	-	AUGUSTA	116	116	-	-
ONTARIO	-	-	-	-	COLUMBUS	958	834	124	-
ORANGE	-	-	-	-	MACON	234	234	-	-
OXNARD	-	-	-	-	SAVANNAH	154	154	-	-
PALO ALTO	-	-	-	-	HAWAII:				
PASADENA	120	120	-	-	HONOLULU	-	-	-	-
PICO RIVERA	227	223	-	-	IDAHO:				
POMONA	254	-	254	-	BOISE CITY	-	-	-	-
REDONDO BEACH	-	-	-	-	ILLINOIS:				
REDWOOD CITY	-	-	-	-	ARLINGTON HEIGHTS	-	-	-	-
RICHMOND	-	-	-	-	AURORA	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	-	-	-	-	BERWYN	-	-	-	-
SACRAMENTO	-	-	-	-	CHAMPAIGN	-	-	-	-
SALINAS	-	-	-	-	CHICAGO	91	-	-	91
SAN BERNARDINO	-	-	-	-	CICERO	-	-	-	-
SAN BUENAVENTURA	-	-	-	-	DECATUR	-	-	-	-
SAN DIEGO	81	-	-	-	DES PLAINES	-	-	-	-
SAN FRANCISCO	13 472	7 345	5 643	81	EAST ST. LOUIS	-	-	-	-
SAN JOSE	-	-	-	484	ELGIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LEANDRO	-	-	-	-					
SAN MATEO	-	-	-	-					
SANTA ANA	-	-	-	-					
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-					
SANTA CLARA	-	-	-	-					

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 59. Detail of direct current expenditure for corrections activities of 395 large city governments, fiscal year 1977--Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

City ¹	Total direct current expenditure	Institutions	Probation and parole	Miscellaneous	City ¹	Total direct current expenditure	Institutions	Probation and parole	Miscellaneous					
ILLINOIS--CONTINUED														
EVANSTON	-	-	-	-	MICHIGAN--CONTINUED									
JOLIET	-	-	-	-	FLINT	469	375	94	-					
OAK LAWN	-	-	-	-	GRAND RAPIDS	249	-	204	45					
OAK PARK	-	-	-	-	KALAMAZOO	85	-	85	-					
PEORIA	-	-	-	-	LANSING	737	251	411	75					
ROCKFORD	-	-	-	-	LINCOLN PARK	32	32	-	-					
ROCK ISLAND	-	-	-	-	LIVONIA	80	-	71	9					
SKOKIE	-	-	-	-	PONTIAC	125	-	125	-					
SPRINGFIELD	80	80	-	-	ROSEVILLE	-	-	-	-					
WAUKEGAN	-	-	-	-	ROYAL OAK	67	-	67	-					
INDIANA:														
ANDERSON	4	-	4	-	SAGINAW	-	-	-	-					
EVANSVILLE	-	-	-	-	ST. CLAIR SHORES	-	-	-	-					
FORT WAYNE	-	-	-	-	SOUTHFIELD	120	-	120	-					
GARY	81	-	81	-	STERLING HEIGHTS	19	-	19	-					
HAMMOND	30	-	30	-	TAYLOR	16	-	16	-					
INDIANAPOLIS	5 428	4 205	1 163	60	WARREN	41	-	41	-					
MUNCIE	-	-	-	-	WESTLAND	100	-	28	72					
SOUTH BEND	-	-	-	-	WYOMING	32	-	30	2					
TERRE HAUTE	-	-	-	-	MINNESOTA:									
IOWA:														
CEDAR RAPIDS	-	-	-	-	BLOOMINGTON	-	-	-	-					
COUNCIL BLUFFS	98	98	-	-	DULUTH	-	-	-	-					
DAVENPORT	-	-	-	-	MINNEAPOLIS	371	371	-	-					
DES MOINES	424	174	250	-	ROCHESTER	-	-	-	-					
DUBUQUE	-	-	-	-	ST. PAUL	-	-	-	-					
SIoux CITY	93	93	-	-	MISSISSIPPI:									
WATERLOO	-	-	-	-	BILOXI	-	-	-	-					
KANSAS:														
KANSAS CITY	378	378	-	-	JACKSON	389	389	-	-					
OVERLAND PARK	-	-	-	-	MISSOURI:									
TOPEKA	35	15	20	-	COLUMBIA	-	-	-	-					
WICHITA	493	472	21	-	FLORISSANT	-	-	-	-					
KENTUCKY:														
COVINGTON	57	57	-	-	INDEPENDENCE	-	-	-	-					
LEXINGTON	1 856	1 787	69	-	KANSAS CITY	1 712	955	757	-					
LOUISVILLE	-	-	-	-	ST. JOSEPH	-	-	-	-					
OWENSBORO	-	-	-	-	ST. LOUIS	7 949	4 940	2 938	71					
LOUISIANA:														
BATON ROUGE	2 219	1 892	178	149	SPRINGFIELD	-	-	-	-					
LAFAYETTE	-	-	-	-	MONTANA:									
LAKE CHARLES	-	-	-	-	BILLINGS	-	-	-	-					
MONROE	86	86	-	-	GREAT FALLS	54	54	-	-					
NEW ORLEANS	9 230	8 454	776	-	NEBRASKA:									
SHREVEPORT	333	333	-	-	LINCOLN	407	219	176	12					
MAINE:														
PORTLAND	-	-	-	-	OMAHA	62	-	62	-					
MARYLAND:														
BALTIMORE	9 999	9 805	-	194	NEVADA:									
MASSACHUSETTS:														
BOSTON	9 569	6 271	3 298	-	LAS VEGAS	-	-	-	-					
BROCKTON	-	-	-	-	RENO	384	384	-	-					
CAMBRIDGE	-	-	-	-	NEW HAMPSHIRE:									
CHICOPEE	-	-	-	-	MANCHESTER	92	-	92	-					
FALL RIVER	365	-	13	352	NASHUA	120	-	120	-					
HOLYOKE	-	-	-	-	NEW JERSEY:									
LAWRENCE	-	-	-	-	BAYONNE	-	-	-	-					
LOWELL	-	-	-	-	BLOOMFIELD	-	-	-	-					
LYNN	-	-	-	-	CAMDEN	-	-	-	-					
MALDEN	-	-	-	-	CLIFTON	-	-	-	-					
MEDFORD	-	-	-	-	EAST ORANGE	-	-	-	-					
NEW BEDFORD	41	-	-	41	ELIZABETH	-	-	-	-					
NEWTON	-	-	-	-	NEW YORK:									
PITTSFIELD	-	-	-	-	IRVINGTON	-	-	-	-					
QUINCY	-	-	-	-	JERSEY CITY	-	-	-	-					
SOMERVILLE	-	-	-	-	NEWARK	-	-	-	-					
SPRINGFIELD	-	-	-	-	PASSAIC	-	-	-	-					
WALTHAM	-	-	-	-	PATERSON	-	-	-	-					
WORCESTER	-	-	-	-	TRENTON	-	-	-	-					
MICHIGAN:														
ANN ARBOR	98	-	98	-	VINELAND	-	-	-	-					
DEARBORN	138	111	27	-	UNION CITY	-	-	-	-					
DEARBORN HEIGHTS	202	44	158	-	NEW MEXICO:									
DETROIT	5 932	5 932	-	-	ALBUQUERQUE	1 659	1 428	231	-					
FARMINGTON HILLS	-	-	-	-	NEW YORK:									
					ALBANY	-	-	-	-					
					BINGHAMTON	-	-	-	-					
					BUFFALO	-	-	-	-					
					MOUNT VERNON	-	-	-	-					
					NEW ROCHELLE	-	-	-	-					
					NEW YORK CITY	129 509	111 898	17 602	9					
					NIAGARA FALLS	-	-	-	-					
					ROCHESTER	-	-	-	-					
					ROME	-	-	-	-					

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 59. Detail of direct current expenditure for corrections activities of 395 large city governments, fiscal year 1977--Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

City ¹	Total direct current expenditure	Institutions	Probation and parole	Miscellaneous	City ¹	Total direct current expenditure	Institutions	Probation and parole	Miscellaneous					
NEW YORK--CONTINUED														
SCENECTADY	-	-	-	-	SOUTH DAKOTA:									
SYRACUSE	-	-	-	-	SIoux FALLS	-	-	-	-					
TROY	-	-	-	-	TENNESSEE:									
UTICA	10	-	10	-	CHATTANOOGA	-	-	-	-					
WHITE PLAINS	-	-	-	-	KNOXVILLE	499	499	-	-					
YONKERS	434	434	-	-	MEMPHIS	1 752	1 553	199	-					
NORTH CAROLINA:														
ASHEVILLE	-	-	-	-	NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON	3 849	3 191	658	-					
CHARLOTTE	154	-	-	-	TEXAS:									
DURHAM	-	-	-	-	ABILENE	-	-	-	-					
FAYETTEVILLE	-	-	-	-	AMARILLO	-	-	-	-					
GREENSBORO	-	-	-	-	ARLINGTON	-	-	-	-					
HIGH POINT	57	-	-	-	AUSTIN	-	-	-	-					
RALEIGH	-	-	-	-	BEAUMONT	139	-	-	139					
WILMINGTON	-	-	-	-	BROWNSVILLE	82	82	-	-					
WINSTON-SALEM	16	-	-	-	CORPUS CHRISTI	160	-	150	-					
NORTH DAKOTA:														
FARGO	-	-	-	-	DALLAS	1 337	1 337	-	10					
OHIO:														
AKRON	513	421	92	-	EL PASO	-	-	-	-					
CANTON	64	-	64	-	FORT WORTH	542	512	-	30					
CINCINNATI	4 161	3 360	609	192	GALVESTON	-	-	-	-					
CLEVELAND	2 351	1 591	540	220	GARLAND	-	-	-	-					
CLEVELAND HEIGHTS	55	-	13	42	GRAND PRAIRIE	-	-	-	-					
COLUMBUS	1 899	1 619	280	-	HOUSTON	936	870	-	66					
DAYTON	1 743	1 485	57	201	IRVING	-	-	-	-					
ELYRIA	64	64	-	-	LAREDO	-	-	-	-					
EUCLID	-	-	-	-	LUBBOCK	-	-	-	-					
HAMILTON	53	-	20	33	MESQUITE	-	-	-	-					
KETTERING										115	-	-	-	-
LAKEWOOD										64	-	-	-	-
LIMA										136	103	33	-	-
LORAIN										82	82	-	-	-
MANSFIELD										125	23	102	-	-
PARMA										56	-	56	-	-
SPRINGFIELD										1 346	981	365	9	132
TOLEDO										89	80	-	-	-
WARREN										406	313	40	53	-
YOUNGSTOWN										UTAH:				
OKLAHOMA:										OGDEN	-	-	-	-
LAWTON	93	84	9	-	PROVO	-	-	-	-					
MIDWEST	55	55	-	-	SALT LAKE CITY	-	-	-	-					
NORMAN	-	-	-	-	VIRGINIA:									
OKLAHOMA CITY	688	457	114	117	ALEXANDRIA	948	736	128	84					
TULSA	255	255	-	-	CHESAPEAKE	1 570	1 546	24	-					
OREGON:										HAMPTON	985	505	480	-
EUGENE	-	-	-	-	LYNCHBURG	685	578	107	-					
PORTLAND	-	-	-	-	NEWPORT NEWS	2 294	1 577	698	19					
SALEM	-	-	-	-	NORFOLK	2 311	2 174	19	118					
PENNSYLVANIA:										PORTSMOUTH	839	772	-	-
ALLENTOWN	-	-	-	-	RICHMOND	2 878	2 812	66	67					
ALTOONA	-	-	-	-	ROANOKE	1 125	627	498	-					
BETHLEHEM	-	-	-	-	VIRGINIA BEACH	1 306	856	450	-					
CHESTER	-	-	-	-	WASHINGTON:									
ERIE	-	-	-	-	BELLEVUE	118	-	102	16					
HARRISBURG	-	-	-	-	EVERETT	-	334	403	-					
LANCASTER										SEATTLE	737	-	-	-
PHILADELPHIA	39 336	20 800	11 961	6 575	SPOKANE	-	-	-	-					
PITTSBURGH	-	-	-	-	TACOMA	715	453	262	-					
READING	-	-	-	-	WEST VIRGINIA:									
SCRANTON	-	-	-	-	CHARLESTON	-	-	-	-					
WILKES-BARRE	-	-	-	-	HUNTINGTON	3	3	-	-					
YORK	-	-	-	-	WISCONSIN:									
RHODE ISLAND:										APPLETON	-	-	-	-
CRANSTON	-	-	-	-	GREEN BAY	-	-	-	-					
PAWTUCKET	-	-	-	-	KENOSHA	-	-	-	-					
PROVIDENCE	-	-	-	-	LACROSSE	-	-	-	-					
WARWICK	-	-	-	-	MADISON	-	-	-	-					
SOUTH CAROLINA:										MILWAUKEE	-	-	-	-
CHARLESTON	348	348	-	-	OSHKOSH	-	-	-	-					
COLUMBIA	-	-	-	-	RACINE	5	5	-	-					
GREENVILLE	-	-	-	-	WAUWATOSA	-	-	-	-					
					WEST ALLIS	-	-	-	-					

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
Data are based on a field compilation from records of each city government shown; see text for data limitations.

Table 60. Detail of corrections employment and payrolls of 395 large city governments, October 1977

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 9 columns: City, Total corrections (Number of employees, October payroll), Institutions (Number of employees, October payroll). Rows include Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Concord, Costa Mesa, Daly City, Downey, El Cajon, El Monte, Fremont, Fresno, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Glendale, Hawthorne, Hayward, Huntington Beach, Inglewood, Lakewood, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Modesto, Mountain View, Newport Beach, Norwalk, Oakland, Ontario, Orange, Oxnard, Palo Alto, Pasadena, Pico Rivera, Pomona, Redondo Beach, Redwood City, Richmond, Riverside.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 60. Detail of corrections employment and payrolls of 395 large city governments, October 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 11 columns: City, Probation and parole (Number of employees, October payroll), Miscellaneous (Number of employees, October payroll). Rows include Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Concord, Costa Mesa, Daly City, Downey, El Cajon, El Monte, Fremont, Fresno, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Glendale, Hawthorne, Hayward, Huntington Beach, Inglewood, Lakewood, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Modesto, Mountain View, Newport Beach, Norwalk, Oakland, Ontario, Orange, Oxnard, Palo Alto, Pasadena, Pico Rivera, Pomona, Redondo Beach, Redwood City, Richmond, Riverside.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 60. Detail of corrections employment and payrolls of 395 large city governments, October 1977—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: City, Total corrections (Number of employees, October payroll), Institutions (Number of employees, October payroll). Rows include California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, and various cities like Sacramento, San Francisco, Denver, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 60. Detail of corrections employment and payrolls of 395 large city governments, October 1977—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: City, Probation and parole (Number of employees, October payroll), Miscellaneous (Number of employees, October payroll). Rows include California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, and various cities like Sacramento, San Francisco, Denver, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 60. Detail of corrections employment and payrolls of 395 large city governments, October 1977—Continued
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

City ¹	Total corrections				Institutions			
	Number of employees			October payroll ²	Number of employees			October payroll
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent ³		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
GEORGIA:								
ALBANY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ATLANTA	160	160	160	130	160	160	160	130
AUGUSTA	13	13	13	7	13	13	13	7
COLUMBUS	63	62	63	51	51	50	51	41
MACON	26	25	25	21	26	25	25	21
SAVANNAH	11	10	10	8	11	10	10	8
HAWAII:								
HONOLULU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDAHO:								
BOISE CITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ILLINOIS:								
ARLINGTON HEIGHTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AURORA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BERWYN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHAMPAIGN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHICAGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CICERO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DECATUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DES PLAINES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EAST ST. LOUIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ELGIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EVANSTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JOLIET	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OAK LAWN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OAK PARK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEORIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROCKFORD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROCK ISLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SKOKIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPRINGFIELD	9	9	9	5	9	9	9	5
WAUKEGAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDIANA:								
ANDERSON	1	-	1	(2)	-	-	-	-
EVANSVILLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FORT WAYNE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GARY	7	7	7	6	-	-	-	-
HAMMOND	4	2	3	2	-	-	-	-
INDIANAPOLIS	486	384	390	328	268	268	268	237
MUNCIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH BEND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TERRE HAUTE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IOWA:								
CEDAR RAPIDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COUNCIL BLUFFS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DAVENPORT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DES MOINES	24	24	24	31	9	9	9	11
DUBUQUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SIoux CITY	12	9	10	9	12	9	10	9
WATERLOO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANSAS:								
KANSAS CITY	36	36	36	26	36	36	36	26
OVERLAND PARK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOPEKA	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	1
WICHITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KENTUCKY:								
COVINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LEXINGTON	138	132	136	115	132	126	130	109
LOUISVILLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OWENSBORO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 60. Detail of corrections employment and payrolls of 395 large city governments, October 1977—Continued
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

City ¹	Probation and parole				Miscellaneous			
	Number of employees			October payroll	Number of employees			October payroll
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
GEORGIA:								
ALBANY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ATLANTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AUGUSTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLUMBUS	12	12	12	10	-	-	-	-
MACON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAVANNAH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAWAII:								
HONOLULU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDAHO:								
BOISE CITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ILLINOIS:								
ARLINGTON HEIGHTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AURORA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BERWYN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHAMPAIGN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHICAGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CICERO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DECATUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DES PLAINES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EAST ST. LOUIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ELGIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EVANSTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JOLIET	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OAK LAWN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OAK PARK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEORIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROCKFORD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROCK ISLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SKOKIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPRINGFIELD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAUKEGAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDIANA:								
ANDERSON	1	-	1	(2)	-	-	-	-
EVANSVILLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FORT WAYNE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GARY	7	7	7	6	-	-	-	-
HAMMOND	4	2	3	2	-	-	-	-
INDIANAPOLIS	116	116	116	86	102	-	102	5
MUNCIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH BEND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TERRE HAUTE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IOWA:								
CEDAR RAPIDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COUNCIL BLUFFS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DAVENPORT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DES MOINES	15	15	15	20	-	-	-	-
DUBUQUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SIoux CITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WATERLOO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANSAS:								
KANSAS CITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OVERLAND PARK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOPEKA	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	-
WICHITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KENTUCKY:								
COVINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LEXINGTON	6	6	6	6	-	-	-	-
LOUISVILLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OWENSBORO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 60. Detail of corrections employment and payrolls of 395 large city governments, October 1977—Continued
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

City ¹	Total corrections				Institutions			
	Number of employees			October payroll ²	Number of employees			October payroll
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent ²		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
LOUISIANA:								
BATON ROUGE	136	136	136	99	96	96	96	68
LAFAYETTE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAKE CHARLES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MONROE	7	1	7	4	7	1	7	4
NEW ORLEANS	607	607	607	650	536	536	536	585
SHREVEPORT	23	21	22	11	23	21	22	11
MAINE:								
PORTLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARYLAND:								
BALTIMORE	526	526	526	527	526	526	526	527
MASSACHUSETTS:								
BOSTON	467	467	467	552	276	276	276	331
BROCKTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAMBRIDGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHICOPEE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FALL RIVER	19	18	19	13	-	-	-	-
HOLYOKE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAWRENCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOWELL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LYNN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MALDEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDFORD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW BEDFORD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEWTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PITTSFIELD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
QUINCY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOMERVILLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPRINGFIELD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WALTHAM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WORCESTER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MICHIGAN:								
ANN ARBOR	12	6	7	9	-	-	-	-
DEARBORN	7	7	7	10	5	5	5	8
DEARBORN HEIGHTS	20	5	10	11	3	3	3	3
DETROIT	242	242	242	345	242	242	242	345
FARMINGTON HILLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FLINT	26	26	26	37	21	21	21	31
GRAND RAPIDS	27	14	18	17	-	-	-	-
KALAMAZOO	8	8	8	7	-	-	-	-
LANSING	89	47	55	61	15	15	15	21
LINCOLN PARK	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
LIVONIA	5	3	4	6	-	-	-	-
PONTIAC	4	4	4	5	-	-	-	-
ROSEVILLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROYAL OAK	17	3	5	6	-	-	-	-
SAGINAW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ST. CLAIR SHORES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTHFIELD	9	8	8	10	-	-	-	-
STERLING HEIGHTS	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
TAYLOR	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
WARREN	5	5	5	3	-	-	-	-
WESTLAND	5	5	5	6	-	-	-	-
WYOMING	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
MINNESOTA:								
BLOOMINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DULUTH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MINNEAPOLIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROCHESTER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ST. PAUL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSISSIPPI:								
BILOXI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JACKSON	35	34	34	25	35	34	34	25

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 60. Detail of corrections employment and payrolls of 395 large city governments, October 1977—Continued
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

City ¹	Probation and parole				Miscellaneous			
	Number of employees			October payroll	Number of employees			October payroll
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
LOUISIANA:								
BATON ROUGE	34	34	34	26	6	6	6	5
LAFAYETTE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAKE CHARLES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MONROE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW ORLEANS	71	71	71	65	-	-	-	-
SHREVEPORT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAINE:								
PORTLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARYLAND:								
BALTIMORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS:								
BOSTON	191	191	191	221	-	-	-	-
BROCKTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAMBRIDGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHICOPEE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FALL RIVER	9	9	9	6	10	9	10	7
HOLYOKE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAWRENCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOWELL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LYNN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MALDEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDFORD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW BEDFORD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEWTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PITTSFIELD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
QUINCY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOMERVILLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPRINGFIELD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WALTHAM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WORCESTER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MICHIGAN:								
ANN ARBOR	12	6	7	9	-	-	-	-
DEARBORN	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
DEARBORN HEIGHTS	17	2	6	8	-	-	-	-
DETROIT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FARMINGTON HILLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FLINT	5	5	5	6	-	-	-	-
GRAND RAPIDS	24	14	17	15	3	-	-	2
KALAMAZOO	8	8	8	7	-	-	-	-
LANSING	56	25	32	33	18	7	9	7
LINCOLN PARK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LIVONIA	5	3	4	6	-	-	-	-
PONTIAC	4	4	4	5	-	-	-	-
ROSEVILLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROYAL OAK	17	3	5	6	-	-	-	-
SAGINAW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ST. CLAIR SHORES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTHFIELD	9	8	8	10	-	-	-	-
STERLING HEIGHTS	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
TAYLOR	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
WARREN	5	5	5	3	-	-	-	-
WESTLAND	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4
WYOMING	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
MINNESOTA:								
BLOOMINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DULUTH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MINNEAPOLIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROCHESTER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ST. PAUL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSISSIPPI:								
BILOXI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JACKSON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table 60. Detail of corrections employment and payrolls of 395 large city governments, October 1977—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: City, Total corrections (Number of employees, October payroll), Institutions (Number of employees, October payroll). Rows include Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, and North Carolina cities.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 60. Detail of corrections employment and payrolls of 395 large city governments, October 1977—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: City, Probation and parole (Number of employees, October payroll), Miscellaneous (Number of employees, October payroll). Rows include Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, and North Carolina cities.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 60. Detail of corrections employment and payrolls of 395 large city governments, October 1977—Continued
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

City ¹	Total corrections				Institutions			
	Number of employees			October payroll ²	Number of employees			October payroll
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent ³		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
NORTH DAKOTA:								
FARGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OHIO:								
AKRON	31	31	31	46	26	26	26	39
CANTON	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	-
CINCINNATI	182	175	178	227	132	125	128	165
CLEVELAND	114	107	110	136	78	73	75	88
CLEVELAND HEIGHTS	5	4	4	4	-	-	-	-
COLUMBUS	86	86	86	98	67	67	67	75
DAYTON	97	96	96	89	93	93	93	85
ELYRIA	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
EUCLID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAMILTON	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
KETTERING	7	7	7	8	-	-	-	-
LAKEWOOD	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
LIMA	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5
LORAIN	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5
MANSFIELD	5	5	5	5	2	2	2	2
PARMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPRINGFIELD	5	4	4	4	-	-	-	-
TOLEDO	63	62	63	81	46	45	46	58
WARREN	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5
YOUNGSTOWN	26	26	26	24	23	23	23	21
OKLAHOMA:								
LAWTON	10	7	8	6	7	7	7	5
MIDWEST	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4
NORMAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKLAHOMA CITY	38	38	38	37	33	33	33	32
TULSA	13	13	13	14	13	13	13	14
OREGON:								
EUGENE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PORTLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SALEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA:								
ALLENTOWN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALTOONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BETHLEHEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHESTER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ERIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HARRISBURG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANCASTER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PHILADELPHIA	1 910	1 910	1 910	2 552	1 114	1 114	1 114	1 585
PITTSBURGH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
READING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCRANTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WILKES-BARRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YORK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RHODE ISLAND:								
CRANSTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAWTUCKET	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROVIDENCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WARWICK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA:								
CHARLESTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLUMBIA	30	30	30	25	30	30	30	25
GREENVILLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA:								
SIoux FALLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE:								
CHATTANOOGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KNOXVILLE	18	18	18	14	18	18	18	14
MEMPHIS	218	218	218	190	114	114	114	114
NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON	311	310	310	265	270	269	269	220

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 60. Detail of corrections employment and payrolls of 395 large city governments, October 1977—Continued
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

City ¹	Probation and parole				Miscellaneous			
	Number of employees			October payroll	Number of employees			October payroll
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
NORTH DAKOTA:								
FARGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OHIO:								
AKRON	5	5	5	7	-	-	-	-
CANTON	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	-
CINCINNATI	36	36	36	47	14	14	14	15
CLEVELAND	36	34	35	48	-	-	-	-
CLEVELAND HEIGHTS	2	1	1	1	3	3	3	3
COLUMBUS	19	19	19	23	-	-	-	-
DAYTON	4	3	3	4	-	-	-	-
ELYRIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EUCLID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAMILTON	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
KETTERING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAKEWOOD	1	1	1	1	7	7	7	8
LIMA	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
LORAIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANSFIELD	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	-
PARMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPRINGFIELD	5	4	4	4	-	-	-	-
TOLEDO	17	17	17	23	-	-	-	-
WARREN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YOUNGSTOWN	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
OKLAHOMA:								
LAWTON	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
MIDWEST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORMAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKLAHOMA CITY	5	5	5	5	-	-	-	-
TULSA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OREGON:								
EUGENE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PORTLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SALEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA:								
ALLENTOWN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALTOONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BETHLEHEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHESTER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ERIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HARRISBURG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANCASTER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PHILADELPHIA	796	796	796	967	-	-	-	-
PITTSBURGH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
READING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCRANTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WILKES-BARRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YORK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RHODE ISLAND:								
CRANSTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAWTUCKET	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROVIDENCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WARWICK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA:								
CHARLESTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLUMBIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GREENVILLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA:								
SIoux FALLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE:								
CHATTANOOGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KNOXVILLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEMPHIS	104	104	104	76	-	-	-	-
NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON	41	41	41	45	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Section VIII. OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE

FIGURE 25.

Percent Distribution of Other Criminal Justice Direct Expenditure by State and Type of Government, Fiscal Year 1977

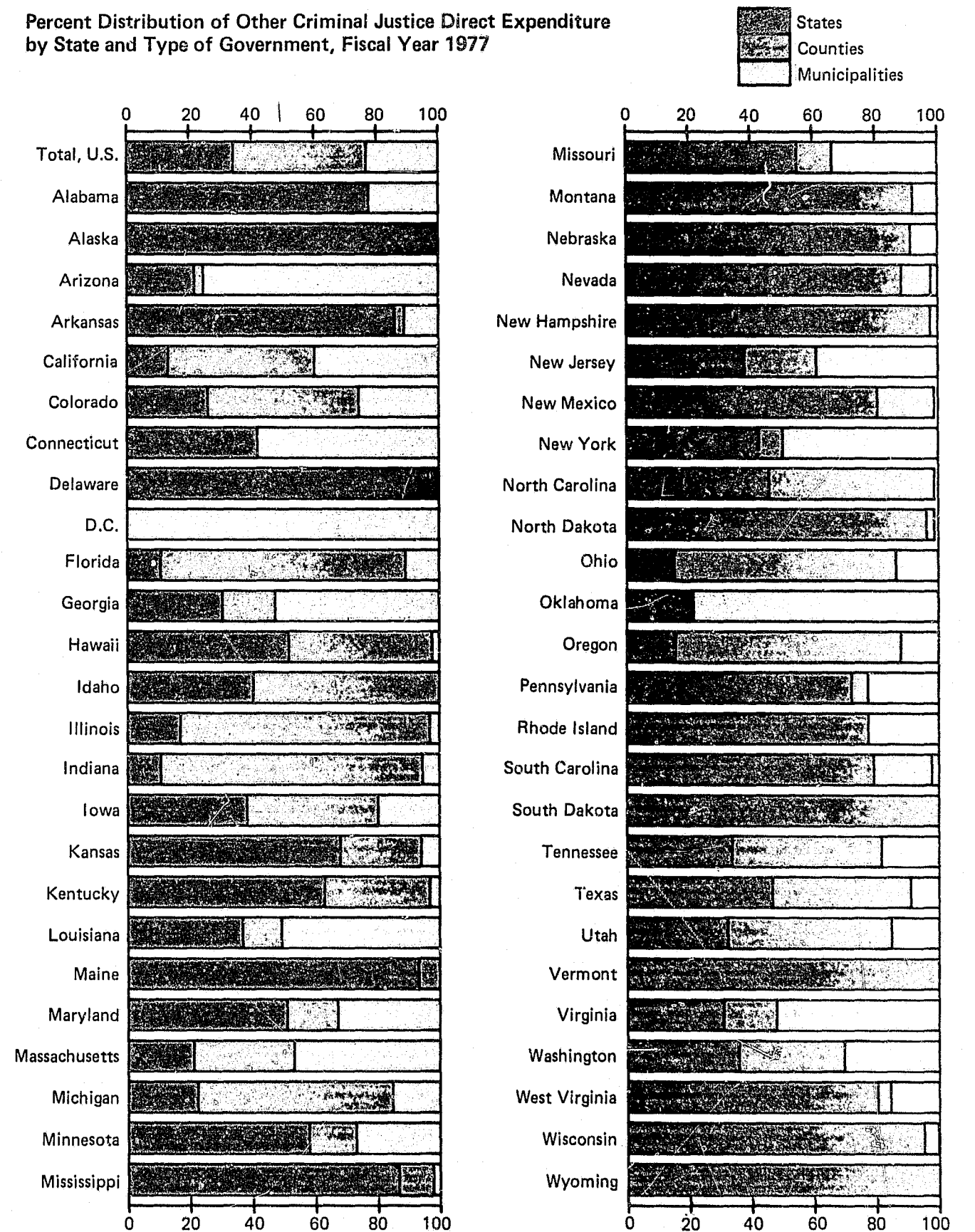


Table 61. Other criminal justice expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977
(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government ¹	Total ²	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Total	To State governments	To local governments
STATES-LOCAL, TOTAL	408 576	408 576	295 413	113 164	473 290	1 175	472 115
STATES	609 915	139 926	132 690	7 236	469 989	(X)	469 989
LOCAL, TOTAL	269 825	268 650	162 723	105 928	3 301	1 175	2 126
COUNTIES	176 619	174 230	77 832	96 398	2 389	966	1 423
MUNICIPALITIES	95 332	94 421	84 891	9 530	912	210	703
ALABAMA	1 412	1 412	1 237	175	7 846	-	7 846
STATE	8 836	1 096	1 096	-	7 792	(X)	7 792
LOCAL, TOTAL	316	316	141	175	-	-	54
COUNTIES	18	6	6	-	12	-	12
MUNICIPALITIES	352	310	135	175	42	-	42
ALASKA	2 716	2 716	2 711	5	681	-	681
STATE	3 393	2 712	2 711	1	681	(X)	681
LOCAL, TOTAL	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
BOROUGHS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	4	4	-	4	-	-	-
ARIZONA	5 335	5 335	5 327	8	6 521	-	6 521
STATE	7 678	1 157	1 151	6	6 521	(X)	6 521
LOCAL, TOTAL	4 178	4 178	4 176	2	-	-	-
COUNTIES	156	156	156	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	4 022	4 022	4 020	2	-	-	-
ARKANSAS	4 461	4 461	4 399	62	4 071	12	4 059
STATE	7 889	3 830	3 768	62	4 059	(X)	4 059
LOCAL, TOTAL	643	631	631	-	12	12	-
COUNTIES	140	140	140	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	502	491	491	-	12	12	-
CALIFORNIA	44 314	44 314	42 707	1 607	52 185	-	52 185
STATE	57 798	5 849	5 849	-	51 949	(X)	51 949
LOCAL, TOTAL	38 465	38 465	36 858	1 607	236	-	236
COUNTIES	20 810	20 803	19 206	1 597	7	-	7
MUNICIPALITIES	17 892	17 663	17 652	11	229	-	229
COLORADO	5 930	5 930	3 888	2 042	7 692	-	7 692
STATE	9 228	1 544	1 456	88	7 684	(X)	7 684
LOCAL, TOTAL	4 386	4 386	2 432	1 954	8	-	8
COUNTIES	2 872	2 864	910	1 954	8	-	8
MUNICIPALITIES	1 522	1 522	1 522	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	1 877	1 877	1 806	71	4 498	5	4 493
STATE	5 270	783	735	48	4 487	(X)	4 487
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 099	1 094	1 071	23	11	5	6
MUNICIPALITIES	1 105	1 094	1 071	23	11	5	6
DELAWARE	910	910	907	3	1 149	-	1 149
STATE	2 059	910	907	3	1 149	(X)	1 149
LOCAL, TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	766	766	722	44	-	-	-
STATE	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	766	766	722	44	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	766	766	722	44	-	-	-
FLORIDA	16 726	16 726	11 653	5 073	18 353	-	18 353
STATE	20 101	1 793	1 791	2	18 308	(X)	18 308
LOCAL, TOTAL	14 933	14 933	9 862	5 071	45	-	45
COUNTIES	13 127	13 127	8 090	5 037	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	1 851	1 806	1 772	34	45	-	45
GEORGIA	5 926	5 926	3 024	2 902	7 585	-	7 585
STATE	9 383	1 810	1 789	21	7 573	(X)	7 573
LOCAL, TOTAL	4 116	4 116	1 235	2 881	12	-	12
COUNTIES	988	988	579	409	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	3 140	3 128	656	2 472	12	-	12

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 61. Other criminal justice expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government ¹	Total ²	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Total	To State governments	To local governments
HAWAII	3 789	3 789	3 789	-	1 432	-	1 432
STATE	3 386	1 954	1 954	-	1 432	(X)	1 432
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 835	1 835	1 835	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	1 748	1 748	1 748	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	87	87	87	-	-	-	-
IDAHO	5 838	5 838	2 219	3 619	1 147	-	1 147
STATE	3 493	2 346	2 202	144	1 147	(X)	1 147
LOCAL, TOTAL	3 492	3 492	17	3 475	-	-	-
COUNTIES	3 492	3 492	17	3 475	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ILLINOIS	40 550	40 550	8 648	31 902	32 624	5	32 618
STATE	38 354	6 839	6 816	23	31 515	(X)	31 515
LOCAL, TOTAL	33 716	33 711	1 832	31 879	1 109	5	1 103
COUNTIES	33 587	32 478	1 477	31 001	1 109	5	1 103
MUNICIPALITIES	1 233	1 233	355	878	-	-	-
INDIANA	23 093	23 093	4 605	18 488	12 655	-	12 655
STATE	15 103	2 456	2 394	62	12 647	(X)	12 647
LOCAL, TOTAL	20 637	20 637	2 211	18 426	8	-	8
COUNTIES	19 397	19 397	1 004	18 393	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	1 248	1 240	1 207	33	8	-	8
IOWA	1 441	1 441	1 431	10	6 556	5	6 551
STATE	7 064	551	549	2	6 513	(X)	6 513
LOCAL, TOTAL	896	890	882	8	43	5	38
COUNTIES	611	606	605	1	4	4	-
MUNICIPALITIES	563	524	277	247	39	1	38
KANSAS	10 165	10 165	3 872	6 293	6 083	-	6 083
STATE	12 988	6 923	1 017	5 906	6 065	(X)	6 065
LOCAL, TOTAL	3 242	3 242	2 855	387	18	-	18
COUNTIES	2 645	2 645	2 641	4	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	855	837	214	623	18	-	18
KENTUCKY	6 218	6 218	5 351	867	3 553	-	3 553
STATE	7 433	3 917	3 873	44	3 516	(X)	3 516
LOCAL, TOTAL	2 301	2 301	1 478	823	37	-	37
COUNTIES	2 131	2 105	1 282	823	26	-	26
MUNICIPALITIES	207	196	196	-	11	-	11
LOUISIANA	3 328	3 328	2 791	537	12 916	-	12 916
STATE	14 139	1 223	1 207	16	12 916	(X)	12 916
LOCAL, TOTAL	2 105	2 105	1 584	521	-	-	-
PARISHES	414	414	414	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	1 691	1 691	1 170	521	-	-	-
MAINE	827	827	821	6	2 450	1	2 449
STATE	3 220	771	765	6	2 449	(X)	2 449
LOCAL, TOTAL	57	56	56	-	1	1	-
COUNTIES	56	56	56	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	12	11	-	11	1	1	-
MARYLAND	5 982	5 982	5 943	40	6 782	-	6 782
STATE	9 817	3 037	3 030	7	6 780	(X)	6 780
LOCAL, TOTAL	2 945	2 945	2 913	33	2	-	2
COUNTIES	982	982	982	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	2 274	2 272	1 931	341	2	-	2
MASSACHUSETTS	13 210	13 210	11 396	1 814	13 273	-	13 273
STATE	16 060	2 787	2 787	-	13 273	(X)	13 273
LOCAL, TOTAL	10 423	10 423	8 609	1 814	-	-	-
COUNTIES	4 223	4 223	2 409	1 814	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	6 508	6 508	6 200	300	-	-	-
MICHIGAN	14 913	14 913	12 622	2 291	18 336	237	18 099
STATE	21 422	3 342	3 340	2	18 080	(X)	18 080
LOCAL, TOTAL	11 807	11 571	9 282	2 289	256	-	19
COUNTIES	9 559	9 303	8 465	838	256	-	19
MUNICIPALITIES	3 286	3 286	817	2 469	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 61. Other criminal justice expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government ¹	Total ²	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Total	To State governments	To local governments
MINNESOTA	4 475	4 475	4 430	45	14 776	22	14 754
STATE	17 346	2 592	2 559	33	14 754	(X)	14 754
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 905	1 883	1 871	12	22	22	-
COUNTIES	677	677	676	2	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	2 250	2 228	1 196	1 032	22	22	-
MISSISSIPPI	1 926	1 926	1 871	54	1 590	-	1 590
STATE	3 230	1 670	1 657	13	1 560	(X)	1 560
LOCAL, TOTAL	256	256	214	41	30	-	30
COUNTIES	241	214	173	41	27	-	27
MUNICIPALITIES	45	42	42	-	3	-	3
MISSOURI	3 369	3 369	3 341	28	14 828	19	14 809
STATE	16 664	1 855	1 852	3	14 809	(X)	14 809
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 534	1 514	1 489	25	19	-	-
COUNTIES	401	381	356	25	19	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	1 523	1 523	1 133	390	-	-	-
MONTANA	1 642	1 642	1 609	33	1 706	-	1 706
STATE	3 218	1 512	1 479	33	1 706	(X)	1 706
LOCAL, TOTAL	130	130	130	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	130	130	130	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	390	390	-	390	-	-	-
NEBRASKA	1 787	1 787	1 778	9	5 074	-	5 074
STATE	6 706	1 632	1 623	9	5 074	(X)	5 074
LOCAL, TOTAL	155	155	155	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	409	409	154	255	-	-	-
NEVADA	558	558	555	3	3 663	-	3 663
STATE	4 155	492	489	3	3 663	(X)	3 663
LOCAL, TOTAL	66	66	66	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	53	53	53	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	267	267	12	255	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	830	830	819	11	1 629	-	1 629
STATE	2 439	810	799	11	1 629	(X)	1 629
LOCAL, TOTAL	20	20	20	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	43	43	19	25	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY	9 191	9 191	9 149	42	14 324	-	14 324
STATE	17 824	3 500	3 492	8	14 324	(X)	14 324
LOCAL, TOTAL	5 691	5 691	5 657	34	-	-	-
COUNTIES	2 129	2 129	2 129	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	3 583	3 583	3 528	55	-	-	-
NEW MEXICO	3 285	3 285	3 271	13	3 117	-	3 117
STATE	5 765	2 648	2 642	6	3 117	(X)	3 117
LOCAL, TOTAL	637	637	629	7	-	-	-
COUNTIES	597	597	590	7	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	94	94	39	55	-	-	-
NEW YORK	41 121	41 121	40 569	552	59 565	-	59 565
STATE	77 032	17 467	16 957	510	59 565	(X)	59 565
LOCAL, TOTAL	23 654	23 654	23 612	42	-	-	-
COUNTIES	3 160	3 159	3 137	22	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	20 948	20 948	20 475	474	-	-	-
NORTH CAROLINA	8 226	8 226	5 004	3 222	14 395	-	14 395
STATE	18 138	3 768	3 743	25	14 370	(X)	14 370
LOCAL, TOTAL	4 458	4 458	1 261	3 197	25	-	25
COUNTIES	4 352	4 352	1 156	3 196	25	-	25
MUNICIPALITIES	584	560	105	455	-	-	-
NORTH DAKOTA	677	677	671	6	1 263	-	1 263
STATE	1 914	651	645	6	1 263	(X)	1 263
LOCAL, TOTAL	26	26	26	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	17	17	17	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	10	10	10	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 61. Other criminal justice expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government ¹	Total ²	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Total	To State governments	To local governments
OHIO	31 848	31 848	10 613	21 235	21 983	-	21 983
STATE	26 795	4 830	4 830	-	21 965	(X)	21 965
LOCAL, TOTAL	27 018	27 018	5 783	21 235	18	-	18
COUNTIES	22 674	22 674	4 492	18 182	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	4 381	4 363	1 291	3 072	18	-	18
OKLAHOMA	6 365	6 365	6 268	97	4 060	-	4 060
STATE	5 373	1 359	1 354	5	4 014	(X)	4 014
LOCAL, TOTAL	5 006	5 006	4 914	92	46	-	46
COUNTIES	71	25	25	46	-	-	46
MUNICIPALITIES	4 999	4 999	4 889	111	-	-	-
OREGON	6 615	6 615	2 448	4 166	9 588	-	9 588
STATE	10 615	1 027	1 027	-	9 588	(X)	9 588
LOCAL, TOTAL	5 588	5 588	1 421	4 166	-	-	-
COUNTIES	4 789	4 789	623	4 166	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	799	799	799	-	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA	8 248	8 248	8 200	48	72	5	67
STATE	6 016	5 951	5 903	48	65	(X)	65
LOCAL, TOTAL	2 302	2 297	2 297	-	7	5	2
COUNTIES	432	425	425	-	7	5	2
MUNICIPALITIES	1 873	1 873	1 873	-	-	-	-
RHODE ISLAND	553	553	553	-	1 243	-	1 243
STATE	1 671	428	428	-	1 243	(X)	1 243
LOCAL, TOTAL	125	125	125	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	125	125	125	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	125	125	125	-	-	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	2 944	2 944	2 931	13	1 202	1	1 201
STATE	3 254	2 329	2 329	-	925	(X)	925
LOCAL, TOTAL	615	615	602	13	277	1	276
COUNTIES	658	547	539	8	111	-	111
MUNICIPALITIES	397	231	62	169	166	1	165
SOUTH DAKOTA	385	385	385	-	2 706	-	2 706
STATE	3 091	385	385	-	2 706	(X)	2 706
LOCAL, TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	163	163	-	163	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	3 120	3 120	3 051	69	4 862	-	4 862
STATE	5 906	1 055	1 040	15	4 851	(X)	4 851
LOCAL, TOTAL	2 065	2 065	2 011	54	11	-	11
COUNTIES	1 491	1 491	1 463	27	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	584	574	547	27	11	-	11
TEXAS	29 201	29 201	23 947	5 253	35 875	851	35 025
STATE	48 554	13 632	13 614	18	34 922	(X)	34 922
LOCAL, TOTAL	16 420	15 569	10 333	5 237	953	851	103
COUNTIES	13 620	12 897	7 715	5 181	723	682	41
MUNICIPALITIES	2 902	2 672	2 617	55	230	168	61
UTAH	2 944	2 944	2 862	82	3 276	-	3 276
STATE	4 221	954	938	16	3 267	(X)	3 267
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 990	1 990	1 924	66	9	-	9
COUNTIES	1 553	1 543	1 481	63	9	-	9
MUNICIPALITIES	447	447	444	3	-	-	-
VERMONT	548	548	542	6	537	-	537
STATE	1 085	548	542	6	537	(X)	537
LOCAL, TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	655	655	-	655	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	8 141	8 141	7 978	163	8 271	-	8 271
STATE	10 790	2 521	2 514	7	8 269	(X)	8 269
LOCAL, TOTAL	5 620	5 620	5 464	156	2	-	2
COUNTIES	1 377	1 376	1 360	16	1	-	1
MUNICIPALITIES	4 900	4 899	4 104	795	1	-	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 61. Other criminal justice expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government ¹	Total ²	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Total	To State governments	To local governments
WASHINGTON	2 580	2 580	2 483	97	7 390	-	7 390
STATE	8 298	926	919	7	7 372	(X)	7 372
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 654	1 654	1 564	90	18	-	18
COUNTIES	881	871	786	84	10	-	10
MUNICIPALITIES	791	783	778	5	7	-	7
WEST VIRGINIA	961	961	925	35	2 625	-	2 625
STATE	3 398	773	769	4	2 625	(X)	2 625
LOCAL, TOTAL	188	188	156	31	-	-	-
COUNTIES	39	39	7	31	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	149	149	149	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN	6 718	6 718	6 699	20	3 468	13	3 455
STATE	9 844	6 389	6 383	6	3 455	(X)	3 455
LOCAL, TOTAL	342	329	316	14	13	13	-
COUNTIES	321	308	308	-	13	13	-
MUNICIPALITIES	43	43	8	36	-	-	-
WYOMING	592	592	591	1	1 815	-	1 815
STATE	2 407	592	591	1	1 815	(X)	1 815
LOCAL, TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

X Not applicable.

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

²For each State, and the United States summary, the expenditure figures shown on the "Local, total" line and the combined State-local total line (the data shown opposite the names of the individual States) exclude duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation which would result if an intergovernmental expenditure amount for one government is tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) ultimately expend(s) that amount.

Table A. Special police force expenditure of selected special districts and school districts by character and object, fiscal year 1977
(Thousands of dollars)

Unit of government ¹	Total	Direct expenditure			Inter-governmental expenditure
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	
Total	124,251	122,457	120,194	2,263	1,794
ARIZONA					
Independent school districts:					
Phoenix Union High School District	489	489	489	-	-
Tucson School District No. 1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
CALIFORNIA					
Special districts:					
East Bay Municipal Utility District, Oakland	609	609	531	78	-
East Bay Regional Park District, Oakland	1,550	1,550	1,535	15	-
Los Angeles City Housing Authority	794	787	759	28	7
Oakland Housing Authority	259	259	255	4	-
Sacramento-Yolo Port District, West Sacramento	139	139	139	-	-
San Diego Unified Port District	1,315	1,315	1,293	22	-
San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit, Oakland	2,775	2,775	2,775	-	-
San Francisco City-County Housing Authority	315	315	315	-	-
Stockton Port District	199	199	199	-	-
Independent school districts:					
Compton Community College	91	91	90	1	-
Compton Unified School District	786	786	779	7	-
El Camino College, Torrance	215	215	210	5	-
Foothill Community College District, Los Altos Hills	191	191	189	2	-
Grant Union High School District, Sacramento	212	212	212	-	-
Grossmont College, El Cajon	126	126	94	32	-
Kern Joint Union High School District, Bakersfield	75	75	75	-	-
Long Beach Unified School District	84	84	81	3	-
Los Angeles Community Colleges	1,614	1,614	1,614	-	-
Los Angeles Unified School District	5,654	5,654	5,654	-	-
Los Rios Junior College, Sacramento	287	287	287	-	-
Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District, Norwalk	89	89	89	-	-
Oakland Unified School District	190	190	190	-	-
Pasadena Area Community College District	331	331	317	14	-
Peralta Community College District, Oakland	585	585	585	-	-
Pomona Unified School District	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Richmond Unified School District	319	319	319	-	-
Sacramento City Unified School District	205	205	196	9	-
San Bernardino Community College District	99	99	99	-	-
San Diego City Schools	505	505	504	1	-
San Francisco Community College District	160	160	150	10	-
San Mateo Junior College District	165	146	146	-	19
Santa Ana College	180	180	161	19	-
Santa Ana Unified School District	248	248	248	-	-
Center Community College District, Fresno	163	163	157	6	-
Ventura County Community College District	164	164	150	14	-
COLORADO					
Independent school districts:					
Denver Public School District No. 1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Jefferson County School District, Lakewood	348	348	339	9	-
CONNECTICUT					
Special districts:					
Hartford Metro District	147	147	147	-	-
Housing Authority-City of Bridgeport	48	48	43	5	-
Housing Authority-City of New Haven	385	385	385	-	-
DELAWARE					
Special districts:					
Delaware River-Bay Authority, New Castle	351	351	351	-	-
Housing Authority of Wilmington	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
See footnotes at end of table.					

Table A. Special police force expenditure of selected special districts and school districts by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with 6 columns: Unit of government, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), Inter-governmental expenditure. Rows include District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Kansas.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A. Special police force expenditure of selected special districts and school districts by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with 6 columns: Unit of government, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), Inter-governmental expenditure. Rows include Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, and Nebraska.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A. Special police force expenditure of selected special districts and school districts by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Unit of government ¹	Total	Direct expenditure			Inter-governmental expenditure
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	
NEVADA					
Independent school districts:					
Clark County School District, Las Vegas.....	290	290	290	-	-
NEW JERSEY					
Special districts:					
Burlington County Bridge Commission, Palmyra.....	469	469	461	8	-
Delaware River Port Authority, Camden.....	2,004	2,004	2,004	-	-
Housing Authority of the City of Trenton.....	207	207	207	-	-
NEW MEXICO					
Independent school districts:					
Albuquerque School District.....	359	359	359	-	-
NEW YORK					
Special districts:					
Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, New York City.....	29,832	29,832	29,832	-	-
Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor, New York City.....	1,384	1,384	1,375	9	-
Independent school districts:					
Farmingdale Public Schools.....	124	124	124	-	-
OHIO					
Special districts:					
Akron Metropolitan Park District.....	220	220	220	-	-
Cleveland Metro Housing Authority.....	535	535	528	7	-
Cleveland Metropolitan Park Authority.....	1,259	1,259	1,218	41	-
Hamilton County Park District, Cincinnati.....	338	338	338	-	-
Lorain County Metro Park District, Elyria.....	846	846	438	408	-
Metro Park District of the Toledo Area.....	391	388	388	-	3
Montgomery County Park District.....	89	89	88	1	-
Youngstown Township Park District.....	182	179	179	-	3
Independent school districts:					
Cincinnati City School District.....	321	321	321	-	-
Cuyahoga Community College, Cleveland.....	466	466	462	4	-
Dayton City School District.....	153	153	153	-	-
OKLAHOMA					
Independent school districts:					
Oklahoma City School District.....	330	330	330	-	-
OREGON					
Special districts:					
The Port of Portland District.....	1,103	1,103	1,103	-	-
Tri-Metro Transportation District, Portland.....	139	139	139	-	-
Independent school districts:					
Portland School District.....	328	328	297	31	-
PENNSYLVANIA					
Special districts:					
Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission, Morrisville.....	4,549	4,549	4,549	-	-
Philadelphia Housing Authority.....	2,554	2,554	2,554	-	-
Pittsburgh Housing Authority.....	621	621	621	-	-
Port Authority of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh.....	359	243	243	-	116
Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority, Philadelphia.....	645	645	645	-	-
Independent school districts:					
Pittsburgh City School District.....	1,050	1,050	1,050	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A. Special police force expenditure of selected special districts and school districts by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Unit of government ¹	Total	Direct expenditure			Inter-governmental expenditure
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Special districts:					
Columbia Metro Airport, West Columbia.....	229	228	218	10	1
TENNESSEE					
Special districts:					
Memphis-Shelby County Airport Authority.....	843	843	838	5	-
Metropolitan Nashville Airport Authority.....	720	720	717	3	-
TEXAS					
Special districts:					
Bexar County Hospital District, San Antonio.....	263	263	256	7	-
Brownsville Navigation District.....	130	130	130	-	-
Dallas-Fort Worth Airport Authority.....	3,461	3,461	3,461	-	-
Housing Authority-City of Houston.....	173	173	173	-	-
Nueces County Navigation District, Corpus Christi.....	98	98	98	-	-
Port of Houston Authority.....	1,519	1,519	1,519	-	-
Independent school districts:					
Dallas County Community College District.....	364	364	364	-	-
El Paso Independent School District.....	222	222	222	-	-
Houston Independent School District.....	800	800	780	20	-
Irving Independent School District.....	66	66	66	-	-
San Antonio Independent School District.....	400	400	400	-	-
San Antonio-St. Phillips College District.....	430	430	325	105	-
San Jacinto College, Pasadena.....	171	171	171	-	-
Tarrant County Junior College, Fort Worth.....	377	377	369	8	-
Ysleta Independent School District, El Paso.....	420	420	420	-	-
UTAH					
Independent school districts:					
Granite School District, Salt Lake City.....	194	194	154	40	-
VIRGINIA					
Special districts:					
Chesapeake Bay Bridge and Tunnel District, Cape Charles.....	655	655	655	-	-
Elizabeth River Tunnel Commission, Norfolk.....	471	471	471	-	-
WASHINGTON					
Special districts:					
Port of Seattle District.....	1,809	1,809	1,743	66	-
Port of Tacoma District.....	85	85	79	6	-
Independent school districts:					
Seattle School District.....	473	473	473	-	-

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

NA Not available.

¹Where the name of the unit of government does not reflect the city where the unit's administrative headquarters are located, this information appears after the unit name.²No longer has power of arrest.³Formerly Hall County Hospital Authority.

Table B. Special police force employment and payroll of selected special districts and school districts, October 1977

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Unit of government ¹	Number of employees			October payroll
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
Total.....	7,972	6,796	7,169	8,683
ARIZONA				
Independent school districts:				
Phoenix Union High School District.....	79	59	66	47
Tucson School District No. 1.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
CALIFORNIA				
Special districts:				
East Bay Municipal Utility District, Oakland.....	24	24	24	34
East Bay Regional Park District, Oakland.....	42	42	42	42
Los Angeles City Housing Authority.....	36	36	36	51
Oakland Housing Authority.....	19	19	19	22
Sacramento-Yolo Port District, West Sacramento.....	11	10	11	14
San Diego Unified Port District.....	71	71	71	98
San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit, Oakland.....	92	92	92	141
San Francisco City-County Housing Authority.....	28	28	28	26
Stockton Port District.....	15	15	15	16
Independent school districts:				
Compton Community College.....	8	5	7	7
Compton Unified School District.....	85	80	82	61
El Camino College, Torrance.....	27	11	13	16
Foothill Community College District, Los Altos Hills.....	41	4	13	17
Grant Union High School District, Sacramento.....	30	11	15	14
Grossmont College, El Cajon.....	19	1	6	10
Kern Joint Union High School District, Bakersfield.....	4	4	4	7
Long Beach Unified School District.....	7	7	7	8
Los Angeles Community Colleges.....	107	107	107	158
Los Angeles Unified School District.....	413	313	355	517
Los Rios Junior College, Sacramento.....	21	19	20	19
Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District, Norwalk.....	14	6	9	9
Oakland Unified School District.....	14	11	14	16
Pasadena Area Community College District.....	72	26	32	31
Peralta Community College District, Oakland.....	36	25	27	40
Richmond Unified School District.....	21	21	21	22
Sacramento City Unified School District.....	18	12	14	14
San Bernardino Community College District.....	10	8	8	8
San Diego City Schools.....	44	44	44	53
San Francisco Community College District.....	49	9	12	12
San Mateo Junior College District.....	35	2	7	11
Santa Ana College.....	16	9	12	13
Santa Ana Unified School District.....	17	15	16	16
State Center Community College District, Fresno.....	30	6	11	12
Ventura County Community College District.....	15	9	14	15
COLORADO				
Independent school districts:				
Jefferson County School District, Lakewood.....	22	10	18	16
CONNECTICUT				
Special districts:				
Hartford Metro District.....	11	10	10	15
Housing Authority-City of Bridgeport.....	3	3	3	4
Housing Authority-City of New Haven.....	28	28	28	33
DELAWARE				
Special districts:				
Delaware River-Bay Authority, New Castle.....	20	20	20	25

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B. Special police force employment and payroll of selected special districts and school districts, October 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Unit of government ¹	Number of employees			October payroll
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
Special districts:				
Washington Metro Area Transit Authority.....	206	206	206	235
FLORIDA				
Independent school districts:				
Broward County School District, Fort Lauderdale.....	10	10	10	14
Dade County School District, Miami.....	74	74	74	93
Duval County School Board, Jacksonville.....	7	7	7	8
Florida Junior College, Jacksonville.....	43	35	38	26
Hillsborough County School District, Tampa.....	18	18	18	20
Miami-Dade Junior College, Miami.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Pensacola Junior College.....	17	17	17	14
Pinellas County School District, Clearwater.....	24	24	24	20
Volusia County School District, Deland.....	8	6	7	6
GEORGIA				
Special districts:				
Fulton-De Kalb Hospital Authority, Atlanta.....	71	70	70	52
Macon-Bibb County Hospital Authority, Macon.....	11	10	10	11
Northeast Georgia Medical Center, Gainesville.....	7	7	7	6
Richmond County Hospital Authority, Augusta.....	17	17	17	11
Independent school districts:				
Atlanta Independent School District.....	26	26	26	24
Bibb County School District, Macon.....	16	14	15	10
Cobb County School District, Marietta.....	14	14	14	12
Muscogee County School District, Columbus.....	25	23	23	12
Savannah-Chatham County School District, Savannah.....	12	12	12	9
ILLINOIS				
Special districts:				
Chicago Housing Authority.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Chicago Transit Authority.....	122	122	122	185
East St. Louis Park District.....	8	6	7	4
Metro Fair Exposition Authority, Chicago.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago.....	68	68	68	91
Springfield Airport Authority.....	9	9	9	10
Independent school districts:				
Chicago Board of Education.....	297	112	195	158
Chicago City College.....	91	2	24	26
Peoria Public School District 150.....	15	15	15	12
East St. Louis School District.....	18	18	18	25
INDIANA				
Special districts:				
Indianapolis-Marion County Building Authority, Indianapolis.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Independent school districts:				
Gary Community School Corporation.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Indianapolis Public Schools.....	94	75	81	81
IOWA				
Independent school districts:				
Waterloo Community School District.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
KANSAS				
Independent school districts:				
Kansas City School District.....	14	14	14	13
Unified School District 501, Topeka.....	12	12	12	13
Wichita Unified School District 259.....	53	53	53	39

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B. Special police force employment and payroll of selected special districts and school districts, October 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Unit of government ¹	Number of employees			October payroll
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
KENTUCKY				
Independent school districts:				
Fayette County School District, Lexington.....	29	25	26	37
Jefferson County School District, Louisville.....	86	64	68	55
LOUISIANA				
Special districts:				
Lake Charles Harbor and Terminal District.....	19	19	19	15
Orleans Levee District, New Orleans.....	70	69	69	70
Independent school districts:				
East Baton Rouge Parish School District, Baton Rouge.....	12	12	12	10
Orleans Parish School District, New Orleans.....	16	16	16	10
MARYLAND				
Special districts:				
Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Silver Spring.....	208	208	208	229
MASSACHUSETTS				
Special districts:				
Boston Housing Authority.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Massachusetts Bay Transit Authority, Jamaica Plain.....	65	65	65	93
MICHIGAN				
Special districts:				
Huron-Clinton Metro Authority, Detroit.....	49	22	32	44
Tri-City Airport Commission, Freeland.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Independent school districts:				
Detroit City School District.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Flint City School District.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Grand Rapids Public Schools.....	42	40	41	30
Macomb County Community College, Warren.....	36	10	18	21
Pontiac City School District.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
MINNESOTA				
Special districts:				
Hennepin County Park Reserve, Maple Plain.....	13	13	13	20
Minneapolis-St. Paul Metro Airports Commission, St. Paul.....	64	64	64	102
MISSOURI				
Special districts:				
Housing Authority of Kansas City.....	55	55	55	56
St. Louis Housing Authority.....	68	68	68	38
Independent school districts:				
Junior College District of St. Louis.....	53	47	50	52
Kansas City School District.....	40	40	40	28
St. Louis City School District.....	77	77	77	59
Springfield School District.....	7	7	7	7
NEVADA				
Independent school districts:				
Clark County School District, Las Vegas.....	27	25	25	24

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B. Special police force employment and payroll of selected special districts and school districts, October 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Unit of government ¹	Number of employees			October payroll
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
NEW JERSEY				
Special districts:				
Burlington County Bridge Commission, Palmyra.....	34	27	28	42
Delaware River Port Authority, Camden.....	142	142	142	179
Housing Authority of the City of Trenton.....	12	12	12	9
NEW MEXICO				
Independent school districts:				
Albuquerque School District.....	32	32	32	30
NEW YORK				
Special districts:				
Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, New York City.....	1,209	1,209	1,209	2,039
Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor, New York City.....	69	68	68	106
Independent school districts:				
Farmingdale Public Schools.....	17	4	10	9
OHIO				
Special districts:				
Akron Metropolitan Park District.....	22	20	21	21
Cleveland Metro Housing Authority.....	52	52	52	55
Cleveland Metropolitan Park Authority.....	75	66	68	80
Hamilton County Park District, Cincinnati.....	34	20	25	24
Lorain County Metro Park District, Elyria.....	42	42	42	30
Metro Park District of the Toledo Area.....	29	29	29	30
Montgomery County Park District, Dayton.....	7	6	6	6
Youngstown Township Park District.....	23	11	12	14
Independent school districts:				
Cincinnati City School District.....	88	1	22	30
Cuyahoga Community College, Cleveland.....	43	27	33	39
Dayton City School District.....	15	15	15	13
OKLAHOMA				
Independent school districts:				
Oklahoma City School District.....	46	46	46	33
OREGON				
Special districts:				
The Port of Portland District.....	48	44	45	78
Tri-Metro Transportation District, Portland.....	8	8	8	12
Independent school districts:				
Portland School District.....	21	20	20	21
PENNSYLVANIA				
Special districts:				
Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission, Morrisville.....	145	145	145	199
Philadelphia Housing Authority.....	197	197	197	352
Pittsburgh Housing Authority.....	33	33	33	31
Port Authority of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh.....	20	20	20	19
Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority Philadelphia.....	26	26	26	35
Independent school districts:				
Pittsburgh City School District.....	127	102	110	83
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Special districts:				
Columbia Metro Airport, West Columbia.....	11	11	11	10

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B. Special police force employment and payroll of selected special districts and school districts, October 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Unit of government ¹	Number of employees			October payroll
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
TENNESSEE				
Special districts:				
Memphis-Shelby County Airport Authority.....	47	47	47	45
Metropolitan Nashville Airport Authority.....	50	50	50	52
TEXAS				
Special districts:				
Bexar County Hospital District, San Antonio.....	31	31	31	27
Brownsville Navigation District.....	14	14	14	9
Dallas-Fort Worth Airport Authority.....	211	211	211	245
Housing Authority-City of Houston.....	55	-	42	29
Nueces County Navigation District, Corpus Christi.....	2	2	2	1
Port of Houston Authority.....	114	109	110	125
Independent school districts:				
Dallas County Community College District.....	36	36	35	32
El Paso Independent School District.....	113	43	46	38
Houston Independent School District.....	74	69	72	60
Irving Independent School District.....	10	10	10	5
San Antonio Independent School District.....	54	54	54	34
San Antonio-St. Phillips College District.....	51	41	41	29
San Jacinto College, Pasadena.....	18	12	15	11
Tarrant County Junior College, Fort Worth.....	38	37	37	30
Yueta Independent School District, El Paso.....	67	65	66	36
UTAH				
Independent school districts:				
Granite School District, Salt Lake City.....	17	14	16	12
VIRGINIA				
Special districts:				
Chesapeake Bay Bridge and Tunnel District, Cape Charles.....	67	65	65	52
Elizabeth River Tunnel Commission, Norfolk.....	42	42	42	39
WASHINGTON				
Special districts:				
Port of Seattle District.....	97	97	97	169
Port of Tacoma District.....	6	4	5	6
Independent school districts:				
Seattle School District.....	34	34	34	38

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

NA Not available.

¹Where the name of the unit of government does not reflect the city where the unit's administrative headquarters are located, this information appears after the unit name.²Unit of government does not directly employ police personnel. Police services are provided by contract with another government or with a private security firm.³No longer has power of arrest.⁴Formerly Hall County Hospital Authority.

Table C. Campus police force expenditures of State governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977

(Thousands of dollars)

Unit of government ¹	Total	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	
Total.....	133,670	132,988	130,685	2,303	682
Alabama:					
Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical University, Normal.....	187	187	187	-	-
Alabama Institute for the Deaf and Blind, Talladega.....	10	10	9	1	-
Alabama State University, Montgomery.....	212	212	212	-	-
Alexander City State Junior College, Alexander.....	10	10	10	-	-
Auburn University, Auburn.....	408	408	390	18	-
Enterprise State Junior College, Enterprise.....	31	31	31	-	-
Faulkner State Junior College, Bay Minette.....	28	28	27	1	-
Gadsden State Junior College, Gadsden.....	41	41	41	-	-
George C. Wallace State Junior College, Dothan.....	40	40	40	-	-
Jacksonville State University, Jacksonville.....	113	113	111	2	-
Jefferson State Junior College, Birmingham.....	144	144	144	-	-
John C. Calhoun State Community College, Decatur.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Livingston University, Livingston.....	108	108	108	-	-
Northeast Alabama State Junior College, Rainsville.....	12	12	12	-	-
Northwest Alabama Junior College, Phil Campbell.....	21	21	21	-	-
Troy State University, Troy.....	59	59	59	-	-
University of Alabama, Birmingham.....	898	898	898	-	-
University of Alabama, University.....	410	410	410	-	-
University of Montevallo, Montevallo.....	76	76	76	-	-
University of North Alabama, Florence.....	79	79	79	-	-
University of South Alabama, Mobile.....	119	119	119	-	-
Alaska:					
University of Alaska, Fairbanks.....	365	365	359	6	-
Arizona:					
Arizona State University, Tempe.....	714	714	686	28	-
Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff.....	321	321	321	-	-
University of Arizona, Tucson.....	1,019	1,019	986	33	-
Arkansas:					
Arkansas Tech University, Russellville.....	83	83	78	5	-
Arkansas State University, Beebe.....	9	9	8	1	-
Arkansas State University, State University.....	149	149	137	12	-
Henderson State University, Arkadelphia.....	54	54	49	5	-
Southern State College, Magnolia.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.....	444	444	444	-	-
University of Arkansas, Little Rock.....	200	200	200	-	-
University of Arkansas, Monticello.....	53	53	53	-	-
University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff.....	134	134	124	10	-
University of Central Arkansas, Conway.....	162	162	155	7	-
California:					
California State College, Bakersfield.....	188	188	188	-	-
California State College, Dominguez Hills.....	337	337	336	1	-
California State College, San Bernardino.....	186	186	186	-	-
California State College, Sonoma.....	139	139	139	-	-
California State College, Stanislaus.....	171	171	171	-	-
California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo.....	308	308	300	8	-
California Polytechnic University, Pomona.....	324	324	324	-	-
California State University, Chico.....	241	241	241	-	-
California State University, Fresno.....	272	272	271	1	-
California State University, Fullerton.....	256	256	256	-	-
California State University, Hayward.....	281	281	281	-	-
California State University, Long Beach.....	586	586	586	-	-
California State University, Los Angeles.....	799	799	799	-	-
California State University, Northridge.....	625	625	614	11	-
California State University, Sacramento.....	457	457	412	45	-
Humboldt State University, Arcata.....	261	261	261	-	-
San Diego State University, San Diego.....	623	623	613	10	-
San Francisco State University, San Francisco.....	378	378	378	-	-
San Jose State University, San Jose.....	344	344	339	5	-
University of California, Berkeley (9 campuses).....	7,242	7,242	7,242	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C. Campus police force expenditures of State governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with 6 columns: Unit of government, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), and Intergovernmental expenditure. Rows list various state universities and colleges across Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, and Illinois.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C. Campus police force expenditures of State governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with 5 columns: Unit of government, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), and Intergovernmental expenditure. Rows list various state universities and colleges across Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Maine.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C. Campus police force expenditures of State governments, by character and object,
fiscal year 1977—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

Unit of government ¹	Total	Direct expenditure			Intergovern- mental expenditure
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	
Maryland:					
Bowie State College, Bowie.....	240	240	240	-	-
Coppin State College, Baltimore.....	196	196	196	-	-
Frostburg State College, Frostburg.....	197	197	197	-	-
Morgan State University, Baltimore.....	411	411	411	-	-
Saint Mary's College of Maryland.....	117	117	117	-	-
Salisbury State College, Salisbury.....	146	146	146	-	-
Towson State University, Baltimore.....	400	400	400	-	-
University of Maryland, College Park.....	1,461	1,461	1,461	-	-
Massachusetts:					
Boston State College, Boston.....	285	285	282	3	-
Bridgewater State College, Bridgewater.....	135	135	130	5	-
Bristol Community College, Fall River.....	63	63	63	-	-
Fitchburg State College, Fitchburg.....	76	76	76	-	-
Framingham State College, Framingham.....	137	137	137	-	-
Greenfield Community College, Greenfield.....	75	75	75	-	-
Holyoke Community College, Holyoke.....	129	129	129	-	-
Massachusetts Maritime Academy, Buzzards Bay.....	33	33	33	-	-
Massasoit Community College, Brockton.....	84	84	84	-	-
Mount Washuset Community College, Gardner.....	70	70	70	-	-
North Adams State College, North Adams.....	71	71	71	-	-
Quinsigamond Community College, Worcester.....	100	100	100	-	-
Salem State College, Salem.....	182	182	182	-	-
Southeastern Massachusetts University, North Dartmouth.....	187	187	187	-	-
Springfield Technical Community College, Springfield.....	156	156	156	-	-
University of Lowell, Lowell.....	318	318	318	-	-
University of Massachusetts, Amherst.....	833	833	814	19	-
Westfield State College, Westfield.....	146	146	146	-	-
Worcester State College, Worcester.....	72	72	72	-	-
Michigan:					
Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant.....	381	381	381	-	-
Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti.....	939	939	685	254	-
Ferris State College, Big Rapids.....	246	246	245	1	-
Grand Valley State College, Allendale.....	145	145	145	-	-
Michigan State University, East Lansing.....	1,044	1,018	1,018	26	-
Michigan Technological University, Houghton.....	135	135	135	-	-
Northern Michigan University, Marquette.....	198	198	198	-	-
Oakland University, Rochester.....	224	224	224	-	-
Saginaw Valley State College, University Center.....	72	72	72	-	-
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.....	548	309	309	-	239
Wayne State University, Detroit.....	1,170	1,170	1,112	58	-
Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo.....	815	791	785	6	24
Minnesota:					
Mankato State College, Mankato.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.....	1,224	1,224	1,224	-	-
Willmar Community College, Willmar.....	4	-	-	-	4
Mississippi:					
Alcorn State University, Lorman.....	119	119	119	-	-
Delta State University, Cleveland.....	109	109	109	-	-
Jackson State University, Jackson.....	213	213	213	-	-
Mississippi State University, Mississippi State.....	208	208	204	4	-
Mississippi University for Women, Columbus.....	54	54	50	4	-
Mississippi Valley State University, Itta Bena.....	108	108	108	-	-
University of Mississippi, University.....	274	274	264	10	-
University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson.....	421	421	414	7	-
University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg.....	311	311	305	6	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C. Campus police force expenditures of State governments, by character and object,
fiscal year 1977—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

Unit of government ¹	Total	Direct expenditure			Intergovern- mental expenditure
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	
Missouri:					
Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg.....	150	150	150	-	-
Missouri Southern State College, Joplin.....	40	40	40	-	-
Missouri Western State College, St. Joseph.....	57	57	57	-	-
Northeast Missouri State University, Kirksville.....	128	128	128	-	-
Northwest Missouri State University, Maryville.....	94	94	94	-	-
Southeast Missouri State University, Cape Girardeau.....	92	92	86	6	-
Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
University of Missouri, Columbia.....	600	600	600	-	-
University of Missouri, Kansas City.....	418	418	418	-	-
University of Missouri, Rolla.....	257	257	257	-	-
University of Missouri, St. Louis.....	376	376	376	-	-
Montana:					
Eastern Montana University, Billings.....	98	98	98	-	-
Montana State University, Bozeman.....	132	132	132	-	-
University of Montana, Missoula.....	127	127	127	-	-
Nebraska:					
Kearney State College, Kearney.....	75	75	75	-	-
Peru State College, Peru.....	12	12	12	-	-
University of Nebraska, Lincoln.....	597	597	597	-	-
Wayne State College, Wayne.....	44	44	44	-	-
Nevada:					
University of Nevada, Las Vegas.....	137	137	137	-	-
University of Nevada, Reno.....	242	242	242	-	-
New Hampshire:					
New Hampshire Technical Institute, Concord.....	10	10	10	-	-
University of New Hampshire, Durham.....	532	532	527	5	-
New Jersey:					
College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, Newark.....	1,060	1,060	1,060	-	-
Glassboro State College, Glassboro.....	353	353	353	-	-
Kean College of New Jersey, Union.....	364	364	344	20	-
Montclair State College, Upper Montclair.....	442	442	442	-	-
New Jersey Institute of Technology, Newark.....	353	353	353	-	-
Ramapo College of New Jersey, Mahwah.....	271	271	271	-	-
Richard Stockton State College, Pomona.....	222	222	217	5	-
Rutgers the State University, New Brunswick.....	1,965	1,965	1,965	-	-
Trenton State College, Trenton.....	447	447	447	-	-
William Paterson College of New Jersey, Wayne.....	604	604	599	5	-
New Mexico:					
Eastern New Mexico University, Portales.....	68	68	68	-	-
New Mexico Highlands University, Las Vegas.....	105	105	95	10	-
New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell.....	47	47	47	-	-
New Mexico State University, Las Cruces.....	383	380	338	42	3
University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.....	548	548	548	-	-
Western New Mexico University, Silver City.....	29	29	29	-	-
New York:					
State University of New York, Albany.....	736	736	736	-	-
State University of New York, Binghamton.....	427	427	420	7	-
State University of New York, Buffalo.....	1,218	1,218	1,218	-	-
State University of New York, Stony Brook.....	998	998	913	85	-
State University of New York, Downstate Medical Center, Brooklyn.....	614	614	614	-	-
State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse.....	143	143	143	-	-
State University of New York College, Brockport.....	391	391	384	7	-
State University of New York College, Buffalo.....	372	372	371	1	-
State University of New York College, Cortland.....	231	231	231	-	-
State University of New York College, Fredonia.....	214	214	214	-	-
State University of New York College, Geneseo.....	238	238	238	-	-
State University of New York College, New Paltz.....	375	375	375	-	-
State University of New York College, Old Westbury.....	428	428	428	-	-
State University of New York College, Oneonta.....	299	299	299	-	-
State University of New York College, Oswego.....	298	298	298	-	-
State University of New York College, Plattsburgh.....	269	269	269	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C. Campus police force expenditures of State governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

Unit of government ¹	Total	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	
New York--Continued					
State University of New York College, Potsdam.....	187	187	187	-	-
State University of New York College, Purchase.....	279	279	279	-	-
State University of New York College of Tech., Utica-Rome.....	33	33	32	1	-
State University of New York Maritime College, Bronx.....	136	136	136	-	-
State University of New York Agricultural and Technical College, Alfred.....	236	236	236	-	-
State University of New York Agricultural and Technical College, Canton.....	181	181	180	1	-
State University of New York Agricultural and Technical College, Cobleskill.....	132	132	132	-	-
State University of New York Agricultural and Technical College, Delhi.....	149	149	142	7	-
State University of New York Agricultural and Technical College, Farmingdale.....	300	300	298	2	-
State University of New York Agricultural and Technical College, Morrisville.....	122	122	122	-	-
North Carolina:					
Appalachian State University, Boone.....	185	185	185	-	-
East Carolina University, Greenville.....	279	279	251	28	-
Elizabeth City State University, Elizabeth City.....	147	147	147	-	-
Fayetteville State University, Fayetteville.....	101	101	101	-	-
North Carolina Agriculture and Technical State University, Greensboro.....	249	249	249	-	-
North Carolina Central University, Durham.....	188	188	187	1	-
North Carolina State University, Raleigh.....	365	365	365	-	-
Pembroke State University, Pembroke.....	79	79	79	-	-
University of North Carolina, Asheville.....	77	77	77	-	-
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.....	433	433	423	10	-
University of North Carolina, Charlotte.....	227	227	227	-	-
University of North Carolina, Greensboro.....	235	235	235	-	-
University of North Carolina, Wilmington.....	113	113	113	-	-
Western Carolina University, Cullowhee.....	165	165	165	-	-
Winston-Salem State University, Winston-Salem.....	136	136	136	-	-
North Dakota:					
North Dakota State School of Science, Wahpeton.....	34	34	34	-	-
North Dakota State University, Fargo.....	168	159	159	-	9
University of North Dakota, Grand Forks.....	154	150	145	5	4
Ohio:					
Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green.....	362	362	362	-	-
Central State University, Wilberforce.....	162	162	162	-	-
Cleveland State University, Cleveland.....	871	871	863	8	-
Kent State University, Kent.....	663	663	663	-	-
Medical College of Ohio, Toledo.....	218	218	207	11	-
Miami University, Oxford.....	562	562	562	-	-
Ohio State University, Columbus.....	1,225	1,225	1,158	67	-
Ohio University, Athens.....	394	394	394	-	-
University of Akron, Akron.....	363	363	363	-	-
University of Toledo.....	410	410	410	-	-
Wright State University, Dayton.....	292	292	289	3	-
Youngstown State University, Youngstown.....	362	362	362	-	-
Oklahoma:					
Cameron University, Lawton.....	50	50	50	-	-
Central State University, Edmond.....	85	85	85	-	-
Connors State Agriculture College, Warner.....	12	12	12	-	-
Langston University, Langston.....	112	112	112	-	-
Murray State College, Tishomingo.....	13	13	13	-	-
Northeastern Oklahoma State University, Tahlequah.....	144	144	138	6	-
Northwestern Oklahoma State University, Alva.....	25	25	25	-	-
Oklahoma Panhandle State University, Goodwell.....	7	7	7	-	-
Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.....	389	389	389	-	-
Southeastern Oklahoma State University, Durant.....	487	487	487	-	-
Tulsa Junior College, Tulsa.....	125	125	125	-	-
University of Oklahoma, Norman.....	456	456	456	-	-
University of Oklahoma Health Science Center, Oklahoma City.....	368	368	368	-	-
University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma, Chickasha.....	32	32	32	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C. Campus police force expenditures of State governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

Unit of government ¹	Total	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	
Oregon:					
Oregon State University, Corvallis.....	294	294	294	-	-
University of Oregon, Eugene.....	535	398	396	2	137
Pennsylvania:					
Bloomsburg State College, Bloomsburg.....	209	209	209	-	-
California State College, California.....	202	202	202	-	-
Cheyney State College, Cheyney.....	196	196	196	-	-
Clarion State College, Clarion.....	255	255	255	-	-
East Stroudsburg State College, East Stroudsburg.....	176	176	176	-	-
Edinboro State College, Edinboro.....	247	247	247	-	-
Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana.....	265	265	259	6	-
Kutztown State College, Kutztown.....	216	216	216	-	-
Lock Haven State College, Lock Haven.....	116	116	115	1	-
Mansfield State College, Mansfield.....	163	163	163	-	-
Millersville State College, Millersville.....	284	284	284	-	-
Pennsylvania State University, University Park.....	1,562	1,562	1,532	30	-
Shippensburg State College, Shippensburg.....	203	203	202	1	-
Slippery Rock State College, Slippery Rock.....	300	300	300	-	-
West Chester State College, West Chester.....	304	304	297	7	-
Rhode Island:					
University of Rhode Island, Kingston.....	381	381	353	28	-
South Carolina:					
Citadel Military College of South Carolina, Charleston.....	141	141	141	-	-
Clemson University, Clemson.....	364	364	364	-	-
Frances Marion College, Florence.....	61	61	61	-	-
Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston.....	556	556	556	-	-
South Carolina State College, Orangeburg.....	152	152	152	-	-
University of South Carolina, Columbia.....	904	904	893	11	-
Winthrop College, Rock Hill.....	201	201	201	-	-
South Dakota:					
South Dakota State University, Brookings.....	97	97	88	9	-
Tennessee:					
Austin Peay State University, Clarksville.....	111	111	110	1	-
Cleveland State Community College, Cleveland.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
East Tennessee State University, Johnson City.....	149	149	140	9	-
Memphis State University, Memphis.....	528	528	509	19	-
Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro.....	265	265	260	5	-
Motlow State Community College, Tullahoma.....	28	28	28	-	-
Tennessee State University, Nashville.....	207	207	207	-	-
Tennessee Technical University, Cookeville.....	137	137	137	-	-
University of Tennessee, Knoxville.....	1,676	1,676	1,676	-	-
Walter State Community College, Morristown.....	35	35	34	1	-
Texas:					
Angelo State University, San Angelo.....	106	106	92	14	-
East Texas State University, Commerce.....	361	361	261	100	-
Lamar University, Beaumont.....	260	260	252	8	-
Midwestern State University, Wichita.....	107	107	107	-	-
North Texas State University, Denton.....	377	377	347	30	-
Pan American University, Edinburg.....	144	144	142	2	-
Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical University, Prairie View.....	192	192	192	-	-
Sam Houston State University, Huntsville.....	173	173	168	5	-
Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos.....	209	209	208	1	-
Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches.....	236	236	236	-	-
Sul Ross State University, Alpine.....	68	68	68	-	-
Tarleton State University, Stephenville.....	60	60	60	-	-
Texas Agricultural and Industrial University, Kingsville.....	235	232	232	-	3
Texas Agricultural and Mechanical University, College Station.....	661	661	661	-	-
Texas Southern University, Houston.....	425	425	305	120	-
Texas State Technical Institute--James Connolly Campus, Waco.....	158	158	152	6	-
Texas Technical University, Lubbock.....	492	492	485	7	-
Texas Womens University, Denton.....	215	215	211	4	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C. Campus police force expenditures of State governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars).

Table with columns: Unit of government, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), Intergovernmental expenditure. Rows include Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, and Washington.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C. Campus police force expenditures of State governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: Unit of government, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), Intergovernmental expenditure. Rows include West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

¹Where the name of the unit of government does not reflect the city where the unit's administrative headquarters are located, this information appears after the unit name.

²No longer has power of arrest.

³Formerly Madison College.

Table D. Campus police force employment and payroll, October 1977

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Unit of government ¹	Number of employees			October payroll
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
Total.....	12,935	9,752	10,323	10,463
Alabama:				
Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical University, Normal.....	17	17	17	12
Alabama Institute for the Deaf and Blind, Talladega.....	1	1	1	1
Alabama State University, Montgomery.....	21	17	18	14
Alexander City State Junior College, Alexander.....	1	1	1	1
Auburn University, Auburn.....	23	23	23	18
Enterprise State Junior College, Enterprise.....	3	3	3	2
Faulkner State Junior College, Bay Minette.....	4	4	4	3
Gadsden State Junior College, Gadsden.....	6	5	5	4
George C. Wallace State Community College, Dothan.....	6	5	5	3
Jacksonville State University, Jacksonville.....	13	13	13	7
Jefferson State Junior College, Birmingham.....	21	17	18	16
John C. Calhoun State Community College, Decatur.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Livingston University, Livingston.....	4	4	4	5
Northeast Alabama State Junior College, Rainsville.....	1	1	1	1
Northwest Alabama State Junior College, Phil Campbell.....	5	2	4	3
Troy State University, Troy.....	6	6	6	4
The University of Alabama, University.....	68	34	39	35
University of Alabama, Birmingham.....	63	63	63	56
University of Montevallo, Montevallo.....	6	5	5	5
University of North Alabama, Florence.....	10	8	8	9
University of South Alabama, Mobile.....	6	6	6	4
Alaska:				
University of Alaska, Fairbanks.....	35	9	15	26
Arizona:				
Arizona State University, Tempe.....	67	50	53	54
Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff.....	34	27	28	23
University of Arizona, Tucson.....	103	90	91	80
Arkansas:				
Arkansas Tech University, Russellville.....	8	8	8	7
Arkansas State University, Beebe.....	1	1	1	1
Arkansas State University, State University.....	17	15	16	11
Henderson State University, Arkadelphia.....	6	5	5	4
Southern State College, Magnolia.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.....	47	30	35	22
University of Arkansas, Little Rock.....	27	22	25	15
University of Arkansas, Monticello.....	6	6	6	4
University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff.....	19	14	15	8
University of Central Arkansas, Conway.....	23	14	16	11
California:				
California State College, Bakersfield.....	18	9	10	17
California State College, Dominguez Hills.....	35	17	19	27
California State College, San Bernardino.....	19	16	16	20
California State College, Sonoma.....	11	11	11	15
California State College, Stanislaus.....	10	10	10	14
California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo.....	27	14	16	25
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona.....	25	24	24	32
California State University, Chico.....	27	14	14	19
California State University, Fresno.....	14	14	14	19
California State University, Fullerton.....	17	15	15	22
California State University, Hayward.....	19	19	19	25
California State University, Long Beach.....	47	36	38	52
California State University, Los Angeles.....	61	50	52	68
California State University, Northridge.....	41	34	36	45
California State University, Sacramento.....	29	26	26	34
Humboldt State University, Arcata.....	17	16	16	21
San Diego State University, San Diego.....	27	26	26	35
San Francisco State University, San Francisco.....	18	18	18	25
San Jose State University, San Jose.....	21	16	17	26
University of California, Berkeley (9 campuses).....	370	370	370	655
Colorado:				
Adams State College, Alamosa.....	14	5	7	9
Colorado School of Mines, Golden.....	4	4	4	5
Colorado State University, Fort Collins.....	37	25	28	33
El Paso Community College, Colorado Springs.....	9	5	6	5
Otero Junior College, La Junta.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
University of Colorado, Boulder.....	69	41	48	59
University of Northern Colorado, Greeley.....	34	10	15	12
University of Southern Colorado, Pueblo.....	23	11	11	14

See footnotes at end of table.

Table D. Campus police force employment and payroll, October 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Unit of government ¹	Number of employees			October payroll
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
Connecticut:				
Central Connecticut State College, New Britain.....	19	19	19	18
Eastern Connecticut State College, Willimantic.....	8	8	8	8
Manchester Community College, Manchester.....	6	5	5	5
Mattatuck Community College, Waterbury.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Southern Connecticut State College, New Haven.....	35	20	22	21
University of Connecticut, Storrs.....	79	40	45	44
Western Connecticut State College, Danbury.....	21	8	10	10
Delaware:				
University of Delaware, Newark.....	94	53	60	60
Florida:				
Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University, Tallahassee.....	19	19	19	21
Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton.....	21	19	19	20
Florida International University, Miami.....	36	36	36	50
Florida State University, Tallahassee.....	42	42	42	46
Florida Technological University, Orlando.....	28	24	25	25
University of Florida, Gainesville.....	81	65	67	81
University of North Florida, Jacksonville.....	17	17	17	18
University of South Florida, Tampa.....	54	47	49	47
University of West Florida, Pensacola.....	17	14	14	18
Georgia:				
Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College, Tifton.....	8	6	7	4
Albany Junior College, Albany.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Albany State College, Albany.....	15	15	15	10
Augusta College, Augusta.....	16	9	11	7
Columbus College, Columbus.....	17	11	12	7
Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley.....	18	18	18	11
Georgia College, Milledgeville.....	8	8	8	6
Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta.....	107	46	52	49
Georgia Southern College, Statesboro.....	18	18	18	13
Georgia Southwestern College, Americus.....	11	10	10	7
Georgia State University, Atlanta.....	57	57	57	60
Medical College of Georgia, Augusta.....	44	44	44	28
Middle Georgia College, Cochran.....	9	7	8	3
North Georgia College, Dahlonega.....	6	6	6	5
Savannah State College, Savannah.....	10	10	10	7
South Georgia College, Douglas.....	7	6	6	4
University of Georgia, Athens.....	53	53	53	39
Valdosta State College, Valdosta.....	17	16	16	11
West Georgia College, Carrollton.....	19	18	19	13
Idaho:				
Boise State University, Boise.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Idaho State University, Pocatello.....	9	7	7	6
Lewis-Clark State College, Lewiston.....	5	1	2	2
University of Idaho, Moscow.....	13	5	7	7
Illinois:				
Chicago State University, Chicago.....	23	23	23	27
Eastern Illinois University, Charleston.....	18	18	18	19
Governors State University, Park Forest South.....	17	17	17	20
Illinois State University, Normal.....	31	31	31	34
Northeastern Illinois University, Chicago.....	23	13	19	18
Northern Illinois University, De Kalb.....	47	35	36	39
Sangamon State University, Springfield.....	18	9	11	11
Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.....	78	55	58	91
Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville.....	31	22	23	33
University of Illinois, Chicago Circle Campus.....	39	39	39	62
University of Illinois Medical Center, Chicago.....	43	43	43	64
University of Illinois, Urbana.....	63	62	62	83
Western Illinois University, Macomb.....	23	23	23	30

See footnotes at end of table.

Table D. Campus police force employment and payroll, October 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: Unit of government, Number of employees (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent), October payroll. Rows include states like Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, and Maryland.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table D. Campus police force employment and payroll, October 1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: Unit of government, Number of employees (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent), October payroll. Rows include states like Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, and Montana.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table D. Campus police force employment and payroll, October 1977—Continued
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Unit of government ¹	Number of employees			October payroll
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
Nebraska:				
Kearney State College, Kearney.....	9	9	9	6
Peru State College, Peru.....	2	1	1	1
University of Nebraska, Lincoln.....	62	51	60	48
Wayne State College, Wayne.....	4	4	4	3
Nevada:				
University of Nevada, Las Vegas.....	8	7	7	9
University of Nevada, Reno.....	28	13	16	15
New Hampshire:				
New Hampshire Technical Institute, Concord.....	1	1	1	1
University of New Hampshire, Durham.....	61	44	51	41
New Jersey:				
College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, Newark.....	124	116	121	99
Glassboro State College, Glassboro.....	44	32	35	30
Kean College of New Jersey, Union.....	49	28	33	29
Montclair State College, Upper Montclair.....	30	29	29	29
New Jersey Institute of Technology, Newark.....	31	11	13	14
Ramapo College of New Jersey, Mahwah.....	27	21	21	18
Richard Stockton State College, Pomona.....	24	16	18	16
Rutgers the State University, New Brunswick.....	175	150	153	142
Trenton State College, Trenton.....	29	27	27	26
William Paterson College of New Jersey, Wayne.....	46	46	46	40
New Mexico:				
Eastern New Mexico University, Portales.....	17	4	6	5
New Mexico Highlands University, Las Vegas.....	12	12	12	7
New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell.....	4	4	4	4
New Mexico State University, Las Cruces.....	47	26	31	24
University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.....	70	49	53	66
Western New Mexico University, Silver City.....	4	2	3	2
New York:				
State University of New York, Albany.....	53	45	46	59
State University of New York, Binghamton.....	27	27	27	27
State University of New York, Buffalo.....	79	79	79	81
State University of New York, Stony Brook.....	81	70	71	82
State University of New York Downstate Medical Center, Brooklyn.....	53	53	53	58
State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse.....	13	13	13	14
State University of New York College, Brockport.....	27	27	27	31
State University of New York College, Buffalo.....	30	30	30	29
State University of New York College, Cortland.....	19	19	19	20
State University of New York College, Fredonia.....	16	16	16	19
State University of New York College, Geneseo.....	19	19	19	21
State University of New York College, Geneseo.....	111	23	32	35
State University of New York College, New Paltz.....	27	23	23	33
State University of New York College, Old Westbury.....	21	21	21	24
State University of New York College, Oneonta.....	21	22	22	25
State University of New York College, Oswego.....	22	22	22	24
State University of New York College, Plattsburgh.....	21	21	21	24
State University of New York College, Potsdam.....	14	14	14	13
State University of New York College, Purchase.....	26	20	22	24
State University of New York College of Technology, Utica-Rome.....	4	3	3	3
State University of New York Maritime College, Bronx.....	10	10	10	11
State University of New York Agricultural and Technical College, Alfred.....	17	17	17	19
State University of New York Agricultural and Technical College, Canton.....	12	12	12	14
State University of New York Agricultural and Technical College, Cobleskill.....	10	10	10	12
State University of New York Agricultural and Technical College, Delhi.....	28	12	15	13
State University of New York Agricultural and Technical College, Farmingdale.....	23	20	20	25
State University of New York Agricultural and Technical College, Morrisville.....	20	10	11	12

See footnotes at end of table.

Table D. Campus police force employment and payroll, October 1977—Continued
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Unit of government ¹	Number of employees			October payroll
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
North Carolina:				
Appalachian State University, Boone.....	15	15	15	11
East Carolina University, Greenville.....	24	24	24	22
Elizabeth City State University, Elizabeth City.....	22	22	22	19
Fayetteville State University, Fayetteville.....	9	9	9	8
North Carolina Agriculture and Technical State University, Greensboro.....	23	23	23	19
North Carolina Central University, Durham.....	17	17	17	14
North Carolina State University, Raleigh.....	27	27	27	33
Pembroke State University, Pembroke.....	8	8	8	7
University of North Carolina, Asheville.....	9	8	9	7
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.....	83	36	41	40
University of North Carolina, Charlotte.....	23	20	22	19
University of North Carolina, Greensboro.....	30	21	24	18
University of North Carolina, Wilmington.....	15	10	11	9
Western Carolina University, Cullowhee.....	16	12	12	11
Winston-Salem State University, Winston-Salem.....	12	12	12	10
North Dakota:				
North Dakota State School of Science, Wahpeton.....	4	3	3	4
North Dakota State University, Fargo.....	17	10	12	11
University of North Dakota, Grand Forks.....	29	9	12	11
Ohio:				
Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green.....	21	21	21	28
Central State University, Wilberforce.....	9	9	9	10
Cleveland State University, Cleveland.....	64	62	62	64
Kent State University, Kent.....	38	32	35	35
Medical College of Ohio, Toledo.....	20	14	16	18
Miami University, Oxford.....	51	42	43	45
Ohio State University, Columbus.....	65	61	62	75
Ohio University, Athens.....	27	27	27	25
University of Akron, Akron.....	23	23	23	25
University of Toledo, Toledo.....	48	30	33	34
Wright State University, Dayton.....	25	20	23	23
Youngstown State University, Youngstown.....	39	19	23	27
Oklahoma:				
Cameron University, Lawton.....	7	7	7	6
Central State University, Edmond.....	10	10	10	7
Connors State Agriculture College, Warner.....	2	1	2	1
Langston University, Langston.....	9	6	7	4
Murray State College, Tishomingo.....	3	2	3	2
Northeastern Oklahoma State University, Tahlequah.....	22	10	13	10
Northwestern Oklahoma State University, Alva.....	12	2	3	2
Oklahoma Panhandle State University, Goodwell.....	2	-	1	-
Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.....	41	30	33	26
Southeastern Oklahoma State University, Durant.....	16	5	6	5
Tulsa Junior College, Tulsa.....	27	2	4	5
University of Oklahoma, Norman.....	57	36	43	37
University of Oklahoma Health Science Center, Oklahoma City.....	33	31	32	24
University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma, Chickasha.....	5	4	4	2
Oregon:				
Oregon State University, Corvallis.....	21	19	21	19
University of Oregon, Eugene.....	40	20	24	22
Pennsylvania:				
Bloomsburg State College, Bloomsburg.....	16	16	16	17
California State College, California.....	15	15	15	15
Cheyney State College, Cheyney.....	16	16	16	15
Clarion State College, Clarion.....	15	15	15	16
East Stroudsburg State College, East Stroudsburg.....	13	13	13	13
Edinboro State College, Edinboro.....	20	20	20	21
Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana.....	19	19	19	20
Kutztown State College, Kutztown.....	6	6	6	5
Lock Haven State College, Lock Haven.....	8	8	8	8
Mansfield State College, Mansfield.....	14	14	14	13
Millersville State College, Millersville.....	99	16	23	23
Pennsylvania State University, University Park.....	237	134	150	158
Shippensburg State College, Shippensburg.....	19	15	15	17
Slippery Rock State College, Slippery Rock.....	15	15	15	17
West Chester State College, West Chester.....	23	23	23	23
Rhode Island:				
University of Rhode Island, Kingston.....	42	28	29	37

See footnotes at end of table.

Table D. Campus police force employment and payroll, October 1977—Continued
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Unit of government ¹	Number of employees			October payroll
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
South Carolina:				
Citadel Military College of South Carolina, Charleston.....	16	11	12	13
Clemson University, Clemson.....	27	27	27	24
Frances Marion College, Florence.....	9	6	6	7
Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston.....	43	43	43	30
South Carolina State College, Orangeburg.....	16	15	15	14
University of South Carolina, Columbia.....	126	72	75	69
Winthrop College, Rock Hill.....	25	25	25	19
South Dakota:				
South Dakota State University, Brookings.....	31	9	12	9
Tennessee:				
Austin Peay State University, Clarksville.....	14	12	13	8
Cleveland State Community College, Cleveland.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
East Tennessee State University, Johnson City.....	21	14	15	28
Memphis State University, Memphis.....	55	55	55	58
Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro.....	54	20	34	23
Motlow State Community College, Tullahoma.....	4	4	4	2
Tennessee State University, Nashville.....	25	25	25	20
Tennessee Technical University, Cookeville.....	19	19	19	12
University of Tennessee, Knoxville.....	143	104	111	125
Walter State Community College, Morristown.....	6	5	5	3
Texas:				
Angelo State University, San Angelo.....	13	11	11	9
East Texas State University, Commerce.....	22	22	22	18
Lamar University, Beaumont.....	29	25	26	18
Midwestern State University, Wichita.....	12	8	9	8
North Texas State University, Denton.....	48	26	37	34
Pan American University, Edinburg.....	15	10	11	8
Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical University, Praire View.....	15	14	15	10
Sam Houston State University, Huntsville.....	37	13	15	12
Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos.....	22	17	19	15
Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches.....	37	19	20	13
Sul Ross State University, Alpine.....	21	6	6	5
Tarleton State University, Stephenville.....	8	6	7	4
Texas Agricultural and Industrial University, Kingsville.....	8	6	7	4
Texas Agricultural and Mechanical University, College Station.....	24	24	24	16
Texas Southern University, Houston.....	58	50	58	41
Texas State Technical Institute—James Connolly Campus, Waco.....	27	27	27	19
Texas Technical University, Lubbock.....	10	10	10	10
Texas Womens University, Denton.....	53	43	46	36
University of Houston, Houston.....	27	27	27	22
University of Texas, Arlington.....	66	64	65	58
University of Texas, Austin.....	39	33	36	30
University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson.....	163	144	147	129
University of Texas, El Paso.....	18	18	18	15
University of Texas Cancer Center, Houston.....	31	31	31	26
University of Texas Dental School, San Antonio.....	42	40	41	39
University of Texas Health Science Center, Dallas.....	27	27	27	27
University of Texas Health Science Center, San Antonio.....	44	44	44	39
West Texas State University, Canyon.....	28	28	28	25
	12	9	10	8
Utah:				
Dixie College, Saint George.....	8	2	3	2
Snow College, Ephraim.....	5	2	3	2
Southern Utah State College, Cedar City.....	12	2	3	3
University of Utah, Salt Lake City.....	100	79	84	66
Utah State University, Logan.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Weber State College, Ogden.....	57	7	11	11
Vermont:				
Castleton State College, Castleton.....	34	2	6	5
Lyndon State College, Lyndonville.....	32	1	4	4
University of Vermont, Burlington.....	33	33	33	32

See footnotes at end of table.

Table D. Campus police force employment and payroll, October 1977—Continued
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Unit of government ¹	Number of employees			October payroll
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
Virginia:				
Central Virginia Community College, Lynchburg.....	2	2	2	2
Clinch Valley College, Wise.....	3	3	3	2
College of William and Mary, Williamsburg.....	35	27	28	21
Dabney S. Lancaster Community College, Clifton Forge.....	1	1	1	1
Danville Community College, Danville.....	7	1	4	3
George Mason University, Fairfax.....	23	17	20	20
J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College, Richmond.....	11	6	9	7
James Madison College, Harrisonburg ⁴	20	20	20	17
Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg.....	14	11	12	10
Norfolk State College, Norfolk.....	25	25	25	20
Northern Virginia Community College, Annandale.....	38	27	32	22
Old Dominion University, Norfolk.....	32	30	30	25
Paul D. Camp Community College, Franklin.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Radford College, Radford.....	18	18	18	15
Southside Virginia Community College, Alberta.....	8	6	6	5
Southwest Virginia Community College, Richlands.....	4	4	4	3
Thomas Nelson Community College, Richmond.....	9	8	8	6
University of Virginia, Charlottesville.....	70	58	60	56
Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond.....	108	72	92	68
Virginia Highlands Community College, Abingdon.....	2	2	2	2
Virginia Military Institute, Lexington.....	6	6	6	5
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg.....	102	36	39	32
Virginia School at Hampton.....	3	1	2	1
Virginia State College, Petersburg.....	12	10	11	8
Virginia Western Community College, Roanoke.....	8	7	8	7
Wytheville Community College, Wytheville.....	2	2	2	2
Washington:				
Big Bend Community College, Moses Lake.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Central Washington State College, Ellensburg.....	16	10	10	13
Eastern Washington State College, Cheney.....	29	8	11	13
Fort Steilacoom Community College, Tacoma.....	9	3	4	3
Green River Community College, Auburn.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Seattle Community College, Seattle.....	8	5	5	6
Tacoma Community College, Tacoma.....	7	6	6	6
The Evergreen State College, Olympia.....	11	7	8	11
University of Washington, Seattle.....	97	89	90	130
Washington State University, Pullman.....	31	20	21	25
Western Washington State College, Bellingham.....	33	13	19	21
West Virginia:				
Bluefield State College, Bluefield.....	2	2	2	1
Concord College, Athens.....	5	5	5	4
Fairmont State College, Fairmont.....	6	6	6	5
Glenville State College, Glenville.....	4	4	4	3
Marshall University, Huntington.....	31	28	30	23
Shepherd College, Shepherdstown.....	5	3	4	3
West Liberty State College, West Liberty.....	5	5	5	4
West Virginia Institute of Technology, Montgomery.....	19	6	8	5
West Virginia State College, Institute.....	8	8	8	5
West Virginia University, Morgantown.....	32	32	32	27
Wisconsin:				
University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire.....	30	10	12	12
University of Wisconsin, Green Bay.....	12	12	12	10
University of Wisconsin, La Crosse.....	10	10	10	9
University of Wisconsin, Madison.....	106	91	94	106
University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.....	34	32	32	42
University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh.....	16	13	14	14
University of Wisconsin—Parkside, Kenosha.....	19	12	14	13
University of Wisconsin, Platteville.....	6	6	6	6
University of Wisconsin, River Falls.....	6	6	6	7
University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
University of Wisconsin—Stout, Menomonie.....	12	8	8	9
University of Wisconsin, Superior.....	7	6	7	7
University of Wisconsin, Whitewater.....	12	12	12	12
Wyoming:				
University of Wyoming, Laramie.....	24	19	19	18

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

¹Where the name of the unit of government does not reflect the city where the unit's administrative headquarters are located, this information appears after the unit name.

²Unit of government does not directly employ police personnel. Police services are provided by contract with another government or with a private security firm.

³No longer has power of arrest.

⁴Formerly Madison College.

APPENDIX 2: DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

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

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

Government expenditure

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

For those governments whose records reflect contributions of criminal justice employees separately, separate data were obtained. However, these data are subject to the same variation referred to above, and neither the amount nor the quality of the data reported would permit any attempt to estimate total contributions for all similar governments in a given State. Given the problems involved, no estimation procedure seems feasible. Such data as were reported separately were therefore excluded from total criminal justice expenditures to provide a consistent data base for administering the "variable pass-through" requirement.

Expenditure is divided into two major categories by character:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. **Intergovernmental expenditure** is payments from one general purpose government to another, including grants-in-aid, shared revenues, payments in lieu of taxes, and

amounts for services performed by one government for another on a reimbursable or cost-sharing basis (for example, payments by one government to another for boarding prisoners).

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

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

Government employment

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

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

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

Derived from these two classes is:

Full-time equivalent employees, which means the total number of employees, discounted by applying average full-time earning rates. This is calculated by dividing the total payroll (full-time plus part-time) by the full-time payroll and multiplying the results by the number of full-time employees, where both full-time and part-time employees and payroll are reported. Where only part-time employees and payroll are reported, full-time equivalent employees are calculated by dividing the total part-time payroll by the average full-time salary for the particular criminal justice sector and type of government. Average full-time salary is calculated by dividing the full-time payroll by the number of full-time employees for the particular criminal justice sector and type of government.

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

Governmental functions

Police protection is the function of enforcing the law, preserving order, and apprehending those who violate the law, whether these activities are performed by a police department, a

sheriff's department, or a special police force maintained by an agency whose prime responsibility is outside the criminal justice system, but which has a police force to perform these activities in its specialized area (geographic or functional).

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

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

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

Short-term custody and detention have traditionally been considered part of the police protection function; and in editions prior to the 1969-70 report, were treated as such. However, beginning with the 1969-70 report, the concept was modified on the basis of information obtained from the 1970 National Jail Census. Data for institutions with authority to hold prisoners 48 hours or more are included in the "corrections" sector. Data for lockups or "tanks" holding prisoners less than 48 hours are included in the "police protection" sector.

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

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

a. **Court of last resort** is the final appeal within the judicial structure of each State. It is called the "Court of Appeals" in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and

New York; the "Supreme Court of Appeals" in West Virginia; the "Supreme Judicial Court" in Maine and Massachusetts. In Texas and Oklahoma two courts of last resort are authorized—the "Court of Criminal Appeals" for criminal cases and a "Supreme Court" for civil cases. In every other State the court of last resort is titled the "Supreme Court."

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

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

In Illinois the title is "Appellate Court"; in Maryland, "Court of Special Appeals"; in Massachusetts, "Appeals Court"; in New Jersey, "Appellate Division of the Superior Court"; in New York¹, "Appellate Division of the Supreme Court"; and in Texas, "Court of Civil Appeals."

In Alabama the civil and criminal cases are heard on appeal by separate courts—a "Court of Civil Appeals" and a "Court of Criminal Appeals." In Tennessee the "Court of Appeals" hears only civil appeals; a separate "Court of Criminal Appeals" reviews criminal cases before review by the court of last resort. In Pennsylvania the "Commonwealth Court" reviews all cases brought by or against the State government or its agencies; the "Superior Court" reviews all other appeals except those within the exclusive jurisdiction of the court of last resort.

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

Circuit courts

Alabama	Mississippi
Arkansas	Missouri
Florida	Oregon
Hawaii	South Carolina

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

Illinois	South Dakota
Indiana	Utah
Kentucky	Tennessee ²
Maryland	Virginia
Michigan ²	West Virginia
	Wisconsin

District courts

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

Superior courts

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

Chancery courts

Arkansas	Mississippi
Delaware	Tennessee

County courts

New Jersey	Vermont
New York	Wisconsin

Common pleas courts

Missouri
Ohio
Pennsylvania

Supreme court

New York

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

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

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

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

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

Other courts includes various other State and local courts with limited jurisdiction such as justices of the peace, district magistrates, justice courts, county courts of limited jurisdiction, municipal courts, city courts, etc. Also included are specialized courts such as tax courts, courts of claims, and courts having jurisdiction over more than one type of case (e.g., a court that handles both juvenile and probate cases).

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

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

Public defense includes legal counsel and representation in either criminal or civil proceedings as provided by public defenders, and other government programs that pay the fees of court-appointed counsel. These include court-paid fees to individually retained counsel, fees paid by the court to court-appointed counsel, government contributions to private legal aid societies and bar association-sponsored programs, and the activities of an established public defender office or program. Employment data are included only for public defenders' offices, because fee-paid counselors are not con-

sidered government employees, nor are counselors working for bar associations or legal aid societies.

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

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

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

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

c. **Institutions for juveniles** are those institutions identified by the 1975 Juvenile Detention and Correction Facility Census as housing primarily juveniles

and in some States, "youthful offenders." These institutions include those under the control of a juvenile court, a probation department, or a youth authority or other similarly designated administrative body, as well as independently administered institutions. Also included are government payments to private agencies for the detention or treatment of delinquent juveniles.

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

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

2. **Correctional administration** consists of data for the overall administration of the correctional system, including data on the central administrative office (for example, the department of corrections or a youth authority). Data on the administration of individual correctional institutions or

probation/parole/pardon agencies are included in the appropriate subcategory if it was possible to deduct them.

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

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

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

APPENDIX 3: SURVEY FORMS

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

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

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

This form was mailed to the fee-supported offices of Sheriff and/or Clerk of Court in the States of Kentucky and Louisiana. Data for these fee-supported offices were incorporated in the appropriate criminal justice function data for the county where located.

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

This form was mailed to special police forces serving colleges and universities, special districts, and independent school districts. Data for college and university forces were incorporated in the police protection data for the parent government and are displayed separately in appendix 1, tables C and D. Data for special police forces serving independent school districts or special districts were not included in the regular police protection data, inasmuch as these districts are not general purpose governments. However, data for selected large police forces serving such districts are displayed in appendix 1, tables A and B.

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

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

<p>IMPORTANT - PLEASE READ</p> <p>Instructions for reporting Expenditure data in part II on page 2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● If your government's fiscal year ends on December 31, enter annual expenditure data for calendar year 1976 (even though calendar year 1977 data may be available). ● If your government's fiscal year ends on June 30, enter annual expenditure data for the period July 1, 1976 - June 30, 1977. ● If your government's fiscal year ends on a date other than December 31 or June 30, enter annual expenditure data for your government's fiscal year which ended between July 1, 1976 and June 30, 1977. 	<p style="text-align: right;">FORM CJ-6 (11-9-77)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SURVEY OF EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT FOR CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS</p> <p>In correspondence pertaining to this report, please refer to the identification number above your address</p>												
<p>RETURN TO</p> <p>Bureau of the Census 1201 East Tenth Street Jeffersonville, Indiana 47132</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Please correct any error in name and address including ZIP code)</i></p>												
<p>Data supplied by</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">Name</td> <td colspan="3">Position</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Official address (Number and street, city, State, ZIP code)</td> <td colspan="3">Telephone</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="width: 15%;">Area code</td> <td style="width: 25%;">Number</td> <td style="width: 15%;">Extension</td> </tr> </table>	Name	Position			Official address (Number and street, city, State, ZIP code)	Telephone				Area code	Number	Extension
Name	Position												
Official address (Number and street, city, State, ZIP code)	Telephone												
	Area code	Number	Extension										
<p>FROM THE DIRECTOR BUREAU OF THE CENSUS</p> <p>On behalf of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, the Bureau of the Census annually collects public expenditure and employment data for six criminal justice functions: police protection, judicial, legal services and prosecution, public defense, corrections, and other criminal justice. Your cooperation in completing this year's questionnaire will be appreciated.</p> <p>The data collected in this survey are used by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in implementing and administering the planning and action grant programs of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 as amended. The data are published annually in a report entitled Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System.</p> <p>If there any items on this questionnaire for which the answer cannot be obtained from available records, reasonable estimates are requested. Please indicate such estimates with an asterisk (*). The duplicate copy of this questionnaire is for your files. The addressed copy should be returned, preferably within 3 weeks, in the enclosed preaddressed envelope. If you have any problems in completing this questionnaire, please call collect for assistance on (301) 763-7825 or (301) 763-2843.</p> <p>This report is authorized by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended (42 USC 3701). While you are not legally required to respond, your participation is needed to make the results of this survey comprehensive, accurate, and timely.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Manuel D. Plotkin</i></p> <p>MANUEL D. PLOTKIN</p> <p>Enclosures</p> <p>Please mark (X) the box if you would like to receive a free copy of the current report Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System → <input type="checkbox"/></p>													

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

► **Part I – EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL**

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

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

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

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

Part II – EXPENDITURE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Part IV - INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Part IV – INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE																																												
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Other – Specify; e.g., Alcohol Safety Act Program (ASAP) ↓	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	<p>Item B – Revenue from the State Government expended for the above activities</p> <p>Enter amounts from the Federal Government received through the State or any of its departments or agencies and amounts received from State-funded programs; also include amounts received from the State as shared fines, fees, and taxes; and reimbursement by the State for criminal justice services or activities provided to the State or to other local governments by law or under contract.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Total</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">\$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1. LEAA block action and planning grants passed through the State Government</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Other Federal criminal justice revenue passed through the State Government</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. 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Form Approved: O.M.B. No. 41-R2630

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

IMPORTANT — PLEASE READ

Instructions for reporting Expenditure data in part II on page 2.

- If your government's fiscal year ends on December 31, enter annual expenditure data for calendar year 1976 (even though calendar year 1977 data may be available).
- If your government's fiscal year ends on June 30, enter annual expenditure data for the period July 1, 1976 June 30, 1977.
- If your government's fiscal year ends on a date other than December 31 or June 30, enter annual expenditure data for your government's fiscal year which ended between July 1, 1976 and June 30, 1977.

FORM CJ-6D
(11-18-77)

SURVEY OF EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT FOR CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS* (FEE-SUPPORTED OFFICES)

In correspondence pertaining to this report, please refer to the identification number above your address

RETURN TO

Bureau of the Census
1201 East Tenth Street
Jeffersonville, Indiana 47132

(Please correct any error in name and address including ZIP code)

Data supplied by

Name _____		Position _____	
Official address (Number and street, city, State, ZIP code) _____		Telephone _____	
	Area code	Number	Extension

FROM THE DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

On behalf of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, the Bureau of the Census annually collects public expenditure and employment data for various criminal justice activities. Since the fee-supported offices of Sheriff and Clerk of Court are included as part of the civil and criminal justice system, we will appreciate your cooperation in again providing information for three of these activities as they apply to your office: police protection, judicial, and corrections.

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

If your office has converted from a fee-supported to a county or State-supported office, please follow the instructions at the top of page 2 of this questionnaire.

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

This report is authorized by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended (42 USC 3701). While you are not legally required to respond, your participation is needed to make the results of this survey comprehensive, accurate, and timely.

Sincerely,



MANUEL D. PLOTKIN

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

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

► **Part I - EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL**

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

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

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

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

► **Part II - EXPENDITURE**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Important

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

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

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

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

- Yes →
- No

Enter date

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

Enter date

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACTIVITIES

Part I - EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL

Enter employment and payroll data for your government's one pay period which included October 15, 1977.

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

Count each employee only once - in the activity where that person works the largest part of the time.

Part II - EXPENDITURE

Enter annual expenditure for the activities listed below for your government's fiscal year which ended between July 1, 1976 and June 30, 1977. Omit cents

See instructions on cover of questionnaire.

Your fiscal year was -

- July 1, 1976-June 30, 1977
- Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1976
- Other - Specify

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

	FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES		PART-TIME EMPLOYEES		CURRENT OPERATION	CAPITAL OUTLAY	INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE		GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS
	Number of employees (1)	Payroll amount (for the one pay period which included October 15, 1977) (Omit cents) (2)	Number of employees (3)	Payroll amount (for the one pay period which included October 15, 1977) (Omit cents) (4)	Annual salaries and all operating expenses. Exclude employer contributions for employee benefits and enter in column (9). (5)	Construction, equipment, and land (6)	Payments to other general purpose local governments (7)	Payments to the State government (8)	FICA, PERS, Insurance, workmen's comp., etc. Exclude employee contributions. (9)
1. POLICE PROTECTION (Sheriffs only) - In addition to all regular police activities, include also coroners and medical examiners if paid by your office. Exclude jails holding adults or juveniles more than 48 hours and report under "Corrections." Exclude also school crossing guards.									
a. Total personnel (lines b plus c)		\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
b. Sworn police personnel only (i.e., having general power to arrest)									
c. Non-sworn police personnel only (i.e., support personnel who do not have general arrest power)									
2. JUDICIAL (Sheriffs and Clerks of Court) - All civil and criminal courts and court-related activities (e.g., jury fees and law libraries). Exclude probation and parole and report under "Corrections." Exclude also fees to court-appointed counsel and prosecution.									
3. CORRECTIONS (Sheriffs only)									
a. Total (lines b, c, and d)									
b. Jails, prisons, reformatories, detention homes, halfway houses, and the like, holding adults or juveniles for more than 48 hours. Exclude institutions solely for dependent or neglected children.									
c. Probation and parole agencies and programs. Include judicially administered probation programs, also.									
d. Other corrections including non-residential treatment programs for adults and juveniles. Include alcohol and narcotic addiction programs only if administered by the correctional authority.									

Part III - PAY PERIOD INTERVAL

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

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

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

Part IV - INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE

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

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

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

Item B - Revenue from the STATE government expended for the above activities

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

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

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


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

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

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

USE PAGE 3 FOR REMARKS SPACE

Form Approved: O.M.B. No. 41-R2630

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

FROM THE DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,



MANUEL D. PLOTKIN

Enclosures

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

Part I - SPECIAL POLICE FORCE

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

Yes - Please complete the questions below

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

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

Important

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

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

Part II - EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL

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

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

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

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

Part III - EXPENDITURE

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

Part III - EXPENDITURE - Continued

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

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

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

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

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

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

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACTIVITIES

<p>Part II – EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL</p> <p>For special police force unit, enter employment and payroll for the one pay period which included October 15, 1977. Include sworn police officers, security patrols, guards, clerical, communications, and other support personnel who are employees of the special police force.</p> <p>Do NOT report ANNUAL payroll data. Omit cents from payroll figures.</p>	<p>Part III – EXPENDITURE</p> <p>Enter the annual expenditure for your special police force unit for your fiscal year ending between July 1, 1976 and June 30, 1977.</p> <p>Omit cents</p>	<p>Your fiscal year was –</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> July 1, 1976 – June 30, 1977</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Jan. 1 – Dec. 31, 1976</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other – Specify ↓</p>
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Please refer to the definitions above in completing columns (1) through (9).

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

<p>Part V – INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE DIRECT FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDED BY YOUR SPECIAL POLICE FORCE UNIT</p> <p>Enter only revenue received directly from the Federal Government. For example: that portion of General Revenue Sharing used for criminal justice purposes, not the entire entitlements; also include payments for CETA, boarding and feeding of Federal prisoners, Alcohol Safety Action Programs, etc. Do not enter amounts from the Federal Government received through the State or any of its departments or agencies.</p>	<p>Total \$</p> <p>1. General revenue sharing \$</p> <p>2. LEAA discretionary grants (not passed through a State agency) \$</p> <p>3. Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) \$</p> <p>4. Public Works Employment Act of 1976 (title II) \$</p> <p>5. Other – Specify ↓</p> <p>_____ \$</p>
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APPENDIX 3—Continued

This report has been cleared in accordance with FPMR 101-11.11 and assigned interagency report control number 1078-DOC-AN.			FORM CJ-25 (11-3-77)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Data supplied by			SURVEY OF EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT FOR CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACTIVITIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	
Name				
Position				
Official address (Number and street, city, State, ZIP code)				
Telephone			<i>(Please correct any error in name and address including ZIP code)</i>	
Area code	Number	Extension		
			RETURN TO	Bureau of the Census ATTN: Government's Division Washington, D.C. 20233

FROM THE DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Manuel D. Plotkin
MANUEL D. PLOTKIN

Enclosure

PLEASE COMPLETE QUESTIONNAIRE ON REVERSE SIDE

►Part I - EXPENDITURES ◀
(FOR FISCAL YEAR 1977: OCTOBER 1, 1976 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1977)

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

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

►Part II - EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL ◀
(FOR THE ONE PAY PERIOD WHICH INCLUDED OCTOBER 15, 1977 - NOT ANNUAL DATA)

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

1. How many FULL-TIME employees, including sworn personnel, did you have on your payroll during the ONE PAY PERIOD WHICH INCLUDED OCTOBER 15, 1977?	Full-time employees
2. What was the total gross payroll amount for all FULL-TIME employees reported in item 1 for the ONE PAY PERIOD WHICH INCLUDED OCTOBER 15, 1977?	\$
3. What is the pay period interval which applies to the payroll reported in item 2? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Every 2 weeks 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Twice a month 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly	CENSUS USE ONLY
4. How many FULL-TIME SWORN* employees did you have on your payroll during the ONE PAY PERIOD WHICH INCLUDED OCTOBER 15, 1977? (Should be equal to or less than the number reported in item 1.)	Full-time sworn employees
5. What was the total gross payroll amount for all FULL-TIME SWORN* employees reported in item 4 for the ONE PAY PERIOD WHICH INCLUDED OCTOBER 15, 1977?	\$
6. What is the pay period interval which applies to the payroll reported in item 5? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Every 2 weeks 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Twice a month 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly	CENSUS USE ONLY
7. How many PART-TIME employees, including sworn personnel, did you have on your payroll during the ONE PAY PERIOD WHICH INCLUDED OCTOBER 15, 1977?	Part-time employees
8. What was the total gross payroll amount for all PART-TIME EMPLOYEES reported in item 7 for the ONE PAY PERIOD WHICH INCLUDED OCTOBER 15, 1977?	\$
9. What is the pay period interval which applies to the payroll reported in item 8? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Every 2 weeks 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Twice a month 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly	CENSUS USE ONLY
10. How many PART-TIME SWORN* employees did you have on your payroll during the ONE PAY PERIOD WHICH INCLUDED OCTOBER 15, 1977? (Should be equal to or less than the number reported in item 7.)	Part-time sworn employees
11. What was the total gross payroll amount for all PART-TIME SWORN* employees reported in item 10 for the ONE PAY PERIOD WHICH INCLUDED OCTOBER 15, 1977?	\$
12. What is the pay period interval which applies to the payroll reported in item 11? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Every 2 weeks 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Twice a month 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly	CENSUS USE ONLY
* Sworn employees defined: Those persons having statutory authority to arrest suspected violators of the law. Examples: Criminal investigators positions series GS-1811, police position series GS-083, customs enforcement officer position series GS-1891, and other positions having equivalent arrest authority whether inside or outside the competitive civil service.	
COMMENTS	

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

USER EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE
Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System, 1977

Dear Reader:

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

Thank you for your help.

1. For what purpose did you use this report on Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System, 1977?

2. For that purpose, the report --

Met most of my needs

Met some of my needs

Met none of my needs

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

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

CUT ALONG THIS LINE

5. What additional types of data, if any, would you like to see collected regarding public employment and expenditure for criminal justice purposes?

6. Which parts of the report, if any, were difficult to understand or use? How could they be improved?

7. Would a different format have been more useful to you? If yes, please suggest a more useful organization of the material.

8. Can you point out specific parts of the text or table notes that are not clear or additional terms that need to be defined?

9. In what capacity did you use this report?

Researcher
 Educator
 Student
 Criminal justice agency employee
 Government employee other than criminal justice - *Specify* _____
 Other - *Specify* _____

10. If you used this report as a governmental employee, please indicate the level of government.

Federal
 State
 County

City
 Other - *Specify* _____

11. If you used this report as a criminal justice agency employee, please indicate the sector in which you work.

Law enforcement (police)
 Legal services and prosecution
 Public or private defense services
 Courts or court administration
 Probation

Corrections
 Parole
 Criminal justice planning agency
 Other criminal justice agency - *Specify type* _____

12. If you used this report as a criminal justice employee, please indicate the type of position you hold.
Mark all that apply

Agency or institution administrator
 General program planner/evaluator/analyst
 Operations or management planner/evaluator/analyst
 Budget planner/evaluator/analyst

Program or project manager
 Statistician
 Other - *Specify* _____

13. Additional comments

If your comments require an answer, please enter your name and mailing address.	Name _____		
	Number and street _____		
	City _____	State _____	ZIP code _____

CUT ALONG THIS LINE

NCJ-49657
SD-NPS-CP-6

OPTIONAL

Name		Telephone
		()
Number and street		
City	State	ZIP Code

(Fold here)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Washington, D.C. 20531



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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUS-436

Director, Statistics Division
National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20531

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CONTINUED

5 OF 6

NCJRS REGISTRATION

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) abstracts documents published in the criminal justice field. Persons who are registered with the Reference Service receive announcements of documents in their stated fields of interest and order forms for free copies of LEAA and NCJISS publications. If you are not registered with the Reference Service, and wish to be, please provide your name and mailing address below and check the appropriate box.

Name	Telephone ()	<input type="checkbox"/> Please send me a NCJRS registration form. <input type="checkbox"/> Please send me the reports listed below.
Number and street		
City	State	

(Fold here)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Washington, D.C. 20531



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JUS-436

User Services Department 2
National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U.S. Department of Justice
Box 6000
Rockville, Maryland 20850

(Fold here)

If you wish to receive copies of any of the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service reports listed on the reverse side, please check them.

CUT ALONG THIS LINE

National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service Reports

Single copies are available at no charge from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Md. 20850. Multiple copies are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System, 1971-76 (annual), NCJ-45685

Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System: 1976 (annual), NCJ-44588

National Prisoner Statistics:

Capital Punishment (annual):
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