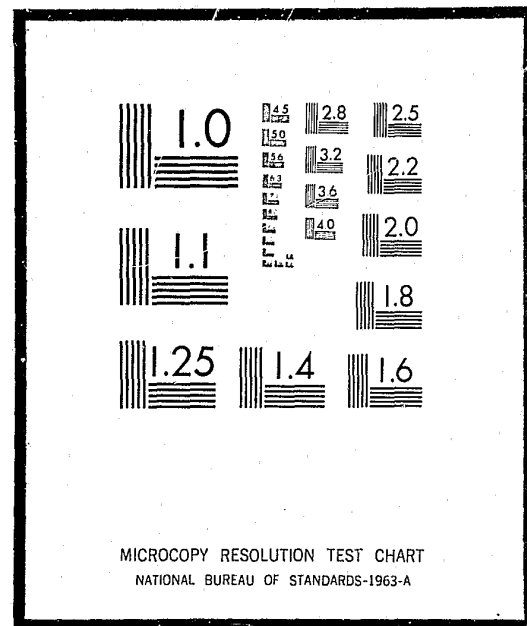


NCJRS

This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

Date filmed

6/29/76

National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service SD-EE No. 4.
Bureau of the Census, State and Local Government Special Studies No. 66

Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971-72

Issued January 1974

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
William B. Saxbe,
Attorney General

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Frederick B. Dent,
Secretary



**LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE
ADMINISTRATION**

Donald E. Santarelli
Administrator

Richard W. Velde
Charles R. Work
Deputy Administrators

**National Criminal Justice Information
and Statistics Service**

**George E. Hall, Acting Assistant
Administrator**



**SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC
STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION**

Edward D. Fallor
Administrator

Bureau of the Census

Vincent P. Barabba
Director

James W. Turblitt
Associate Director for
Economic Fields

Governments Division
Curtis T. Hill, Chief

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was prepared jointly by the Bureau of the Census and Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. In the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, general supervision was supplied by Anthony G. Turner and Charles R. Kindermann, assisted by Dawn D. Nelson, all of the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service.

In the Bureau of the Census, Governments Division, general supervision was provided by Kenneth E. Anderson and Alan R. Jones. Carolyn Y. Thompson and Karl K. Kindel directed the project. Significant contributions were made by Thomas P. Clifford, John Coleman, Purnell E. Johnson, Edward C. Malloy Jr., the Computer Utilization staff under the supervision of Sherman Landau including Robert G. Bloomberg, Operations units under the supervision of Charles W. Meyer and Richard Neach including Marjorie Barnes, Elston Bridgewater and Mary East, and in the Publication unit, Helen D. Files and Corrine Davis.

Library of Congress Card No. 71-609542

Suggested Citation

U.S. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System: 1971-72, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1974

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office,
Washington, D.C. 20402, Price \$3.05 Stock No.

CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	1
Section I. Variable Pass-Through Data	
Table	
1. Percent Distribution of Total Criminal Justice Expenditure From Own Sources of State and Local Governments, by State: Fiscal Year 1971-72.	9
Section II. Criminal Justice System Summary Data	
2. Percent Distribution of Expenditure for the Criminal Justice System, by Level of Government: Fiscal Year 1971-72.	11
3. Percent Distribution of Employment and Payrolls for the Criminal Justice System, by Level of Government: October 1972.	11
4. Criminal Justice System Expenditure of the Federal Government, by Character and Object: Fiscal Year 1971-72	12
5. Criminal Justice System Employment and Payrolls of the Federal Government: October 1972.	14
6. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Total Expenditure (Direct and Intergovernmental) by State and Type of Government: Fiscal Year 1971-72	16
7. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Direct Expenditure, by State and Type of Government: Fiscal Year 1971-72.	24
8. Total Criminal Justice System Expenditure, by Character and Object, by State and Type of Government: Fiscal Year 1971-72.	32
9. Criminal Justice System Employment and Percent Distribution of Full-Time Equivalent Employees by State and Type of Government: October 1972	36
10. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Payroll, by State and Type of Government: October 1972	44
11. Criminal Justice System Direct Expenditure of Local Governments in the 15 Largest SMSA's by County Area: Fiscal Year 1971-72.	52
12. Criminal Justice System Employment and Payrolls of Local Governments in the 15 Largest SMSA's, by County Area: October 1972.	56
13. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Total Expenditure (Direct and Intergovernmental) of 384 Large City Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72	60
14. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Direct Expenditure of 384 Large City Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72	72
15. Total Criminal Justice System Expenditure of 384 Large City Governments, by Character and Object: Fiscal Year 1971-72	84
16. Criminal Justice System Employment and Percent Distribution of Full-Time Equivalent Employees of 384 Large City Governments: October 1972	90
17. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Payroll of 384 Large City Governments: October 1972.	102

CONTENTS—Continued

	Page
18. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Total Expenditure (Direct and Intergovernmental) of 312 Large County Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72	114
19. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Direct Expenditure of 312 Large County Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72.	124
20. Criminal Justice System Employment and Percent Distribution of Full-Time Equivalent Employees of 312 Large County Governments: October 1972	134
21. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Payroll of 312 Large County Governments: October 1972.	144
22. Total Criminal Justice System Expenditure of 312 Large County Governments, by Character and Object: Fiscal Year 1971-72,	154

Section III. Police Protection

23. Police Protection Expenditure, by Character and Object, by State and Type of Government: Fiscal Year 1971-72	160
24. Police Protection Expenditure of 312 Large County Governments, by Character and Object: Fiscal Year 1971-72	165
25. Police Protection Expenditure of 384 Large City Governments, by Character and Object: Fiscal Year 1971-72	171

Section IV. Judicial

26. Judicial Expenditure, by Character and Object, by State and Type of Government: Fiscal Year 1971-72.	179
27. Detail of Direct Current Expenditure for Judicial Activities of State Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72.	184
28. Judicial Expenditure of 312 Large County Governments, by Character and Object: Fiscal Year 1971-72.	185
29. Detail of Direct Current Expenditure for Judicial Activities of 312 Large County Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72	191
30. Judicial Expenditure of 384 Large City Governments, by Character and Object: Fiscal Year 1971-72	197
31. Detail of Judicial Employment and Payrolls of State Governments: October 1972	204
32. Detail of Judicial Employment and Payrolls of 312 Large County Governments: October 1972.	206

Section V. Legal Services and Prosecution

33. Legal Services and Prosecution Expenditure, by Character and Object, by State and Type of Government: Fiscal Year 1971-72	217
34. Legal Services and Prosecution Expenditure of 312 Large County Governments, by Character and Object: Fiscal Year 1971-72.	222
35. Legal Services and Prosecution Expenditure of 384 Large City Governments, by Character and Object: Fiscal Year 1971-72.	228

Section VI. Indigent Defense

36. Indigent Defense Expenditure, by Character and Object, by State and Type of Government: Fiscal Year 1971-72	236
37. Indigent Defense Expenditure of 312 Large County Governments, by Character and Object: Fiscal Year 1971-72	241
38. Indigent Defense Expenditure of 384 Large City Governments, by Character and Object: Fiscal Year 1971-72	247

CONTENTS—Continued

Table	Page
Section VII. Correction	
39. Correction Expenditure, by Character and Object, by State and Type of Government: Fiscal Year 1971-72.	255
40. Detail of Direct Current Expenditure for Correction Activities of State Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72.	260
41. Correction Expenditure of 312 Large County Governments, by Character and Object: Fiscal Year 1971-72	261
42. Detail of Direct Current Expenditure for Correction Activities of 312 Large County Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72	267
43. Correction Expenditure of 384 Large City Governments, by Character, and Object: Fiscal Year 1971-72.	273
44. Detail of Direct Current Expenditure for Correction Activities of 384 Large City Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72.	280
45. Detail of Correction Employment and Payrolls of State Governments: October 1972	283
46. Detail of Correction Employment and Payrolls of 312 Large County Governments: October 1972.	286
47. Detail of Correction Employment and Payrolls of 384 Large City Governments: October 1972.	296
Section VIII. Other Criminal Justice	
48. Other Criminal Justice Expenditure, by Character and Object, by State and Type of Government: Fiscal Year 1971-72,	311
Appendix 1: Exhibit Tables A and B	317
Appendix 2: Definition of Terms	323
Appendix 3: Survey Forms.	329

INTRODUCTION

This publication is the sixth in a series of annual reports which present public expenditure and employment data on criminal justice activities in the United States. In this report, expenditure data cover the fiscal year 1971-72 and employment data refer to the month of October 1972.

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 estimates at an acceptable level of confidence for each State of the percentum of the State and local law enforcement expenditure funded and expended by units of general local government. These estimates (table 1) are necessary to fulfill the provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 as amended (further discussion with table 1). For the second year, data are published separately for the aggregate county governments and the aggregate municipal governments within each State, and for each of 312 counties with a 1970 population of 100,000 or more, as well as 384 cities with a 1970 population of 50,000 or more. Also, data are shown for the 15 largest standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) introduced into the series for the first time in 1969-70.

The presentation of the tables is organized into two major parts--the summary "Criminal Justice System" section showing the interrelationship of the various sectors of the system, and the six "Sector" sections providing, where possible, a further breakdown of data on a particular criminal justice activity. The six sectors of

criminal justice activity covered in this report are: Police protection, judicial, legal services and prosecution, indigent defense, correction, and other criminal justice. In addition, appendix 1 contains two tables which show expenditure and employment data (not included in the summary totals) for special police force activities in selected school districts and special districts not regularly included in the survey.

Definitions for concepts, categories and terms used in this report are contained in appendix 2.

General

Local governments continue to spend more than the Federal and State Governments combined for all criminal justice activities. Table A shows that local governments accounted for 62.1 percent of all direct criminal justice expenditure (\$11,721 million), while State governments contributed 25.2 percent and the Federal Government 12.7 percent. However, when each activity is examined separately, the proportion accounted for by the different levels of government varies throughout the criminal justice system.

Three of the activities--police protection, judicial, and legal services and prosecution are supported mainly by local governments; the Federal Government is the principal supporter of indigent defense; State governments are the largest supporters of correction and those activities included in the other criminal justice sector (see table A).

Table A. Percent Distribution of Total Direct Expenditure for the Criminal Justice System by Activity and Level of Government: Fiscal Year 1971-72

Level of government	Total	Police protection activities	Judicial activities	Prosecution activities	Indigent defense activities	Correction activities	Other activities
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Federal.....	12.7	13.9	12.0	18.5	47.9	5.5	19.1
State.....	25.2	14.4	23.2	21.5	14.3	56.9	52.5
Local.....	62.1	71.7	64.8	60.0	37.8	37.6	28.4

Relationships similar to those found for expenditure among the levels of government also apply to the employment situation. Table B shows that two-thirds of the total full-time equivalent criminal justice employees of all governments are employed by local governments. However, the distribution of employees at each level of government varies for each activity. In general, the level of government which expends the largest amount of the total expenditure for an activity also employs the greatest number of workers for that activity. The area of indigent defense is an exception to this pattern due to the extensive use of court-appointed counsel systems whereby fees are paid private counsel to defend indigent clients accused of crimes. Therefore, while the Federal Government expends the largest amount on indigent defense, 47.9 percent of the total, it is the local governments that employ the greatest number of employees in this activity, 64.1 percent of the total (table B).

Federal Government (tables 4 and 5)

General expenditure by the Federal Government totaled \$187,527 million in fiscal year 1971-72. Of this amount, \$1,873 million or 1.0 percent was expended on criminal justice activities. The \$1,873 million represents a 29.3 percent increase over fiscal year 1970-71 (2.1 percent of the increase is due to the inclusion of three additional Federal agencies not canvassed in last year's survey). The greatest growth occurred in the "other criminal justice" sector which increased expenditure by \$158 million (66.5 percent). Nearly all the increase is attributable to the expanding grant program administered by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Grants to State and local governments increased by \$141 million in fiscal year 1971-72. Expenditure also increased significantly in the other five sectors: police, 19.7 percent; judicial, 33.6 percent; legal services and prosecution, 20.6 percent; indigent defense, 31.3 percent; and correction, 20.8 percent.

More than one-half of all money expended by the Federal Government for criminal justice activities in fiscal year 1971-72 was for police protection activities (\$963 million or 51.4

percent), with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (\$316 million) and the Bureau of Customs (\$209 million) accounting for 54.5 percent of the total Federal police protection expenditure. The second largest block of Federal criminal justice expenditure was reported by agencies in the "other criminal justice" sector (\$397 million or 21.2 percent), primarily LEAA (\$376 million). The other four sectors accounted for the remaining 27.4 percent of Federal criminal justice expenditure.

The number of full-time equivalent Federal employees in criminal justice activities increased by 9.9 percent to a total of 85,222 in October 1972. Seventy-two percent (61,393) of these employees are in the police protection sector, followed by the judicial sector (8,517 full-time equivalent employees or 10.0 percent), the correction sector (7,929 full-time equivalent employees or 9.3 percent) and the legal services sector (6,015 full-time equivalent employees or 7.1 percent). Indigent defense and "other criminal justice" together account for only 1,368 full-time equivalent employees (1.6 percent) although these two sectors account for slightly more than one-quarter of the Federal criminal justice expenditure. As previously mentioned, the greatest portion of the indigent defense money is paid to court-appointed counsel who are not considered regular employees and the greatest portion of the "other criminal justice" expenditure takes the form of inter-governmental grants.

State governments (tables 6-10)

State governments total general expenditure in fiscal year 1971-72 was \$99 billion. Of this amount \$3.3 billion or 3.3 percent was expended on criminal justice activities. This represents an increase of \$421 million or 14.4 percent in criminal justice expenditure over the previous fiscal year.

As last year, the sector showing the greatest proportionate increase in expenditure was the "other criminal justice" sector which spent \$154 million (104.3 percent) more in fiscal year 1971-72

Table B. Percent of Full-Time Equivalent Employment in the Criminal Justice System by Activity and Level of Government: October 1972

Level of government	Level of Government: October 1972						
	Total	Police protection activities	Judicial activities	Prosecution activities	Indigent defense activities	Correction activities	Other activities
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Federal.....	9.5	11.2	7.6	13.8	2.1	4.3	24.0
State.....	24.1	13.8	18.3	20.6	33.8	58.0	49.0
Local.....	66.4	75.0	74.1	65.6	64.1	37.7	27.0

than in fiscal year 1970-71. A large portion of this amount was accounted for by increased intergovernmental payments to local governments. Expenditure increased for all other sectors ranging from a 5.8 percent increase in correction to a 48.1 percent increase in indigent defense. As in previous years, the correction sector accounts for a very significant portion (\$1,468 million or 43.9 percent) of the State governments' criminal justice expenditures. The remaining amount was accounted for as follows: \$1,048 million (31.4 percent) in the police sector; \$371 million (11.1 percent) in the judicial sector; \$301 million (9.0 percent) in the "other" sector; \$128 million (3.8 percent) in the legal services and prosecution sector; and \$26 million (0.8 percent) in the indigent defense sector (see table C).

This increase in expenditure was accompanied by an increase in criminal justice employment and payrolls. The number of full-time equivalent employees in State criminal justice increased 5.2 percent and the payrolls increased 15.0 percent between October 1971 and October 1972.

The 216,603 State criminal justice employees represent 8.8 percent of the total 2,454,899 full-time equivalent State employees. These State criminal justice employees received \$189 million in salaries, wages, fees and commissions in the month of October 1972. The payroll for each sector of the system was roughly proportionate to the number of employees accounted for by that sector. For example, the 107,785 State corrections employees (49.8 percent of the total State criminal justice employees) received 45.8 percent of the total State payroll for criminal justice. The proportion for the remaining sectors were: 75,397 police employees, (34.8 percent) received 34.7 percent of the payroll; 20,372 judicial employees (9.4 percent) received 12.6 percent of the payroll; 9,035 legal services and prosecution employees (4.2 percent) received 5.0 percent of the payroll; 2,608 other employees (1.2 percent) received 1.2

percent of the payroll; the 1,406 indigent defense employees (0.6 percent) received 0.7 percent of the payroll.

Local governments-counties and municipalities (tables 6-10 and 13-22)

Total expenditure for criminal justice by local governments in fiscal year 1971-72 was \$7,373 million, a \$710 million or 10.7 percent increase over 1970-71. The expenditure was distributed among the six criminal justice sectors as shown in table C.

Direct criminal justice expenditure by local governments (i.e., all expenditure except inter-governmental payments) amounted to \$7,281 million in fiscal year 1971-72, an increase of 10.0 percent over 1970-71. Of this amount, 68.0 percent was expended for police protection, 13.2 percent for judicial activities, 4.8 percent for legal services and prosecution, 0.9 percent for indigent defense, 12.5 percent for correction activities, and 0.6 percent for "other criminal justice" activities. However, when local government expenditure is analyzed separately for county and municipal governments, an entirely different allocation of criminal justice expenditure among the various sectors emerges (see table D).

The municipal governments outspent the county governments on criminal justice by 2 to 1 overall (\$4,854 million to \$2,427 million) but the difference can be attributed almost exclusively to the police sector where the municipal governments outspent the county governments by a 5 to 1 ratio. Municipal governments spent \$4,112 million (or 84.7 percent of all their criminal justice expenditure) on police protection, more than county governments spent on the six sectors altogether. On a sector by sector basis, however, county governments spent substantially more than municipal governments for judicial activities, legal services and prosecution, indigent defense, and correction. No one sector dominates county criminal justice expenditure as police protection does municipal expenditure.

Table C. Percent Distribution of Federal, State, and Local Government Total Expenditure, Fiscal Year 1971-72, and Full-Time Equivalent Employment, October 1972, for the Criminal Justice System by Activity

Activity	Federal		State		Local	
	Expenditure	Employment	Expenditure	Employment	Expenditure	Employment
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Police protection.....	51.4	72.0	31.4	34.8	67.5	68.9
Judicial.....	9.6	10.0	11.1	9.4	13.2	13.9
Legal services.....	5.7	7.1	3.8	4.2	4.8	4.8
Indigent defense.....	4.3	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.4
Correction.....	7.8	9.3	43.9	49.8	13.0	11.8
Other.....	21.2	1.5	9.0	1.2	0.6	0.2

Table D. Percent Distribution of County and Municipal Government Direct Expenditure, Fiscal Year 1971-72, and Full-Time Equivalent Employment, October 1972, for the Criminal Justice System by Activity

Activity	County				Municipal			
	Expenditure		Employment		Expenditure		Employment	
	Amount (millions of dollars)	Percent	Number of full-time equivalent employees	Percent	Amount (millions of dollars)	Percent	Number of full-time equivalent employees	Percent
Total.....	12,427	100.0	204,966	100.0	14,854	100.0	391,514	100.0
Police protection....	836	34.5	72,547	35.4	4,112	84.7	338,218	86.4
Judicial.....	680	28.0	58,880	28.7	285	5.9	23,917	6.1
Legal services.....	196	8.1	17,656	8.6	152	3.1	11,083	2.8
Indigent defense.....	50	2.1	2,503	1.2	13	0.3	159	(²)
Correction.....	657	27.1	53,014	25.9	254	5.2	17,065	4.4
Other.....	7	0.3	366	0.2	37	0.8	1,072	0.3

¹Due to rounding, the detail figures do not add precisely to the totals shown.

²Municipal full-time equivalent employees in indigent defense constitute less than 0.005 percent of total municipal criminal justice employment.

At the local level, employment and payrolls were distributed in nearly the same percentages as expenditures throughout the various sectors. In October 1972, the 204,966 full-time equivalent county employees in the criminal justice system were distributed throughout the sectors as follows: 35.4 percent in the police sector, 28.7 percent in the judicial sector, 8.6 percent in the legal services and prosecution sector, 1.2 percent in the indigent defense sector, 25.9 percent in the correction sector, 0.2 percent in the other sector. Each sector received a percentage of the \$161 million county government payroll for that month in proportion to the number of employees in that sector.

The same relationship among expenditure, employment, and payroll was exhibited at the municipal level. Of the 391,514 full-time equivalent criminal justice employees in October 1972, 86.4 percent were in the police sector, 6.1 percent in the judicial sector, 2.8 percent in the legal services and prosecution sector, 4.4 percent in the correction sector, 0.3 percent in the "other" sector and less than 0.1 percent in the indigent defense sector. The payroll for the month of October totaled \$354 million.

Separate data are presented in tables 18-22 for the 312 county governments with a 1970 population of 100,000 or more and in tables 13-17 for the 384 city governments with a 1970 population of 50,000 or more. Together, the 312 county governments accounted for over three-fourths (\$1,883 million) of the total direct criminal justice expenditure of all counties in the United States. These counties also employed 147,979 (72.2 percent) of the total full-time equivalent criminal justice employees at the county level. However, only 57.1 percent of the total United States population live within these counties.

Direct criminal justice expenditure by the 384 city governments amounted to \$3,428 million and the number of full-time equivalent criminal justice employees totaled 256,878. While accounting for over two-thirds of the criminal justice expenditure and employment at the municipal level of government (70.6 percent and 65.6 percent of the total, respectively), these 384 cities only contained slightly over one-third (35.6 percent) of the total United States population.

The distribution of expenditure and employment throughout the various sectors in the 312 counties and the 384 cities reflect the distribution for all county governments and for all city governments.

It should be noted that in the individual city tables, certain cities are either independent, being wholly outside any county area, or operate wholly or in part as a consolidated city-county. These cities are: San Francisco, Denver, Washington, D.C., Jacksonville, Fla., Columbus, Ga., Honolulu, Indianapolis, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston, St. Louis, New York City, Philadelphia, Nashville-Davidson, and all displayed cities in Virginia.

Local governments in the 15 largest SMSA's (tables 11 and 12)

For the third year, data are presented on criminal justice expenditure and employment of all governments in the 15 largest standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) and each of their component county areas. The county area data include aggregate figures for the county government and for all municipalities within the county. However, in a few instances data for an individual government are included in the SMSA tables because it is the only government within a

county area or county area equivalent. For example, data are shown for Baltimore city because it is the only government within the county area equivalent of Baltimore city. Similarly, New York City, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C., and Alexandria, Fairfax, and Falls Church, all in Virginia, are the only governments within their respective county area equivalents. The State Economic Area (SEA) rather than SMSA is shown for Boston because the SMSA's in New England are comprised of the towns rather than the counties, a deviation from the general SMSA concept. The SEA, on the other hand, is comprised of counties.

The 15 largest SMSA's expended \$3,610 million for criminal justice activities in fiscal year 1971-72. As in the past two years, one-half (49.6 percent) of the Nation's total local criminal justice direct expenditure was spent by governments in areas where 28.8 percent of the United States population resides. On a sector by sector basis, governments in these SMSA's accounted for 50.2 percent of all local government direct expenditure for police protection; 46.6 percent of local expenditure for judicial activities; 43.2 percent of local expenditure for legal services and prosecution activities; 50.9 percent of local expenditure for indigent defense activities; 51.2 percent of all local expenditure for correction activities; and 56.9 percent of local expenditure for "other criminal justice" activities (see table E).

The local governments in the 15 largest SMSA's employed 252,062 full-time equivalent personnel in criminal justice or 42.3 percent of the total number of local government 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, 42.5 percent; judicial, 39.3 percent; legal services

and prosecution, 38.0 percent; indigent defense, 42.1 percent; correction, 45.4 percent; and other criminal justice, 62.4 percent.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY—SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

General

The data for this report were developed in part from field compilations by trained field agents and in part from a special mail canvass questionnaire. Survey coverage and collection methods are described in detail later in the text and the definitions applied in the collection of data are presented in appendix 2.

As in 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. However, beginning with the 1970-71 report, 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. Since the "variable pass-through" provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970 required that the concept of "local" government be confined to units of general local government in determining the ratio of State-to-local government criminal justice expenditure, the same concept was applied consistently throughout the publication to reflect the intent of the law. Therefore, the total general expenditure and total full-time equivalent employment figures used for comparison with criminal justice figures do not include independent school districts or special districts. This may result in significant differences from the percentages shown in years

Table E. Criminal Justice Total Direct Expenditure of All Local Governments and Local Governments in the 15 Largest SMSA's: Fiscal Year 1971-72

(Millions of dollars)

Local government	Total	Police protection activities	Judicial activities	Prosecution activities	Indigent defense activities	Correction activities	Other activities
All local governments....	7,281	4,948	965	348	63	911	45
Local governments in 15 largest SMSA's....	3,610	2,486	449	150	32	467	25
Percent of all local governments ¹	49.6	50.2	46.6	43.2	50.9	51.2	56.9

¹Percents based on unrounded figures shown in tables 7 and 11.

previous to 1970-71 in those States where education is largely the responsibility of independent school districts, or where there are large special districts. In any case, criminal justice expenditure and employment data in this series have always been for units of general local government only. (However, as in the 1970-71 report, appendix 1 shows those independent school districts and special districts having significant special police expenditures and employment.)

Readers should be generally cautious in comparing governments, since 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 which 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. Sampling error and response error are discussed in the following section.

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

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

Survey coverage

The survey through which basic figures for this report were gathered, covered all State governments and a representative sample of local governments within each State. Data were gathered for all county governments, all municipalities (including townships in the New England and Middle Atlantic States) having a 1970 population of 10,000 or more, plus a sample of the remaining cities and townships under 10,000 population, selected according to the relative size of their annual expenditures as reported in the 1967 Census of Governments. The survey panel was therefore comprised of the 50 State governments, and 9,054 local governments (the 3,044 county governments, and 6,010 municipalities, including 1,706 townships.)

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.

Since 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 ratio of State-to-local government criminal justice expenditure with a sample error of less than one-half of one percent at the 95 percent confidence level.

The relative sampling error of the State-by-State estimates of local government criminal justice expenditure has also been calculated at the 95 percent confidence level. All States had a relative error of less than one percent except Wyoming (with 2.5 percent). The implication of this calculation is that there is a 19 out of 20 probability the estimated State-by-State criminal justice total for the local level of government (except in Wyoming) is within one percent of the total which would result from a complete enumeration of local governments.

The estimated data are also subject to the inaccuracies in classification, response, and processing which would occur if a complete census had been conducted under the same conditions as the sample. 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.

The survey period

Federal Government data are shown for fiscal year 1971-72 which ended June 30, 1972.

The State expenditure data presented in this report cover the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972 for all States except three whose fiscal years end as follows: New York, March 31, 1972; Texas, August 31, 1972; and Alabama, September 30, 1972. However, there are some State agencies which 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 1971-72 fiscal years reported are those which closed between July 1, 1971 and June 30, 1972. Most municipalities and counties ended their fiscal years on December 31, 1971 or June 30, 1972.

Employment data shown for Federal, State, and local governments are for October 1972.

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 for the 50 States, 312 largest counties, 384 largest cities, and selected smaller units from the government's own records. The compilation work was done between July 1972 and June 1973, 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 1973 and ending in May 1973. Response for field-compiled units was 100 percent. The response from mail canvass units was 88.5 percent. The mail canvass questionnaires are included as 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 previous to 1970-71, expenditure data were derived from the Budget of the United States Government and employment figures were obtained from the U.S. Civil Service Commission.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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.

Table 1. Percent Distribution of Total Criminal Justice Expenditure From Own Sources of State and Local Governments, by State: Fiscal Year 1971-72
(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

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.

Item	Expenditures from own sources			Percent distribution	
	Total State-local	State	Local	State	Local
UNITED STATES, TOTAL . . .	9 761 025	2 871 220	6 889 805	29.4	70.6
ALABAMA	84 977	27 859	57 118	32.8	67.2
ALASKA	35 937	29 324	6 613	81.6	18.4
ARIZONA	96 069	30 203	65 866	31.4	68.6
ARKANSAS	39 238	12 812	26 426	32.7	67.3
CALIFORNIA	1 457 389	366 609	1 090 780	25.2	74.8
COLORADO	91 564	39 869	51 695	43.5	56.5
CONNECTICUT	146 497	71 485	75 012	48.8	51.2
DELAWARE	28 498	18 636	9 862	65.4	34.6
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	138 082	-	138 082	-	100.0
FLORIDA	323 682	88 445	235 237	27.3	72.7
GEORGIA	134 396	42 063	92 333	31.3	68.7
HAWAII	45 860	13 599	32 261	29.7	70.3
IDAHO	22 940	10 405	12 535	45.4	54.6
ILLINOIS	592 430	149 878	442 552	25.3	74.7
INDIANA	152 406	46 523	105 883	30.5	69.5
IOWA	7 899	25 495	48 404	34.5	65.5
KANSAS	74 371	33 298	41 073	44.8	55.2
KENTUCKY	79 790	37 705	42 085	47.3	52.7
LOUISIANA	127 506	46 461	81 045	36.4	63.6
MAINE	28 235	14 538	13 697	51.5	48.5
MARYLAND	239 202	135 967	103 235	56.8	43.2
MASSACHUSETTS	296 597	77 594	218 703	26.3	73.7
MICHIGAN	450 795	108 442	342 353	24.1	75.9
MINNESOTA	134 573	36 905	97 668	27.4	72.6
MISSISSIPPI	49 968	21 655	28 313	43.3	56.7
MISSOURI	169 727	37 718	132 009	22.2	77.8
MONTANA	21 255	9 043	12 212	42.5	57.5
NEBRASKA	45 213	13 969	31 244	30.9	69.1
NEVADA	43 494	11 505	31 989	26.5	73.5
NEW HAMPSHIRE	23 164	7 826	15 338	33.8	66.2
NEW JERSEY	418 999	102 626	316 373	24.5	75.5
NEW MEXICO	40 087	19 871	20 216	49.6	50.4
NEW YORK	1 619 978	318 490	1 301 488	19.7	80.3
NORTH CAROLINA	162 273	91 312	70 961	56.3	43.7
NORTH DAKOTA	14 971	4 652	10 319	31.1	68.9
OHIO	397 189	124 477	272 712	31.3	68.7
OKLAHOMA	68 407	31 156	37 251	45.5	54.5
OREGON	98 878	39 421	59 457	39.9	60.1
PENNSYLVANIA	512 222	142 180	370 042	27.8	72.2
RHODE ISLAND	37 252	16 927	20 325	45.4	54.6
SOUTH CAROLINA	71 415	29 567	41 848	41.4	58.6
SOUTH DAKOTA	16 379	6 887	9 492	42.0	58.0
TENNESSEE	114 423	40 026	74 397	35.0	65.0
TEXAS	330 465	92 467	237 998	28.0	72.0
UTAH	31 663	13 010	18 653	41.1	58.9
VERMONT	17 131	13 595	3 536	79.4	20.6
VIRGINIA	164 735	80 236	84 499	48.7	51.3
WASHINGTON	147 891	50 217	97 674	34.0	66.0
WEST VIRGINIA	33 707	14 467	19 240	42.9	57.1
WISCONSIN	203 598	68 230	135 368	33.5	66.5
WYOMING	11 608	5 275	6 333	45.4	54.6

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table 2. Percent Distribution of Expenditure for the Criminal Justice System, by Level of Government: Fiscal Year 1971-72
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	Amount				Percent distribution		
	All governments	Federal Government	State governments	Local governments	Federal Government	State governments	Local governments
TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ¹	11 721 194	1 873 217	3 341 507	7 372 509	(x)	(x)	(x)
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	11 721 194	1 491 855	2 948 091	7 281 248	12.7	25.2	62.1
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	(²)	381 362	393 416	91 261	(x)	(x)	(x)
POLICE PROTECTION ¹	6 903 304	963 108	1 040 094	4 978 854	(x)	(x)	(x)
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	6 903 304	962 149	992 801	4 948 354	13.9	14.4	71.7
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	(²)	959	55 293	30 500	(x)	(x)	(x)
JUDICIAL ¹	1 490 649	179 099	371 014	973 918	(x)	(x)	(x)
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	1 490 649	179 099	346 290	965 260	12.0	23.2	64.8
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	(²)	-	24 724	8 658	(x)	(x)	(x)
LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION ¹	580 381	107 071	127 879	350 150	(x)	(x)	(x)
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	580 381	107 071	124 959	348 351	18.5	21.5	60.0
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	(²)	-	2 920	1 799	(x)	(x)	(x)
INDIGENT DEFENSE ¹	167 630	80 237	25 571	63 573	(x)	(x)	(x)
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	167 630	80 237	23 963	63 430	47.9	14.3	37.8
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	(²)	-	1 608	143	(x)	(x)	(x)
CORRECTION ¹	2 422 330	146 491	1 467 524	961 338	(x)	(x)	(x)
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	2 422 330	133 272	1 377 776	911 282	5.5	56.9	37.6
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	(²)	13 219	89 748	50 056	(x)	(x)	(x)
OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE ¹	156 900	397 211	301 425	44 676	(x)	(x)	(x)
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	156 900	30 027	82 302	44 571	19.1	52.5	28.4
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	(²)	367 184	219 123	105	(x)	(x)	(x)

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

X Not applicable.

¹The total line for each sector, and for the total criminal justice system, excludes duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation which would result if an intergovernmental expenditure amount for one government is tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) ultimately expend(s) that amount. The intergovernmental expenditure lines are not totaled for the same reason.

Section II. CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM SUMMARY DATA

Table 3. Percent Distribution of Employment and Payrolls for the Criminal Justice System, by Level of Government: October 1972
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	All governments	Federal Government	State governments	Local governments	Percent distribution		
					Federal Government	State governments	Local governments
TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	975 531	86 733	222 273	666 525	8.9	22.8	68.3
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	873 613	84 702	213 869	575 042	9.7	24.5	65.8
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES	898 308	85 222	216 603	596 480	9.5	24.1	66.4
OCTOBER PAYROLL	804 741	100 367	189 390	514 984	12.5	23.5	64.0
POLICE PROTECTION:							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	596 663	62 126	78 482	456 055	10.4	13.2	76.4
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	338 688	61 117	73 963	400 608	11.4	13.8	74.8
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES	547 535	61 393	75 397	410 765	11.2	13.6	75.0
OCTOBER PAYROLL	501 277	70 777	65 622	364 878	14.1	13.1	72.8
JUDICIAL:							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	125 970	8 837	21 026	96 107	7.0	16.7	76.3
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	105 140	8 404	19 987	76 749	8.0	19.0	73.0
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES	111 686	8 517	20 372	82 797	7.6	18.3	74.1
OCTOBER PAYROLL	97 634	10 935	23 878	62 821	11.2	24.5	64.3
LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION:							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	50 570	6 249	9 714	34 607	12.4	19.2	68.4
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	40 433	5 944	8 695	25 794	14.7	21.5	63.8
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES	43 789	6 015	9 035	28 739	13.8	20.6	65.6
OCTOBER PAYROLL	43 929	7 619	9 461	26 849	17.4	21.5	61.1
INDIGENT DEFENSE:							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	4 951	88	1 432	3 431	1.8	28.9	69.3
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	3 804	88	1 382	2 334	2.3	36.3	61.4
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES	4 156	88	1 406	2 662	2.1	33.8	64.1
OCTOBER PAYROLL	4 367	100	1 410	2 857	2.3	32.3	65.4
CORRECTION:							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	191 760	8 019	108 968	74 773	4.2	56.8	39.0
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	183 290	7 895	107 250	68 145	4.3	58.5	37.2
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES	185 793	7 929	107 785	70 079	4.3	58.0	37.7
OCTOBER PAYROLL	152 299	9 396	86 710	56 193	6.2	56.9	36.9
OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE:							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	5 617	1 414	2 651	1 552	25.2	47.2	27.6
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	5 258	1 254	2 592	1 412	23.8	49.3	26.9
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES	5 326	1 280	2 608	1 438	24.0	49.0	27.0
OCTOBER PAYROLL	5 235	1 540	2 309	1 386	29.4	44.1	26.5

Table 4. Criminal Justice System Expenditure of the Federal Government, by Character and Object: Fiscal Year 1971-72

(Thousands of dollars)

Item	Total	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Total	To State governments	To local governments
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE, ALL FUNCTIONS	187 527 000	153 981 000	133 165 000	20 816 000	33 584 000	27 480 000	6 104 000
TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	1 873 217	1 491 855	1 418 863	72 992	381 362	348 734	32 628
POLICE PROTECTION, TOTAL	963 108	962 149	923 959	38 190	959	-	959
THE CONGRESS:							
U.S. CAPITOL POLICE	9 763	8 806	8 445	361	957	-	957
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR:							
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE:							
U.S. PARK POLICE	5 998	5 998	5 922	76	-	-	-
U.S. PARK RANGERS	10 942	10 942	8 961	1 981	-	-	-
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:							
BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS	55 873	55 873	51 045	4 828	-	-	-
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	315 993	315 993	306 014	9 979	-	-	-
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE:							
U.S. BORDER PATROL	35 696	35 696	37 868	2 828	-	-	-
OFFICE FOR DRUG ABUSE LAW ENFORCEMENT	325	325	283	42	-	-	-
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION:							
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION:							
AIRPORT POLICE	1 051	1 049	1 027	22	2	-	2
OFFICE OF AIR TRANSPORTATION SECURITY	25 003	25 003	25 003	-	-	-	-
U.S. COAST GUARD	8 887	8 887	8 887	-	-	-	-
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY:							
BUREAU OF CUSTOMS	208 511	208 511	205 273	3 238	-	-	-
CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER	3 534	3 534	1 129	2 405	-	-	-
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE:							
ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND FIREARMS DIVISION	60 903	60 903	58 034	2 869	-	-	-
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION	52 959	52 959	51 431	1 528	-	-	-
INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION	8 258	8 258	8 099	159	-	-	-
OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT	348	348	348	-	-	-	-
U.S. SECRET SERVICE	54 429	54 429	49 980	4 449	-	-	-
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM:							
OFFICE OF BUILDING SECURITY SERVICES	17 260	17 260	17 250	10	-	-	-
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION:							
OFFICE OF FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE MANAGEMENT	44 745	44 745	44 163	582	-	-	-
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION:							
NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK POLICE	322	322	322	-	-	-	-
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION GUARD FORCE	3 137	3 137	3 137	-	-	-	-
UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE:							
POSTAL INSPECTION SERVICE	32 375	32 375	29 573	2 802	-	-	-
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION:							
HOSPITAL PROTECTIVE STAFF	6 796	6 796	6 765	31	-	-	-
JUDICIAL, TOTAL	179 099	179 099	155 214	23 885	-	-	-
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:							
U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE	46 148	46 148	42 583	3 565	-	-	-
FEDERAL JUDICIARY:							
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS	3 376	3 376	3 282	94	-	-	-
FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER	1 215	1 215	1 166	49	-	-	-
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES	3 912	3 912	3 790	122	-	-	-
U.S. COURT OF CLAIMS	1 906	1 906	1 873	33	-	-	-
U.S. COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS	611	611	607	4	-	-	-
U.S. COURTS OF APPEALS	21 469	21 469	20 939	530	-	-	-
U.S. CUSTOMS COURT	2 117	2 117	2 099	18	-	-	-
U.S. DISTRICT COURTS	77 418	77 418	75 508	1 910	-	-	-
U.S. TAX COURT	20 927	20 927	3 367	17 560	-	-	-
LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION, TOTAL	107 071	107 071	104 601	2 470	-	-	-
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:							
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION	9 468	9 468	9 079	389	-	-	-
ANTITRUST DIVISION	11 253	11 253	11 129	124	-	-	-
BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS	526	526	521	5	-	-	-
CIVIL DIVISION	7 459	7 459	7 368	91	-	-	-
CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION	5 432	5 432	5 377	55	-	-	-
CRIMINAL DIVISION	8 911	8 911	8 820	91	-	-	-
INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION	2 744	2 744	2 699	45	-	-	-
LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION	4 625	4 625	4 597	28	-	-	-
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL	621	621	614	7	-	-	-
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL	614	614	608	6	-	-	-
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL	46 916	46 916	45 328	1 588	-	-	-
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL	1 019	1 019	1 012	7	-	-	-
TAX DIVISION	7 483	7 483	7 449	34	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Criminal Justice System Expenditure of the Federal Government, by Character and Object: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Item	Total	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Total	To State governments	To local governments
INDIGENT DEFENSE, TOTAL	80 237	80 237	80 178	59	-	-	-
FEDERAL JUDICIARY:							
FEDERAL PUBLIC DEFENDER ORGANIZATIONS	1 278	1 278	1 219	59	-	-	-
COMMUNITY DEFENDER ORGANIZATIONS	672	672	672	-	-	-	-
REPRESENTATION BY COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL	12 461	12 461	12 461	-	-	-	-
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY:							
LEGAL SERVICES PROGRAM	65 826	65 826	65 826	-	-	-	-
CORRECTIONS, TOTAL	146 491	133 272	125 524	7 748	13 219	-	13 219
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE:							
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH:							
CLINICAL RESEARCH CENTER (LEXINGTON, KY.)	8 403	8 403	8 199	204	-	-	-
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:							
BOARD OF PAROLE	1 151	1 151	1 145	6	-	-	-
BUREAU OF PRISONS	121 041	107 822	100 644	7 178	13 219	-	13 219
OFFICE OF THE PARDON ATTORNEY	139	139	139	-	-	-	-
FEDERAL JUDICIARY:							
FEDERAL PROBATION SERVICE	15 757	15 757	15 397	360	-	-	-
OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE, TOTAL	397 211	30 027	29 387	640	367 184	348 734	18 450
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE:							
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH:							
CENTER FOR STUDIES OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY	6 502	6 180	6 180	-	322	215	107
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR:							
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:							
JUDICIAL, PREVENTION AND ENFORCEMENT SERVICES DIVISION	7 583	7 583	7 227	356	-	-	-
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:							
COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE	5 398	5 398	5 162	236	-	-	-
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION	376 102	9 240	9 193	47	366 862	348 519	18 343
TEMPORARY STUDY COMMISSIONS	1 626	1 626	1 625	1	-	-	-

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
 *Estimated criminal justice activities only.
 *Effective July 1, 1972 changed to Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 5. Criminal Justice System Employment and Payrolls of the Federal Government: October 1972

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Item	Number of employees			Total October payroll
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, ALL FUNCTIONS	2 795 159	2 754 015	2 771 200	2 709 600
TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	86 733	84 702	85 222	100 367
POLICE PROTECTION, TOTAL	62 126	61 117	61 393	70 777
THE CONGRESS:				
U.S. CAPITOL POLICE	936	936	936	794
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR:				
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE:				
U.S. PARK POLICE	512	512	512	540
U.S. PARK RANGERS ¹	1 448	1 204	1 344	505
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:				
BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS	2 807	2 777	2 780	3 706
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	19 876	19 856	19 859	23 313
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE:				
U.S. BORDER PATROL	2 011	1 968	1 978	2 772
OFFICE FOR DRUG ABUSE LAW ENFORCEMENT	88	84	86	105
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION:				
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION:				
AIRPORT POLICE	79	79	79	86
OFFICE OF AIR TRANSPORTATION SECURITY	55	55	55	94
U.S. COAST GUARD ²	1 031	1 031	1 031	710
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY:				
BUREAU OF CUSTOMS	13 676	13 129	13 191	16 861
CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER	65	65	65	96
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE:				
ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND FIREARMS DIVISION ³	3 781	3 759	3 752	5 032
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION	3 173	3 173	3 173	3 118
INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION	507	507	507	617
OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT	16	16	16	28
U.S. SECRET SERVICE	2 796	2 796	2 796	3 873
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM:				
OFFICE OF BUILDING SECURITY SERVICES	1 632	1 632	1 632	1 226
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION:				
OFFICE OF FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE MANAGEMENT	4 619	4 619	4 619	3 886
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION:				
NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK POLICE	31	31	31	31
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION GUARD FORCE	305	305	305	310
UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE:				
POSTAL INSPECTION SERVICE	1 780	1 681	1 744	2 475
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION:				
HOSPITAL PROTECTIVE STAFF	902	902	902	599
JUDICIAL, TOTAL	8 837	8 404	8 517	10 935
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:				
U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE	2 353	1 947	2 052	2 339
FEDERAL JUDICIARY:				
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES:				
COURTS	237	237	237	243
FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER	25	25	25	46
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES	281	256	263	313
U.S. COURT OF CLAIMS	91	91	91	128
U.S. COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS	28	28	28	44
U.S. COURTS OF APPEALS	509	509	509	882
U.S. CUSTOMS COURT	120	120	120	144
U.S. DISTRICT COURTS	5 027	5 027	5 027	6 530
U.S. TAX COURT	166	164	165	266
LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION, TOTAL	6 249	5 944	6 015	7 619
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:				
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION	618	574	582	632
ANTITRUST DIVISION	582	557	560	824
BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS	26	25	25	38
CIVIL DIVISION	466	436	442	605
CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION	324	300	307	365
CRIMINAL DIVISION	500	491	491	655
INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION	137	130	131	174
LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION	211	202	203	283
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL	32	32	32	53
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL	34	34	34	43
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL	2 856	2 722	2 759	3 331
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL	37	37	37	58
TAX DIVISION	426	404	412	558

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Table 5. Criminal Justice System Employment and Payrolls of the Federal Government: October 1972—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Item	Number of employees			Total October payroll
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
INDIGENT DEFENSE, TOTAL	88	88	88	100
FEDERAL JUDICIARY:				
FEDERAL PUBLIC DEFENDER ORGANIZATIONS	88	88	88	100
COMMUNITY DEFENDER ORGANIZATIONS	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
REPRESENTATION BY COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY:				
LEGAL SERVICES PROGRAM	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
CORRECTIONS, TOTAL	8 019	7 895	7 929	9 396
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE:				
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH:				
CLINICAL RESEARCH CENTER (LEXINGTON, KY.)	632	596	610	732
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:				
BOARD OF PAROLE	64	59	60	88
BUREAU OF PRISONS	6 227	6 150	6 168	7 296
OFFICE OF THE PARDON ATTORNEY	8	8	8	11
FEDERAL JUDICIARY:				
FEDERAL PROBATION SERVICE	1 088	1 082	1 083	1 269
OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE, TOTAL	1 414	1 254	1 280	1 540
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE:				
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH:				
CENTER FOR STUDIES OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY	11	9	10	18
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR:				
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:				
JUDICIAL, PREVENTION AND ENFORCEMENT SERVICES DIVISION	381	352	363	332
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:				
COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE	344	270	273	368
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION	646	598	605	785
TEMPORARY STUDY COMMISSIONS	32	25	29	37

x Not applicable.
¹Estimated criminal justice activities only.
²Effective July 1, 1972 changed to Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Table 6. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Total Expenditure (Direct and Intergovernmental) by State and Type of Government: Fiscal Year 1971-72

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 8 columns: State and type of government, Total general expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), Judicial (Amount, Percent). Rows include 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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 1971-72—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 9 columns: State and type of government, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Indigent defense (Amount, Percent), Correction (Amount, Percent), Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent). Rows continue from page 16.

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 1971-72—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 8 columns: State and type of government, Total general expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), Judicial (Amount, Percent). Rows include states like Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana.

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 1971-72—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 8 columns: State and type of government, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Indigent defense (Amount, Percent), Correction (Amount, Percent), Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent). Rows include states like Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana.

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 1971-72—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: State and type of government, Total general expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), Judicial (Amount, Percent). 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 6. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Total Expenditure (Direct and Intergovernmental) by State and Type of Government: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: State and type of government, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Indigent defense (Amount, Percent), Correction (Amount, Percent), Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent). 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 1971-72

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 8 columns: State and type of government, Total direct expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), Judicial (Amount, Percent). Rows include United States, Total, and various states like Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Direct Expenditure, by State and Type of Government: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 11 columns: State and type of government, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Indigent defense (Amount, Percent), Correction (Amount, Percent), Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent). Rows include United States, Total, and various states like Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 7. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Direct Expenditure, by State and Type of Government: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: State and type of government, 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 states like Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, and 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 1971-72—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: State and type of government, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system), Indigent defense (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system), Correction (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system), and Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include states like Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, and 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 1971-72—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: State and type of government, Total direct expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), Judicial (Amount, Percent). 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 1971-72—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: State and type of government, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Indigent defense (Amount, Percent), Correction (Amount, Percent), Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent). 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.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 8. Total Criminal Justice System Expenditure, by Character and Object, by State and Type of Government: Fiscal Year 1971-72

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with 7 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 United States, Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii.

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 1971-72—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with 7 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 Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi.

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 1971-72—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 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.

Table 8. Total Criminal Justice System Expenditure, by Character and Object, by State and Type of Government: Fiscal Year 1971-72—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 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.

Table 9. Criminal Justice System Employment and Percent Distribution Government:

Table with columns: Line number, State and type of government, Total full-time equivalent employees, Total criminal justice system, Police protection, Judicial. Rows include states like ALABAMA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

of Full-Time Equivalent Employees by State and Type of October 1972

Table with columns: Legal services and prosecution, Indigent defense, Correction, Other criminal justice. Sub-columns include Number of employees, Percent of total criminal justice system employees, Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent. Rows include states like ALABAMA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, etc.

Table 9. Criminal Justice System Employment and Percent Distribution Government:

Table with 12 columns: Line number, State and type of government, 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).

of Full-Time Equivalent Employees by State and Type of October 1972—Continued

Table with 18 columns: Legal services and prosecution (Number of employees, Percent of total), Indigent defense (Number of employees, Percent of total), Correction (Number of employees, Percent of total), Other criminal justice (Number of employees, Percent of total), Line number.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Criminal Justice System Employment and Percent Distribution Government:

Table with columns: State and type of government, 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 by State and Type of October 1972—Continued

Table with columns: Legal services and prosecution, Indigent defense, Correction, Other original justice. Sub-columns include Number of employees, Percent of total, Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent.

Table 9. Criminal Justice System Employment and Percent Distribution Government:

Table with 14 columns: State and type of government, 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).

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. * Less than half the unit of measurement shown. 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 independent school districts or special districts.

of Full-Time Equivalent Employees by State and Type of October 1972—Continued

Table with 15 columns: Legal services and prosecution (Number of employees, Percent of total), Indigent defense (Number of employees, Percent of total), Correction (Number of employees, Percent of total), Other criminal justice (Number of employees, Percent of total).

Table 10. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Payroll, by State and Type of Government: October 1972

(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), Judicial (October payroll, Percent of total). Rows include United States total and various states.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Payroll, by State and Type of Government: October 1972--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 9 columns: State and type of government, Legal services and prosecution (October payroll, Percent of total), Indigent defense (October payroll, Percent of total), Correction (October payroll, Percent of total), Other criminal justice (October payroll, Percent of total). Rows include United States total and various states.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Payroll, by State and Type of Government: October 1972—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 October payroll), Police protection (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), and Judicial (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include states like Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, and Montana.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Payroll, by State and Type of Government: October 1972—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 10 columns: State and type of government, Legal services and prosecution (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Indigent defense (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Correction (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), and Other criminal justice (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include states like Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, and Montana.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Payroll, by State and Type of Government: October 1972—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

State and type of government	Total October payroll ¹	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
SOUTH DAKOTA	10 810	1 143	10.6	688	60.2	158	13.8
STATE	7 473	407	5.4	177	43.4	49	12.0
LOCAL, TOTAL	3 338	736	22.1	512	69.5	109	14.8
COUNTIES	1 500	292	19.4	96	32.8	94	32.3
MUNICIPALITIES	1 838	444	24.2	416	93.6	15	3.4
TENNESSEE	96 801	7 612	7.9	4 474	58.8	1 158	15.2
STATE	31 163	2 351	7.6	748	31.7	254	10.8
LOCAL, TOTAL	65 638	5 261	8.0	3 726	71.0	904	17.2
COUNTIES	30 196	1 560	5.2	486	31.2	620	39.8
MUNICIPALITIES	35 439	3 691	10.4	3 240	87.8	282	7.6
TEXAS	152 177	24 208	15.9	15 164	62.6	3 397	14.0
STATE	85 431	5 151	6.0	1 832	35.6	645	12.5
LOCAL, TOTAL	66 746	19 057	28.6	13 332	70.0	2 752	14.4
COUNTIES	18 256	6 504	35.6	1 867	28.7	2 267	34.8
MUNICIPALITIES	48 490	12 552	25.9	11 465	91.3	485	3.9
UTAH	21 395	2 336	10.9	1 456	62.3	224	9.6
STATE	15 884	899	5.7	297	33.0	116	12.9
LOCAL, TOTAL	5 510	1 438	26.1	1 160	80.7	109	7.6
COUNTIES	2 459	531	21.6	369	69.5	25	4.8
MUNICIPALITIES	3 051	906	29.7	791	87.2	83	9.2
VERMONT	8 816	1 262	14.3	617	48.9	154	12.2
STATE	7 305	915	12.5	275	30.1	148	16.2
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 511	348	23.0	342	98.4	5	1.5
COUNTIES	8	6	72.1	1	15.3	5	82.6
MUNICIPALITIES	1 503	342	22.7	341	99.9	(2)	(2)
VIRGINIA	134 922	11 385	8.4	7 057	62.0	1 378	12.1
STATE	48 381	4 541	9.4	2 040	44.9	482	10.6
LOCAL, TOTAL	86 541	6 843	7.9	5 018	73.3	174	13.1
COUNTIES	45 872	2 373	5.2	1 710	72.1	312	13.1
MUNICIPALITIES	40 669	4 470	11.0	3 307	74.0	584	13.1
WASHINGTON	74 182	10 664	14.4	5 967	56.0	1 134	10.6
STATE	47 436	3 640	7.7	1 269	34.9	221	6.1
LOCAL, TOTAL	26 746	7 024	26.3	4 698	66.9	914	13.0
COUNTIES	11 173	3 084	27.6	1 199	38.9	743	24.1
MUNICIPALITIES	15 573	3 940	25.3	3 499	88.8	171	4.3
WEST VIRGINIA	24 780	2 404	9.7	1 431	59.5	337	14.0
STATE	19 390	940	4.8	429	45.6	106	11.2
LOCAL, TOTAL	5 390	1 465	27.2	1 002	68.4	232	15.8
COUNTIES	1 834	636	34.7	201	31.6	220	34.6
MUNICIPALITIES	3 556	829	23.3	801	96.6	11	1.4
WISCONSIN	111 176	14 371	12.9	9 144	63.6	1 452	10.1
STATE	46 475	4 191	9.0	1 187	28.3	506	12.1
LOCAL, TOTAL	64 701	10 180	15.7	7 957	78.2	945	9.3
COUNTIES	20 274	3 539	17.5	1 579	44.6	903	25.5
MUNICIPALITIES	44 427	6 641	14.9	6 377	96.0	42	0.6
WYOMING	7 747	786	10.1	449	57.1	104	13.2
STATE	4 961	322	6.5	115	35.7	50	15.5
LOCAL, TOTAL	2 786	464	16.6	334	72.1	54	11.7
COUNTIES	1 801	185	10.3	79	42.6	46	25.0
MUNICIPALITIES	985	278	28.2	255	91.7	8	2.8

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Z Less than half the unit of measurement shown.

¹The relation of criminal justice October payroll to total October payroll is based on data for general purpose governments only and does not include data for independent school districts or special districts.

Table 10. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Payroll, by State and Type of Government: October 1972—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

State and type of government	Legal services and prosecution		Indigent defense		Correction		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
SOUTH DAKOTA	81	7.1	5	0.4	198	17.3	13	1.1
STATE	12	2.9	-	-	157	38.5	13	3.2
LOCAL, TOTAL	69	9.4	5	0.7	41	5.6	-	-
COUNTIES	57	19.6	5	1.7	40	13.6	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	12	2.7	-	-	2	0.4	-	-
TENNESSEE	322	4.2	32	0.4	1 608	21.1	18	0.2
STATE	204	8.7	-	-	1 137	48.2	16	0.7
LOCAL, TOTAL	118	2.2	32	0.6	471	9.0	2	(Z)
COUNTIES	48	3.1	23	1.5	381	24.4	2	0.1
MUNICIPALITIES	70	1.9	9	0.2	90	2.4	-	-
TEXAS	1 604	6.6	28	0.1	3 921	16.2	93	0.4
STATE	323	6.3	-	-	2 285	44.4	67	1.3
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 282	6.7	28	0.1	1 656	8.6	27	0.1
COUNTIES	887	13.7	28	0.4	1 435	22.1	19	0.3
MUNICIPALITIES	395	3.1	-	-	202	1.6	7	0.1
UTAH	171	7.3	1	0.1	457	19.6	26	1.1
STATE	77	8.5	-	-	386	43.0	24	2.6
LOCAL, TOTAL	95	6.6	1	0.1	71	4.9	2	0.2
COUNTIES	45	12.1	1	0.3	71	13.3	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	30	3.3	-	-	-	-	2	0.2
VERMONT	61	4.8	-	-	418	33.1	13	1.0
STATE	61	6.7	-	-	418	45.7	13	1.4
LOCAL, TOTAL	(Z)	0.1	-	-	(Z)	(Z)	-	-
COUNTIES	-	-	-	-	(Z)	(Z)	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	(Z)	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	503	4.4	(Z)	(Z)	2 431	21.4	16	0.1
STATE	174	3.8	-	-	1 830	40.3	16	0.4
LOCAL, TOTAL	329	4.8	(Z)	(Z)	601	8.8	-	-
COUNTIES	120	5.1	(Z)	(Z)	231	9.7	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	209	4.7	(Z)	(Z)	371	8.3	-	-
WASHINGTON	739	6.9	23	0.2	2 773	26.0	28	0.3
STATE	255	7.0	-	-	1 875	51.5	21	0.6
LOCAL, TOTAL	484	6.9	23	0.3	898	12.8	7	0.1
COUNTIES	329	10.7	21	0.7	785	25.4	7	0.2
MUNICIPALITIES	155	3.9	2	0.1	113	2.9	-	-
WEST VIRGINIA	162	6.7	1	(Z)	454	18.9	20	0.8
STATE	51	5.4	-	-	335	35.6	20	2.1
LOCAL, TOTAL	111	7.6	1	0.1	119	8.1	-	-
COUNTIES	96	15.1	1	0.1	118	18.6	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	15	1.8	(Z)	(Z)	1	0.2	-	-
WISCONSIN	717	5.0	11	0.1	3 009	20.9	40	0.3
STATE	162	3.9	4	0.1	2 292	54.7	40	0.9
LOCAL, TOTAL	555	5.4	7	0.1	717	7.0	-	-
COUNTIES	334	9.4	7	0.2	717	20.2	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	221	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
WYOMING	52	6.6	2	0.3	167	21.6	9	1.1
STATE	9	2.8	-	-	180	43.5	8	2.5
LOCAL, TOTAL	43	9.2	2	0.4	30	6.5	-	-
COUNTIES	33	18.0	2	1.1	24	13.0	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	9	3.3	-	-	6	2.1	-	-

Table 11. Criminal Justice System Direct Expenditure of Local Governments in the 15 Largest SMSA's by County Area: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Area	Total criminal justice system		Police protection		Judicial	
	Amount	Percent of SMSA total	Amount	Percent of SMSA total	Amount	Percent of SMSA total
PHILADELPHIA, PA.-N.J. SMSA	262 193	100.0	168 690	100.0	43 868	100.0
BUCKS COUNTY, PA. AREA	8 970	3.4	5 314	3.2	1 762	4.0
BURLINGTON COUNTY, N.J. AREA	9 599	3.6	5 751	3.4	1 655	3.8
CAMDEN COUNTY, N.J. AREA	19 504	7.5	13 367	7.9	2 468	5.6
CHESTER COUNTY, PA. AREA	6 256	2.4	2 831	1.7	1 429	3.3
DELAWARE COUNTY, PA. AREA	16 791	6.4	9 589	5.7	3 113	7.1
GLOUCESTER COUNTY, N.J. AREA	5 931	2.3	3 745	2.2	763	1.7
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA. AREA	17 531	6.7	11 871	7.0	3 319	7.6
PHILADELPHIA CITY, PA.	177 551	67.7	116 222	68.9	29 359	66.9
PITTSBURGH SMSA	72 060	100.0	49 741	100.0	12 945	100.0
ALLEGHENY COUNTY AREA	59 105	82.0	42 009	84.6	9 890	76.4
BEAVER COUNTY AREA	4 536	6.3	2 837	5.7	993	7.7
WASHINGTON COUNTY AREA	2 831	3.9	1 823	3.7	505	3.9
WESTMORELAND COUNTY AREA	5 594	7.6	3 012	6.1	1 557	12.0
ST. LOUIS, MO.-ILL. SMSA	92 503	100.0	63 774	100.0	11 444	100.0
FRANKLIN COUNTY, MO. AREA	962	1.0	358	0.6	426	3.7
JEFFERSON COUNTY, MO. AREA	756	0.8	482	0.8	152	1.4
MADISON COUNTY, ILL. AREA	6 029	6.5	3 935	6.2	972	8.5
ST. CHARLES COUNTY, ILL. AREA	1 906	2.1	1 506	2.4	244	2.1
ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILL. AREA	5 098	6.2	4 129	6.5	482	4.2
ST. LOUIS CITY, MO.	42 563	46.0	31 742	49.8	4 082	35.7
ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MO. AREA	34 589	37.4	21 622	33.9	5 076	44.4
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND SMSA	197 386	100.0	109 846	100.0	24 361	100.0
ALAMEDA COUNTY AREA	66 785	33.8	33 867	30.8	8 900	36.5
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY AREA	28 902	14.6	14 376	13.1	3 493	14.3
MARIN COUNTY AREA	12 315	6.2	6 125	5.6	1 411	5.8
SAN FRANCISCO CITY	57 741	29.3	39 540	36.0	7 168	29.4
SAN MATEO COUNTY AREA	31 643	16.0	15 338	14.5	3 389	13.9
WASHINGTON, D.C.-MD.-VA. SMSA	203 992	100.0	118 917	100.0	18 233	100.0
ALEXANDRIA CITY, VA.	5 187	2.5	3 993	3.4	767	4.2
ARLINGTON COUNTY, VA.	6 385	3.1	4 800	4.0	749	4.1
FAIRFAX CITY, VA.	688	0.3	621	0.5	35	0.2
FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA. AREA	10 253	5.0	7 025	5.9	2 029	11.1
FALLS CHURCH CITY, VA. AREA	610	0.3	472	0.4	26	0.1
LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA. AREA	393	0.2	360	0.3	6	(2)
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD. AREA	14 460	7.1	11 426	9.6	1 474	8.1
PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MD. AREA	16 588	8.1	12 812	10.8	1 638	9.0
PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VA. AREA	2 539	1.3	1 683	1.4	432	2.4
WASHINGTON, D.C. CITY	146 789	72.0	75 725	63.7	11 077	60.8

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

Table 11. Criminal Justice System Direct Expenditure of Local Governments in the 15 Largest SMSA's by County Area: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Area	Legal services and prosecution		Indigent defense		Correction		Other criminal justice	
	Amount	Percent of SMSA total	Amount	Percent of SMSA total	Amount	Percent of SMSA total	Amount	Percent of SMSA total
PHILADELPHIA, PA.-N.J. SMSA	12 999	100.0	1 879	100.0	34 130	100.0	627	100.0
BUCKS COUNTY, PA. AREA	530	4.1	130	6.9	1 234	3.6	-	-
BURLINGTON COUNTY, N.J. AREA	860	6.6	-	-	1 293	3.8	-	-
CAMDEN COUNTY, N.J. AREA	1 423	10.9	-	-	2 010	5.9	336	53.6
CHESTER COUNTY, PA. AREA	443	3.4	114	6.1	1 439	4.2	-	-
DELAWARE COUNTY, PA. AREA	1 127	8.7	292	15.5	2 670	7.8	-	-
GLOUCESTER COUNTY, N.J. AREA	379	2.9	6	0.3	1 038	3.0	-	-
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA. AREA	708	5.4	115	6.1	1 518	4.4	-	-
PHILADELPHIA CITY, PA.	7 529	57.9	1 222	65.0	22 928	67.2	291	46.4
PITTSBURGH SMSA	3 244	100.0	548	100.0	5 391	100.0	197	100.0
ALLEGHENY COUNTY AREA	2 563	79.0	351	64.1	4 035	74.8	197	100.0
BEAVER COUNTY AREA	182	5.6	92	16.8	432	8.0	-	-
WASHINGTON COUNTY AREA	115	3.5	41	7.5	347	6.4	-	-
WESTMORELAND COUNTY AREA	384	11.8	64	11.7	577	10.7	-	-
ST. LOUIS, MO.-ILL. SMSA	3 603	100.0	555	100.0	12 815	100.0	312	100.0
FRANKLIN COUNTY, MO. AREA	97	2.7	-	-	81	0.6	-	-
JEFFERSON COUNTY, MO. AREA	65	1.8	-	-	47	0.4	-	-
MADISON COUNTY, ILL. AREA	351	9.7	109	19.6	656	5.1	6	1.9
ST. CHARLES COUNTY, ILL. AREA	112	3.1	-	-	44	0.3	-	-
ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILL. AREA	289	8.0	111	20.0	686	5.4	1	0.3
ST. LOUIS CITY, MO.	1 405	39.0	249	44.9	5 016	39.1	69	22.1
ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MO. AREA	1 284	35.6	66	15.5	6 285	49.0	236	75.6
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND SMSA	10 156	100.0	3 868	100.0	46 249	100.0	908	100.0
ALAMEDA COUNTY AREA	3 641	35.9	1 527	39.5	18 480	39.3	370	40.7
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY AREA	1 871	18.4	602	15.6	8 488	17.6	72	7.9
MARIN COUNTY AREA	914	9.0	266	6.9	3 599	7.5	-	-
SAN FRANCISCO CITY	2 135	21.0	715	18.5	8 083	16.8	100	11.0
SAN MATEO COUNTY AREA	1 595	15.7	758	19.6	9 599	19.9	366	40.3
WASHINGTON, D.C.-MD.-VA. SMSA	12 769	100.0	2 092	100.0	46 329	100.0	5 652	100.0
ALEXANDRIA CITY, VA.	182	1.4	8	0.4	237	0.5	-	-
ARLINGTON COUNTY, VA.	82	0.7	-	-	751	1.6	-	-
FAIRFAX CITY, VA.	32	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA. AREA	323	2.5	33	1.6	843	1.8	-	-
FALLS CHURCH CITY, VA. AREA	29	0.2	-	-	83	0.2	-	-
LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA. AREA	14	0.1	-	-	13	(2)	-	-
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD. AREA	715	5.6	165	7.9	680	1.5	-	-
PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MD. AREA	766	6.0	186	8.9	1 186	2.6	-	-
PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VA. AREA	122	1.0	-	-	402	0.9	-	-
WASHINGTON, D.C. CITY	10 501	82.2	1 700	81.3	42 134	90.9	5 652	100.0

Table 12. Criminal Justice System Employment and by County Area:

(Dollar amounts

Table with columns for Area, Total criminal justice system (Full-time equivalent employees, October payroll), Police protection (Full-time equivalent employees, October payroll), and Judicial (Full-time equivalent employees, October payroll). Rows include various counties like Baltimore, Chicago, Detroit, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

Payrolls of Local Governments in the 15 Largest SMSA's, October 1972

(in thousands)

Table with columns for Legal services and protection, Indigent defense, Correction, and Other criminal justice. Each category has sub-columns for Full-time equivalent employees and October payroll. Rows include 15 largest SMSAs.

Table 12. Criminal Justice System Employment and by County Area:
(Dollar amounts

Line number	Area	Total criminal justice system				Police protection				Judicial			
		Full-time equivalent employees		October payroll		Full-time equivalent employees		October payroll		Full-time equivalent employees		October payroll	
		Number	Percent of SMSA total	Amount	Percent of SMSA total	Number	Percent of SMSA total	Amount	Percent of SMSA total	Number	Percent of SMSA total	Amount	Percent of SMSA total
1	SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND SMSA.	12 829	100.0	14 312	100.0	7 613	100.0	8 863	100.0	1 553	100.0	1 564	100.0
2	ALAMEDA COUNTY AREA . . .	4 331	33.8	4 769	33.3	2 535	33.3	2 883	32.5	497	32.0	487	31.1
3	CONTRA COSTA COUNTY AREA.	1 878	14.6	2 004	14.0	998	13.1	1 143	12.9	225	14.5	211	13.5
4	MAKIN COUNTY AREA . . .	743	5.8	768	5.5	373	4.9	414	4.7	97	6.2	93	5.9
5	SAN FRANCISCO CITY . . .	3 932	30.6	4 716	33.0	2 637	34.6	3 268	36.9	535	34.4	587	37.5
6	SAN MATEO COUNTY AREA . .	1 945	15.2	2 035	14.2	1 070	14.1	1 155	13.0	199	12.8	186	11.9
7	WASHINGTON, D.C.-												
8	MD.-VA. SMSA	14 732	100.0	14 743	100.0	9 774	100.0	9 805	100.0	1 378	100.0	1 293	100.0
9	ALEXANDRIA CITY, VA. . . .	332	2.3	311	2.1	237	2.4	238	2.4	65	4.7	49	3.8
10	ARLINGTON COUNTY, VA. . . .	474	3.2	459	3.1	345	3.5	369	3.8	68	4.9	50	3.9
11	FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA.	62	0.4	62	0.4	56	0.6	56	0.6	4	0.3	4	0.3
12	FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA. AREA.	979	6.6	869	5.9	727	7.4	655	6.7	157	11.4	124	9.6
13	FALLS CHURCH CITY, VA. . . .	44	0.3	41	0.3	33	0.3	33	0.3	3	0.2	2	0.2
14	LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA. AREA.	44	0.3	27	0.2	44	0.5	27	0.3	-	-	-	-
15	MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD. AREA	1 026	7.0	1 100	7.5	805	8.2	892	9.1	101	7.3	88	6.8
16	PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MD. AREA	1 320	9.0	1 194	8.1	1 019	10.4	908	9.3	132	9.6	114	8.8
17	PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VA. AREA	267	1.8	201	1.4	159	1.6	126	1.3	55	4.0	39	3.0
18	WASHINGTON, D.C. CITY . . .	10 184	69.1	10 479	71.1	6 349	65.0	6 504	66.3	793	57.5	823	63.7

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
X Not applicable.
Z Less than half the unit of measurement shown.

Payrolls of Local Governments in the 15 Largest SMSA's,
October 1972—Continued
in thousands)

Legal services and protection				Indigent defense				Correction				Other criminal justice			
Full-time equivalent employees		October payroll		Full-time equivalent employees		October payroll		Full-time equivalent employees		October payroll		Full-time equivalent employees		October payroll	
Number	Percent of SMSA total	Amount	Percent of SMSA total	Number	Percent of SMSA total	Amount	Percent of SMSA total	Number	Percent of SMSA total	Amount	Percent of SMSA total	Number	Percent of SMSA total	Amount	Percent of SMSA total
730	100.0	916	100.0	236	100.0	240	100.0	2 666	100.0	2 654	100.0	31	100.0	25	100.0
249	34.1	326	35.6	124	52.5	151	52.1	924	34.7	920	34.7	2	6.5	2	8.0
139	19.0	156	17.0	49	20.8	53	18.3	460	17.2	437	16.5	7	22.6	4	16.0
60	8.2	70	7.6	18	7.6	22	7.6	195	7.3	189	7.1	-	-	-	-
158	21.6	233	25.4	45	19.1	64	22.1	557	20.9	564	21.2	-	-	-	-
124	17.0	131	14.3	-	-	-	-	530	19.9	544	20.5	22	71.0	19	76.0
356	100.0	413	100.0	2	100.0	2	100.0	3 203	100.0	3 208	100.0	19	100.0	19	100.0
12	3.4	15	3.6	-	-	-	-	18	0.6	9	0.3	-	-	-	-
12	3.4	9	2.2	-	-	-	-	49	1.5	31	1.0	-	-	-	-
2	0.6	2	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	7.0	30	7.3	-	-	-	-	70	2.2	60	1.9	-	-	-	-
2	0.6	2	0.5	-	-	-	-	6	0.2	4	0.1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	16.0	65	15.7	1	50.0	1	50.0	62	1.9	54	1.7	-	-	-	-
60	16.9	64	15.5	1	50.0	1	50.0	108	3.4	107	3.3	-	-	-	-
13	3.7	10	2.4	-	-	-	-	40	1.2	26	0.8	-	-	-	-
173	48.6	216	52.3	-	-	-	-	2 850	89.0	2 917	90.9	19	100.0	19	100.0

Table 13. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Total Expenditure (Direct and Intergovernmental) of 384 Large City Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

City	Total general expenditure	Total criminal justice system		Police protection		Judicial	
		Amount	Percent of total general expenditure	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
TOTAL	27 499 651	3 449 256	12.5	2 793 490	81.0	237 333	6.9
ALABAMA:							
BIRMINGHAM	53 086	7 453	14.0	6 538	87.7	193	2.6
GADSDEN	6 155	642	10.4	583	90.8	21	3.3
HUNTSVILLE	31 278	2 379	7.6	2 090	87.9	87	3.7
MOBILE	31 395	4 080	13.0	3 589	88.0	235	5.8
MONTGOMERY	33 046	3 002	9.1	2 560	85.3	271	9.0
TUSCALOOSA	16 131	1 461	9.1	1 347	92.2	18	1.2
ARIZONA:							
MESA	9 252	1 151	12.4	1 058	91.9	51	4.4
PHOENIX	113 881	19 203	16.9	17 028	88.7	914	4.8
SCOTTSDALE	10 204	1 228	12.0	1 092	88.9	42	3.4
TEMPE	9 977	1 471	14.7	1 332	90.6	57	3.9
TUCSON	61 043	8 144	13.3	7 394	90.8	222	2.7
ARKANSAS:							
FORT SMITH	6 112	879	14.4	802	91.2	17	1.9
LITTLE ROCK	13 740	2 745	19.9	2 476	90.2	78	2.8
NORTH LITTLE ROCK	13 251	1 553	11.7	1 399	90.1	68	4.8
PIKE BLUFF	4 106	712	17.3	611	85.8	47	6.6
CALIFORNIA:							
ALAMEDA	7 215	1 525	21.1	1 477	96.9	-	-
ALHAMBRA	7 091	1 462	20.6	1 404	96.5	-	-
ANAHEIM	29 939	4 506	15.1	4 193	93.1	-	-
BAKERSFIELD	12 792	2 737	21.4	2 623	95.8	-	-
BELLFLOWER	3 431	893	26.0	869	97.3	-	-
BERKELEY	23 113	4 052	17.5	3 794	93.6	45	1.1
BUENA PARK	6 856	1 529	22.3	1 456	95.2	-	-
BURBANK	18 011	3 519	19.5	3 239	92.0	-	-
CARSON	4 084	1 158	28.3	1 086	93.8	-	-
CHULA VISTA	8 403	1 619	19.3	1 549	95.7	-	-
COMPTON	9 910	2 650	26.7	2 596	98.0	-	-
CONCORD	10 435	2 123	20.3	2 079	97.9	-	-
COSTA MESA	9 049	2 224	24.6	2 063	92.8	-	-
DALY CITY	8 108	1 465	18.1	1 433	97.8	-	-
DOWNY	8 835	2 019	22.8	1 988	98.5	-	-
EL CAJON	5 791	1 258	21.7	1 225	97.4	-	-
EL MONTE	5 324	1 502	28.2	1 473	98.1	-	-
FREMONT	17 081	2 209	12.9	1 946	88.1	-	-
FRESNO	40 999	5 181	12.6	4 996	96.4	-	-
FULLERTON	11 090	2 325	21.0	2 230	95.9	-	-
GARDEN GROVE	11 110	2 275	20.5	2 237	98.3	-	-
GLENDALE	23 163	3 333	14.4	3 082	92.5	-	-
HANTHORNE	6 683	1 111	16.6	1 053	94.5	-	-
HAYWARD	13 128	2 093	15.9	2 024	96.7	-	-
HUNTINGTON BEACH	20 709	3 344	16.2	3 204	95.2	-	-
INGLEWOOD	14 429	3 954	27.4	3 738	94.5	-	-
LAKEWOOD	5 054	1 289	25.5	1 266	98.2	-	-
LONG BEACH	92 460	12 894	13.9	11 269	87.4	-	-
LOS ANGELES	599 279	138 661	23.1	134 144	96.7	-	-
MODESTO	10 138	1 585	15.6	1 521	96.0	-	-
MOUNTAIN VIEW	11 379	1 421	12.5	1 378	97.0	-	-
NORWALK	4 313	1 213	28.1	1 181	97.4	-	-
OAKLAND	119 195	15 615	13.1	14 545	93.1	-	-
ONTARIO	8 657	1 659	19.2	1 643	99.0	-	-
ORANGE	10 771	1 826	17.0	1 779	97.4	-	-
OXNARD	12 341	1 681	13.6	1 622	96.5	-	-
PALO ALTO	19 807	2 449	12.4	2 313	94.4	-	-
PASADENA	29 005	4 453	15.3	4 004	89.9	-	-
PICO RIVERA	3 245	973	30.0	955	98.2	-	-
POMONA	12 225	2 757	22.6	2 572	93.3	-	-
REDONDO BEACH	9 394	1 643	17.5	1 556	94.7	-	-
REDWOOD CITY	9 733	1 563	16.1	1 483	94.9	-	-
RICHMOND	24 690	3 187	12.9	3 116	97.8	-	-
RIVERSIDE	21 688	4 508	20.8	4 395	97.5	-	-
SACRAMENTO	57 549	10 699	18.6	10 210	95.5	-	-
SALINAS	8 081	1 436	17.8	1 297	90.3	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	23 271	2 580	12.4	2 391	94.5	-	-
SAN BUENAVENTURA	11 627	1 378	11.8	1 301	87.2	-	-
SAN DIEGO	141 702	15 666	11.1	13 648	87.2	-	-
SAN FRANCISCO	518 301	57 781	11.1	39 540	68.5	7 168	12.4
SAN JOSE	84 587	12 349	14.6	11 878	96.2	-	-
SAN LEANDRO	10 757	1 672	15.5	1 484	88.8	-	-
SAN MATEO	12 334	2 097	17.0	2 049	97.7	-	-
SANTA ANA	17 429	4 262	24.5	4 147	97.3	-	-
SANTA BARBARA	13 035	2 138	16.4	2 075	97.1	-	-
SANTA CLARA	16 412	2 079	12.7	2 003	96.3	-	-
SANTA MONICA	19 884	3 241	20.4	3 053	94.2	-	-
SANTA ROSA	13 901	932	6.7	871	93.5	-	-
SIMI VALLEY	6 500	1 177	18.1	1 141	97.0	-	-
SOUTH GATE	6 393	1 802	28.2	1 660	92.1	-	-
STOCKTON	21 351	3 552	16.6	3 448	97.1	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Total Expenditure (Direct and Intergovernmental) of 384 Large City Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

City	Legal services and prosecution		Indigent defense		Correction		Other criminal justice	
	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
TOTAL	105 780	3.1	12 590	0.3	271 508	7.9	28 555	0.8
ALABAMA:								
BIRMINGHAM	209	2.8	-	-	513	6.9	-	-
GADSDEN	21	3.3	-	-	17	2.6	-	-
HUNTSVILLE	47	2.0	-	-	152	4.7	-	-
MOBILE	64	1.6	-	-	192	4.3	-	-
MONTGOMERY	42	1.4	-	-	126	3.9	-	-
TUSCALOOSA	39	2.7	-	-	57	1.2	-	-
ARIZONA:								
MESA	42	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
PHOENIX	706	3.7	-	-	555	2.9	-	-
SCOTTSDALE	57	4.6	-	-	-	-	37	3.0
TEMPE	82	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
TUCSON	368	4.5	-	-	124	1.5	36	0.4
ARKANSAS:								
FORT SMITH	32	3.6	-	-	28	3.2	-	-
LITTLE ROCK	77	2.8	-	-	114	4.2	-	-
NORTH LITTLE ROCK	34	2.2	-	-	52	3.3	-	-
PIKE BLUFF	12	1.7	-	-	42	5.9	-	-
CALIFORNIA:								
ALAMEDA	48	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALHAMBRA	58	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
ANAHEIM	243	5.4	-	-	70	1.6	-	-
BAKERSFIELD	114	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
BELLFLOWER	24	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
BERKELEY	79	1.9	-	-	-	-	134	3.3
BUENA PARK	34	2.2	-	-	39	2.6	-	-
BURBANK	205	5.8	-	-	75	2.1	-	-
CARSON	72	6.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHULA VISTA	70	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPTON	19	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONCORD	44	2.1	-	-	35	1.3	-	-
COSTA MESA	83	3.7	-	-	78	3.5	-	-
DALY CITY	32	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
DOWNY	15	0.7	-	-	16	0.8	-	-
EL CAJON	33	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
EL MONTE	29	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
FREMONT	55	2.5	-	-	-	-	208	0.4
FRESNO	153	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
FULLERTON	57	2.5	-	-	-	-	32	0.6
GARDEN GROVE	36	1.7	-	-	38	1.6	-	-
GLENDALE	157	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
HANTHORNE	58	5.2	-	-	94	2.8	-	-
HAYWARD	69	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
HUNTINGTON BEACH	160	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
INGLEWOOD	146	3.7	-	-	72	1.8	-	-
LAKEWOOD	23	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
LONG BEACH	1 052	8.2	-	-	573	4.4	-	-
LOS ANGELES	4 236	3.1	-	-	281	0.2	-	-
MODESTO	64	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOUNTAIN VIEW	43	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORWALK	32	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
OAKLAND	244	1.8	-	-	826	5.3	-	-
ONTARIO	16	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	47	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
OXNARD	59	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
PALO ALTO	136	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASADENA	218	4.9	-	-	231	5.2	-	-
PICO RIVERA	14	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
POMONA	59	3.5	-	-	126	4.6	-	-
REDONDO BEACH	57	5.1	-	-	30	1.8	-	-
REDWOOD CITY	80	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
RICHMOND	71	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	113	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
SACRAMENTO	123	1.1	-	-	314	2.9	52	0.5
SALINAS	34	2.4	-	-	56	3.9	49	3.4
SAN BERNARDINO	89	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAN BUENAVENTURA	37	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAN DIEGO	974	6.2	-	-	371	2.4		

Table 13. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Total Expenditure (Direct and Intergovernmental) of 384 Large City Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

City	Total general expenditure	Total criminal justice system		Police protection		Judicial	
		Amount	Percent of total general expenditure	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
CALIFORNIA--CONTINUED							
SUNNYVALE	15 842	1 927	12.2	1 834	95.2	-	-
TORRANCE	20 132	4 094	20.3	3 781	92.4	-	-
VALLEJO	9 252	1 888	20.4	1 848	97.9	-	-
WEST COVINA	6 882	1 305	19.9	1 289	98.0	-	-
WESTMINSTER	4 879	1 208	24.8	1 159	95.9	-	-
WHITTIER	7 408	2 088	27.6	2 019	98.0	-	-
COLORADO:							
AURORA	8 711	1 421	16.3	1 284	90.4	69	4.9
BOULDER	11 018	1 204	10.9	1 050	87.2	75	6.2
COLORADO SPRINGS	27 017	3 075	11.4	2 836	92.2	135	4.4
DENVER	218 259	21 904	10.0	15 488	70.7	2 220	10.1
LAKEWOOD	4 074	1 594	39.1	1 445	90.7	66	4.1
PUEBLO	9 544	2 052	21.5	1 782	86.8	57	2.8
CONNECTICUT:							
BRIDGEPORT	79 051	6 762	8.6	6 235	92.2	58	0.9
BRISTOL	23 128	1 151	5.1	1 170	97.2	1	0.1
DANBURY	23 977	1 509	6.3	1 473	97.5	1	0.2
HARTFORD	101 415	7 450	7.3	7 222	96.9	1	0.2
MERIDEN	22 812	1 629	7.2	1 589	98.7	1	0.2
MILFORD	25 289	1 503	5.9	1 449	96.4	1	0.2
NEW BRITAIN	39 723	2 373	6.0	2 184	92.0	6	0.3
NEW HAVEN	74 876	6 200	8.3	6 044	97.5	15	0.2
NORWALK	36 400	2 516	6.9	2 442	97.1	4	0.2
STAMFORD	83 302	4 238	5.1	3 965	93.6	91	2.1
WATERBURY	41 276	3 631	8.8	3 489	96.1	11	0.3
WEST HAVEN	22 632	1 358	6.0	1 267	93.3	1	0.1
DELAWARE:							
WILMINGTON	55 173	5 074	9.2	4 544	89.6	363	7.2
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:							
WASHINGTON	1 115 064	147 336	13.2	75 725	51.4	11 077	7.5
FLORIDA:							
CLEARWATER	11 306	1 328	11.7	1 183	89.2	47	3.5
FORT LAUDERDALE	39 355	5 620	15.9	5 032	89.4	278	4.9
GAINESVILLE	9 350	1 453	15.5	1 290	88.8	47	3.2
MIALEAH	9 504	1 993	21.0	1 902	95.4	1	0.2
HOLLYWOOD	14 840	3 355	22.6	3 097	92.3	121	3.6
JACKSONVILLE	109 407	16 947	15.5	9 081	53.6	3 623	21.4
MIAMI	57 983	12 376	21.3	11 291	91.2	229	1.9
MIAMI BEACH	23 803	5 630	23.7	5 112	90.8	194	3.4
ORLANDO	24 545	4 428	18.0	3 924	88.6	215	4.9
PENSACOLA	10 543	1 440	13.7	1 282	89.0	38	2.6
ST. PETERSBURG	30 892	4 617	14.9	4 077	88.3	163	3.5
TALLAHASSEE	23 057	2 023	8.8	1 900	93.9	17	0.8
TAMPA	50 426	7 919	15.7	6 787	85.7	361	4.6
WEST PALM BEACH	12 484	1 979	15.9	1 780	89.9	24	1.2
GEORGIA:							
ALBANY	6 690	1 368	20.4	1 333	97.4	9	0.7
ATLANTA	178 794	17 023	9.6	14 631	85.9	992	5.8
AUBURN	9 834	1 584	16.4	1 439	90.8	50	3.2
COLUMBUS	38 383	4 931	12.8	3 122	63.3	1 127	22.9
HACON	13 722	1 946	14.2	1 782	91.6	97	5.0
SAVANNAH	18 067	2 871	15.9	2 552	88.9	84	2.9
HAWAII:							
HONOLULU	148 426	25 202	17.0	22 596	89.7	-	-
IDAHO:							
BOISE CITY	10 621	1 266	11.9	1 109	87.6	55	4.3
ILLINOIS:							
ARLINGTON HEIGHTS	6 182	1 096	17.7	1 037	94.6	-	-
AURORA	8 029	1 710	21.3	1 551	90.7	-	-
BERWYN	3 650	798	21.9	771	96.6	-	-
CHAMPAIGN	11 541	998	8.6	962	96.4	-	-
CHICAGO	856 303	206 229	24.1	203 400	98.6	225	0.1
CICERO	5 663	1 380	24.3	1 316	95.4	-	-
DECATUR	9 175	1 454	15.8	1 406	96.7	-	-
DES PLAINES	6 316	1 271	20.1	1 220	96.0	-	-
EAST ST. LOUIS	10 713	1 416	13.2	1 393	98.4	-	-
ELGIN	5 541	1 330	24.0	1 306	98.2	-	-
EVANSTON	11 286	2 357	20.9	2 261	95.9	-	-
JOLIET	10 529	2 054	19.5	1 931	94.0	-	-
OAK LAWN	7 340	1 420	19.3	1 373	96.8	-	-
OAK PARK	8 059	1 521	18.9	1 486	91.7	-	-
PEORIA	17 114	3 490	20.4	3 388	97.1	-	-
ROCKFORD	17 840	3 089	17.3	2 928	94.8	-	-
ROCK ISLAND	9 041	1 015	11.2	969	95.5	13	1.3
SKOKIE	2 068	2 006	20.1	1 910	95.2	-	-
SPRINGFIELD	16 216	1 999	12.3	1 830	91.5	-	-
WAUKEGAN	7 749	1 495	19.3	1 456	97.4	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Total Expenditure (Direct and Intergovernmental) of 384 Large City Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

City	Legal services and prosecution		Indigent defense		Correction		Other criminal justice	
	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
CALIFORNIA--CONTINUED								
SUNNYVALE	93	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
TORRANCE	232	3.7	-	-	81	2.0	-	-
VALLEJO	40	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST COVINA	16	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
WESTMINSTER	17	1.6	-	-	32	2.6	-	-
WHITTIER	25	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLORADO:								
AURORA	68	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOULDER	79	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLORADO SPRINGS	104	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
DENVER	1 383	6.3	394	2.7	2 219	10.1	-	-
LAKEWOOD	83	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUEBLO	70	3.4	-	-	91	4.4	52	2.5
CONNECTICUT:								
BRIDGEPORT	96	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRISTOL	20	1.7	-	-	-	-	373	5.5
DANBURY	33	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
HARTFORD	228	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
MERIDEN	86	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
MILFORD	54	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW BRITAIN	123	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW HAVEN	94	1.5	47	0.8	-	-	60	2.5
NORWALK	70	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
STAMFORD	167	3.9	15	0.4	-	-	-	-
WATERBURY	131	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST HAVEN	90	6.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
DELAWARE:								
WILMINGTON	167	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:								
WASHINGTON	10 501	7.1	1 700	1.2	42 681	29.0	5 652	3.8
FLORIDA:								
CLEARWATER	55	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
FORT LAUDERDALE	147	2.6	-	-	41	3.1	-	-
GAINESVILLE	68	4.7	-	-	173	3.1	-	-
MIALEAH	35	1.8	-	-	48	3.3	-	-
HOLLYWOOD	104	3.1	-	-	56	2.8	-	-
JACKSONVILLE	773	4.6	154	0.9	33	1.0	-	-
MIAMI	340	2.7	-	-	2 995	17.7	321	1.9
MIAMI BEACH	235	4.2	8	0.1	516	4.2	-	-
ORLANDO	89	2.0	8	0.2	81	1.4	-	-
PENSACOLA	29	2.0	-	-	192	4.3	-	-
ST. PETERSBURG	151	3.3	-	-	91	6.3	-	-
TALLAHASSEE	80	4.0	-	-	226	4.9	-	-
TAMPA	236	3.0	-	-	80	1.3	-	-
WEST PALM BEACH	84	4.2	-	-	535	6.8	-	-
GEORGIA:								
ALBANY	26	1.9	-	-	91	4.6	-	-
ATLANTA	480	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
AUSTIN	15	0.9	-	-	920	5.4	-	-
COLUMBUS	129	2.6	-	-	80	5.1	-	-
HACON	24	1.2	-	-	553	11.2	-	-
SAVANNAH	34	1.2	-	-	43	2.2	-	-
HAWAII:								
HONOLULU	1 879	7.5	-	-	201	7.0	-	-
IDAHO:								
BOISE CITY	81	6.4	-	-	727	2.9	-	-
ILLINOIS:								
ARLINGTON HEIGHTS	43	3.9	-	-	21	1.7	-	-
AURORA	59	3.5	-	-	-	-	16	1.5
BERWYN	27	3.4	-	-	100	5.8	-	-
CHAMPAIGN	36	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHICAGO	2 578	1.3	-	-	-	-	26	(2)
CICERO	64	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
DECATUR	48	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
DES PLAINES	50	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
EAST ST. LOUIS	22	1.6	-	-	1	0.1	-	-
ELGIN	24	1.8	-	-	-	-	1	0.1
EVANSTON	67	2.8	-	-	-	-	29	1.2
JOLIET	63	3.1	-	-	60	2.9	-	-
OAK LAWN	40	2.8	-	-	-	-	5	0.4
OAK PARK	49	3.0	-	-	-	-	86	5.3
PEORIA	102	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROCKFORD	97	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROCK ISLAND	33	3.3	-	-	64	2.1	-	-
SKOKIE	91	4.5	-	-	-	-	5	0.2
SPRINGFIELD	63	3.2	-	-	-	-	106	5.3
WAUKEGAN	39	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Total Expenditure (Direct and Intergovernmental) of 384 Large City Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

City	Total general expenditure	Total criminal justice system		Police protection		Judicial	
		Amount	Percent of total general expenditure	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
INDIANA:							
ANDERSON	8 011	1 578	19.7	1 464	92.8	50	3.2
EVANSVILLE	24 094	2 616	10.9	2 500	95.6	15	0.6
FORT WAYNE	27 491	3 617	13.2	3 314	91.6	117	3.2
GARY	28 597	2 262	7.9	2 161	95.1	101	3.4
HAMMOND	17 234	2 812	16.3	2 552	91.2	154	5.5
INDIANAPOLIS	175 431	24 175	13.8	16 481	68.2	3 037	12.6
MUNCIE	11 301	1 470	12.9	1 333	90.7	57	3.6
SOUTH BEND	27 697	3 239	11.7	3 051	94.2	13	0.4
TERRE HAUTE	15 081	1 016	6.7	949	93.4	10	1.0
IOWA:							
CEDAR RAPIDS	18 409	2 163	11.7	1 827	84.5	249	11.5
COUNCIL BLUFFS	9 214	1 081	11.7	939	86.9	103	9.5
DAVENPORT	10 887	1 672	15.4	1 455	87.0	159	9.5
DES MOINES	43 006	6 079	14.1	5 182	85.2	663	10.9
DUBUQUE	8 709	1 235	14.2	1 040	84.2	169	13.7
SIoux CITY	12 294	1 421	11.6	1 160	81.6	164	11.5
WATERLOO	15 987	1 755	11.0	1 554	88.5	164	9.3
KANSAS:							
KANSAS CITY	40 273	4 222	10.5	3 830	90.7	97	2.3
OVERLAND PARK	4 966	1 090	22.0	968	88.8	50	4.6
TOPEKA	18 594	2 563	13.8	2 393	93.4	45	1.8
WICHITA	61 210	5 318	8.7	4 752	89.4	207	3.9
KENTUCKY:							
COVINGTON	6 134	1 281	20.9	1 210	94.5	25	2.0
LEXINGTON	23 373	3 514	15.0	3 132	89.1	47	1.3
LOUISVILLE	79 671	10 688	13.4	10 062	94.1	284	2.7
OWENSBORO	13 285	992	7.5	925	93.2	33	3.3
LOUISIANA:							
BATON ROUGE	44 178	8 416	19.1	4 601	54.7	2 457	29.2
LAFAYETTE	6 659	867	13.0	763	88.0	72	8.3
LAKE CHARLES	12 222	679	5.6	578	85.1	35	5.2
MONROE	9 492	1 132	11.9	959	84.7	68	6.0
NEW ORLEANS	121 128	26 295	21.7	17 150	65.2	4 412	16.8
SHREVEPORT	27 358	4 439	16.2	3 974	89.5	296	6.5
MAINE:							
PORTLAND	38 575	1 702	4.8	1 649	96.9	-	-
MARYLAND:							
BALTIMORE	724 295	65 076	9.0	49 976	76.8	5 406	8.3
MASSACHUSETTS:							
BOSTON	493 232	59 603	12.1	41 806	70.1	8 825	14.8
BROCKTON	37 751	2 178	5.8	2 141	98.3	-	-
CAMBRIDGE	52 489	4 618	8.8	3 890	84.2	-	-
CHICOPEE	21 627	1 176	5.4	1 133	96.3	-	-
FALL RIVER	34 992	2 620	7.5	2 565	97.9	-	-
HOLYOKE	18 943	1 499	7.9	1 461	97.5	-	-
LAWRENCE	21 683	1 527	7.0	1 472	96.4	-	-
LOWELL	30 161	2 350	7.8	2 128	90.6	-	-
LYNN	37 538	2 583	6.9	2 471	95.7	-	-
HALDEN	25 639	1 525	5.9	1 486	97.4	-	-
MEDFORD	23 688	1 757	7.4	1 687	96.0	-	-
NEW BEDFORD	50 448	3 206	6.4	3 121	97.3	-	-
NEWTON	58 209	3 186	5.5	3 023	94.9	-	-
PITTSFIELD	24 690	1 162	4.7	1 143	98.4	-	-
QUINCY	52 832	2 748	5.2	2 675	97.3	-	-
SONERVILLE	30 552	1 955	6.4	1 901	97.2	-	-
SPRINGFIELD	74 743	4 917	6.6	4 425	90.0	3	0.1
WALTHAM	23 490	1 700	7.2	1 646	96.3	-	-
WORCESTER	88 536	6 380	7.2	6 068	95.1	-	-
MICHIGAN:							
ANN ARBOR	23 307	3 334	14.3	2 787	83.6	422	12.7
DEARBORN	27 584	3 562	12.8	3 053	85.7	192	5.5
DEARBORN HEIGHTS	7 234	1 627	22.5	1 386	85.2	192	11.8
DETROIT	489 559	97 409	19.9	81 388	83.7	6 413	6.2
FLINT	66 642	7 397	11.1	6 625	89.9	413	5.8
GRAND RAPIDS	48 728	5 615	12.6	4 997	88.0	400	7.1
KALAMAZOO	14 763	2 544	17.2	2 041	80.2	294	11.6
LANSING	43 315	4 419	10.2	3 749	84.8	388	8.8
LINCOLN PARK	5 222	1 286	24.6	1 125	87.5	112	8.7
LIVONIA	23 082	2 872	12.4	2 578	89.8	191	6.7
PONTIAC	42 449	3 321	7.8	2 862	86.2	292	8.6
ROSEVILLE	6 527	1 562	23.9	1 372	87.8	127	8.1
ROYAL OAK	8 817	1 833	20.8	1 529	83.4	108	5.9
SAGINAW	25 135	2 723	10.8	2 457	90.2	116	4.3
SOUTHFIELD	18 044	2 540	14.1	2 149	84.6	272	10.7
ST. CLAIR SHORES	9 453	1 763	18.7	1 649	93.5	80	4.5
STERLING HEIGHTS	9 275	1 507	16.2	1 367	90.7	113	7.5
TAYLOR	16 913	1 481	8.8	1 373	92.7	89	6.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Total Expenditure (Direct and Intergovernmental) of 384 Large City Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

City	Legal services and prosecution		Indigent defense		Correction		Other criminal justice	
	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
INDIANA:								
ANDERSON	28	1.8	5	0.3	4	0.3	27	1.7
EVANSVILLE	81	3.1	6	0.2	14	0.2	14	0.5
FORT WAYNE	65	1.8	9	0.2	121	3.3	14	0.5
GARY	81	1.5	9	0.2	459	8.7	5	0.2
HAMMOND	59	2.1	29	1.0	570	2.4	61	2.4
INDIANAPOLIS	987	4.1	108	0.4	2 992	12.4	86	0.4
MUNCIE	19	1.3	4	0.3	14	0.3	61	2.7
SOUTH BEND	75	2.3	30	0.4	14	0.4	86	2.7
TERRE HAUTE	30	3.0	-	-	-	-	27	2.7
IOWA:								
CEDAR RAPIDS	62	2.9	-	-	-	-	25	1.2
COUNCIL BLUFFS	39	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
DAVENPORT	58	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
DES MOINES	234	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
DUBUQUE	26	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SIoux CITY	67	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
WATERLOO	37	2.1	-	-	30	2.1	-	-
KANSAS:								
KANSAS CITY	117	2.8	-	-	153	3.6	25	0.6
OVERLAND PARK	70	6.4	-	-	2	0.2	6	0.2
TOPEKA	80	3.1	-	-	39	1.5	12	0.2
WICHITA	143	2.7	-	-	204	3.8	12	0.2
KENTUCKY:								
COVINGTON	11	0.9	-	-	35	2.7	-	-
LEXINGTON	179	5.1	15	0.4	141	4.0	-	-
LOUISVILLE	220	2.1	-	-	106	1.0	16	0.1
OWENSBORO	8	0.8	-	-	26	2.6	-	-
LOUISIANA:								
BATON ROUGE	548	6.5	-	-	809	9.6	1	(Z)
LAFAYETTE	7	0.8	2	0.2	23	2.7	-	-
LAKE CHARLES	9	1.3	-	-	57	6.4	-	-
MONROE	39	3.4	-	-	66	5.8	-	-
NEW ORLEANS	613	2.3	67	0.3	3 773	14.3	280	1.1
SHREVEPORT	35	0.8	-	-	140	3.2	-	-
MAINE:								
PORTLAND	53	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARYLAND:								
BALTIMORE	3 402	5.2	-	-	5 841	9.0	451	0.7
MASSACHUSETTS:								
BOSTON	1 247	2.1	-	-	5 782	9.7	1 943	3.3
BROCKTON	37	1.7	-	-	-	-	22	0.5
CAMBRIDGE	106	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHICOPEE	43	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
FALL RIVER	55	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOLYOKE	38	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAWRENCE	28	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOWELL	118	5.0	-	-	-	-	27	1.8
LYNN	75	2.9	-	-	-	-	104	4.4
HALDEN	39	2.6	-	-	-	-	37	1.4
MEDFORD	70	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW BEDFORD	70	2.2	-	-	-	-	15	0.5
NEWTON	163	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
PITTSFIELD	19	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
QUINCY	73	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
SONERVILLE	54	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPRINGFIELD	343	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
WALTHAM	54	3.2	-	-	126	2.6	20	0.4
WORCESTER	217	3.4	-	-	51	0.8	44	0.7
MICHIGAN:								
ANN ARBOR	125	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
DEARBORN	134	3.9	1	(Z)	42	1.2	-	-
DEARBORN HEIGHTS	42	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
DETROIT	680	0.7	1 705	1.8	3 247	3.3	345	0.4
FLINT	247	3.3	-	-	332	4.4	-	-
GRAND RAPIDS	186	3.3	-	-	93	0.6	-	-
KALAMAZOO	116	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANSING	109	2.5	-	-	173	3.9	-	-
LINCOLN PARK	40	3.1	-	-	9	0.7	-	-
LIVONIA	103	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
PONTIAC	103	3.1	5	0.2	41	1.2	18	0.5
ROSEVILLE	62	4.0	-	-	1	0.1	-	-
ROYAL OAK	51	2.8	-	-	145	7.9	-	-
SAGINAW	125	4.6	-	-	25	0.9	-	-
SOUTHFIELD	77	3.0	-	-	42	1.7	-	-
ST. CLAIR SHORES	33	1.9	-	-	1	0.1	-	-
STERLING HEIGHTS	27	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
TAYLOR	16	1.1	-	-	3	0.2	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Total Expenditure (Direct and Intergovernmental) of 384 Large City Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

City	Total general expenditure	Total criminal justice system		Police protection		Judicial	
		Amount	Percent of total general expenditure	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
MICHIGAN--CONTINUED							
WARREN	30 494	4 124	13.5	3 716	90.1	277	6.7
WESTLAND	12 231	1 925	15.7	1 618	84.1	249	12.9
WYCHING	13 284	1 108	8.5	941	84.9	89	8.0
MINNESOTA							
BLOOMINGTON	12 808	1 458	11.4	1 277	87.6	-	-
DULUTH	24 851	2 124	8.5	1 690	79.6	219	10.3
MINNEAPOLIS	103 579	13 345	12.9	11 331	84.9	32	1.9
ROCHESTER	9 107	1 707	18.5	1 623	95.1	580	5.8
ST. PAUL	86 216	9 950	11.5	7 240	72.8	-	-
MISSISSIPPI							
JACKSON	25 724	4 454	17.3	3 973	89.2	61	1.4
MISSOURI							
COLUMBIA	6 071	829	13.7	754	91.0	20	2.4
FLORISSANT	4 480	1 236	27.6	1 201	97.2	20	1.6
INDEPENDENCE	13 449	1 900	14.1	1 740	91.6	69	3.6
KANSAS CITY	170 314	23 964	14.0	21 009	87.9	719	3.0
ST. JOSEPH	7 289	1 164	16.3	1 097	92.5	31	2.6
ST. LOUIS	180 777	42 563	23.5	31 742	74.6	4 082	9.6
SPRINGFIELD	11 654	1 928	16.5	1 679	87.1	220	11.4
MONTANA							
BILLINGS	9 726	1 093	11.2	922	84.4	39	3.6
GREAT FALLS	8 949	1 064	11.9	932	87.6	41	3.9
NEBRASKA							
LINCOLN	30 106	2 759	9.2	2 023	73.3	320	11.6
OMAHA	62 422	9 496	15.2	8 425	88.7	437	4.6
NEVADA							
LAS VEGAS	29 531	7 670	26.0	6 784	88.4	212	2.8
RENO	16 065	3 494	21.7	3 096	88.6	135	3.9
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
MANCHESTER	33 586	2 015	6.0	1 766	88.6	128	6.4
NASHUA	17 528	1 288	7.3	1 166	90.5	40	3.1
NEW JERSEY							
BAYONNE	23 266	2 736	11.8	2 590	94.7	71	2.6
BLOOMFIELD	16 291	1 606	9.9	1 501	93.5	59	3.7
GARDEN	22 427	5 398	24.1	4 821	89.3	170	3.1
CLIFTON	19 680	2 172	11.0	2 022	93.1	73	3.4
EAST ORANGE	32 564	3 263	10.0	2 754	84.4	227	7.0
ELIZABETH	40 377	3 827	9.5	3 600	94.1	88	2.3
IRVINGTON	21 446	1 834	8.6	1 691	92.2	80	4.4
JERSEY CITY	127 302	12 090	9.5	11 540	95.5	336	2.8
NEWARK	232 561	24 007	10.3	22 897	95.4	670	2.8
PASSAIC	6 411	1 707	26.3	1 586	92.9	80	4.7
PATERSON	62 546	6 304	10.1	5 980	94.8	182	2.9
TRENTON	49 810	5 922	11.9	5 670	95.7	123	2.1
UNION CITY	19 736	1 940	9.8	1 803	92.9	84	4.3
NEW MEXICO							
ALBUQUERQUE	65 170	7 878	12.1	7 041	89.4	207	2.6
NEW YORK							
ALBANY	8 758	4 341	8.5	3 931	90.6	233	5.4
BINGHAMTON	25 213	2 038	3.7	1 829	89.7	88	4.3
BUFFALO	49 930	24 765	9.9	18 037	73.0	5 924	24.0
MOUNT VERNON	6 568	2 871	15.2	2 499	87.0	174	6.1
NEW ROCHELLE	3 276	3 007	15.6	2 686	89.3	172	5.7
NEW YORK CITY	8 217 18	837 095	10.3	889 820	73.6	88 369	9.4
NIAGARA FALLS	31 017	2 762	10.1	2 480	89.8	153	5.5
ROCHESTER	10 000	11 959	6.5	10 874	90.9	687	5.7
ROME	1 291	7 755	8.3	7 652	90.7	52	6.9
SCHENECTADY	1 001	3 264	21.8	3 090	94.7	88	2.7
SYRACUSE	1 002	6 341	7.7	5 608	88.2	475	7.5
TROY	1 354	1 515	15.4	1 337	88.3	89	5.9
UTICA	2 761	2 259	10.4	1 974	87.4	205	9.1
WHITE PLAINS	19 051	3 264	13.0	2 865	87.8	198	6.1
YONKERS	17 161	8 251	8.4	7 082	85.8	618	7.5
NORTH CAROLINA							
ASHEVILLE	9 849	1 299	13.2	1 280	98.5	-	-
CHARLOTTE	29 602	7 100	11.9	7 013	98.8	-	-
DURHAM	17 599	2 566	14.6	2 480	96.6	-	-
FAYETTEVILLE	7 622	1 179	15.5	1 179	100.0	-	-
GREENSBORO	30 737	4 137	10.7	4 061	98.2	-	-
HIGH POINT	19 879	1 718	8.7	1 675	97.7	-	-
RALEIGH	21 381	2 739	11.7	2 695	98.4	-	-
WINSTON-SALEM	42 391	3 717	9.2	3 566	95.9	-	-
NORTH DAKOTA							
FARGO	11 413	1 164	10.2	1 091	93.7	31	2.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Total Expenditure (Direct and Intergovernmental) of 384 Large City Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

City	Legal services and prosecution		Indigent defense		Correction		Other criminal justice	
	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
MICHIGAN--CONTINUED								
WARREN	129	3.1	-	-	2	(2)	-	-
WESTLAND	58	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
WYCHING	74	6.7	-	-	4	0.4	-	-
MINNESOTA								
BLOOMINGTON	91	6.2	-	-	90	6.2	-	-
DULUTH	152	7.2	10	0.5	53	2.5	-	-
MINNEAPOLIS	633	4.7	-	-	1 113	8.3	268	2.0
ROCHESTER	52	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
ST. PAUL	387	3.9	18	0.2	1 680	16.9	45	0.5
MISSISSIPPI								
JACKSON	79	1.8	-	-	341	7.7	-	-
MISSOURI								
COLUMBIA	55	6.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
FLORISSANT	15	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDEPENDENCE	91	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANSAS CITY	699	2.9	50	0.2	1 427	6.0	-	-
ST. JOSEPH	53	4.5	-	-	5	0.4	-	-
ST. LOUIS	1 405	3.3	249	0.6	5 016	11.8	69	0.2
SPRINGFIELD	29	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
MONTANA								
BILLINGS	24	2.2	-	-	11	1.0	97	8.9
GREAT FALLS	27	2.5	-	-	39	3.7	25	2.3
NEBRASKA								
LINCOLN	203	7.4	-	-	205	7.4	8	0.3
OMAHA	415	4.4	-	-	127	1.3	92	1.0
NEVADA								
LAS VEGAS	236	3.1	-	-	438	5.7	-	-
RENO	118	3.4	-	-	145	4.1	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
MANCHESTER	33	1.6	-	-	68	3.4	-	-
NASHUA	10	0.8	-	-	72	5.6	-	-
NEW JERSEY								
BAYONNE	75	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
BLOOMFIELD	33	2.7	-	-	3	0.2	-	-
GARDEN	147	2.7	-	-	-	-	260	4.8
CLIFTON	77	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
EAST ORANGE	101	3.1	-	-	-	-	181	5.5
ELIZABETH	80	2.1	-	-	-	-	59	1.5
IRVINGTON	63	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
JERSEY CITY	214	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEWARK	440	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASSAIC	29	1.7	-	-	-	-	12	0.7
PATERSON	62	1.0	61	1.0	-	-	21	0.3
TRENTON	93	1.6	-	-	-	-	36	0.6
UNION CITY	45	2.3	-	-	-	-	8	0.4
NEW MEXICO								
ALBUQUERQUE	203	2.6	-	-	427	5.4	-	-
NEW YORK								
ALBANY	177	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
BINGHAMTON	59	2.9	-	-	62	3.0	-	-
BUFFALO	699	2.8	45	0.2	-	-	-	-
MOUNT VERNON	129	4.5	-	-	-	-	69	2.4
NEW ROCHELLE	149	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW YORK CITY	22 118	2.4	5 643	0.6	119 047	12.7	12 098	1.3
NIAGARA FALLS	129	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROCHESTER	342	2.9	-	-	-	-	56	0.5
ROME	18	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCHENECTADY	86	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
SYRACUSE	278	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
TROY	89	5.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
UTICA	80	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHITE PLAINS	201	6.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
YONKERS	308	3.7	-	-	243	2.9	-	-
NORTH CAROLINA								
ASHEVILLE	19	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHARLOTTE	87	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
DURHAM	36	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
FAYETTEVILLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GREENSBORO	76	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIGH POINT	40	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
RALEIGH	44	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
WINSTON-SALEM	62	1.7	-	-	39	1.0	50	1.3
NORTH DAKOTA								
FARGO	29	2.5	6	0.5	-	-	7	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Total Expenditure (Direct and Intergovernmental) of 384 Large City Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

City	Total general expenditure	Total criminal justice system		Police protection		Judicial	
		Amount	Percent of total general expenditure	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
OHIO:							
AKRON	63 402	8 292	13.1	6 983	84.2	703	8.5
CANTON	21 786	2 909	13.4	2 517	86.5	287	9.9
CINCINNATI	249 087	17 626	7.1	14 335	81.3	1 596	9.1
CLEVELAND	159 792	37 000	23.2	31 551	85.3	2 463	6.7
CLEVELAND HEIGHTS	7 203	1 294	18.0	1 137	87.9	68	5.3
COLUMBUS	92 275	16 225	17.6	13 103	80.8	1 794	11.1
DAYTON	64 498	9 100	14.1	7 267	79.9	738	8.1
ELYRIA	7 751	927	12.0	735	79.3	117	12.6
EUCLID	25 009	1 650	7.4	1 653	89.4	120	6.5
HAMILTON	8 652	1 751	20.2	1 515	86.5	119	6.8
KETTERING	5 438	2 489	45.8	1 986	79.8	378	15.2
LAKEWOOD	21 449	1 166	5.4	967	82.9	105	9.0
LIMA	6 720	1 204	17.9	901	74.8	185	15.4
LORAIN	11 580	1 112	9.6	875	78.7	128	11.5
HANSFIELD	7 061	1 280	17.7	911	72.9	230	18.4
PARMA	8 970	1 609	17.9	1 309	81.4	199	12.4
SPRINGFIELD	9 711	1 771	18.2	1 489	84.1	181	10.2
TOLEDO	71 050	11 420	16.1	9 909	86.8	728	6.8
WARREN	6 810	1 224	18.0	983	80.3	170	13.9
YOUNGSTOWN	22 023	3 709	16.8	3 035	81.8	359	9.7
OKLAHOMA:							
LAWTON	5 190	1 327	25.6	1 227	92.5	33	2.5
NORMAN	12 926	984	7.6	861	87.5	54	5.5
OKLAHOMA CITY	69 790	6 151	8.8	5 068	82.4	233	3.8
TULSA	53 906	5 127	9.5	4 495	87.7	160	3.1
OREGON:							
EUGENE	15 561	2 641	17.0	2 173	82.3	85	3.2
PORTLAND	74 789	13 635	18.2	11 840	86.8	634	4.7
SALEM	16 991	1 975	11.6	1 822	92.3	47	2.4
PENNSYLVANIA:							
ALLENTOWN	14 948	2 083	13.9	2 020	97.0	-	-
ALTOONA	4 453	4 453	100.0	713	95.8	-	-
BETHLEHEM	11 793	1 471	12.5	1 431	97.3	-	-
CHESTER	8 754	1 735	19.8	1 676	96.6	-	-
ERIE	20 016	2 511	12.5	2 286	91.0	142	5.7
HARRISBURG	13 140	1 928	14.7	1 859	96.4	-	-
LANCASTER	10 361	1 458	14.1	1 333	91.4	-	-
PHILADELPHIA	734 095	183 823	25.0	116 222	63.2	29 359	16.0
PITTSBURGH	107 343	21 590	20.1	20 656	95.7	440	2.0
READING	10 773	1 919	17.8	1 842	96.0	9	0.5
SCRANTON	18 791	1 898	12.0	1 840	97.0	-	-
WILKES-BARRE	8 242	1 029	12.0	1 004	97.6	-	-
YORK	6 875	1 229	17.9	1 191	96.9	-	-
RHODE ISLAND:							
CRANSTON	22 735	1 613	7.1	1 469	91.1	5	0.3
PANTUCKET	26 414	1 930	7.3	1 878	97.3	4	0.2
PROVIDENCE	73 340	6 585	9.0	6 214	94.4	240	3.6
WARWICK	26 629	1 876	7.0	1 828	97.4	4	0.2
SOUTH CAROLINA:							
CHARLESTON	10 180	1 840	18.1	1 785	97.0	35	1.9
COLUMBIA	22 163	2 505	11.3	2 213	86.3	123	4.9
GREENVILLE	7 904	1 157	14.6	1 083	93.6	10	0.9
SOUTH DAKOTA:							
SIOUX FALLS	12 946	1 237	9.6	1 157	93.5	49	4.0
TENNESSEE:							
CHATTANOOGA	49 647	3 277	6.6	2 929	89.4	184	5.6
KNOXVILLE	73 519	3 993	5.4	3 634	91.0	76	1.9
MEMPHIS	260 489	16 796	6.4	15 176	90.4	751	2.9
NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON	162 443	13 405	8.3	9 269	69.1	2 793	20.8
TEXAS:							
ABILENE	8 053	1 231	15.3	1 095	89.0	49	4.0
AMARILLO	14 625	2 097	14.4	1 805	86.1	127	6.1
ARLINGTON	32 104	1 566	4.9	1 294	82.6	139	8.9
AUSTIN	51 402	4 933	9.6	4 469	90.6	259	5.3
BEAUMONT	14 181	3 236	22.9	2 570	79.4	90	2.8
BROWNSVILLE	8 914	793	8.9	736	92.8	28	3.0
CORPUS CHRISTI	29 382	3 824	13.0	3 582	95.0	184	3.8
DALLAS	172 277	26 673	15.5	24 972	93.6	193	3.4
EL PASO	35 411	4 335	12.3	4 335	100.0	-	-
FORT WORTH	84 033	9 192	10.9	8 332	90.4	171	1.9
GALVESTON	14 502	1 176	8.1	980	83.3	62	5.3
SARLAND	12 737	1 352	10.6	1 222	90.4	35	2.6
GRAND PRAIRIE	7 396	657	8.9	598	91.0	25	3.8
HOUSTON	180 765	29 547	16.3	26 238	88.4	1 037	3.5
IRVING	20 801	1 270	6.1	1 077	84.8	66	5.2
LAREDO	6 374	652	9.9	567	87.0	39	6.0
LUBBOCK	26 148	2 620	10.0	2 319	88.8	154	5.9
MESQUITE	6 036	791	13.1	746	94.3	18	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Total Expenditure (Direct and Intergovernmental) of 384 Large City Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

City	Legal services and prosecution		Indigent defense		Correction		Other criminal justice	
	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
OHIO:								
AKRON	208	2.5	-	-	314	3.8	84	1.0
CANTON	105	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
CINCINNATI	754	4.3	-	-	981	5.3	-	-
CLEVELAND	596	1.6	-	-	2 390	6.5	-	-
CLEVELAND HEIGHTS	72	5.6	-	-	17	1.3	-	-
COLUMBUS	541	3.3	-	-	787	4.9	-	-
DAYTON	321	3.5	-	-	774	8.5	-	-
ELYRIA	41	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
EUCLID	77	4.2	-	-	17	1.8	17	1.8
HAMILTON	74	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
KETTERING	103	4.1	-	-	43	2.5	-	-
LAKEWOOD	54	4.6	-	-	22	0.9	-	-
LIMA	50	4.2	-	-	40	3.4	-	-
LORAIN	62	5.6	-	-	38	3.2	30	2.5
HANSFIELD	51	4.1	-	-	47	4.2	-	-
PARMA	86	5.3	2	0.2	56	4.5	-	-
SPRINGFIELD	81	4.6	-	-	15	0.9	-	-
TOLEDO	155	1.4	-	-	20	1.1	-	-
WARREN	67	5.5	-	-	628	5.5	-	-
YOUNGSTOWN	217	5.9	-	-	4	0.3	-	-
OKLAHOMA:								
LAWTON	28	2.1	-	-	39	2.9	-	-
NORMAN	69	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKLAHOMA CITY	274	4.5	-	-	576	9.4	-	-
TULSA	221	4.3	-	-	251	4.9	-	-
OREGON:								
EUGENE	112	4.2	-	-	271	10.3	-	-
PORTLAND	389	2.9	-	-	609	4.5	162	1.2
SALEM	106	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA:								
ALLENTOWN	63	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALTOONA	21	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
BETHLEHEM	40	2.7	-	-	10	1.3	-	-
CHESTER	59	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
ERIE	83	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
HARRISBURG	46	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANCASTER	16	1.1	-	-	23	1.2	-	-
PHILADELPHIA	7 529	4.1	1 222	0.7	29 200	15.9	109	7.5
PITTSBURGH	494	2.3	-	-	-	-	291	0.2
READING	65	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCRANTON	56	3.0	-	-	-	-	3	0.2
WILKES-BARRE	25	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
YORK	38	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
RHODE ISLAND:								
CRANSTON	32	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
PANTUCKET	48	2.5	-	-	-	-	107	6.6
PROVIDENCE	131	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
WARWICK	44	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA:								
CHARLESTON	20	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLUMBIA	48	1.9	-	-	121	4.8	-	-
GREENVILLE	22	1.9	-	-	42	3.6	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA:								
SIOUX FALLS	31	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE:								
CHATTANOOGA	125	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
KNOXVILLE	103	2.6	-	-	39	1.2	-	-
MEMPHIS	199	1.2	-	-	180	4.5	-	-
NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON	333	2.5	96	0.7	1 170	7.0	46	0.3
TEXAS:								
ABILENE	57	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
AMARILLO	79	3.8	-	-	30	2.4	-	-
ARLINGTON	83	3.4	-	-	72	3.4	14	0.7
AUSTIN	259	5.3	-	-	50	3.2	-	-
BEAUMONT	180	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
BROWNSVILLE	113	3.5	-	-	-	-	25	0.5
CORPUS CHRISTI	9	1.1	-	-	67	2.1	396	12.2
DALLAS	178	4.7	-	-	24	3.0	-	-
EL PASO	694	2.6	-	-	146	3.8	74	1.9
FORT WORTH	102	2.2	-	-	86	1.8	92	0.3
GALVESTON	190	2.1	-	-	499	5.4	-	-
SARLAND	58	4.9	-	-	76	6.5	-	-
GRAND PRAIRIE	66	4.9	-	-	29	2.1	-	-
HOUSTON	34	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
IRVING	580	2.0	-	-	1 329	4.5	363	1.2
LAREDO	80	6.3	-	-	47	3.7	-	-
LUBBOCK	38	5.8	-	-	8	1.2	-	-
MESQUITE	110							

Table 13. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Total Expenditure (Direct and Intergovernmental) of 384 Large City Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

City	Total general expenditure	Total criminal justice system		Police protection		Judicial	
		Amount	Percent of total general expenditure	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
TEXAS--CONTINUED							
MIDLAND	5 819	1 259	21.6	1 151	91.4	53	4.2
ODESSA	6 111	1 155	18.9	988	85.5	65	5.9
PASADENA	11 374	1 405	12.4	1 190	84.7	84	6.0
PORT ARTHUR	7 272	1 336	18.4	1 243	93.0	19	1.4
SAN ANGELO	4 755	1 055	22.2	934	88.5	39	3.7
SAN ANTONIO	65 875	11 901	18.1	10 490	88.1	380	3.2
TYLER	5 384	1 003	18.6	926	92.3	35	3.5
WACO	20 227	1 585	7.8	1 432	90.3	36	2.3
WICHITA FALLS	12 764	1 370	10.7	1 129	82.4	74	5.4
UTAH:							
OGDEN	7 354	1 603	21.8	1 429	89.1	132	8.2
PROVO	4 613	787	17.1	632	80.3	73	9.3
SALT LAKE CITY	25 745	4 884	19.0	4 342	88.9	379	7.8
VIRGINIA:							
ALEXANDRIA	52 186	5 197	10.0	3 993	76.8	767	14.8
CHESAPEAKE	38 491	2 504	6.5	1 497	59.8	417	16.7
HAMPTON	49 606	2 294	4.6	1 624	70.8	384	16.7
LYNCHBURG	25 095	1 719	6.9	1 195	69.5	189	11.0
NEWPORT NEWS	64 159	3 798	5.9	2 378	62.6	611	16.1
NORFOLK	162 709	8 616	5.3	5 743	66.7	1 043	12.1
PORTSMOUTH	53 506	3 298	6.2	2 430	73.7	499	15.1
RICHMOND	180 133	10 901	6.1	7 386	67.8	2 293	21.0
ROANOKE	44 917	2 999	6.7	1 792	59.8	569	19.0
VIRGINIA BEACH	58 565	4 166	7.1	2 970	71.3	760	18.2
WASHINGTON:							
BELLEVUE	11 310	1 301	11.5	1 171	90.0	60	4.6
EVERETT	12 605	1 420	11.3	1 355	95.4	-	-
SEATTLE	158 171	21 558	13.6	18 712	86.8	1 090	5.1
SPOKANE	26 520	4 259	16.1	3 773	88.6	142	3.3
TACOMA	31 279	4 825	15.4	3 977	82.4	235	4.9
WEST VIRGINIA:							
CHARLESTON	17 402	1 710	9.8	1 569	91.8	28	1.6
HUNTINGTON	12 883	1 433	11.1	1 366	95.3	18	1.3
WISCONSIN:							
APPLETON	22 117	1 097	5.0	1 065	97.1	-	-
GREEN BAY	44 366	1 763	4.0	1 681	95.3	22	1.2
KENOSHA	11 714	1 836	15.7	1 788	97.4	-	-
LA CROSSE	19 301	950	4.9	908	95.6	12	1.3
MADISON	86 755	4 584	5.3	4 374	95.4	-	-
MILWAUKEE	169 303	28 607	16.9	27 113	94.8	283	1.0
OSHKOSH	23 933	1 060	4.4	1 014	95.7	-	-
RACINE	17 461	2 497	14.3	2 413	96.6	-	-
WAUWATOSA	25 860	1 645	6.4	1 579	96.0	12	0.7
WEST ALLIS	32 912	2 010	6.1	1 921	95.6	13	0.6

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
 ‡ Less than half the unit of measurement shown.

Table 13. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Total Expenditure (Direct and Intergovernmental) of 384 Large City Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

City	Legal services and prosecution		Indigent defense		Correction		Other criminal justice	
	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
TEXAS--CONTINUED								
MIDLAND	45	3.6	-	-	10	0.8	-	-
ODESSA	47	4.1	-	-	52	4.5	-	-
PASADENA	71	5.1	-	-	60	4.3	-	-
PORT ARTHUR	55	4.1	-	-	19	1.4	-	-
SAN ANGELO	33	3.1	-	-	31	2.9	18	1.7
SAN ANTONIO	421	3.5	-	-	256	2.2	354	3.0
TYLER	30	3.0	-	-	12	1.2	-	-
WACO	76	4.8	-	-	41	2.6	-	-
WICHITA FALLS	58	4.2	-	-	109	8.0	-	-
UTAH:								
OGDEN	42	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROVO	28	3.6	-	-	-	-	54	6.9
SALT LAKE CITY	163	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA:								
ALEXANDRIA	182	3.5	8	0.2	247	4.8	-	-
CHESAPEAKE	78	3.1	-	-	497	19.3	-	-
HAMPTON	95	4.1	-	-	191	8.3	15	0.6
LYNCHBURG	51	3.0	-	-	284	16.5	-	-
NEWPORT NEWS	105	2.8	6	0.2	698	18.4	-	-
NORFOLK	461	5.3	-	-	1 369	15.9	-	-
PORTSMOUTH	117	3.5	-	-	247	7.5	5	0.2
RICHMOND	376	3.4	-	-	846	7.8	-	-
ROANOKE	112	3.7	-	-	526	17.5	-	-
VIRGINIA BEACH	154	3.7	-	-	282	6.8	-	-
WASHINGTON:								
BELLEVUE	70	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
EVERETT	65	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEATTLE	629	2.9	25	0.1	1 089	5.1	13	0.1
SPOKANE	165	3.9	-	-	179	4.2	-	-
TACOMA	268	5.6	-	-	345	7.2	-	-
WEST VIRGINIA:								
CHARLESTON	55	3.2	-	-	58	3.4	-	-
HUNTINGTON	36	2.5	-	-	13	0.9	-	-
WISCONSIN:								
APPLETON	32	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
GREEN BAY	57	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
KENOSHA	45	2.5	-	-	3	0.2	-	-
LA CROSSE	30	3.2	-	-	-	0.2	-	-
MADISON	210	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
MILWAUKEE	1 169	4.1	-	-	42	0.1	-	-
OSHKOSH	38	3.6	-	-	-	-	8	0.8
RACINE	84	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAUWATOSA	54	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST ALLIS	76	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Direct Expenditure of 384 Large City Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

City	Total direct expenditure	Total criminal justice system		Police protection		Judicial	
		Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
TOTAL	27 081 636	3 427 704	12.6	2 788 036	81.3	235 851	6.9
ALABAMA:							
BIRMINGHAM	46 240	7 453	16.1	6 538	87.7	193	2.6
BADSDEN	6 037	642	10.6	583	90.8	21	3.3
HUNTSVILLE	29 573	2 317	7.8	2 090	90.2	60	2.6
MOBILE	29 942	3 968	13.3	3 589	90.4	179	4.5
MONTGOMERY	32 467	2 812	8.7	2 560	91.0	81	2.9
TUSCALOOSA	15 863	1 461	9.2	1 347	92.2	18	1.2
ARIZONA:							
MESA	9 252	1 151	12.4	1 058	91.9	51	4.4
PHOENIX	113 612	19 203	16.9	17 028	88.7	914	4.8
SCOTTSDALE	10 204	1 228	12.0	1 092	88.9	42	3.4
TEMPE	9 901	1 471	14.9	1 332	90.6	57	3.9
TUCSON	61 043	8 020	13.1	7 394	92.2	222	2.8
ARKANSAS:							
FORT SMITH	6 112	879	14.4	802	91.2	17	1.9
LITTLE ROCK	16 740	2 745	16.4	2 476	90.2	78	2.8
NORTH LITTLE ROCK	13 251	1 553	11.7	1 399	90.1	68	4.4
PINE BLUFF	4 106	712	17.3	611	85.8	47	6.6
CALIFORNIA:							
ALAMEDA	7 215	1 525	21.1	1 477	96.9	-	-
ALHAMBRA	7 091	1 662	23.4	1 004	60.5	-	-
ANAHEIM	29 710	4 506	15.2	4 193	93.1	-	-
BAKERSFIELD	12 732	2 737	21.5	2 623	95.8	-	-
BELLFLOWER	3 431	24	0.7	-	-	-	-
BERKELEY	23 113	4 052	17.5	3 794	93.6	45	1.1
BUENA PARK	6 856	1 529	22.3	1 456	95.2	-	-
BURBANK	18 011	3 519	19.5	3 239	92.0	-	-
CARSON	4 086	72	1.8	-	-	-	-
CHULA VISTA	8 066	1 619	20.1	1 549	95.7	-	-
COMPTON	9 910	2 650	26.7	2 596	98.0	-	-
CONCORD	10 435	2 123	20.3	2 079	97.9	-	-
COSTA MESA	9 049	2 224	24.6	2 053	92.8	-	-
DAILY CITY	8 108	1 465	18.1	1 433	97.8	-	-
DORNEY	8 831	2 003	22.8	1 988	99.3	-	-
EL CAJON	5 758	1 258	21.8	1 225	97.4	-	-
EL MONTE	5 321	1 502	28.2	1 473	98.1	-	-
FREMONT	17 033	2 209	13.0	1 946	88.1	-	-
FRESNO	40 999	5 181	12.6	4 996	96.4	-	-
FULLERTON	11 990	2 325	19.4	2 230	95.9	-	-
GARDEN GROVE	11 110	2 275	20.5	2 237	98.3	-	-
GLENDALE	23 163	3 333	14.4	3 082	92.5	-	-
HAWTHORNE	6 635	1 111	16.6	1 053	94.8	-	-
HAYWARD	13 124	2 093	15.9	2 024	96.7	-	-
HUNTINGTON BEACH	20 691	3 364	16.3	3 204	95.2	-	-
INGLEWOOD	16 429	3 956	24.1	3 738	94.5	-	-
LAKEWOOD	3 790	22	0.6	-	-	-	-
LONG BEACH	92 460	12 894	13.9	11 269	87.4	-	-
LOS ANGELES	598 815	138 380	23.1	134 144	96.9	-	-
MODESTO	10 074	1 585	15.7	1 521	96.0	-	-
MOUNTAIN VIEW	11 379	1 421	12.5	1 378	97.0	-	-
NORWALK	3 009	47	1.6	15	31.9	-	-
OKLAND	119 086	15 615	13.1	14 545	93.1	-	-
ONTARIO	8 657	1 659	19.2	1 643	99.0	-	-
ORANGE	10 771	1 826	17.0	1 779	97.4	-	-
OXNARD	12 341	1 681	13.6	1 622	96.5	-	-
PALO ALTO	19 807	2 449	12.4	2 313	94.4	-	-
PASADENA	29 065	4 453	15.3	4 004	89.9	-	-
PICO RIVERA	1 566	18	1.1	-	-	-	-
POMONA	12 225	2 757	22.6	2 572	93.3	-	-
REDONDO BEACH	9 377	1 643	17.5	1 556	94.7	-	-
REDWOOD CITY	9 680	1 603	16.6	1 483	94.9	-	-
RICHMOND	24 309	3 187	13.1	3 116	97.8	-	-
RIVERSIDE	21 671	8 508	20.8	4 398	97.5	-	-
SACRAMENTO	57 549	10 699	18.6	10 210	95.4	-	-
SALINAS	8 081	1 436	17.8	1 297	90.3	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	23 271	2 880	12.4	2 791	96.9	-	-
SAN BUENAVENTURA	11 627	1 338	11.5	1 301	97.2	-	-
SAN DIEGO	136 470	15 666	11.5	13 648	87.1	7 168	12.4
SAN FRANCISCO	491 978	57 741	11.7	39 540	68.5	-	-
SAN JOSE	84 375	12 349	14.6	11 878	96.2	-	-
SAN LEANDRO	10 757	1 672	15.5	1 484	88.8	-	-
SAN MATEO	12 364	2 097	17.0	2 049	97.7	-	-
SANTA ANA	17 429	4 262	24.5	4 147	97.3	-	-
SANTA BARBARA	13 035	2 138	16.4	2 075	97.1	-	-
SANTA CLARA	16 399	2 079	12.7	2 003	96.3	-	-
SANTA MONICA	15 888	3 241	20.4	3 053	98.2	-	-
SANTA ROSA	13 722	932	6.8	871	93.5	-	-
SILVA VALLEY	3 672	650	17.7	592	91.1	-	-
SOUTH GATE	4 393	1 802	28.2	1 660	92.1	-	-
STOCKTON	21 250	3 552	16.7	3 448	97.1	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Direct Expenditure of 384 Large City Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

City	Legal services and prosecution		Indigent defense		Correction		Other criminal justice	
	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
TOTAL	105 779	3.1	12 551	0.4	286 961	7.5	28 526	0.8
ALABAMA:								
BIRMINGHAM	209	2.8	-	-	513	6.9	-	-
BADSDEN	21	3.3	-	-	17	2.6	-	-
HUNTSVILLE	47	2.0	-	-	120	5.2	-	-
MOBILE	64	1.6	-	-	136	3.4	-	-
MONTGOMERY	42	1.5	-	-	129	4.6	-	-
TUSCALOOSA	39	2.7	-	-	57	3.9	-	-
ARIZONA:								
MESA	42	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
PHOENIX	705	3.7	-	-	555	2.9	-	-
SCOTTSDALE	57	4.8	-	-	-	-	37	3.0
TEMPE	62	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
TUCSON	368	4.6	-	-	-	-	36	0.4
ARKANSAS:								
FORT SMITH	32	3.6	-	-	28	3.2	-	-
LITTLE ROCK	77	2.8	-	-	114	4.2	-	-
NORTH LITTLE ROCK	34	2.2	-	-	52	3.3	-	-
PINE BLUFF	12	1.7	-	-	42	5.9	-	-
CALIFORNIA:								
ALAMEDA	48	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALHAMBRA	58	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
ANAHEIM	243	5.4	-	-	70	1.6	-	-
BAKERSFIELD	114	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
BELLFLOWER	24	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
BERKELEY	79	1.9	-	-	-	-	134	3.3
BUENA PARK	34	2.2	-	-	39	2.6	-	-
BURBANK	205	5.8	-	-	75	2.1	-	-
CARSON	72	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHULA VISTA	70	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPTON	19	0.7	-	-	35	1.3	-	-
CONCORD	44	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
COSTA MESA	83	3.7	-	-	78	3.5	-	-
DAILY CITY	32	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
DORNEY	15	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
EL CAJON	33	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
EL MONTE	29	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
FREMONT	55	2.5	-	-	-	-	208	9.4
FRESNO	153	3.0	-	-	-	-	32	0.6
FULLERTON	57	2.5	-	-	38	1.6	-	-
GARDEN GROVE	38	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
GLENDALE	157	4.7	-	-	94	2.8	-	-
HAWTHORNE	58	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAYWARD	69	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
HUNTINGTON BEACH	160	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
INGLEWOOD	146	3.7	-	-	72	1.8	-	-
LAKEWOOD	22	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
LONG BEACH	1 052	8.2	-	-	573	4.4	-	-
LOS ANGELES	4 236	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
MODESTO	64	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOUNTAIN VIEW	43	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORWALK	32	68.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKLAND	244	1.6	-	-	826	5.3	-	-
ONTARIO	16	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	47	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
OXNARD	59	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
PALO ALTO	136	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASADENA	218	4.9	-	-	231	5.2	-	-
PICO RIVERA	18	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
POMONA	59	2.1	-	-	126	4.6	-	-
REDONDO BEACH	57	3.5	-	-	30	1.8	-	-
REDWOOD CITY	80	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
RICHMOND	71	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	113	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
SACRAMENTO	123	1.1	-	-	314	2.9	52	0.5
SALINAS	34	2.4	-	-	56	3.9	49	3.4
SAN BERNARDINO	89	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAN BUENAVENTURA	37	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAN DIEGO	974	6.2	-	-	371	2.4	673	4.3
SAN FRANCISCO	2 135	3.7	715	1.2	6 083	14.0	100	0.2
SAN JOSE	471	3.8	-					

Table 14. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Direct Expenditure of 384 Large City Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 8 columns: City, Total direct expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), and Judicial (Amount, Percent). Rows include California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and Alaska.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Direct Expenditure of 384 Large City Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 10 columns: City, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Indigent defense (Amount, Percent), Correction (Amount, Percent), and Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent). Rows include California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and Alaska.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Direct Expenditure of 384 Large City Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Direct Expenditure of 384 Large City Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: City, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Indigent defense (Amount, Percent), Correction (Amount, Percent), Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent). Rows include Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Direct Expenditure of 384 Large City Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: City, Total direct expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), Judicial (Amount, Percent). Rows include cities from OHIO to TEXAS.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Direct Expenditure of 384 Large City Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: City, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Indigent defense (Amount, Percent), Correction (Amount, Percent), Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent). Rows include cities from OHIO to TEXAS.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Direct Expenditure of 384 Large City Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

City	Total direct expenditure	Total criminal justice system		Police protection		Judicial	
		Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
TEXAS--CONTINUED							
MIDLAND	5 819	1 259	21.6	1 151	91.4	53	4.2
ODESSA	6 111	1 155	18.9	988	85.5	68	5.9
PASADENA	11 374	1 405	12.4	1 190	84.7	84	6.0
PORT ARTHUR	7 272	1 336	18.4	1 243	93.0	19	1.4
SAN ANGELO	4 755	1 037	21.8	934	90.1	39	3.8
SAN ANTONIO	65 618	11 645	17.7	10 490	90.1	380	3.3
TYLER	5 357	991	18.5	926	93.4	35	3.5
WACO	20 227	1 585	7.8	1 432	90.3	36	2.3
WICHITA FALLS	12 678	1 370	10.8	1 129	82.4	74	5.4
UTAH:							
OGDEN	6 878	1 603	23.3	1 429	89.1	132	8.2
PROVO	4 613	787	17.1	632	80.3	73	9.3
SALT LAKE CITY	25 411	4 884	19.2	4 342	88.9	379	7.8
VIRGINIA:							
ALEXANDRIA	49 543	5 187	10.5	3 993	77.0	767	14.8
CHESAPEAKE	38 491	2 504	6.5	1 497	59.8	417	16.7
HAMPTON	49 314	2 294	4.7	1 624	70.8	384	16.7
LYNCHBURG	25 095	1 719	6.9	1 195	69.5	189	11.0
NEWPORT NEWS	64 159	3 798	5.9	2 378	62.6	611	16.1
NORFOLK	160 375	8 616	5.4	5 743	66.7	1 043	12.1
PORTSMOUTH	53 231	3 291	6.2	2 430	73.8	499	15.2
RICHMOND	178 593	10 901	6.1	7 386	67.8	2 293	21.0
ROANOKE	44 542	2 999	6.7	1 792	59.8	569	19.0
VIRGINIA BEACH	58 565	4 136	7.1	2 970	71.8	760	18.4
WASHINGTON:							
BELLEVUE	11 310	1 301	11.5	1 171	90.0	60	4.6
EVERETT	12 605	1 420	11.3	1 355	95.4	-	-
SEATTLE	148 092	21 533	14.5	18 712	86.9	1 090	5.1
SPOKANE	25 971	4 080	15.7	3 773	92.5	142	3.5
TACOMA	30 322	4 825	15.9	3 977	82.4	235	4.9
WEST VIRGINIA:							
CHARLESTON	17 000	1 652	9.7	1 569	95.0	28	1.7
HUNTINGTON	12 859	1 420	11.0	1 366	96.2	18	1.3
WISCONSIN:							
APPLETON	22 117	1 097	5.0	1 065	97.1	-	-
GREEN BAY	44 366	1 760	4.0	1 681	95.5	22	1.2
KENOSHA	11 705	1 833	15.7	1 788	97.5	-	-
LA CROSSE	19 301	950	4.9	908	95.6	12	1.3
MADISON	82 619	4 584	5.5	4 374	95.4	-	-
MILWAUKEE	155 395	28 289	18.2	27 113	95.8	7	(2)
OSHKOSH	23 933	1 060	4.4	1 014	95.7	-	-
RACINE	17 461	2 497	14.3	2 413	96.6	-	-
WAUWATOSA	25 633	1 645	6.4	1 579	96.0	12	0.7
WEST ALLIS	32 679	2 010	6.2	1 921	95.6	13	0.6

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
Z Less than half the unit of measurement shown.

Table 14. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Direct Expenditure of 384 Large City Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

City	Legal services and prosecution		Indigent defense		Correction		Other criminal justice	
	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
TEXAS--CONTINUED								
MIDLAND	45	3.6	-	-	10	0.8	-	-
ODESSA	47	4.1	-	-	52	4.5	-	-
PASADENA	71	5.1	-	-	60	4.3	-	-
PORT ARTHUR	55	4.1	-	-	19	1.4	-	-
SAN ANGELO	33	3.2	-	-	31	3.0	-	-
SAN ANTONIO	421	3.6	-	-	-	-	354	3.0
TYLER	30	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
WACO	76	4.8	-	-	41	2.6	-	-
WICHITA FALLS	58	4.2	-	-	109	8.0	-	-
UTAH:								
OGDEN	42	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROVO	28	3.6	-	-	-	-	54	6.9
SALT LAKE CITY	163	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA:								
ALEXANDRIA	182	3.5	8	0.2	237	4.6	-	-
CHESAPEAKE	78	3.1	-	-	497	19.8	19	0.6
HAMPTON	95	4.1	-	-	191	8.3	-	-
LYNCHBURG	51	3.0	-	-	284	16.5	-	-
NEWPORT NEWS	105	2.8	6	0.2	698	18.4	-	-
NORFOLK	461	5.3	-	-	1 369	15.9	-	-
PORTSMOUTH	117	3.6	-	-	240	7.3	5	0.2
RICHMOND	376	3.4	-	-	846	7.8	-	-
ROANOKE	112	3.7	-	-	526	17.5	-	-
VIRGINIA BEACH	154	3.7	-	-	252	6.1	-	-
WASHINGTON:								
BELLEVUE	70	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
EVERETT	65	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEATTLE	629	2.9	-	-	1 089	5.1	13	0.1
SPOKANE	165	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
TACOMA	268	5.6	-	-	345	7.2	-	-
WEST VIRGINIA:								
CHARLESTON	55	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
HUNTINGTON	36	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN:								
APPLETON	32	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
GREEN BAY	57	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
KENOSHA	45	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
LA CROSSE	30	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
MADISON	210	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
MILWAUKEE	1 169	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSHKOSH	38	3.6	-	-	-	-	8	0.8
RACINE	84	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAUWATOSA	54	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST ALLIS	76	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 15. Total Criminal Justice System Expenditure of 384 Large City Governments, by Character and Object: Fiscal Year 1971-72

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: City, Total, Direct current, Capital outlay (Total, Equipment, Construction, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To Local governments).

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Total Criminal Justice System Expenditure of 384 Large City Governments, by Character and Object: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: City, Total, Direct current, Capital outlay (Total, Equipment, Construction, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To Local governments).

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Total Criminal Justice System Expenditure of 384 Large City Governments, by Character and Object: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued (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 list cities across states like ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, LOWELL, LYNN, MALDEN, MEDFORD, NEW BEDFORD, NEWTON, PITTSFIELD, QUINCY, SOMERVILLE, SPRINGFIELD, WALTHAM, WORCESTER.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Total Criminal Justice System Expenditure of 384 Large City Governments, by Character and Object: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued (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 list cities across states like MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW MEXICO, NEW YORK.

See footnotes at end of table.

CONTINUED

1 OF 4

Table 28. Judicial Expenditure of 312 Large County Governments, by Character and Object: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

County	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				Total	To State governments	To local governments
				Total	Equip-ment	Construc-tion	Land			
TEXAS--CONTINUED										
HARRIS	6 943	6 943	6 739	204	197	7	-	-	-	-
HIDALGO	350	350	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JEFFERSON	810	810	803	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
LUBBOCK	323	323	313	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
MCLENNAN	308	308	307	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
NUECES	910	909	889	20	20	-	-	-	-	-
TARRANT	2 430	2 430	2 408	22	22	-	-	-	-	-
TRAVIS	738	738	734	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
WICHITA	210	210	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UTAH:										
SALT LAKE	512	512	509	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
UTAH	67	67	66	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
WEBER	86	86	85	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA:										
ARLINGTON	749	749	742	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
FAIRFAX	1 980	1 980	1 662	318	39	279	-	-	-	-
HENRICO	305	305	302	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
PRINCE WILLIAM	258	258	252	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
WASHINGTON:										
CLARK	660	660	644	16	16	-	-	-	-	-
KING	4 801	4 801	4 766	35	35	-	-	-	-	-
KITSAP	408	408	397	11	10	1	-	-	-	-
PIERCE	1 311	1 311	1 266	45	45	-	-	-	-	-
SNOHOMISH	1 087	1 087	1 053	34	34	-	-	-	-	-
SPOKANE	921	921	892	29	29	-	-	-	-	-
YAKIMA	602	602	593	9	9	-	-	-	-	-
WEST VIRGINIA:										
C. BELL	322	322	322	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANAWHA	458	458	458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN:										
BROWN	481	422	420	2	2	-	59	58	1	-
DANE	955	818	813	5	5	-	137	137	-	-
KENOSHA	563	495	492	3	3	-	68	68	-	-
MILWAUKEE	7 164	7 164	7 139	25	25	-	-	-	-	-
OUTAGAMIE	332	283	278	5	5	-	49	49	-	-
RACINE	600	600	595	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
ROCK	531	473	470	3	3	-	58	58	-	-
WAUKESHA	749	689	685	4	4	-	60	60	-	-
WINNEBAGO	552	483	479	4	4	-	69	69	-	-

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
NA Not available.

Table 29. Detail of Direct Current Expenditure for Judicial Activities of 312 Large County Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72

(Thousands of dollars)

State and county	Total direct current	Major trial court	Courts of limited jurisdiction				Miscellaneous
			Total	Juvenile court	Probate court	Other	
TOTAL	503 810	233 417	176 832	20 054	22 673	134 105	93 561
ALABAMA:							
CALHOUN	288	157	122	17	73	32	9
JEFFERSON	2 087	784	1 263	404	343	516	40
MADISON	391	200	174	(x)	99	75	17
MOBILE	1 056	486	552	(x)	291	261	18
MONTGOMERY	555	189	355	(x)	234	121	11
TUSCALOOSA	363	195	165	(x)	80	85	3
ALASKA:							
ANCHORAGE	-	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	-
ARIZONA:							
MARICOPA	4 160	2 892	990	(x)	(x)	990	278
PIMA	2 409	1 900	241	(x)	(x)	241	268
ARKANSAS:							
PULASKI	548	517	31	(x)	(x)	31	-
CALIFORNIA:							
ALAMEDA	8 624	1 558	3 689	(x)	-	3 689	3 377
BUTTE	622	172	243	(x)	-	243	207
CONTRA COSTA	3 442	653	1 570	(x)	-	1 570	1 219
FRESNO	2 757	405	1 274	(x)	-	1 274	1 078
KERN	1 980	534	924	(x)	-	924	522
LOS ANGELES	52 623	21 685	29 492	(x)	-	29 492	1 446
MARIN	1 324	376	712	(x)	-	712	236
MERCED	488	104	287	(x)	-	287	97
MONTEREY	1 347	464	796	(x)	-	796	87
ORANGE	9 747	1 676	6 723	(x)	259	6 464	1 348
RIVERSIDE	3 406	863	1 383	(x)	-	1 383	1 160
SACRAMENTO	3 478	1 168	1 368	(x)	-	1 368	942
SAN BERNARDINO	4 922	1 419	2 099	(x)	-	2 099	1 404
SAN DIEGO	11 161	1 633	4 423	(x)	-	4 423	5 105
SAN JOAQUIN	1 794	460	825	(x)	-	825	509
SAN LUIS OBISPO	581	176	317	(x)	-	317	88
SAN MATEO	3 306	1 022	1 531	(x)	-	1 531	753
SANTA BARBARA	1 583	525	998	(x)	-	998	60
SANTA CLARA	5 671	1 642	2 744	(x)	-	2 744	1 285
SANTA CRUZ	996	295	306	(x)	-	306	395
SOLANO	1 090	215	486	(x)	-	486	389
SONOMA	861	216	480	(x)	-	480	165
STANISLAUS	890	264	516	(x)	-	516	110
TULARE	850	194	505	(x)	-	505	151
VENTURA	2 975	528	1 135	(x)	-	1 135	1 312
COLORADO:							
ADAMS	160	32	-	(x)	(x)	-	128
ARAPAHOE	428	82	38	(x)	(x)	38	308
BOULDER	267	76	-	(x)	(x)	-	191
EL PASO	70	67	3	(x)	(x)	3	-
JEFFERSON	154	-	-	(x)	(x)	-	154
PUEBLO	110	25	4	(x)	(x)	4	81
DELAWARE:							
NEW CASTLE	661	-	-	-	-	-	661
FLORIDA:							
ALACHUA	396	169	198	(x)	-	198	29
BREVARD	1 298	533	568	(x)	-	568	197
BROWARD	2 714	352	1 035	366	280	389	1 327
DADE	8 203	2 382	4 469	967	432	3 070	1 352
ESCAMBIA	1 231	265	699	(x)	-	699	267
HILLSBOROUGH	2 637	1 562	1 041	517	-	524	234
LEE	322	90	187	(x)	-	187	45
LEON	457	144	263	117	-	146	50
ORANGE	1 538	626	569	212	-	357	343
PALM BEACH	1 793	908	771	459	-	312	114
PINELLAS	1 909	741	968	100	326	542	200
POLK	1 316	391	598	244	-	354	327
SARASOTA	851	402	298	(x)	77	221	151
VOLUSIA	815	148	303	181	-	122	364

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Detail of Direct Current Expenditure for Judicial Activities of 312 Large County Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

State and county	Total direct current	Major trial court	Courts of limited jurisdiction				Miscellaneous
			Total	Juvenile court	Probate court	Other	
VIRGINIA:							
ARLINGTON	742	159	476	154	(x)	322	107
FAIRFAX	1 662	371	552	302	(x)	250	739
HENRICO	302	214	26	-	(x)	26	62
PRINCE WILLIAM	252	57	1	-	(x)	1	194
WASHINGTON:							
CLARK	644	196	173	(x)	(x)	173	275
KING	4 766	2 034	1 471	(x)	(x)	1 471	1 261
KITSAP	397	137	118	(x)	(x)	118	142
PIERCE	1 266	875	368	(x)	(x)	368	23
SNOHOMISH	1 053	334	447	(x)	(x)	447	272
SPOKANE	892	395	263	(x)	(x)	263	234
YAKIMA	593	299	155	(x)	(x)	155	139
WEST VIRGINIA:							
CABELL	322	72	145	(x)	(x)	145	105
KANAWHA	458	164	294	47	(x)	247	-
WISCONSIN:							
BROWN	420	382	-	(x)	(x)	-	38
DANE	813	803	-	(x)	(x)	-	10
KENOSHA	492	332	-	(x)	(x)	-	160
MILWAUKEE	7 139	6 077	-	(x)	(x)	-	1 062
OUTAGAMIE	278	244	-	(x)	(x)	-	34
RACINE	595	515	-	(x)	(x)	-	80
ROCK	470	357	-	(x)	(x)	-	113
WAUKESHA	685	466	-	(x)	(x)	-	219
WINNEBAGO	479	289	-	(x)	(x)	-	190

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

Table 30. Judicial Expenditure of 384 Large City Governments, by Character and Object: Fiscal Year 1971-72

(Thousands of dollars)

City	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				Total	To State governments	To local governments
				Total	Equip-ment	Construc-tion	Land			
TOTAL	237 333	235 851	222 067	13 784	1 631	12 153	-	1 482	102	1 380
ALABAMA:										
BIRMINGHAM	193	193	189	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
GADSDEN	21	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HUNTSVILLE	87	60	60	-	-	-	-	27	-	27
MOBILE	235	179	179	-	-	-	-	56	-	56
MONTGOMERY	271	81	81	-	-	-	-	190	-	190
TUSCALOOSA	18	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARIZONA:										
MESA	51	51	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PHOENIX	914	914	904	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
SCOTTSDALE	42	42	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEMPE	57	57	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TUCSON	222	222	219	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
ARKANSAS:										
FORT SMITH	17	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LITTLE ROCK	78	78	77	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH LITTLE ROCK	68	68	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PINE BLUFF	47	47	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA:										
ALAMEDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALHAMBRA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ANAHEIM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAKERSFIELD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BELLFLOWER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BERKELEY	45	45	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BUENA PARK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BURBANK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CARSON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHULA VISTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORWALK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OAKLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ONTARIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OXNARD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PALO ALTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASADENA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PICO RIVERA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
POMONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REDONDO BEACH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REDWOOD CITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RICHMOND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31. Detail of Judicial Employment and Payrolls of State Governments: October 1972

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 13 columns: State, Total Judicial (Number of employees, October payroll), Courts of last resort (Number of employees, October payroll), Intermediate appellate courts (Number of employees, October payroll).

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31. Detail of Judicial Employment and Payrolls of State Governments: October 1972—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 13 columns: State, Major trial courts (Number of employees, October payroll), Other courts (Number of employees, October payroll), Miscellaneous (Number of employees, October payroll).

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
NA Not available.
X Not applicable.
Z Less than half the unit of measurement shown.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 32. Detail of Judicial Employment and Payrolls of 312

(Dollar amounts)

Table with columns for County, Total judicial, Major trial courts, and Courts of limited jurisdiction. Rows list various states and counties with corresponding employee counts and payroll amounts.

See footnotes at end of table.

Large County Governments: October 1972—Continued

in thousands)

Table with columns for Courts of limited jurisdiction (Juvenile court, Probate court, Other courts) and Miscellaneous. Rows list various courts with employee counts and payroll amounts.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT
Table 32. Detail of Judicial Employment and Payrolls of 312
(Dollar amounts)

Table with columns for Line number, County, Total judicial (Number of employees, October payroll), Major trial courts (Number of employees, October payroll), and Courts of limited jurisdiction (Total, Number of employees, October payroll).

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
NA Not available.
X Not applicable.
Z Less than half the unit of measurement shown.

Large County Governments: October 1972—Continued
in thousands)

Table with columns for Courts of limited jurisdiction--Continued (Juvenile court, Probate court, Other courts) and Miscellaneous (Number of employees, October payroll), with sub-columns for Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent, and October payroll.

Table 33. Legal Services and Prosecution Expenditure, by Character and Object, by State and Type of Government: Fiscal Year 1971-72

(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government	Total ¹	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Total	To State governments	To local governments
UNITED STATES, TOTAL	473 310	473 310	469 094	4 215	4 719	1 663	3 056
STATES	127 879	124 959	123 329	1 630	2 920	(X)	2 920
LOCAL, TOTAL	350 014	348 351	345 765	2 585	1 799	1 663	136
COUNTIES	197 867	196 145	194 446	1 699	1 721	1 652	69
MUNICIPALITIES	152 284	152 206	151 320	886	78	11	67
ALABAMA	3 640	3 640	3 597	43	-	-	-
STATE	1 703	1 703	1 684	19	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 937	1 937	1 913	24	-	-	-
COUNTIES	1 127	1 127	1 117	10	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	810	810	795	14	-	-	-
ALASKA	2 989	2 989	2 964	25	63	63	-
STATE	2 286	2 286	2 281	5	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	765	703	683	20	63	63	-
COUNTIES	273	211	208	3	63	63	-
MUNICIPALITIES	492	492	476	17	-	-	-
ARIZONA	5 099	5 099	5 022	76	-	-	-
STATE	773	773	757	16	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	4 326	4 326	4 265	60	-	-	-
COUNTIES	2 704	2 704	2 665	39	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	1 621	1 621	1 600	21	-	-	-
ARKANSAS	1 979	1 979	1 952	27	194	1	193
STATE	833	640	640	-	193	(X)	193
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 340	1 339	1 312	27	1	1	-
COUNTIES	669	668	661	8	1	1	-
MUNICIPALITIES	671	671	652	19	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA	87 989	87 989	87 403	586	8	-	8
STATE	12 101	12 101	11 992	109	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	75 888	75 888	75 411	477	8	-	8
COUNTIES	57 612	57 612	57 270	342	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	18 283	18 275	18 141	134	8	-	8
COLORADO	5 589	5 589	5 517	71	-	-	-
STATE	506	506	503	3	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	5 083	5 083	5 014	68	-	-	-
COUNTIES	2 714	2 714	2 683	30	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	2 369	2 369	2 331	38	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	5 799	5 799	5 794	5	47	-	47
STATE	3 707	3 660	3 659	1	47	(X)	47
LOCAL, TOTAL	2 139	2 139	2 135	4	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	2 139	2 139	2 135	4	-	-	-
DELAWARE	1 040	1 040	1 028	12	-	-	-
STATE	725	725	713	12	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	315	315	315	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	82	82	82	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	233	233	233	-	-	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	10 501	10 501	10 501	-	-	-	-
STATE	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	10 501	10 501	10 501	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	10 501	10 501	10 501	-	-	-	-
FLORIDA	17 056	17 056	16 790	266	3	3	-
STATE	7 074	7 074	6 928	146	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	9 985	9 982	9 862	120	3	3	-
COUNTIES	5 960	5 960	5 857	103	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	4 025	4 022	4 005	17	3	3	-
GEORGIA	6 906	6 906	6 854	53	2	-	2
STATE	2 533	2 533	2 520	13	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	4 373	4 373	4 334	40	2	-	2
COUNTIES	3 277	3 276	3 240	35	2	-	2
MUNICIPALITIES	1 098	1 098	1 093	4	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Section V. LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION

Table 33. Legal Services and Prosecution Expenditure, by Character and Object, by State and Type of Government: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government	Total ¹	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Total	To State governments	To local governments
OHIO	17 020	17 020	16 874	145	6	-	5
STATE	4 079	4 079	3 980	99	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	12 941	12 941	12 894	46	6	-	5
COUNTIES	6 395	6 393	6 366	27	2	-	2
MUNICIPALITIES	6 551	6 547	6 528	19	4	-	4
OKLAHOMA	5 352	5 352	5 292	60	2 237	1 535	702
STATE	4 563	3 861	3 824	37	702	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	3 027	1 491	1 468	23	1 535	1 535	-
COUNTIES	1 931	396	392	4	1 535	1 535	-
MUNICIPALITIES	1 095	1 095	1 076	20	-	-	-
OREGON	8 487	8 487	8 451	36	9	9	-
STATE	4 074	4 074	4 074	-	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	4 422	4 413	4 377	36	9	9	-
COUNTIES	3 119	3 118	3 091	27	1	1	-
MUNICIPALITIES	1 302	1 295	1 286	9	7	7	-
PENNSYLVANIA	20 526	20 526	20 307	220	49	28	21
STATE	2 732	2 732	2 700	32	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	17 823	17 794	17 607	188	49	28	21
COUNTIES	7 139	7 100	7 044	56	39	28	11
MUNICIPALITIES	10 705	10 694	10 563	131	11	-	10
RHODE ISLAND	1 690	1 690	1 690	-	1	-	1
STATE	1 132	1 132	1 132	-	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	558	558	558	-	1	-	1
MUNICIPALITIES	559	558	558	-	1	-	1
SOUTH CAROLINA	1 632	1 632	1 613	19	19	-	19
STATE	881	881	872	9	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	751	751	741	10	19	-	19
COUNTIES	543	525	515	10	19	-	19
MUNICIPALITIES	227	227	227	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	1 080	1 080	1 073	7	-	-	-
STATE	177	177	173	4	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	903	903	900	3	-	-	-
COUNTIES	719	719	716	2	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	184	184	184	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	4 092	4 092	4 054	38	-	-	-
STATE	2 354	2 354	2 334	20	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 738	1 738	1 720	18	-	-	-
COUNTIES	867	867	861	6	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	1 072	1 071	1 059	12	-	-	-
TEXAS	19 455	19 455	19 259	196	7	-	7
STATE	4 063	4 063	4 037	26	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	15 392	15 392	15 222	170	7	-	7
COUNTIES	10 505	10 498	10 393	105	7	-	7
MUNICIPALITIES	4 894	4 894	4 829	65	-	-	-
UTAH	2 033	2 033	1 909	125	-	-	-
STATE	851	851	835	16	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 182	1 182	1 074	109	-	-	-
COUNTIES	792	792	684	109	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	390	390	390	-	-	-	-
VERMONT	867	867	865	1	-	-	-
STATE	833	833	833	-	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	34	34	32	1	-	-	-
COUNTIES	2	2	-	1	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	32	32	32	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	6 562	6 562	6 536	26	39	-	39
STATE	2 093	2 071	2 071	-	22	(X)	22
LOCAL, TOTAL	4 491	4 491	4 465	26	17	-	17
COUNTIES	1 463	1 463	1 454	8	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	3 045	3 028	3 011	18	17	-	17

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33. Legal Services and Prosecution Expenditure, by Character and Object, by State and Type of Government: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government	Total ¹	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Total	To State governments	To local governments
WASHINGTON	9 790	9 790	9 682	109	294	-	294
STATE	3 849	3 560	3 557	3	289	-	289
LOCAL, TOTAL	6 230	6 230	6 125	106	5	(X)	5
COUNTIES	4 155	4 155	4 074	81	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	2 081	2 075	2 051	25	5	-	5
WEST VIRGINIA	1 984	1 984	1 974	10	-	-	-
STATE	657	657	647	10	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 327	1 327	1 327	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	1 091	1 091	1 091	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	236	236	236	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN	9 838	9 838	9 750	87	558	8	551
STATE	2 481	1 947	1 932	15	534	(X)	534
LOCAL, TOTAL	7 898	7 891	7 818	72	24	8	17
COUNTIES	4 355	4 332	4 275	56	23	8	16
MUNICIPALITIES	3 561	3 559	3 543	16	1	-	1
WYOMING	736	736	734	2	7	-	7
STATE	154	154	154	-	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	582	582	580	2	7	-	7
COUNTIES	464	456	454	2	7	-	7
MUNICIPALITIES	126	126	126	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

X Not applicable.

¹For 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 35. Legal Services and Prosecution Expenditure of 384 Large City Governments, by Character and Object: Fiscal Year 1971-72—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 Missouri (Columbia, Floissant, Independence, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Springfield), Montana (Billings, Great Falls), Nebraska (Lincoln, Omaha), Nevada (Las Vegas, Reno), New Hampshire (Manchester, Nashua), New Jersey (Bayonne, Bloomfield, Camden, Clifton, East Orange, Elizabeth, Irvington, Jersey City, Newark, Passaic, Paterson, Trenton, Union City), New Mexico (Albuquerque), New York (Albany, Binghamton, Buffalo, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, New York City, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Rome, Schenectady, Syracuse, Troy, Utica, White Plains, Yonkers), North Carolina (Asheville, Charlotte, Durham, Fayetteville, Greensboro, High Point, Raleigh, Winston-Salem).

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 35. Legal Services and Prosecution Expenditure of 384 Large City Governments, by Character and Object: Fiscal Year 1971-72—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 North Dakota (Fargo), Ohio (Akron, Canton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Cleveland Heights, Columbus, Dayton, Elyria, Euclid, Hamilton, Kettering, Lakewood, Lima, Lorain, Mansfield, Parma, Springfield, Toledo, Warren, Youngstown), Oklahoma (Lawton, Norman, Oklahoma City, Tulsa), Oregon (Eugene, Portland, Salem), Pennsylvania (Allentown, Altoona, Bethlehem, Chester, Erie, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Philadelphia, 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, Nashville-Davidson).

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 35. Legal Services and Prosecution Expenditure of 384 Large City Governments, by Character and Object: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

City	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				Total	To State governments	To local governments
				Total	Equip-ment	Construc-tion	Land			
TEXAS:										
ABILENE	57	57	54	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
AMARILLO	79	79	77	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
ARLINGTON	83	83	77	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
AUSTIN	180	180	178	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
BEAUMONT	113	113	112	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
BROWNSVILLE	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CORPUS CHRISTI	178	178	175	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
DALLAS	694	694	694	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EL PASO	102	102	101	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
FORT WORTH	190	190	185	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
GALVESTON	58	58	56	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
GARLAND	66	66	58	8	8	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND PRAIRIE	34	34	33	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
HOUSTON	580	580	580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IRVING	80	80	77	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
LAREDO	38	38	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LUBBOCK	110	110	107	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
MESQUITE	27	27	25	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIDLAND	45	45	43	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
ODESSA	47	47	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASADENA	71	71	69	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
PORT ARTHUR	55	55	52	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
SAN ANGELO	33	33	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAN ANTONIO	421	421	420	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
TYLER	30	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WACO	76	76	72	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
WICHITA FALLS	58	58	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UTAH:										
OGDEN	42	42	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROVO	28	28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SALT LAKE CITY	163	163	163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA:										
ALEXANDRIA	182	182	182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHESAPEAKE	78	78	77	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
HAMPTON	95	95	94	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
LYNCHBURG	51	51	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEWPORT NEWS	105	105	103	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
NORFOLK	461	461	459	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
PORTSMOUTH	117	117	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RICHMOND	376	376	370	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
ROANOKE	112	112	108	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA BEACH	154	154	153	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
WASHINGTON:										
BELLEVUE	70	70	67	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
EVERETT	65	65	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEATTLE	629	629	613	16	6	10	-	-	-	-
SPOKANE	165	165	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TACOMA	268	268	265	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
WEST VIRGINIA:										
CHARLESTON	55	55	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HUNTINGTON	36	36	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN:										
APPLETON	32	32	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GREEN BAY	57	57	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KENOSHA	45	45	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LA CROSSE	30	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MADISON	210	210	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MILWAUKEE	1 169	1 169	1 157	12	12	-	-	-	-	-
OSHKOSH	38	38	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RACINE	84	84	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAUWATOSA	54	54	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST ALLIS	76	76	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Section VI. INDIGENT DEFENSE

Table 36. Indigent Defense Expenditure, by Character and Object, by State and Type of Government: Fiscal Year 1971-72

(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, COLORADO, CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. Indigent Defense Expenditure, by Character and Object, by State and Type of Government: Fiscal Year 1971-72—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 HAWAII, IDAHO, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Indigent Defense Expenditure of 384 Large City Governments, by Character and Object: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

City	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				Total	To State governments	To local governments
				Total	Equip-ment	Construc-tion	Land			
NORTH DAKOTA: FARGO	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
OHIO: AKRON CANTON CINCINNATI CLEVELAND CLEVELAND HEIGHTS COLUMBUS DAYTON ELYRIA EUCLIO HAMILTON HETTERING LAKEWOOD LIMA LORAIN MANSFIELD PARMA SPRINGFIELD TOLEDO WARREN YOUNGSTOWN										
OKLAHOMA: LANTON NORMAN OKLAHOMA CITY TULSA										
OREGON: EUGENE PORTLAND SALEM										
PENNSYLVANIA: ALLENTOWN ALTOONA BETHLEHEM CHESTER ERIE HARRISBURG LANCASTER PHILADELPHIA PITTSBURGH READING SCRANTON WILKES-BARRE YORK	1 222	1 222	1 222							
RHODE ISLAND: CRANFON PANTUCKET PROVIDENCE WARRICK										
SOUTH CAROLINA: CHARLESTON COLUMBIA GREENVILLE										
SOUTH DAKOTA: SIOUX FALLS										
TENNESSEE: CHATTANOOGA KNOXVILLE MEMPHIS NASHVILLE-DAVISON	96	96	96							

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Indigent Defense Expenditure of 384 Large City Governments, by Character and Object: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

City	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				Total	To State governments	To local governments
				Total	Equip-ment	Construc-tion	Land			
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 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	8	8	8							
WASHINGTON: BELLEVUE EVERETT SEATTLE SPOKANE TACOMA	25									25
WEST VIRGINIA: CHARLESTON HUNTINGTON										
WISCONSIN: APPLETON GREEN BAY KENOSHA LA CROSSE MADISON MILWAUKEE OSHKOSH RACINE WAUWATOSA WEST ALLIS										

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table 39. Correction Expenditure, by Character and Object, by State and Type of Government: Fiscal Year 1971-72

(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government	Total ¹	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Total	To State governments	To local governments
UNITED STATES, TOTAL	2 289 058	2 289 058	2 110 275	178 783	139 804	37 359	102 446
STATES	1 467 524	1 377 776	1 270 238	107 538	89 748	(X)	89 748
LOCAL, TOTAL	948 640	911 282	840 037	71 245	50 056	37 359	12 698
COUNTIES	690 971	656 878	592 569	64 309	34 093	25 628	8 465
MUNICIPALITIES	270 367	254 404	247 468	6 936	15 964	11 731	4 233
ALABAMA	16 323	16 323	14 127	2 196	1 234	5	1 229
STATE	11 058	9 940	9 522	418	1 118	(X)	1 118
LOCAL, TOTAL	6 388	6 383	4 605	1 778	116	5	111
COUNTIES	4 570	4 964	3 194	1 770	6	5	-
MUNICIPALITIES	1 529	1 419	1 411	7	110	-	110
ALASKA	11 348	11 348	10 471	877	1 119	178	941
STATE	11 047	10 106	9 242	864	941	(X)	941
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 420	1 242	1 229	13	178	178	-
COUNTIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	1 420	1 242	1 229	13	178	178	-
ARIZONA	18 220	18 220	16 811	1 409	147	-	147
STATE	11 217	11 217	10 292	925	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	7 003	7 003	6 519	484	147	-	147
COUNTIES	6 310	6 310	5 837	473	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	840	693	682	11	147	-	147
ARKANSAS	7 773	7 773	6 220	1 553	886	-	886
STATE	6 702	5 838	4 404	1 434	864	(X)	864
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 935	1 935	1 816	119	22	-	22
COUNTIES	1 421	1 419	1 331	88	2	-	2
MUNICIPALITIES	536	516	485	31	20	-	20
CALIFORNIA	418 618	418 618	404 101	14 517	23 701	585	23 115
STATE	193 146	170 624	169 310	1 314	22 522	(X)	22 522
LOCAL, TOTAL	248 580	247 994	234 791	13 203	1 179	585	593
COUNTIES	237 240	236 360	223 292	13 068	880	585	296
MUNICIPALITIES	11 933	11 634	11 499	135	298	1	298
COLORADO	20 961	20 961	20 354	607	35	10	25
STATE	17 071	17 071	16 665	406	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	3 900	3 890	3 689	201	35	10	25
COUNTIES	1 572	1 537	1 371	166	35	10	24
MUNICIPALITIES	2 353	2 353	2 318	35	1	-	1
CONNECTICUT	28 471	28 471	25 966	2 505	90	-	90
STATE	28 483	28 393	25 888	2 505	90	(X)	90
LOCAL, TOTAL	78	78	78	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	78	78	78	-	-	-	-
DELAWARE	7 178	7 178	6 699	479	-	-	-
STATE	7 167	7 167	6 688	479	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	11	11	11	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	11	11	11	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	42 134	42 134	38 856	3 278	-	-	-
STATE	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	42 134	42 134	38 856	3 278	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	42 134	42 134	38 856	3 278	-	-	-
FLORIDA	79 482	79 482	72 613	6 868	102	-	102
STATE	49 767	49 767	46 416	3 351	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	29 715	29 715	26 197	3 517	102	-	102
COUNTIES	23 515	23 515	20 142	3 373	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	6 302	6 200	6 055	145	102	-	102
GEORGIA	50 374	50 374	46 051	4 323	10 211	-	10 211
STATE	43 882	33 762	31 667	2 095	10 120	(X)	10 120
LOCAL, TOTAL	16 612	16 612	14 384	2 228	91	-	91
COUNTIES	14 455	14 429	12 334	2 095	26	-	26
MUNICIPALITIES	2 247	2 182	2 050	132	65	-	65

See footnotes at end of table.

Section VII. CORRECTION

Table 39. Correction Expenditure, by Character and Object, by State and Type of Government: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with 8 columns: State and type of government, Total, Total, Direct current, Capital outlay, 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 39. Correction Expenditure, by Character and Object, by State and Type of Government: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with 8 columns: State and type of government, Total, Total, Direct current, Capital outlay, 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 39. Correction Expenditure, by Character and Object, by State and Type of Government: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government	Total ¹	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Total	To State governments	To local governments
OHIO	107 082	107 082	96 647	10 434	2 869	50	2 819
STATE	80 167	79 644	71 975	7 669	523	(X)	523
LOCAL, TOTAL	27 487	27 438	24 672	2 765	2 346	50	2 296
COUNTIES	23 348	21 242	18 632	2 610	2 106	50	2 056
MUNICIPALITIES	6 435	6 195	6 040	155	239	-	239
OKLAHOMA	15 243	15 243	14 137	1 107	2	-	2
STATE	12 130	12 130	11 056	1 074	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	3 113	3 113	3 081	33	2	-	2
COUNTIES	2 073	2 073	2 046	27	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	1 041	1 040	1 034	5	2	-	2
OREGON	25 627	25 627	25 144	483	379	27	353
STATE	17 778	17 778	17 480	298	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	7 876	7 849	7 664	185	379	27	353
COUNTIES	7 196	6 885	6 706	179	311	27	284
MUNICIPALITIES	1 033	964	958	6	68	-	68
PENNSYLVANIA	107 028	107 028	99 880	7 148	20 443	18 400	2 043
STATE	61 396	59 454	54 641	4 813	1 942	(X)	1 942
LOCAL, TOTAL	65 974	47 574	45 239	2 335	18 501	18 400	101
COUNTIES	36 513	24 375	22 184	2 191	12 138	12 064	74
MUNICIPALITIES	29 561	23 198	23 055	143	6 363	6 336	27
RHODE ISLAND	6 007	6 007	5 918	89	2	-	2
STATE	6 009	6 007	5 918	89	2	(X)	2
LOCAL, TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	23 473	23 473	20 222	3 250	5	-	5
STATE	15 947	15 947	13 505	2 442	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	7 526	7 526	6 717	808	5	-	5
COUNTIES	7 294	7 294	6 486	808	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	237	232	232	-	5	-	5
SOUTH DAKOTA	3 601	3 601	3 383	218	68	-	68
STATE	2 769	2 769	2 579	190	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	832	832	804	28	68	-	68
COUNTIES	810	798	769	28	13	-	13
MUNICIPALITIES	89	35	35	-	55	-	55
TENNESSEE	29 777	29 777	27 435	2 343	2 379	2	2 377
STATE	22 797	21 551	19 507	2 044	1 246	(X)	1 246
LOCAL, TOTAL	8 228	8 226	7 928	299	1 133	2	1 131
COUNTIES	6 903	6 812	6 543	269	91	2	89
MUNICIPALITIES	2 457	1 414	1 385	30	1 042	-	1 042
TEXAS	64 835	64 835	57 598	7 237	347	2	345
STATE	40 344	40 344	35 052	5 292	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	24 493	24 491	22 546	1 945	347	2	345
COUNTIES	21 433	21 414	19 583	1 831	19	-	19
MUNICIPALITIES	3 404	3 077	2 963	113	328	1	326
UTAH	7 322	7 322	6 558	764	345	-	345
STATE	6 472	6 215	5 661	554	257	(X)	257
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 107	1 107	897	210	88	-	88
COUNTIES	1 188	1 103	893	210	85	-	85
MUNICIPALITIES	6	4	4	-	3	-	3
VERMONT	5 764	5 764	5 454	310	-	-	-
STATE	5 762	5 762	5 452	310	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	44 047	44 047	40 768	3 279	4 089	23	4 065
STATE	38 680	32 834	31 205	1 629	3 846	(X)	3 846
LOCAL, TOTAL	11 237	11 213	9 563	1 650	243	23	219
COUNTIES	4 852	4 762	3 525	1 237	91	13	78
MUNICIPALITIES	6 604	6 452	6 038	413	152	10	142

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. Correction Expenditure, by Character and Object, by State and Type of Government: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government	Total ¹	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Total	To State governments	To local governments
WASHINGTON	43 453	43 453	39 280	4 173	831	-	831
STATE	29 420	28 823	27 317	1 506	597	(X)	597
LOCAL, TOTAL	14 630	14 630	11 963	2 667	234	-	234
COUNTIES	12 897	12 887	10 231	2 656	10	-	10
MUNICIPALITIES	1 967	1 743	1 732	11	224	-	224
WEST VIRGINIA	7 944	7 944	7 292	651	88	1	87
STATE	5 929	5 929	5 481	448	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	2 015	2 015	1 811	203	88	1	87
COUNTIES	1 996	1 995	1 792	203	1	1	1
MUNICIPALITIES	107	20	20	-	87	-	87
WISCONSIN	57 997	57 997	51 173	6 824	1 298	1 031	268
STATE	46 636	46 636	40 336	6 300	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	12 391	11 361	10 837	524	1 298	1 031	268
COUNTIES	12 595	11 348	10 824	524	1 247	1 031	217
MUNICIPALITIES	64	13	13	-	51	-	51
WYOMING	3 256	3 256	3 230	26	9	4	5
STATE	2 745	2 745	2 744	1	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	515	511	486	25	9	4	5
COUNTIES	384	380	380	-	4	4	4
MUNICIPALITIES	136	132	107	25	5	-	5

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

X Not applicable.

¹For 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 41. Correction Expenditure of 312 Large County Governments, by Character and Object: Fiscal Year 1971-72--Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: County, Total, Direct current, Capital outlay (Equipment, Construction, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include counties from New Jersey to Texas.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41. Correction Expenditure of 312 Large County Governments, by Character and Object: Fiscal Year 1971-72--Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: County, Total, Direct current, Capital outlay (Equipment, Construction, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include counties from Ohio to Texas.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41. Correction Expenditure of 312 Large County Governments, by Character and Object: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with 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 Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and various counties.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. NA Not available.

Table 42. Detail of Direct Current Expenditure for Correction Activities of 312 Large County Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: County, Total direct current, Institutions (Total, For juveniles, Other and combined), Probation and parole, Miscellaneous. Rows include Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, and various counties.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. Detail of Direct Current Expenditure for Correction Activities of 384 Large City Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with 9 columns: City, Total direct current expenditure, Institutions, Probation and parole, Miscellaneous, City, Total direct current expenditure, Institutions, Probation and parole, Miscellaneous. Includes sub-sections for ALABAMA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, DELAWARE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, HAWAII, IDAHO, ILLINOIS, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. Detail of Direct Current Expenditure for Correction Activities of 384 Large City Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued

(Thousand of dollars)

Table with 9 columns: City, Total direct current expenditure, Institutions, Probation and parole, Miscellaneous, City, Total direct current expenditure, Institutions, Probation and parole, Miscellaneous. Includes sub-sections for ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW MEXICO, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. Detail of Direct Current Expenditure for Correction Activities of 384 Large City Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued

(Thousand of dollars)

City	Total direct current expenditure	Institutions	Probation and parole	Miscellaneous	City	Total direct current expenditure	Institutions	Probation and parole	Miscellaneous
NEW YORK:					SOUTH CAROLINA:				
ALBANY	--	--	--	--	CHARLESTON	--	--	--	--
BINGHAMTON	--	--	--	--	COLUMBIA	121	121	--	--
BUFFALO	--	--	--	--	GREENVILLE	42	26	--	16
MOUNT VERNON	--	--	--	--	SOUTH DAKOTA:				
NEW ROCHELLE	--	--	--	--	SIOUX FALLS				
NEW YORK CITY	98 666	67 222	17 795	13 649	--	--	--	--	--
NIAGARA FALLS	--	--	--	--	TENNESSEE:				
ROCHESTER	--	--	--	--	CHATTANOOGA	39	39	--	--
ROME	--	--	--	--	KNOXVILLE	180	168	12	--
SCHENECTADY	--	--	--	--	MEMPHIS	131	131	--	--
SYRACUSE	--	--	--	--	NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON	868	859	8	1
TROY	--	--	--	--	TEXAS:				
UTICA	--	--	--	--	ABILENE	30	24	6	--
WHITE PLAINS	--	--	--	--	AMARILLO	72	63	6	3
YONKERS	243	243	--	--	ARLINGTON	50	50	--	--
NORTH CAROLINA:					AUSTIN	--	--	--	--
ASHEVILLE	--	--	--	--	BEAUMONT	67	67	--	--
CHARLOTTE	--	--	--	--	BROWNSVILLE	--	--	--	--
DURHAM	--	--	--	--	CORPUS CHRISTI	141	141	--	--
FAYETTEVILLE	--	--	--	--	DALLAS	--	--	--	--
GREENSBORO	--	--	--	--	EL PASO	86	86	--	--
HIGH POINT	--	--	--	--	FORT WORTH				
RALEIGH	--	--	--	--	499	347	--	152	
WINSTON-SALEM	13	--	--	13	GALVESTON	76	76	--	--
NORTH DAKOTA:					GARLAND	29	29	--	--
FARGO					GRAND PRAIRIE	--	(NA)	--	--
--	--	(NA)	--	--	HOUSTON	1 313	1 245	--	68
OHIO:					IRVING	47	47	--	--
AKRON	228	185	43	--	LAREDO	--	--	--	--
CANTON	--	--	--	--	LUBBOCK	37	37	--	--
CINCINNATI	941	808	133	--	MESQUITE	--	--	--	--
CLEVELAND	2 347	2 090	257	--	MIDLAND				
CLEVELAND HEIGHTS	3	3	--	--	10	10	--	--	--
COLUMBUS	785	676	109	--	ODESSA	52	52	--	--
DAYTON	698	698	--	--	PASADENA	60	60	--	--
ELYRIA	5	5	--	--	PORT ARTHUR	19	19	--	--
EUCLID	--	--	--	--	SAN ANGELO	31	31	--	--
HAMILTON	1	--	--	1	SAN ANTONIO	--	--	--	--
KETTERING	--	--	--	--	TYLER	--	--	--	--
LAKEWOOD	40	40	--	--	WACO	39	27	--	12
LIHA	38	38	--	--	WICHITA FALLS	109	109	--	--
LORAIN	47	47	--	--	UTAH:				
MANSFIELD	56	56	--	--	OGDEN				
PARMA	15	--	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
SPRINGFIELD	--	--	--	--	PROVO				
TOLEDO	596	478	118	--	--	--	--	--	--
WARREN	--	--	--	--	SALT LAKE CITY				
YOUNGSTOWN	98	98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
OKLAHOMA:					VIRGINIA:				
LAWTON	39	39	--	--	ALEXANDRIA	237	237	--	--
NORMAN	--	--	--	--	CHESAPEAKE	489	489	--	--
OKLAHOMA CITY	571	527	44	--	HAMPTON	188	105	83	--
TULSA	251	251	--	--	LYNCHBURG	284	215	69	--
OREGON:					NEWPORT NEWS	678	569	56	23
EUGENE	266	266	--	--	NORFOLK	1 342	1 054	265	23
PORTLAND	591	491	100	--	PORTSMOUTH	238	168	70	--
SALEM	--	--	--	--	RICHMOND	828	828	--	--
PENNSYLVANIA:					ROANOKE	510	288	222	--
ALLENTOWN	--	--	--	--	VIRGINIA BEACH	249	106	143	--
ALTONA	10	--	--	10	WASHINGTON:				
BETHLEHEM	--	--	--	--	BELLEVUE				
CHESTER	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
ERIE	--	--	--	--	EVERETT				
HARRISBURG	--	--	--	--	1 081	923	158	--	--
LANCASTER	--	--	--	--	SEATTLE				
PHILADELPHIA	22 786	13 550	6 441	2 795	--	--	--	--	--
PITTSBURGH	--	--	--	--	SPOKANE				
READING	--	--	--	--	343	343	--	--	--
SCRANTON	--	--	--	--	TACOMA				
WILKES-BARRE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
YORK	--	--	--	--	WEST VIRGINIA:				
RHODE ISLAND:					CHARLESTON				
CRANSTON	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
PAWTUCKET	--	--	--	--	HUNTINGTON				
PROVIDENCE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
WARWICK	--	--	--	--	WISCONSIN:				
--	--	--	--	--	APPLETON				
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	GREEN BAY				
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	KENOSHA				
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	LACROSSE				
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	MADISON				
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	MILWAUKEE				
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	OSHKOSH				
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	RACINE				
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	WAUWATOSA				
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	WEST ALLIS				
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

-- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
NA Not available.

CONTINUED

3 OF 4

Table 16. Criminal Justice System Employment and Percent Distribution 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 ALABAMA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, FRESNO, LOS ANGELES, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

of Full-Time Equivalent Employees of 384 Large City October 1972

Table with columns: Legal services and prosecution, Indigent defense, Correction, Other criminal justice. Sub-columns include Number of employees and Percent of total criminal justice system employees. Rows include 1-70.

Table 16. Criminal Justice System Employment and Percent Distribution 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.

of Full-Time Equivalent Employees of 384 Large City October 1972—Continued

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

Table 16. Criminal Justice System Employment and Percent Distribution Governments:

Table with columns for City, 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 cities across Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire.

See footnotes at end of table.

of Full-Time Equivalent Employees of 384 Large City October 1972—Continued

Table with columns for Legal services and prosecution, Indigent defense, Correction, and Other criminal justice. Each category includes sub-columns for Number of employees and Percent of total. Rows list various cities and their corresponding employment data.

Table 16. Criminal Justice System Employment and Percent Distribution Governments:

Main table with columns for State/City, 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 384 Large City October 1972—Continued

Continuation table with columns for Legal services and prosecution, Indigent defense, Correction, and Other criminal justice. Sub-columns include Number of employees and Percent of total.

Table 16. Criminal Justice System Employment and Percent Distribution Governments:

Table with columns for City, 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).

of Full-Time Equivalent Employees of 384 Large City October 1972—Continued

Table with columns for Legal services and prosecution (Number of employees, Percent of total), Indigent defense (Number of employees, Percent of total), Correction (Number of employees, Percent of total), and Other criminal justice (Number of employees, Percent of total).

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Payroll of 384 Large City Governments: October 1972—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 California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, and others.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Payroll of 384 Large City Governments: October 1972—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 10 columns: City, Legal services and prosecution (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Indigent defense (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Correction (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Other criminal justice (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, and others.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Payroll of 384 Large City Governments: October 1972—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 like Anderson, Andersonville, At Wayne, Gary, Hammond, Indianapolis, Muncie, South Bend, Terre Haute, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Payroll of 384 Large City Governments: October 1972—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: City, Legal services and prosecution (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Indigent defense (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Correction (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Other criminal justice (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include cities like Anderson, Andersonville, At Wayne, Gary, Hammond, Indianapolis, Muncie, South Bend, Terre Haute, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Payroll of 384 Large City Governments: October 1972—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 Michigan, 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 17. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Payroll of 384 Large City Governments: October 1972—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: City, Legal services and prosecution (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Indigent defense (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Correction (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Other criminal justice (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include Michigan, 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 17. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Payroll of 384 Large City Governments: October 1972—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 Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin cities.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Payroll of 384 Large City Governments: October 1972—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 8 columns: City, Legal services and prosecution (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Indigent defense (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Correction (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Other criminal justice (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin cities.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. Z Less than half the unit of measurement shown.

Table 18. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Total Expenditure (Direct and Intergovernmental) of 312 Large County Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 8 columns: County, Total general expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), and Judicial (Amount, Percent). Rows include states like ALABAMA, ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, etc., and their respective counties.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Total Expenditure (Direct and Intergovernmental) of 312 Large County Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 9 columns: County, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Indigent defense (Amount, Percent), Correction (Amount, Percent), and Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent). Rows include states like ALABAMA, ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, etc., and their respective counties.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Total Expenditure (Direct and Intergovernmental) of 312 Large County Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns for County, Total general expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), and Judicial (Amount, Percent). Rows include states like IDAHO, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, and MASSACHUSETTS.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Total Expenditure (Direct and Intergovernmental) of 312 Large County Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns for County, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Indigent defense (Amount, Percent), Correction (Amount, Percent), and Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent). Rows include states like IDAHO, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, and MASSACHUSETTS.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Total Expenditure (Direct and Intergovernmental) of 312 Large County Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 8 columns: County, Total general expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), and Judicial (Amount, Percent). Rows include Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Total Expenditure (Direct and Intergovernmental) of 312 Large County Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 10 columns: County, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Indigent defense (Amount, Percent), Correction (Amount, Percent), and Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent). Rows include Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. NA Not available. Z Less than half the unit of measurement shown.

Table 19. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Direct Expenditure of 312 Large County Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Direct Expenditure of 312 Large County Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Direct Expenditure of 312 Large County Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns for County, Total direct expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), and Judicial (Amount, Percent). Rows list counties from Idaho to Massachusetts.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Direct Expenditure of 312 Large County Governments: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns for County, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Indigent defense (Amount, Percent), Correction (Amount, Percent), and Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent). Rows list counties from Idaho to Massachusetts.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Criminal Justice System Employment and Percent Distribution of Full-Time

Table with 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). Rows include states like ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, DELAWARE, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH DAKOTA, OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA, TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, WISCONSIN, WYOMING.

See footnotes at end of table.

Equivalent Employees of 312 Large County Governments: October 1972

Table with columns: County, Legal services and prosecution (Number of employees, Percent of total), Indigent defense (Number of employees, Percent of total), Correction (Number of employees, Percent of total), Other criminal justice (Number of employees, Percent of total). Rows include ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, DELAWARE, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH DAKOTA, OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA, TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, WISCONSIN, WYOMING.

Table 20. Criminal Justice System Employment and Percent Distribution of Full-Time

Table with 15 columns: Line number, County, Total full-time equivalent employees, Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent, Percent of total full-time equivalent employees, Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent, Percent of total criminal justice system employees, Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent, Percent of total criminal justice system employees.

See footnotes at end of table.

Equivalent Employees of 312 Large County Governments: October 1972—Continued

Table with 15 columns: Legal services and prosecution, Indigent defense, Correction, Other criminal justice, Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent, Percent of total criminal justice system employees, Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent, Percent of total criminal justice system employees, Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent, Percent of total criminal justice system employees.

Table 20. Criminal Justice System Employment and Percent Distribution of Full-Time

Table with 12 columns: Line number, County, Total full-time equivalent employees, and sub-categories for Total criminal justice system, Police protection, and Judicial. Rows include states like Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, and New York.

See footnotes at end of table.

Equivalent Employees of 312 Large County Governments: October 1972—Continued

Table with 17 columns: Legal services and prosecution, Indigent defense, Correction, and Other criminal justice. Sub-columns include Number of employees and Percent of total criminal justice system employees. Rows list various large county governments.

Table 20. Criminal Justice System Employment and Percent Distribution of Full-Time

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), Judicial (Number of employees, Percent of total). Rows include Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

= Represents zero or rounds to zero. NA Not available. < 1/2 Less than half the unit of measurement shown.

Equivalent Employees of 312 Large County Governments: October 1972—Continued

Table with columns for Legal services and prosecution, Indigent defense, Correction, Other criminal justice. Sub-columns for Number of employees and Percent of total criminal justice system employees. Rows correspond to the counties on page 142.

Table 21. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Payroll of 312 Large County Governments: October 1972—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 states like IDAHO, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, and MASSACHUSETTS with various counties.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Payroll of 312 Large County Governments: October 1972—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 10 columns: County, Legal services and prosecution (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Indigent defense (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Correction (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), and Other criminal justice (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include states like IDAHO, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, and MASSACHUSETTS with various counties.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Payroll of 312 Large County Governments: October 1972—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), Judicial (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include counties from New York to Lehigh.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice System Payroll of 312 Large County Governments: October 1972—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: County, Legal services and prosecution (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Indigent defense (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Correction (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Other criminal justice (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include counties from New York to Lehigh.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Total Criminal Justice System Expenditure of 312 Large County Governments, by Character and Object: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Total Criminal Justice System Expenditure of 312 Large County Governments, by Character and Object: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Total Criminal Justice System Expenditure of 312 Large County Governments, by Character and Object: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

County	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				Total	To State governments	To local governments
				Total	Equipment	Construction	Land			
PENNSYLVANIA—CONTINUED										
LUZERNE	2 555	2 331	2 284	47	32	15	-	224	224	-
LYCOMING	791	686	684	2	2	-	-	105	100	5
MERCER	1 056	783	769	14	14	-	-	273	273	-
MONTGOMERY	5 883	5 154	5 059	95	82	13	-	729	729	-
NORTHAMPTON	1 990	1 751	1 716	35	35	-	-	239	239	-
SCHUYLKILL	989	1 385	817	27	27	-	-	172	172	-
WASHINGTON	1 594	1 348	1 318	27	27	-	-	246	246	-
WESTMORELAND	2 691	2 270	1 345	325	151	172	2	421	421	-
YORK	2 186	1 718	1 691	27	27	-	-	468	468	-
SOUTH CAROLINA										
ANDERSON	775	775	775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHARLESTON	3 444	3 444	3 014	430	164	266	-	-	-	-
GREENVILLE	2 452	2 452	2 176	276	83	192	1	-	-	-
RICHLAND	2 670	2 670	2 527	143	88	55	-	-	-	-
SPARTANBURG	1 851	1 850	1 822	28	28	-	-	1	1	-
TENNESSEE										
HAMILTON	2 515	2 515	2 469	46	46	-	-	-	-	-
KNOX	1 796	1 796	1 773	23	18	5	-	-	-	-
SHELBY	9 395	9 318	9 107	211	207	4	-	77	-	77
SULLIVAN	667	667	649	18	18	-	-	-	-	-
TEXAS										
BELL	657	657	634	23	23	-	-	-	-	-
DEXAR	5 447	5 447	5 395	52	52	-	-	-	-	-
BRAZORIA	1 000	1 000	959	41	41	-	-	-	-	-
CAMERON	769	769	745	24	10	14	-	-	-	-
DALLAS	13 691	13 691	13 366	325	324	1	-	-	-	-
EL PASO	1 923	1 923	1 903	20	20	-	-	-	-	-
GALVESTON	1 424	1 424	1 379	45	45	-	-	-	-	-
HARRIS	19 508	19 508	17 522	1 986	646	1 340	-	-	-	-
HIDALGO	931	931	899	32	18	14	-	-	-	-
JEFFERSON	2 098	2 098	2 030	68	68	-	-	-	-	-
LUBBOCK	987	980	947	33	33	-	-	7	7	-
MCCLENNAN	1 223	1 222	1 199	23	10	13	-	1	-	1
MERCER	2 140	2 138	2 065	73	73	-	-	2	-	2
TARRANT	5 377	5 377	5 317	60	57	3	-	-	-	-
TRAVIS	2 421	2 421	2 389	32	32	-	-	-	-	-
WICHITA	717	717	702	15	15	-	-	-	-	-
UTAH										
SALT LAKE	4 676	4 676	4 304	372	280	92	-	-	-	-
UTAH	353	353	333	20	20	-	-	-	-	-
WEBER	822	822	670	152	22	130	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA										
ARLINGTON	6 391	6 385	6 078	307	44	263	-	6	-	6
FAIRFAX	9 767	9 767	9 189	578	299	279	-	-	-	-
HENRICO	2 779	2 771	2 628	143	143	-	-	8	-	8
PRINCE WILLIAM	1 575	1 575	1 508	67	67	-	-	-	-	-
WASHINGTON										
CLARK	1 828	1 828	1 767	61	61	-	-	-	-	-
KING	18 634	18 634	16 117	2 517	258	2 259	-	-	-	-
KITSAP	1 260	1 260	1 151	109	58	51	-	-	-	-
PIERCE	4 856	4 856	4 627	229	127	76	-	-	-	-
SNOMONISH	3 245	3 245	3 118	127	127	-	-	-	-	-
SPOKANE	3 647	3 647	3 423	224	224	-	-	-	-	-
YAKIMA	1 630	1 630	1 590	40	40	-	-	-	-	-
WEST VIRGINIA										
CABELL	673	673	652	21	21	-	-	-	-	-
KANAWHA	1 486	1 486	1 376	110	1	109	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN										
BROWN	1 787	1 703	1 533	170	170	-	-	84	79	5
DANE	4 129	3 918	3 789	129	129	-	-	211	211	-
KENOSHA	1 592	1 491	1 480	51	51	-	-	101	101	-
MILWAUKEE	18 484	17 681	17 155	526	433	93	-	883	617	186
CUTAHAIE	954	884	854	10	10	-	-	92	92	-
RAVINE	2 044	1 985	1 929	57	57	-	-	58	58	-
ROCK	2 214	2 103	1 730	373	125	248	-	111	111	-
WAUKESHA	2 332	2 216	2 144	72	72	-	-	116	116	-
WINNEBAGO	1 177	1 062	1 017	45	45	-	-	115	115	-

Represents zero or rounds to zero.
NA Not available.

Section III. POLICE PROTECTION

Table 23. Police Protection Expenditure, by Character and Object, by State and Type of Government: Fiscal Year 1971-72

(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 United States, Total, States, Local, Counties, Municipalities, and individual states like Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Police Protection Expenditure, by Character and Object, by State and Type of Government: Fiscal Year 1971-72—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 Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Police Protection Expenditure, by Character and Object, by State and Type of Government: Fiscal Year 1971-72—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 Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and various counties within these states.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
X Not applicable.
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 24. Police Protection Expenditure of 312 Large County Governments, by Character and Object: Fiscal Year 1971-72
(Thousands of dollars)

Table with 13 columns: County, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay (Total, Equip-ment, Construc-tion, Land)), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State govern-ments, To local govern-ments). Rows list 312 large county governments across various states including Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, and others.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Police Protection Expenditure of 312 Large County Governments, by Character and Object: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: County, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay: Equip-ment, Construc-tion, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State govern-ments, To local govern-ments). Rows include Texas (Harris, Hidalgo, etc.), Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. NA Not available.

Table 25. Police Protection Expenditure of 384 Large City Governments, by Character and Object: Fiscal Year 1971-72

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: City, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay: Equip-ment, Construc-tion, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State govern-ments, To local govern-ments). Rows include Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26. Judicial Expenditure, by Character and Object, by State and Type of Government: Fiscal Year 1971-72

(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government	Total ¹	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Total	To State governments	To local governments
UNITED STATES, TOTAL	1 311 550	1 311 550	1 254 451	57 099	33 382	2 854	30 528
STATES	371 014	346 290	330 325	11 965	24 724	(X)	24 724
LOCAL, TOTAL	968 114	965 260	920 126	45 134	8 658	2 854	5 804
COUNTIES	685 041	679 862	649 646	30 217	5 178	2 297	2 882
MUNICIPALITIES	288 877	285 398	270 480	14 917	3 479	557	2 922
ALABAMA	13 231	13 231	13 160	72	307	b	298
STATE	3 740	3 740	3 713	27	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	9 500	9 491	9 447	45	307	9	298
COUNTIES	8 595	8 595	8 554	40	1	1	-
MUNICIPALITIES	1 203	897	893	4	306	8	298
ALASKA	7 448	7 448	7 255	193	6	6	-
STATE	7 224	7 224	7 031	193	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	230	224	224	-	6	6	-
COUNTIES	-	-	-	-	6	6	-
MUNICIPALITIES	230	224	224	-	6	6	-
ARIZONA	12 489	12 489	12 116	373	1	-	1
STATE	1 683	1 683	1 625	58	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	10 806	10 806	10 491	315	1	-	1
COUNTIES	9 030	9 028	8 728	300	1	-	1
MUNICIPALITIES	1 778	1 778	1 764	14	-	-	-
ARKANSAS	6 181	6 181	6 053	128	127	2	126
STATE	2 018	1 905	1 902	3	113	(X)	113
LOCAL, TOTAL	4 278	4 276	4 151	125	14	2	13
COUNTIES	3 194	3 187	3 131	56	7	2	6
MUNICIPALITIES	1 096	1 089	1 020	69	7	-	7
CALIFORNIA	178 668	178 668	159 738	18 930	-	-	-
STATE	20 471	20 471	20 446	25	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	158 197	158 197	139 292	18 905	-	-	-
COUNTIES	150 946	150 946	132 079	18 867	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	7 251	7 251	7 213	38	-	-	-
COLORADO	17 335	17 335	17 105	230	-	-	-
STATE	12 774	12 774	12 621	153	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	4 561	4 561	4 484	77	-	-	-
COUNTIES	1 369	1 369	1 322	47	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	3 192	3 192	3 161	30	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	25 123	25 123	16 646	8 477	276	64	212
STATE	25 164	24 956	16 482	8 474	208	(X)	208
LOCAL, TOTAL	231	167	164	3	68	64	4
MUNICIPALITIES	235	167	164	3	68	64	4
DELAWARE	5 826	5 826	5 715	111	-	-	-
STATE	4 653	4 653	4 543	110	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 173	1 173	1 172	1	-	-	-
COUNTIES	705	705	705	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	468	468	467	1	-	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	11 077	11 077	10 911	166	-	-	-
STATE	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	11 077	11 077	10 911	166	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	11 077	11 077	10 911	166	-	-	-
FLORIDA	54 739	54 739	53 661	1 079	7	7	-
STATE	9 739	9 739	9 664	75	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	45 007	45 000	43 997	1 004	7	7	-
COUNTIES	38 217	38 217	37 480	737	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	6 790	6 783	6 517	267	7	7	-
GEORGIA	24 025	24 025	23 581	445	18	17	1
STATE	3 709	3 709	3 670	39	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	20 333	20 316	19 911	406	18	17	1
COUNTIES	17 547	17 529	17 125	404	18	17	1
MUNICIPALITIES	2 787	2 787	2 786	1	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Section IV. JUDICIAL

Table 28. Judicial Expenditure of 312 Large County Governments, by Character and Object: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

County	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				Total	To State governments	To local governments
				Total	Equip-ment	Construc-tion	Land			
FLORIDA--CONTINUED										
POLK	1 478	1 478	1 316	162	27	135				
SARASOTA	868	868	851	17	15	2				
VOLUSIA	829	829	815	14	14					
GEORGIA:										
BIBB	739	739	701	38	38					
CHATHAM	1 059	1 059	1 054	5	5					
COBB	737	737	686	51	51					
DE KALB	1 218	1 218	1 194	24	24					
FULTON	4 688	4 688	4 621	67	41	26				
RICHMOND	702	702	687	15	15					
IDAHO:										
ADA	292	292	291	1	1					
ILLINOIS:										
CHAMPAIGN	266	266	257	9	9					
COOK	35 803	35 367	35 063	304	212	92	436			436
DU PAGE	812	812	803	9	9					
KANE	672	672	659	13	13					
LAKE	798	798	793	5	5					
LA SALLE	321	321	320	1	1					
MCHENRY	258	258	256	2	2					
MCLEAN	373	373	360	13	13					
MACON	314	314	314							
MADISON	722	722	707	15	15					
PEORIA	522	522	522							
ROCK ISLAND	331	331	327	4	4					
ST. CLAIR	434	434	434							
SANGAMON	248	248	248							
TAZEWELL	398	398	390	8	8					
WILL	1 160	1 160	1 065	95	40	55				
WINNEBAGO	607	593	580	13	13		14			14
INDIANA:										
ALLEN	609	609	600	9	9					
DELAWARE	243	241	241				2			2
ELKHART	294	289	275	14	14		5			5
LAKE	1 457	1 387	1 368	19	19		70			70
LAPORTE	270	269	269				1			1
MADISON	353	343	342	1	1		10			10
ST. JOSEPH	793	793	793							
TIPPECANOE	223	223	214	9	9					
VANDERBURGH	600	600	591	9	9					
VIGO	465	465	465							
IOWA:										
BLACK HAWK	382	277	276	1	1		105			105
LINN	476	286	282	4	4		190			190
POLK	1 014	775	774	1	1		239			239
SCOTT	315	249	246	1	1		66			66
WOODBURY	299	190	190				109			109
KANSAS:										
JOHNSON	580	580	579	1	1					
SEDGWICK	1 263	1 263	1 230	33	33					
SHAWNEE	493	493	486	7	7					
WYANDOTTE	597	597	597							
KENTUCKY:										
FAYETTE	305	305	304	1	1					
JEFFERSON	703	703	700	3	3					
KENTON	98	98	98							
LOUISIANA:										
CADDO	330	330	330							
CALCASIEU	531	531	530	1	1					
JEFFERSON	2 099	2 099	2 099							
LAFAYETTE	286	270	270				16			16
OUACHITA	215	215	215							
RAPIDES	199	199	199							

See footnotes at end of table.

CONTINUED

2 OF 4

Table 46. Detail of Correction Employment and Payrolls of (Dollar amounts

Table with columns: Total correction, Institutions (Total, Juveniles), County, Number of employees (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent), October payroll. Rows include NY, NC, OH, OK, OR, PA, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

312 Large County Governments: October 1972—Continued in thousands)

Table with columns: Institutions--Continued, Probation and parole, Miscellaneous, County, Number of employees, October payroll. Rows include various counties.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT
Table 46. Detail of Correction Employment and Payrolls of
(Dollar amounts)

Table with columns: Line number, County, Total correction (Number of employees, October payroll), Total institutions (Number of employees, October payroll), Institutions for juveniles (Number of employees, October payroll). Rows include states like Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
NA Not available.
Z Less than half the unit of measurement shown.

312 Large County Governments: October 1972—Continued
in thousands)

Table with columns: Institutions--Continued (Other and combined institutions, Number of employees, October payroll), Probation and parole (Number of employees, October payroll), Miscellaneous (Number of employees, October payroll). Rows list various county government categories.

Table 47. Detail of Correction Employment and Payrolls of 384 Large City Governments: October 1972—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: City, Total correction (Number of employees, October payroll), and Institutions (Number of employees, October payroll). Rows include cities from Georgia to Kentucky.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Detail of Correction Employment and Payrolls of 384 Large City Governments: October 1972—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: City, Probation and parole (Number of employees, October payroll), and Miscellaneous (Number of employees, October payroll). Rows include cities from Georgia to Kentucky.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Detail of Correction Employment and Payrolls of 384 Large City Governments: October 1972—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns for City, Total correction, Institutions, and October payroll. Rows list cities like Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Minnesota.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Detail of Correction Employment and Payrolls of 384 Large City Governments: October 1972—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns for City, Probation and parole, Miscellaneous, and October payroll. Rows list cities like Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Minnesota.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Detail of Correction Employment and Payrolls of 384 Large City Governments: October 1972—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 8 columns: City, Total correction (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent), October payroll, Institutions (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent), and October payroll. Lists cities across Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Detail of Correction Employment and Payrolls of 384 Large City Governments: October 1972—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 9 columns: City, Probation and parole (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent), October payroll, Miscellaneous (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent), and October payroll. Lists cities across Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. NA Not available. Z Less than half the unit of measurement shown.

Table 48. Other Criminal Justice Expenditure, by Character and Object, by State and Type of Government: Fiscal Year 1971-72

(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government	Total ¹	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Total	To State governments	To local governments
UNITED STATES, TOTAL	126 872	126 872	124 880	1 993	219 228	55	219 173
STATES	301 425	82 302	81 605	697	219 123	(X)	219 123
LOCAL, TOTAL	44 626	44 571	43 275	1 296	105	55	50
COUNTIES	7 531	7 479	7 042	436	53	35	17
MUNICIPALITIES	37 144	37 092	36 233	859	52	20	33
ALABAMA	1 141	1 141	1 141	-	3 738	-	3 738
STATE	4 748	1 010	1 010	-	3 738	(X)	3 738
LOCAL, TOTAL	130	130	130	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	130	130	130	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALASKA	148	148	147	1	188	-	188
STATE	336	148	147	1	188	(X)	188
LOCAL, TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARIZONA	693	693	677	16	2 348	-	2 348
STATE	2 793	445	440	5	2 348	(X)	2 348
LOCAL, TOTAL	248	248	237	11	-	-	-
COUNTIES	27	27	27	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	221	221	210	11	-	-	-
ARKANSAS	282	282	258	23	597	-	597
STATE	849	254	240	14	595	(X)	595
LOCAL, TOTAL	28	28	19	9	2	-	2
COUNTIES	30	28	19	9	2	-	2
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA	12 034	12 034	11 923	111	17 662	-	17 662
STATE	24 886	7 230	7 182	48	17 656	(X)	17 656
LOCAL, TOTAL	4 804	4 804	4 741	63	6	-	6
COUNTIES	2 356	2 351	2 339	12	6	-	6
MUNICIPALITIES	2 453	2 453	2 402	51	-	-	-
COLORADO	859	859	827	32	1 855	-	1 855
STATE	2 639	784	782	2	1 855	(X)	1 855
LOCAL, TOTAL	75	75	45	30	-	-	-
COUNTIES	6	6	6	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	69	69	39	30	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	1 331	1 331	1 322	9	1 138	-	1 138
STATE	2 004	876	874	2	1 128	(X)	1 128
LOCAL, TOTAL	454	454	448	7	10	-	10
MUNICIPALITIES	464	454	448	7	10	-	10
DELAWARE	406	406	400	6	928	-	928
STATE	1 334	406	400	6	928	(X)	928
LOCAL, TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	5 680	5 680	5 680	-	-	(X)	-
STATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	5 680	5 680	5 680	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	5 680	5 680	5 680	-	-	-	-
FLORIDA	2 629	2 629	2 588	40	6 783	-	6 783
STATE	8 064	1 281	1 281	-	6 783	(X)	6 783
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 348	1 348	1 308	40	-	-	-
COUNTIES	189	189	189	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	1 159	1 159	1 119	40	-	-	-
GEORGIA	1 301	1 301	1 205	96	5 681	-	5 681
STATE	6 771	1 090	1 090	-	5 681	(X)	5 681
LOCAL, TOTAL	212	212	116	96	-	-	-
COUNTIES	190	190	94	96	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	21	21	21	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Section VIII. OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Table 48. Other Criminal Justice Expenditure, by Character and Object, by State and Type of Government: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government	Total ¹	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Total	To State governments	To local governments
OHIO	1 457	1 457	1 439	18	10 807	-	10 807
STATE	11 793	986	986	-	10 807	(X)	10 807
LOCAL, TOTAL	471	471	453	18	-	-	-
COUNTIES	65	65	65	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	406	406	389	18	-	-	-
OKLAHOMA	694	694	680	14	3 400	-	3 400
STATE	4 094	694	680	14	3 400	(X)	3 400
LOCAL, TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OREGON	1 664	1 664	1 657	7	3 034	-	3 034
STATE	4 049	1 015	1 015	-	3 034	(X)	3 034
LOCAL, TOTAL	649	649	642	7	-	-	-
COUNTIES	271	271	264	7	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	378	378	378	-	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA	3 758	3 758	3 674	84	17 006	1	17 005
STATE	19 738	2 733	2 650	83	17 005	(X)	17 005
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 026	1 025	1 024	1	1	1	-
COUNTIES	297	296	295	1	1	1	-
MUNICIPALITIES	729	729	729	-	-	-	-
RHODE ISLAND	494	494	494	-	1 283	-	1 283
STATE	1 670	387	387	-	1 283	(X)	1 283
LOCAL, TOTAL	107	107	107	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	107	107	107	-	-	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	735	735	705	30	4 527	-	4 527
STATE	5 158	631	631	-	4 527	(X)	4 527
LOCAL, TOTAL	104	104	74	30	-	-	-
COUNTIES	7	7	7	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	97	97	67	30	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	423	423	414	9	1 622	-	1 622
STATE	2 045	423	414	9	1 622	(X)	1 622
LOCAL, TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	493	493	491	2	1 465	-	1 465
STATE	1 871	406	404	2	1 465	(X)	1 465
LOCAL, TOTAL	88	88	88	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	41	41	41	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	47	47	47	-	-	-	-
TEXAS	6 374	6 374	6 242	132	15 858	36	15 823
STATE	19 304	3 483	3 464	19	15 821	(X)	15 821
LOCAL, TOTAL	2 927	2 891	2 778	113	37	36	2
COUNTIES	992	973	972	1	19	17	2
MUNICIPALITIES	1 937	1 918	1 806	112	19	19	-
UTAH	675	675	659	16	1 374	-	1 374
STATE	1 993	619	603	16	1 374	(X)	1 374
LOCAL, TOTAL	57	57	57	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	56	56	56	-	-	-	-
VERMONT	319	319	319	-	1 041	-	1 041
STATE	1 360	319	319	-	1 041	(X)	1 041
LOCAL, TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	890	890	890	-	5 132	-	5 132
STATE	6 000	868	868	-	5 132	(X)	5 132
LOCAL, TOTAL	21	21	21	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	21	21	21	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48. Other Criminal Justice Expenditure, by Character and Object, by State and Type of Government: Fiscal Year 1971-72—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government	Total ¹	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Total	To State governments	To local governments
WASHINGTON	944	944	932	12	-	-	
STATE	3 089	864	853	11	2 225	-	
LOCAL, TOTAL	80	80	79	1	-	2 225	
COUNTIES	54	54	53	1	-	(X)	
MUNICIPALITIES	26	26	26	-	-	2 225	
WEST VIRGINIA	488	488	484	4	-	-	
STATE	1 087	486	482	4	601	-	
LOCAL, TOTAL	1	1	1	-	-	601	
COUNTIES	1	1	1	-	-	(X)	
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-	601	
WISCONSIN	3 132	3 132	3 132	-	-	-	
STATE	5 086	3 007	3 007	-	2 089	10	
LOCAL, TOTAL	138	125	125	-	2 079	(X)	
COUNTIES	47	37	37	-	10	2 079	
MUNICIPALITIES	88	88	88	-	10	10	
WYOMING	199	199	199	-	-	-	
STATE	736	168	168	-	568	-	
LOCAL, TOTAL	30	30	30	-	-	568	
COUNTIES	6	6	6	-	-	(X)	
MUNICIPALITIES	24	24	24	-	-	568	

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

¹For 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.

APPENDIX 1: EXHIBIT TABLES A AND B

Table A. Special Police Force Expenditure of Selected Special Districts and School Districts by Character and Object: Fiscal Year 1971-72

(Thousands of dollars)

Unit of government	Total	Direct expenditure			Inter-governmental expenditure
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	
Total.....	51,393	51,026	49,137	1,889	367
California:					
East Bay Regional Park District.....	474	474	426	48	-
Sacramento-Yolo Port District.....	107	107	107	-	-
San Diego Unified Port District.....	620	620	606	14	-
Housing Authority of the City of San Francisco.....	232	232	215	17	-
San Francisco Bay Transit Authority.....	425	425	425	-	-
Stockton Port District.....	190	190	184	6	-
Peralta Junior College District.....	477	477	334	143	-
Richmond Unified School District.....	151	151	147	4	-
Los Angeles City Unified School District.....	2,817	2,817	2,117	700	-
Los Angeles City Community College District.....	727	727	727	-	-
Pasadena City College.....	150	150	150	-	-
Sacramento City Unified School District.....	102	102	102	-	-
San Diego Unified School District.....	112	112	97	15	-
Connecticut:					
Housing Authority of the City of Bridgeport.....	227	227	223	4	-
Hartford County Metropolitan District.....	122	122	112	10	-
Housing Authority of the City of New Haven.....	190	190	190	-	-
Delaware:					
Delaware River and Bay Authority.....	236	236	236	-	-
Florida:					
Dade County School District.....	1,255	1,255	1,255	-	-
Miami-Dade Junior College.....	329	265	265	-	64
Pensacola Junior College.....	96	96	90	6	-
Hillsborough County School District.....	128	128	98	30	-
Pinellas County School District.....	196	196	195	1	-
Georgia:					
Augusta Hospital Authority.....	82	82	82	-	-
Bibb County School District.....	112	112	112	-	-
Atlanta Independent School District.....	294	173	150	23	121
Illinois:					
Metropolitan Sanitary Commission of Greater Chicago.....	790	790	790	-	-
Chicago Transit Authority.....	931	931	931	-	-
Metropolitan Fair Exposition Authority.....	313	313	313	-	-
Board of Education of the City of Chicago.....	2,040	2,040	2,040	-	-
Chicago City College.....	610	610	610	-	-
Peoria Public School District 150.....	167	167	151	16	-
Indiana:					
Indianapolis School City.....	533	533	533	-	-
Indianapolis-Marion County Building Authority.....	86	86	86	-	-
Kansas:					
Unified School District 501 (Topeka).....	81	81	80	1	-

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 1971-72—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

Unit of government	Total	Direct expenditure			Inter-governmental expenditure
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	
Louisiana:					
Lake Charles Harbor and Terminal District.....	139	130	125	5	9
Orleans Levee District.....	432	432	420	12	-
East Baton Rouge Parish School.....	94	94	94	-	-
Maryland:					
Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission...	1,070	1,070	1,033	37	-
Massachusetts:					
Massachusetts Bay Transit Authority.....	934	934	934	-	-
Michigan:					
Huron Clinton Metropolitan Authority.....	433	433	393	40	-
Macomb County Community College District.....	175	175	172	3	-
Pontiac City School District.....	63	63	63	-	-
Minnesota:					
Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission....	441	441	441	-	-
Missouri:					
Kansas City School District.....	200	200	200	-	-
St. Louis City School District.....	500	500	500	-	-
Forost Park Community College District.....	388	388	377	11	-
Nevada:					
Clark County School District.....	130	130	130	-	-
New Jersey:					
Burlington County Bridge Commission.....	277	269	258	11	8
Delaware River Port Authority.....	1,324	1,324	1,324	-	-
Paterson Housing Authority.....	40	-	-	-	40
New Mexico:					
Albuquerque Municipal School District.....	72	72	72	-	-
New York:					
Port of New York Authority.....	16,053	16,053	16,053	-	-
Waterfront and Airport Commission of New York and New Jersey.....	922	922	909	13	-
Ohio:					
Cleveland Housing Authority.....	399	399	362	37	-
Cleveland Metropolitan Park District.....	652	652	648	4	-
Hamilton County Park District.....	115	115	115	-	-
Lorain County Metropolitan Park District.....	715	715	288	427	-
Youngstown Township District.....	106	106	106	-	-
Akron Metropolitan Park District.....	136	136	135	1	-
Cuyahoga County Community College District.....	285	285	280	5	-
Oklahoma:					
Oklahoma City School District 89.....	196	196	196	-	-

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 1971-72—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

Unit of government	Total	Direct expenditure			Inter-governmental expenditure
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	
Oregon:					
Port of Portland District.....	533	533	532	1	-
Portland School District 1.....	198	198	178	20	-
Pennsylvania:					
Port Authority of Allegheny County.....	171	46	46	-	-
Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission.....	1,774	1,774	1,774	-	125
Pottstown Borough Authority.....	491	491	491	-	-
Philadelphia Housing Authority.....	1,612	1,612	1,539	73	-
Philadelphia School District.....	1,591	1,591	1,539	52	-
South Carolina:					
Richland-Lexington Airport District.....	103	103	103	-	-
Texas:					
Bexar County Hospital District.....	120	120	120	-	-
Dallas County Hospital District.....	257	257	257	-	-
Harris County Houston Ship Channel Navigation District...	883	883	811	72	-
Housing Authority of the City of Houston.....	91	91	91	-	-
San Antonio-St. Phillips College District.....	80	80	80	-	-
Dallas County Junior College District (El Centro).....	150	150	148	2	-
El Paso Independent School District.....	121	121	121	-	-
Tarrant County Junior College District.....	104	104	95	9	-
Virginia:					
Elizabeth River Tunnel Commission.....	610	610	594	16	-
Chesapeake Bay Bridge and Tunnel District.....	465	465	465	-	-
Washington:					
Port of Seattle District.....	346	346	346	-	-

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table B. Special Police Force Employment and Payroll of Selected Special Districts and School Districts: October 1972

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 5 columns: Unit of government, Total employees, Full-time only employees, Full-time equivalent employees, and October payroll. Rows include states like California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, and Kansas.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B. Special Police Force Employment and Payroll of Selected Special Districts and School Districts: October 1972—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 5 columns: Unit of government, Total employees, Full-time only employees, Full-time equivalent employees, and October payroll. Rows include states like Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Oregon.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B. Special Police Force Employment and Payroll of Selected Special Districts and School Districts: October 1972--Continued
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Unit of government	Number of employees			October payroll
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
Pennsylvania:				
Port Authority of Allegheny County.....	2	2	2	2
Delaware River Joint Toll River Bridge Commission.....	155	155	155	116
Pottstown Borough Authority.....	67	37	39	28
Philadelphia Housing Authority.....	236	236	236	181
Philadelphia School District.....	106	106	106	48
South Carolina:				
Richland-Lexington Airport District.....	11	11	11	7
Texas:				
Bexar County Hospital District.....	23	19	20	10
Dallas County Hospital District.....	38	38	38	10
Harris County Houston Ship Channel Navigation District.....	100	89	95	63
Housing Authority of the City of Houston.....	46	-	13	8
San Antonio-St. Phillips College District.....	19	19	19	7
Dallas County Junior College District (El Centro).....	41	28	30	21
Tarrant County Junior College District.....	20	20	20	10
Virginia:				
Elizabeth River Tunnel Commission.....	79	79	79	49
Chesapeake Bay Bridge and Tunnel District.....	73	67	68	39
Washington:				
Port of Seattle District.....	39	39	39	34

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

APPENDIX 2: DEFINITION OF TERMS

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

The definitions are those applied in the field compilation of data for the 50 States, 312 largest counties, and 384 largest cities. These definitions were necessarily summarized for inclusion in the survey questionnaires (see appendix 3) sent to governments on the mail panel.

Government Expenditure

Expenditure comprises all amounts of money paid out (net of any correcting transactions) other than for retirement of debt, 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 due to the wide variation in the coverage of various plans, employee status requirements, benefit rates, etc.

For those governments whose records reflect contributions for 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 comprises all expenditure except that classed as intergovernmental and is further divided into two principal object categories:

a. Current operation, 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 thereto undertaken either on a contract basis by private contractors or through force account construction by the employees of the government. Included are the planning and designing of specific projects, the grading, landscaping, and other site improvement, and 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 current operation 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.

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

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

Total general expenditure comprises 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, which comprises all persons employed during the pay period including October 15, 1972 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, which includes persons employed during the pay period including October 15, 1972 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 is the total number of employees, discounted by applying average full-time earning rates. This is calculated by dividing the total payroll (full-time plus part-time) by the full-time payroll and multiplying this by the number of full-time employees.

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 1972.

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 and building guards without the power to make a police arrest were excluded. Those special police forces which 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.

At the county government level, both county police agencies and sheriffs' departments, where such departments exist, are included in the police protection sector, unless research has indicated that sheriffs have no substantial responsibility for police activities. The lack of needed information has prevented the consistent proration of expenditure or employment of sheriffs' departments where those departments are multifunctional.

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 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 court of final appeal within the judicial structure of each State. It is called the "Court of Appeals" in the District of Columbia, Kentucky, 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 which are limited in their appellate jurisdiction by State law or at the discretion of the court of last resort. In 15 of the 23 States with a court of this type operating in fiscal year 1971-72 the name "Court of Appeals" is used. These States are:

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| Arizona | Missouri |
| California | New Mexico |
| Colorado | North Carolina |
| Florida | Ohio |
| Georgia | Oklahoma |
| Indiana | Oregon |
| Louisiana | Washington |
| Michigan | |

In Illinois the title is "Appellate Court"; in Maryland, "Court of Special Appeals"; in New Jersey, "Appellate Division of the Superior Court"; in New York, "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. Major trial courts are trial courts of general jurisdiction 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.

In many States, statutes either require or permit local governments to supplement the salary of State-paid judges of major trial courts. In last year's 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; nor was a similar adjustment attempted for prosecutors or public defenders who are also frequently paid by more than one government. For these reasons, the judges were counted in this year's survey as part-time employees at both the State and local levels when actually receiving a check from both governments.

Circuit Courts

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Alabama | Mississippi |
| Arkansas | Missouri |
| Florida | Oregon |
| Hawaii | South Carolina |
| Illinois | South Dakota |
| Indiana | Tennessee |
| Kentucky | Virginia ¹ |
| Maryland | West Virginia ¹ |
| Michigan ¹ | Wisconsin |

¹In these States the Circuit Courts are supplemented in some counties and cities by major trial courts with varying names.

District Courts

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

Superior Courts

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

Chancery Courts

Arkansas	Tennessee
Delaware	Virginia
Mississippi	

County Courts

New Jersey	Vermont
New York	Wisconsin

Common Pleas Court

Missouri
Ohio
Pennsylvania

Supreme Court

New York

Criminal Court

Indiana

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 which is subject to specific exceptions. These courts are tabulated under three subcategories. Juvenile Court and Probate Court data are reported in separate subcategories when such jurisdiction is exercised by an independent court having only juvenile or probate jurisdiction.

a. 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. Data were tabulated separately only for independent probate courts. Where probate matters are part of the jurisdiction of another court, either generally or in a separate division or branch, the data are not tabulated separately but are included with the court exercising jurisdiction.

b. Juvenile courts are those which deal primarily with delinquent and neglected children regardless of the name of the court. In various places such courts are 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. Data were tabulated separately only for independent juvenile courts. Where juvenile cases are handled by another court, either generally or in a separate division or branch, the data are not tabulated separately but are included with the court exercising jurisdiction.

c. 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 in this category are data on specialized courts such as Tax Courts, Courts of Claims and courts having jurisdiction over more than one type of case (e.g., a court which handles both juvenile and probate cases).

4. Miscellaneous judicial includes data on judicial activities which 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, since in some jurisdictions a single officer provides all legal services, while 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.

Indigent defense includes activities associated with the right of persons to have legal counsel and representation, office of the public defender and other government programs which 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 defender offices since fee-paid counselors are not considered government employees, nor are counselors working for bar associations or legal aid societies.

Correction 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, 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, work-houses, 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 and juveniles, and for the incarceration of those accused of a crime and awaiting adjudication. 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. This category also includes institutions for young adult offenders, described as "youthful offenders." (All such institutions presently known hold males only.)

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.

New Hampshire and Rhode Island board their female offenders in the Massachusetts Correctional Institution (for Women). Montana operates a split system, housing some females at the Montana State Hospital and contracting with Nebraska for the rest. Vermont also operates a split system, housing some females and contracting with Massachusetts for the rest. North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming house all of their

female offenders in the Nebraska Reformatory for Women; and Idaho contracts with the State of Oregon for boarding its female offenders in the Oregon Women's Correctional Center.

c. Institutions for juveniles are those institutions identified by the 1971 Juvenile Detention and Correction Facility Census as housing primarily juveniles. 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.

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. Institutions housing youths treated as adults by the courts or other authority were included in the institutions for men category.

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 administration of the correctional system, including data on the central administrative office (for example, the department

of corrections or a youth authority) and available data on the administration of individual correctional institutions. For some individual institutions, administration data were not segregable from data on the operation of the institution.

3. Probation, parole and pardon includes data on boards of pardon, boards of parole, probation agencies, and their variously named equivalents. Although probation agencies frequently function under the administration of the major trial court, the data are presented here after having been deducted from the judicial data, because of the correctional nature of the probation function. If the probation, parole, and pardon activities, or any of them individually, were part of the correctional administrative office, data were deducted and shown separately here and the balance 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 which could not be classified under one of the other subcategories.

Other criminal justice activities, shown in some tables, includes expenditure or employment data not elsewhere classified, or which cuts across more than one category, or is unallocable 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 Approved: O.M.B. No. 41-R2630

Data supplied by			FORM CJ-6 (10-2-72)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Name			SURVEY OF EXPENDITURES AND EMPLOYMENT FOR CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS	
Title				
Official address (Number and street, city, State, ZIP code)			In correspondence pertaining to this report, please refer to the Census File number above your address	
Telephone			(Please correct any error in name and address including ZIP code)	
Area code	Number	Extension	TO: Bureau of the Census Governments Division Washington, D.C. 20233	
<p>Dear Sir:</p> <p>The Bureau of the Census has been requested by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, to identify expenditure and employment data for five important criminal justice activities; police protection, judicial, legal services and prosecution, indigent defense and corrections.</p> <p>These data will be utilized 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 by the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970.</p> <p>Please complete and return the questionnaire in the preaddressed envelope. Your cooperation and assistance in this project will be greatly appreciated. If you have any problems in filling out this questionnaire, you may call for assistance on area code 301 - 763-7826.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p> <p><i>George H. Brown</i></p> <p>GEORGE H. BROWN Director Bureau of the Census</p> <p>Enclosures</p>				

USCOMM-DC

ACTIVITY A person working in more than one of the following activities should be counted only once, in the one which he works the largest part of his time.	Part I — EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL				Part II — FINANCES				
	Enter the appropriate employment and payroll data for the pay period including October 15, 1972. Do NOT report annual payroll data				Enter the annual expenditure data for the activities listed below for your fiscal year ending between July 1, 1971 and June 30, 1972. Please specify your fiscal year ending date here ▶				
	FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES		PART-TIME EMPLOYEES		CURRENT OPERATION	CAPITAL OUTLAY	INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE		GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS
	Number of employees	Payroll amount (pay period including October 15, 1972) (Omit cents)	Number of employees	Payroll amount (pay period including October 15, 1972) (Omit cents)	Exclude employer contributions to employee benefits and report in column (e)	Construction, equipment and land	Payments to other local governments	Payments to the State government	Exclude employee contributions
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
1. POLICE PROTECTION — In addition to all regular police, include special police force units (park, housing, etc.) having the power to arrest. Exclude jails holding adults or juveniles more than 48 hours and report under "Corrections."									
2. JUDICIAL — All courts and activities associated with courts; exclude probation and parole and report under "Corrections."									
3. LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION — Legal advice to the chief, executive, prosecution of law violators and representation of the government in lawsuits.									
4. INDIGENT DEFENSE — Services providing legal counsel to accused persons.									
5. CORRECTIONS — Jails, prisons, reformatories, detention homes and the like holding adults or juveniles more than 48 hours. Also narcotics rehabilitation programs and probation and parole.									
6. OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE — Other criminal justice activities not reported above. Please list these activities separately on page 3.									

A. Mark the pay period interval which applies to the payrolls reported above.

1. Full-time employees ("X" one box only)

1 Monthly
 2 Twice a month (24 pay periods per year)
 3 Every two weeks (26 pay periods per year)
 4 Weekly
 5 Other — Specify _____

2. Part-time employees ("X" one box only)

1 Monthly
 2 Twice a month (24 pay periods per year)
 3 Every two weeks (26 pay periods per year)
 4 Weekly
 5 Other — Specify _____

CENSUS USE

B. Revenue direct from the Federal Government — Enter all revenue your government received for criminal justice activities direct from the Federal Government (not passed through any State agency) in your fiscal year ending between July 1, 1971 and June 30, 1972. \$

FORM CJ-6 (10-2-72)

Page 2

ACTIVITIES

- POLICE PROTECTION** — Enforcing the law, preserving the public peace, maintaining traffic safety, and investigation and apprehension of accused violators of the law, by a police agency, sheriff or similar agency. Also special police units employed by your government such as park, airport, coroner and like police force units having the power to arrest. Also include Exclude — Sheriff offices which engage primarily in the work of a court (report under "Judicial"), and operation of jails or lock-ups which hold adults or juveniles for more than 48 hours (report under "Corrections").
- JUDICIAL** — All civil and criminal courts and court-associated activities (e.g., law libraries, jury selection). Exclude — The prosecuting attorney's office or the equivalent (report under "Legal Services and Prosecution"), indigent defense (report under "Indigent Defense") and probation and parole activities (report under "Corrections").
- LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION** — Prosecuting attorney's office, legal advice to the chief executive of the government, representation of the government in lawsuits and prosecution of accused violators of the law.
- INDIGENT DEFENSE** — Activities associated with the right of accused persons to have legal counsel and representation, office of the public defender, and other governmental programs which pay the fees of court-appointed counsel.
- CORRECTIONS** — Confinement and rehabilitation of adults and juveniles suspected or convicted of offenses against the law. This includes the operation of institutions and the management of non-institutional programs. Include jails and the like holding adults or juveniles more than 48 hours "Half-way Houses," probation and parole, and narcotic and alcoholic rehabilitation programs operated and administered by a correctional authority. Exclude — Lock-ups or tanks holding adults or juveniles less than 48 hours, institutions solely for dependent and neglected children or the like, and narcotic addiction programs not related to institutions.
- OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE** — Expenditures for programs which are not separable into the above categories or cannot be included in these categories, such as criminal justice planning agencies, crime councils and commissions on alcoholism and drugs. If expenditures are reported here, they must be itemized on Page 3 of this questionnaire.

DEFINITIONS

Part I — EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL — Continued

- PAYROLL** — Gross payroll before deductions including salaries, wages, fees, or commissions earned during the pay period including October 15, 1972, by employees as defined in (1a) and (1b) above. If some employees are paid on some basis different from the predominant pay period, please include amounts for them on an adjusted basis.
Report the pay period interval for which all or most of the full-time (or part-time) employees are paid.

Part II — FINANCES

- CURRENT OPERATIONS** — Salaries and payroll of your government's officers and employees and the purchase of supplies, materials, and contractual services from individuals and firms in the private sector.
Exclude — all capital outlay (see 2 below), debt retirement, securities investments, loan extensions, within-government transactions, and employer contributions to employee benefits (report in column "e").
- CAPITAL OUTLAY** — Direct expenditure for contract or force account construction of buildings and other 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.
 - PAYMENTS TO OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS** — Payments of your government to another county, city, town, special or school district.
 - PAYMENTS TO THE STATE GOVERNMENT** — Payments of your government to the State government or any of its departments, agencies or instrumentalities.
Exclude money paid to another government for the purchase of commodities, property, utility services, any taxes imposed and paid as such, and contributions for social insurance.
- GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS** — Any employer contributions, separable by activity, to the Federal Social Security System, State and local retirement systems, commercial or mutual insurance plans, workmen's compensation funds, and insurance premiums paid by your government for health, hospital, disability, and life insurance programs.
Exclude payments made directly to individuals and contributions made by employees to any of the above programs.
- REVENUES DIRECT FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT** — Enter only the revenue received directly from the Federal Government. Do not enter mentalities to your government.

FORM CJ-6 (10-2-72)

PAGE 2—CONTINUED

OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE
List activities included on Page 2, Parts I and II, Line 6.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Comments _____

Data supplied by		FORM CJ-23 (9-27-72)	Form Approved: O.M.B. No. 41-R2629
Name		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMIN. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS	
Title		SURVEY OF EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED SPECIAL POLICE FORCES	
Official address (Number and street, city, State, ZIP code)		In correspondence pertaining to this report, please refer to the Census File number above your address	
Telephone		(Please correct any error in name and address including ZIP code)	
Area code	Number	Extension	

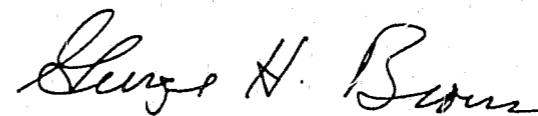
Dear Sir:

The Bureau of the Census has been requested by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, to identify expenditure and employment data for Special Police Forces.

These data will be utilized 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 by the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970.

Please complete and return the questionnaire in the preaddressed envelope. Your cooperation and assistance in this project will be greatly appreciated. If you have any problems in filling out this questionnaire, you may call for assistance on area code 301-763-7826.

Sincerely,



GEORGE H. BROWN
Director
Bureau of the Census

Enclosures

Fill out both Parts I and II unless you CONTRACT for special police services and have NO employees of your own. If you CONTRACT, for these services, fill out only "Part II - FINANCES."

Part I - EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL					
		FULL-TIME (a)	PART-TIME (b)		
<p>A. Enter here the number of full-time and part-time sworn police officers (i.e. having the power to arrest) in your special police force unit. →</p>					
<p>B. For your special police force unit, enter the appropriate employment and payroll data for the pay period including October 15, 1972. Include sworn police officers, security patrols, guards, clerical and communications personnel and other support personnel who are employees of the special police force.</p> <p>Do NOT report annual payroll data.</p>	FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES		PART-TIME EMPLOYEES		
	Number of employees (a)	Payroll amount (pay period including October 15, 1972) (Omit cents) (b)	Number of employees (a)	Payroll amount (pay period including October 15, 1972) (Omit cents) (b)	
		\$		\$	
<p>C. Mark the pay period interval which applies to the payrolls reported above.</p> <p>1. FULL-TIME ("X" one box only)</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Twice a month (24 pay periods per year)</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Every two weeks (26 pay periods per year)</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>					
				CENSUS USE	
<p>2. PART-TIME ("X" one box only)</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Twice a month (24 pay periods per year)</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Every two weeks (26 pay periods per year)</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>					
				CENSUS USE	
Part II - FINANCES					
<p>A. Enter the annual expenditure data for your special police force unit for the fiscal year ending between July 1, 1971, and June 30, 1972.</p>			<p>Please specify your fiscal year ending date here.</p>		
CURRENT OPERATION	CAPITAL OUTLAY	INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE		GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	
Exclude employer contributions to employee benefits and report in column (e) (a)	Construction, equipment and land (b)	Payments to other local governments (c)	Payments to the State government (d)	Exclude employee contributions (e)	
<p>B. Revenues direct from the Federal Government - Enter all revenue your unit received for police activities direct from the Federal Government (not passed through any State agency) in the fiscal year ending between July 1, 1971, and June 30, 1972. → \$</p>					

DEFINITIONS

ACTIVITY

SPECIAL POLICE FORCE - A group of law enforcement agents other than the regular police which services a special area or jurisdiction, e.g., campus police, park police, transit police, harbor police, airport police. Though a special police force usually cooperates fully with the regular local police force, it is administratively independent.

Part I - EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL

1. **EMPLOYEES** - All persons in your special police force unit (officers and employees) paid for personal services performed, including all officials, salary workers and other persons in paid leave status in your unit.

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.

a. **FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES** - Persons employed during the pay period including October 15, 1972, on a full-time basis. Include all full-time temporary or seasonal workers employed during this pay period.

b. **PART-TIME EMPLOYEES** - Persons employed during the pay period including October 15, 1972, on a part-time basis.

2. **PAYROLL** - Gross payroll before deductions including salaries, wages, fees, or commissions earned during the pay period including October 15, 1972, by employees as defined in (1a) and (1b) above. If some employees are paid on some basis different from the predominant pay period, please include amounts for them on an adjusted basis.

a. Report the pay period interval for which all or most of the full-time (or part-time) employees are paid.

Part II - FINANCES

1. **CURRENT OPERATIONS** - Salaries and payroll of your unit's officers and employees and the purchase of supplies, materials, and contractual services from individuals and firms in the private sector.

Exclude all capital outlay (see 2 below), debt retirement, securities investment, loan extension, within government transactions and employer contributions to employee benefits.

2. **CAPITAL OUTLAY** - Direct expenditure for contract or force account construction of buildings and other improvements, and for the purchase of equipment, land, and existing structures.

3. **INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE** - All money paid to other governments as fiscal aid, or payment for services rendered, or for contracts or compacts with another government.

a. **PAYMENTS TO OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS** - Payments to another county, city, town, special or school district or any of their agencies or instrumentalities.

b. **PAYMENTS TO THE STATE GOVERNMENT** - Payments to the State government or any of its departments, agencies or instrumentalities.

Exclude money paid to another government for the purchase of commodities, property, utility services, any taxes imposed and paid as such, and contributions for social insurance.

4. **GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS** - Any employer contributions, separable for your unit, to the Federal Social Security System, State and local retirement systems, commercial or mutual insurance plans, workmen's compensation funds, and insurance premiums paid by your government for health.

Exclude payments made directly to individuals and contributions made by employees to any of the above programs.

5. **REVENUES DIRECT FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT** - Enter only the revenue received directly from the Federal Government. Do not enter amounts passed from the Federal Government through the State or its instrumentalities to your unit.

O.M.B. No. 41-R2702; Approval Expires December 31, 1975

Data supplied by			FORM CJ-25 (1-18-73)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMIN. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Name			SURVEY OF EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT FOR CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACTIVITIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	
Title				
Official address (Number and street, city, State, ZIP code)				
Telephone			(Please correct any error in name and address including ZIP code)	
Area code	Number	Extension	TO: Bureau of the Census Governments Division Washington, D.C. 20233	

Dear Sir:

The Bureau of the Census has been requested by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, to collect expenditure and employment data for five important criminal justice activities: police protection, judicial, legal services and prosecution, indigent defense and correction.

These data will be used to implement and administer the provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 as amended by the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970. Information contained in the final report will include data on civil and criminal justice activities of the Federal government for intergovernmental comparisons and to meet the needs of criminal justice planners at all levels of government.

It is requested, therefore, that you complete and return this questionnaire in the enclosed envelope. The information you enter should be only for the bureau, agency, or office capitalized in the address block above. Your cooperation and assistance in this project will be greatly appreciated. Should you have any questions or problems in completing the questionnaire, please call Mr. Edward C. Malloy, Jr. on 763-7825.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH R. WRIGHT, JR.
Acting Director
Bureau of the Census

Enclosure

Part I - EXPENDITURES (FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972: JULY 1, 1971 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1972)	
<p>NOTES: If unable to show actual cash disbursement please show total obligations incurred minus the sum of unpaid accounts payable and undelivered orders.</p> <p>Please indicate in boxes below your entry what the entry represents: cash disbursement (CD) or obligations incurred (OI).</p>	
1. What was your total CASH disbursement for CURRENT OPERATIONS; i.e. salaries, wages, and expenses of officers and employees, purchase of supplies and materials, and contractual services with other Federal agencies or private organizations? (Do NOT include government contributions to employee benefits - see item 5 below for further details)	\$ _____ <input type="checkbox"/> CD <input type="checkbox"/> OI
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 of equipment?	\$ _____ <input type="checkbox"/> CD <input type="checkbox"/> OI
3. What was your total INTERGOVERNMENTAL CASH DISBURSEMENT to STATE GOVERNMENTS for fiscal aid (e.g. grants, including amounts which were "passed through" State governments to local governments) or for services rendered?	\$ _____ <input type="checkbox"/> CD <input type="checkbox"/> OI
4. What was your total INTERGOVERNMENTAL CASH DISBURSEMENT to 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 agencies or instrumentalities?	\$ _____ <input type="checkbox"/> CD <input type="checkbox"/> OI
5. What was your total CONTRIBUTIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS; i.e. payments made to the Federal Social Security program, Federal retirement systems, commercial or mutual insurance plans, or premiums paid for accident and health, hospital and other insurance programs? (Do NOT include payments made directly to and contributions made by employees for any of the above programs.)	\$ _____
Part II - EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL (FOR THE PAY PERIOD INCLUDING OCTOBER 15, 1972 ONLY - NOT ANNUAL DATA)	
<p>NOTES: Please report all employees; executives, managers, operatives, and support personnel. Temporary employees should be reported as full-or part-time on the basis of number of hours worked.</p>	
1. How many FULL-TIME (40 hours or more a week) employees did you have on your payroll during the PAY PERIOD INCLUDING OCTOBER 15, 1972?	Full-time employees
2. What was the total payroll amount for all FULL-TIME employees noted in item 1 for the PAY PERIOD INCLUDING OCTOBER 15, 1972?	\$ _____
3. What is the pay period interval which applies to the payroll reported in item 2? <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 _____	CENSUS USE ONLY
4. How many PART-TIME (less than 40 hours a week) employees did you have on your payroll during the PAY PERIOD INCLUDING OCTOBER 15, 1972?	Part-time employees
5. What was the total payroll amount for all PART-TIME employees noted in item 4 for the PAY PERIOD INCLUDING OCTOBER 15, 1972?	\$ _____
6. What is the pay period interval which applies to the payroll reported in item 5? <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 _____	CENSUS USE ONLY
Remarks	

END