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

All five of the major criminal justice functions included in the survey showed increases: Public defense expenditure led with a 29.8 percent increase, followed by legal services and prosecution (up 19.9 percent), judicial (up 15.2 percent), corrections (up 11.8 percent), and police protection (up 10.5 percent). Expenditures for a sixth residual category "other criminal justice" decreased 13.6 percent primarily due to declines in intergovernmental expenditure at the Federal and State government levels. Federal intergovernmental expenditure under the "other criminal justice" sector, which consists almost entirely of Law Enforcement Assistance Administration grants to State and local governments, decreased 14.8 percent or $115 million. Similarly, State intergovernmental expenditure for "other criminal justice" decreased 13.9 percent or $66 million also reflecting the decline in the LEAA block grants, which States redistribute to local governments.

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Federal</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Local</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amount (millions of dollars)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>10,517</td>
<td>1,215</td>
<td>2,681</td>
<td>6,621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>11,732</td>
<td>1,502</td>
<td>2,948</td>
<td>7,281</td>
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<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>13,007</td>
<td>1,651</td>
<td>3,004</td>
<td>8,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>14,842</td>
<td>1,859</td>
<td>3,900</td>
<td>9,092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>17,249</td>
<td>2,188</td>
<td>4,612</td>
<td>10,449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>19,681</td>
<td>2,450</td>
<td>5,204</td>
<td>12,027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>21,574</td>
<td>2,779</td>
<td>5,812</td>
<td>12,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>24,087</td>
<td>3,090</td>
<td>6,689</td>
<td>14,308</td>
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</table>

Percent increase or decrease (-)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>129.1</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>3.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>33.8</td>
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<td>8.7</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2.4</td>
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<td>3.5</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>7.9</td>
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<tr>
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<td>4.1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>129.1</td>
<td>154.3</td>
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<td>116.1</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Payroll</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Federal</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Local</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of employees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1971</td>
<td>861,776</td>
<td>77,523</td>
<td>205,859</td>
<td>578,394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1972</td>
<td>898,305</td>
<td>85,222</td>
<td>216,603</td>
<td>596,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1973</td>
<td>945,309</td>
<td>87,139</td>
<td>232,299</td>
<td>625,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1974</td>
<td>1,011,205</td>
<td>93,755</td>
<td>252,588</td>
<td>664,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1975</td>
<td>1,050,503</td>
<td>96,136</td>
<td>263,208</td>
<td>691,159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1976</td>
<td>1,079,892</td>
<td>99,553</td>
<td>272,488</td>
<td>707,891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1977</td>
<td>1,131,780</td>
<td>100,088</td>
<td>298,571</td>
<td>733,121</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 1978</td>
<td>1,157,335</td>
<td>103,725</td>
<td>310,554</td>
<td>743,056</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent increase or decrease (-)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>34.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>33.8</td>
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<td>4.2</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>50.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>28.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As in the past, local governments accounted for more expenditure and employment in the criminal justice field than the Federal and State governments combined. Of the Nation's $24 billion expenditure for criminal justice purposes in 1978, 59.4 percent was expended by local governments. In addition, 62.4 percent of total criminal justice full-time equivalent employment was in local criminal justice activities. Reflecting the fact that law enforcement is essentially a responsibility of local governments, $9.3 billion (64.7 percent) of their direct expenditure and 489,284 (65.8) of their full-time equivalent employment were for police protection activities.

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

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

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

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

The data in this report are preliminary and subject to change. A more complete discussion of data findings and survey methodology will be contained in the forthcoming issue of Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System, 1978, to be released in 1980. Data in that report will be presented in greater geographical, functional, and financial detail for all six categories of criminal justice activity: Police protection, judicial, legal services and prosecution, public defense, corrections, and other criminal justice activities.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Expenditure is all amounts of money paid out (not of any correcting transactions) other than for retirement of debt (including interest), investment in securities, extensions of loans, or agency transactions. It includes only external cash payments and excludes any intragovernmental transfers and noncash transactions, such as the provision of meals or housing of employees. It also includes any payments financed from borrowing, fund balances, intergovernmental revenue, and other current revenue.

Expenditure is divided into two major categories by character:

1. Direct expenditure is all expenditure except that classed as intergovernmental.

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

Full-time equivalent employment is the total number of employees discounted by applying average full-time earning rates. This is calculated by dividing the total payroll (full-time plus part-time) by the full-time payroll and multiplying the result by the number of full-time employees.

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

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

Legal services and prosecution includes the civil and criminal justice activities of the attorneys general, district attorneys, State's attorneys, and their variously named equivalents; corporation counsels, solicitors, and legal departments with various names.
Public defense includes legal counsel and representation in either criminal or civil proceedings as provided by public defenders and other government programs that pay the fees of court-appointed counsel.

Corrections is that function of government involving the confinement and rehabilitation of adults and juveniles convicted of offenses against the law and the confinement of persons suspected of a crime awaiting adjudication. Data for institutions with authority to hold prisoners beyond arraignment (usually 48 hours or more) are included in this sector. Data for lock-ups or "tanks" holding prisoners less than 48 hours are included in "Police Protection."

Other criminal justice activities include expenditure or employment data that are not elsewhere classified, that cut across more than one category, or that are not allocable to separate categories, e.g., the operation of State criminal justice planning agencies, crime commissions, etc.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Percent distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total criminal justice system</strong></td>
<td><strong>All governments</strong></td>
<td><strong>Federal Government</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct expenditure</td>
<td>$24,086,328</td>
<td>$3,802,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intergovernmental expenditure</td>
<td>(x)</td>
<td>712,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police protection</td>
<td>$13,104,817</td>
<td>$1,099,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct expenditure</td>
<td>$13,104,817</td>
<td>$1,959,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intergovernmental expenditure</td>
<td>(x)</td>
<td>7,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial</td>
<td>$3,024,666</td>
<td>$295,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct expenditure</td>
<td>$3,024,666</td>
<td>$295,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intergovernmental expenditure</td>
<td>(x)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal services and prosecution</td>
<td>$1,468,402</td>
<td>$220,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct expenditure</td>
<td>$1,468,402</td>
<td>$215,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intergovernmental expenditure</td>
<td>(x)</td>
<td>4,533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public defense</td>
<td>$523,866</td>
<td>$208,808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct expenditure</td>
<td>$523,866</td>
<td>$208,808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intergovernmental expenditure</td>
<td>(x)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrections</td>
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<td>$369,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct expenditure</td>
<td>$5,316,241</td>
<td>$331,293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intergovernmental expenditure</td>
<td>(x)</td>
<td>38,628</td>
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<td>Other criminal justice</td>
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<td>$749,009</td>
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<tr>
<td>Direct expenditure</td>
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<td>$87,372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intergovernmental expenditure</td>
<td>(x)</td>
<td>681,537</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1 Local governments data are estimates subject to sampling variation; see text for data limitations.
2 Federal Government data are for the fiscal period beginning October 1, 1977 and ending September 30, 1978.
3 The total line for each sector, and for the total Criminal Justice System, excludes duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation which would result if an intergovernmental expenditure amount for one government is tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) ultimately expend(s) that amount. The intergovernmental expenditure lines are not totaled for the same reason.
Table 2. Distribution of employment and payrolls for the criminal justice system, by level of government, October 1978

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>All governments¹</th>
<th>Federal Government</th>
<th>State governments</th>
<th>Local governments¹</th>
<th>Percent distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total criminal justice system:</td>
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<td>105,423</td>
<td>322,406</td>
<td>800,776</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>102,769</td>
<td>303,920</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Full-time</td>
<td>1,157,335</td>
<td>103,725</td>
<td>310,554</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
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<td>October payroll</td>
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<td>Police protection:</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total employees</td>
<td>636,809</td>
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<td>98,651</td>
<td>522,976</td>
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<td>641,409</td>
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<td>128,182</td>
<td>153,786</td>
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<td>Judicial:</td>
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<td>Total employees</td>
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<td>5,524</td>
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<td>18,967</td>
<td>69,560</td>
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<td>Legal services and prosecution:</td>
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</tr>
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<td>75,225</td>
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<td>Full-time</td>
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<td>7,325</td>
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<td>66,022</td>
<td>7,558</td>
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<td>101,866</td>
<td>14,910</td>
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<td>Public defense:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total employees</td>
<td>8,680</td>
<td>230</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Full-time</td>
<td>7,946</td>
<td>230</td>
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<td>230</td>
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<td>Corrections:</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total employees</td>
<td>273,556</td>
<td>12,192</td>
<td>153,770</td>
<td>107,594</td>
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</tr>
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<td>261,467</td>
<td>11,937</td>
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<td>265,303</td>
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<td>314,825</td>
<td>17,497</td>
<td>172,664</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other criminal justice:</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Total employees</td>
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<td>1,742</td>
<td>3,770</td>
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<td>1,644</td>
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<td>1,433</td>
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<td>11,577</td>
<td>2,019</td>
<td>4,736</td>
<td>25.0</td>
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</table>

¹Local governments data are estimates subject to sampling variation; see text.
just issued
REVISED MONTHLY BUSINESS ESTIMATES

The results of an extensive modification of the monthly surveys of retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries have been published by the Bureau of the Census. This is the first major revision of the surveys in several years.

Estimates from the old monthly series have been revised to reflect:

- A new sample design
- A new sample of business firms
- Linking to dollar volume levels from the 1967 and 1972 economic censuses
- Redefining sales and receipts to exclude sales taxes and finance charges
- Updating business classifications to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code rather than the 1967 SIC code
- Revising and updating the seasonal adjustment factors

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