

## Appendix A: Funding for Prosecution, Defense in Sample States

State	Funding Method for Prosecutors	Funding Method for Indigent Defense
Wisconsin	Hybrid	State-Funded
Iowa	County Funded	Hybrid
Illinois	Hybrid	Hybrid
Michigan	County Funded	Hybrid
Minnesota	County Funded	State-Funded
New York	County Funded w/ State Grants	County Funded w/ State Grants
Pennsylvania	Hybrid	County Funded
West Virginia	County Funded	State-Funded
Arkansas	Hybrid	Hybrid
Oklahoma	State-Funded	State-Funded (Minus 2 Counties)
New Jersey	Hybrid	Hybrid
Massachusetts	Hybrid	State-Funded
Kentucky	Hybrid	State-Funded
Virginia	Hybrid	State-Funded

Wisconsin:	<p>Prosecution: District Attorneys, Deputy District Attorneys, Assistant District Attorneys, and a limited number of clerical employees are considered state employees and the legislature bears a statutory burden to provide funding for these positions under state law. Wis. Stat. § 978.12 (2022); 978.13(1) (2022). Counties bear the burden of paying for all other operational costs of district attorney offices. Wis. Stat. § 978.13(2) (2022). See also Milwaukee County, 2022 Adopted Operating Budget, Milwaukee County (2021), available at <a href="https://county.milwaukee.gov/EN/Administrative-Services/Strategy-Budget-and-Performance">https://county.milwaukee.gov/EN/Administrative-Services/Strategy-Budget-and-Performance</a> (detailing a breakdown of state funding and county funding for one of the state's largest district attorney offices).</p> <p>Defense: Wisconsin's public defense agency is an independent state agency that is funded with appropriations determined by the legislature. Wis. Stat. § 15.78 (2022); 977.02 (2022). The Board is statutorily required to handle 67% of the felony and juvenile cases with its own attorneys and can appoint private attorneys to handle all misdemeanor and the remaining felony and juvenile cases. Wis. Stat. § 977.08(5)(c) (2022).</p>
Iowa:	<p>Prosecution: Iowa's prosecutors are called "county attorneys" and they are county-level officials. They receive no funding from the state and are fully funded by their local counties. Iowa Code Ann. § 331.751 (2022); 331.756 (2022); See also Iowa Code Ann. § 331.757 (2022); Polk County, Proposed Budget: Fiscal Year July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2022, Polk County (2021), available at <a href="https://www.polkcountyiaowa.gov/board-of-supervisors/budget/">https://www.polkcountyiaowa.gov/board-of-supervisors/budget/</a>.</p> <p>Defense: Iowa's indigent defense system is a component of the state's Department of Inspections and Appeals and has the responsibility to represent all indigent individuals "under arrest or charged with a crime." Iowa Code Ann. § 13B.2 (2022); 13B.4 (2022). Both public defenders and the cost of appointed attorneys are paid for by the state with counties only being required to pay a "base of expenses" for juvenile proceedings. Iowa Code Ann. § 232.141(2)-(3) (2022); 815.1 (2022). See also Legislative Services Agency, Budget Unit Brief – FY 2023: Office of the State Public Defender, Legislative Services Agency (2022), available at <a href="https://www.legis.iowa.gov/publications/fiscal/budgetUnitInfo">https://www.legis.iowa.gov/publications/fiscal/budgetUnitInfo</a>.</p>
Illinois:	<p>Prosecution: The state bears the burden of funding only part of each state attorney's salary (66.6% of the salaries in 1998 + 100% of increases since then) and certain portions of some assistant state attorney's salaries through a variety of reimbursement mechanisms. 55 I.L.C.S. § 5/4-2001(a)-(c), (e)-(f), (h) (2022); 55 I.L.C.S. 5/4-2003 (2022); 55 ILCS 5/4-2005 (2022).</p> <p>Defense: The state bears the burden of funding all criminal appeals and 66.6% of each head public defender's salary. 55 I.L.C.S. 5/3-4007 (2022); 55 I.L.C.S. 5/3-4009 (2022); 725 I.L.C.S. 105/3 (2022); 725 I.L.C.S. 105/10 (2022).</p>
Michigan:	<p>Prosecution: Michigan does not provide any direct funding to local prosecutor offices but does provide limited indirect support to such offices through the Prosecuting Attorneys Coordinating Council and two Attorney General programs (Public Safety Initiative and Sexual Assault Law Enforcement). Mich. Comp. Laws § 49.103 (2022); 49.109 (2022); See also Michigan Department of Attorney General, Fiscal Year 2022: Budget Presentation, Michigan Department of Attorney General (2021), <a href="https://www.house.mi.gov/hfa/PDF/GeneralGovernment/GenGov_Subcmte_Testimony_Attorney_General_Budget_Presentation_3-16-21.pdf">https://www.house.mi.gov/hfa/PDF/GeneralGovernment/GenGov_Subcmte_Testimony_Attorney_General_Budget_Presentation_3-16-21.pdf</a> (providing details on the two programs that fund A.G. participation in certain criminal prosecutions).</p> <p>Defense: Counties are required to provide funding equal to their average annual expenditures on indigent defense between fiscal years 2010 through 2012 and the state provides grant money to cover any additional cost. Mich. Comp. Laws § 780.983(g) (2022); 780.993 (2022); 780.1002 (2022); See also Public Sector Consultants, Michigan Indigent Defense Commission Local Share Evaluation Interim Report, Public Sector Consultants (2021), <a href="https://micounties.org/wp-content/uploads/MIDC-Interim-Report-Presentation-4-20-21.pdf">https://micounties.org/wp-content/uploads/MIDC-Interim-Report-Presentation-4-20-21.pdf</a> (showing counties' local share declined from 30% to only 24% between FY 2019 and FY 2020).</p>
Minnesota:	<p>Prosecution: The state does not directly fund any cost of local prosecutor offices but does provide limited funding to the Attorney General's Office to assist counties with prosecutions through the "Enhanced Criminal Enforcement and Initiatives" program. Minn. Stat. § 8.01 (2022) (authorizes AG to prosecute a case after request from county attorney).</p> <p>Defense: Minn. Stat. § 611.27(1), (5), (7) (2022); 611.26(3), (3a) (2022).</p>
New York:	<p>Prosecution: The state provides only partial funding to certain county District Attorney offices and various grant programs. These funding sources include the Crimes Against Revenue Program (CAPR), DA Salary Increase and Salary Support program, and some select appropriations to a few specific county DA offices. N.Y. County Law § 700(10)-(11); See e.g. S.B. 2503, 2021-2022 Gen. Assemb., 2021 Regular Session (2021) (appropriating \$13.5 million for CARP, \$4.2 million for district attorney salaries, and \$100,000 for Richmond, Queens, and Rockland counties).</p> <p>Defense: New York has a county-run system that receives significant state funding through the "Indigent Legal Services Program" established in 2003. No particular funding percentage is required by state law and the program is managed by a state agency with minimal legislative guidelines. The state has also been subject to a legal settlement since 2010 that requires it to provide funding to five specific counties and additional state-wide funding. Lastly, the NY Division of Criminal Justice Services provides grants for criminal defense services in an effort to expedite the processing of serious and violent crimes through the justice system. See e.g. S.B. 2503, 2021-2022 Gen. Assemb., 2021 Regular Session (2021) (appropriating \$7.6 million through NY DCJS and \$307 million through the Office of Indigent Legal Services).</p>
Pennsylvania:	<p>Prosecution: Pennsylvania is statutorily required to pay for 65% of each district attorney's salary but counties bear the remaining cost for the state's district attorney offices. 16 Pa. Stat. § 1401(p) (2022).</p> <p>Defense: Pennsylvania is obligated to provide 0% of the funding necessary to maintain the state's public defense system under state law. 16 Pa. Code § 9960.1-9960.13 (2022). The legislature has decided to provide one-off funding in certain instances. See e.g., S.B. 712, 2019 Gen. Assemb., 2019 Reg. Sess. (2019) (appropriating \$500,000 in state money to support indigent defense).</p>
West Virginia:	<p>Prosecution: W. Va. Code § 7-4-1 (2022); 7-4-6 (2022).</p> <p>Defense: W. Va. Code § 629-21-3 (2022); 29-21-4 (2022); 29-21-5 (2022); 29-21-6 (2022); 29-21-8 (2022); 29-21-13 (2022).</p>
Arkansas:	<p>Prosecution: The state assumed the obligation to provide the funding for deputy prosecuting attorney salaries and made them state employees in 2000. Counties retain the responsibility to provide all other funding. The state also previously provided funding for county prosecutors, but this appears to have ended shortly after 2000. See S.B. 623, 82nd Gen. Assemb., 1999 Reg. Sess. (1999) (appropriating funding for deputy prosecuting attorney salaries and shifting financial responsibility for deputy prosecuting attorneys' salaries to the state); H.B. 1106, 80th Legis., 1995 Reg. Sess. (1995) (appropriating funding for prosecuting attorney salaries for the 1996 and 1997 fiscal years); See also Dorothy Spector, et al., A Broken System, Arkansas Association of Counties (2020), available at <a href="https://issuu.com/associationofarkansascounties/docs/fall_county_lines_yudu/">https://issuu.com/associationofarkansascounties/docs/fall_county_lines_yudu/</a></p> <p>Defense: Arkansas is statutorily required to pay for the salaries of public defenders and their staff as well as certain specific expenses, but the county must pay for all facilities, equipment, and other office expenses. A.C.A. § 16-87-302 (2022); See also S.B. 26, 81st Gen. Assemb., 1997 Reg. Sess. (1997) (establishing that the state – through the Arkansas Public Defender Commission – is responsible for public defender and support staff salaries); Spector, supra note 99; See generally Joe Schratz, Ethics office opinion challenges public defenders, The Sun (2022), <a href="https://www.jonesborosun.com/news/ethics-office-opinion-challenges-public-defenders/article_7b363c8c-ae9e-514d-88df-0072bd71fc0c.html">https://www.jonesborosun.com/news/ethics-office-opinion-challenges-public-defenders/article_7b363c8c-ae9e-514d-88df-0072bd71fc0c.html</a>.</p>
Oklahoma:	<p>Prosecution: District attorneys and their staff are considered state employees (except for special district attorneys). The state is required to pay all DA and DA staff salaries and all office expenses but counties with a population of more than 400,000 can contribute an additional 25% of the state-provided salary to supplement DA staff salaries. Okla. Stat. tit. 19 § 215.30.</p> <p>Defense: Oklahoma provides the funding necessary to provide defense services in 75 of the state's counties (Tulsa and Oklahoma County are excluded because they have their own locally controlled offices). 19 OK Stat § 19-138.1a et seq. (2022); OK Stat. § 22-1355 et seq. (2022).</p>
New Jersey:	<p>Prosecution: The state has only assumed an obligation to pay for a certain portion of each county attorney's salary. In 2008, New Jersey statutorily proscribed the salaries that should be paid to county prosecutors. A.B. 2135, 212th Legis, 2007 Reg. Sess. (N.J. 2007). In 2018, the state-mandated two subsequent years of \$8,000 raise for county prosecutors and pegged permanent annual raises at the higher of 2% or the annual Consumer Price Index increase. S.B. 1229, 218th Legis., 2018 Reg. Sess. (N.J. 2018). The state has now assumed any cost for such positions over \$100,000. N.J. Stat. § 2A:158-10.</p> <p>Defense: New Jersey has two public defender systems - one for state courts and one for municipal courts. The state funds 100% of the cost for the state system which covers all felonies and juvenile cases but does not deal with misdemeanors. The state also funds an appellate defender program. N.J. Stat. § 2B:24-7 (2022); N.J. Stat. § 2A:158A-24 (2022); N.J. Stat. § 2A:158A-5.2 (2022).</p>
Massachusetts:	<p>Prosecution: Massachusetts has assumed financial responsibility for the salaries of assistant district attorneys, assistants to the district attorneys, special assistant district attorneys (in two counties), legal assistants, and messengers (in Suffolk County). Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 12, § 16, 18, 19, 20, &amp; 20A (2022). Recent increases in state funding for district attorney offices were implemented to keep those roles filled. State budgets also frequently provide additional funding through the Massachusetts District Attorneys Association for specific programs such as diversion and technology upgrades and as matching funds for federal grants. See e.g., H.B. 4002, 192nd Gen. Assem., 2021 Re. Sess. (Mass. 2021).</p> <p>Defense: The Massachusetts Committee for Public Counsel is a state agency tasked with providing legal services for indigent clients in criminal and certain civil cases. It is fully state funded but private donations are also allowed to be made to the system. ALM Gl ch. 211D, § 1, 3, 6, &amp; 13.</p>
Kentucky:	<p>Prosecution: Kentucky's laws provide for both Commonwealth and County Attorneys. They are both considered part of Kentucky's "Unified Prosecutor System." K.R.S. § 15.700 (2022); 15.725 (2022). Commonwealth attorneys handle all felony cases and are a Constitutionally created office funded fully by the state in counties with a population less than 150,000. KRS § 15.725 (2022); 15.755 (2022); 15.760 (2022). In counties exceeding that population, the state pays all staff salaries, but the county must pay all other expenses. K.R.S. § 69.120 (2022). County attorneys handle all misdemeanor cases and are statutorily created offices that only receive state funding for county attorney and assistant county attorney salaries. KRS § 15.725 (2022); 15.765 (2022); 15.770 (2022); 69.210 (2022). All other expenses are paid by the county itself.</p> <p>Defense: Kentucky's Department of Public Advocacy is a state-level agency that provides indigent defense statewide and is fully state-funded. K.R.S. § 31.010</p>
Virginia:	<p>Prosecution: Commonwealth attorneys in Virginia are state employees and their salaries are paid by the state. Va. Code Ann. 15.2-1627.1 (2022). The state through a "Compensation Board" also reimburses counties and cities for a portion of other staff salaries but these employees are considered county employees. Va. Code Ann. § 15.2-1626 (2022); 15.2-1627.1 (2022); 15.2-1632 (2022).</p> <p>Defense: The Virginia Indigent Defense Commission is a statutorily established statewide public defense system that is fully funded by the state, but counties or cities can supplement the salaries of public defender staff. Va. Code Ann. § 19.2-163.01(2022); 19.2-163.01:1 (2022); § 19.2-163.04 (2022).</p>

## Appendix B: Amount of Prosecutor Funding in Sample States

all amounts in dollars

State	Method	Per crime	Per capita	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2021	FY 2020	Growth	Infl. adj. growth
Wisconsin	Hybrid	533.98	9.98	58,839,500	63,997,300	55,249,000	51,022,700	15.32%	-0.38%
Iowa	County								
Illinois	Hybrid	141.69	3.21	40,644,730	40,244,800	40,125,600	37,827,600	7.45%	-8.25%
Michigan	County								
Minnesota	County								
New York	County w/ state grants	52.19	0.92	18,233,000	18,035,000	18,133,000	18,233,000	0%	-13%
Pennsylvania	Hybrid	34.87	0.64	8,359,000	7,924,000	7,924,000	7,800,000	7.17%	-5.83%
West Virginia	County								
Arkansas	Hybrid	285.57	9.92	30,030,539	30,030,539	24,868,441	23,688,665	26.77%	10.87%
Oklahoma	State	542.96	14.74	70,779,782	58,779,782	56,642,149	58,779,782	20.40%	4.50%
New Jersey	Hybrid	20.01	0.70	2,809,000	2,509,000	2,386,000	2,192,000	28.15%	15.15%
Massachusetts	Hybrid	1,419.97	21.92	153,118,559	141,762,439	138,679,314	128,588,849	19.08%	6.08%
Kentucky	Hybrid	1,464.13	31.79	143,366,500	130,761,000	122,790,200	116,691,300	22.86%	6.96%
Virginia	Hybrid	529.15	9.68	83,673,178	79,352,967	77,855,700	75,554,971	10.74%	-5.16%

Spending per crime is based on the average of the combined raw total of property and violent crimes over a four-year period (see Appendix D).

Spending per capita is based on the estimated population of each state on July 1, 2022, according to the United States Census Bureau as provided at <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts>.

Inflation adjustment based on the increase of the appropriate region's Consumer Price Index between June 2019 (immediately before the start of many state's fiscal years) and June 2022 reported by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics at <https://www.bls.gov/regions/subjects/consumer-price-indexes.htm>.

### Sources for funding

Wisconsin: A.B. 68, 2021 Legis., 2021 Reg. Sess. (Wis. 2021), A.B. 56, 2019 Legis., 2019 Reg. Sess. (Wis. 2019).

Illinois: H.B. 900, 102nd Gen. Assem., 2022 Re. Sess. (Ill. 2022), Office of Management and Budget, Enacted Appropriations, Executive Office of the Governor (for respective years), available at <https://www2.illinois.gov/sites/budget/Pages/BudgetBooks.aspx>.

New York: A.B. 9003D, 2022 Legis., 2022 Reg. Sess. (N.Y. 2022), S.B. 2503, 2021 Legis., 2021 Reg. Sess. (N.Y. 2021), A.B. 9503C, 2020 Legis., 2020 Reg. Sess. (N.Y. 2020), A.B. 2003D, 2019 Legis., 2019 Reg. Sess. (N.Y. 2019).

Pennsylvania: S.B. 1100, 2022 Gen. Assem., 2022 Reg. Sess. (Pa. 2022), Governor Tom Wolf, Executive Budget: respective years, <https://www.budget.pa.gov>

Arkansas: S.B. 26, 93rd Gen. Assem., 2022 Reg. Sess. (Ark. 2022); S.B. 108, 93rd Gen. Assem., 2022 Fiscal Sess. (Ark. 2022), S.B. 122, 93rd Gen. Assem., 2021 Reg. Sess. (Ark. 2021); S.B. 107, 93rd Gen. Assem., 2022 Fiscal Sess. (Ark. 2022); S.B. 45, 92nd Gen. Assem., 2020 Reg. Sess. (Ark. 2020); S.B. 45, 92nd Gen. Assem., 2020 Reg. Sess. (Ark. 2020); S.B. 62, 92nd Gen. Assem., 2019 Reg. Sess. (Ark. 2019).

Oklahoma: S.B. 1040, 2022 Legis., 2022 Reg. Sess. (Okla. 2022); H.B. 2900, 2021 Legis., 2021 Reg. Sess. (Okla. 2021); S.B. 1922, 2020 Legis., 2020 Reg. Sess. (Okla. 2020); H.B. 2765, 2019 Legis., 2019 Reg. Sess. (Okla. 2019); See also Darla Slipke, Budget includes change to district attorney funding, Oklahoman (2019).

New Jersey: S.B. 2023, 2022 Legis., 2022 Reg. Sess. (N.J. 2022); S.B. 2022, 2021 Legis., 2021 Reg. Sess. (N.J. 2021); S.B. 2021, 2020 Legis., 2020 Reg. Sess. (N.J. 2020); ; See also Office of Management and Budget, Appropriations Handbook: State of New Jersey Fiscal Year for respective fiscal years: <https://www.nj.gov/treasury>; S.B. 2020, 2019 Legis., 2019 Reg. Sess. (N.J. 2019).

Massachusetts: General Court, respective fiscal year Final Budget, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, <https://malegislature.gov/Budget>

Kentucky: H.B. 1, 2022 Gen. Assem., 2022 Reg. Sess. (Ky. 2022); H.B. 192, 2021 Gen. Assem., 2021 Reg. Sess. (Ky. 2021); H.B. 200, 2018 Gen. Assem., 2019 Reg. Sess. (Ky. 2018)

Virginia: H.B. 30, 2022 Gen. Assem., 2022 First Spec. Sess. (Va. 2022); H.B. 1800, 2020 Gen. Assem., 2020 First Spec. Sess. (Va. 2020) (including \$93,200 to establish a full-time Commonwealth Attorney's office in Craig County); H.B. 1700, 2018 Gen. Assem., 2018 First Spec. Sess. (Va. 2018).

## Appendix C: Amount of Public Defense Funding in Sample States

all amounts in dollars

State	Method	Per crime	Per capita	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2021	FY 2020	Growth	Infl. adj. growth
Wisconsin	State	1,030.03	19.25	113,499,900	118,995,400	108,450,200	100,164,500	13.31%	-2.39%
Iowa	Hybrid	1,067.25	22.63	72,272,877	70,643,494	67,904,830	67,904,830	6.43%	-9.27%
Illinois	Hybrid	118.78	2.66	34,073,610	33,922,600	33,190,600	30,844,800	10.47%	-5.23%
Michigan	Hybrid	788.06	16.10	161,841,800	160,899,600	129,025,800	91,606,900	78.10%	62.40%
Minnesota	State	844.58	19.52	111,409,000	106,381,000	101,603,000	96,799,000	15.09%	-0.61%
New York	County w/ state grants	1,028.54	18.11	359,310,000	314,968,000	260,317,000	210,906,000	70.36%	57.36%
Pennsylvania	County w/ state grants	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	500,000	N/A	N/A
West Virginia	State	1,087.15	20.85	37,181,180	56,135,646	42,302,073	46,844,707	-20.63%	-36.53%
Arkansas	Hybrid	414.08	14.39	43,544,600	43,518,865	30,461,675	29,070,812	49.79%	33.89%
Oklahoma	State (minus 2 counties)	413.01	5.15	24,731,713	20,537,878	17,508,363	18,237,878	35.61%	19.71%
New Jersey	Hybrid	603.72	9.15	84,766,000	84,766,000	78,800,000	79,485,000	6.64%	-6.36%
Massachusetts	State	2,658.70	41.05	286,693,153	265,209,857	256,179,041	236,874,213	21.03%	8.03%
Kentucky	State	904.41	19.64	88,559,600	76,869,100	75,033,100	72,097,200	22.83%	6.93%
Virginia	State	439.75	7.95	69,536,300	66,207,526	58,400,443	51,934,158	33.89%	17.99%

Spending per crime is based on the average of the combined raw total of property and violent crimes over a four-year period (see Appendix D).

Spending per capita is based on the estimated population of each state on July 1, 2022, according to the United States Census Bureau as provided at <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts>.

Inflation adjustment based on the increase of the appropriate region's Consumer Price Index between June 2019 (immediately before the start of many state's fiscal years) and June 2022 reported by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics at <https://www.bls.gov/regions/subjects/consumer-price-indexes.htm>.

### Sources for funding

Wisconsin: A.B. 68, 2021 Legis., 2021 Reg. Sess. (Wis. 2021), A.B. 56, 2019 Legis., 2019 Reg. Sess. (Wis. 2019). : To complete a closer comparison between states the cost to counties of Dean appointments is not included in the figures since this funding is not provided by the legislature and these individuals are not considered indigent under state law.

Iowa: H.F. 2559, 2022 Gen. Assemb., 2022 Reg. Sess. (Iowa 2022); Fiscal Services Division, Preliminary Analysis of the Governor's Budget Recommendations, Legislative Services Agency (2022); H.F. 861, 2021 Gen. Assemb., 2021 Reg. Sess. (Iowa 2021); Fiscal Services Division; Fiscal Services Division, State Budget Preview: FY 2023, Legislative Services Agency (2021), <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/LADR/1284347.pdf>; Fiscal Services Division, State Budget Preview: FY 2022, Legislative Services Agency (2020), <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/LADR/1207628.pdf>.

Illinois: Governor's Office of Management and Budget, Illinois State Budget: respective fiscal years, <https://www2.illinois.gov/sites/budget>

Michigan: H.B. 5783, 101st Legis., 2022 Reg. Sess. (2022); S.B. 82, 101st Legis., 2021 Reg. Sess. (2021); H.B. 5396, 100th Legis. 2020 Reg. Sess. (2020); H.B. 4239, 100th Legis., 2019 Reg. Sess. (2019); H.B. 4238, 100th Legis., 2019 Reg. Sess. (2019).

Minnesota: H.F. 63, 92nd Legis., 2021 First Spec. Sess. (2021); Minnesota Management and Budget, Agency Profile: Board of Public Defense, Minnesota Management and Budget (2019), <https://mn.gov/mmb-stat/documents/budget/2020-21-biennial-budget-books/enacted-budget/public-defense-board.pdf>

New York: S.B. 8003D, 2022 Legis., 2022 Reg. Sess. (2022); S.B. 2503C, 2021 Legis., 2021 Reg. Sess. (2021); A.B. 9503C, 2020 Legis., 2020 Reg. Sess. (2020); A.B. 2003D, 2019 Legis., 2019 Reg. Sess. (2019).

Pennsylvania: S.B. 1100, 2022 Gen. Assemb., 2022 Reg. Sess. (Pa. 2022); S.B. 109, 2021 Legis., 2021 Reg. Sess. (Pa. 2021); H.B. 1083, 2020 Legis., 2020 Reg. Sess. (Pa. 2020); S.B. 712, 2019 Legis. 2019 Reg. Sess. (Pa. 2019).

West Virginia: S.B. 250, 85th Legis., 2022 Reg. Sess. (W.V. 2022); S.B. 515, 85th Legis., 2022 Reg. Sess. (W.V. 2022); H.B. 2022, 85th Legis., 2021 Reg. Sess. (W.V. 2021); H.B. 2804, 85th Legis., 2021 Reg. Sess. (W.V. 2021); S.B. 150, 84th Legis., 2020 Reg. Sess. (W.V. 2020); See also State of West Virginia, Executive Budget: Volume II – Account Detail, State of West Virginia (2023), available at <https://budget.wv.gov/executivebudget/archives/Pages/default.aspx> (detailing actual expenditures for FY 2021); H.B. 4490, 84th Legis., 2020 Reg. Sess. (W.V. 2020); H.B. 2020, 84th Legis., 2019 Reg. Sess. (W.V. 2019); See also State of West Virginia, Executive Budget: Volume II – Account Detail, State of West Virginia (2022), available at <https://budget.wv.gov/executivebudget/archives/Pages/default.aspx> (detailing actual expenditures for FY 2020).

Arkansas: S.B. 109, 93rd Gen. Assemb., 2022 Fiscal Sess. (Ark. 2022); S.B. 27, 93rd Gen. Assemb., 2022 Fiscal Sess. (Ark. 2022); S.B. 110, 93rd Gen. Assemb., 2022 Fiscal Sess. (Ark. 2022); S.B. 95, 93rd Gen. Assemb., 2021 Reg. Sess. (Ark. 2021); S.B. 48, 92nd Gen. Assemb., 2020 Fiscal Sess. (Ark. 2020); S.B. 36, 92nd Gen. Assemb., 2019 Reg. Sess. (Ark. 2019).

Oklahoma: S.B. 1040, 2022 Legis., 2022 Reg. Sess. (Okla. 2022); H.B. 2900, 2021 Legis., 2021 Reg. Sess. (Okla. 2021); S.B. 1922, 2020 Legis., 2020 Reg. Sess. (Okla. 2020); H.B. 2765, 2019 Legis., 2019 Reg. Sess. (Okla. 2019); See also Darla Slipke, Budget includes change to district attorney funding, Oklahoman (2019). Excludes crimes reported in Oklahoma and Tulsa Counties since they are not funded through the state public defense system. See Office of Criminal Justice Statistics, Crime in Oklahoma: 2020, Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (2021), available at <https://osbi.ok.gov/publications/crime-statistics>; Office of Criminal Justice Statistics, Crime in Oklahoma: 2018, Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (2019), available at <https://osbi.ok.gov/publications/crime-statistics>.

New Jersey: S.B. 2023, 2022 Legis., 2022 Reg. Sess. (N.J. 2022); S.B. 2022, 2021 Legis., 2021 Reg. Sess. (N.J. 2021); S.B. 2021, 2020 Legis., 2020 Reg. Sess. (N.J. 2020); ; See also Office of Management and Budget, Appropriations Handbook: State of New Jersey Fiscal Year for respective fiscal years: <https://www.nj.gov/treasury>; S.B. 2020, 2019 Legis., 2019 Reg. Sess. (N.J. 2019).

Massachusetts: General Court, respective fiscal year Final Budget, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, <https://malegislature.gov/Budget>

Kentucky: H.B. 1, 2022 Gen. Assemb., 2022 Reg. Sess. (Ky. 2022); H.B. 192, 2021 Gen. Assemb., 2021 Reg. Sess. (Ky. 2021); H.B. 200, 2018 Gen. Assemb., 2019 Reg. Sess. (Ky. 2018)

Virginia: H.B. 30, 2022 Gen. Assemb., 2022 First Spec. Sess. (Va. 2022); H.B. 1800, 2020 Gen. Assemb., 2020 First Spec. Sess. (Va. 2020) (including \$93,200 to establish a full-time Commonwealth Attorney's office in Craig County); H.B. 1700, 2018 Gen. Assemb., 2018 First Spec. Sess. (Va. 2018).

## Appendix D: Crime in Selected Sample States (2017-2020)

Rate is offenses per 100,000 inhabitants

State	Metric	2020	2019	2018	2017	4-Year Average	4-Year Trend
Wisconsin	Violent (Total)	18,861	17,305	17,365	18,638	18,042.3	1.19%
	Violent (Rate)	323.4	297.1	299.0	321.8	310.3	0.49%
	Property (Total)	86,654	85,796	91,238	104,908	92,149.0	-17.40%
	Property (Rate)	1,485.7	1,473.0	1,571.1	1,811.2	1,585.3	-17.97%
Minnesota	Violent (Total)	15,698	13,395	12,403	13,345	13,710.3	17.63%
	Violent (Rate)	277.5	237.5	221.2	239.7	244.0	15.77%
	Property (Total)	120,212	117,971	112,186	122,430	118,199.8	-1.81%
	Property (Rate)	2,124.9	2,091.7	2,001.1	2,198.8	2,104.1	-3.36%
Michigan	Violent (Total)	47,641	43,793	45,176	44,883	45,373.3	6.14%
	Violent (Rate)	478.0	438.6	452.5	449.9	454.8	6.25%
	Property (Total)	135,633	158,317	166,186	179,839	159,993.8	-24.58%
	Property (Rate)	1,360.9	1,585.6	1,664.5	1,802.6	1,603.4	-24.50%
Illinois	Violent (Total)	53,612	52,601	52,343	55,777	53,583.3	-3.88%
	Violent (Rate)	425.9	415.3	411.4	436.2	422.2	-4.36%
	Property (Total)	196,287	235,033	246,679	255,108	233,276.8	-23.06%
	Property (Rate)	1,559.4	1,855.5	1,938.8	1,995.2	1,837.2	-21.84%
Iowa	Violent (Total)	9,601	9,086	8,303	9,038	9,007.0	6.23%
	Violent (Rate)	303.5	287.6	263.7	287.5	285.6	5.57%
	Property (Total)	53,725	58,446	57,024	65,652	58,711.8	-18.18%
	Property (Rate)	1,698.2	1,849.8	1,811.1	2,088.4	1,861.9	-18.68%
New York	Violent (Total)	70,339	70,260	68,512	70,746	69,964.3	-0.58%
	Violent (Rate)	363.8	361.0	350.8	361.1	359.2	0.75%
	Property (Total)	272,788	269,787	281,543	293,390	279,377.0	-7.02%
	Property (Rate)	1,410.7	1,386.1	1,441.6	1,497.6	1,434.0	-5.80%
Pennsylvania	Violent (Total)	49,793	39,160	39,099	40,030	42,020.5	24.39%
	Violent (Rate)	389.5	306.0	305.4	313.0	328.5	24.44%
	Property (Total)	210,167	179,670	190,633	210,316	197,696.5	-0.08%
	Property (Rate)	1,644.1	1,403.8	1,489.2	1,644.3	1,545.4	-0.01%
West Virginia	Violent (Total)	6,352	5,725	5,411	6,564	6,013.0	-3.23%
	Violent (Rate)	355.9	318.9	299.9	361.2	334.0	-1.47%
	Property (Total)	24,976	27,327	27,888	32,560	28,187.8	-23.29%
	Property (Rate)	1,399.4	1,522.2	1,545.6	1,791.9	1,564.8	-21.90%
Arkansas	Violent (Total)	20,363	17,547	16,904	16,996	17,952.5	19.81%
	Violent (Rate)	671.9	580.8	561.6	566.0	595.1	18.69%
	Property (Total)	79,200	86,029	89,177	94,419	87,206.3	-16.12%
	Property (Rate)	2,613.4	2,847.7	2,963.0	3,144.2	2,892.1	-16.88%
Oklahoma	Violent (Total)	18,255	17,279	18,701	17,989	18,056.0	1.48%
	Violent (Rate)	458.6	436.3	474.6	457.4	456.7	0.26%
	Property (Total)	107,705	113,504	114,395	113,611	112,303.8	-5.20%
	Property (Rate)	2,705.6	2,865.8	2,903.3	2,888.9	2,840.9	-6.34%
New Jersey	Violent (Total)	17,353	18,382	18,536	20,604	18,718.8	-15.78%
	Violent (Rate)	195.4	206.7	208.6	231.8	210.6	-15.70%
	Property (Total)	102,875	118,637	125,155	140,086	121,688.3	-26.56%
	Property (Rate)	1,158.2	1,334.3	1,408.4	1,576.0	1,369.2	-26.51%
Massachusetts	Violent (Total)	21,288	22,662	23,424	24,318	22,923.0	-12.46%
	Violent (Rate)	308.8	328.7	340.3	354.3	333.0	-12.84%
	Property (Total)	72,602	81,399	87,658	97,977	84,909.0	-25.90%
	Property (Rate)	1,053.2	1,180.6	1,273.6	1,427.6	1,233.8	-26.23%
Kentucky	Violent (Total)	11,600	9,872	9,719	10,292	10,370.8	12.71%
	Violent (Rate)	259.1	220.7	217.9	231.1	232.2	12.38%
	Property (Total)	79,673	85,387	89,235	95,899	87,548.5	-16.92%
	Property (Rate)	1,779.5	1,909.2	2,000.3	2,153.2	1,960.6	-17.36%
Virginia	Violent (Total)	17,925	17,916	17,357	17,811	17,752.3	0.64%
	Violent (Rate)	208.7	209.4	204.2	210.4	208.2	-0.81%
	Property (Total)	125,114	140,944	142,931	152,515	140,376.0	-17.97%
	Property (Rate)	1,456.4	1,647.2	1,681.3	1,801.7	1,646.7	-19.17%



## Appendix F: Prosecution and Defense Salaries in Comparison

Figures are in dollars

Title	Sector	Salary range	Average salary	Starting salary
Assistant District Attorney	State	55,536 - 134,098	79,769	55,536
Assistant Public Defender	State	55,536 - 134,098	74,728	55,536
Assistant Attorneys General	State	55,536 - 134,098	102,049	55,536
Assistant U.S. Attorney	Federal	56,983 - 149,044		56,983
University Legal Counsel	State	84,800 - 229,240	143,833	84,800
State Agency Attorney	State	55,536 - 134,098	99,454	55,536
Assistant Corporation Counsel	County	54,263 - 139,672	95,176	54,263 - 99,262
Assistant City Attorneys	City	59,631 - 167,142	102,747	59,631 - 73,650
State Court Law Clerk	State	68,421 - 77,247		66,241 - 68,421
Federal Court Law Clerk	Federal	56,983 - 81,216		56,983
Associate Attorney/Attorney	Private	34,789 - 262,819	84,598	

### Sources and notes

To ensure an apples-to-apples comparison among different government attorney roles in the state of Wisconsin 2020 statewide salary data provided by the Journal Sentinel was used to calculate the average salaries for each role. This data can be found at <https://projects.jsonline.com/database/wisconsin-data-on-demand.html>. Salaries falling below the minimum salary selected by the state were excluded to ensure only employees who were employed for a whole year were considered in this calculation.

Assistant attorneys general: See Wis. Code. § 230.12(12) (2022) (providing for a similar 17 step, merit-based pay progression plan as established for assistant district attorneys and assistant public defenders). Assistant Attorney Generals are considered “classified attorneys,” but they are currently provided the same salary ranges and pay progression plan as both assistant district attorneys and assistant state public defenders. See Wis. Stat. § 230.12 (2022); Department of Administration; See also Wisconsin Department of Justice, Attorney Employment Opportunities, Wisconsin Department of Justice (2022), <https://www.doj.state.wi.us/dms/attorney-employment-opportunities> (noting that starting salaries for most attorneys in the Attorney General’s office are “typically between \$70,720 and \$112,320.”); Division of Personnel Management, Assistant Attorney General - Public Protection Unit, Environmental Section, State of Wisconsin (2022), [https://wj.wi.gov/psc/wisjobs/CAREERS/HRMS/c/HRMS\\_HRAM\\_FL.HRS.CG\\_SEARCH\\_FL.GBL?Page=HRS\\_APP\\_JBPST\\_FL&Action=U&FOCUS=Applicant&SiteId=1&PostingSeq=1&JobOpeningId=7125&](https://wj.wi.gov/psc/wisjobs/CAREERS/HRMS/c/HRMS_HRAM_FL.HRS.CG_SEARCH_FL.GBL?Page=HRS_APP_JBPST_FL&Action=U&FOCUS=Applicant&SiteId=1&PostingSeq=1&JobOpeningId=7125&) (noting that the starting salary for the position is “\$72,800 to \$112,320 annually”).

Assistant U.S. attorney: Office of the United States Attorneys, Administratively Determined Pay Plan Charts, Department of Justice (2022), <https://www.justice.gov/usa/career-center/salary-information/administratively-determined-pay-plan-charts>; See also Erich Wagner, Career Prosecutors at the Justice Dept. Are Asking for Better Pay and More Telework, Government Executive (2022), <https://www.govexec.com/pay-benefits/2022/01/career-prosecutors-justice-dept-are-asking-better-pay-and-more-telework/361281/>; National Association of Assistant United States Attorneys, The Impact of Pay Inequities on the Administration of Justice, National Association of Assistant United States Attorneys (2022), available at <https://www.naaua.org/promoting-equal-pay-for-ausas>.

University legal counsel: These roles are classified as Attorney I, II, and III in the University of Wisconsin’s compensation policies. See Human Resources, Title and Standard Job Description Library, University of Wisconsin (2021), [https://hr.wisc.edu/standard-job-descriptions/?job\\_subgroup=Legal](https://hr.wisc.edu/standard-job-descriptions/?job_subgroup=Legal). Attorney I, II, and III are classified as salary ranges 27, 28, and 29 respectively. To ensure an apples-to-apples comparison among different government attorney roles in the state of Wisconsin 2020 statewide salary data provided by the Journal Sentinel was used to calculate the average salaries for each role. This data can be found at <https://projects.jsonline.com/database/2021/2/university-wisconsin-professor-coach-salary-2020.html>. Human Resources, Attorney I (Inst), University of Wisconsin (2021), <https://hr.wisc.edu/standard-job-descriptions/?q=CP021>.

State agency attorney: Agencies such as the Department of Administration, Department of Corrections, Department of Children and Families, Elections Commission, and many more have in-house legal counsel to provide legal guidance and compliance. See e.g., Department of Administration, Legal Services, State of Wisconsin (2022), <https://doa.wi.gov/Pages/AboutDOA/LegalServices.aspx>. Agency attorneys can be categorized in the either “Classified Attorneys” pay schedule (09-75) or the “Broadband Pay Schedules” (71-01). For the purposes of this report, it does not matter which because both carry the same minimum salaries, maximum salaries, and step rates. Department of Administration, State of Wisconsin Compensation Plan, State of Wisconsin (2021), <https://dpm.wi.gov/Pages/Employees/CompensationPlan.aspx> (see pages Z-16, Z-30, and Z-38); See e.g. Division of Personnel Management, Attorney - Department of Safety and Professional Services, State of Wisconsin (2022), [https://wj.wi.gov/psc/wisjobs/CAREERS/HRMS/c/HRMS\\_HRAM\\_FL.HRS.CG\\_SEARCH\\_FL.GBL?Page=HRS\\_APP\\_JBPST\\_FL&Action=U&FOCUS=Applicant&SiteId=1&PostingSeq=1&JobOpeningId=6896](https://wj.wi.gov/psc/wisjobs/CAREERS/HRMS/c/HRMS_HRAM_FL.HRS.CG_SEARCH_FL.GBL?Page=HRS_APP_JBPST_FL&Action=U&FOCUS=Applicant&SiteId=1&PostingSeq=1&JobOpeningId=6896) archived at [https://web.archive.org/web/20220807123553/https://wj.wi.gov/psc/wisjobs/CAREERS/HRMS/c/HRMS\\_HRAM\\_FL.HRS.CG\\_SEARCH\\_FL.GBL?Page=HRS\\_APP\\_JBPST\\_FL&Action=U&FOCUS=Applicant&SiteId=1&PostingSeq=1&JobOpeningId=6896&](https://web.archive.org/web/20220807123553/https://wj.wi.gov/psc/wisjobs/CAREERS/HRMS/c/HRMS_HRAM_FL.HRS.CG_SEARCH_FL.GBL?Page=HRS_APP_JBPST_FL&Action=U&FOCUS=Applicant&SiteId=1&PostingSeq=1&JobOpeningId=6896&).

Assistant corporation counsel: The Corporation Counsel and any appointed Assistant Corporation Counsels serve as civil legal counsel for each county’s Board of Supervisors and county officers. Counties are also able to appoint private counsel to fill this role. See Wis. Stat. § 59.42 (2022). This range represents the current existing salary range across all counties inclusive of both actual salaries currently paid and the salary schedules set by many counties. Data on salaries was collected by the author and available on request. Average reflects the actual average of the most recent salaries available for all current Assistant Corporation Counsels. Data on salaries was collected by the author and available on request. Starting range reflects the minimum salaries established by counties that have decided to use a standard salary or wage schedule. See Human Resources, 2022 Compensation Structure Effective on 05/19/2022, Dodge County (2022), available at <https://www.co.dodge.wi.gov/departments/departments-e-m/human-resources/employee-benefits-compensation>; Clark County Personnel Department, Wage Schedule, Clark County (2022), available at <https://www.clarkcountyiwi.gov/admn-comp-policy>; Personnel Department, Monroe County Wage Scale - June 26, 2022, Monroe County (2022), available at <https://www.co.monroe.wi.us/departments/personnel>; Human Resources, 2022 Portage County Salary Schedule - General, Portage County (2022), available at <https://www.co.portage.wi.us/departments/human-resources/wage-and-classification-plans>; Marathon County, Marathon County Allocated Classification Listing, Marathon County (2022), available at <https://www.co.marathon.wi.us/Departments/EmployeeResources/PoliciesProcedures/Chapter5Compensation.aspx>; Human Resources, Douglas County 2022 Grade Order List, Douglas County (2021), available at <https://www.douglascountyiwi.org/758/Salary-Schedule>; Human Resources, 2022 Salary Index: Eau Claire County, Eau Claire County (2021), <https://www.co.eau-claire.wi.us/home/showpublisheddocument/44114/637756040562300000>; Dunn County Board of Supervisors, Appendix A: Non-Represented 2022 Wage Grid, Dunn County Board of Supervisors (2021), [https://www.co.dunn.wi.us/vertical/sites/%7BD750D8EC-F485-41AF-8057-2CE69E2B175A%7D/uploads/Exec\\_Comm\\_Packet\\_11.3.2021.pdf](https://www.co.dunn.wi.us/vertical/sites/%7BD750D8EC-F485-41AF-8057-2CE69E2B175A%7D/uploads/Exec_Comm_Packet_11.3.2021.pdf); Human Resources, 2022 Exempt Wage Schedule, Outagamie County (2021), <https://www.outagamie.org/home/showpublisheddocument/87234/637794957052099566>; Human Resources, Racine County Exempt Employees Salary Schedule, Racine County (2022), <https://www.racinecounty.com/departments/human-resources/retiree-benefits/salary-wage-schedule>; Human Resources, Kenosha County Approved 2022 Wages, Kenosha County (2021), available at <https://www.kenoshacounty.org/106/Policies>; Human Resources, Waukesha County Salary Schedule, Waukesha County (2021), available at <https://www.waukeshacounty.gov/salarieschedules>; Winnebago County, 2021 Winnebago County Compensation Schedule, Winnebago County (2021), <https://wcv16.co.winnebago.wi.us/allaccess/HumanResources/2021%20Winnebago%20County%20Compensation%20Schedule%20rev%20June%202021.pdf>; Ozaukee County, Ozaukee County Policy And Procedure Manual: Chapter 3, Ozaukee County (2021), available at <https://www.co.ozaukee.wi.us/1199/Policy-Procedure-Manual>; Department of Administration, Employee Benefit Handbook: Employee Group – Attorneys, Dane County (2020), <https://admin.countyofdane.com/employee-relations/employee-resources>; Department of Administration, Employee Benefit Handbook: Wage Appendixes, Dane County (2020), <https://admin.countyofdane.com/employee-relations/employee-resources>.

Assistant city attorneys: This range represents the current existing salary range across all counties inclusive of both actual salaries paid and the salary schedules set by many counties. Data on salaries was collected by the author and available on request. See also City of Madison, Assistant City Attorney, City of Madison (2022), <https://www.governmentjobs.com/careers/madisonwi/classspecs/841531?keywords=Attorney&pagetype=classSpecifications>; City of Appleton, Assistant City Attorney II, City of Appleton (2022), <https://agency.governmentjobs.com/appletonwi/default.cfm?action=specbulletin&ClassSpecID=1023537&headerfooter=0> archived at <https://web.archive.org/web/20220814183342/https://agency.governmentjobs.com/appletonwi/default.cfm?action=specbulletin&ClassSpecID=1023537&headerfooter=0>; City of Manitowoc, Assistant City Attorney, City of Manitowoc (2022), <https://www.governmentjobs.com/careers/manitowoccity/classspecs/1102837> archived at <https://web.archive.org/web/20220815120457/https://www.governmentjobs.com/careers/manitowoccity/classspecs/1102837>.

State court law clerk: Law clerks and other court employees are exempt from the state’s ordinary compensation plan and subject to a “simplified version of the federal judicial staff schedule” There are three classification levels for Supreme Court clerks and two levels for Court of Appeals clerks that are based on prior legal experience. Email from Caitlin M. Frederick, Deputy Director for Management Services at the Wisconsin Court System to Jeremiah Mosteller (August 24, 2022) (on file with author). These roles are limited in their duration so the maximum salary provided here should not be viewed as a ceiling similar to the other roles included in this chart. See also Wisconsin Court of Appeals, Law Clerk: Wisconsin Court of Appeals – District II, Wisconsin Court System (2022), available at <https://www.wicourts.gov/courts/employment/lawclerk.htm>; LinkedIn, Law Clerk, LinkedIn (2022), <https://www.linkedin.com/jobs/view/law-clerk-at-wisconsin-court-system-wisconsin-supreme-court-3099817762/>.

Federal court law clerk: Federal court law clerks are classified under the Judicial Salary Plan as grade 11-13 according to their prior legal experience and bar admittance. See United States Courts, Judiciary Salary Plan: Base Pay Rates - Table 00, United States Courts (2022), available at <https://www.uscourts.gov/careers/compensation/judiciary-salary-plan-pay-rates>; Online System for Clerkship Application and Review, Qualifications, Salary, and Benefits, United States Courts (2018), [https://oscar.uscourts.gov/qualifications\\_salary\\_benefits#salary](https://oscar.uscourts.gov/qualifications_salary_benefits#salary); See also District of Columbia Courts, Clerking on the D.C. Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Courts (2022), <https://www.dccourts.gov/court-of-appeals/judges/clerkships>.

Associate attorney / attorney: No database currently exists containing a representative sample of private attorney salaries in Wisconsin. To create a credible estimate of the salary ranges and the average salary for private attorneys every database containing either actual salaries or salaries connected to job postings was compiled by the author to mitigate any errors contained in any single database. See indeed, Attorney salary in Wisconsin, indeed (2022), <https://www.indeed.com/career/attorney/salaries/WI> (containing 65 records); indeed, Senior Attorney salary in Wisconsin, indeed (2022), <https://www.indeed.com/career/senior-attorney/salaries/WI> (containing 2 records); talent.com, Senior Attorney: Average Salary in Wisconsin in 2022, talent.com (2022), <https://www.talent.com/salary?job=senior+attorney&location=wisconsin> (containing 22 records); talent.com, Attorney: Average Salary in Wisconsin in 2022, talent.com (2022), <https://www.talent.com/salary?job=attorney&location=wisconsin> (containing 552 records); talent.com, Associate Attorney: Average Salary in Wisconsin in 2022, talent.com (2022), <https://www.talent.com/salary?job=associate+attorney&location=wisconsin> (containing 39 records); talent.com, Corporate Counsel: Average Salary in Wisconsin in 2022, talent.com (2022), <https://www.talent.com/salary?job=Corporate+Counsel&location=Wisconsin> (containing 35 records); talent.com, Counsel: Average Salary in Wisconsin in 2022, talent.com (2022), <https://www.talent.com/salary?job=counsel&location=wisconsin> (containing 144 records); talent.com, Legal Counsel: Average Salary in Wisconsin in 2022, talent.com (2022), <https://www.talent.com/salary?job=legal+counsel&location=wisconsin> (containing 31 records); ZipRecruiter, Associate Lawyer Salary in Wisconsin, ZipRecruiter (2022), <https://www.ziprecruiter.com/Salaries/Associate-Lawyer-Salary-in-Wisconsin>; ZipRecruiter, Lawyer Salary in Wisconsin, ZipRecruiter (2022), <https://www.ziprecruiter.com/Salaries/Lawyer-Salary-in-Wisconsin>; ZipRecruiter, Attorney Salary in Wisconsin, ZipRecruiter (2022), <https://www.ziprecruiter.com/Salaries/Lawyer-Salary-in-Wisconsin>; See also Economic Research Institute, Lawyer Salary in Wisconsin, United States, Economic Research Institute (2022), <https://www.eri.com/salary/job/lawyer/united-states/wisconsin>. Average represents a weighted average of the 891 actual salaries or salaries connected to job postings available in the databases compiled by the author.

## Appendix G: Pending Cases at Year End, Sample States

Rate is cases per 1,000 residents

State	Metric	2019	2020	2021	Percent change
Wisconsin	Reported Total	58,678	75,153	79,347	35.22%
	Rate	10.08	12.75	13.46	33.53%
Minnesota	Reported Total	31,607	45,517	49,882	57.82%
	Rate	5.60	7.99	8.74	55.97%
Michigan	Reported Total	12,575	18,148	23,007	82.96%
	Rate	1.40	1.80	2.30	63.59%
Illinois	Reported Total	393,608	448,061		
	Rate	31.06	34.97		
Iowa	Reported Total	144,637	162,402	153,128	5.87%
	Rate	45.84	50.91	47.96	4.61%
New York	Reported Total	220,957	237,762	219,847	-0.50%
	Rate	11.36	11.77	11.08	-2.42%
Pennsylvania	Reported Total	77,448	87,370		
	Rate	6.05	6.72		
West Virginia	Reported Total	7,569	8,457	8,591	13.50%
	Rate	4.22	4.74	4.82	14.08%
Arkansas	Reported Total	66,325	80,694	85,513	28.93%
	Rate	21.98	26.79	28.26	28.59%
New Jersey	Reported Total	12,269	15,260	20,227	64.86%
	Rate	1.38	1.64	2.19	58.01%
Massachusetts	Reported Total	68,404	18,677	85,807	25.44%
	Rate	9.92	2.66	12.28	23.79%
Virginia	Reported Total		274,390	247,714	
	Rate		31.79	28.66	

### Sources and notes

All per capita pending case rates were calculated using the U.S. Census Bureau's official state population data for 2019, 2020, and 2021.

2019 Data: <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-kits/2019/national-state-estimates.html>.

2020 Data: <https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations/interactive/2020-population-and-housing-state-data.html>

2021 Data: <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/US/PST045221>

Wisconsin: Wisconsin Court System, Circuit Court Statistical Reports, Wisconsin Court System (2022), <https://www.wicourts.gov/publications/statistics/circuit/circuitstats.htm>.

Minnesota: Court Services Division, Performance Measures Key Results and Measures Annual Report: September 2021, Minnesota Judicial Branch (2021), available at <https://www.mncourts.gov/About-The-Courts/PublicationsAndReports.aspx>.

Michigan: Only reflects felonies as the state cannot currently compile data on its District Court system which handles misdemeanors. Michigan Courts, Statewide Circuit Court Summary: 2019 and 2020 Court Caseload Summaries, available at <https://www.courts.michigan.gov/publications/statistics-and-reports/caseload-reports/>. 2021 figures: Email from John Nevin, Communications Director at Michigan Supreme Court – Public Information Office to Jeremiah Mosteller (August 9, 2022) (on file with author).

Illinois: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Illinois Courts: 2019 and 2020 Statistical Summary, available at <https://www.illinoiscourts.gov/reports/annual-report-illinois-courts/>.

Iowa: Email from Jess Wiley, Research, Policy, and Planning Analyst for Iowa Judicial Branch to Jeremiah Mosteller (August 4, 2022) (spreadsheet of data on pending cases at month end for January 2019 through June 2022 on file with author); See also Bob Gast, FY23 Judicial Branch Budget Presentation, Iowa Judicial Branch (2022), available at <https://www.iowacourts.gov/iowa-courts/fy-2023-budget/>.

New York: Email from Statistical Services Unit Office of Justice Research and Performance at the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services to Jeremiah Mosteller (August 13, 2022) (spreadsheet of data on pending cases at calendar year-end for 2019, 2020, and 2021 on file with author).

Pennsylvania: Kim Nieves, et al., 2019 and 2020 editions of Caseload Statistics of the Unified Judicial System of Pennsylvania, available at <https://www.pacourts.us/news-and-statistics/research-and-statistics/caseload-statistics>

West Virginia: Email from Jennifer Bundy, Public Information Officer for Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia to Jeremiah Mosteller (July 11, 2022) (spreadsheet of data on pending criminal cases at year-end for 2019 through 2021 on file with author).

Arkansas: Office of Research and Justice Statistics, Arkansas Judiciary Annual Summary, Arkansas Judiciary (2022), [https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/orjs.arcourts/viz/AR\\_Annual\\_Summary\\_Public\\_0/Dashboard1](https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/orjs.arcourts/viz/AR_Annual_Summary_Public_0/Dashboard1).

New Jersey: Reflects fiscal rather than calendar years on account of the New Jersey Courts methodology. See Quantitative Research Unit, New Jersey Judiciary Court Management June 2020, New Jersey Courts, available at <https://www.njcourts.gov/public/stats.html>.

Massachusetts: Reflects fiscal rather than calendar years on account of the Massachusetts Courts methodology. See Email from Lee Kavanagh, Director of Department of Research and Planning for Massachusetts Court System to Jeremiah Mosteller (August 20, 2022) (on file with author).

Virginia: Virginia's court system is unable to provide comparable data for 2019 because its dataset for general district courts begins in 2020. See Email from Myron D. McClees, Staff Attorney for Legislative and Public Relations for the Supreme Court of Virginia to Jeremiah Mosteller (August 16, 2022) (on file with author). 2020 and 2021: Karl R. Hade, Report to the Senate General Government Subcommittee, Supreme Court of Virginia (2022), [http://sfac.virginia.gov/pdf/GeneralGov/2022/02012022\\_No1\\_Courts.pdf](http://sfac.virginia.gov/pdf/GeneralGov/2022/02012022_No1_Courts.pdf).