

Community Based Treatment:

A New Approach to Corrections in Wyoming

Governor's Planning Committee
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INTRODUCTION

Over the past several years, increasing attention has been focused on correctional systems throughout the United States by the news media and the general public. Much of this attention has been brought about by sensational riots and confrontations which have occurred in many prisons across the country.

Also, correctional professionals and reform groups, citing increasing crime rates and high recidivism rates, have called our present corrections system a failure because of the fact that it has failed to correct. Consequently, there is a demand for new approaches in treating and reforming offenders.

The general philosophy evolving from the reform movement is that offenders can be treated more effectively and economically in their own communities without presenting a great threat to society.

This report attempts to provide the reader with an overview of that approach. The report contains a discussion of what is involved in a community based corrections program, a rationale for developing such programs, some problems involved in implementing programs, and a review of some existing community based programs in the State of Wyoming.

This report is written with the thought in mind that community based corrections may be one method by which we could improve our present correctional system.

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I. WHAT IS "COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS"?

The theory of community based corrections is founded on the idea that offenders can be treated and rehabilitated more effectively in the natural environment of the community, as opposed to a maximum security institution where custody rather than treatment becomes the primary concern.

The President's Task Force on Prisoner Rehabilitation¹ has stated that any offender who can be diverted safely from incarceration, whether by a community based correctional program or by judicial decree, should be so treated. The overall goal of community based corrections is to serve the offender in the community and to utilize existing community agencies in the rehabilitation and treatment process. Preventing initial institutionalization and providing community programs that gradually re-integrate offenders already institutionalized back into the community are primary concerns of the community based correctional effort.

Community based corrections is a term used to define treatment programs functioning within a community or non-institutional setting. One example is the work release program which allows the inmate to leave the prison or local facility during the day to go to a regular job. Education or therapy may be substituted for employment where appropriate.

Halfway houses and community treatment centers are other examples of community based treatment. Probation, parole and pre-trial inter-

vention programs are also included in the general definition of community based corrections.

The most important feature common to all forms of community based treatment is that although the offender's liberty may be restricted, and he may need supervision, he is learning how to cope with the free society into which he will eventually be released, and where he will be expected to conform to the law.

Typical services that should be available in a community based program include mental and physical health services, counseling, social services, probation and parole services, job training and employment, drug and alcohol abuse treatment, work and educational release programs, family services, recreation, religious services and remedial and basic education.

A strong element of the community corrections concept is that in most cases the community facility or administering corrections agency will not need to provide all of the services directly. Increased utilization of community resources for the offender's benefit, such as local mental health, education and recreational services, would be available in the community.

Simply stated, community based corrections is a device for gradually moving the offender into a legitimate role, building his self-esteem and guiding him to achieve some success on his own.

II. WHY COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS?

Generally, the two most agreed upon goals of any corrections

system are to protect society and rehabilitate the offender. Is the present corrections system adequately performing these two basic functions?

There seems to be general agreement across the nation that due to high recidivism and increasing crime rates, the present system needs some, if not total, modification to achieve its goals more effectively. A community based corrections system is an approach which offers great promise in providing increased correctional services to both juvenile and adult offenders and in reducing crime and recidivism.

In its Report on Corrections released in January, 1973, the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals made the following statement concerning the adoption and expansion of community based corrections:

The Commission considers community based corrections as the most promising means of accomplishing the changes in offender behavior that the public expects - and, in fact, now demands of corrections. Dissatisfaction with incarceration as a means of correction has grown to a point where some states have almost completely abolished incarceration for some classes of offenders. In other states, experimental programs have been successful enough that once overcrowded prisons and reformatories now are unused. Clearly the future lies with community based corrections.²

As experience in other states has shown, merely treating the offender as if he is expected to succeed in the free society has a positive impact on his chances of success. Due to the community based program's emphasis on self-help rather than custody for the prisoner, the individual begins assuming responsibility for his

actions and wants to become a legitimate citizen.

Other positive factors involved in the community based concept are that the offender placed in a community based setting can provide monetary support to his family and pay taxes, with the likelihood that his earning power will be enhanced for the remainder of his life.

Also, it is argued that the costs of community based corrections could result in large monetary savings. For example, the average daily per inmate cost in 1972 for the Wyoming State Penitentiary was \$11.26; for the Wyoming Industrial Institute \$23.21; and for the Wyoming Girls' School \$23.40.³

In contrast to this, the average daily client cost for probation and parole was \$0.87;³ for the state foster care program \$4.55;³ and the average daily cost for the work release program in the state was approximately \$4.10.⁴

The cost of constructing new penal institutions at the present time is estimated at \$15,000 to \$20,000 per bed.⁵ It is safe to assume that the costs of establishing a community treatment center minus maximum security features would be much less than institutional care. It is also important to note that of the \$2,324,153 budgeted for the operation of the state's corrections programs (Wyoming State Penitentiary, Wyoming Industrial Institute, Sheridan Girls' School, Department of Probation and Parole) in 1972-73, \$2,131,490, or 92 percent, was allocated for the institutional programs, and \$192,663, or 8 percent, was allocated to probation and parole.³

Other positive factors supporting the community based concept are job training, effective utilization of all community services and retaining the inmate within the community where he can maintain community and family ties. It is also maintained that treating the offender in the community serves to neutralize the stigma attached to prison itself which is one of the foremost obstacles to successful reintegration.

However, the strongest argument in favor of community based corrections is that the reduction of crime and recidivism, the prevention of crime, the decrease in human suffering and the restoring of offenders to a productive life are all worthy goals that the criminal justice system and general public should strive to achieve. Community based corrections offers one possible alternative to achieve these goals.

The preceding arguments for community based corrections remain primarily untried and untested in Wyoming. However, if the rate of reconvictions and the increasing rate of felonies is to be reduced, the correctional system must be changed to deal with such individuals more effectively.

Community based corrections will not be the proper treatment program for all offenders. Convicted felony offenders usually end up with one of two dispositions - - probation or institutionalization. The offender placed on probation generally is the younger, more inexperienced offender who does not present a great danger to society

and who has not demonstrated by his social or criminal history that he needs close supervision and custody.

The offender not placed on probation is usually committed directly to the state penitentiary. This individual usually has committed a relatively serious offense requiring that an example be made of him to deter others from committing similar crimes. Often his past history indicates he is deeply involved in sufficient criminal activity that he cannot be released under light supervision.

Offenders admitted to prison could be classified according to two groups. The first group would require heavy security, such as the state prison. It would include convicts given longer sentences because of the crimes they have committed, and those which the community fears most -- men found guilty of crimes against the person. Incurable repeat offenders and escape risks would also fall into this category. The other classification of prisoners would include offenders serving short sentences for less serious offenses and longer term offenders nearing readiness for parole. This group would be placed in new, smaller treatment centers geared for community based rehabilitation programs and would require supervision varying from light probation supervision to the nearly total supervision of 24-hour confinement.

This treatment concept would depend largely upon a classi-

fication system that could categorize offenders according to their dangerousness. It would be acceptable to the public because it would recognize the public's great fear of crimes against the person by showing little leniency with this type of offender. The concept would also allow less dangerous and short-term offenders to participate in more effective treatment programming within the community.

Several studies have been conducted regarding the population profile of offenders committed to the Wyoming State Penitentiary. These studies provide data showing that there are many offenders incarcerated who could be placed in community based programs without jeopardizing the public safety.

An analysis conducted by Rall⁶ of the Wyoming State Penitentiary's incoming prisoners for 1970, 1971 and 1972 provides strong evidence that community based corrections in Wyoming should play a more important role in the total correctional process. The total number of inmates convicted and sentenced to the Wyoming State Penitentiary during these years was 445. Nineteen of those convicted were women who were imprisoned at York, Nebraska.

The women's records, in addition to seven inmate records which were unusable or not available, resulted in the use of only 419 records for the Wyoming prison population study.

Rall found that first-time losers, or inmates serving their first penitentiary sentence, comprised 232 individuals, or 55.4 percent of the 419 inmates. Seventy of the 419 inmates, or 16.7 percent, were

serving their second penitentiary sentence; and three-time losers made up 117, or 28 percent, of the total for the study period.

Rall also analyzed the prison population by the types of crimes committed, the victims of those crimes, the inmates' criminal records and the length of their sentences. His statistics indicated that nearly 80 percent of the 419 inmates were incarcerated for crimes against property or for those crimes considered victimless. Approximately 21 percent were imprisoned for crimes against a person. The most frequent crimes against property involved bad checks (15 percent of all inmates), burglary (17.2 percent of all inmates) and larceny (20.3 percent of all inmates). Crimes in these three categories involved more than 52 percent of the 419 inmates in the study. Refer to Appendix A for a definition of crimes against property, violent crimes and victimless crimes, as used in Rall's study.

A study of the inmates' prior records of lesser offenses indicated that nearly 36 percent of the first-time losers had no prior record of any kind. Only 11 percent of the inmates with three or more previous commitments to an institution had no prior record of lesser offenses.

Interesting data was also obtained in reference to distribution of the prison population by length of sentence. First-time losers experienced a one to two year sentence approximately 51 percent of the time. Sentences of one to three years involved 65 percent of that group. As for the total number of incoming inmates during the three year study, data showed that 40 percent of the total population was

serving one to two year sentences.

Rall stated in his study that "Warden Meacham of the Wyoming State Penitentiary emphasized that the best correctional situation was one that took place in the defendant's own community where he was known."⁶

Rall further stated in his summary that "decentralization of correctional facilities is of the highest priority to those experienced in the correctional process. Resocializing the offender can be more easily accomplished when the community based correctional concept is utilized as compared with his situation following incarceration in a large, centralized institution.

"Qualified prison officials state that only 20% of all inmates require maximum security. The decentralized correctional concept utilizes the practices of work release, pre-release and prison furlough to a great extent, and can do so much more effectively than the large, geographically isolated penal institution."⁶

During the reporting period from July 1, 1972, to June 30, 1973, there were 134 prisoners who were discharged from the Wyoming State Penitentiary by either expiration of sentence, parole or court order. An additional eight were discharged by death, escape or transfer. Therefore, of the 134 released to the community, 117, or 87 percent, were released without any form of supervision or assistance in re-integration,⁷ and only 13, or 9 percent, were released under parole.

A community based program that would allow for release of these

inmates prior to sentence completion could greatly aid the reintegration process.

A 1974 study conducted by the consultant firm of Harold Lewis Malt Associates, Inc. for the Wyoming State Board of Charities and Reform provided some interesting observations on the prison population profile. This study, entitled "Program, Planning and Design Alternatives for the Treatment of the Juvenile Offender Committed to the Penitentiary," included an analysis of all those inmates 25 years of age and under received at the Wyoming State Penitentiary from 1969 through 1973.⁸

The study listed offense categories for which alternatives to detention might be applicable, and those for which detention is usually required. Of the 306 inmates admitted to the penitentiary in the 25 years of age and under classification, 162, or 54 percent, were classified in offense categories for which detention is usually required (violent crimes) and 144, or 46 percent, were classified in offense categories for which alternatives to detention might be applicable (property crimes). For a complete breakdown of the offense and analysis, please refer to Appendix B.

This study also showed that 63 percent of those youthful offenders received during the study period were sentenced to three years or less.

In the analysis' summary, the following statement was made:

If the prison is not a satisfactory setting in which to rehabilitate the young offender, building a new facility in its

shadow (an image by association) seems a benighted plan indeed. Rather than investing considerable capital and perpetuating past mistakes, it would seem indicated to accommodate the offender population in existing facilities in a non-institutional setting and channel the funds into programs and community based correction centers.⁸

These two studies indicated several factors that tend to support expansion of the limited community based programs now in effect. The Rall study indicated that 80 percent of offenders incarcerated had committed non-violent crimes, and that 65 percent of those admitted were serving sentences of one to three years. These factors seriously question the necessity for maximum security incarceration. The Harold Lewis Malt study revealed that of the inmates 25 years of age and under, 46 percent were incarcerated for offenses where alternatives to incarceration might be applicable, and that 63 percent were serving sentences of one to three years. This again seriously questions the necessity for maximum security.

The United States Chamber of Commerce, in its pamphlet entitled "Marshaling Citizen Manpower to Modernize Corrections," stated:

The shift to community based corrections will eventually reduce the need for maximum security institutions. Experts agree that only 20% to 30% of present inmates represent a danger to society and must be securely confined. If the remaining 70% can be rehabilitated in less restrictive local institutions, or under supervision in the community, few facilities will be needed for those considered dangerous and less responsive to corrections treatment.⁵

Community based corrections for juvenile offenders (under 18 years of age) is also an area that should be given greater emphasis and priority in our correctional system. Of all Part I arrests in

the State of Wyoming during 1972, 36 percent were young people under 18 years of age.³ It is safe to assume that an extremely small number of those arrests were for children under the age of five, or for that matter, even under the age of ten. The rate of juvenile crime exceeds, by almost one-and-a-half, the amount which should be anticipated, based on the number of juveniles in the state.

By far the most common juvenile arrests are for burglary, larceny and auto theft. Juvenile offenders constituted 37 percent, 34 percent and 34 percent, respectively, of all arrests for those crimes in Wyoming during 1972.³

During the same year, according to FBI Uniform Crime Reports, over half of those arrested for the seven index crimes - - murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny (over \$50) and auto theft - - were under 21 years of age, and 30 percent were 17 years of age or younger.

The implications for Wyoming are serious since 36 percent of our population is under 18 years of age, and 43 percent are 21 years of age or younger. On a national basis, the median offender age has dropped from 25 years for the period of 1961 to 1965 to 20 years for the period of 1966 to 1970, according to FBI reports.

A 1971 Governor's Planning Committee on Criminal Administration survey of problems in the criminal justice system revealed that more than 70 percent of the representatives of the state's District Courts said the state did not have adequate resources for the treatment and

rehabilitation of juvenile offenders. The kinds of services most often suggested to correct this situation were special facilities for alcohol and drug abuse, short-term community detention centers for juveniles, halfway houses for persons returning from state institutions, additional probation officers and a juvenile diagnostic facility.

The Cathedral Home for Children in Laramie conducted a survey in 1970 which estimated there were 1,800 Wyoming juveniles requiring residential care; however, available facilities were capable of housing only about 700 juveniles.⁹ Due to the lack of community based alternatives, courts dealing with juvenile behavior problems often are forced to either place a child in an institutional atmosphere or return him to the environment which helped create his problem, without providing him with any community service. Frequently neither of these alternatives is desirable, and a decision becomes one of choosing between the lesser of two evils.

The greatest promise of reducing the criminal threat to society lies with improved techniques of dealing with youth at an early stage in their contact with the criminal justice system. Data indicates the delinquent of this generation will be the adult criminal of the next. Once a child becomes formally involved with the criminal justice system, and a delinquent label is affixed, followed by institutionalization, the die is usually cast for repeated and increasingly costly confrontation with authority.

National figures show the State of Wyoming with the highest per capita rate of children detained in jail in the United States.¹⁰ Accordingly, an LEAA census for 1971 revealed that the average length of stay for residents at Wyoming's two state juvenile institutions was 17.5 months, the highest in the nation. This compares to the national average of 8.7 months.¹¹ These figures clearly indicate a need in Wyoming for the development of community based services for youth.

III. PROBLEMS THAT COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS MAY ENCOUNTER

Community resistance to community based programs will require a re-education of the public to show that custody of the offender is not the all important goal of the correctional system; rather, the important factors are rehabilitation and renewal of self-esteem. It is hoped these factors will make the prisoner better prepared to live in a law-abiding community. The prisoner should be returned to society as a well-adjusted, productive and contributing member. However, along with this enlightened approach there remain problems in implementing community based treatment programs.

The public attitude is certainly an important factor in attempting to develop community based treatment. With the media focus on spectacular, violent crimes and recent prison riots, there remains a segment of the public that strongly insists that strict punishment, confinement and banishment of the offender should be the main concern

of the correctional system.

The establishment of community treatment centers within various communities has caused, and will continue to cause, some anxieties among the public sector. In many instances, the public is willing to support progressive programming; however, the reactions vary if a treatment center is proposed to be located in their community or neighborhood. A good public and community relations program must be developed prior to and during implementation of community treatment centers.

Another problem is the possible hidden costs involved in developing community based treatment. Although in most cases it will not be necessary to embark on a large construction program, there could be hidden costs in job development, staff training and providing medical and mental services to the clientele.

The idea of community based treatment also is founded on the premise that coordination of other services within the community will be already available. Some question may arise as to whether or not other social service agencies will be willing to share their limited resources with a community treatment center. It is inevitable that some offenders will fail in the program. Community resistance will grow and all the "I told you so" people will clamor for termination of the program.

Another important factor will be financial commitment to the program. If a strong enough financial commitment cannot be made to establish a solid program, failure may be insured. These are some nega-

tive factors that should be brought into consideration when developing a statewide community based correctional program.

IV. EXISTING COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTION PROGRAMS IN WYOMING

The purest forms of community based corrections in Wyoming at the present time is work release and probation and parole. The work release program was initiated in 1972, offering an opportunity for selected first-time offenders to work in various communities. Work release programs provide a planned, gradual return to the community of selected inmates prior to the expiration of their legal sentences. This facilitates subsequent adjustment in the community to which they return.

The main objective of the program is to segregate potentially rehabilitative prisoners from hard core inmates by placing them in communities, providing them with a transitional entrance into these communities and strengthening their family ties. The program participants receive compensation at the same rate as other employees in like positions. The participants pay part of their own maintenance, but the majority of their earnings are banked in their prison account. For married participants, 75 percent of the take home wages are designated for family support, in hopes of removing a prisoner's dependents from welfare rolls.

The participants work during the day and return to a special section of a local jail during their non-working hours. It is estimated

that 80 percent of those released on the program have been successful, since all men discharged while on work release now are gainfully employed.

The average cost per month for a man on work release is \$123.33 as compared to \$337.80 per month for a man in prison.⁴ The work release program is under the direct administration of the Wyoming State Penitentiary and is operated in the communities of Casper, Gillette and Rawlins.

While probation and parole is a correctional program with its own separate identity and purpose, it is known as the oldest form of community based treatment. Probation is a condition imposed by the court which suspends or delays the sentence of a convicted offender and gives him freedom while on good behavior, supervised by a probation officer. Parole is the conditional release from an institution of an inmate serving an indeterminate or unexpired sentence which places him under the supervision of a parole officer until expiration of sentence.

The main objectives of probation and parole are to provide an alternative to those offenders who would not benefit from an institution; to supervise, counsel and guide activities of offenders; to safeguard the community from the repetition of unlawful behavior; to support and enforce laws of the state and to provide closer supervision of offenders to insure that the public's and client's best interests are served.

The offender is allowed to remain under supervision in the community and agrees to conform to certain rules and regulations. The majority of offenders placed on probation are usually the younger, first-time offenders with a limited criminal background, who usually have been convicted of a less serious offense. It is estimated that the use of probation and parole supervision is approximately ten times less costly than maintaining an individual in a correctional institution.

On June 30, 1973, there were 618 probationers and parolees under the supervision of the Wyoming Department of Probation and Parole. The violation rate that year for adult male and female probationers was six percent. The 1973 violation rate for Wyoming parolees was 17 percent.¹³

On the juvenile level, there are several programs in Wyoming that would come under the definition of community based corrections. These programs include volunteer probation, youth service bureaus, drug treatment programs and juvenile treatment programs. A brief discussion of each will be provided to show their relationship to the community based treatment concept.

The volunteer probation program is structured to serve juvenile offenders with the goal of reducing recidivism among those youth and providing preventative measures for potential offenders. The major emphasis of the program is to use abilities of the volunteers to assist juvenile offenders who have appeared in court for various violations of

the law. The program provides rehabilitation services to actual offenders, potential offenders and their families.

Volunteers are assigned to troubled youth and work with them on a one-to-one basis. The volunteers go through a screening procedure with selection based upon expertise they may have in counseling or what natural talent or sincerity they possess.

The program fills a definite gap in providing services to youth. It allows the judge an additional option in regard to what can and should be done with individual juvenile offenders. In addition to heavy reliance on volunteers, the program includes group and individual counseling for both parents and juveniles, educational opportunities including tutoring, recreational activities, employment opportunities and a volunteer foster home program.

An example of this type of program is the Volunteer Juvenile Probation program in Cheyenne. In a typical year, the Cheyenne program provides services to approximately 300 youth on probation. A pre-court services program provides services to an additional 20 cases per month. The programs' success and strength rests largely on the degree of community involvement which is necessary to develop a successful community based treatment program.

The youth service bureau is a community based program which has developed only recently in Wyoming. The concept is aimed at coordinating all youth serving agencies within a specific community and making those agencies readily identifiable and available to youth. The youth

service bureau is seen as an integrated system of services for youth who have come to the attention of the community, police, school officials and others as needing some type of preventive or treatment service.

A primary goal of the program is to provide a contact point for parents and youth where they can find out how to obtain proper services for specific problems. Other objectives are to identify gaps in services, coordinate these services and initiate new programs that may be necessary in dealing with identified youth problems. An example of this type of program is the youth service system in Sheridan County and the City of Sheridan.

Drug treatment programs began in Wyoming during the early 1970s, when much attention was focused on the drug abuse issue, and several communities began to take action by providing services on the local level. These programs have been designed primarily to serve youth with their main emphasis on providing reasonable and positive alternatives to drug abuse.

The development of these programs has also made them an excellent referral source for other local agencies which are unequipped for full-time work in drug abuse prevention, education and counseling. Activities offered in these programs include counseling, communication groups, recreational activities, community education presentations, crisis intervention and family and group counseling.

Such programs have also aided communities in coordinating all

local efforts toward prevention and treatment of drug abuse. In addition to referrals from other agencies, the programs work with young people through walk-in services and structured program activities. Whenever possible, the family is involved in the treatment process, since it has been established that the home situation is a significant problem in many of the cases.

A key element in this type of program is that youth are given the opportunity to discuss their feelings and problems honestly with counselors and peers. Examples of this type of program in Wyoming are the Awareness House program in Cheyenne and the Mercer House program in Casper.

Another type of community based treatment program that has shown significant development in Wyoming is the community residential or group care facility. These juvenile treatment programs provide either short-term or long-term placement for youth who would normally be detained in local jails or committed to state youth institutions. They generally are organized to provide group care for youth eleven to 17 years of age who are having difficulties at home and/or in school, or who may have come into contact with the courts, law enforcement agencies or probation and parole agencies.

The facilities that provide short-term care usually emphasize attention rather than detention in order to prevent behavior problems and provide an alternative to jail for those youth involved with the criminal justice system. At the same time, they allow the court a

longer period to decide on the best treatment approach. The long-term facilities usually provide services to those youth who have a more serious problem within their family or community. Their treatment program includes intensive counseling, long-term care and an educational and recreational program.

Both types of programs rely heavily on existing resources within a community or regional area to enhance the treatment aspect of their program. They also emphasize individualized treatment. Due to the fact that the total number involved in these programs at any one time is relatively small compared with larger institutions, they can be much more effective in dealing with individual youth problems. Examples of such programs in Wyoming are the Attention Center, Inc. in Cheyenne, St. Michael's Youth Residence in Ethete and the Cathedral Home for Children near Laramie.

The development of halfway houses for the individual with a drinking problem has also occurred in several Wyoming communities over the past several years. These community treatment programs are aimed at providing 24-hour care and treatment to alcoholics who are either referred from local sources or may be returning from a state institution. The communities of Casper, Laramie and Cheyenne have made notable progress in this community treatment approach.

APPENDIX A

The following is a breakdown of categories of crime as determined by the victim of the crime.

Crime Against the Person

Aggravated Assault
Manslaughter - Negligence
Murder
Non-Support
Rape - Forcible
Robbery
Sex Offense - Child
Sex Offense - Other
Parole Violation

Crime Against Property

Arson
Auto Theft
Bad Check - Fraud
Burglary - Breaking and Entering
Embezzlement
Forgery, Counterfeiting
Larceny
Escape

Victimless Crime

Drugs
Incorrigibility
Bigamy

APPENDIX B

Offense categories for which detention is generally required*(37) for juvenile offenders, 25 years of age and under, in the State of Wyoming during 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

Offenses	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	Total
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	2	3	3	4	1	13
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	1	5	0	0	6
Aggravated Assault	1	0	1	1	3	6
Forcible Rape	1	2	1	1	5	10
Deviate Sexual Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0
Selling or Administering Narcotics	8	4	2	0	0	14
Delivery Controlled Substances	0	0	7	9	16	32
Armed Robbery	1	0	0	0	2	3
Robbery	0	2	3	2	7	14
Burglary	2	3	7	6	7	25
Breaking & Entering	11	6	11	7	4	39
TOTAL	26	21	40	30	45	162

Juvenile Offender Population (55) (45) (69) (60) (77)

*If detained for more than one offense, the most serious is listed.

Source: Offender Files, Wyoming State Board of Charities and Reform, HLMA Analysis.

(37). U.S. Department of Justice, Guidelines for the Planning and Design of Regional and Community Correctional Centers for Adults, LEAA, Urbana, Illinois: University of Illinois, 1971.

APPENDIX B

Offense categories for which alternatives to detention may be applicable for juvenile offenders, 25 years of age and under in the State of Wyoming during 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

Offenses	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	Total
Involuntary Manslaughter	0	0	1	0	1	2
Negligent Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault and Battery	1	0	0	2	7	10
Assault	2	2	0	2	0	6
Larceny - Theft	8	10	10	12	8	48
Check Offenses	4	2	6	7	7	26
Forgery and Counterfeiting	4	2	3	1	1	11
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud	0	1	1	0	1	3
Auto Theft	2	5	2	2	2	13
Vandalism	NA*	NA	NA	NA	NA	--
Bail/Parole Violation	2	2	5	0	2	11
Drug Laws (except selling or administering)	6	0	0	1	1	8
Liquor Law Violation	NA*	NA	NA	NA	NA	--
Driving while Intoxicated - Drunkenness	NA*	NA	NA	NA	NA	--
Sex Offenses (except forcible rape and deviate assault)	0	0	0	1	0	1
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	1	2	2	5
TOTAL	29	24	29	30	32	144

Juvenile Offender Population 55 45 69 60 77

*NA - Statistics not available

Source: Offender Files, Wyoming State Board of Charities and Reform, HLMA Analysis.

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