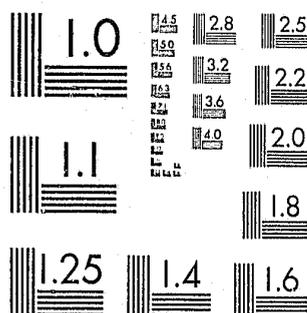


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STATE OF WYOMING
OFFICE OF
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Center For
Criminal Justice Research

1979

WYOMING HANDBOOK
OF
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION

72442

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
DIVISION OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION
STATE OF WYOMING

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CENTER FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH

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The Court Administrator and Court Coordinator are also acknowledged for their cooperation and assistance in sharing data relevant to the operation of Wyoming's courts.

The Board of Charities and Reform, as well as each of the correctional institutions (State Penitentiary, Women's Center, Girl's School, and the Industrial Institute) assisted greatly in expanding this year's Handbook to include correctional data and their assistance is appreciated.

The Department of Probation and Parole was most helpful in submitting detailed data on their clients and this report has been enriched by their assistance.

INTRODUCTION

This publication represents the second annual Wyoming Handbook of Criminal Justice Information. The aim of this publication is to bring together in one volume, data which represent the functioning of each of the major components of the criminal justice system, i.e., law enforcement, courts, corrections, and probation and parole.

It is important to note here that at present each of these components collect and report their data independent of one another. The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) section of the Center for Criminal Justice Research (CCJR) receives reports from police and sheriff's departments throughout Wyoming and reports on a quarterly and annual basis the extent and fluctuation in crimes and arrests. The Court Administrator and the Court Coordinator collect data from courts at every level and issue periodic reports on activities of the court system. The correctional institutions individually submit annual reports to the Board of Charities and Reform, which combines these reports in an all-inclusive annual report. The Department of Probation and Parole regularly submits coded data to CCJR for analysis and production of their annual report.

Given this independent data collection and reporting, attempts to draw an accurate picture of the operation of the "system of criminal justice" in Wyoming are difficult at best. The data contained in the following pages, however, represent the most accurate accounting of the operations of each of the components presently available. Data limitations are noted where appropriate.

CRIME

IN WYOMING

CRIME IN WYOMING

This summary contains law enforcement data compiled from Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) records. These records were designed to collect pertinent standardized law enforcement data at the local and county levels and were prepared in compliance with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting Program standards and definitions.

Local law enforcement agencies voluntarily prepare UCR forms containing offense, clearance, arrest and supplemental information and submit these monthly reports to the State UCR Section of the Center for Criminal Justice Research, Division of Criminal Identification. The UCR Section then verifies the reports, automates the data for later analysis at the state level, and forwards the verified reports to the FBI for use in compilation and analysis of national crime statistics.

It is important to note at this point certain constraints which should be exercised in interpreting and drawing inferences from the following data. Although Wyoming has not presently achieved 100 percent reporting, approximately 60 separate agencies currently report to UCR and these agencies serve 95.1 percent of the estimated 1979 Wyoming population. (See W.S., 1977, §7-1-122 for legislation mandating the reporting of crime information to the Attorney General's Office). In addition, the number of law enforcement agencies reporting to UCR and the frequency of reporting varies somewhat year by year. For example, in 1979 four agencies did not submit reports for the entire twelve-month period, and four agencies began submitting reports to UCR for the very first time. As a result, more agencies participated in UCR in

1979 and the *Percent Change 1978 - 1979* figures in Table 1.1 do not control for these changes in reporting. In addition, UCR reporting for calendar year 1978 was quite sporadic with 17 agencies not submitting reports for the entire twelve-month period.

During calendar year 1979, there were 22,943 index offenses reported to law enforcement agencies in the State of Wyoming. (See Table 1.1) Included in this gross figure, however, are 1,001 (4.4 percent) offenses which were ultimately classified as unfounded, i.e., determined to be false or baseless, either at the scene or during the course of investigation. Excluding these unfounded offenses from the reported, nets a total of 21,942 actual offenses.

The offenses exhibiting the highest percentage of unfounded reports are forcible rape (25.5 percent, n = 39), and motor vehicle theft (12.7 percent, n = 253). Since UCR captures no data detailing the reasons for the unounding of offenses, explanations for the variation in levels of unfounded reporting must remain speculative.

The net number of 21,942 actual offenses reported by law enforcement agencies represents a 25.6 percent increase over the net number of actual offenses reported in 1978. This figure, however, drops considerable when adjustments are made for incomplete reporting in 1978 and 1979. For example, when a month-by-month and agency-by-agency comparison is made, excluding those months for which either 1978 or 1979 data are missing and excluding data from new contributors, the net increase in actual index offenses drops to 15.2 percent.

TABLE 1.1
INDEX OFFENSES REPORTED
TO WYOMING LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES
FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1979

OFFENSES	REPORTED OFFENSES		UNFOUNDED OFFENSES		ACTUAL OFFENSES		(ACTUAL)	(ACTUAL)	PERCENT CHANGE 1978-1979
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL PART I OFFENSES	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION*	
<u>PERSON</u>	2,290	100.0	171	7.5	2,119	92.5	9.7	4.78	+ 35.9
Criminal Homicide	43	100.0	2	4.7	41	95.4	0.2	0.09	+ 46.4
Murder and Non-Negligent									
Manslaughter	42	100.0	2	4.8	40	95.2	0.2	0.09	+ 60.0
Manslaughter By Negligence	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0.01	0.002	- 66.7
Forcible Rape	153	100.0	39	25.5	114	74.5	0.5	0.26	+ 25.3
Rapes By Force Attempts	118	100.0	24	20.3	94	79.7	0.4	0.21	NA
Aggravated Assault	35	100.0	15	42.9	20	57.1	0.1	0.05	NA
Aggravated	2,094	100.0	130	6.2	1,964	93.8	9.0	4.43	+ 36.4
Simple	1,273	100.0	100	7.9	1,173	92.1	5.4	2.65	+ 54.6
	821	100.0	30	3.7	791	96.4	3.6	1.79	+ 16.2
<u>PROPERTY</u>	20,653	100.0	830	4.0	19,823	96.0	90.3	44.74	+ 24.6**
Robbery	207	100.0	19	9.2	188	90.8	0.9	0.42	+ 2.7
Burglary	4,003	100.0	214	5.4	3,789	94.7	17.3	8.55	+ 22.3
Forcible Entry	2,683	100.0	108	4.0	2,575	96.0	11.7	5.81	NA
Unlawful Entry Attempts	1,057	100.0	66	6.2	991	93.8	4.5	2.24	NA
Attempts	263	100.0	40	15.2	223	84.8	1.0	0.50	NA
Larceny-Theft	14,493	100.0	359	2.5	14,134	97.5	64.4	31.90	+ 25.6
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,841	100.0	233	12.7	1,608	87.3	7.3	3.63	+ 24.5
Auto	990	100.0	135	13.6	855	86.4	3.9	1.93	NA
Truck/Bus	512	100.0	78	15.2	434	84.8	2.0	0.98	NA
Other	339	100.0	20	5.9	319	94.1	1.5	0.72	NA
Arson	109	100.0	5	4.6	104	95.4	0.5	0.24	NA
Structure	50	100.0	3	6.0	47	94.0	0.2	0.11	NA
Mobile	38	100.0	1	2.6	37	97.4	0.2	0.08	NA
Other	21	100.0	1	4.8	20	95.2	0.1	0.05	NA
TOTAL	22,943	100.0	1,001	4.4	21,942	95.6	100.0	49.52	+ 25.6**

NOTE: * The population figure of 443,066 upon which these rates are based, represents the 1979 estimated population for that proportion of the State which participated in the UCR -- not the 1979 estimated population for the entire State of Wyoming (466,057). During calendar year 1979, agencies reporting UCR data represented 95.1 percent of the estimated State population. Population figures utilized in preparing this report were prepared by the Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, State of Wyoming.

** Excludes Arson.

Larceny, which represents 64.4 percent of the total actual index offenses, is the most frequently occurring of the eight index offenses at 14,134 actual offenses reported to the law enforcement agencies. Approximately 32 actual larceny offenses were reported to law enforcement agencies for every 1,000 persons in the State of Wyoming; a rate nearly four times greater than the next most frequently occurring offense, which is burglary. Burglary comprised 17.3 percent of all actual index offenses (n = 3,789) representing a rate of 8.55 per 1,000 population. Both offenses showed a considerable increase in the gross number of offenses reported from 1978 to 1979. Burglary experienced a 22.3 percent increase and larceny a 25.6 percent increase. These figures, however, must be read cautiously, mindful of the variation in reporting practices discussed above.

There was a rather dramatic increase in the number of murders and non-negligent manslaughters reported in 1979: an increase of 60 percent (n = 40) over 1978. Once again, variation in reporting practices may account for some of this increase, and 2nd it must also be remembered that when dealing with a relatively small number of events, moderate adjustments might easily be portrayed as disproportionately large percentage increases. A prime example of this is with the offense of manslaughter by negligence, which experienced a decrease of 66.7 percent, i.e., the number of offenses dropped from 3 in 1978, to 1 in 1979.

Arson was incorporated into the UCR reporting program for the first time in 1979. Given this fact, percentage change figures are unavailable.

Table 1.2 presents clearance data for each of the index offenses for 1979.¹ For only one offense, arson, were a majority of clearances juvenile (n = 13, 52.0 percent). For all other offenses, a majority of the clearances were adults or adults and juveniles working in concert. This is particularly true when dealing with person crimes where a vast majority of the offenses were cleared by adult/adult-juvenile.

Person offenses consistently demonstrated a substantially higher clearance rate than property offenses. Homicide demonstrated the highest clearance rate with 80.5 clearances per 100 actual reported offenses. Forcible rape and aggravated assault both demonstrated substantial clearance rates of 61.4 and 68.0 per 100 actual reported offenses, respectively. Robbery and motor vehicle theft demonstrated substantially similar clearance rates of 43.6 and 42.9 per 100, respectively. Burglary and arson demonstrated quite similar clearance rates of 21.6 and 24.0 per 100 actual offenses, respectively. Larceny demonstrated the lowest clearance rate of any index offense at 18.5 per 100 offenses.

The substantial variation in clearance rates between personal and property crimes might reasonably be due to the direct offender-victim contact and relationships apparent in person offenses. With larcenies,

¹Clearances Adult/Adult-Juvenile is defined as offenses cleared by arrest or exceptional means which involve adults only and adults and juveniles in cooperation. Clearances Juvenile may be defined as offenses which are cleared by arrest or exceptional means which involve juveniles under 18 years of age only. Offenses Cleared by Arrest occurs when at least one person is a) arrested, b) charged with commission of the offense, and c) turned over for prosecution. Clearance by Exceptional Means may be defined as offenses for which law enforcement authorities established both the identity of the offender and prosecutorial evidence, but for reasons outside their control, an arrest and subsequent prosecution is prevented (e.g., the victim refuses to press charges).

TABLE 1.2
INDEX OFFENSE CLEARANCES*
REPORTED BY WYOMING LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES
FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1979

Offense	Clearances		Clearances Adult/Adult- Juvenile		Clearances Juvenile		Rate per 100 Actual Offenses
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Person	1438	100.0	1329	92.4	109	7.6	67.9
Criminal Homicide	33	100.0	29	87.9	4	12.1	80.5
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	32	100.0	28	87.5	4	12.5	80.0
Manslaughter by Negligence	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	100.0
Forcible Rape	70	100.0	61	87.1	9	12.9	61.4
Rapes by Force	59	100.0	NA**	NA	NA	NA	62.8
Attempts	11	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	55.0
Aggravated Assault	1335	100.0	1239	92.8	96	7.2	68.0
Aggravated	710	100.0	671	94.5	39	5.5	60.5
Simple	625	100.0	568	90.9	57	9.1	79.0
Property	4233	100.0	2897	68.4	1336	31.6	21.4
Robbery	82	100.0	71	86.6	11	13.4	43.6
Burglary	820	100.0	542	66.1	278	33.9	21.6
Forcible Entry	601	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	23.3
Unlawful Entry	200	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	20.2
Attempts	19	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.5
Larceny-Theft	2617	100.0	1759	67.2	858	32.8	18.5
Motor Vehicle Theft	689	100.0	513	74.5	176	25.5	42.9
Auto	401	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	46.9
Truck/Bus	167	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	38.5
Other	121	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	37.9
Arson	25	100.0	12	48.0	13	52.0	24.0
Structure	18	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	38.3
Mobile	4	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.8
Other	3	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	15.0
Total	5671	100.0	4226	74.5	1445	25.5	25.9

*Note: See footnote 1, page 7, for technical definition of clearances for this subcategory.

**Note: "NA" indicates that adult/juvenile clearance information is not available.

burglaries and arson there need be no personal contact between offender and victim. Hence, the victim can frequently be of little assistance to law enforcement agencies in directing them to or describing characteristics of the offender. However, while motor vehicle theft exhibits this same characteristic, its clearance rate is substantially greater - a seemingly inexplicable variation.

Table 1.3 presents detailed victim, offender and situational characteristics for homicide offenses. Fully three-quarters of the homicides involved only one victim and one offender (n = 27, 75.0 percent). Multiple victims were involved in three homicide incidents (8.4 percent). Family disputes was the most frequently occurring circumstance in which homicide occurred (n = 10, 24.4 percent). The victims of homicides ranged in age from 1 week to 74 years of age. A surprisingly high percentage of the victims, 19.5 percent, were 10 years of age or younger; and only one of the 41 victims was known to be between the ages of 11 and 20 years. Fully two-thirds of the victims were male (n = 28, 68.3 percent); and all of the victims were white.

The age of homicide offenders ranged from 11 years to 61 years, with a surprisingly large percentage of offenders between the ages of 41 and 50 (n = 10, 26.3 percent). The majority of homicide offenders were male (n = 27, 71.0 percent) and white (n = 31, 81.6 percent). The relationship between the victim and the offender was unknown in approximately one-fourth of all homicide cases (n = 10, 24.4 percent). In approximately one of every five homicides, the victim and offender were acquaintances (n = 9, 22.0 percent) and in an equal number of homicides, the victim was either the

wife or husband of the offender. In six homicides, the victim and offender were strangers unknown to each other (14.6 percent).

Firearms were the most frequently used weapons in the perpetration of both murder (n = 24, 58.5 percent) and robbery (n = 108, 57.5 percent). (See Table 1.4.) Specifically, the single most frequently used weapon for murder was a handgun which occurred in two of every five murders (n = 17, 41.5 percent).

Hands were the most frequently used weapons in aggravated assaults (n = 577, 29.4 percent) with firearms ranking second (n = 251, 12.8 percent). By definition, simple assaults may only involve physical weapons.²

Table 1.5 presents detailed information concerning victimization characteristics of selected offenses and the value of property stolen or destroyed. It is readily apparent that a relatively minor amount of property is stolen or destroyed in connection with person crimes.

With regard to the victimization characteristics for the crime of robbery, the most frequently occurring circumstance was a highway robbery, i.e., a robbery which occurred on the street, alley, generally out of doors, and in plain view. Nearly three of every ten reported

²For purposes of UCR reporting, three factors are considered in classifying an assault as aggravated: The weapon involved, the extent of injury incurred, and the intent of the offender to cause serious injury. Whenever a weapon other than the hands is used, the assault is classified as aggravated. When the hands are used, the extent of injury incurred is the determining factor in classification i.e., where the injury requires medical attention, the assault is classified aggravated. Where the injury is slight, but the intent of the assailant to cause serious injury is apparent, the determining factor is the intent of the offender and the assault is classified as aggravated.

TABLE 1.4
 SELECTED INDEX OFFENSES
 BY WEAPON USAGE
 FOP CALENDAR YEAR 1979

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>WEAPON</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter	Firearm	24*	58.5
	Handgun	17*	41.5
	Rifle	4	9.8
	Shotgun	3	7.3
	Knife	6	14.6
	Arson	5	12.2
	Hands	3	7.3
	Blunt Object	1	2.4
	Unknown	2	4.9
Total		41*	100.0
Assault Aggravated	Hands	577	29.4
	Firearm	251	12.8
	Knife	182	9.3
	Other**	163	8.3
Simple	Hands	791	40.3
Total		1964	100.0
Robbery	Firearm	108	57.5
	Hands	45	23.9
	Knife	26	13.8
	Other**	9	4.8
Total		188	100.0

* Includes one (1) offense of manslaughter by negligence.

** By UCR definition "Other" includes a club, acid, explosives, brass knuckles, pretended weapons assumed to be real or other dangerous weapons not classified separately.

TABLE 1.5
INDEX OFFENSES BY
VICTIMIZATION CHARACTERISTICS
AND VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN
FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1979 *

	ACTUAL OFFENSES		(ACTUAL) PERCENT OF TOTAL PART I OFFENSES	STOLEN PROPERTY		PERCENT OF TOTAL STOLEN PROPERTY	AVERAGE DOLLAR VALUE PER INCIDENT
	OFFENSES	NUMBER PERCENT		DOLLARS	PERCENT		
PERSON	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter	40 100.0	0.2	439	100.0	.003	10.98
	Forcible Rape	114 100.0	0.5	293	100.0	.002	2.57
PROPERTY	Robbery	188 100.0	0.9	142,106	100.0	1.1	755.88
	Highway	54 28.7	0.3	20,086	14.1	0.2	371.96
	Commercial House	27 14.4	0.1	11,347	8.0	0.1	420.26
	Service Station	34 18.1	0.2	20,021	14.1	0.2	588.85
	Convenience Store	26 13.8	0.1	69,270	48.8	0.5	2,664.23
	Residence	9 4.8	0.04	6,284	4.4	0.1	698.22
	Bank	1 0.5	0.01	1,800	1.3	0.01	1,800.00
	Miscellaneous	37 19.7	0.2	13,298	9.4	0.1	359.41
	Burglary	3,789 100.0	17.3	2,259,858	100.0	17.2	596.43
	Residence	2,193 57.9	10.0	1,258,350	55.7	9.6	573.80
	Night	899 23.7	4.1	461,065	20.4	3.5	512.86
	Day	524 13.8	2.4	358,634	15.9	2.7	684.42
	Unknown	770 20.3	3.5	438,651	19.4	3.3	569.68
	Non-Residence	1,596 42.1	7.3	1,001,508	44.3	7.6	627.51
	Night	1,012 26.7	4.6	660,742	29.2	5.0	652.91
	Day	148 3.9	0.7	66,361	2.9	0.5	448.39
	Unknown	436 11.5	2.0	274,405	12.1	2.1	629.37
	Motor Vehicle Theft	1,608 100.0	7.3	6,122,115	100.0	46.7	3,807.29
	Larceny-Theft	14,134 100.0	64.4	4,233,533	100.0	32.3	299.53
	Pocketpicking	34 0.2	0.2	8,531	0.2	0.1	250.91
	Pursesnatching	72 0.5	0.3	10,347	0.2	0.1	143.71
	Shoplifting	1,379 9.8	6.3	39,476	0.9	0.3	28.63
	From Motor Vehicle	3,332 23.6	15.2	1,080,502	25.5	8.2	324.28
	Motor Vehicle Parts	1,967 13.9	9.0	308,816	7.3	2.4	157.00
	Bicycles	1,604 11.4	7.3	154,747	3.7	1.2	96.48
	From Building	2,574 18.2	11.7	1,071,283	25.3	8.2	416.19
	Coin-op Machine	202 1.4	0.9	24,372	0.6	0.2	120.65
	Other	2,970 21.0	13.5	1,535,459	36.3	11.7	516.99
	Arson	104 100.0	0.5	365,058	100.0	2.8	3,510.17
	Structure	47 45.2	0.2	244,335	66.9	1.9	5,198.62
	Single Residence	15 14.4	0.1	167,235	45.8	1.3	11,149.00
	Other Residence	9 8.7	0.04	12,397	3.4	0.1	1,377.44
	Storage	9 8.7	0.04	10,458	2.9	0.1	1,162.00
	Commercial	5 4.8	0.02	35,720	9.8	0.3	7,144.00
	Public	5 4.8	0.02	825	0.2	0.01	165.00
	Other	4 3.9	0.02	17,700	4.9	0.1	4,425.00
	Mobile	37 35.6	0.2	96,240	26.4	0.7	2,601.08
	Motor Vehicle	30 28.9	0.1	57,340	15.7	0.4	1,911.33
	Other	7 6.7	0.03	38,900	10.7	0.3	5,557.14
	Other	20 19.2	0.09	24,483	6.7	0.2	1,224.15
	TOTAL (PART I)	19,977 100.0	100.0	13,123,402	100.0	100.0	

*Assault is excluded from this table since by definition no dollar loss may be incurred.

robberies were of this type (28,7 percent). Although highway-type robberies were the most frequently occurring, they did not net the bulk of the property stolen in robberies. Nearly half (48.8 percent, \$69,270) of the \$142,106 taken in robberies was stolen from convenience stores (n = 26, 13.8 percent). Highway and service station robberies were each responsible for approximately 14 percent of all property stolen in robberies (\$20,086 and \$20,021, respectively). The average dollar value per incident for robbery ranged from a low of \$371.96 for highway robberies to a high of \$2,664.23 for convenience stores.³

Over half of all burglary offenses reported were perpetrated at a residence (n = 2,193, 57.9 percent). Non-residential burglaries, however, incurred a higher average dollar loss per incident at \$627.51 compared to residential burglaries with an average of \$573.80 per incident. Over one-quarter of all non-residential burglaries occurred at night (n = 1,012, 26.7 percent) and just under one-quarter of the residential burglaries occurred at night (n = 899, 23.7 percent). The time of occurrence is unknown in approximately one-third of all burglary offenses.

Motor vehicle thefts evidenced the most substantial dollar loss of any of the eight index offenses at \$6,122,115. This offense represents nearly half (46.7 percent) of the total stolen/damaged property for all offenses and exhibits the highest overall average dollar value per incident at \$3,807.28.

³The average dollar value per incident is presented here merely for comparative purposes. Since the value of the average (mean) is severely affected by extreme values, caution is urged in drawing conclusions or inferences from these figures.

Larceny-theft ranks second to motor vehicle theft in total dollar amount of stolen/damaged property at \$4,233,533. The average dollar value per incident, however, is significantly less than motor vehicle theft, at \$299.53, given the greater incidence of larceny theft (n = 14,134). Nearly one in four larcenies are thefts from motor vehicle (n = 3,332, 23.6 percent) and just less than one in five are thefts from buildings (n = 2,574, 18.2 percent).

Just less than one-half of all arsons are perpetrated against fixed structures (n = 47, 45.2 percent). The single residence was most frequently the target of the fixed structure arson (n = 15, 14.4 percent) and evidenced the single most costly average dollar value per incident at \$11,149.00. Approximately one-third of all arson was perpetrated against mobile property (n = 37, 35.6 percent) and under this category motor vehicles were most frequently the target of the arson (n = 30, 28.9 percent).

During calendar year 1979, law enforcement officers were able to recover property valued at \$6,335,992. This figure represents 48.3 percent of the total dollar amount of all property stolen or damaged in the perpetration of the eight index offenses discussed above. It is important to note, however, that for interpretation purposes, the dollar value of property recovered sometimes varies from the dollar value of property stolen or damaged, e.g., property stolen in 1977 or 1978 could have been recovered in 1979. In addition, the valuation of the property may differ somewhat when it is stolen and when it is recovered. e.g., where a victim's car, taken in a theft, is damaged by the offender, the reporting officer will discount appropriately the value of the vehicle.

During calendar year 1979, there were a total of 3,641 persons arrested for the eight index offenses (see Table 1.6).⁴ It is immediately apparent from the data in Table 1.6 that the vast majority of persons arrested during 1979 were male. The single largest concentration of female arrestees was for the offense of larceny-theft, for which nearly one of every four persons arrested was female (n = 452, 23.9 percent). Arrestees for two offenses, forcible rape and arson, were exclusively male. It should be noted, however, that forcible rape, according to UCR definitions may only be committed by a male.

Excluding the offense of robbery, juveniles figure prominently only in property offenses. For person offenses, their percentage of the total arrested population never exceeds 15 percent. It is with the property offenses of burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft, however, that we find two out of every five persons arrested are juveniles. Indeed, it is only with the offense of arson that we find juveniles comprising a majority of those arrested; two of every three persons arrested for arson were juveniles (n = 17, 65.4 percent).

⁴While this figure represents the total number of persons arrested, it is important to note a) some persons may have been arrested several times throughout the year and, therefore, this figure should not be interpreted to mean that 3,641 separate persons were arrested during calendar 1979; and b) the total number of arrests figure may differ from the total number of clearances figure, since the arrest of one person may result in numerous clearances, e.g., where one person who is arrested confesses to the commission of several offenses.

TABLE 1.6
 INDEX OFFENSE ARRESTS
 AND
 CHARACTERISTICS OF ARRESTEES
 FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1979

OFFENSE	MALE		FEMALE		ADULT		JUVENILE	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	25	86.2	4	13.8	26	89.7	3	10.3
Forcible Rape	50	100.0	0	--	46	92.0	4	8.0
Aggravated Assault	467	92.7	37	7.3	465	92.3	39	7.7
Robbery	83	92.2	7	7.8	77	85.6	13	14.4
Burglary	592	93.4	42	6.6	354	55.8	280	44.2
Larceny-Theft	1435	76.1	452	23.9	1073	56.9	814	43.1
Motor Vehicle Theft	386	91.7	35	8.3	247	58.7	174	41.3
Arson	<u>26</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>34.6</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>65.4</u>
TOTAL N=3641	3064	84.2	577	15.8	2297	63.1	1344	36.9

COURTS

IN WYOMING

WYOMING COURTS*

Supreme Court

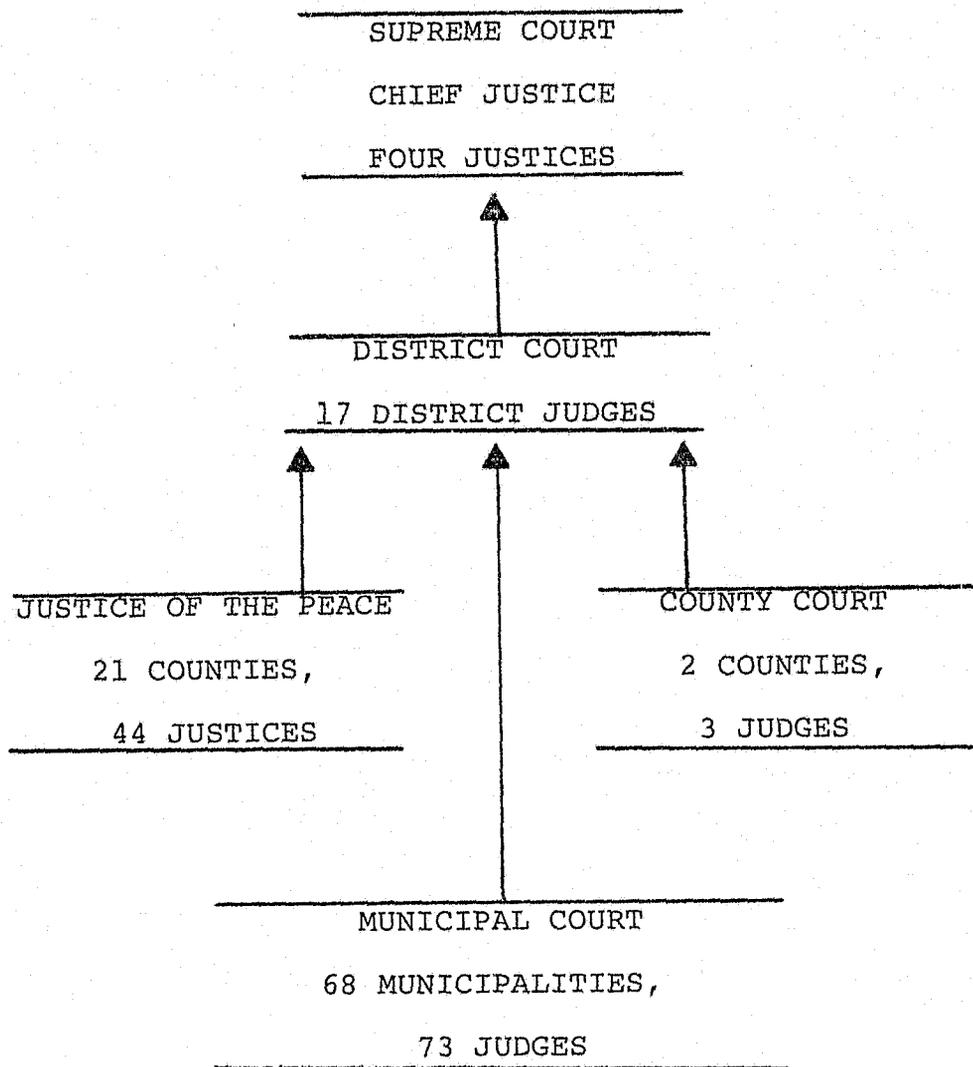
The Supreme Court of Wyoming is the final arbiter of cases that arise under state law. Its decisions are final except for cases that involve a question of federal law, which can be appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

Almost all of the cases in the Supreme Court are appeals from district courts. Litigants who are dissatisfied with a decision of a district court may appeal that decision to the Supreme Court. (See Figure 2.01) In deciding these appeals, the Supreme Court sets forth the definitive statements on Wyoming law which are binding upon all other courts and state agencies unless changed by legislative action.

The decisions of the Supreme Court fall into several different categories. Often the decisions follow the dictates of previous cases or existing statutes. Sometimes there is no statute or previous decision of the Supreme Court exactly on a particular issue, and then the court must interpret the statutes which most closely apply or extend previous decisions to cover the issue under question. Sometimes, when circumstances change or the existing case law appears no longer to serve the interests of justice, the Supreme Court may reject a decision in a previous case and apply a new rule of law. Finally and most rarely, the Supreme Court may decide that a particular statute or ordinance does not

*This narrative is drawn largely from Wyoming's Judicial System by the Planning Committee on Criminal Administration, 1979.

FIGURE 2.01
 WYOMING COURTS
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



↑
 Indicates Route
 of Appeal.

meet the requirements of the Federal or the Wyoming Constitution and declare it unconstitutional.

In addition to its responsibilities for deciding cases, the Supreme Court also exercises administrative supervision over other courts in the State and the bar. It promulgates rules of practice and procedure for all courts. It regulates the practice of law in the State and admits new attorneys to that practice.

There are five justices of the Supreme Court. The term of office is eight years. When a vacancy occurs, the Judicial Nominating Commission submits a list of three nominees to the Governor, and the Governor makes the appointment from that list. After serving on the court for one year, the new justice stands for retention in office on a statewide ballot. If a majority votes for retention, the justice serves the remainder of the term and may run for succeeding terms by means of a non-partisan retention ballot. A justice must be a lawyer with at least nine years experience in the law and at least 30 years old, and he or she must also be a United States citizen who has resided in Wyoming for at least three years. Justices must retire when they reach 70 years of age.

The five justices together select the Chief Justice, who presides at meetings of the court and in conference and who represents the Supreme Court on various commissions and other groups.

The Court Coordinator serves at the pleasure of the Supreme Court. The Court Coordinator and staff are responsible for the Supreme Court's budget and fiscal control, for the purchase and maintenance of court property, for the supervision of judges of courts of limited jurisdiction and their continuing training, and for other assignments.

The Clerk of the Supreme Court is appointed by the Supreme Court. The clerk collects all fees and keeps the records and papers of all cases. The clerk also distributes judicial opinions and orders.

The Staff Attorneys assist the justices of the Supreme Court in legal research. They check the attorney's research in appellate briefs and prepare memoranda on the legal issues involved in the cases.

District Court

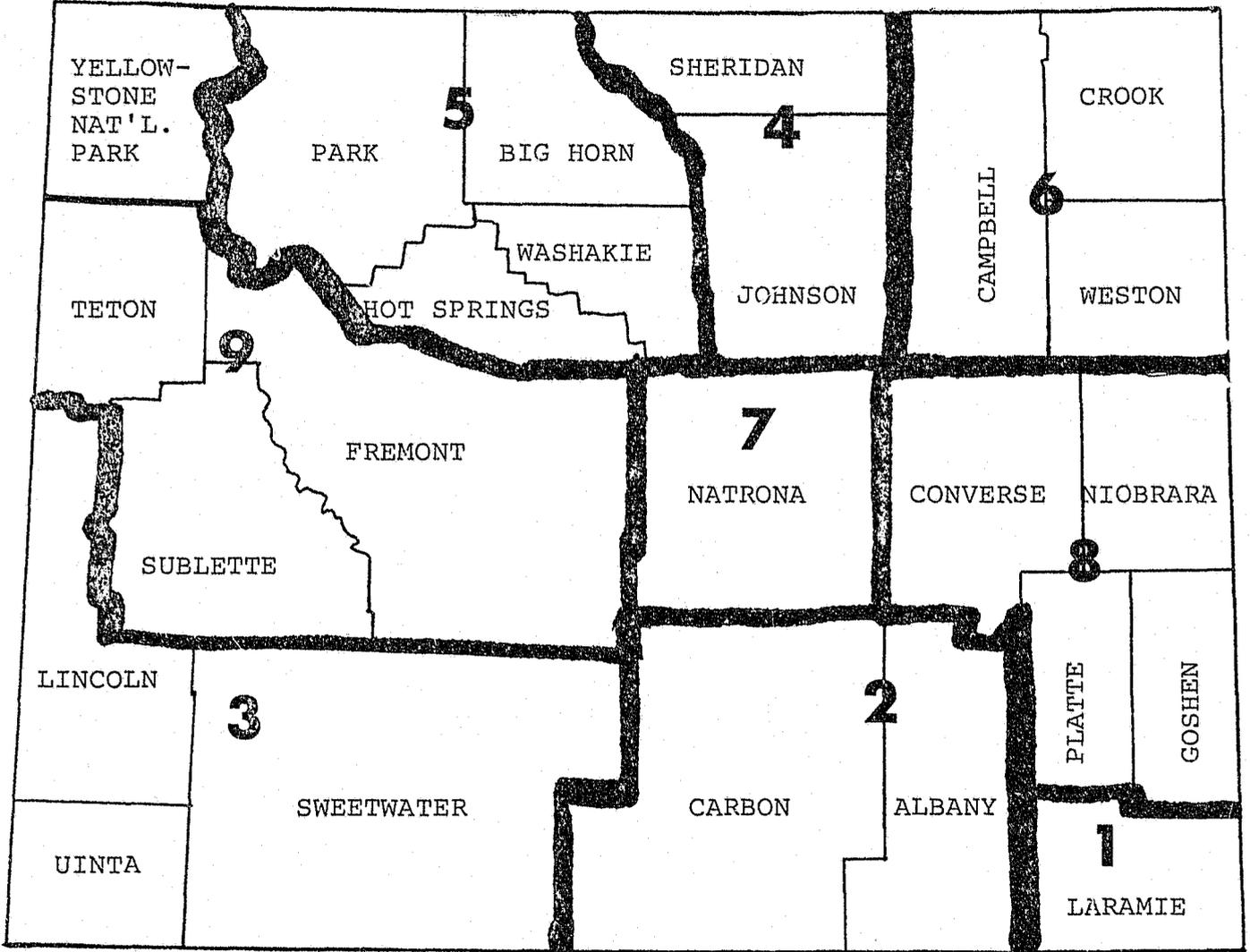
The District Courts are the principal trial courts in the State. They decide all major criminal and civil cases as well as the juvenile and probate matters. They also hear appeals from lower court decisions. The jurisdiction of the District Courts is unlimited except for small civil cases and misdemeanors which go to the County Court or Justice of The Peace Courts. As a result, the work of the District Courts includes all of the most serious cases and controversies in the State.

There are 17 district judges in the State organized into nine judicial districts. (See Figure '2.02) District Court is held in each county seat so that the judges must regularly travel to all counties within their district to hear the cases that arise there. In addition, district judges travel to other districts when necessary to assist another judge with the workload of that district.

District judges are chosen much like justices of the Supreme Court. They serve six year terms. The Governor appoints a judge from a list of three persons nominated by the Judicial Nominating Commission, and the provisions for retention are the same as for Supreme Court Justices. A

FIGURE 2.02

WYOMING JUDICIAL DISTRICTS AND DISTRICT JUDGESHIPS



- Judicial District #1 = Two Judges
- Judicial District #2 = Two Judges
- Judicial District #3 = Two Judges
- Judicial District #4 = One Judge
- Judicial District #5 = Two Judges
- Judicial District #6 = Two Judges
- Judicial District #7 = Two Judges
- Judicial District #8 = Two Judges
- Judicial District #9 = Two Judges

district judge must be an attorney at least 28 years old who is a United States citizen and a resident of Wyoming for at least two years. Like Supreme Court Justices, district judges must retire at the age of 70.

Each district judge hires a court reporter. The primary duties of the reporter are to keep a verbatim record of court proceedings when requested. Transcripts are often necessary for appeals or some further legal action in a case. A court reporter, therefore, must always be present at trials and certain other important court proceedings. The court reporter also acts as the district judge's assistant in such matters as bookkeeping and other office duties.

The Clerk of District Court is the record keeper of the court. Each county maintains a Clerk of the Court's office for the District Court. The clerk maintains case files which include all the written records of a case - charge, answers, pleadings, orders, judgment, and written opinion if any. In addition, the clerk keeps a docket showing all cases filed and decided in the court, receives and transmits all fees and moneys deposited with the court, and manages the calling and initial examination of jurors for the court. The clerk is an elected official of the county.

Some District Courts have full-time or part-time law clerks. Like the Supreme Court staff attorneys, the law clerks assist the judges in legal research and help with other duties the district judges may assign to them.

Other State Courts

County Courts

These courts have replaced the Justice Of The Peace Courts in Laramie County and Natrona County. Smaller counties may establish county courts at their option. The civil jurisdiction of the County Courts covers all cases in which the damages or recovery sought does not exceed \$4,000, except for cases involving the title to or boundary of real property. The criminal jurisdiction includes all misdemeanors. The County Court may also have the jurisdiction of a Municipal Court over ordinance violations if a municipality requests and if the Board of County Commissioners consents to such a consolidation of courts. Finally, the County Court may set bail for a person accused of a crime, and it conducts preliminary hearings in felony cases.

County judges are appointed by the Governor in the same manner as Supreme Court justices and District Court judges. The judges serve four-year terms, and must be attorneys and qualified electors of the county, and their judicial positions are full-time. In addition, a district judge may appoint county court commissioners to assist the county judge. The commissioners have the same qualifications as a county judge, but they are considered part-time, so they may practice law.

Justice of the Peace Courts

In counties where there is no County Court, the Justice of the Peace Court (or Justice Court) operates. The Justice of the Peace has

countywide jurisdiction over most misdemeanors (except for "high misdemeanors") and over civil cases in which the claim does not exceed \$1,000.

Justices of the Peace are elected to four-year terms. While there is no requirement that they be attorneys, about half of them are. They are part-time positions, so that the law-trained justices may practice law in addition to their judicial positions. In addition, some justices also serve as municipal judges.

Municipal Courts

Municipal Courts operate in incorporated cities and towns. Their jurisdiction covers all ordinance violations, and it has no civil jurisdiction. In larger cities, the Municipal Court may assess penalties of up to \$200 and/or three months in jail; in incorporated towns, penalties may range up to \$100 and/or three months in jail.

Municipal judges are appointed by the mayor with the consent of the municipal council. Their terms are set by the municipality. As with justices of the peace, these are part-time positions, and about half of the municipal judges are lawyers.

Data

The data presented in the following pages is drawn in its entirety from the quarterly reports submitted to the Court Administrator's Office by each of the district courts. The available data on lower courts was of such a tentative nature due to sporadic and unverified reporting that it is not included in this report. Readers are referred to Wyoming Minor Court System Review, July 1980, compiled by Gayle R. Stewart, Assistant Court Coordinator.

TABLE 2.01
CASELOAD SUMMARY FOR DISTRICT COURTS
CALENDAR YEAR 1979

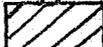
27

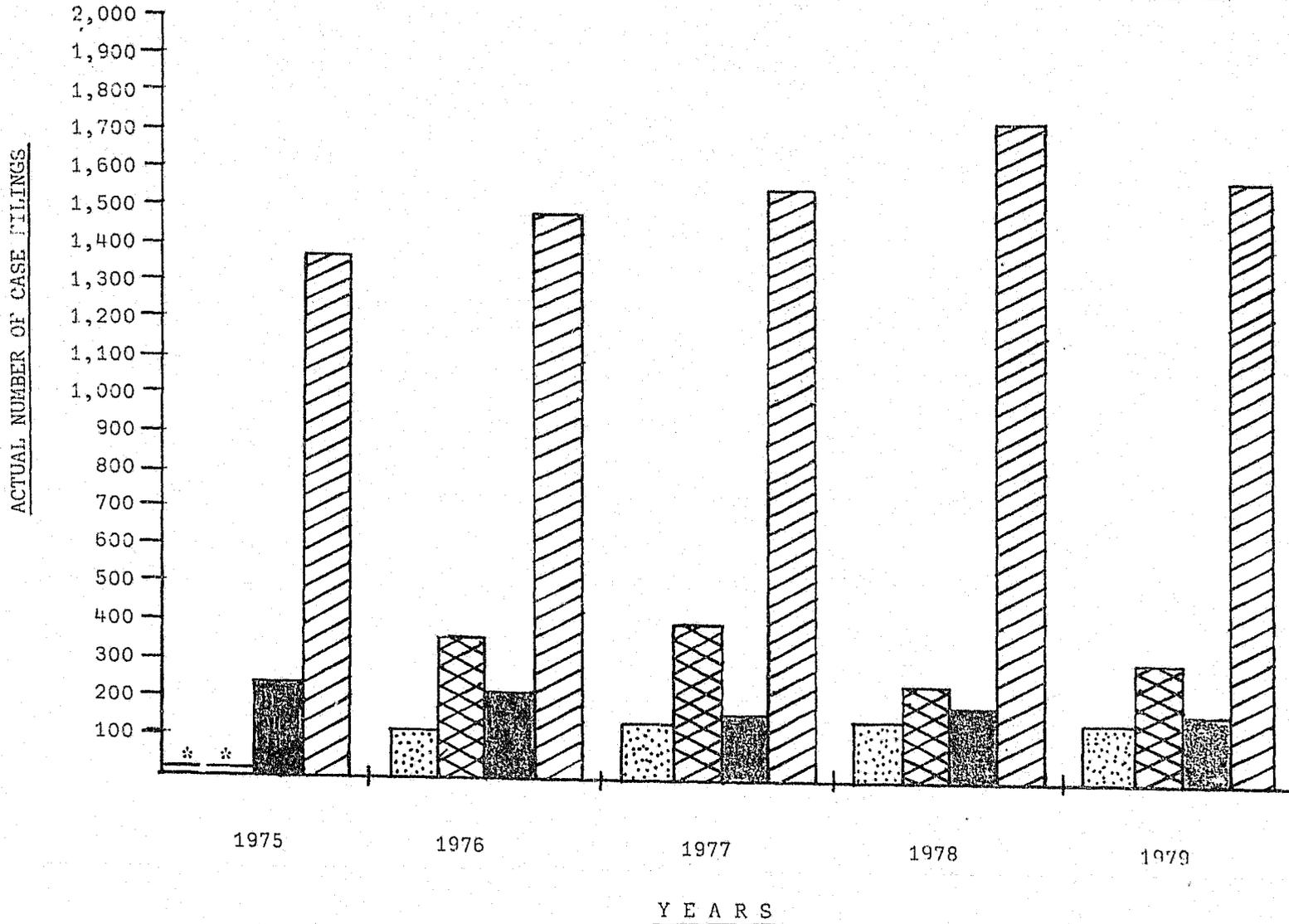
DISTRICT I

	<u>CIVIL</u>		<u>CRIMINAL</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
Pending, 12/31/78	<u>894</u>		<u>164</u>		<u>1,058</u>
Filed in 1979	<u>1,582</u>		<u>182</u>		<u>1,764</u>
Total Dispositions	<u>1,497</u>		<u>220</u>		<u>1,717</u>
- Dismissed	<u>502</u> (33.5 %)		<u>77</u> (35.0 %)		<u>579</u>
- Default/Guilty Plea	<u>352</u> (23.5 %)		<u>87</u> (39.5 %)		<u>439</u>
- Trial to Court	<u>633</u> (42.3 %)		<u>44</u> (20.0 %)		<u>677</u>
- Trial to Jury	<u>10</u> (.7 %)		<u>12</u> (5.5 %)		<u>22</u>
- Other	<u>0</u> (- %)		<u>0</u> (- %)		<u>0</u>
Pending, 12/31/79	<u>979</u>		<u>126</u>		<u>1,105</u>
Disposition by Year of Filing					
Filed in 1975	<u>0</u> (- %)		<u>3</u> (1.4 %)		<u>3</u>
Filed in 1976	<u>4</u> (.3 %)		<u>29</u> (13.2 %)		<u>33</u>
Filed in 1977	<u>93</u> (6.2 %)		<u>25</u> (11.4 %)		<u>118</u>
Filed in 1978	<u>573</u> (38.3 %)		<u>81</u> (36.8 %)		<u>654</u>
Filed in 1979	<u>827</u> (55.2 %)		<u>82</u> (37.3 %)		<u>909</u>
Cases Pending on 12/31/79 by Year of Filing					
Filed in 1975	<u>0</u> (- %)		<u>0</u> (- %)		<u>0</u>
Filed in 1976	<u>0</u> (- %)		<u>6</u> (4.8 %)		<u>6</u>
Filed in 1977	<u>3</u> (.3 %)		<u>8</u> (6.4 %)		<u>11</u>
Filed in 1978	<u>221</u> (22.6 %)		<u>12</u> (9.5 %)		<u>233</u>
Filed in 1979	<u>755</u> (77.1 %)		<u>100</u> (79.4 %)		<u>855</u>
Juvenile Filings					<u>148</u>
Probate Filings					<u>310</u>

FIGURE 2.03

DISTRICT I CASE FILINGS
1975 -- 1979

-  = Juvenile Case Filings
-  = Probate Case Filings
-  = Criminal Case Filings
-  = Civil Case Filings



* Data were not available for 1975 Probate and Juvenile Case Filings.

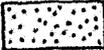
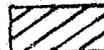
TABLE 2.02
CASELOAD SUMMARY FOR DISTRICT COURTS
CALENDAR YEAR 1979

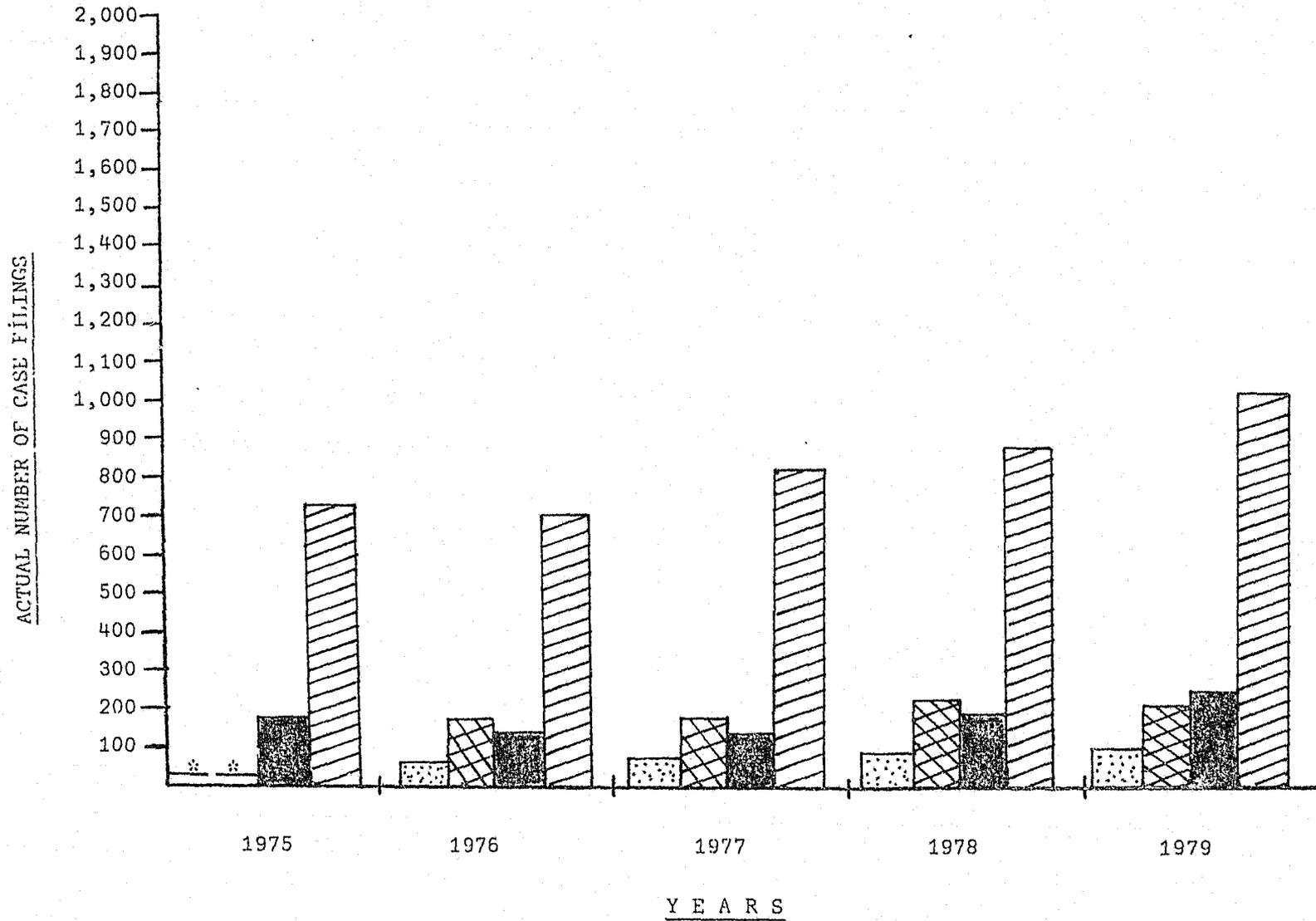
29

DISTRICT II

	<u>CIVIL</u>		<u>CRIMINAL</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
Pending, 12/31/78	<u>297</u>		<u>32</u>		<u>329</u>
Filed in 1979	<u>1,028</u>		<u>253</u>		<u>1,281</u>
Total Dispositions	<u>936</u>		<u>221</u>		<u>1,157</u>
- Dismissed	<u>327</u> (<u>34.9 %</u>)		<u>54</u> (<u>24.4 %</u>)		<u>381</u>
- Default/Guilty Plea	<u>551</u> (<u>58.9 %</u>)		<u>137</u> (<u>62.0 %</u>)		<u>688</u>
- Trial to Court	<u>53</u> (<u>5.7 %</u>)		<u>11</u> (<u>5.0 %</u>)		<u>64</u>
- Trial to Jury	<u>3</u> (<u>.3 %</u>)		<u>9</u> (<u>4.1 %</u>)		<u>12</u>
- Other	<u>2</u> (<u>.2 %</u>)		<u>10</u> (<u>4.5 %</u>)		<u>12</u>
Pending, 12/31/79	<u>389</u>		<u>64</u>		<u>453</u>
Disposition by Year of Filing					
Filed in 1975	<u>1</u> (<u>.1 %</u>)		<u>0</u> (<u>- %</u>)		<u>1</u>
Filed in 1976	<u>5</u> (<u>.5 %</u>)		<u>0</u> (<u>- %</u>)		<u>5</u>
Filed in 1977	<u>19</u> (<u>2.0 %</u>)		<u>0</u> (<u>- %</u>)		<u>19</u>
Filed in 1978	<u>247</u> (<u>26.4 %</u>)		<u>30</u> (<u>13.6 %</u>)		<u>277</u>
Filed in 1979	<u>664</u> (<u>70.9 %</u>)		<u>191</u> (<u>86.4 %</u>)		<u>855</u>
Cases Pending on 12/31/79 by Year of Filing					
Filed in 1975	<u>1</u> (<u>.3 %</u>)		<u>0</u> (<u>- %</u>)		<u>1</u>
Filed in 1976	<u>1</u> (<u>.3 %</u>)		<u>0</u> (<u>- %</u>)		<u>1</u>
Filed in 1977	<u>4</u> (<u>1.0 %</u>)		<u>0</u> (<u>- %</u>)		<u>4</u>
Filed in 1978	<u>19</u> (<u>4.9 %</u>)		<u>2</u> (<u>3.1 %</u>)		<u>21</u>
Filed in 1979	<u>364</u> (<u>93.6 %</u>)		<u>62</u> (<u>96.9 %</u>)		<u>426</u>
Juvenile Filings					<u>92</u>
Probate Filings					<u>208</u>

FIGURE 2.04
 DISTRICT II CASE FILINGS
 1975 -- 1979

-  = Juvenile Case Filings
-  = Probate Case Filings
-  = Criminal Case Filings
-  = Civil Case Filings



* Data were not available for 1975 Probate and Juvenile Case Filings.

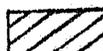
TABLE 2.03
CASELOAD SUMMARY FOR DISTRICT COURTS
CALENDAR YEAR 1979

31

DISTRICT III

	<u>CIVIL</u>		<u>CRIMINAL</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
Pending, 12/31/78	<u>461</u>		<u>51</u>		<u>511</u>
Filed in 1979	<u>1,302</u>		<u>232</u>		<u>1,534</u>
Total Dispositions	<u>1,256</u>		<u>194</u>		<u>1,450</u>
- Dismissed	<u>484</u> (38.5 %)		<u>41</u> (21.1 %)		<u>525</u>
- Default/Guilty Plea	<u>501</u> (39.9 %)		<u>95</u> (49.0 %)		<u>596</u>
- Trial to Court	<u>258</u> (20.5 %)		<u>42</u> (21.7 %)		<u>300</u>
- Trial to Jury	<u>4</u> (.3 %)		<u>2</u> (1.0 %)		<u>6</u>
- Other	<u>9</u> (.7 %)		<u>14</u> (7.2 %)		<u>23</u>
Pending, 12/31/79	<u>507</u>		<u>89</u>		<u>596</u>
Disposition by Year of Filing					
Filed in 1975	<u>2</u> (.2 %)		<u>0</u> (- %)		<u>2</u>
Filed in 1976	<u>9</u> (.7 %)		<u>0</u> (- %)		<u>9</u>
Filed in 1977	<u>35</u> (2.8 %)		<u>2</u> (1.0 %)		<u>37</u>
Filed in 1978	<u>327</u> (26.0 %)		<u>47</u> (24.2 %)		<u>374</u>
Filed in 1979	<u>883</u> (70.3 %)		<u>145</u> (74.7 %)		<u>1,028</u>
Cases Pending on 12/31/79 by Year of Filing					
Filed in 1975	<u>0</u> (- %)		<u>0</u> (- %)		<u>0</u>
Filed in 1976	<u>5</u> (1.0 %)		<u>0</u> (- %)		<u>5</u>
Filed in 1977	<u>8</u> (1.6 %)		<u>1</u> (1.1 %)		<u>9</u>
Filed in 1978	<u>75</u> (14.8 %)		<u>1</u> (1.1 %)		<u>76</u>
Filed in 1979	<u>419</u> (82.6 %)		<u>87</u> (97.8 %)		<u>506</u>
Juvenile Filings					<u>164</u>
Probate Filings					<u>234</u>

FIGURE 2.05
 DISTRICT III CASE FILINGS
 1975 -- 1979

-  = Juvenile Case Filings
-  = Probate Case Filings
-  = Criminal Case Filings
-  = Civil Case Filings



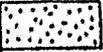
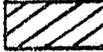
* Data were not available for 1975 Probate and Juvenile Case Filings.

CASELOAD SUMMARY FOR DISTRICT COURTS
CALENDAR YEAR 1979

DISTRICT IV

	<u>CIVIL</u>		<u>CRIMINAL</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
Pending, 12/31/78	<u>213</u>		<u>27</u>		<u>240</u>
Filed in 1979	<u>744</u>		<u>94</u>		<u>838</u>
Total Dispositions	<u>642</u>		<u>113</u>		<u>755</u>
- Dismissed	<u>194</u> (<u>30.2 %</u>)		<u>29</u> (<u>25.7 %</u>)		<u>223</u>
- Default/Guilty Plea	<u>181</u> (<u>28.2 %</u>)		<u>43</u> (<u>38.1 %</u>)		<u>224</u>
- Trial to Court	<u>258</u> (<u>40.2 %</u>)		<u>32</u> (<u>28.3 %</u>)		<u>290</u>
- Trial to Jury	<u>8</u> (<u>1.3 %</u>)		<u>9</u> (<u>8.0 %</u>)		<u>17</u>
- Other	<u>1</u> (<u>.2 %</u>)		<u>0</u> (<u>- %</u>)		<u>1</u>
Pending, 12/31/79	<u>315</u>		<u>8</u>		<u>323</u>
Disposition by Year of Filing					
Filed in 1975	<u>0</u> (<u>- %</u>)		<u>0</u> (<u>- %</u>)		<u>0</u>
Filed in 1976	<u>5</u> (<u>.8 %</u>)		<u>0</u> (<u>- %</u>)		<u>5</u>
Filed in 1977	<u>23</u> (<u>3.6 %</u>)		<u>0</u> (<u>- %</u>)		<u>23</u>
Filed in 1978	<u>168</u> (<u>26.2 %</u>)		<u>27</u> (<u>23.9 %</u>)		<u>195</u>
Filed in 1979	<u>446</u> (<u>69.5 %</u>)		<u>86</u> (<u>76.1 %</u>)		<u>532</u>
Cases Pending on 12/31/79 by Year of Filing					
Filed in 1975	<u>0</u> (<u>- %</u>)		<u>0</u> (<u>- %</u>)		<u>0</u>
Filed in 1976	<u>0</u> (<u>- %</u>)		<u>0</u> (<u>- %</u>)		<u>0</u>
Filed in 1977	<u>2</u> (<u>.6 %</u>)		<u>0</u> (<u>- %</u>)		<u>2</u>
Filed in 1978	<u>15</u> (<u>4.8 %</u>)		<u>0</u> (<u>- %</u>)		<u>15</u>
Filed in 1979	<u>298</u> (<u>94.6 %</u>)		<u>8</u> (<u>100.0 %</u>)		<u>306</u>
Juvenile Filings					<u>53</u>
Probate Filings					<u>155</u>

FIGURE 2.06
 DISTRICT IV CASE FILINGS
 1975 -- 1979

-  = Juvenile Case Filings
-  = Probate Case Filings
-  = Criminal Case Filings
-  = Civil Case Filings



* Data were not available for 1975 Probate and Juvenile Case Filings.

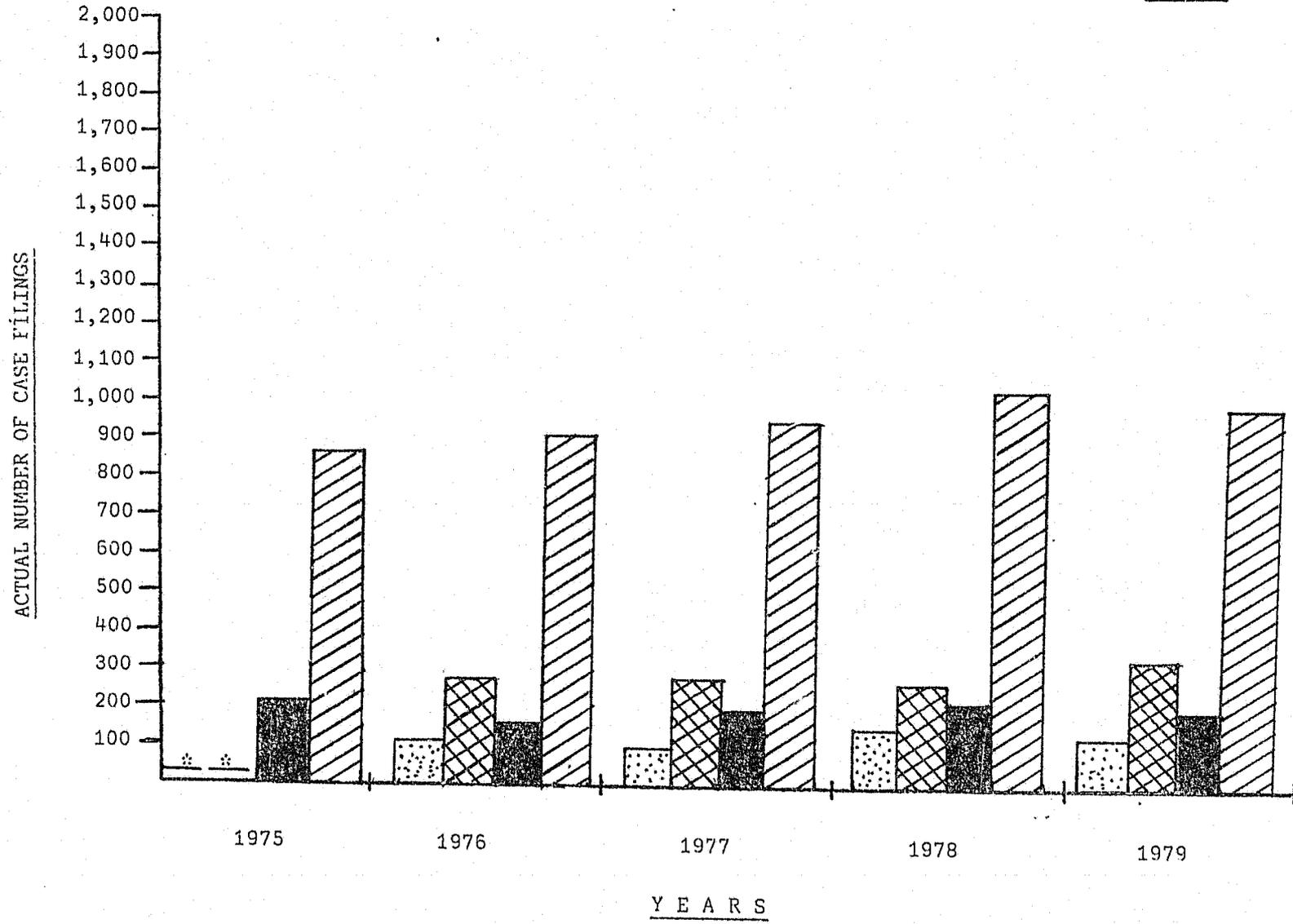
CASELOAD SUMMARY FOR DISTRICT COURTS
CALENDAR YEAR 1979

DISTRICT V

	<u>CIVIL</u>		<u>CRIMINAL</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
Pending, 12/31/78	<u>396</u>		<u>140</u>		<u>536</u>
Filed in 1979	<u>986</u>		<u>172</u>		<u>1,158</u>
Total Dispositions	<u>979</u>		<u>191</u>		<u>1,170</u>
- Dismissed	<u>409</u> (<u>41.8 %</u>)		<u>86</u> (<u>45.0 %</u>)		<u>495</u>
- Default/Guilty Plea	<u>261</u> (<u>26.7 %</u>)		<u>24</u> (<u>12.6 %</u>)		<u>285</u>
- Trial to Court	<u>306</u> (<u>31.3 %</u>)		<u>73</u> (<u>38.2 %</u>)		<u>379</u>
- Trial to Jury	<u>2</u> (<u>.2 %</u>)		<u>1</u> (<u>.5 %</u>)		<u>3</u>
- Other	<u>1</u> (<u>.1 %</u>)		<u>7</u> (<u>3.7 %</u>)		<u>8</u>
Pending, 12/31/79	<u>403</u>		<u>121</u>		<u>524</u>
Disposition by Year of Filing					
Filed in 1975	<u>0</u> (<u>- %</u>)		<u>0</u> (<u>- %</u>)		<u>0</u>
Filed in 1976	<u>2</u> (<u>.2 %</u>)		<u>1</u> (<u>.5 %</u>)		<u>3</u>
Filed in 1977	<u>47</u> (<u>4.8 %</u>)		<u>16</u> (<u>8.4 %</u>)		<u>63</u>
Filed in 1978	<u>285</u> (<u>29.1 %</u>)		<u>101</u> (<u>52.9 %</u>)		<u>386</u>
Filed in 1979	<u>645</u> (<u>65.9 %</u>)		<u>73</u> (<u>38.2 %</u>)		<u>718</u>
Cases Pending on 12/31/79 by Year of Filing					
Filed in 1975	<u>2</u> (<u>.5 %</u>)		<u>0</u> (<u>- %</u>)		<u>2</u>
Filed in 1976	<u>0</u> (<u>- %</u>)		<u>0</u> (<u>- %</u>)		<u>0</u>
Filed in 1977	<u>14</u> (<u>3.5 %</u>)		<u>4</u> (<u>3.3 %</u>)		<u>18</u>
Filed in 1978	<u>46</u> (<u>11.4 %</u>)		<u>18</u> (<u>14.9 %</u>)		<u>64</u>
Filed in 1979	<u>341</u> (<u>84.6 %</u>)		<u>99</u> (<u>81.8 %</u>)		<u>440</u>
Juvenile Filings					<u>120</u>
Probate Filings					<u>308</u>

FIGURE 2.07
 DISTRICT V CASE FILINGS
 1975 -- 1979

-  = Juvenile Case Filings
-  = Probate Case Filings
-  = Criminal Case Filings
-  = Civil Case Filings



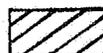
* Data were not available for 1975 Probate and Juvenile Case Filings.

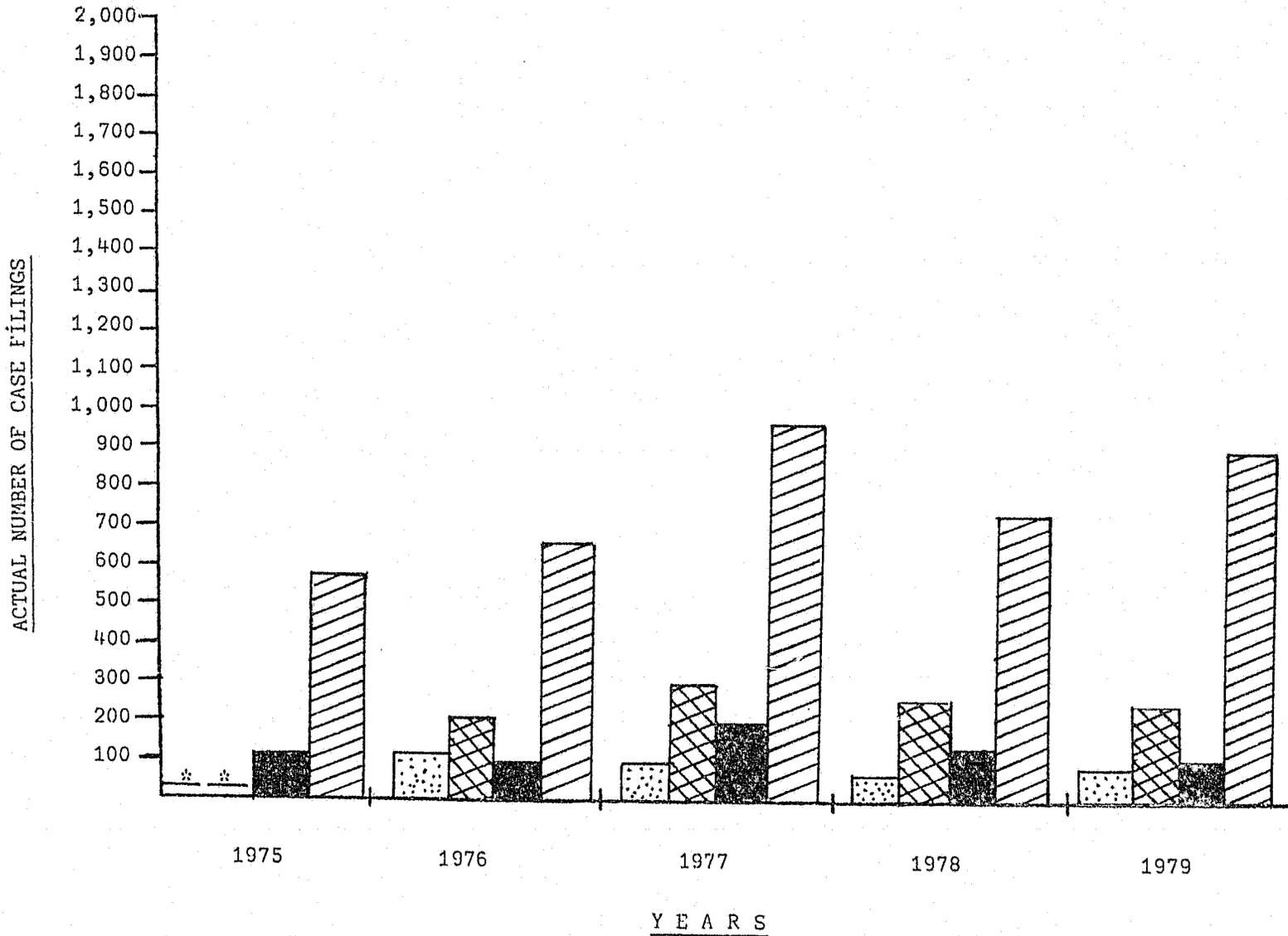
CASELOAD SUMMARY FOR DISTRICT COURTS
CALENDAR YEAR 1979

DISTRICT VI

	<u>CIVIL</u>		<u>CRIMINAL</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
Pending, 12/31/78	<u>174</u>		<u>36</u>		<u>210</u>
Filed in 1979	<u>880</u>		<u>92</u>		<u>972</u>
Total Dispositions	<u>831</u>		<u>104</u>		<u>935</u>
- Dismissed	<u>306</u> (36.8 %)		<u>23</u> (22.1 %)		<u>329</u>
- Default/Guilty Plea	<u>146</u> (17.6 %)		<u>61</u> (58.7 %)		<u>207</u>
- Trial to Court	<u>346</u> (41.6 %)		<u>3</u> (2.9 %)		<u>349</u>
- Trial to Jury	<u>14</u> (1.7 %)		<u>8</u> (7.7 %)		<u>22</u>
- Other	<u>19</u> (2.3 %)		<u>9</u> (8.7 %)		<u>28</u>
Pending, 12/31/79	<u>223</u>		<u>24</u>		<u>247</u>
Disposition by Year of Filing					
Filed in 1975	<u>3</u> (.4 %)		<u>0</u> (- %)		<u>3</u>
Filed in 1976	<u>0</u> (- %)		<u>1</u> (1.0 %)		<u>1</u>
Filed in 1977	<u>3</u> (.4 %)		<u>1</u> (1.0 %)		<u>4</u>
Filed in 1978	<u>166</u> (20.0 %)		<u>32</u> (30.8 %)		<u>198</u>
Filed in 1979	<u>659</u> (79.3 %)		<u>70</u> (67.3 %)		<u>729</u>
Cases Pending on 12/31/79 by Year of Filing					
Filed in 1975	<u>0</u> (- %)		<u>0</u> (- %)		<u>0</u>
Filed in 1976	<u>0</u> (- %)		<u>0</u> (- %)		<u>0</u>
Filed in 1977	<u>0</u> (- %)		<u>1</u> (4.2 %)		<u>1</u>
Filed in 1978	<u>2</u> (.9 %)		<u>1</u> (4.2 %)		<u>3</u>
Filed in 1979	<u>221</u> (99.1 %)		<u>22</u> (91.7 %)		<u>243</u>
Juvenile Filings					<u>71</u>
Probate Filings					<u>217</u>

FIGURE 2.08
 DISTRICT VI CASE FILINGS
 1975 -- 1979

-  = Juvenile Case Filings
-  = Probate Case Filings
-  = Criminal Case Filings
-  = Civil Case Filings



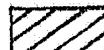
* Data were not available for 1975 Probate and Juvenile Case Filings.

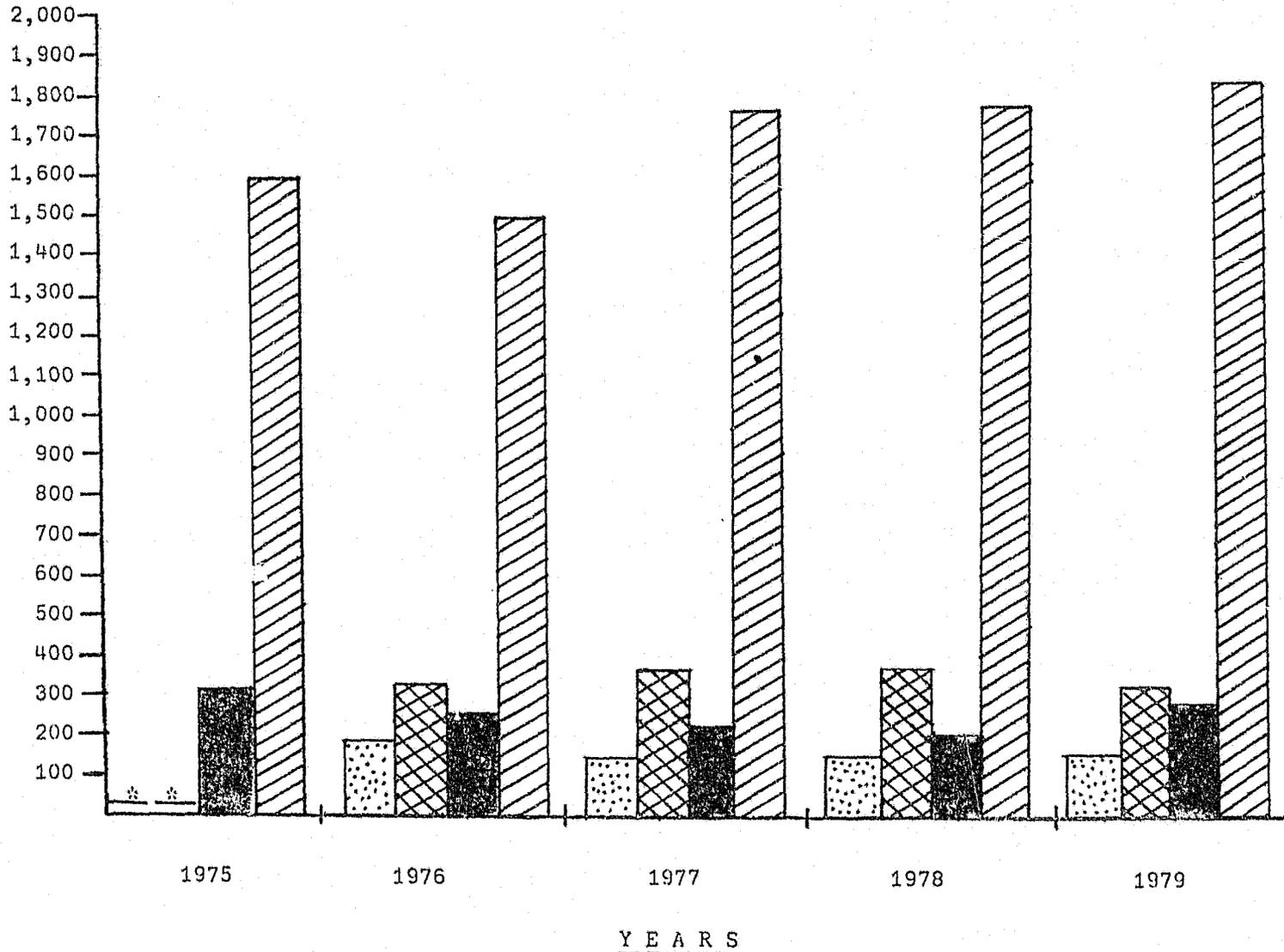
CASELOAD SUMMARY FOR DISTRICT COURTS
CALENDAR YEAR. 1979

DISTRICT VII

	<u>CIVIL</u>		<u>CRIMINAL</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
Pending, 12/31/78	<u>972</u>		<u>99</u>		<u>1,071</u>
Filed in 1979	<u>1,827</u>		<u>274</u>		<u>2,101</u>
Total Dispositions	<u>1,897</u>		<u>263</u>		<u>2,160</u>
- Dismissed	<u>645</u> (<u>34.0%</u>)		<u>47</u> (<u>17.9%</u>)		<u>692</u>
- Default/Guilty Plea	<u>681</u> (<u>35.9%</u>)		<u>175</u> (<u>66.5%</u>)		<u>856</u>
- Trial to Court	<u>500</u> (<u>26.4%</u>)		<u>18</u> (<u>6.8%</u>)		<u>518</u>
- Trial to Jury	<u>2</u> (<u>.1%</u>)		<u>15</u> (<u>5.7%</u>)		<u>17</u>
- Other	<u>69</u> (<u>3.6%</u>)		<u>8</u> (<u>3.0%</u>)		<u>77</u>
Pending, 12/31/79	<u>902</u>		<u>110</u>		<u>1,012</u>
Disposition by Year of Filing					
Filed in 1975	<u>2</u> (<u>.1%</u>)		<u>0</u> (<u>- %</u>)		<u>2</u>
Filed in 1976	<u>16</u> (<u>.8%</u>)		<u>6</u> (<u>2.3%</u>)		<u>22</u>
Filed in 1977	<u>102</u> (<u>5.4%</u>)		<u>6</u> (<u>2.3%</u>)		<u>108</u>
Filed in 1978	<u>697</u> (<u>36.7%</u>)		<u>75</u> (<u>28.5%</u>)		<u>772</u>
Filed in 1979	<u>1,080</u> (<u>56.9%</u>)		<u>176</u> (<u>66.9%</u>)		<u>1,256</u>
Cases Pending on 12/31/79 by Year of Filing					
Filed in 1975	<u>2</u> (<u>.2%</u>)		<u>0</u> (<u>- %</u>)		<u>2</u>
Filed in 1976	<u>9</u> (<u>1.0%</u>)		<u>1</u> (<u>.9%</u>)		<u>10</u>
Filed in 1977	<u>19</u> (<u>2.1%</u>)		<u>2</u> (<u>1.8%</u>)		<u>21</u>
Filed in 1978	<u>125</u> (<u>13.9%</u>)		<u>9</u> (<u>8.2%</u>)		<u>134</u>
Filed in 1979	<u>747</u> (<u>82.8%</u>)		<u>98</u> (<u>89.1%</u>)		<u>845</u>
Juvenile Filings					<u>146</u>
Probate Filings					<u>311</u>

FIGURE 2.09
 DISTRICT VII CASE FILINGS
 1975 -- 1979

-  = Juvenile Case Filings
-  = Probate Case Filings
-  = Criminal Case Filings
-  = Civil Case Filings



* Data were not available for 1975 Probate and Juvenile Case Filings.

TABLE 2.08
CASELOAD SUMMARY FOR DISTRICT COURTS
CALENDAR YEAR 1979

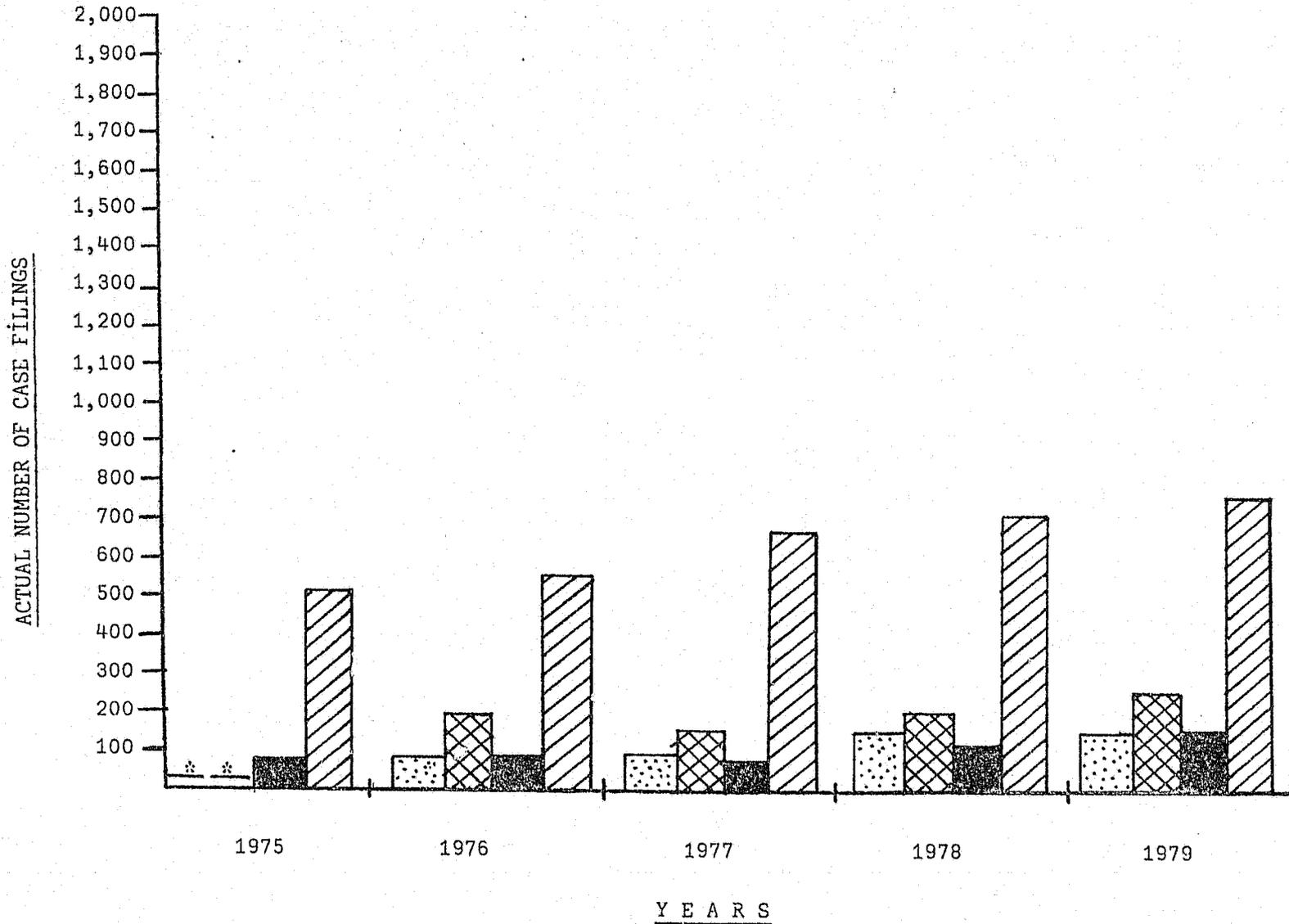
41

DISTRICT VIII

	<u>CIVIL</u>		<u>CRIMINAL</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
Pending, 12/31/78	<u>314</u>		<u>41</u>		<u>355</u>
Filed in 1979	<u>749</u>		<u>140</u>		<u>889</u>
 Total Dispositions	 <u>656</u>		 <u>112</u>		 <u>768</u>
- Dismissed	<u>193</u> (<u>29.4 %</u>)		<u>15</u> (<u>13.4 %</u>)		<u>208</u>
- Default/Guilty Plea	<u>200</u> (<u>30.5 %</u>)		<u>45</u> (<u>40.2 %</u>)		<u>245</u>
- Trial to Court	<u>232</u> (<u>35.4 %</u>)		<u>23</u> (<u>20.5 %</u>)		<u>255</u>
- Trial to Jury	<u>7</u> (<u>1.1 %</u>)		<u>7</u> (<u>6.3 %</u>)		<u>14</u>
- Other	<u>24</u> (<u>3.7 %</u>)		<u>22</u> (<u>19.6 %</u>)		<u>46</u>
 Pending, 12/31/79	 <u>407</u>		 <u>69</u>		 <u>476</u>
 Disposition by Year of Filing					
Filed in 1975	<u>3</u> (<u>.5 %</u>)		<u>1</u> (<u>.9 %</u>)		<u>4</u>
Filed in 1976	<u>7</u> (<u>1.1 %</u>)		<u>2</u> (<u>1.8 %</u>)		<u>9</u>
Filed in 1977	<u>22</u> (<u>3.4 %</u>)		<u>5</u> (<u>4.5 %</u>)		<u>27</u>
Filed in 1978	<u>209</u> (<u>31.9 %</u>)		<u>27</u> (<u>24.1 %</u>)		<u>236</u>
Filed in 1979	<u>415</u> (<u>63.3 %</u>)		<u>77</u> (<u>68.8 %</u>)		<u>492</u>
 Cases Pending on 12/31/79 by Year of Filing					
Filed in 1975	<u>8</u> (<u>2.0 %</u>)		<u>0</u> (<u>- %</u>)		<u>8</u>
Filed in 1976	<u>4</u> (<u>1.0 %</u>)		<u>0</u> (<u>- %</u>)		<u>4</u>
Filed in 1977	<u>14</u> (<u>3.4 %</u>)		<u>2</u> (<u>2.9 %</u>)		<u>16</u>
Filed in 1978	<u>47</u> (<u>11.6 %</u>)		<u>4</u> (<u>5.8 %</u>)		<u>51</u>
Filed in 1979	<u>334</u> (<u>82.1 %</u>)		<u>63</u> (<u>91.3 %</u>)		<u>397</u>
 Juvenile Filings					 <u>131</u>
Probate Filings					<u>240</u>

FIGURE 2.10
 DISTRICT VIII CASE FILINGS
 1975 -- 1979

-  = Juvenile Case Filings
-  = Probate Case Filings
-  = Criminal Case Filings
-  = Civil Case Filings



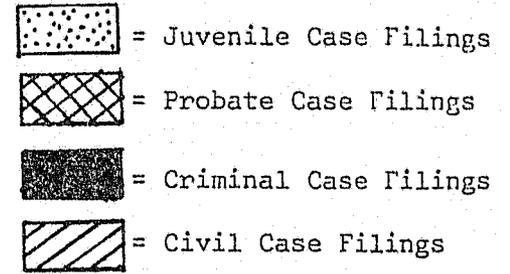
* Data were not available for 1975 Probate and Juvenile Case Filings.

CASELOAD SUMMARY FOR DISTRICT COURTS
CALENDAR YEAR 1979

DISTRICT IX

	<u>CIVIL</u>		<u>CRIMINAL</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
Pending, 12/31/78	<u>323</u>		<u>74</u>		<u>397</u>
Filed in 1979	<u>971</u>		<u>174</u>		<u>1,145</u>
Total Dispositions	<u>879</u>		<u>155</u>		<u>1,034</u>
- Dismissed	<u>262</u> (29.8 %)		<u>38</u> (24.5 %)		<u>300</u>
- Default/Guilty Plea	<u>472</u> (53.7 %)		<u>97</u> (62.6 %)		<u>569</u>
- Trial to Court	<u>138</u> (15.7 %)		<u>7</u> (4.5 %)		<u>145</u>
- Trial to Jury	<u>6</u> (.7 %)		<u>8</u> (5.2 %)		<u>14</u>
- Other	<u>1</u> (.1 %)		<u>5</u> (3.2 %)		<u>6</u>
Pending, 12/31/79	<u>415</u>		<u>93</u>		<u>508</u>
Disposition by Year of Filing					
Filed in 1975	<u>4</u> (.5 %)		<u>0</u> (- %)		<u>4</u>
Filed in 1976	<u>4</u> (.5 %)		<u>0</u> (- %)		<u>4</u>
Filed in 1977	<u>18</u> (2.1 %)		<u>2</u> (1.3 %)		<u>20</u>
Filed in 1978	<u>236</u> (26.9 %)		<u>57</u> (36.8 %)		<u>293</u>
Filed in 1979	<u>617</u> (70.2 %)		<u>96</u> (61.9 %)		<u>713</u>
Cases Pending on 12/31/79 by Year of Filing					
Filed in 1975	<u>1</u> (.2 %)		<u>0</u> (- %)		<u>1</u>
Filed in 1976	<u>1</u> (.2 %)		<u>0</u> (- %)		<u>1</u>
Filed in 1977	<u>9</u> (2.2 %)		<u>0</u> (- %)		<u>9</u>
Filed in 1978	<u>50</u> (12.1 %)		<u>15</u> (16.1 %)		<u>65</u>
Filed in 1979	<u>354</u> (85.3 %)		<u>78</u> (83.9 %)		<u>432</u>
Juvenile Filings					<u>97</u>
Probate Filings					<u>207</u>

FIGURE 2.11
 DISTRICT IX CASE FILINGS
 1975 -- 1979



* Data were not available for 1975 Probate and Juvenile Case Filings.

CASELOAD SUMMARY FOR DISTRICT COURTS
CALENDAR YEAR 1979

STATE TOTAL

	<u>CIVIL</u>		<u>CRIMINAL</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
Pending, 12/31/78	<u>4,044</u>		<u>664</u>		<u>4,708</u>
Filed in 1979	<u>10,069</u>		<u>1,613</u>		<u>11,682</u>
Total Dispositions	<u>9,573</u>		<u>1,573</u>		<u>11,146</u>
- Dismissed	<u>3,322</u> (34.7 %)		<u>410</u> (26.1 %)		<u>3,732</u>
- Default/Guilty Plea	<u>3,345</u> (34.9 %)		<u>764</u> (48.6 %)		<u>4,109</u>
- Trial to Court	<u>2,724</u> (28.5 %)		<u>253</u> (16.1 %)		<u>2,977</u>
- Trial to Jury	<u>56</u> (.6 %)		<u>71</u> (4.5 %)		<u>127</u>
- Other	<u>126</u> (1.3 %)		<u>75</u> (4.8 %)		<u>201</u>
Pending, 12/31/79	<u>4,540</u>		<u>704</u>		<u>5,244</u>
Disposition by Year of Filing					
Filed in 1975	<u>15</u> (.2 %)		<u>4</u> (.3 %)		<u>19</u>
Filed in 1976	<u>52</u> (.5 %)		<u>39</u> (2.5 %)		<u>91</u>
Filed in 1977	<u>362</u> (3.8 %)		<u>57</u> (3.6 %)		<u>419</u>
Filed in 1978	<u>2,908</u> (30.4 %)		<u>477</u> (30.3 %)		<u>3,385</u>
Filed in 1979	<u>6,236</u> (65.1 %)		<u>966</u> (63.3 %)		<u>7,232</u>
Cases Pending on 12/31/79 by Year of Filing					
Filed in 1975	<u>14</u> (.3 %)		<u>0</u> (- %)		<u>14</u>
Filed in 1976	<u>20</u> (.4 %)		<u>7</u> (1.0 %)		<u>27</u>
Filed in 1977	<u>73</u> (1.6 %)		<u>18</u> (2.6 %)		<u>91</u>
Filed in 1978	<u>600</u> (13.2 %)		<u>62</u> (8.8 %)		<u>662</u>
Filed in 1979	<u>3,833</u> (84.4 %)		<u>617</u> (87.6 %)		<u>4,450</u>
Juvenile Filings					<u>1,022</u>
Probate Filings					<u>2,190</u>

FIGURE 2.12
WYOMING 1979 CIVIL CASE
FILINGS BY DISTRICT

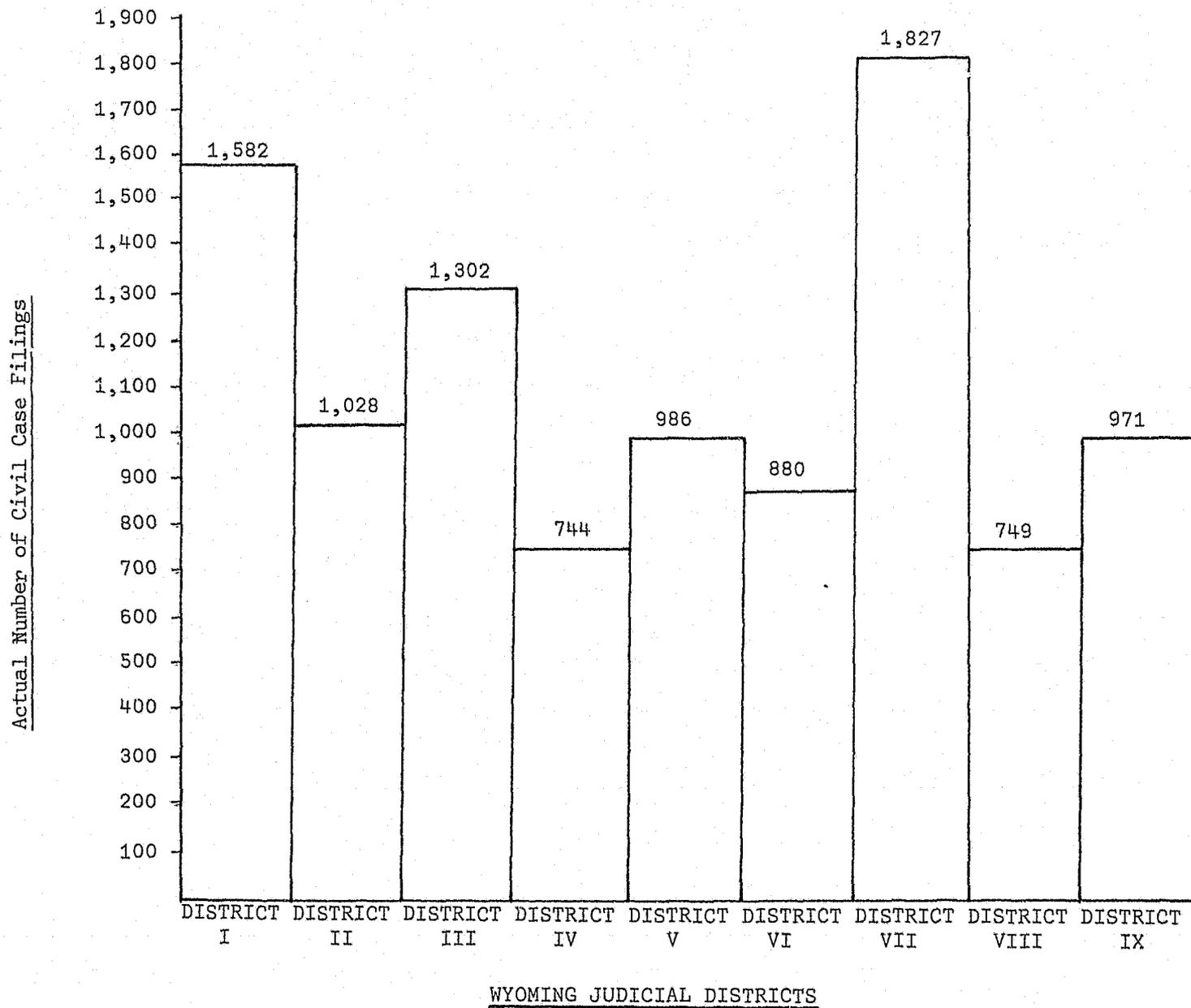
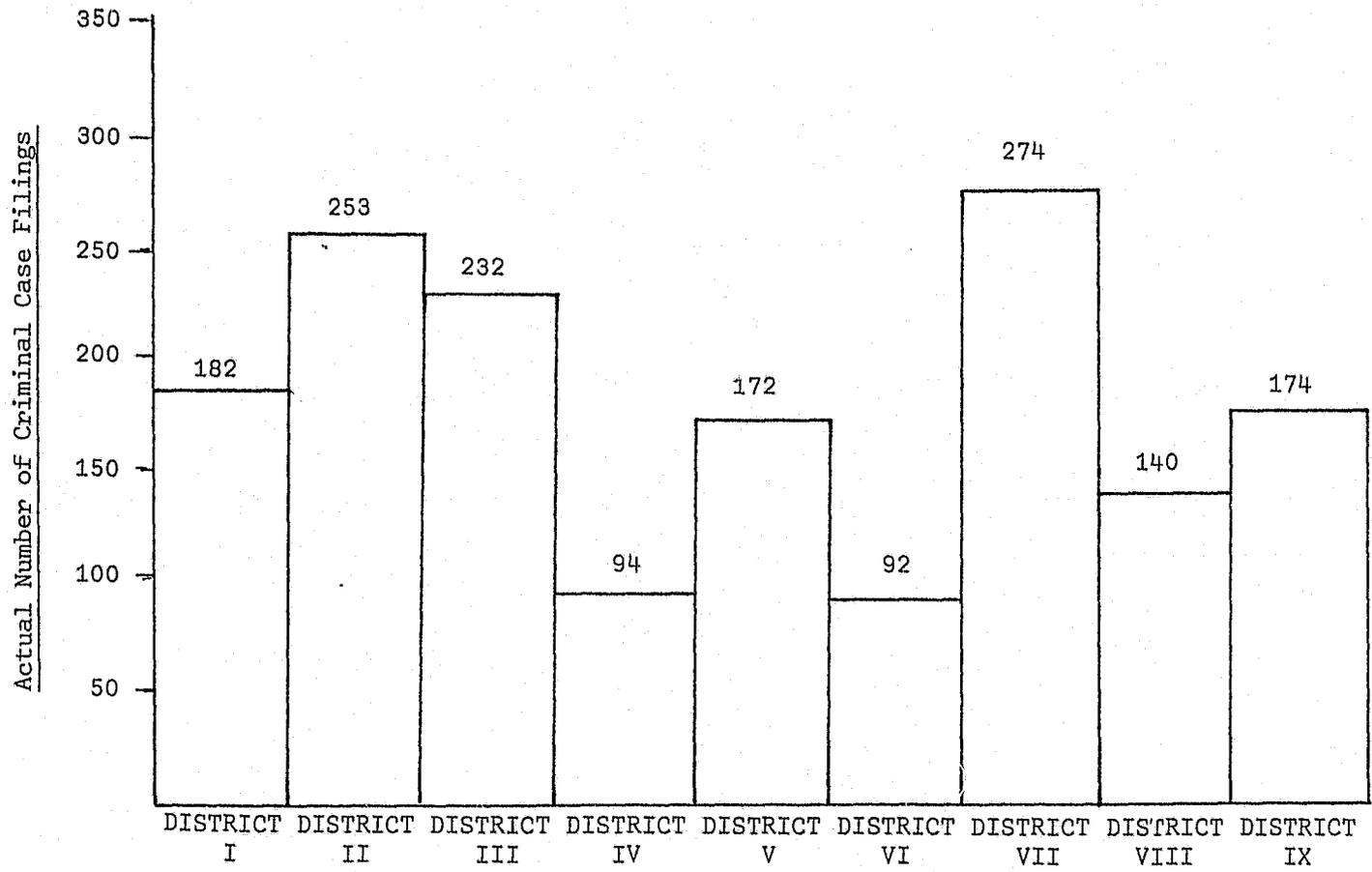


FIGURE 2.13
WYOMING 1979 CRIMINAL CASE
FILINGS BY DISTRICT



WYOMING JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

CORRECTIONS

IN WYOMING

CORRECTIONS IN WYOMING

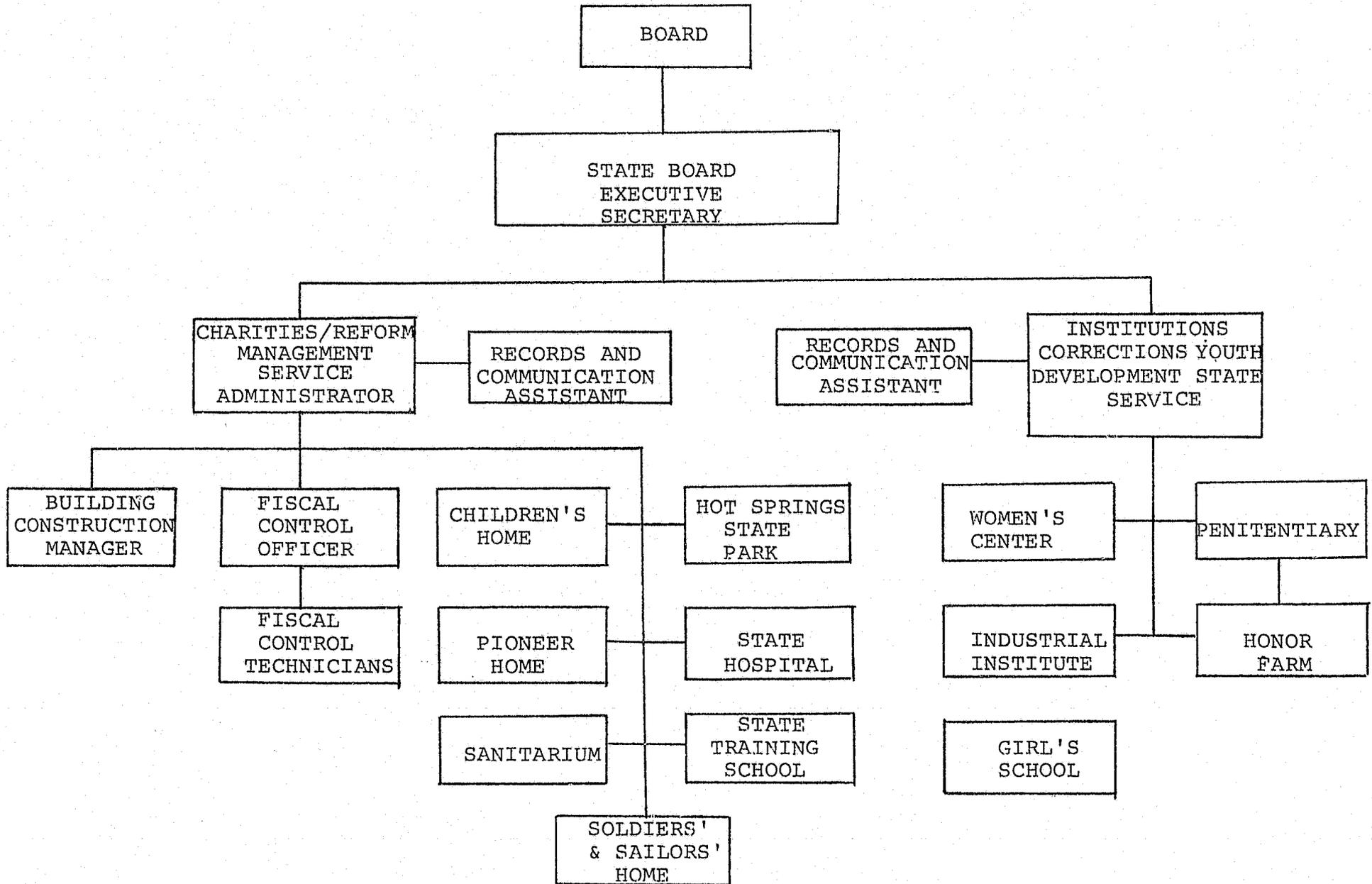
The system of Corrections in Wyoming is composed of five facilities governed by the Board of Charities and Reform (established under Article 7, §18, Wyoming Constitution). The Board is comprised of the Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, State Auditor and State Superintendent of Public Instruction (W.S. 1977 §9-3-701). The Board oversees the operation and administration of each of the correctional institutions as well as other statutorily defined institutions. (See Figure 3.1).

There are at present, five separate correctional facilities: the State Penitentiary, Honor Farm, Women's Center, Industrial Institute and the Girl's School. With the exception of the Honor Farm, which is a division of the State Penitentiary, each of the facilities are organizationally distinct and report independently to the Board. Currently under construction is a new men's correctional complex to replace the penitentiary presently in use. Both facilities are located in Rawlins.

In the following pages is presented an overview of the inmate population served for each of the institutions. The reader will note some variation in reporting periods among facilities (i.e., some report on a fiscal year while others report on a calendar year) and also variation concerning the type of data collected and reported. It is anticipated that in future Handbooks, the data will be substantially consistent among each of the institutions with the implementation of the computerized information system, Offender Demographic Data System (ODDS). This information system is being developed in a collaborative effort between the

FIGURE 3.1

BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Division of Criminal Identification, the Board of Charities and Reform and each of the correctional institutions.

The following pages present primarily summary data concerning each of the institutions. This data is drawn largely from the annual reports of the institutions to the Board of Charities and Reform.

TABLE 3.01
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION OF
 STATE PENITENTIARY*

Prison Population, July 1, 1978 413
 Prisoners Received, Fiscal Year 1979 212

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Received by sentence of court	200	94.3
Escaped prisoners returned	1	**
Parole violators returned	9	4.2
Transfer	<u>2</u>	<u>**</u>
Total	212	100.0

Prisoners Discharged and Out of Institution 179

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Discharged at expiration of sentence	61	34.1
Placed on parole	78	43.6
Escaped	3	1.7
Died	4	2.2
Released on court order	7	3.9
Released to State Probation	14	7.8
Transfers	4	2.2
Parolled to new number	1	**
Discharged to new number	4	2.2
Court order appeal bond	2	1.1
Court order court bond	<u>1</u>	<u>**</u>
Total	179	100.0

Total Prisoner Count, June 30, 1979 446

* For Fiscal Year 1979 (July 1, 1978 - June 30, 1979).

** Less than one percent (1%).

TABLE 3.02

WSP PRISONERS RECEIVED BY
EDUCATION AND OCCUPATION

<u>EDUCATION</u>		
	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
1st to 5th Grade	5	2.5
6th to 10th Grade	74	37.0
11th or 12th Grade	99	49.5
College	3	1.5
GED	<u>19</u>	<u>9.5</u>
Total	200	100.0

<u>OCCUPATION</u>		
Professional, Technical and Managerial	8	4.0
Clerical & Sales	1	*
Service	14	7.0
Agricultural, Fishery, Forestry & Related	20	10.0
Processing	1	.5
Machine Trade	14	7.0
Benchwork	3	1.5
Structural Work	106**	53.0
Miscellaneous	17	8.5
Student	4	2.0
Self-Employed	1	*
None Listed	<u>11</u>	<u>5.5</u>
Total	200	100.0

* Less than one percent (1%).

** 61 or 30.5% of these are laborers.

TABLE 3.03

WSP PRISONERS RECEIVED BY
TYPES OF CRIMES COMMITTED

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Homicide	13	6.5
Kidnapping	2	1.0
Sexual Assault	13	6.5
Robbery	24	12.0
Assault	5	2.5
Arson	1	.5
Burglary	43	21.5
Larceny	16	8.0
Stolen Vehicle	22	11.0
Forgery	21	10.5
Fraudulent Activities	10	5.0
Embezzlement	1	.5
Stolen Property	2	1.0
Dangerous Drugs	10	5.0
Family Offenses	4	2.0
Commercialized Sex Offenses	1	.5
Escape	4	2.0
Probation Violation	5	2.5
Stealing a Neat Cow	2	1.0
Violation Security Laws	<u>1</u>	<u>.5</u>
TOTAL	200	100.0

TABLE 3.04

WSP PRISONERS
RECEIVED BY COUNTIES

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Albany	14	7.1
Big Horn	1	.5
Campbell	14	7.1
Carbon	11	5.6
Converse	3	1.5
Crook	1	.5
Fremont	27	13.8
Goshen	6	3.1
Johnson	9	4.6
Laramie	17	8.7
Lincoln	5	2.6
Natrona	27	13.8
Niobrara	3	1.5
Park	12	6.1
Platte	4	2.0
Sheridan	15	7.7
Sublette	1	.5
Sweetwater	10	5.1
Teton	7	3.6
Unita	5	2.6
Washakie	2	1.0
Weston	<u>2</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Total	196	100.0

OUT OF STATE

Colorado	1
Montana	1
New Mexico	1
Utah	<u>1</u>
	4

Total Prisoners Received

200

TABLE 3.05
 WSP PRISONERS RECEIVED BY
 MARITAL STATUS, RELIGIOUS
 AFFILIATION, AND NATIVITY

<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>		
	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Single	94	47.0
Married	53	26.5
Divorced	46	23.0
Separated	3	1.5
Widower	3	1.5
Common Law	<u>1</u>	<u>.5</u>
Total	200	100.0

<u>RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION</u>		
Baptist	11	5.5
Catholic	53	26.5
Christian	2	1.0
Jewish	2	1.0
LDS	9	4.5
Lutheran	7	3.5
Methodist	3	1.5
Protestant	44	22.0
None	64	32.0
Native American Church	3	1.5
Pentecostal	1	.5
Seventh Day Adventist	<u>1</u>	<u>.5</u>
Total	200	100.0

<u>NATIVITY</u>		
United States	196	98.0
Foreign	<u>4</u>	<u>2.0</u>
Total	200	100.0

TABLE 3.06

WSP PRISONERS RECEIVED BY
NATIVE STATE, RACE, AND AGE

<u>NATIVE STATE</u>		
	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Northeast States: (New England Middle Atlantic)	8	4.0
North Central States: (East North Central West North Central)	51	25.5
Southern States: (South Atlantic East South Central West South Central)	23	11.5
Western States: (Mountain Pacific)	114	57.1
Foreign Countries	<u>4</u>	<u>2.0</u>
Total	200	100.0

<u>RACE</u>		
Caucasian	175	87.5
Black	4	2.0
Indian	13	6.5
Mexican	<u>8</u>	<u>4.0</u>
Total	200	100.0

<u>AGE</u>		
Under 20	29	14.5
21 - 25	79	24.5
26 - 30	39	19.5
31 - 35	17	8.5
36 - 40	14	7.0
41 - 45	11	5.5
46 - 50	8	4.0
51 - 55	1	.5
56 - 60	1	.5
61 and over	<u>1</u>	<u>.5</u>
Total	200	100.0

TABLE 3,07

TOTAL POPULATION, RACE COMPOSITION AND ETHNICITY
 BREAKDOWN OF THE WYOMING WOMEN'S CENTER
JANUARY 1, 1979 TO DECEMBER 31, 1979

Total Population, January 1, 1979	19
<u>Admissions:</u>	
New Court Commitments	17
Total Inmates Handled, 1979	36
<u>Releases:</u>	
Unconditional Commutations	1
Conditional Paroles	4
Other Released to Appeal Bond	<u>1</u>
Total Releases	6
Total Population, December 31, 1979	30

RACE COMPOSITION

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Caucasian	25	83.3
Black	1	3.3
American Indian or Alaskan Native	4	13.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	--
Other	0	--
Not Known	<u>0</u>	<u>--</u>
Total	30	100.0

ETHNICITY BREAKDOWN

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Hispanic	2	6.7
Not Hispanic	<u>28</u>	<u>93.3</u>
Total	30	100.0

TABLE 3.08

WYOMING GIRL'S SCHOOL RESIDENTS
ADMISSIONS BY OFFENSE AND AGE*

<u>ADMISSIONS</u>			91
<u>OFFENSE:</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	
In Need of Supervision	46	50.6	
Best Interests	21	23.1	
Delinquency	7	7.7	
Beyond Control	7	7.7	
Probation Revocation	3	3.3	
Runaway	3	3.3	
Truancy	1	1.1	
Possession of Marijuana	1	1.1	
Incorrigible	1	1.1	
Grand Larceny	<u>1</u>	<u>1.1</u>	
Total	91	100.0	
DISCHARGES			101
RE-ADMISSIONS			5
TRIAL PLACEMENTS			119
RETURNED TO WYOMING GIRL'S SCHOOL			31

AGE DISTRIBUTION**

13 Years	8	12.1
14 Years	12	18.2
15 Years	24	36.4
16 Years	12	18.2
17 Years	7	10.6
18 Years	<u>3</u>	<u>4.6</u>
Total	66	100.0

*Fiscal Year 1979 (July 1, 1978 - June 30, 1979).

**Represents a sampling of girls residing at the Institution during a one month period of time.

TABLE 3.09

WYOMING GIRL'S SCHOOL
RESIDENTS' ADMISSIONS BY COUNTY

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Albany	2	2.2
Big Horn	1	1.1
Campbell	1	1.1
Carbon	2	2.2
Converse	6	6.6
Crook	1	1.1
Fremont	15	16.5
Goshen	7	7.7
Hot Springs	2	2.2
Laramie	3	3.3
Lincoln	2	2.2
Natrona	14	15.4
Park	7	7.7
Platte	1	1.1
Sheridan	8	8.8
Sweetwater	11	12.1
Teton	4	4.4
Unita	2	2.2
Washakie	2	2.2
Weston	<u>1</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Total	91	100.0

TABLE 3.10

WYOMING INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE
RESIDENTS ADMISSIONS BY COUNTY

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Albany	14	7.7
Big Horn	3	1.7
Campbell	5	2.8
Carbon	4	2.2
Converse	7	3.9
Crook	1	*
Fremont	14	7.7
Goshen	4	2.2
Hot Springs	2	1.1
Johnson	3	1.7
Laramie	19	10.5
Lincoln	7	3.9
Natrona	27	14.9
Niobrara	0	---
Park	8	4.4
Platte	3	1.7
Sheridan	15	8.3
Sublette	0	---
Sweetwater	20	11.1
Teton	6	3.3
Unita	5	2.8
Washakie	8	4.4
Weston	<u>6</u>	<u>3.3</u>
Total	181	100.0

* Less than one percent (1%).

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

TABLE 3.11

WYOMING INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE
RESIDENTS BY AGE AND OFFENSE

<u>AGE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
12 Years	1	.6
13 Years	5	2.8
14 Years	11	6.1
15 Years	37	20.4
16 Years	47	26.0
17 Years	55	30.4
18 Years	16	8.8
19 Years	4	2.2
20 Years	<u>5</u>	<u>2.8</u>
Total	181	100.0
 <u>OFFENSE</u>		
Deliquent Child	112	61.9
Child Out of Control of Parents	3	1.7
Burglary & Armed Robbery	1	.6
Violation of Probation	12	6.6
Child in Need of Supervision	8	4.4
Forgery	2	1.1
Armed Robbery	2	1.1
Delivery of Controlled Substance	2	1.1
Violation of Aftercare	21	11.6
Unauthorized Use of Auto	1	.6
Burglary	5	2.8
Robbery	3	1.7
Received Stolen Goods	1	.6
Accessory After the Fact of Burglary	1	.6
Transfer	2	1.1
Auto Theft, Received Stolen Property	1	.6
Second Degree Sex Assault	1	.6
Auto Theft	2	1.1
Aggravated Robbery	<u>1</u>	<u>.6</u>
Total	181	100.0

TABLE 3.12

WYOMING INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE
RESIDENTS BY RACE AND SENTENCE

<u>RACE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Caucasion	165	91.21
Spanish-American	10	5.51
Indian	4	2.2
Negro	<u>2</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Total	181	100.0
 <u>SENTENCE</u>		
Indeterminate	120	66.3
Indeterminate, Not Beyond Twenty-First Birthday	24	13.3
Indeterminate, Not Beyond Nineteenth Birthday	12	6.6
Not to Exceed 5 Years	1	.6
Not More Than One Year	1	.6
Indeterminate, Not to Exceed Minimum	11	6.1
Not Less Than One, Not More Than 3	2	1.1
Not to Exceed 4 Years	1	.6
Not Less Than One Year, Not More Than 18 Months	1	.6
Until Age 21	2	1.1
Not Less Than 1 Year 11 Months, Not More Than 2 Years	1	.6
Not Less Than 1 Year, Not More Than 4 Years	1	.6
Indeterminate, Not to Exceed Major	1	.6
Not Less Than 3, Not More Than 6 Years	1	.6
Not Less Than 1½ Years, Not More Than 3 Years	1	.6
Not to Exceed 3 Years	<u>1</u>	<u>.6</u>
Total	181	100.0

TABLE 3.13

WYOMING INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE
RELEASES BY COUNTY

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Albany	5	3.3
Big Horn	3	2.0
Campbell	5	3.3
Carbon	8	5.2
Converse	5	5.2
Crook	0	--
Fremont	19	12.4
Goshen	2	1.3
Hot Springs	0	--
Johnson	3	2.0
Laramie	11	7.2
Lincoln	0	--
Natrona	13	8.5
Niobrara	0	--
Park	3	2.0
Platte	1	.7
Sheridan	7	4.6
Sublette	0	--
Sweetwater	14	9.2
Teton	2	1.3
Unita	8	5.2
Washakie	6	3.9
Weston	3	2.0
Out of State	<u>35</u>	<u>22.9</u>
Total	153	100.0

PROBATION & PAROLE

IN WYOMING

PROBATION AND PAROLE IN WYOMING

The Department of Probation and Parole operates under the direction of the Governor of the State of Wyoming and the Board of Parole. (See Figure 4.1.) Agents supervise the conduct of persons granted a parole by the Board of Parole as well as those granted a conditional release from the State's several correctional institutions (Wyoming State Penitentiary, Wyoming Industrial Institute, Wyoming Girl's School, Wyoming Women's Center). Under direction of the district courts of the State, agents supervise those individuals granted probation by the district and juvenile courts. In addition, they are responsible for investigating and preparing written reports or social summaries in pre-release, pre-sentence and Interstate Compact Matters. (See Figure 4.2.)

The overall objectives of the Department of Probation and Parole are as follows:

- a) To provide adequate, imaginative and practicable supervisory services for the rehabilitation and reintegration of juvenile and adult offenders so that they may become and remain law-abiding, productive citizens;
- b) To support the evolution and implementation of innovative and realistic methods of treating individuals subject to the juvenile or criminal justice systems, so that noncriminal behavior is possible;
- c) To take such actions as may be necessary and feasible to prevent, consistent with the protection of the public interest and safety, children and adults from becoming delinquent or criminal;

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART STATE DEPARTMENT OF PROBATION & PAROLE

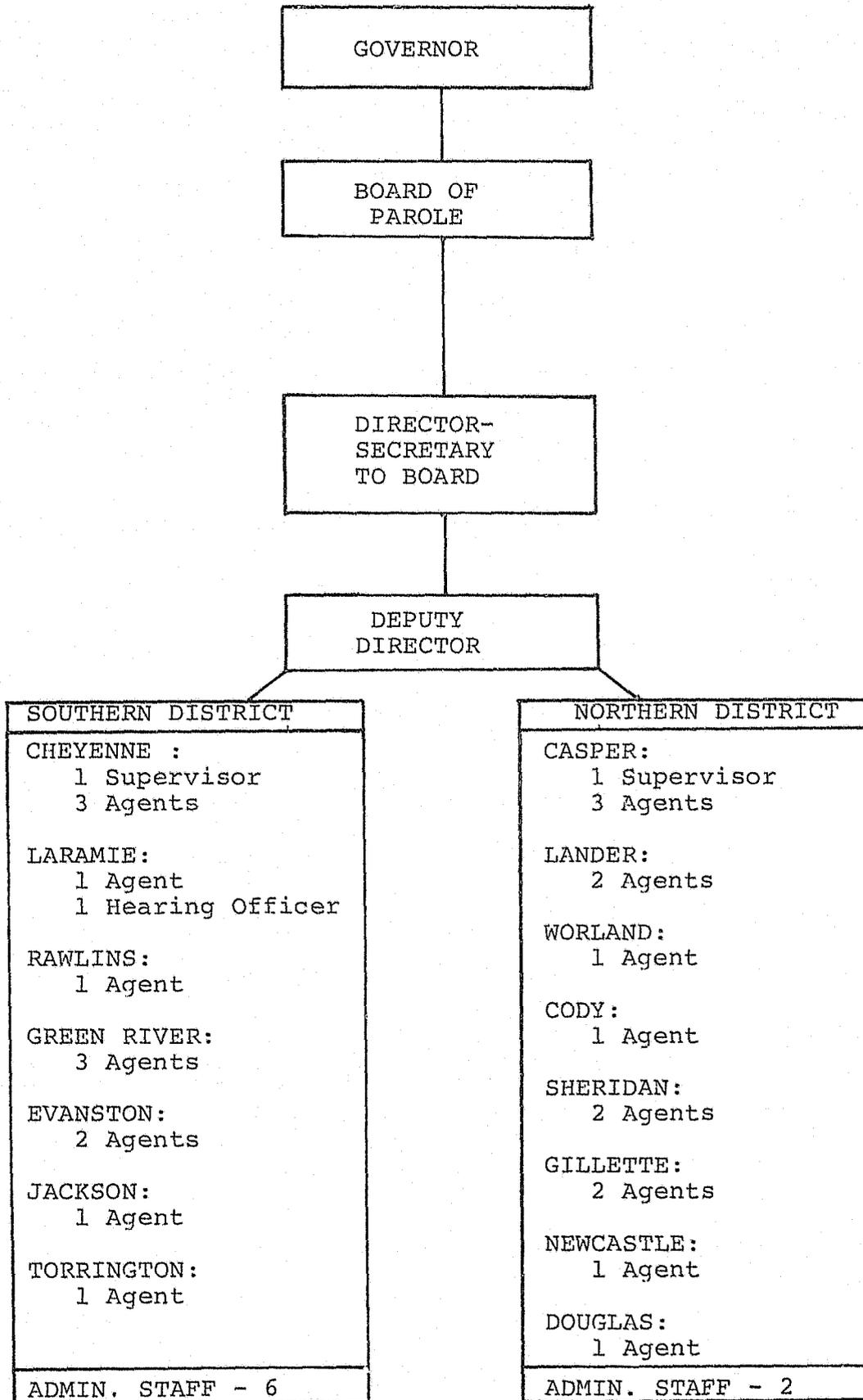
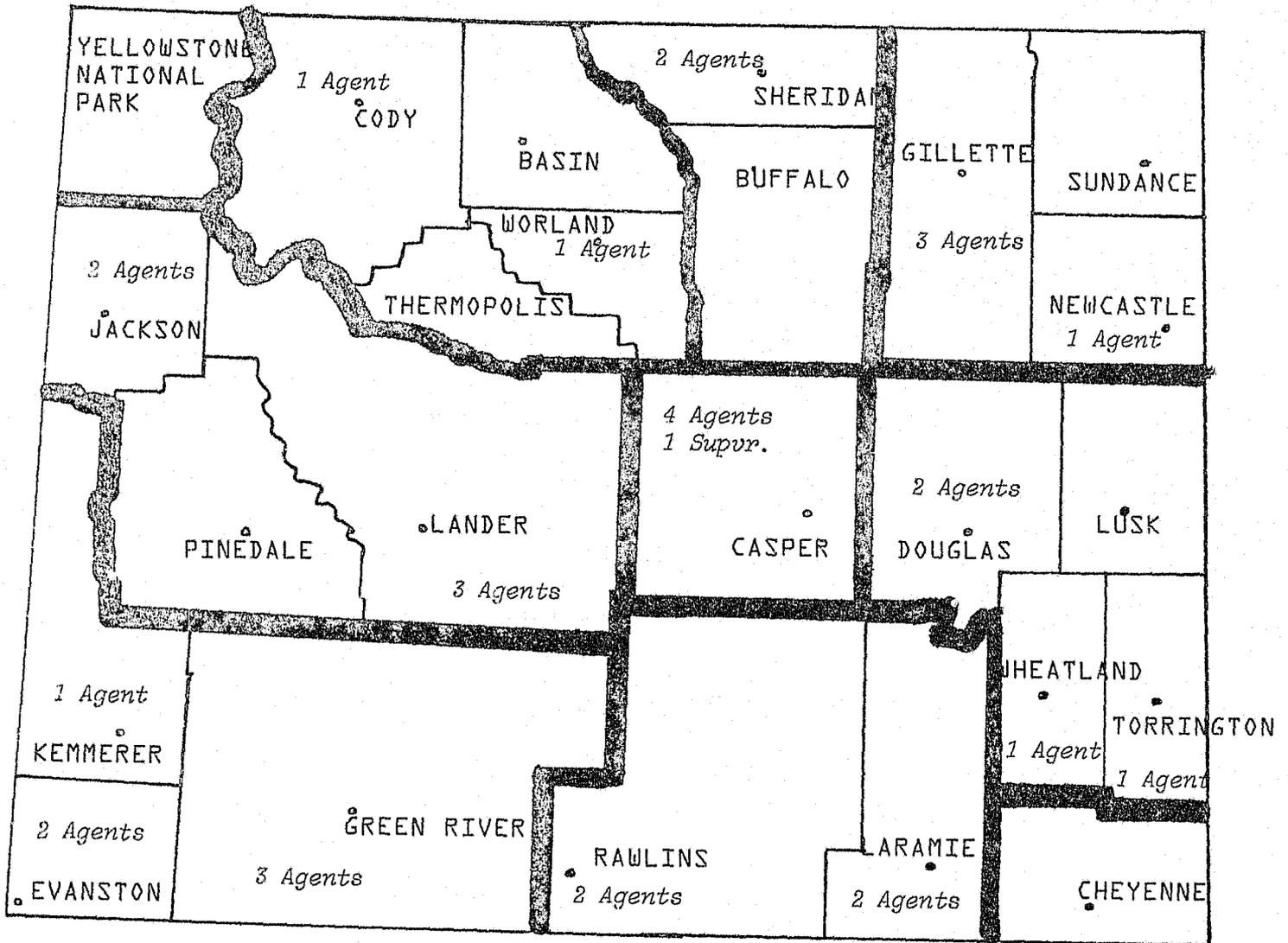


FIGURE 4.2

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF PROBATION AND PAROLE
(These figures are projected
for fiscal year 1980)



4 Agents
1 Supvr.
2 Admin.
2 Board

d) To collect and evaluate information and data relating to the nature, extent and causes of crime and delinquency;

e) To cooperate with and assist, within the scope of its functions and duties as provided by law, other public and voluntary agencies and organizations in the development and coordination of programs beneficial to offenders;

f) To supplement its rehabilitative and reintegrative services to offenders by referring them to appropriate social services and activities to citizens generally;

g) To encourage that any supervisory condition imposed on an individual be reasonably related to the correctional liberty and compatible with his needs, subject always to the interest and safety of others and of the public generally;

h) To conduct supervision on the basis of factors relating to the individual offender rather than to the offense committed;

i) To provide for maximum involvement of the individual offender in determining the nature and direction of his own goals, and the mechanisms for attaining the same; and

j) To be guided by the criteria that no offender should receive more surveillance or help than he requires, and no offender should be supervised or scrutinized more than his potential risk demands.

Board of Parole

Jurisdiction: The Board has the power to:

a) Grant parole to any person who has been convicted of a felony by a District Court and who is confined in any state institution.

- b) Fix the terms and conditions of parole.
- c) Provide rules and regulations for the granting of good time and special good time allowance.
- d) Adopt rules and regulations for the conduct of proceedings, hearings and meetings.
- e) Formulate rules and regulations under which parole can be granted and revoked.
- f) Grant parole to felons under the age of nineteen (19) years sentenced to the Wyoming Industrial Institute by a District Court of this State.
- g) Transfer from Wyoming State Penitentiary to the Wyoming Industrial Institute any convict under the age of nineteen (19) years if the public interest and welfare of such convict is subserved.
- h) Require clerks of the District Courts of this State to submit information relative to persons sentenced to the Wyoming State Penitentiary.
- i) Perform such other duties and powers as may be delegated to it by law and by the provisions of its rules and regulations.

Membership: The Board is comprised of three (3) members appointed by the Governor with consent of the Senate; no more than two (2) members shall be of the same political party. In the initial appointments, the Governor shall appoint one (1) member to a two (2) year term, one (1) member to a four (4) year term, and one (1) member to a six (6) year term. The members shall elect from their number, a chairman and vice-chairman.

Meetings: The Board meets quarterly at the Wyoming State Penitentiary in Rawlins, and at other places and times as deemed necessary. Administrative meetings can be held at a time and place at the discretion of the Board. The quarterly meetings are held on the first Thursday of January, April, July and October, unless a change of the meeting date becomes necessary due to a holiday, inclement weather conditions, lack of a quorum or the like. In the event of a change in the meeting date, the hearing will be rescheduled to take place within ten (10) days.

Specific Powers: The Board has the power to:

- a) Award or grant to an inmate special good time for unusual and extremely beneficial and exemplary services and actions on recommendations of the Chief Administrative Officer of the institution (Warden). It shall also be granted or awarded in an amount not to exceed sixty (60) days when acceleration of his release date is desired for administrative purposes and when it is recommended by the Chief Administrative Officer (Warden) of the institution.
- b) Review and recommend to the Governor commutations of sentences.
- c) Restore good time lost by disciplinary action of the Wyoming State Penitentiary.
- d) Automatically review the case of an inmate at the first meeting three months prior to the inmate's eligibility for parole or within the three months prior to the completion of his minimum sentence.
- e) Automatically review long-term and life sentence cases at such time as the inmate has served a minimum of five (5) years in confinement and thereafter on a yearly basis.

The data presented in the following tables and figures was collected from "I" cards maintained by the Department of Probation and Parole. These cards are completed for all individuals under the Department's supervision and contain both legal and demographic information.

It should be noted that for some of the variables presented in the following tables, (i.e., education, employment, monthly income, marital status, dependents and military service) there was no separate accounting where the classification was unknown. As a result, caution must be urged in drawing inferences from these figures. This problem in coding and data analyzing will be properly resolved in future Handbooks.

Listed below are the definitional terms used to classify offenses in a more categorized format. This was done for easier statistical manipulations and better representation of the material in graph or table format.

VIOLENT

- Murder (1st Degree)
- Murder (2nd Degree)
- Manslaughter
- Kidnapping/child stealing
- Rape (1st and 2nd Degree)
- Rape (3rd Degree)
- Robbery (General)
- Robbery (Armed)
- Assault and Battery
- Sex Crimes (Except Rape)

PROPERTY

- Arson (All Degrees)
- Breaking and Entering
- Burglary
- Theft (Larceny)
- Auto Theft
- Grand Larceny
- Larceny by Bailee

FRAUD

- Embezzlement
- Disposing Mortgaged Property
- Obtaining Merchandise/Property by Fraud
- Misappropriating Public Funds
- Checks (No-account)
- Checks (Insufficient Funds)
- Forgery

DRUGS

- Drugs/Narcotic Laws

JUVENILE ONLY

Offenses (Juvenile vs Family)
Offenses (Juvenile vs Property)
Incorrigible (Juvenile)
Runaway (Juvenile)
Juvenile (Other Violations)

OTHER

Accessory (Before/After Fact)
Receiving Stolen Goods
Criminal Conspiracy
Telephone Calls (Illegal)
Gambling Laws
Prostitution/Adultery
Abortion (Criminal)
Obscenity-Pornography
Alcohol Laws
Motor Vehicle Laws
Weapon Laws
Rustling (Cattle, Horses, Sheep)
Escape (Prison/Jail)
Riots (Inciting, Etc.)
Other

TABLE 4.01
 PERSONS UNDER SUPERVISION
 BY AGE, SEX AND RACE*

CHARACTERISTICS	Adult	Probation	Adult	Parole	Juvenile	Probation	Juvenile	Parole
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>AGE</u>								
18 and under	56	8.6	6	3.9	198	98.0	166	97.7
19 - 25	379	58.2	86	55.5	4	2.0	3	1.8
26 - 35	152	23.4	40	25.8	0	--	0	--
Over 36	64	9.8	23	14.8	0	--	1	.6
Total	651	100.0	155	100.0	202	100.0	170	100.0
<u>SEX</u>								
Male	573	88.0	146	94.2	173	85.6	76	44.7
Female	78	12.0	9	5.8	29	14.4	94	55.3
Total	651	100.0	155	100.0	202	100.0	170	100.0
<u>RACE</u>								
Caucasian	617	94.8	139	89.7	195	96.5	157	92.4
Negro	12	1.8	5	3.2	0	--	3	1.8
American- Indian	9	1.4	5	3.2	1	.5	4	2.4
American	11	1.7	5	3.2	6	3.0	6	3.5
Other	2	.3	1	.7	0	--	0	--
Total	651	100.0	155	100.0	202	100.0	170	100.0

*For calander year 1979.

TABLE 4.02
 PERSONS UNDER SUPERVISION
 BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION

	Adult Number	Probation Percent	Adult Number	Parole Percent	Juvenile Number	Probation Percent	Juvenile Number	Parole Percent
<u>RELIGION</u>								
Protestant	150	23.0	57	36.8	46	22.8	62	36.5
Catholic	85	13.1	39	25.2	19	9.4	35	20.6
Hebrew	1	.2	1	.7	0	--	1	.6
Indian Faith	1	.2	0	--	0	--	0	--
LDS	31	4.8	3	1.9	18	8.9	10	5.9
Other	55	8.5	18	11.6	13	6.4	19	11.2
None	84	12.9	16	10.3	20	9.9	23	13.5
Unknown	<u>244</u>	<u>37.5</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>13.6</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>42.6</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>11.8</u>
Total	651	100.0	155	100.0	202	100.0	170	100.0
<u>EDUCATION</u>								
0 - 11	279	42.9	74	47.7	178	88.1	142	83.5
12th	296	45.5	65	41.9	21	10.4	23	13.5
13 +	<u>76</u>	<u>11.7</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>10.3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2.9</u>
Total	651	100.0	155	100.0	202	100.0	170	100.0

TABLE 4.03

PERSONS UNDER SUPERVISION BY EMPLOYMENT,
MONTHLY INCOME AND MARITAL STATUS

	Adult Number	Probation Percent	Adult Number	Parole Percent	Juvenile Number	Probation Percent	Juvenile Number	Parole Percent
<u>EMPLOYMENT</u>								
Professional	5	.8	0	--	0	--	0	--
White Collar	15	2.3	2	1.3	0	--	0	--
Blue Collar	89	13.7	26	16.8	6	3.0	2	1.2
Laborer	420	64.5	99	63.9	74	36.6	38	22.4
Unemployed	114	17.5	23	14.8	80	39.6	85	50.0
In-School Trng.	7	1.1	3	1.9	37	18.3	41	24.1
Part-Time	1	.2	2	1.3	5	2.5	4	2.4
Total	651	100.0	155	100.0%	202	100.0	170	100.0
<u>MONTHLY INCOME</u>								
Yes	139	21.4	18	11.6	11	5.5	5	2.9
No	512	78.7	137	88.4	191	94.5	165	97.1
Total	651	100.0	155	100.0	202	100.0	170	100.0
<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>								
Never Married	309	47.5	77	49.7	191	94.5	165	97.1
Married	165	25.4	27	17.4	7	3.5	0	--
Divorced	102	15.7	37	23.9	0	--	1	.6
Widowed	5	.8	0	--	0	--	1	.6
Separated	23	3.5	8	5.2	1	.5	0	--
Other	35	5.4	6	3.9	3	1.5	2	1.2
Common-Law	12	1.8	0	--	0	--	1	.6
Total	651	100.0	155	100.0	202	100.0	170	100.0

TABLE 4.04

PERSONS UNDER SUPERVISION BY NAVITY,
DEPENDENTS, AND MILITARY SERVICE

	Adult Number	Probation Percent	Adult Number	Parole Percent	Juvenile Number	Probation Percent	Juvenile Number	Parole Percent
<u>NATIVITY*</u>								
Wyoming	163	25.0	24	15.5	76	37.6	68	40.0
Rocky Mtns.	147	22.6	28	18.1	70	34.7	32	18.8
Eastern USA	93	14.3	29	18.7	13	6.4	21	12.4
Central USA	170	26.1	52	33.6	28	13.9	32	18.8
Western USA	61	9.4	20	12.9	12	5.9	17	10.0
Foreign	17	2.6	2	1.3	3	1.5	0	--
Total	651	100.0	155	100.0	202	100.0	170	100.0
<u>DEPENDENTS</u>								
Yes	257	39.5	52	33.6	4	2.0	2	1.2
No	394	60.5	103	66.5	198	98.0	168	98.8
Total	651	100.0	155	100.0	202	100.0	170	100.0
<u>MILITARY SERVICE</u>								
None	459	70.5	99	63.9	200	99.0	169	99.4
US Service	180	27.6	52	33.5	1	.5	1	.6
National Guard	8	1.2	4	2.6	1	.5	0	--
Reserves	4	.6	0	--	0	--	0	--
Other Country	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Total	651	100.0	155	100.0	202	100.0	170	100.0

* See Figure 4.8 for graphic presentation of regions.

TABLE 4.05

PERSONS UNDER SUPERVISION BY MILITARY
DISCHARGE, DRUG USE AND ALCOHOL USE

	Adult Number	Probation Percent	Adult Number	Parole Percent	Juvenile Number	Probation Percent	Juvenile Number	Parole Percent
<u>MILITARY DISCHARGE</u>								
None/Unknown	472	72.5	99	63.9	202	100.0	170	100.0
Honorable	148	22.7	36	23.2	0	--	0	--
Administrative	18	2.8	3	1.9	0	--	0	--
Bad Conduct	2	.3	5	3.2	0	--	0	--
Dishonorable	11	1.7	12	7.7	0	--	0	--
Total	651	100.0	155	100.0	202	100.0	170	100.0
<u>DRUG USE</u>								
Experimental Use	115	17.7	27	17.4	35	17.3	43	25.3
Regular Use	81	12.4	39	25.2	22	10.9	19	11.2
Addicted	2	.3	2	1.3	0	--	0	--
None	99	15.2	24	15.5	21	10.4	9	5.3
Unknown	354	54.4	63	40.7	124	61.4	99	58.2
Total	651	100.0	155	100.0	202	100.0	170	100.0
<u>ALCOHOL USE</u>								
Some Use	231	35.5	53	34.2	55	27.2	54	31.8
Excessive Use	91	14.0	52	33.6	4	2.0	3	1.8
None	24	3.7	7	4.5	19	9.4	11	6.5
Unknown	305	46.9	43	27.7	124	61.4	102	60.0
Total	651	100.0	155	100.0	202	100.0	170	100.0

TABLE 4.06

PERSONS UNDER SUPERVISION
BY PRIOR JUVENILE ARRESTS

	Adult Number	Probation Percent	Adult Number	Parole Percent	Juvenile Number	Probation Percent	Juvenile Number	Parole Percent
NONE	484	74.4	102	65.8	125	61.9	113	66.5
ONE	59	9.1	14	9.0	37	18.3	21	12.4
TWO	42	6.5	18	11.6	14	6.9	16	9.4
THREE	18	2.8	7	4.5	7	3.5	7	4.1
FOUR	9	1.4	4	2.6	6	3.0	3	1.8
FIVE	9	1.4	2	1.3	2	1.0	5	2.9
SIX	6	.9	1	.7	1	*	0	---
SEVEN OR MORE	<u>24</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2.9</u>
TOTAL	651	100.0	155	100.0	202	100.0	170	100.0

* Less than .01%

TABLE 4.07

PERSONS UNDER SUPERVISION
BY PRIOR ADULT ARRESTS

	Adult Number	Probation Percent	Adult Number	Parole Percent
NONE	359	55.2	63	40.7
ONE	93	14.3	22	14.2
TWO	51	7.8	12	7.7
THREE	34	5.2	15	9.7
FOUR	25	3.8	11	7.1
FIVE	18	2.8	2	1.3
SIX	15	2.3	3	1.9
SEVEN OR MORE	<u>56</u>	<u>8.6</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>17.4</u>
Total	651	100.0	155	100.0

TABLE 4.08

PERFORMANCE WHILE UNDER SUPERVISION

	Adult Probation and Parole		Juvenile Probation and Parole	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Not Discharged	3	.4	3	.8
Satisfactory	557	69.1	229	61.6
Discharged New Offense	8	1.0	6	1.6
Discharged Other (Death)	6	.7	7	1.9
Revoked New Offense/ Revoked Technical	43	5.3	78	21.0
Absconded/ BW - No follow up/ BW - Commitment/ BW - Reinstated	32	4.0	1	.3
Transferred	136	16.9	19	5.1
Returned to Institution	2	.3	15	4.0
Other (Death - Closed Case)	<u>19</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>3.8</u>
Total	806	100.0	372	100.0

To determine the success rate, we divided the category of "Satisfactory" by the total number of Adult Probationers and Parolees (minus the categories "Not Discharged", "Discharged Other", "Transferred" and "Other"). The same equation was also used to determine the success rate for Juveniles.

Success Rate: Adults -- 86.8% Juveniles -- 69.6%

The overall success rate determined in 1979 for the Wyoming Department of Probation and Parole was 81.0%.

TABLE 4.09

PERSONS UNDER SUPERVISION BY
PRIOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

	Adult Number	Probation Percent	Adult Number	Parole Percent	Juvenile Number	Probation Percent	Juvenile Number	Parole Percent
NONE	618	94.9	129	83.2	191	94.6	127	74.7
ONE	21	3.2	15	9.7	8	4.0	36	21.2
TWO	6	.9	7	4.5	2	1.0	4	2.4
THREE OR MORE	<u>6</u>	<u>.9</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>.5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1.8</u>
Total	651	100.0	155	100.0	202	100.0	170	100.0

TABLE 4.10

PERSONS UNDER SUPERVISION BY
PRIOR MENTAL INSTITUTIONALIZATION

	Adult Number	Probation Percent	Adult Number	Parole Percent	Juvenile Number	Probation Percent	Juvenile Number	Parole Percent
NONE	623	95.7	144	92.9	198	98.0	162	95.3
ONE	23	3.5	6	3.9	3	1.5	7	4.1
TWO	1	.2	2	1.3	0	--	0	--
THREE OR MORE	<u>4</u>	<u>.6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>.5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>.6</u>
Total	651	100.0	155	100.0	202	100.0	170	100.0

TABLE 4.11

PERSONS UNDER SUPERVISION BY
PRIOR PENITENTIARY COMMITMENTS

	Adult Number	Probation Percent	Adult Number	Parole Percent	Juvenile Number	Probation Percent	Juvenile Number	Parole Percent
NONE	615	94.5	110	71.0	202	100.0	168	98.8
ONE	25	3.8	25	16.1	0	--	2	1.2
TWO	7	1.1	9	5.8	0	--	0	--
THREE OR MORE	<u>4</u>	<u>.6</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>7.1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>--</u>
Total	651	100.0	155	100.0	202	100.0	170	100.0

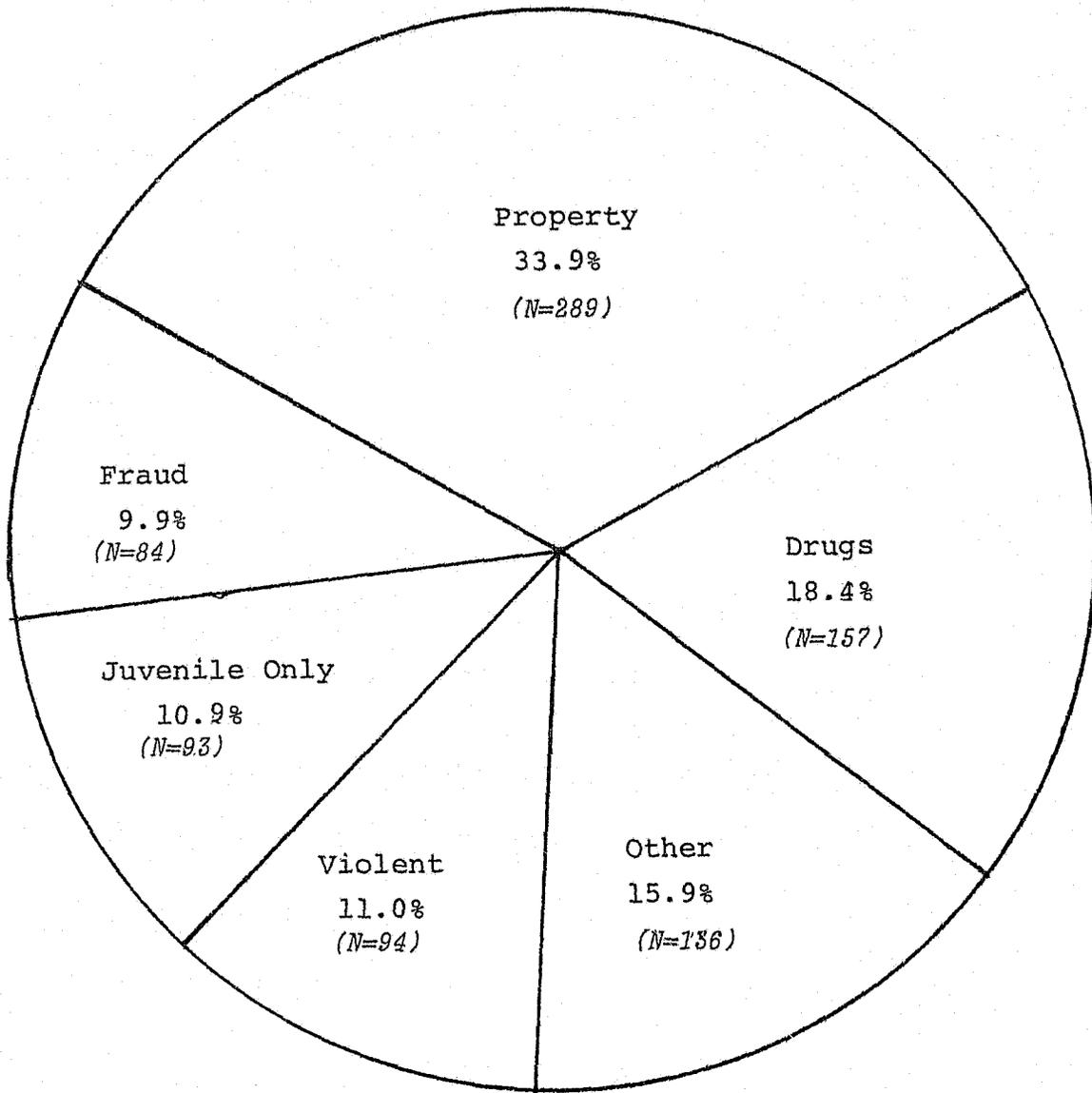
TABLE 4.12

TOTAL MONTHS UNDER SUPERVISION

	Adult Number	Probation Percent	Adult Number	Parole Percent	Juvenile Number	Probation Percent	Juvenile Number	Parole Percent
0 - 6 Months	148	22.7	53	34.2	75	37.1	122	71.8
7 - 12 Months	216	33.2	42	27.1	73	36.1	33	19.4
13 - 18 Months	129	19.8	23	14.8	32	15.8	12	7.1
19 - 24 Months	85	13.1	18	11.6	15	7.4	1	.6
25 - 30 Months	29	4.5	9	5.8	1	.5	1	.6
31 - 36 Months	16	2.5	4	2.6	2	1.0	0	--
37 - 48 Months	22	3.4	3	1.9	3	1.5	1	.6
More Than 49 Months	<u>6</u>	<u>.9</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>.5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>--</u>
Total	651	100.0	155	100.0	202	100.0	170	100.0

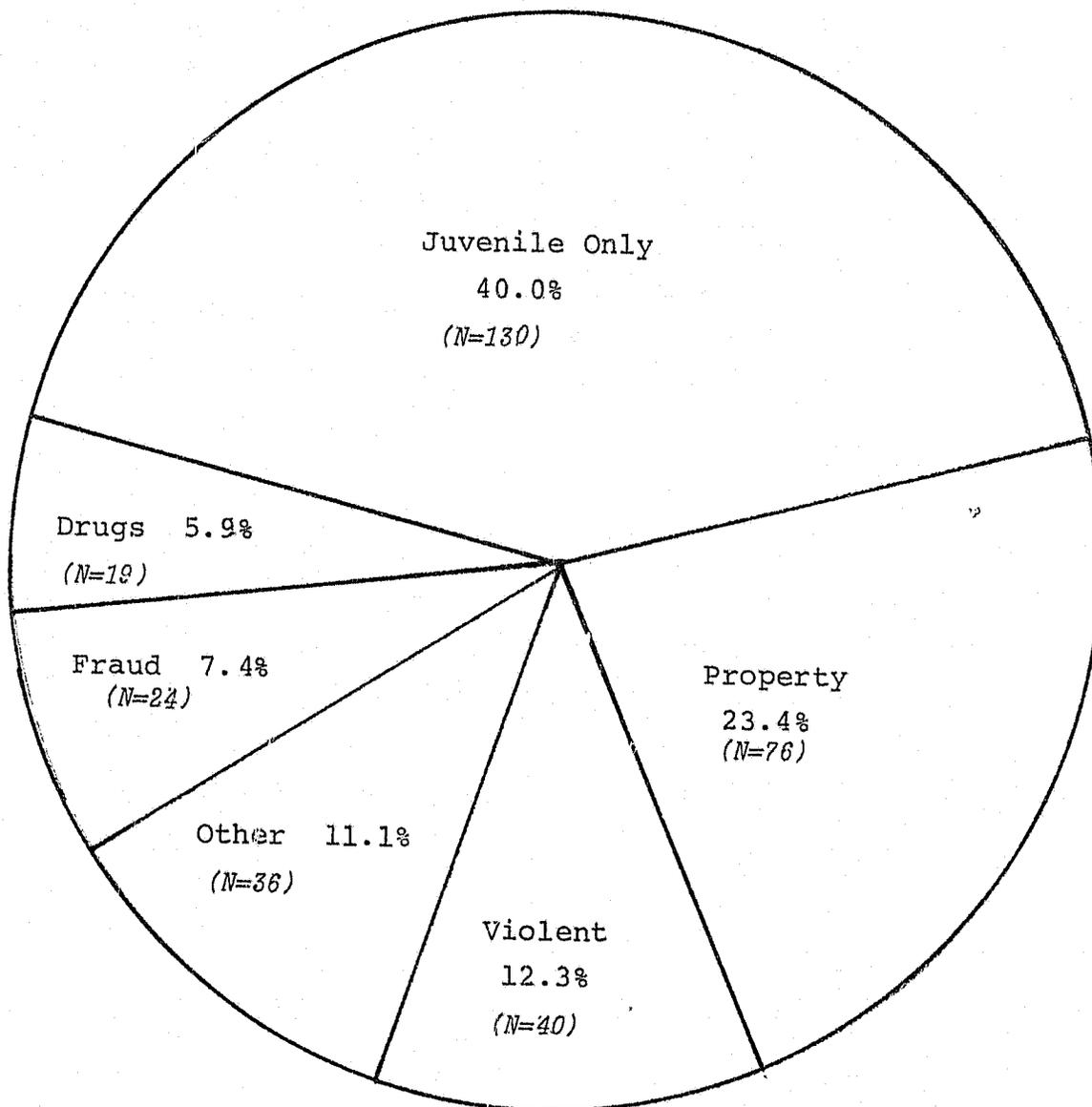
Of the total Adult Probationers and Parolees, 57.0% were under supervision one year or less than one year. Juvenile Probationers and Parolees, who were under supervision one year or less, was 81.5%. Adult Probationers and Parolees and Juvenile Probationers and Parolees, who were under supervision two years or less were 88.6% and 97.6% respectively.

FIGURE 4.3

ADULT & JUVENILE PROBATION

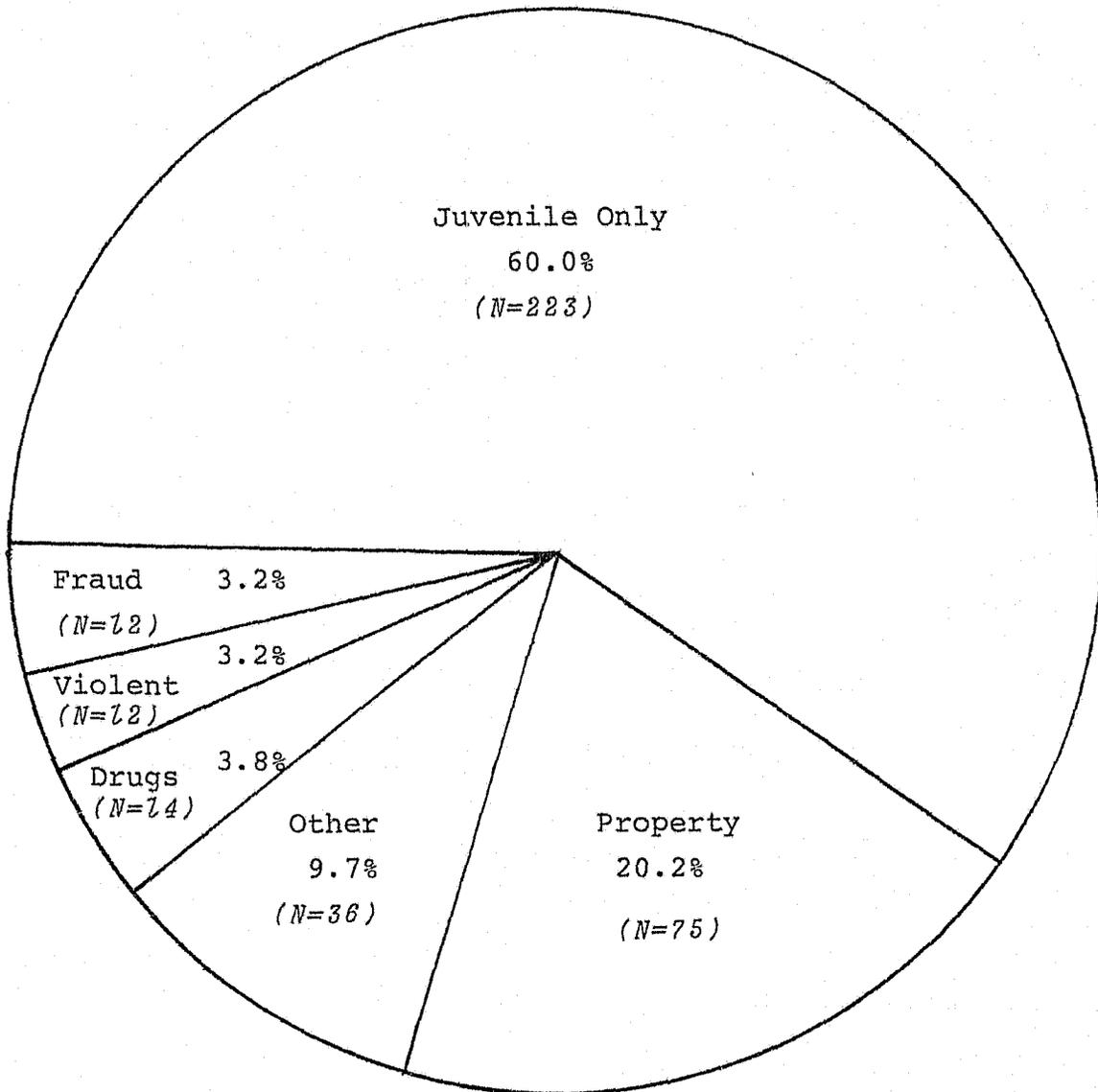
The above chart includes all probationers (Juvenile and Adult alike) who were under supervision of State Probation and Parole in 1979.

FIGURE 4,4

ADULT & JUVENILE PAROLE

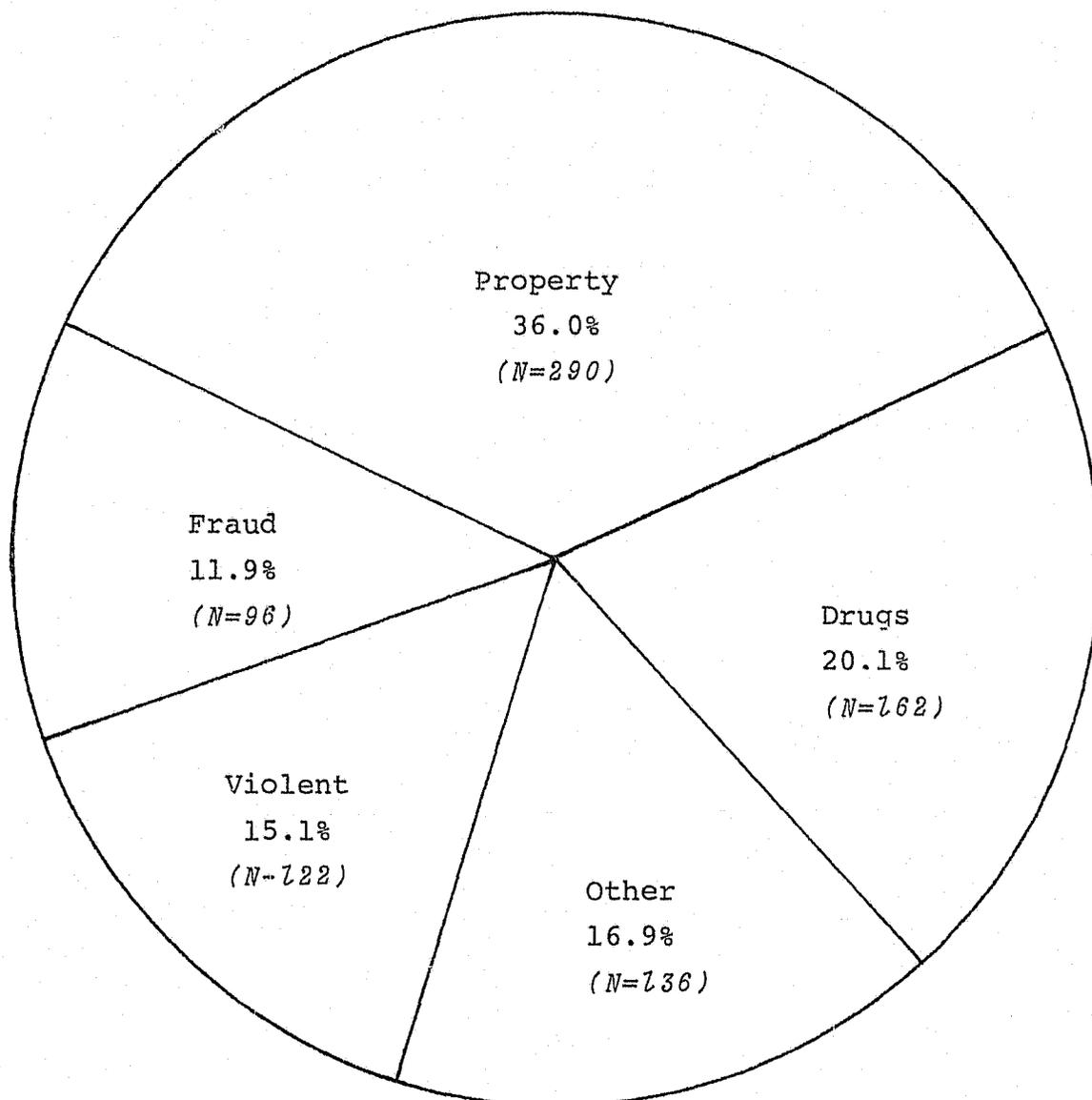
The above chart includes all parolees (Adult and Juvenile alike) who were under supervision of State Probation and Parole in 1979.

FIGURE 4.5

JUVENILE PROBATION & PAROLE

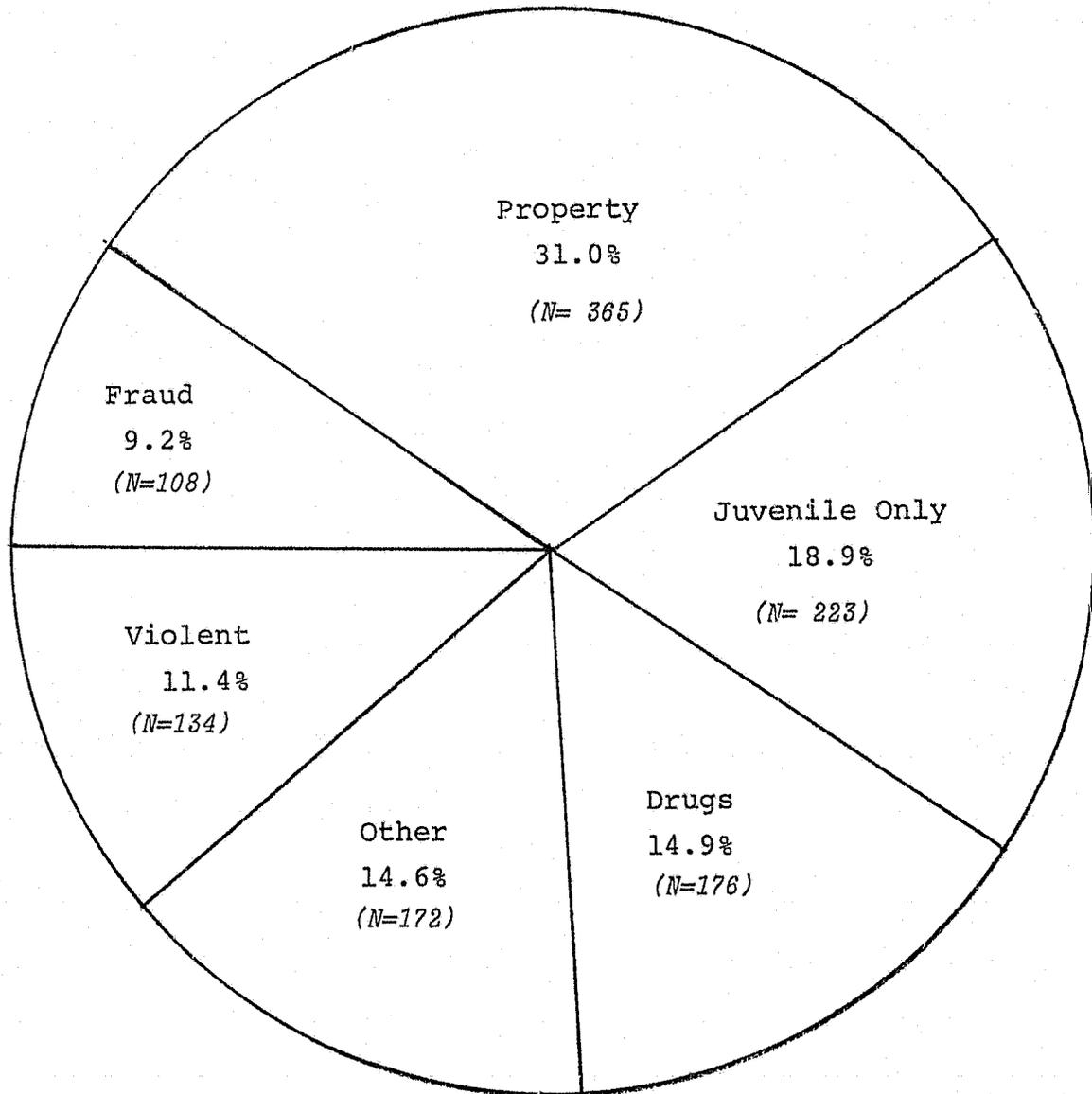
Represented above is a chart of all juveniles (parolees and probationers alike) who were under supervision of State Probation and Parole for the calendar year 1979. Of all the juveniles under supervision in 1979, 60.0% of them were serving parole and probation for committing a "Juvenile Only" type offense. Committing some type of "Property" type offense was our second largest category for juveniles. Following thereafter, very closely were the categories of "Other", "Drug", "Violent", and "Fraud" type offenses. (9.7%, 3.8%, 3.2%, 3.2%.)

FIGURE 4.6

ADULT PROBATION & ADULT PAROLE

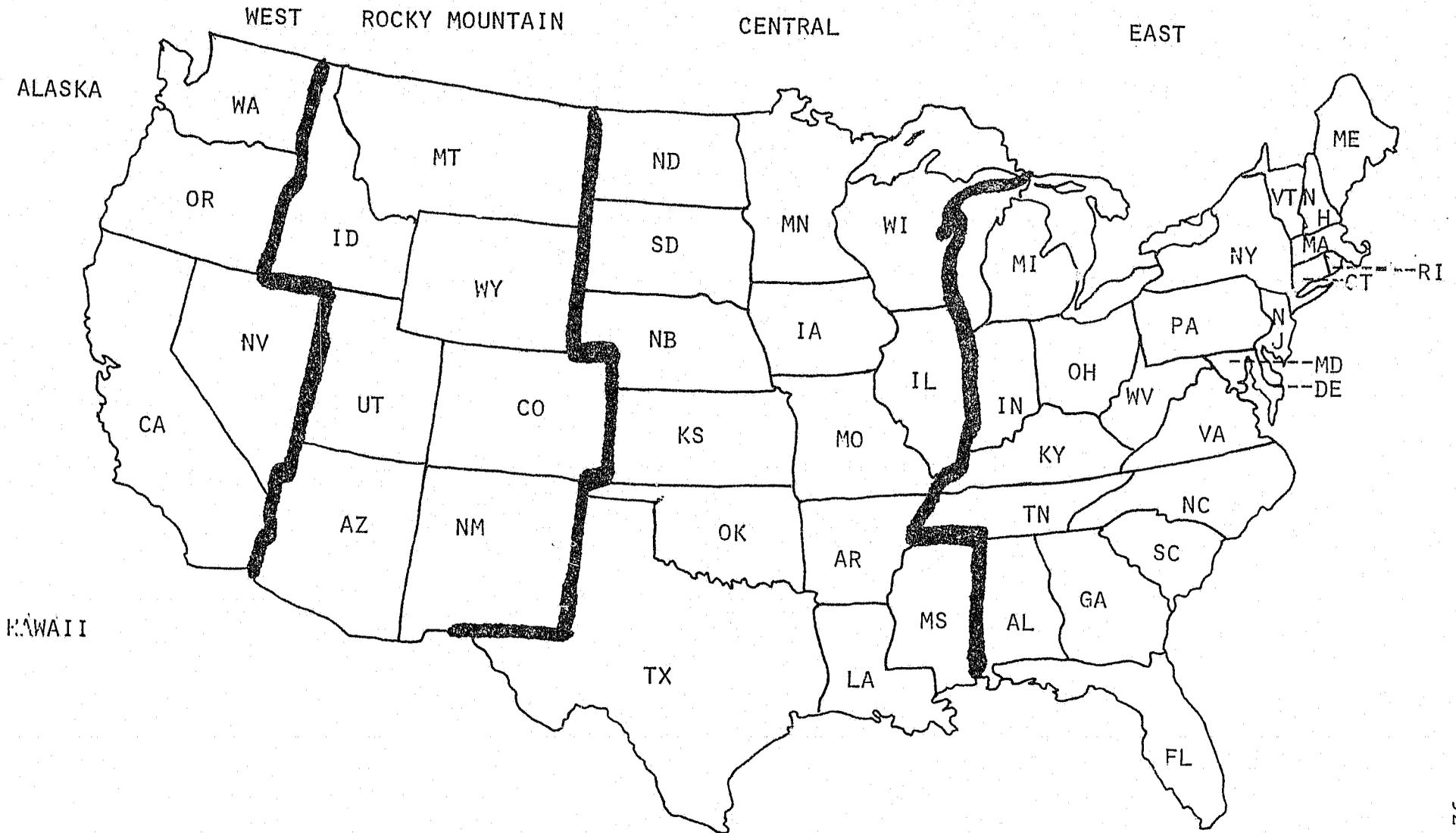
Represented above is a chart of all adults (parolees and probationers) who were under supervision of State Probation and Parole for the calendar year 1979. Of all the adults under supervision in 1979, 36.0% of them were serving parole and/or probation for committing "Property" type offenses. Committing some type of "Drug" offense was second largest category for adults. Following thereafter very closely, were the categories of "Other", "Violent", and "Fraud" type offenses (16.8%, 15.1%, 11.9%). The category "Juvenile Only" was so small that to include it in the above graph would have been meaningless.

FIGURE 4.7

TOTAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Without question, "Property" type offenses predominate (31.0%) as the overall offense category, followed by "Juvenile-Only" type offense (18.9%), which includes running away, incorrigible, etc. "Violent" type crimes are almost last at 11.4% (followed only by "Fraud" type offenses.).

FIGURE 4.8
NATIVITY REGIONS



END