

# THE STATE OF JUVENILE DETENTION IN WYOMING

## 2008 Compliance Monitoring Report



Volunteers of America Wyoming & Montana

January 2010

Wyoming is the only state in the United States that has chosen not to participate in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002 (JJDP) (Public Law 93-415, 42 U.S.C. 5601). For those states and provinces who do participate, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) allocates formula grant monies to support alternatives to secure detention and to address public policy needs. Even though Wyoming has elected not to participate in the Act, OJJDP determined that they would award “non-participating state” funding to a non-profit agency to support detention reform efforts in the state. Volunteers of America Wyoming & Montana (VOA) has received this funding since 2007. Due to the efforts and collaboration of individuals throughout the state, VOA’s compliance monitoring data for 2008 showed significant growth. While the state is still not in compliance with the JJDP’s core requirements, the state has moved closer to attaining these objectives and has dramatically improved the services offered to youth in its juvenile justice system.

The JJDP, originally passed by Congress in 1974 and most recently reauthorized in 2002, established high standards for the secure detention of juveniles. The Act created core requirements to protect youth in secure holding while still promoting public safety. These core requirements, alternately referred to as core protections, are:

- Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) – “Juveniles who have been charged with or have committed an offense that would not be criminal if committed by an adult...shall not be placed in secure detention facilities.” The original JJDP Act of 1974 included this core protection.
- Separation of Juveniles from Incarcerated Adults (Sight and Sound Separation) – “Juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent, as well as status offenders and non-offenders, will not be detained or confined in any institution in which they have contact with adult inmates.” The 1974 Act instituted this core protection as well.
- Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockup (Jail Removal) – “Juveniles who are accused of non-status offenses who are detained in such jail and lockup for a period not to exceed 6 hours for processing and release, while awaiting transfer to a juvenile facility, or in which period such juveniles make a court appearance, and only if such juveniles make a court appearance, and only if such juveniles do not have contact with adult inmates.” The 1980 reauthorization of the original Act added this core protection.
- Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) – “Address juvenile delinquency prevention efforts and system improvement efforts designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of juvenile members of the minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system.” The 1992 reauthorization added this core protection.

OJJDP based these standards on research and on best practice models around the country. As a result of this wealth of information, OJJDP concluded that when communities utilize secure detention only for violent and/or high risk juvenile offenders, they attain better results. When communities employ secure detention for low-risk status offenders, these areas see an increase in recidivism, in cost, and in risk to the

juveniles in detention. In an August 2009 presentation made to Wyoming's Joint Judiciary Committee, Rand Young disseminated information on the Annie E. Casey Foundation's Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI). Young, a nationally recognized expert on juvenile justice issues, noted in his presentation that high-risk youth can negatively influence low-risk youth in detention settings. In addition, Young added that detention disrupts school for youth, increasing the likelihood of dropout, and increases the likelihood that youth will reoffend.

Unfortunately, with regards to these core requirements, myths abound that obscure the issues and make it more difficult to discuss solutions. Many insist, for example, that Wyoming is the only state not in compliance with the JJDP. While it is true that Wyoming is the only non-participating state, OJJDP identifies at least eight states and five US territories that are currently out of compliance with at least one core requirement. These jurisdictions confront many of the same challenges faced by Wyoming, and VOA will look to partner with other states to find solutions to problems not unique to Wyoming.

In order to assess Wyoming's progress and separate misconceptions from fact, VOA scrutinized data obtained from the Jail Roster, originally implemented by the Wyoming County Commissioners Association (WCCA) and currently maintained by VOA. Twenty-one out of Wyoming's twenty-three counties assigned personnel in some capacity to enter basic information into the Jail Roster for every juvenile who entered secure detention, either in juvenile detention centers, in juvenile training schools, or in adult jails/lockups.

Wyoming currently has three county owned and operated juvenile detention centers, with one in Campbell County, one in Fremont County, and one in Sweetwater County. Cornerstone Programs operates two juvenile detention centers, the Jeffrey Wardle Academy in Cheyenne and the Regional Juvenile Detention Center in Casper. In addition, each of Wyoming's twenty-three counties administer a jail, and ten police departments can conceivably hold juveniles in their respective lockups. For the purpose of this report, federal definitions regard the Wyoming Boys School (WBS) as a Juvenile Training School, as WBS is a secure institution. Because the Wyoming Girls School (WGS) does not securely hold residents, it does not qualify as a juvenile training school.

To verify the data garnered from the Jail Roster and to address concerns, Debby Lynch, VOA's Compliance Monitor, conducted compliance monitoring from March-June 2008, engaging in on-site visits at each of these locations, per federal guidelines. Before Lynch undertook site visits, DeeAnn Near, VOA's Data Coordinator, prepared detailed reports from the Jail Roster information and noted potential issues in advance. By doing so, Lynch could work with agency personnel to clarify discrepancies and devise solutions. In addition, representatives from OJJDP traveled to Wyoming in August 2008 and again in late September/early October 2008 to review VOA's findings and provide on-site consultation.

Consequently, this lengthy and arduous process yielded the most accurate and comprehensive data gathered on the use of secure detention in Wyoming. Dr. Beth Evans, who functioned as the WCCA's Juvenile Justice Project Coordinator, noted on page 2 of her 2007 report that the data she analyzed was much "cleaner," with more thorough documentation delineating the original charge and a more consistent method of recording detention information. (Evans, Beth, *WYOMING AND THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT: Juvenile Detention in Wyoming, 2007 Compliance Monitoring Report*, August 2008). This trend continued in 2008, with counties recording the original charge more

consistently in the Jail Roster. Cornerstone Programs disseminated more complete information for the Jeffrey Wardle Academy and Regional Juvenile Detention Center, a definite improvement from the past.

What these figures revealed was encouraging. Overall, Wyoming reduced the number of juveniles securely detained in juvenile detention centers/juvenile training schools and adult jails/lockups. The figures contained in this report details Jail Roster information from January 1, 2008, through December 31, 2008. For the purposes of clarification, 2008 figures are actual numbers, whereas the numbers from 2006 and 2007 represented 6 month numbers annualized for the year. The following table shows the number of juveniles securely detained for the past three years:

Table 1a  
Number of Juveniles Securely Detained in Wyoming

	2006	2007	2008
# of Juveniles Detained in Jails and Lockups	560	478	393
# of Juveniles Detained in JDC/JTS	2,003	1,906	1,662
<b>TOTAL DETAINED JUVENILES:</b>	<b>2,563</b>	<b>2,384</b>	<b>2,055<sup>1</sup></b>

<sup>1</sup>Does not include the 99 at Wyoming Girls School in 2008 as WGS is not a secure facility

These numbers represent a reduction in the reliance on secure detention, with the following key points highlighting growth:

- From 2007 to 2008, the number of juveniles securely detained in adult jails/lockups decreased by 17.8%, and from 2006 to 2008, the number of juveniles incarcerated decreased by nearly 30%.
- In juvenile detention centers, the number of juveniles detained decreased by nearly 13% from 2007 to 2008 and approximately 17% from 2006 to 2008.
- Overall, the number of juveniles securely held in either a juvenile detention center/training school or adult jail/lockup decreased by 13% from 2007 to 2008 and by nearly 20% from 2006 to 2008.

In terms of serving youth, these lower numbers indicate that counties are turning towards less secure alternatives for detention. According to the 2008 annual report issued by the Department of Criminal Investigation, the number of juvenile arrests fell from 7,120 in 2007 to 6,851 in 2008, a decrease of 3.8%. The number of juveniles who eventually ended up in secure detention at some point decreased by substantially more than 3.8%, a sign of growth. Counties are clearly utilizing community resources to serve these youth.

VOA also reported similarly impressive gains in meeting minimum standards established by OJJDP for each of the first three core protections.

### Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)

Wyoming witnessed the greatest improvement in attaining standards established for this core protection, as the following table illustrates:

Table 1b  
Number of Violations of DSO Core Requirement in Wyoming

	2006	2007	2008
<b>DSO TOTAL</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>397.82</b>	<b>187.27</b>
Status offenders or non-offenders held in jails or lockups (accused or adjudicated)	112	97.82	62.27
Non-offenders held in JDC/JTS	1	0	8
Accused status offenders held over 24 hours in a JDC/JTS	384	130	72
Adjudicated status offenders held without benefit of the Valid Court Order <sup>1</sup>	251	170	53

<sup>1</sup>Wyoming's VCO is effective 7/1/08 for use by District Juvenile Court Judges.

This table shows the number of violations in specific categories, illuminating issues in more detail. Federal guidelines preclude the secure holding of status offenders for any length of time in adult jails/lockups. Next, non-offenders, or juveniles who have not been charged with any crime, cannot be held securely for any length of time, even in a juvenile detention center. For juveniles accused of committing status offenses, they cannot remain in secure detention longer than 24 hours pre-adjudication. For those who have appeared before a judge and been found guilty of a status offense, they cannot be sentenced to a period of time in secure detention.

With one notable exception, Wyoming demonstrated considerable progress. The number of non-offenders increased from 0 in 2007 to 8 in 2008. Otherwise, numbers decreased in all other categories.

- The number of status offenders detained in adult jails/lockups fell by nearly 37% from 2007 to 2008 and nearly 45% from 2006 to 2008.
- The number of accused status offenders held in juvenile detention centers/juvenile training schools decreased by nearly 45% from 2007 to 2008 and over 81% from 2006 to 2008.
- Most significantly, the number of juveniles held post adjudication for status offenses dropped by nearly 70% from 2007 to 2008 and nearly 79% from 2006 to 2008.
- Overall, the number of status violations decreased by over 52% from 2007 to 2008 and nearly 75% from 2006 to 2008.

Again, these numbers show that counties relied less heavily on secure detention to manage those juveniles who committed status offenses.

#### Separation of Juveniles from Incarcerated Adults (Sight and Sound Separation)

Jail Roster data did reveal a reduction in the number of sight and sound violations, as noted in the table below:

Table 1c  
Number of Violations of Sight and Sound Separation Core Requirement in Wyoming

	2006	2007	2008
<b>SEPARATION TOTAL</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>242.55</b>	<b>203.71<sup>1</sup></b>
Juveniles not sight and sound separated from adults in jails and lockups	220	242.55	203.71 <sup>1</sup>
Juveniles not sight and sound separated in JDC/JTS	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Numbers adjusted for two non-reporting facilities, Converse and Park counties

Campbell County's Detention Center accounted for all of these violations, as the facility could not ensure sight and sound separation between adult inmates and juvenile offenders. Campbell County made improvements, however, as numbers decreased by over 16% from 2007 to 2008.

Of even greater significance, however, Campbell County opened a new juvenile wing of their detention center on August 12, 2009. When representatives from OJJDP toured the facility in October 2009, they were duly impressed, commenting that it was one of the best facilities they have encountered in the country. Detention officers provide direct supervision of juveniles, where they supervise youth in the room rather than behind glass. The new facility ensured sight and sound separation from the moment juveniles arrived in the sally port. The construction of this new wing will eliminate Campbell County's violations after August 12, 2009 and will positively impact the state's numbers as well.

#### Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockup (Jail Removal)

To reiterate, OJJDP guidelines state that status offenders should never be held securely in adult jails/lockups. For delinquent offenses, stipulations change. OJJDP defines delinquent offenses (i.e., non-status) as those crimes that would be an offense if committed by an adult. OJJDP best practices assert that accused delinquents should not remain in secure detention for longer than 6 hours, as this grants ample time to process the juvenile and determine an appropriate course of action. OJJDP guidelines add that juveniles

cannot remain in secure confinement for longer than 6 hours either before or after a court appearance on a delinquent offense. Counties must ensure sight and sound separation at all times in adult jails/lockups.

Fortunately, OJJDP takes into account Wyoming's climate and scattered population centers, providing some flexibility in the form of the "Rural Exception" for juveniles awaiting their initial court appearance. In most cases, counties applied the Rural Exception during cases of inclement weather that made travel treacherous. In these situations, accused delinquent offenders could remain in an adult jail/lockup, sight and sound separated from adults, for an indefinite period of time. When weather permitted safe travel, county personnel would then need to transport the juvenile to their court appearance. The following counties have Rural Exception status: Albany, Big Horn, Carbon, Crook, Goshen, Hot Springs, Johnson, Lincoln, Niobrara, Park, Platte, Sheridan, Sublette, Washakie, Weston, and Uinta (plus Afton substation in Lincoln).

For the most part, the Jail Roster data showed some improvements:

Table 1d  
Number of Violations of Jail Removal Core Requirement in Wyoming

	2006	2007	2008
<b>JAIL REMOVAL TOTAL</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>256.64</b>	<b>205.75</b>
Status offenders or non-offenders held in jails and lockups (accused and adjudicated)	112	97.82	62.27
Accused delinquents held over 6 hours or for a reason not associated with processing	134	94	135.81
Adjudicated delinquents held over 6 hours before or after court, or for a reason not associated with a court appearance (sentenced to the facility would be the primary reason)	141	104.55	84.33

The first row details the number of status offenders held in adult jails/lockups, which revealed a reduction of 37% from 2007 to 2008 and nearly 45% from 2006 to 2008. In the other categories, however, the outcome was decidedly more mixed.

- The number of accused delinquents held over 6 hours or for a reason not associated with processing increased by over 30% from 2007 to 2008. Most disturbing, the number was higher than the number of violations recorded in 2006.
- More positively, the number of adjudicated delinquents securely detained for longer than 6 hours decreased by nearly 20% from 2007 to 2008 and over 40% from 2006 to 2008.

### Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

Due in large part to the hard work of Charles Kratz, VOA's DMC Coordinator, Wyoming remained in compliance with this core requirement. Because of this achievement, counties in full compliance with OJJDP's first three core requirements were eligible to receive Title V funding administered by the Department of Family Services. In 2007, six counties were eligible to receive this funding: Crook, Hot Springs, Niobrara, Teton, Washakie, and Weston. Gathering data, however, on the number of minorities who "come into contact" with the juvenile justice system remains difficult. While the Jail Roster ensures that state maintains reliable data on the number of minorities held in secure detention, Kratz faced challenges in acquiring information in other juvenile justice areas of service.

As part of his work, Kratz needed to obtain racial/ethnic data at nine contact points: 1) Arrest; 2) Referral; 3) Diversion; 4) Detention; 5) Petitioned/charges filed; 6) Delinquent findings; 7) Probation; 8) Confinement in secure correctional facilities; and 9) Transferred to Adult Court. Kratz can obtain some information in some areas of the state part of the time. Unfortunately, with the systems currently in place, he cannot compile accurate information at all contact points. Even with these limitations, Kratz has forged ahead, partnering with DFS, the State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice, the Governor's Office, and local entities to formulate a strategy for sustained compliance.

### Compliance Rates

After Debby Lynch completed her compliance monitoring and verified the data from the Jail Roster, she then computed rates of compliance based on OJJDP standards. The following table depicts both the progress made and the work yet to be done in Wyoming.

Table 1e  
Rates of Compliance in Wyoming

<b>Rates of Compliance</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
D.S.O. (May have a rate of up to 29.4/100,000, or 36.75 violations for Wyoming in 2007)	Rate of 656.1	Rate of 317.33	Rate of 149.38
Separation (All states may have 0 violations)	220	242.55	203.71
Jail Removal (May have a rate of up to 9/100,000, or 11.25 violations for Wyoming in 2007)	Rate of 339.5	Rate of 204.71	Rate of 164.12

2007 Juvenile Population = 125,365; 2007 Juvenile Population Rate = 1.25; # of violations ÷ 1.25 = Violation Rate



Lynch's data, with DeeAnn Near's support, showed that Wyoming did make strides in improving its juvenile justice system:

- Wyoming reduced its DSO violation rate by nearly 53% from 2007 to 2008 and 77% from 2006 to 2008.
- Wyoming reduced its Sight and Sound violation rate by 16% from 2007 to 2008 and 7% from 2006 to 2008. With the opening of Campbell County's new juvenile wing, VOA expects this number to decrease substantially.
- Wyoming reduced its Jail Removal violation rate by 19% from 2007 to 2008 and 51% from 2006 to 2008.

It is important to note that with the exception of the Sight and Sound Separation core protection, OJJDP guidelines provide some flexibility and do not require perfection. Even though OJJDP allows for some violations before finding a state out of compliance, Wyoming must continue to generate progress before the state will approach nationally recognized and accepted standards.

### County Information

What these facts do not reveal is why most numbers decreased. VOA can certainly attribute some of these changes to increased community awareness, but this would prove to be conjecture. What is known is that in both informal and formal discussions around the state, key community personnel expressed a commitment to improve services for juveniles. Even more important, these same individuals put their words into action, as manifested by the reduced reliance on secure detention.

The following table gives a county level perspective on juvenile justice issues. This data assigns the violation to the county that ordered or sent the juvenile to detention, not the county in which the detention actually took place. In Sheridan County, for example, officials did not hold any youth in secure confinement at any facility in the county. Sheridan County did, however, send four status offenders to the Regional Juvenile Detention Center in Casper. While the detention actually occurred in Natrona County, VOA recorded the violation in the county from which the order originated, Sheridan County, in this example.

Table 2  
Number of Violations Per County in Wyoming (2008)

County	% of state's juvenile population <sup>1</sup>	% of state's juvenile arrests <sup>2</sup>	DSO Violations	Sight & Sound Violations	Jail Removal Violations	Total Violations	% of state's total violations
Albany	6.2	1.9	2	0	1	3	0.5
Big Horn	2.1	0.5	1	0	0	1	0.2

County	% of state's juvenile population <sup>1</sup>	% of state's juvenile arrests <sup>2</sup>	DSO Violations	Sight & Sound Violations	Jail Removal Violations	Total Violations	% of state's total violations
Campbell	7.7	8.2	47	186 <sup>3</sup>	174	407	72.0
Carbon	2.9	4.6	6	0	5	11	2.0
Converse	2.5	2.6	3 <sup>4</sup>	Non-reporting		3	0.5
Crook	1.2	0.7	0	0	1	1	0.2
Fremont	7.2	6.5	4	0	2	6	1.1
Goshen	2.3	2.4	0	0	0	0	0.0
Hot Springs	0.9	0.4	0	0	0	0	0.0
Johnson	1.6	0.9	0	0	0	0	0.0
Laramie	16.5	23.5	57	0	0	57	10.1
Lincoln	3.1	1.1	5	0	1	6	1.1
Natrona	13.7	21.0	27	0	0	27	4.8
Niobrara	0.4	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.0
Park	5.2	3.0	1 <sup>4</sup>	Non-reporting		1	0.2
Platte	1.6	1.4	1	0	1	2	0.4
Sheridan	5.4	3.5	4	0	0	4	0.7
Sublette	1.5	0.7	3	0	4	7	1.2
Sweetwater	7.5	10.1	24	0	0	24	4.3
Teton	3.8	1.4	0	0	0	0	0.0
Uinta	3.9	3.9	2	0	0	2	0.4
Washakie	1.5	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.0
Weston	1.3	0.4	0	0	0	0	0.0
<b>TOTALS:</b>			<b>187</b>	<b>186<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>189<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>562</b>	

<sup>1</sup>Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A., and Kang, W. (2009). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2008." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.icjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

<sup>2</sup> "CRIME IN WYOMING: Annual Report, 2008." State of Wyoming, Office of Attorney General, Division of Criminal Investigation; 6,851 juvenile arrests/citations in 2008, Available: <http://attorneygeneral.state.wy.us/dci/pdf/2008%20Annual%20Report.pdf>

<sup>3</sup>Campbell County numbers reflect data before the county opened the juvenile wing of detention center on 8/12/09. Campbell County is now operating a collocated facility.

<sup>4</sup>DSO violations obtained from juvenile detention centers in other counties. Non-reporting counties sent these individuals to detention at JDCs.

<sup>5</sup>Totals represent actual numbers. The totals noted in Tables 1c and 1d represent numbers adjusted due to the two non-reporting counties: Converse and Park.

This snapshot highlights several important facts.

- With the addition of Goshen and Johnson counties, seven counties are now in full compliance with the first three core protections: Goshen, Hot Springs, Johnson, Niobrara, Teton, Washakie, and Weston. These seven counties are eligible for Title V formula funding.
- Three counties are in compliance within the county: Big Horn, Sheridan, and Uinta. These counties did not securely detain any juveniles in any facility within the county. These counties did send status offenders to juvenile detention centers outside of their county, resulting in a violation. This table assigns the violation to the county that sent the youth to detention, regardless of where the detention took place.
- In comparison with 2007 data, twelve counties reduced the total number of violations: Albany, Big Horn, Campbell, Goshen, Johnson, Laramie, Lincoln, Natrona, Platte, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Uinta.
- Goshen and Johnson counties both eliminated all violations during the course of the past year.
- Sheridan County reduced the number of their violations by 86%, while Lincoln County reduced their violations by 81%. Big Horn County eliminated 75% of their violations, and Laramie County reduced their number of violations by 59%.

Tables 3a-3d and 4a-4b, attached to this report, illustrate the numbers of youth held in specific facilities around the state. Tables 3a-3d focus on adult jails/lockups, while Tables 4a-4b address juveniles held in juvenile detention centers. The data shows that juvenile detention centers housed the vast majority of youth securely confined in Wyoming. Adult jails/lockups held 393 juveniles in detention, with Campbell County's facility accounting for approximately 47% of these numbers. Juvenile detention centers held 1,521 juveniles, or nearly 74% of the total placements, in secure confinement.

Broken down even further, this data sheds additional light on the utilization of secure detention in Wyoming.

Table 5a  
Total Number of Juveniles Detained at Juvenile Detention Centers (JDCs) in Wyoming

	Average Length of Stay	Average Daily Census	Total # Juveniles Held	% Of Juveniles Held at JDCs
Fremont County Juvenile Detention Center (Lander)	8.83	6.94	287	18.87%
Jeffrey C. Wardle Academy (Cheyenne)	11.52	9.37	302	19.86%
Regional Juvenile Detention Center (Casper)	9.9	17.35	641	42.14%

	Average Length of Stay	Average Daily Census	Total # Juveniles Held	% Of Juveniles Held at JDCs
Sweetwater County Juvenile Detention Center (Rock Springs)	12.84	10.24	291	19.13%

This table compares basic information regarding detention length and detention numbers at the four juvenile detention centers in Wyoming operational in 2008. Please note that this data does not include Campbell County, as they had not yet opened their new juvenile wing of their detention center. Key findings were:

- On an average day, 43.9 youth are being held at juvenile detention centers in Wyoming. These juveniles will remain in placement for an average of 10.77 days.
- The Regional Juvenile Detention Center (RJDC) in Casper securely detained the greatest number of juveniles in the state by a significant margin. While RJDC served 21 different counties during 2008, Natrona County placed 73% of the youth at the facility.
- The Jeffrey C. Wardle Academy (JCWA) in Cheyenne served the second largest number of juveniles and had the second longest average length of stay for juveniles detained in the state. Laramie County placed nearly 99% of the juveniles detained at the facility.
- The Fremont County Juvenile Detention Center (FCJDC) in Lander detained the fewest number of youth and had the shortest average length of stay of all juvenile detention centers in the state. Fremont County placed 91% of the juveniles detained at the facility.
- The Sweetwater County Juvenile Detention Center (SCJDC) confined the second fewest youth in the state, but the average length of stay was longer than at any other juvenile detention center. Sweetwater County placed 66% of the juveniles at the facility.

VOA then compared the number of youth held at these facilities for status offenses with those confined for delinquent offenses. The first table provides information on the number of juveniles confined for delinquent offenses:

Table 5b  
Total Number of Delinquent Juveniles Detained at Juvenile Detention Centers (JDCs) in Wyoming

	Average Length of Stay (Delinquent Offenses)	Average Daily Census (Delinquent Offenses)	Total # Juveniles Held (Delinquent Offenses)	% Of Juveniles Held at JDCs (Delinquent Offenses)
Fremont County Juvenile Detention Center (Lander)	7.77	6.02	283	21.60%
Jeffrey C. Wardle Academy (Cheyenne)	14.3	8.38	219	16.72%
Regional Juvenile Detention Center (Casper)	10.43	16.1	563	42.98%
Sweetwater County Juvenile Detention Center (Rock Springs)	13.85	9.3	245	21.60%

This data reveals several important details:

- On an average day, 39.8 delinquent offenders are being held at juvenile detention centers in Wyoming. These juveniles will remain in placement for an average of 11.16 days.
- The Regional Juvenile Detention Center (RJDC) in Casper securely detained the greatest number of delinquent juveniles in the state, again by a significant margin. RJDC had the second lowest average number of bed days per placement.
- The Jeffrey C. Wardle Academy (JCWA) in Cheyenne served the fewest delinquent offenders of the four juvenile detention centers. Conversely, JCWA had the longest average length of stay.
- The Fremont County Juvenile Detention Center (FCJDC) in Lander detained the second highest number of delinquent youth, but it also had the shortest average length of stay of all juvenile detention centers in the state.
- The Sweetwater County Juvenile Detention Center (SCJDC) confined the third fewest number of delinquent youth in the state, and the average length of stay was second highest in the state.

The next table show data for those juveniles detained for status offenses. Please note that this table adds two columns that record the number of DSO violations at that facility during 2008. The table also identifies the percentage of those DSO violations that transpired in juvenile detention centers.

Table 5c  
Total Number of Status Offenders Detained at Juvenile Detention Centers (JDCs) in Wyoming

	Average Length of Stay (Status Offenses)	Average Daily Census (Status Offenses)	Total # Juveniles Held (Status Offenses)	% Of Juveniles Held at JDCs (Status Offenses)	# of DSO violations recorded at JDCs	% of DSO violations recorded at JDCs
Fremont County Juvenile Detention Center (Lander)	8.91	.07	3	1.44%	2	1.5%
Jeffrey C. Wardle Academy (Cheyenne)	4.34	.98	83	39.71%	57	43.8%
Regional Juvenile Detention Center (Casper)	5.9	1.3	78	37.32%	38	29.2%
Sweetwater County Juvenile Detention Center (Rock Springs)	7.53	.93	45	21.53%	33	25.4%

- On an average day, 3.28 status offenders are being held at juvenile detention centers in Wyoming. These juveniles will remain in placement for an average of 6.67 days, a shorter length of time than for delinquent offenses.
- The Regional Juvenile Detention Center (RJDC) in Casper securely detained the second highest number of juveniles and had the second shortest average length of stay for status offenders. RJDC accounted for the second highest number of DSO violations.
- The Jeffrey C. Wardle Academy (JCWA) in Cheyenne served the highest number of status offenders in the state by a significant margin (over 35% than the second highest). JCWA had the shortest

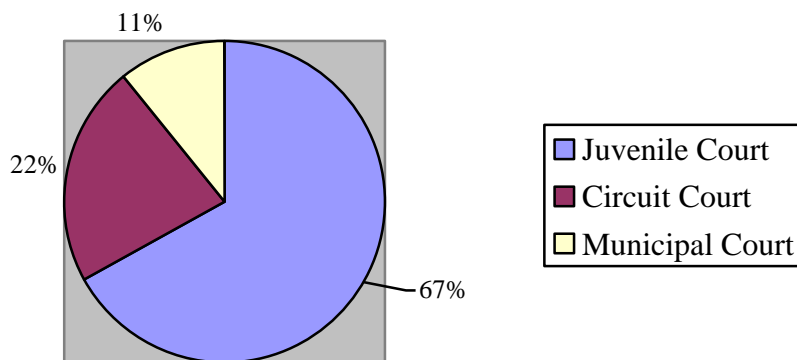
average length of stay for status offenders. Overall, JCWA accounted for the highest number of status offense violations of all juvenile detention centers in the state.

- The Fremont County Juvenile Detention Center (FCJDC) in Lander detained the fewest number of status offenders, but it did have the highest average length of stay of all juvenile detention centers for these juveniles. FCJDC accounted for the fewest status offense violations in the state, only 1.5% of the entire total at juvenile detention centers.
- The Sweetwater County Juvenile Detention Center (SCJDC) confined the second fewest status offenders in the state, but the average length of stay was the second highest than at any other juvenile detention center. SCJDC accounted for the second fewest DSO violations in the state at juvenile detention centers.

Proportionately, delinquent offenses constituted nearly 91% of the placements in juvenile detention centers, which contradicts the perception that Wyoming primarily holds status offenders in their detention centers. While this may have been true in the past, it was not accurate in 2008.

At the same time, however, Wyoming did hold a significant number of status offenders, so VOA explored from which court these juveniles were placed. Evidence suggests that adult courts (Municipal and Circuit Court) process approximately 85% of the juveniles in the justice system. In fact, Circuit Courts assigned more youth to secure detention (approximately 45%) than either Juvenile or Municipal Courts in Wyoming in 2008, with Juvenile Courts second (31%) and Municipal Courts (16%) third. Tribal and Drug Courts accounted for a small percentage of juveniles securely confined in 2008. Logically, VOA expected that adult courts, working with more juveniles, would account for more status offense violations. Jail Roster data, however, did not substantiate this assertion.

Chart 1  
DSO Violations by Court

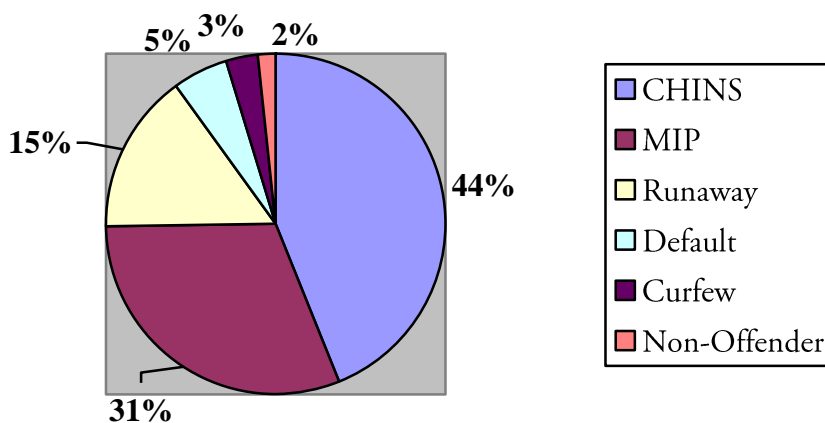


In other words, although Juvenile District Courts only work with 15% of the juveniles in the justice system, these courts accounted for 67% of the status offense violations in juvenile detention centers. While this is significant, in a very real sense it offers enormous opportunities for change. Adult courts (i.e.,

Municipal and Circuit Courts) have fewer sentencing options afforded to them, as they typically can place a juvenile on diversion, identify a period of probation, assign fines/community service, or sentence a juvenile to a period of detention. In comparison, Juvenile Courts have a greater range of services they can access. A juvenile court judge can link juveniles with mental health services, substance abuse treatment, and residential treatment, as well utilize the options available to adult court judges.

The data also indicates that “Child in Need of Supervision (CHINS)” cases accounted for the majority (44%) of the DSO violations in juvenile detention centers. MIP-Alcohol resulted in 31% of the DSO violations, while Runaway was the third most common violation at 15%.

Chart 2  
Most Common Charges for DSO Violations



CHINS cases also prove difficult, as W.S. 14-6-407(b)(ii) states, “...No child in need of supervision shall be placed in a jail, but may be placed in a juvenile detention facility if the child has been adjudicated under article 2 of this chapter for having committed a delinquent act.” The data did not show that these youth committed delinquent acts, and thus they counted as DSO violations.

These numbers do not include technical violations, such as Probation Violations, Probation Revocations, or Contempt of Courts, which accounted for approximately 15% of the detentions in the state. Not all of these were violations, but they do show a trend.

### Conclusions

Judge Bruce Waters, a Circuit Court judge in Park County, recently participated in a meeting regarding juvenile justice issues in his area. He commented on one challenge facing judges when he spoke about those juveniles who defy court orders. Waters explained that he typically does not sentence youth to detention on first offenses, but when these juveniles ignore conditions imposed by the court, he does employ detention. Judge Waters asserted, “At some point (detention will happen) if I’m going to enforce my court orders. There’s a time when enough is enough, and they will go to jail.”



Perhaps more than ever, this past year showed that only collaboration will help the state address these types of challenges. Communities around the state have found creative ways to solve problems. Washakie County partnered with a group home in Basin, where juveniles could be placed in a non-secure, community-based program instead of a secure detention center. Judge Waters himself stated that he is working collaboratively with DFS in his area to serve youth more effectively in his court.

As the data suggests, these types of stories are the rule, not the exception. Communities around the state are finding different ways of managing status offenders. Five counties maintained full compliance with the core requirement, and twelve other counties improved their rates. Even in some counties that did slip, such as Crook County, violation rates remained extremely low.

For those counties who are participating in the community juvenile service board initiative, this represents an ideal time to examine the continuum of care available in that area to fill service gaps. These boards can assess available funding, which the state knows may become increasingly scarce in the upcoming months and years ahead. By making careful assessments and allocating resources wisely, communities can intervene more effectively before youth enter the justice system. When youth do enter the system, counties can then access systems that hold youth accountable for their behavior without the need for secure detention. Even in those counties that have opted not to participate, they can still access other funding sources to develop services.

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) represents another opportunity to coordinate efforts on a local level. DFS and the WCCA are currently exploring the possibility of implementing JDAI in those communities who express an interest. JDAI would provide experts who could facilitate the process of overcoming obstacles inherent in working with juveniles. Again, key stakeholders in the community would work to find community-based solutions to juvenile justice issues.

Despite the progress made in the past year, much work remains to be done. Wyoming's violation rates exceed minimum standards established by OJJDP, and Wyoming continues to detain youth at a much higher rate than the national average. As Dr. Evans noted in her 2007 report, Wyoming's rate of detained and committed youth in custody stood at 334, versus the national average of 124. Seventy-four percent of youth were in custody for non-violent offenses, higher than the national average of 66%. To add yet more perspective, Susan Davis, Compliance Monitor from Colorado, observed that her state provides one detention bed for every 2,603 youth in the state. Wyoming provides one detention bed for every 811 youth.

The Wyoming legislature will be considering two bills during the upcoming session, one for implementing detention standards and one for instituting a detention screening instrument. In addition, the Governor's office allocated approximately \$14 million in stimulus funding to address juvenile justice issues. Natrona and Laramie counties intend to use their funding to build new juvenile detention centers, while Judge Gary Hartman, the Governor's advisor on juvenile justice issues, targeted the remaining monies for building staff secure (as opposed to hardware secure) facilities in 4 of Wyoming's counties.

These all represent important steps in the ongoing process to improve how Wyoming treats its youth. While compliance with OJJDP standards is and should be an important objective, it is not the primary reason why Wyoming should continue to strive. Rather, the most important reason to find alternatives to secure detention rests in better serving one of Wyoming's most vulnerable populations.

Hundreds of people around the state toil in relative anonymity to help these juveniles, and the data shows that Wyoming is moving in the right direction. The process is working and will continue to work with continued attention.

Craig Fiskus, Project Director, and Debby Lynch, Compliance Monitor  
Volunteers of America Wyoming & Montana

Charles Kratz, VOA's DMC Coordinator  
DeeAnn Near, VOA's Data Coordinator

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act – Wyoming Violations by Facility / 2008**

**Table 3a**  
**SHERIFFS' DEPARTMENTS**  
 (Adult Jails)

County	Total # of Juveniles Held	Status Offenders and Nonoffenders Held <sup>1</sup>	Sight and Sound Violations	Delinquents Held Over 6 Hours	Total Violations (see footnote #1)	Rural Exceptions (no violations)
Albany <sup>5</sup>	2	1	0	0	2	0
Big Horn	0	0	0	0	0 <sup>2</sup>	0
Campbell	186	46	186	128	406 <sup>3</sup>	0
Carbon	75	3	0	2	8	53
Converse	Non-reporting facility.				?	
Crook	3	0	0	1	1	1
Fremont	Do not hold juveniles on adult side of collocated facility.				0	
Goshen	21	0	0	0	0	1
Hot Springs	0	0	0	0	0 <sup>2</sup>	0
Johnson	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laramie	Do not hold juveniles – booked and held at JCWA.				0	0
Lincoln <sup>5</sup> , <sup>6</sup>	10	1	0	0	2	8
Natrona	Do not hold juveniles – booked and held at RJDC.				0	
Niobrara	0	0	0	0	0 <sup>2</sup>	0
Park					?	
Platte	11	1	0	0	2	0
Sheridan	0	0	0	0	0 <sup>2</sup>	0
Sublette	14	3	0	1	7	7
Sweetwater	Do not hold juveniles on adult side of collocated facility.				0	
Teton	0	0	0	0	0 <sup>2</sup>	0
Uinta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washakie	0	0	0	0	0 <sup>2</sup>	0
Weston	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	322	55	186	132	428	(70)

<sup>1</sup> Status offenders and nonoffenders held securely for any period of time are violations of two core requirements: 1) Deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO), and 2) Jail Removal. Therefore, one violation under the “Status Offenders Held” column counts as two violations, which is why the “Total Violations” for each facility may differ from the actual number of violations.

<sup>2</sup> Do not hold juveniles.

<sup>3</sup> Minimum number of violations as several juveniles were held continuously awaiting a court hearing and then following sentencing; thus, some could have been violations under both the accused and the adjudicated status – plus, with the additional sight/sound violations.

<sup>4</sup> Data projected on OJJDP’s Compliance Monitoring Program; thus, Wyoming’s total numbers on federal report are higher than listed on this report.

<sup>5</sup> Facility reduced the number of juveniles securely held in adult jail from 2007 to 2008.

<sup>6</sup> Facility reduced the number of violations from 2007 to 2008.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act – Wyoming Violations by Facility  
January 1, 2008 – December 31, 2008**

**Table 3b  
POLICE DEPARTMENTS  
(Adult Lockups)**

Facility	Total # of Juveniles Held	Status Offenders and Nonoffenders Held <sup>1</sup>	Sight and Sound Violations	Delinquents Held over 6 Hours	Total Violations (see footnote #1)
Buffalo <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0	0	0
Evansville	0	0	0	0	0
Hanna	0	0	0	0	0
Lovell	0	0	0	0	0
Pine Bluffs	0	0	0	0	0
Powell	Not reporting facility.				
Riverton <sup>5</sup>	71	2	0	0	2
Shoshoni	0	0	0	0	0
Thermopolis <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0	0
Wind River <sup>4</sup>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>

**FOOTNOTES:**

<sup>1</sup> Status offenders and nonoffenders held securely for any period of time are violations of two core requirements: 1) Deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO), and 2) Jail Removal. Therefore, one violation under the “Status Offenders Held” column counts as two violations, which is why the “Total Violations” for each facility may differ from the actual number of violations.

<sup>2</sup> Shared facility with Johnson County Sheriff’s Office.

<sup>3</sup> Shared facility with Hot Springs County Sheriff’s Office.

<sup>4</sup> Do not hold juveniles (BIA directive).

<sup>5</sup> Facility reduced the number of violations from 2007 to 2008.

**Police Departments with non-secure facilities:**

Afton, Alpine, Baggs, Baroil, Basin, Burns, Byron, Casper, Cheyenne, Cody, Cokeville, Cowley, Deaver, Diamondville, Dixon (inactive), Douglas, Encampment, Evanston, Fort Laramie, Frannie, Gillette, Glenrock, Granger (inactive), Green River, Greybull, Guernsey, Hulette, Jackson, Kaycee, Kemmerer, Labarge, Lander, Laramie, Lingle, Lusk, Lyman, Midwest, Mills, Moorcroft, Mountain View, Newcastle, Ranchester, Rawlins, Rock Springs, Saratoga, Sheridan, Sinclair, Sundance, Superior, Thayne, Torrington, Upton, Wamsutter (closed), Wheatland, Worland.

Table 3c  
TOTAL ADULT JAILS AND ADULT LOCKUPS

NOTE: Numbers shown are for 12 months. (% change from 2007 annualized figures)

Facility	Total # of Juveniles Held	Status Offenders and Nonoffenders Held	Sight and Sound Violations	Delinquents Held over 6 Hours	Total Violations
Total Adult Jails	322 (-15%)	55 (-35%)	186 (-20%)	55 (-71%)	428(-27%)
Total Adult Lockups	71 (-29%)	2 (-80%)	0	0	4 (-79%)
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>393 (-16%)</b>	<b>57 (-40%)</b>	<b>186 (-20%)</b>	<b>55 (-71%)</b>	<b>432(-29%)</b>

Table 3d  
JUVENILE DETENTION CENTERS/CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

Note: Numbers shown are for 12 months.

Facility	Total # of Juveniles Held	Status Offenders (SO)			Sight and Sound Violations	Out of State Runaways w/o Interstate Compact	Nonoffender held for any period of time.
		Accused SO Held > 24 Hours	Adjudicated SO w/o Valid Court Order (VCO)	Valid Court Order (not a violation) <sup>1</sup>			
County Owned/Operated <u>Fremont County Juvenile Detention Center</u>	287	1	0	0	0	0	1
County Owned/Operated <u>Sweetwater County Juvenile Detention Center – Rock Springs</u>	291	6	24	0	0	0	1
Privately Owned/Operated by Cornerstone Programs Inc. <u>Jeffrey C. Wardle Academy (JCWA)</u>	302	47	2	0	0	2	6

County Facility/Private Management by Cornerstone Programs Inc. <u>Regional Detention Center (RJDC)</u>	641	18	19	0	0	0	0
State Owned/Operated <u>Wyoming Boys School</u> <sup>2</sup> – Worland	141 (2007 total: 137)	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Owned/Operated <u>Wyoming Girls School</u> <sup>2,3</sup> – Sheridan	99 (2007 total; 112) – not included in total below	N/A – non-secure facility					
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,662</b> <b>(-13%)</b>	<b>72</b> <b>(-45%)</b>	<b>45</b> <b>(-74%)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b> <b>(-75%)</b>	<b>8</b> <b>(+800%)</b>

**FOOTNOTES:**

1. Wyoming does have a VCO process in statute, effective 7/1/08. In 2008, however, compliance monitoring did not show one appropriate use of the VCO.
2. Only accepts adjudicated delinquents by state statute.
3. By statute, WGS is not a correctional institute – provides education, rehabilitation, vocational, and treatment programs.

Table 4a

# JUVENILES DETAINED IN ADULT JAILS BY COURT BY COUNTY

Note: Detained numbers are for 12 months.

County	% state's juvenile population	% state's juvenile arrests		#Juveniles Detained by Court						Total #Juveniles Securely Detained	% Wyoming Violations of JJDP Act			
				Municipal	Circuit	District	District—Juvenile	Drug	Tribal		% WY status offense	% WY sight/sound	% WY jail removal	% WY total violations
Campbell	8.5	8.2		10	71	6	94	5		186	24.6	100.0	84.6	68.0
			Range of days: Avg. #days:	.04-5.01 1.3	.03-121.9 5.13	.57-3.28 48.33	.01-74.76 8.14	2.01-16.6 10.8						
Crook	1.1	.73			1		2			3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2
			Range of days: Avg. #days:		6.95-6.95 6.95		.13-.85 .49							
Lincoln	3.5	1.1		3	6	1				10	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.3
			Range of days: Avg. #days:	.36-.99 .76	.11-2.0 1.0	.69-.69 .69								
Albany	4.6	1.8			1	1				2	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.3
			Range of days: Avg. #days:		.23-.23 .23	.15-.15 .15								
Goshen	2.2	2.4			3	10	8			21	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			Range of days: Avg. # days:		0-.04 .04	.01-.37 .11	.03-.18 .07							
Platte	1.5	1.4		1	8	1	1			11	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.3
			Range of days: Avg. # days:	.03-.03 .03	.02-.11 .07	.03-.03 .03	.02-.02 .02							

County	% state's juvenile population	% state's juvenile arrests		#Juveniles Detained by Court						Total #Juveniles Securely Detained	% Wyoming Violations of JJDP Act			
				Municipal	Circuit	District	District—Juvenile	Drug	Tribal		% WY status offense	% WY sight/sound	% WY jail removal	% WY total violations
Sublette	1.4	.72					14			14	1.6	0.0	1.9	1.2
			Range of days: Avg. # days:				.12-4.06 1.35							
Carbon	2.8	4.6		7	56	7	4			75 <sup>i</sup>	1.6	0.0	2.4	1.3
			Range of days: Avg. # days:	.03-1.97 .51	.02-4.75 1.6	.01-4.95 1.1	.05-1.01 .47							
Johnson	1.4	.95			3					3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			Range of days: Avg. # days:		.04-.16 .08									

Footnote:

<sup>1</sup> Includes one Federal Court INS Hold.



Table 4b

# JUVENILES DETAINED IN JUVENILE DETENTION CENTERS BY COURT BY COUNTY

Note: Detained numbers are for 12 months.

County	% state's juvenile population	% state's juvenile arrests		#Juveniles Detained by Court							Total #Juveniles Securely Detained	% Wyoming Violations of JJDP Act	
				Municipal	Circuit	District	District—Juvenile	Drug	Tribal	Federal		% WY status offense violations	% WY total violations
<b><u>Fremont County</u></b>				39	55	1	59	14	115	4	287	1.1	.34
<b><u>Juvenile Detention Center</u></b>			Avg. # days:										
From Fremont	7.6	6.5		37	48	1	43	14	115	4			
(#s included in FCJDC totals)			Avg. # days:	3.64	16.65	24.51	17.17	4.47	3.79	4.34			
From Big Horn	2.4	.47					2						
(#s included in FCJDC totals)			Avg. # days:				27.26						
From Campbell	8.5	8.2					1						
(#s included in FCJDC totals)			Avg. # days:				.66						
From Carbon	2.8	4.6					1						
(#s included in FCJDC totals)			Avg. # days:				24.0						
From Hot Springs	0.7	.44			1		1						
(#s included in FCJDC totals)			Avg. #days:		4.01		1.48						
From Lincoln	3.5	1.1		1									
(#s included in FCJDC totals)			Avg. # days:	1.42									
From Natrona	13.9	21.0			1								
(#s included in FCJDC totals)			Avg. # days:		.76								
From Park	4.6	3.0			2								
(#s included in FCJDC totals)			Avg. # days:		6.16								
From Sublette	1.4	.72			1		3						
(#s included in FCJDC totals)			Avg. # days:		40.75		22.69						
From Sweetwater	8.2	10.1		1									
(#s included in FCJDC totals)			Avg. # days:	1.34									
From Teton	3.1	1.4					4						
(#s included in FCJDC totals)			Avg. # days:				25.73						

County	% state's juvenile population	% state's juvenile arrests		#Juveniles Detained by Court							Total #Juveniles Securely Detained	% Wyoming Violations of JJDP Act	
				Municipal	Circuit	District	District—Juvenile	Drug	Tribal	Federal		% WY status offense violations	% WY total violations
From Washakie (#s included in FCJDC totals)	1.6	1.0			1		4						
			Avg. # days:		1.84		2.86						
<b><u>Sweetwater County Juvenile Detention Center (SCJDC)</u></b>				55	126	8	102				291	17.6	
			Avg. # days:										
From Sweetwater (#s included in SCJDC totals)	8.2	10.1		37	73	3	80						
			Avg. # days:	6.23	9.31	20.04	9.87						
From Carbon (#s included in SCJDC totals)	2.8	4.6		2	20	5	13						
			Avg. # days:	24.49	40.31	18.41	15.25						
From Converse (#s included in SCJDC totals)	2.5	2.6			1								
			Avg. # days:		11.87								
From Lincoln (#s included in SCJDC totals)	3.5	1.1		2	10		5						
			Avg. # days:	6.93	12.98		12.76						
From Park (#s included in SCJDC totals)	4.6	3.0			1								
			Avg. # days:		132.53								
From Platte (#s included in SCJDC totals)	1.5	1.4			1								
			Avg. # days:		11.74								
From Uinta (#s included in SCJDC totals)	4.8	3.9		14	20		4						
			Avg. # days:	11.45	12.58		34.21						
<b><u>Jeffrey C. Wardle Academy (JWCA)</u></b>				108	96	3	95				302	30.4	
			Avg. # days:										
From Laramie (#s included in JWCA totals)	17.4	23.51		108	96	3	95						
			Avg. # days:										

County	% state's juvenile population	% state's juvenile arrests		#Juveniles Detained by Court							Total #Juveniles Securely Detained	% Wyoming Violations of JJDP Act	
				Municipal	Circuit	District	District—Juvenile	Drug	Tribal	Federal		% WY status offense violations	% WY total violations
<b>Regional Juvenile Detention Center (RJDC)</b>				74	409	18	135	5			641	20.3	
			Avg. # days:										
From Natrona (#s included in RJDC totals)	13.9	21.0		71	296	7	93	4					
			Avg. # days:	2.98	8.88	15.59	9.65	1.8					
From Albany (#s included in RJDC totals)	4.6	1.9			3		2						
			Avg. # days:		12.88		7.98						
From Big Horn (#s included in RJDC totals)	2.4	.47			2	1	1						
			Avg. # days:		8.86	14.02	2.85						
From Campbell (#s included in RJDC totals)	8.5	8.2			5		1						
			Avg. # days:		1.36		6.76						
From Carbon (#s included in RJDC totals)	2.8	4.6			6		2						
			Avg. # days:		18.99		4.08						
From Converse (#s included in RJDC totals)	2.5	2.6		1	30	2	10						
			Avg. # days:	2.9	11.82	6.78	29.55						
From Fremont (#s included in RJDC totals)	7.6	6.5		1	2		1						
			Avg. # days:	2.45	24.37		.11						
From Goshen (#s included in RJDC totals)	2.2	2.4			8	1	4						
			Avg. # days:		18.81	1.77	24.7						
From Hot Springs (#s included in RJDC totals)	0.7	.44			1								
			Avg. # days:		.69								
From Johnson (#s included in RJDC totals)	1.4	1.0			3								
			Avg. # days:		4.98								
From Laramie (#s included in RJDC totals)	17.4	23.51			17	5	8						
			Avg. # days:		26.18	8.57	19.17						
From Lincoln (#s included in RJDC totals)	3.5	1.1			1								
			Avg. # days:		.06								
From Niobrara (#s included in RJDC totals)	.33	.13			2		1						
			Avg. # days:		3.82		5.72						

County	% state's juvenile population	% state's juvenile arrests		#Juveniles Detained by Court							Total #Juveniles Securely Detained	% Wyoming Violations of JJDP Act	
				Municipal	Circuit	District	District—Juvenile	Drug	Tribal	Federal		% WY status offense violations	% WY total violations
From Park (#s included in RJDC totals)	4.6	3.0		1	2								
			Avg. # days:	.22	9.92								
From Platte (#s included in RJDC totals)	1.5	1.4			5		2						
			Avg. # days:		20.51		4.99						
From Sheridan (#s included in RJDC totals)	4.9	3.5			18	1	6	1					
			Avg. # days:		18.49	3.87	11.99	2.08					
From Sweetwater (#s included in RJDC totals)	8.2	10.1			2	1	1						
			Avg. # days:		5.97	.71	5.98						
From Sublette (#s included in RJDC totals)	1.4	.72					1						
			Avg. # days:				7.75						
From Teton (#s included in RJDC totals)	3.1	1.4			1		1						
			Avg. # days:		10.51		4.75						
From Washakie (#s included in RJDC totals)	1.6	1.0			4								
			Avg. # days:		.44								
From Weston (#s included in RJDC totals)	1.1	.36			1		1						
			Avg. # days:		2.04		1.42						