

# Incarceration Trends in WYOMING

## Incarceration in Local Jails and State Prisons



**REGIONAL RANK**  
**3** of 7 in total incarceration

Total people...

...locked up in Wyoming

284%

**INCREASE**

1,022 people

3,926 people

1983

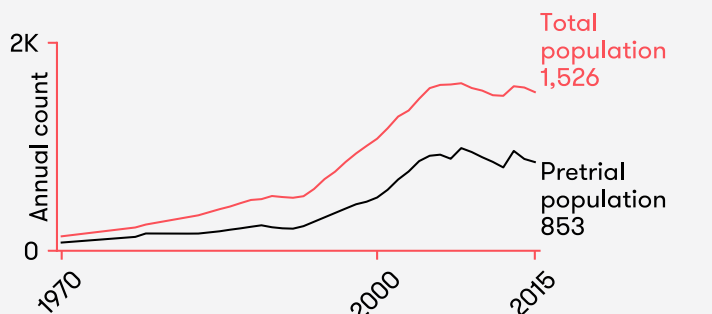
2015

Since 1970, the rate of incarceration in America has expanded more than fourfold, and the United States leads the world in locking people up. Many places in America have begun to reduce their use of prisons and jails, but progress has been uneven. Although the number of people sent to state prisons and county jails from urban areas has decreased, that number has continued to rise in many rural places. Racial disparities in incarceration remain strikingly wide. Women constitute a rising number of those behind bars.

This fact sheet provides at-a-glance information about how many people are locked up in both state prisons and county jails and shows where the state stands on a variety of metrics, so that policymakers and the public can better determine where to target reforms.

### STATE TOTALS

#### JAILS



% change in jail population

SINCE 1970

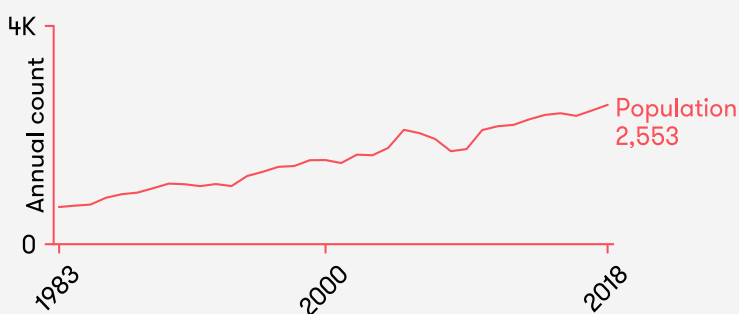
SINCE 2000

998% ↑

42% ↑

Since 1970, the total jail population has increased 998%. In 2015, pretrial detainees constituted 56% of the total jail population in Wyoming.

#### PRISONS



% change in prison population

SINCE 1983

SINCE 2000

275% ↑

66% ↑

Since 1983, the prison custody population has increased 275%. In 2018, there were 2,553 people in the Wyoming prison system.

#### RACE

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##### JAILS 2015

2% of state pop. | 11% of jail pop.



##### PRISONS 2017

2% of state pop. | 5% of prison pop.



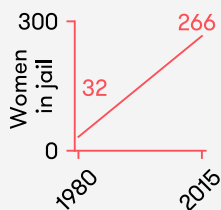
In Wyoming, Black people constituted 2% of state residents, but 11% of people in jail and 5% of people in prison.

#### GENDER

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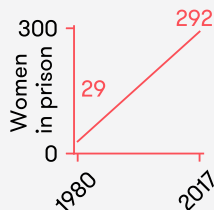
##### JAILS

728% ↑



##### PRISONS

907% ↑



Since 1980, the number of women in jail has increased 728%, and the number of women in prison has increased 907%.

#### GEOGRAPHY

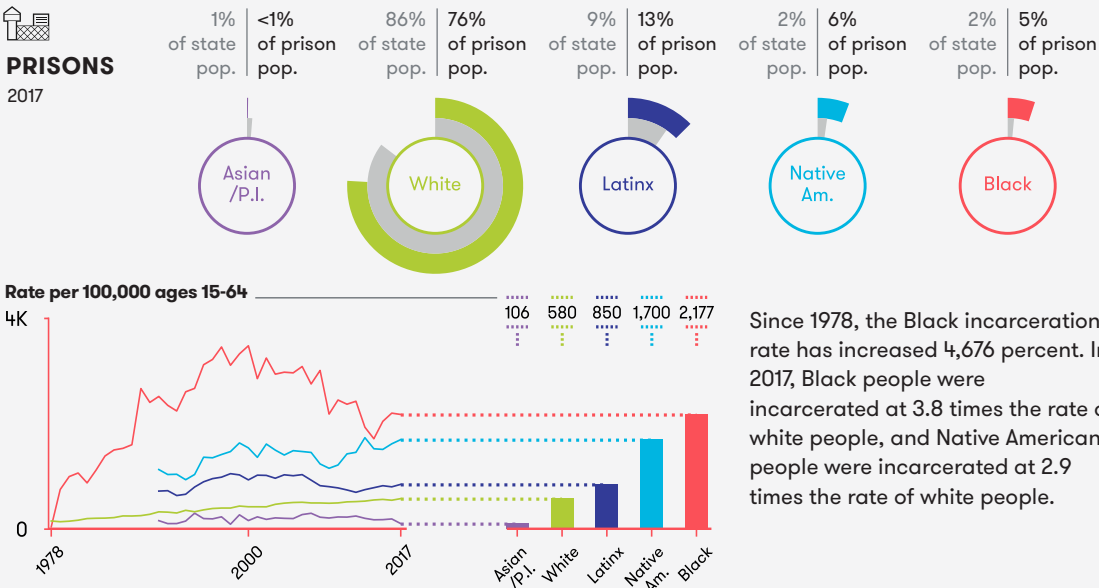
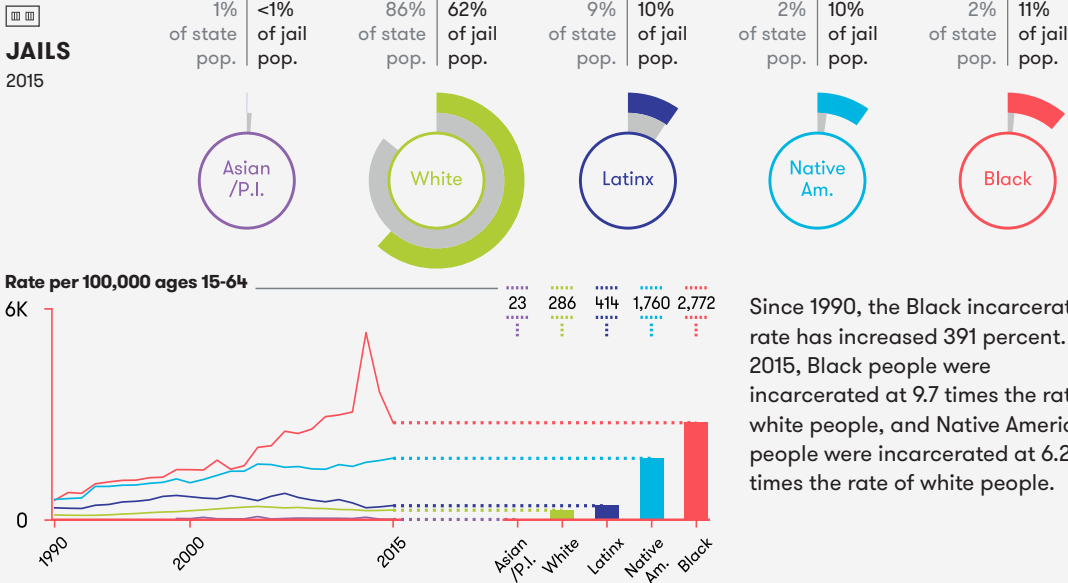
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##### Top admission rates (rate per 100K)

2015		2014	
COUNTY	JAILS	COUNTY	PRISONS
Platte	25,560	Hot Springs	486
Natrona	10,728	Sweetwater	384
Fremont	10,332	Carbon	381
Campbell	10,215	Natrona	352
Sweetwater	10,184	Washakie	351

Incarceration is not only an urban phenomenon. In fact, on a per capita basis, the most rural places in the state often lock up the most people in jail and send the most people to prison.

## RACE AND ETHNICITY



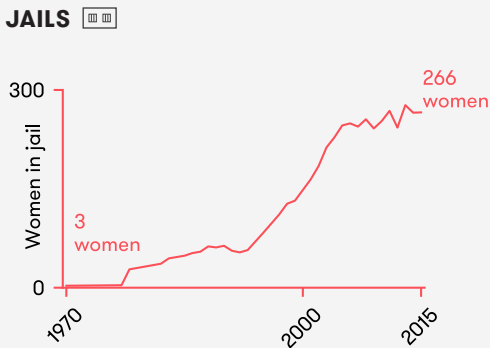
### NATIONAL CONTEXT

The overrepresentation of Black Americans in the justice system is well documented. Black men constitute about 13 percent of the male population, but about 35 percent of those incarcerated. One in five Black people born in 2001 is likely to be incarcerated in their lifetime, compared to one in 10 Latinx people and one in 29 white people.

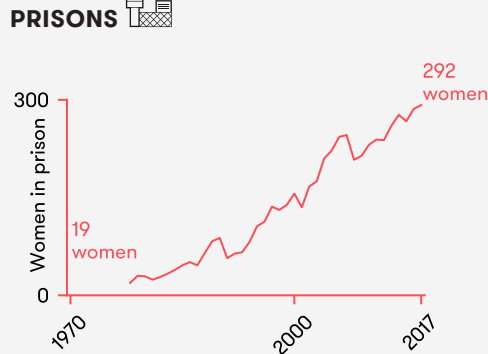
Discriminatory criminal justice policies and practices at all stages of the justice process have unjustifiably disadvantaged Black people, including through disparity in the enforcement of seemingly race-neutral laws. Studies have found that Black people are more likely to be stopped by the police, detained pretrial, charged with more serious crimes, and sentenced more harshly than white people—even when controlling for things like offense severity.

Nationally, Latinx people are also overrepresented in prisons and jails, yet common data misclassification leads to distorted, lower estimates of Latinx incarceration rates and distorted, higher estimates of white incarceration rates. Smaller and inconsistent data reporting make it difficult to measure the effects of racism for incarcerated people of other racial groups.

## GENDER



The number of women in Wyoming's jails has increased more than 88-fold, from 3 in 1970 to 266 in 2015.



The number of women in Wyoming's prisons has increased more than 15-fold, from 19 in 1978 to 292 in 2017.

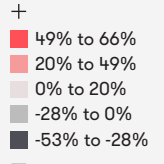
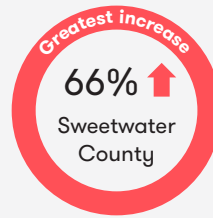
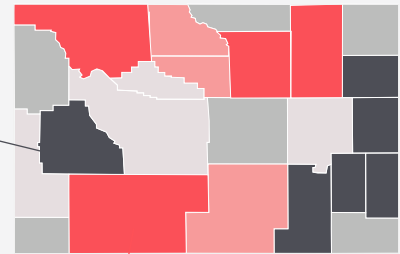
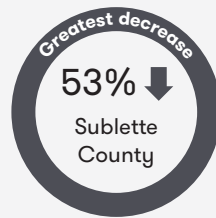
### NATIONAL CONTEXT

Although men's jail admissions have declined by 26 percent since 2008, women's admissions have increased both as a total number and as a proportion of all jail admissions. Women now make up almost one out of every four jail admissions, up from fewer than one in 10 in 1983. Since 1970, the number of women in U.S. jails has increased 14-fold—from fewer than 8,000 to nearly 110,000 in 2013—and women in jail now account for approximately half of all women behind bars in the country.

# GEOGRAPHY

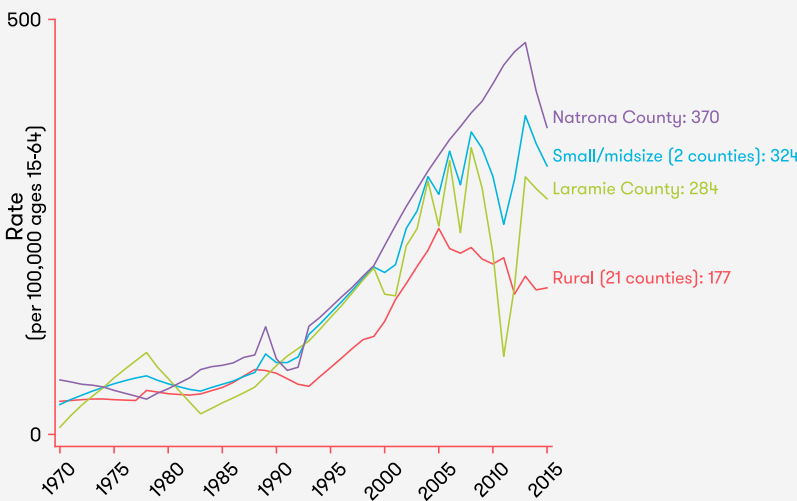
Statewide trends alone do not tell the whole story of incarceration: there is wide variation in the use of incarceration across the state. Today, the highest rates of prison admissions are in rural counties, and pretrial detention continues to increase in smaller counties even as it is on the decline in larger counties. It is critical to examine incarceration trends in every corner of the state, because although the largest counties may have the most people in jails—the highest rates of incarceration are in smaller cities and rural counties.

## % change in jail population from 2005 to 2015



Comparing the jail populations for 2005 and 2015, counties shaded dark gray had fewer people in jail and those shaded dark red had more people in jail.

## JAILS Pretrial population



Since 2000, the state's use of pretrial detention has taken different trajectories in different types of counties. The pretrial incarceration rate has increased 66% in the state's two small/medium counties, and 30% in the state's 21 rural counties.

Vera's analysis of the urban-rural continuum changes the six categories defined by the National Center for Health Statistics Urban-Rural Classification Scheme for Counties to four. A county is labeled "urban" if it is one of the core counties of a metropolitan area with 1 million or more people and is labeled "suburban" if it is within the surrounding metropolitan area. Vera turns the remaining four categories into two by combining small and medium metropolitan areas ("small and midsize metro") and micropolitan and noncore areas ("rural").

## JAIL ADMISSIONS (TOP 10 OF 23 COUNTIES)

COUNTY	Rate (per 100K)	COUNTY	Annual count
Platte	25,560	Natrona	5,831
Natrona	10,728	Laramie	4,150
Fremont	10,332	Campbell	3,394
Campbell	10,215	Sweetwater	3,091
Sweetwater	10,184	Fremont	2,610
Converse	8,967	Albany	1,699
Johnson	8,832	Sheridan	1,512
Carbon	8,159	Platte	1,356
Sheridan	7,923	Teton	991
Uinta	6,952	Uinta	929

## PRISON ADMISSIONS (TOP 10 OF 23 COUNTIES)

COUNTY	Rate (per 100K)	COUNTY	Annual count
Hot Springs	486	Natrona	192
Sweetwater	384	Laramie	127
Carbon	381	Sweetwater	118
Natrona	352	Campbell	103
Washakie	351	Albany	50
Goshen	323	Fremont	46
Campbell	309	Carbon	40
Converse	246	Sheridan	39
Sublette	237	Park	31
Johnson	228	Goshen	28

## JAILS



## Jail admissions

Rank	State	Rate (2015)	Rate change ('05-'15)
1	New Mexico	11,996	18%
2	<b>Wyoming</b>	8,021	-16%
3	Montana	6,753	-9%
4	Idaho	6,268	-34%
5	Colorado	5,782	-26%
6	Utah	5,457	-17%
7	Arizona	4,584	-27%

## Jail pretrial population

Rank	State	Rate (2015)	Rate change ('05-'15)
1	New Mexico	460	-4%
2	Idaho	236	-3%
3	Arizona	234	-21%
4	<b>Wyoming</b>	222	-14%
5	Montana	203	17%
6	Utah	188	-8%
7	Colorado	179	-14%

## Jail sentenced population

Rank	State	Rate (2015)	Rate change ('05-'15)
1	Utah	207	0.0%
2	<b>Wyoming</b>	175	-0.1%
3	Colorado	150	-0.2%
4	Montana	145	-0.1%
5	New Mexico	143	-0.2%
6	Idaho	118	-0.2%
7	Arizona	82	-0.1%

## PRISONS

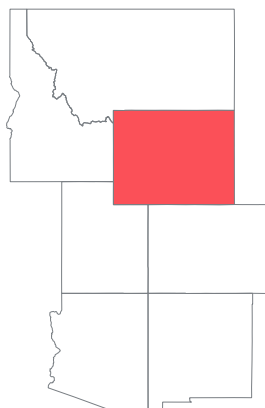


## Prison admissions

Rank	State	Rate (2016)	Rate change ('06-'16)
1	Idaho	549	27%
2	Montana	402	9%
3	Arizona	315	-13%
4	New Mexico	269	-19%
5	<b>Wyoming</b>	263	10%
6	Colorado	236	-30%
7	Utah	173	-19%

## Prison population

Rank	State	Rate (2018)	Rate change ('08-'18)
1	Arizona	935	-3%
2	Idaho	797	9%
3	<b>Wyoming</b>	691	22%
4	Montana	558	3%
5	New Mexico	543	14%
6	Colorado	533	-22%
7	Utah	334	-12%



## Data

This fact sheet uses data from four U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) data series and is supplemented with data obtained directly from state governments for the more recent years for which BJS data is not yet available, when available. The Annual Survey of Jails, Census of Jails, and National Corrections Reporting Program provides data through 2016; the National Prisoner Statistics program provides data through 2017, and 2018 data is sourced from state agencies. Rates are per 100,000 residents aged 15 to 64. See *Data and Methods for Vera's State Fact Sheets*: [www.vera.org/incarceration-trends-fact-sheets-data-and-methods.pdf](http://www.vera.org/incarceration-trends-fact-sheets-data-and-methods.pdf) for complete details. County-level data is available at [trends.vera.org](http://trends.vera.org).

## Acknowledgments

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## For more information

For more information, visit [www.vera.org](http://www.vera.org). For more information about this fact sheet, contact Jacob Kang-Brown, senior research associate, at [jkangbrown@vera.org](mailto:jkangbrown@vera.org).