



## Rockies Snapshot: Incarceration and Crime

By John MacKinnon and Chris Jackson

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#### Justice and Prisons in the Rockies

On the afternoon of June 24, 1896, Butch Cassidy and three members of his “Wild Bunch” entered the San Miguel County Bank in Telluride, Colorado, drew pistols on the bank teller, robbed the bank of nearly \$20,000, and then fled town on horseback. Sheriff James A. Beattie and a posse took up the chase but lost the gang when they switched their horses for fresh mounts at a pre-arranged location in the nearby Mancos Mountains. Adding insult to the injury, it was later discovered that the gang had bribed Telluride Town Marshall Jim Clark to “be out of town” the day of the robbery. The Telluride heist was the first of many bank robberies for Cassidy and his cohorts, whose prolific criminal careers included bank and train robberies in each of the eight Rocky Mountain states. Not every job went as smoothly as the San Miguel County Bank, however, and the gang of outlaws did not always elude pursuing lawmen or the famed Pinkerton private security firm that had been hired to track down outlaw gangs in the West. During their crime spree in the late 1800’s and early 1900’s, members of the Wild Bunch were jailed in the Idaho, New Mexico, and Utah state prisons, and Cassidy himself was convicted as a horse thief and sentenced to a two-year term in the Wyoming State Prison. But prison was not always the outcome of scrapes with lawmen and Pinkerton agents—numerous gang members were killed in shootouts, and at least one captured outlaw was sentenced to death and hanged.

The exploits of the Wild Bunch and other outlaw gangs have since been immortalized as relics of a romanticized period of “frontier justice.” Today,

the relative chaos of the Old West has been replaced by a more industrialized system. As large numbers of criminals are incarcerated, entire communities, such as Cañon City, Colorado, specialize in prison employment. Some of the nation’s most nefarious criminals, including Ted Kaczynski (the “Unabomber”) and former Gambino crime family underboss “Sammy the Bull” Gravano, as well as many convicted international terrorists, are housed in the supermax prison in Florence, Colorado, (Administrative Maximum Unit Prison-ADX) the so-called “Alcatraz of the Rockies.” Even as the general tenor of justice in the West has changed, vestiges of frontier justice remain; just as the Pinkerton Agency was hired to assist state lawmen, today private corrections companies are contracted to run private prisons that house state criminals. Also reminiscent of the Old West are the tactics of Sheriff Joe Arpaio of Maricopa County, Arizona, the self-titled “toughest Sheriff in America,” whose policies have included chain gangs at tent prisons and assembling posses for midnight raids to round up suspected illegal immigrants. In general however, the Rockies region reflects the national trend of high incarceration rates and must similarly deal with its ramifications.

#### Trends in Crime and Incarceration

In early 2008, The Pew Center on the States reported that the U.S. prison population exceeded 2.3 million, meaning that more than 1 out of every 100 U.S. adults is in prison. Of those 2.3 million inmates, 1.6 million are in state and federal prisons for long-term confinement (typically over one year), and the remaining

*About the authors: John MacKinnon (Colorado College '06) was a 2008 researcher for the State of the Rockies Project and currently attends law school at Lewis and Clark College. Chris Jackson (Colorado College '06) was the 2006-07 and 2007-08 Rockies Program Coordinator.*

700,000 are in local jails (serving shorter sentences, usually under one year). The U.S. has by far both the highest incarcerated population and highest incarceration rate in the world.<sup>1</sup> The European nations with the next highest prison rates are the Russian Federation followed by Belarus, Georgia, and the Ukraine. In terms of total inmates, the United States has a larger prison population than that of the 26 largest European nations combined.<sup>2</sup>

There are myriad factors that contribute to the exceptionally high rate of incarceration in the U.S. The first and most obvious reason is the high rate of violent crime in the U.S., particularly gun-related crime. In 2004, the homicide rate in the U.S. was nearly 3.5 times greater than the western European average;<sup>3</sup> in 2001, the rate of homicides involving a firearm was over five times the western European average.<sup>4</sup> It makes sense that a

high crime rate translates to more arrests and jail terms, but that alone cannot explain the high prison population in the U.S.

A second major contributor to high jail populations is the relatively harsh sentences that have become the standard in the U.S. As argued by one researcher:

*Only the United States uses life-without-possibility-of-parole sentences; elsewhere, even murderers sentenced to life terms are eligible for parole or executive-branch commutation, and they are typically released after 8 to 12 years. Only in the United States are prison sentences longer than 1 or 2 years common; in most countries, fewer than 5 percent of sentences are for a year or longer.<sup>5</sup>*

	STATE EMPLOYEES IN CORRECTIONS WORKFORCE, 2006	MILLIONS OF DOLLARS	PERCENT OF STATE GENERAL FUND
50 state total	11%	\$44,062	7%
Arizona	15%	\$895	9%
Colorado	10%	\$599	9%
Idaho	8%	\$179	7%
Montana	6%	\$142	8%
Nevada	14%	\$222	6%
New Mexico	8%	\$241	4%
Utah	7%	\$324	7%
Wyoming	7%	\$82	4%

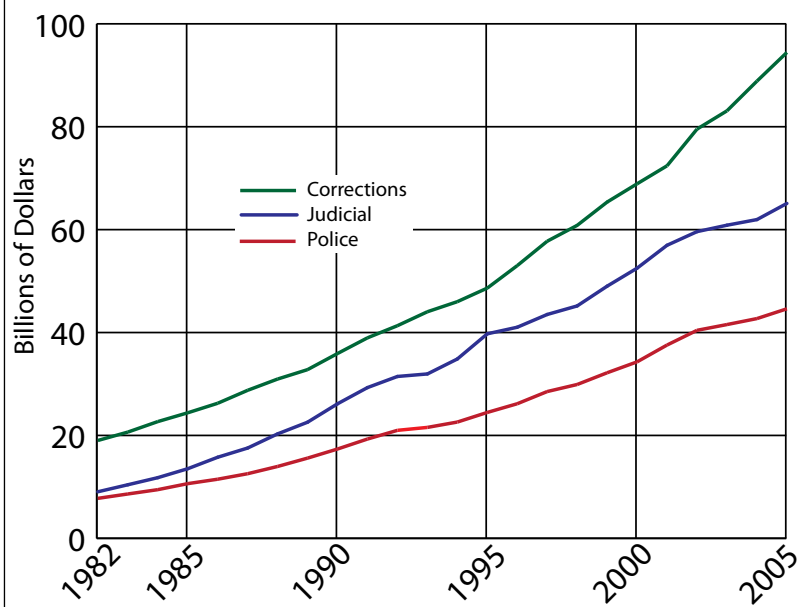
Source: "One in 100: Behind Bars in America 2008," Pew Center on the States, 2008.

In 2004, the average felony sentence for those serving in a state prison was nearly 5 years.<sup>6</sup> Two crimes that have similar definitions regardless of country and are therefore appropriate to compare internationally are burglary (breaking in and entering) and robbery (seizing property through violence).<sup>7</sup> A 2004 U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics report revealed the average sentence for burglary in the U.S. was 51.5 months, compared to 19.3 months in England and Wales. The average sentence for robbery in the U.S. was 85.5 months, while the same crime in England and Wales typically yielded a 40-month sentence. Comparisons with other European countries show the same disparity.<sup>8</sup>

Stiff sentences are partially the result of a wave of federal and state anticrime laws passed over the last three decades. Many of these laws included strict sentencing guidelines, including federal mandatory minimums for drug crimes that emerged from the "war on drugs," as well as the notorious "three strikes you're out" laws in California and similar state laws passed across the nation.<sup>9</sup> Since the 1990's, many of these rigid guidelines have been eased, and many past supporters of strict crime laws are rethinking their position. But in general, the public continues to encourage judges, prosecutors, and politicians to demonstrate a record of being "tough on crime."<sup>10</sup> Notably, the U.S. is one of only a few countries that elect public prosecutors and state court judges, subjecting them to the whims of public opinion.

In a 1998 article, Eric Schlosser suggested another cause for the incarceration rate in the U.S.—the prison industrial complex.<sup>11</sup> The corrections industry is big business in America; new prisons mean income for construction companies, employment for prison guards and business for vendors who supply correctional facilities with everything from food to pay phones. Data from 1982 to 2005 demonstrate the growth of the prison industry, showing expenditures for police, corrections facilities, and judicial expenses growing 396 percent, 619 percent, and 474 percent,

Figure 1:  
Direct Expenditures by Criminal Justice Function, All Levels of Government, United States, 1982-2005. In Billions of Dollars



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics

**TABLE 2:**  
AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMPRISONMENT  
BY OFFENSE CATEGORY, UNITED STATES,  
2007

PRIMARY OFFENSE	MEAN MONTHS	WEIGHT FOR GRADING
Murder	258.3	14.1
Sexual Abuse	97.3	5.31
Robbery	86.5	4.73
Assault	37.4	2.04
Burglary/B&E	20.7	1.13
Larceny	18.3	1.00
Auto Theft	69.7	3.81
Arson	83.5	4.56

Source: Table 7, United States Sentencing Commission Statistical Information Packets FY 2007

respectively.<sup>12</sup> Increasingly, the prisons themselves are operated by private entities, which states and the federal government pay by the inmate, thus encouraging maximum capacity. Just as profit-seeking behavior among military vendors encourages continued growth in military spending, consequently fueling the military industrial complex, Schlosser has suggested that lobbyists, politicians, and businesspeople work together to ensure that the prison business continues to flourish.

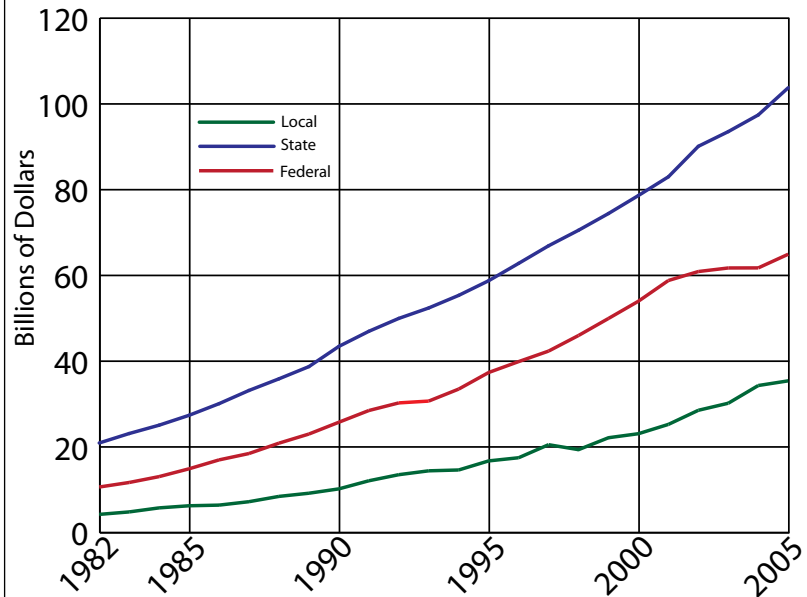
While the correctional industry means profit for some, the Pew Center report mentioned earlier suggested that the costs are crippling high for already cash-strapped states. According to the report, states must spend on average \$23,000 per inmate per year, and collectively, states spend

6.8 percent of their general funds on corrections operations. Table 1 summarizes the Pew Center findings on incarceration data for each state in the Rockies region, as well as the 50-state totals.<sup>13</sup> Figure 1 illustrates the growth of direct expenditures on criminal justice in the US at all levels of government and Figure 2 shows the breakdown of such expenditures on police, corrections, and judicial functions.

Critics of the Pew Center report have claimed the analysis is incomplete, as it presents the costs of incarceration, but not the benefits. A 2004 report by economist Steven Levitt concluded that high prison populations are one of four factors that had a positive correlation with the decrease in crime throughout the 1990's (the others were the increased police force, the receding crack epidemic, and the legalization of abortion). Levitt's findings controlled for

**Figure 2:**

Direct expenditure on criminal justice (police, corrections, judicial) by level of government, United States, 1982-2005. In Billions of Dollars



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics

**TABLE 3:**  
CRIME INDEX SCORE, TOP TEN ROCKIES COUNTIES, 2007

COUNTY, STATE	MURDER AND NO NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY-THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	COMPOSITE INDEX
Pima, AZ	18	88	214	463	2,643	9,237	1,794	121	22,291
Maricopa, AZ	25	30	94	701	1,734	3,936	1,028	69	12,517
Sevier, UT	0	1	0	8	33	6,371	970	56	10,380
Pinal, AZ	11	39	42	206	1,067	3,176	836	24	8,659
Adams, CO	6	41	74	316	796	1,907	680	45	6,901
El Paso, CO	2	57	35	922	784	1,607	354	35	6,383
Jefferson, CO	2	55	27	166	983	2,445	365	30	5,872
Mohave, AZ	9	4	22	169	1,165	1,559	387	26	5,067
Douglas, CO	2	60	25	97	526	2,100	120	29	3,948
Salt Lake, UT	3	86	88	401	1,697	230	11	0	3,927

Source: Calculated From FBI Uniform Crime Report, Table 10 and United States Sentencing Commission Statistical Information Packets FY 2007, Table 7

Note: Calculation of Composite Index explained in text

other possible inputs, including tougher gun control laws, innovative policing strategies, an aging population, and economic prosperity. Strict sentencing, according to Levitt, has the dual effect of deterring would-be offenders, and locking up criminals and preventing them for continued infractions. According to social scientist James Q. Wilson, "the typical criminal commits from 12 to 16 crimes a year (not counting drug offenses). Locking him/her up spares society those crimes."<sup>14</sup> Levitt's study, and others, have suggested that the high incarceration rate alone may have been responsible for up to 25 percent of the fall in crime throughout the 1990's.<sup>15</sup> The analysis concludes that even taking into account the exorbitant cost of locking up criminals, the benefits outweighs the costs.<sup>1617</sup>



## Hot Spots In the Rockies

Despite the lofty debate over crime policy, the reality remains—the U.S. has the highest prison population in the world.<sup>18</sup> What does this mean for the Rockies? Here is a snapshot of the prison system in the American West, including crime rates, prison populations, and law enforcement employees at the county level.

**TABLE 4:**  
PER CAPITA CRIME INDEX SCORE, TOP TEN ROCKIES COUNTIES, 2007

COUNTY, STATE	MURDER AND NO NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY-THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	COMPOSITE INDEX	PER CAPITA INDEX
Esmeralda, NV	0	0	0	3	1	740	61	8	1,016	1.32
Clark, ID	0	0	0	2	3	401	26	2	516.6	0.59
Sevier, UT	0	1	0	8	33	6,371	970	56	10,370	0.51
Daggett, UT	0	0	0	0	7	398	20	0	482.1	0.48
Harding, NM	0	0	0	0	2	215	18	0	285.8	0.35
Storey, NV	0	0	0	0	17	475	190	29	1,350	0.33
Sweet Grass, MT	1	1	0	6	2	769	94	6	1,188	0.31
Beaver, UT	0	0	2	9	17	360	327	26	1,771	0.29
Granite, MT	0	0	0	3	7	281	52	2	502.2	0.18
Eureka, NV	0	1	0	5	9	87	18	3	195.0	0.16

Source: Calculated From FBI Uniform Crime Report, Table 10 and United States Sentencing Commission Statistical Information Packets FY 2007, Table 7

Note: Calculations for Composite Index and Per Capita Index explained in text

**TABLE 6:**  
LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES BY AREA, TOP TEN ROCKIES COUNTIES, 2006

COUNTY, STATE	TOTAL EMPLOYEES	OFFICERS	CIVILIANS	COUNTY AREA, SQUARE MILES	EMPLOYEES PER 1000 SQUARE MILES
Salt Lake, UT	1,179	330	849	808	1,460
Jefferson, CO	751	533	218	778	965
Carson City, NV	139	94	45	156	893
Arapahoe, CO	573	396	177	806	711
Weber, UT	379	120	259	660	575
Douglas, CO	417	272	145	843	495
Boulder, CO	318	202	116	751	423
Adams, CO	498	348	150	1,198	416
Davis, UT	228	99	129	634	360
Maricopa, AZ	3,302	736	2,566	9,225	358

Source: FBI Uniform Crime Report, Table 80

Crime data and law enforcement employment data were gathered from the FBI Uniform Crime Report, made up of data collected from over 17,000 law enforcement agencies annually. However, because reporting is not mandatory, the data set is not comprehensive. Of Rockies counties, 214 of 281 (76 percent) are represented in the report. Using data from the U.S. Sentencing Commission to indicate the relative

severity of each crime, we generated a composite crime index for each county.

Table 2 shows the national average sentences and corresponding weights used in this method. Table 3 and Table 4 identify the Rockies counties with the highest overall per capita crime index and total crime index. Table 5, Table 6 and Table 7 depict the ten Rockies counties with the highest total numbers of law enforcement employees, employees per county square mile, and employees per 100,000 county residents.

**TABLE 5:**  
LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES, TOP TEN ROCKIES COUNTIES, 2006

COUNTY, STATE	TOTAL EMPLOYEES	OFFICERS	CIVILIANS
Maricopa, AZ	3,302	736	2,566
Pima, AZ	1,338	496	842
Salt Lake, UT	1,179	330	849
Washoe, NV	773	418	355
Jefferson, CO	751	533	218
El Paso, CO	584	416	168
Arapahoe, CO	573	396	177
Adams, CO	498	348	150
Pinal, AZ	444	186	258
Douglas, CO	417	272	145

Source: FBI Uniform Crime Report, Table 80

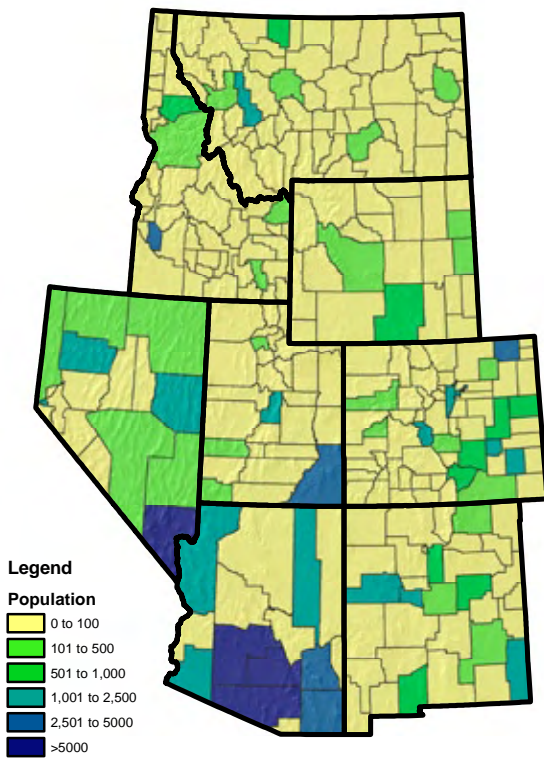
**TABLE 7:**  
LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES PER 100,000 COUNTY RESIDENTS, TOP TEN ROCKIES COUNTIES, 2006

COUNTY, STATE	TOTAL EMPLOYEES	OFFICERS	CIVILIANS	2006 COUNTY POPULATION	EMPLOYEES PER 100,000 COUNTY RESIDENTS
Daggett, UT	28	9	19	1,005	2,786
Esmeralda, NV	15	11	4	771	1,946
Eureka, NV	18	12	6	1,218	1,478
Washington, CO	49	14	35	4,452	1,101
Beaver, UT	56	14	42	6,135	913
Clark, ID	7	3	4	872	803
Gilpin, CO	38	25	13	4,920	772
Hot Springs, WY	34	29	5	4,471	760
Dawson, MT	59	6	53	8,406	702
Clear Creek, CO	60	27	33	8,795	682

Source: FBI Uniform Crime Report, Table 80

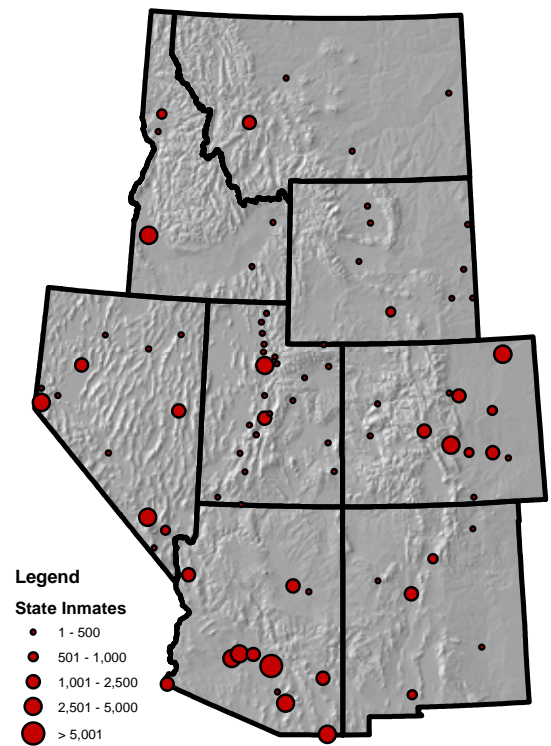
The prison population for each county in the West was gathered from the respective state departments of corrections. This data set includes not only the total population of each facility, but also information on whether the state or federal government or a private entity runs the institution. Figures 3 illustrates the phenomenon of some counties “exporting” their incarceration activities

Figure 3: Rockies Prison Population by County, 2008



Source: Compiled from individual state Department of Corrections population reports

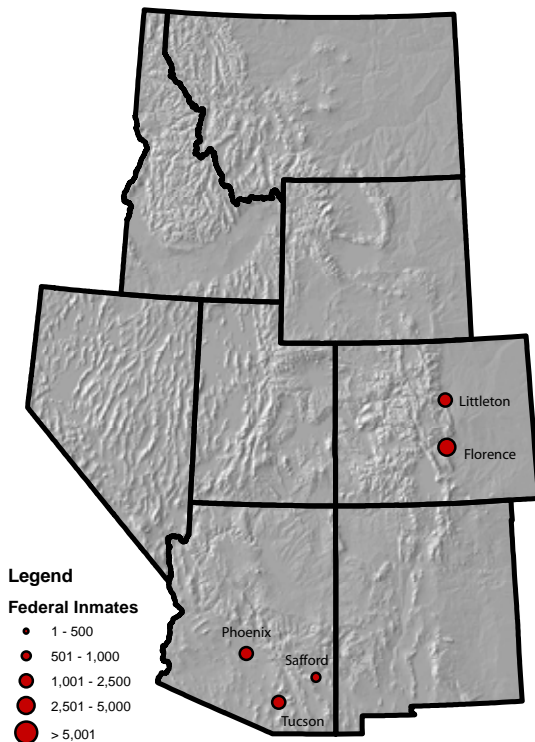
Figure 4: State Inmate Populations in the Rockies, 2008



Source: compiled from individual state Department of Corrections population reports, 2008

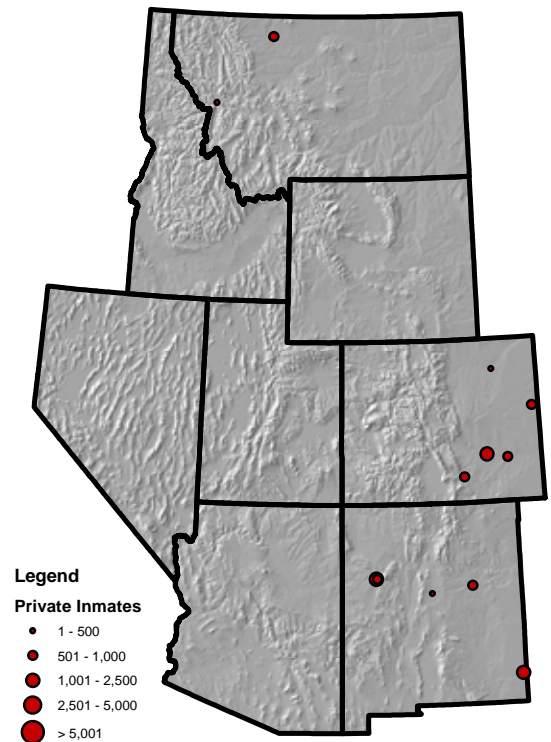
Note: prison populations here include county facilities that have been contracted by the state and facilities operated by the respective Department of Corrections.

Figure 5: Federal Inmate Populations in the Rockies, 2008



Source: U.S. Bureau of Prisons, 2008

Figure 6: Private Prison Inmate Populations in the Rockies, 2008



Source: compiled from individual state Department of Corrections population reports, 2008

to those counties “specializing” in prisons. Figures 4, 5, and 6 show locations of state, federal and private prisons and the approximate size of their respective inmate populations. It is clear from these maps where in the Rockies incarceration activities represent significant economic drivers for local economies.

## What Next for Rockies Sentencing and Incarceration?

Crime and incarceration policies continue to be fiercely debated issues nationwide, but discussion at the state and regional level is also important. States must explore the relationship between high incarceration and crime rates, and the cost of accommodating inmates in both state and private prisons. The West has come a long way since the times of frontier lawlessness, posses, and hanging judges that now only occupy history books, the silver screen, and our imaginations. But that does not mean the issue of justice in the Rockies is settled; policies continue to evolve every time state laws change and judges and prosecutors are elected. Ultimately, the state of crime and punishment in the West reflects the prevailing opinion of the region’s citizens.

<sup>1</sup> Warren, Jennifer, et al., “One in 100: Behind Bars in America 2008,” The Pew Center on the States, 2008.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> “International Homicide Statistics,” UN Office on Drugs and Crime, <http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/IHS-rates-05012009.pdf>. Accessed 2/9/09.

<sup>4</sup> *Eighth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems*, Covering the Period 2001–2002, UN Office on Drugs and Crime, Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs, Table 2.4. <http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/eighthsurvey/8sv.pdf>. Accessed 2/9/09.

<sup>5</sup> Tonry, Michael, “Why Are U.S. Incarceration Rates so High?” *Crime & Delinquency* Vol. 45 No. 4, October 1999, p. 419–437; 419–420.

<sup>6</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Sentencing Summary Findings. <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/sent.htm>. Accessed 2/9/09.

<sup>7</sup> Farrington, David P., et al. “Cross-National Studies in Crime and Justice.” Bureau of Justice Statistics, September 2004, pg. viii.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>9</sup> Cannon, Carl M., “Petty Crime, Outrageous Punishment,” *Readers Digest*, available at <http://www.rd.com/your-america-inspiring-people-and-stories/petty-crime-outrageous-punishment/article28714.html>. Accessed 2/9/09.

<sup>10</sup> Liptak, Adam, “Inmate County Dwarfs other Nations,” *New York Times* 4/23/08.

<sup>11</sup> Schlosser, Eric, “The Prison Industrial Complex,” *The Atlantic* December 1998. <http://www.theatlantic.com/doc/199812/prisons>. Accessed 2/9/09.

<sup>12</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics, Expenditure and Employment Summary Findings. <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm>. Accessed 2/9/09.

<sup>13</sup> Warren, Jennifer, et al., “One in 100: Behind Bars in America 2008,” The Pew Center on the States, 2008.

<sup>14</sup> Wilson, James Q., “Do the Time, Lower the Crime,” *LA Times*, 3/30/08.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>16</sup> Levitt, Steven D., “Understanding Why Crime Fell in the 1990: Four Factors that Explain the Decline, and Six Factors that Do not,” *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 18(1), Winter 2004.

<sup>17</sup> For a study opposing Levitt’s study, see Mitchell B. Chamlin, Andrew J. Myer, Beth A. Sanders, & John K. Cochran, “Abortion as Crime Control: A Cautionary Tale,” *Criminal Justice Policy Review* 19 (2008), 135–152.

<sup>18</sup> Roy Walmsley, *World Prison Population List (seventh edition)*, King’s College International Centre for Prison Studies. London (2007).

## PRISON DATA BY ROCKIES COUNTY

Source: individual State Department of Corrections Population Reports (2008); FBI Uniform Crime Report, Table 80 (2006); and FBI Uniform Crime Report, Table 10 and United States Sentencing Commission Statistical Information Packets FY 2007, Table 7.

“ - ” indicates no data available

	COUNTY	TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES	PRISON POPULATION MAY/JUNE 2008	VIOLENT CRIME	PROPERTY CRIME	INDEX COMPOSITE	ADJUSTED FOR POPULATION
Arizona	Apache	68	-	-	-	-	-
	Cochise	195	2,738	0	1,531	2,420	0.02
	Coconino	249	-	-	-	-	-
	Gila	136	-	100	559	1,062	0.02
	Graham	59	2,572	243	203	784	0.02
	Greenlee	27	-	-	-	-	-
	La Paz	91	-	84	417	746	0.03
	Maricopa	3,302	10,938	850	6,698	12,517	0.00
	Mohave	234	1,523	204	3,111	5,067	0.03
	Navajo	126	1,909	61	661	1,155	0.01
	Pima	1,338	6,228	783	13,674	22,291	0.02
	Pinal	444	10,688	298	5,079	8,659	0.04
	Santa Cruz	79	-	8	368	602	0.01
	Yavapai	354	-	354	1,703	3,212	0.02
	Yuma	311	2,422	215	1,577	2,911	0.01

	COUNTY	TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES	PRISON POPULATION MAY/JUNE 2008	VIOLENT CRIME	PROPERTY CRIME	INDEX COMPOSITE	ADJUSTED FOR POPULATION
Colorado	Adams	498	-	437	3,383	6,901	0.02
	Alamosa	35	-	8	64	95	0.01
	Arapahoe	573	-	246	1,740	3,461	0.01
	Archuleta	45	-	29	116	234	0.02
	Baca	11	-	2	2	6	0.00
	Bent	7	1,162	3	28	50	0.01
	Boulder	318	-	87	753	1,299	0.00
	Broomfield	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chaffee	41	1,183	9	90	144	0.01
	Cheyenne	10	-	0	11	11	0.01
	Clear Creek	60	-	18	92	162	0.02
	Conejos	20	-	-	-	-	-
	Costilla	14	-	-	-	-	-
	Crowley	9	2,483	1	1	3	0.00
	Custer	18	-	11	42	76	0.02

	COUNTY	TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES	PRISON POPULATION MAY/JUNE 2008	VIOLENT CRIME	PROPERTY CRIME	INDEX COMPOSITE	ADJUSTED FOR POPULATION
Colorado	Delta	56	463	15	150	265	0.01
	Denver	-	1,271	-	-	-	-
	Dolores	7	-	0	31	46	0.03
	Douglas	417	-	184	2,746	3,948	0.01
	Eagle	83	-	38	487	642	0.01
	Elbert	36	-	-	-	-	-
	El Paso	584	-	1,016	2,745	6,383	0.01
	Fremont	70	7,732	17	216	319	0.01
	Garfield	110	187	62	311	580	0.01
	Gilpin	38	-	6	2	14	0.00
	Grand	49	-	16	201	264	0.02
	Gunnison	26	-	14	33	76	0.01
	Hinsdale	5	-	0	3	3	0.00
	Huerfano	20	754	9	110	145	0.02
	Jackson	8	-	1	6	11	0.01
	Jefferson	751	1,188	250	3,793	5,872	0.01
	Kiowa	5	-	-	-	-	-
	Kit Carson	19	784	-	-	-	-
	Lake	17	-	21	22	84	0.01
	La Plata	114	-	25	285	419	0.01
	Larimer	398	-	104	1,347	2,186	0.01
	Las Animas	37	477	-	-	-	-
	Lincoln	19	936	-	-	-	-
	Logan	47	2,512	12	56	115	0.01
	Mesa	206	-	58	1,580	2,459	0.02
	Mineral	7	-	-	-	-	-
	Moffat	37	-	10	31	62	0.00
	Montezuma	56	-	28	189	301	0.01
	Montrose	100	-	20	189	339	0.01
	Morgan	58	189	0	78	116	0.00
	Otero	22	-	27	87	186	0.01
	Ouray	8	-	-	-	-	-
	Park	76	-	23	57	162	0.01
	Phillips	3	-	-	-	-	-
	Pitkin	39	-	11	147	220	0.02
	Prowers	32	-	9	38	66	0.00
	Pueblo	278	736	45	1,519	1,871	0.01
	Rio Blanco	24	-	-	-	-	-
	Rio Grande	24	-	4	30	51	0.00
	Routt	42	-	26	78	141	0.01
	Saguache	18	-	3	23	35	0.00

	COUNTY	TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES	PRISON POPULATION MAY/JUNE 2008	VIOLENT CRIME	PROPERTY CRIME	INDEX COMPOSITE	ADJUSTED FOR POPULATION
Colorado	San Juan	4	-	4	22	33	0.06
	San Miguel	37	-	2	42	58	0.01
	Sedgwick	8	-	3	24	45	0.02
	Summit	74	-	14	552	626	0.02
	Teller	87	-	18	103	196	0.01
	Washington	49	-	7	37	63	0.01
	Weld	255	-	137	1,186	2,140	0.01
	Yuma	16	-	2	18	25	0.00
	Ada	339	4,345	-	-	-	-
	Adams	14	-	3	40	13	0.00
	Bannock	71	301	19	222	165	0.00
	Bear Lake	12	-	1	31	215	0.03
Idaho	Benewah	16	-	9	19	64	0.01
	Bingham	51	-	-	-	-	-
	Blaine	32	-	12	51	65	0.00
	Boise	15	-	4	114	88	0.01
	Bonner	57	-	61	575	451	0.01
	Bonneville	81	-	-	-	-	-
	Boundary	18	-	5	72	609	0.06
	Butte	10	-	2	9	58	0.02
	Camas	5	-	0	5	12	0.01
	Canyon	143	-	74	773	511	0.00
	Caribou	14	-	2	50	886	0.12
	Cassia	51	-	48	532	266	0.01
	Clark	7	-	2	18	517	0.59
	Clearwater	26	533	10	93	54	0.01
	Custer	14	-	-	-	-	-
	Elmore	39	-	9	93	162	0.01
	Franklin	12	-	3	38	106	0.01
	Fremont	24	220	10	92	79	0.01
	Gem	23	-	9	32	138	0.01
	Gooding	18	-	23	56	182	0.01
	Idaho	31	399	26	75	173	0.01
	Jefferson	28	-	19	177	179	0.01
	Jerome	21	-	16	117	304	0.02
	Kootenai	134	-	102	1,060	778	0.01
	Latah	38	-	20	185	1,092	0.03
	Lemhi	6	-	5	23	172	0.02
	Lewis	11	-	4	24	48	0.01
	Lincoln	7	-	5	11	49	0.01
	Madison	32	-	10	93	72	0.00



	COUNTY	TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES	PRISON POPULA- TION MAY/JUNE 2008	VIOLENT CRIME	PROPERTY CRIME	INDEX COMPOSITE	ADJUSTED FOR POPULATION
Idaho	Minidoka	25	-	19	126	187	0.01
	Nez Perce	36	-	8	83	186	0.00
	Oneida	13	-	3	31	78	0.02
	Owyhee	19	-	25	129	150	0.01
	Payette	33	-	16	51	197	0.01
	Power	18	-	7	54	97	0.01
	Shoshone	31	-	29	141	161	0.01
	Teton	17	-	8	54	201	0.03
	Twin Falls	62	-	28	226	226	0.00
	Valley	27	-	28	133	344	0.04
	Washington	17	-	8	33	162	0.02
	Beaverhead	8	-	8	42	54	0.01
Montana	Big Horn	27	-	56	232	136	0.01
	Blaine	11	-	16	35	86	0.01
	Broadwater	26	-	12	181	351	0.08
	Carbon	12	-	1	33	54	0.01
	Carter	3	-	-	-	-	-
	Cascade	129	151	-	-	-	-
	Chouteau	18	-	3	19	220	0.04
	Custer	7	-	-	-	-	-
	Daniels	5	-	-	-	-	-
	Dawson	59	143	8	74	67	0.01
	Deer Lodge	17	-	34	102	128	0.01
	Fallon	3	-	-	-	-	-
	Fergus	23	-	6	36	99	0.01
	Flathead	112	-	-	-	-	-
	Gallatin	81	-	51	401	287	0.00
	Garfield	4	-	-	-	-	-
	Glacier	16	-	24	43	793	0.06
	Golden Valley	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Granite	9	-	3	33	502	0.18
	Hill	27	-	23	179	119	0.01
	Jefferson	21	-	20	46	102	0.01
	Judith Basin	5	-	-	-	-	-
	Lake	51	-	75	340	459	0.02
	Lewis and Clark	68	-	45	374	256	0.00
	Liberty	10	-	-	-	-	-
	Lincoln	23	-	29	238	513	0.03
	McCone	4	-	-	-	-	-
	Madison	15	-	6	57	450	0.06
	Meagher	4	-	-	-	-	-
	Mineral	20	-	27	25	325	0.08
	Missoula	162	139	-	-	-	-

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Montana	Musselshell	7	-	-	-	-	-
	Park	15	-	20	77	154	0.01
	Petroleum	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Phillips	10	-	8	69	67	0.02
	Pondera	15	-	-	-	-	-
	Powder River	8	-	-	-	-	-
	Powell	16	1,400	15	155	128	0.02
	Prairie	3	-	-	-	-	-
	Ravalli	60	-	-	-	-	-
	Richland	13	-	-	-	-	-
	Roosevelt	12	-	7	30	96	0.01
	Rosebud	24	-	19	44	250	0.03
	Sanders	21	-	20	151	102	0.01
	Sheridan	7	-	1	17	52	0.01
	Silver Bow	95	-	149	992	681	0.02
	Stillwater	7	-	3	24	35	0.00
	Sweet Grass	6	-	8	30	1,188	0.31
	Teton	9	-	9	52	48	0.01
	Toole	19	508	18	64	96	0.02
	Treasure	2	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	Valley	16	-	-	-	-	-
	Wheatland	12	-	-	-	-	-
	Wibaux	3	-	-	-	-	-
	Yellowstone	158	170	36	666	316	0.00
	Churchill	48	-	52	295	281	0.01
	Clark	-	7,252	-	-	-	-
	Douglas	122	-	87	1,008	1,911	0.04
	Elko	69	270	19	192	421	0.01
	Esmeralda	15	-	3	6	1,016	1.32
	Eureka	18	-	6	24	195	0.16
	Humboldt	39	138	51	49	132	0.01
	Lander	29	-	43	104	204	0.04
	Lincoln	27	214	4	46	75	0.02
	Lyon	110	75	85	728	530	0.01
	Mineral	20	-	7	46	116	0.02
	Nye	143	141	124	936	1,455	0.04
	Pershing	20	1,638	73	64	276	0.04
	Storey	22	-	0	65	1,350	0.33
	Washoe	773	102	199	1,631	1,188	0.00
	White Pine	26	1,258	39	202	233	0.03
NM	Carson City	139	1,619	195	1,247	1,560	0.03
	Bernalillo	316	0	821	2,556	3,517	0.01
	Catron	10	-	-	-	-	-



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New Mexico	Chaves	50	300	35	425	328	0.01
	Cibola	14	2,021	50	130	3,344	0.12
	Colfax	12	129	-	-	-	-
	Curry	14	-	-	-	-	-
	De Baca	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Dona Ana	-	690	-	-	-	-
	Eddy	56	-	63	382	663	0.01
	Grant	74	-	7	96	201	0.01
	Guadalupe	-	588	-	-	-	-
	Harding	-	-	0	2	286	0.35
	Hidalgo	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Lea	-	1,244	58	416	418	0.01
	Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Los Alamos	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Luna	32	-	-	-	-	-
	McKinley	42	-	117	299	399	0.01
	Mora	10	-	6	16	375	0.07
	Otero	44	-	-	-	-	-
	Quay	8	-	-	-	-	-
	Rio Arriba	29	-	44	85	182	0.00
	Roosevelt	14	-	-	-	-	-
	Sandoval	50	-	29	164	226	0.00
	San Juan	110	-	269	1,074	1,131	0.01
	San Miguel	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Santa Fe	-	981	199	1,005	2,435	0.02
	Sierra	15	-	7	63	146	0.01
	Socorro	12	-	25	68	409	0.02
	Taos	22	-	-	-	-	-
	Torrance	11	207	-	-	-	-
	Union	3	-	-	-	-	-
	Valencia	-	1,200	145	1,329	1,208	0.02
Utah	Beaver	56	351	11	76	1,771	0.29
	Box Elder	82	28	6	221	76	0.00
	Cache	142	57	26	509	246	0.00
	Carbon	40	6	7	166	284	0.01
	Daggett	28	63	0	13	482	0.48
	Davis	228	101	-	-	-	-
	Duchesne	51	94	6	141	221	0.01
	Emery	41	-	8	107	71	0.01
	Garfield	28	85	-	-	-	-
	Grand	30	2	8	100	211	0.02
	Iron	80	-	17	158	180	0.00

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Utah	Juab	24	4	-	-	-	-
	Kane	24	10	4	40	140	0.02
	Millard	48	45	20	304	368	0.03
	Morgan	13	-	-	-	-	-
	Piute	3	-	-	-	-	-
	Rich	10	-	1	50	31	0.01
	Salt Lake	1,179	-	578	9,038	3,927	0.00
	San Juan	35	67	3	32	53	0.00
	Sanpete	24	1,379	-	-	-	-
	Sevier	62	65	9	159	10,380	0.51
	Summit	95	31	18	642	208	0.01
	Tooele	83	-	14	184	268	0.00
	Uintah	49	31	57	259	881	0.03
	Utah	357	-	32	524	429	0.00
	Wasatch	40	51	12	191	395	0.02
	Washington	151	124	9	201	615	0.00
	Wayne	5	-	11	148	222	0.09
	Weber	379	53	48	1,056	623	0.00
Wyoming	Albany	62	-	6	60	1,044	0.03
	Big Horn	52	18	-	-	-	-
	Campbell	21	-	46	290	174	0.00
	Carbon	20	541	1	41	71	0.00
	Converse	59	-	1	43	325	0.03
	Crook	34	-	5	45	67	0.01
	Fremont	19	212	9	183	128	0.00
	Goshen	13	18	37	83	141	0.01
	Hot Springs	34	-	0	29	191	0.04
	Johnson	16	-	3	30	105	0.01
	Laramie	13	-	50	516	314	0.00
	Lincoln	13	-	9	133	77	0.00
	Natrona	39	-	15	416	694	0.01
	Niobrara	14	192	1	10	122	0.05
	Park	52	-	28	71	402	0.02
	Platte	10	4	2	25	31	0.00
	Sheridan	25	-	12	101	105	0.00
	Sublette	37	-	31	234	146	0.02
	Sweetwater	40	-	22	238	245	0.01
	Teton	41	-	7	125	300	0.02
	Uintra	36	-	7	172	263	0.01
	Washakie	10	3	8	7	127	0.02
	Weston	15	237	1	8	204	0.03