

Bureau of Justice Statistics



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Measuring Crime & Justice in Indian Country



(Presentation Excerpt)

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BJS is improving Indian Country Justice Statistics



- Increase public safety
- Implement sustainable programs
- Improve crime statistics and records
- Generate crime estimates
- Census of tribal justice agencies
- Technical assistance and training

Workshop Overview



- Philosophical Assumptions
- Issues Identified
- DADI Model
- Core Topics
- Access to BJS Data and Reports
- Contact BJS

Integrated DADI Model



- Data Collection – selecting appropriate methods.
- Analysis – summarizing key measures or characteristics.
- Dissemination - reporting results to appropriate agencies with a need to know.
- Information sharing – participating in State and Federal Criminal History Record Systems.

BJS Indian Country Activities



- American Indian and Crime;
- Census of Tribal Justice Agencies
- Local Tribal Victimization Surveys;
- Jails in Indian Country, 2002;
- Tribal law Enforcement, 2000;
- Tribal Criminal History Record Improvement Pilot Program;

American Indians and Crime



This report represents a compilation of data on the effects and consequences of violent crime among American Indians. The data maintained by BJS, the FBI, and the Bureau of the Census.

Update Released 12/28/05, see
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/aic02.pdf>

Violent Crime, by type of crime and race of victim, NCVS 1992-96



Three Local Crime Surveys



- BJS community victimization survey adaptable to unique tribal needs.
- Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla, Southern Ute, and Zuni Pueblo Indians.
- Focus on prevalence and characteristics of domestic violence and alcohol involvement.
- Local pattern and characteristics of victimization affirm national estimates.

Tribal Law Enforcement



U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics

**Bureau of Justice Statistics
Fact Sheet**

January 2003, NCJ 197939

Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2000

Tribal Law Enforcement, 2000

By Matthew J. Hickman
BJS Statistician

As of June 2000, American Indian Tribes operated 174 law enforcement agencies that employed the equivalent of at least 1 full-time sworn officer with general arrest powers. In addition, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) operated 37 agencies providing law enforcement services in Indian country.

Tribally operated agencies provided a broad range of public safety services and functions in 2000 (Figure 1). Nearly all (94%) responded to calls for service, and a large majority engaged in crime prevention activities (83%), executed arrest warrants (85%), performed traffic law enforcement (84%), and served court papers (70%).

A majority of agencies provided court security (56%) and search and rescue operations (57%). About a fourth of agencies operated one or more jails. (For more information on jail operations, see *Jails in Indian Country, 2001*, BJS Bulletin, NCJ 193403.)

Tribally operated agencies employed 3,623 full-time personnel, including 2,323 sworn (64%) and 1,310 nonsworn (36%) (Table 1). These agencies also employed 217 part-time personnel, including 88 sworn (41%) and 129 nonsworn (59%).

Tribally operated agencies had a combined service population of 1,070,588 residents in 1999.* This corresponds to about 2.3 full-time sworn officers per 1,000 residents, across all agencies.

*Based on the American Indian "Service population" reports published by the BIA, "2000 Indian Labor Force Report." The service population is the total number of enrolled tribal members and members from other tribes who live on or near the reservation and are eligible to use the tribe's jurisdictional services. The service population probably overestimates the population served by tribally operated law enforcement agencies because many agencies serve non-tribal residents and other persons using roads, water, courts, and other public places in their area.

Table 1. Tribally operated law enforcement agencies and employees, by size of agency, June 2000

Full-time employees/contracted	Number of agencies	Type of employee		Total
		Sworn	Nonsworn	
All items	174	3,482	1,140	2,342
25-49	33	892	417	1,309
50-99	2	1,080	812	1,892
100-149	40	892	142	1,034
150+	82	148	128	276

Selected services and functions of tribally operated law enforcement agencies, 2000

Responding to calls for service

Services provided

Executing arrest warrants

Traffic law enforcement

Issuing and serving

Providing court security

Search and rescue operations

Operating one or more jails

Figure 1

The 2000 Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies presents the characteristics of tribally operated law enforcement agencies in the United States, including personnel, services, and functions.

Census of Tribal Justice Agencies



2002 CENSUS OF TRIBAL JUSTICE AGENCIES IN AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE TRIBAL JURISDICTIONS

Survey sent to:

Please correct any error in name, mailing address and zip code in the space below.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY					
Name			Title/Position		
Name of Tribe/Village/Organization					
TELEPHONE	Area Code	Number	FAX	Area Code	Number
E-MAIL ADDRESS					

Please return your completed survey by October 15, 2002 in the enclosed stamped envelope to Policy Studies Inc., 999 18th Street, Suite 1000, Denver, Colorado 80202

Form JJA 9-01-02

The first effort to identify which criminal justice agencies are operating in tribal jurisdictions, services provided, and types of data or information collected and kept. Survey include measures of law enforcement, courts, sentencing, staffing, and criminal history records.

Jails in Indian Country



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs

Revised 3/2004, M

**Bureau of Justice Statistics
Bulletin**

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Jails in Indian Country, 2002

By Todd D. Minton
Sally Chastain

Highlights

As midyear 2002 jails in Indian country supervised 2,080 persons

Year	Number of persons supervised	Percent of capacity
2002	2,080	27%
2001	1,842	24%
2000	1,642	21%
1999	1,512	20%
1998	1,422	19%

73 facilities were operating in Indian country, with the capacity to hold 2,377 persons on June 26, 2002

Year	Number of facilities	Number of beds
2002	73	2,377
2001	73	2,377
2000	73	2,377
1999	73	2,377
1998	73	2,377

699 persons incarcerated on June 26, 2002, for a violent offense

Year	Number of persons	Percent of total
2002	699	34%
2001	642	35%
2000	588	36%
1999	542	35%
1998	512	34%

On June 26, 2002, a total of 73 jails, confinement facilities, detention centers, and other correctional facilities were supervising 2,080 persons in Indian country, up 2% from the previous year. At midyear 2001, 2,000 persons were under the supervision of jails in Indian country.

Indian country facilities held 2,080 inmates at midyear 2002, up from 1,842 at midyear 2001. Jail authorities also supervised 14 offenders under community supervision programs. New admissions to jail increased from 8,037 in June 2001 to 11,822 in June 2002, a 22% increase.

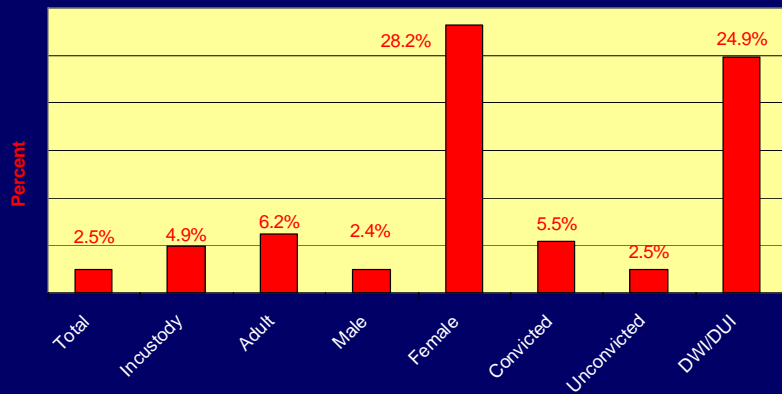
The 73 facilities had a total capacity to hold 2,377 persons, up 4% since 2001. On June 26, 2002, the jails were operating at 87% of capacity up from 87% at midyear 2001. On an average day in June 2002, the jails were operating at 79% of capacity. On that date the 73 jails held 1,642 inmates, up from 1,512 in June 2001. On that date the 73 jails were operating at 65% of capacity. On that date the 73 jails held 1,422 inmates, up from 1,312 in June 2001. On that date the 73 jails were operating at 61% of capacity.

At midyear 2002 more than a third of the offenders were held for a violent offense, 15% specifically for domestic violence. Current charges of all offenders (22%) were being held for DWI/DUI.

These data are based on the 2002 Survey of Jails in Indian Country (SJIC). The survey includes all jails, confinement facilities, detention centers, and other correctional facilities located in Indian country and operated by tribal authorities or the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), U.S. Department of the Interior.

The 2002 Survey of Jails in Indian Country (SJIC) includes all jails, confinement facilities, detention centers, and other correctional facilities located in Indian country and operated by tribal authorities or the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), U.S. Department Interior.

Percent Increase in Indian Country Jail Inmates, by Characteristics, Midyear 2001-2002



Tribal Criminal History Record Improvement Program



The T-CHRIP aims to improve public safety in Indian Country:

- Modeled after the National Criminal History Improvement Program;
- Enhancing the quality, completeness, and accessibility of criminal history record information;
- implementation of criminal justice and non-criminal justice background check systems (NICS, III, NCIC, AFIS)
- FY 2005 Program announced after new year, so watch BJS website for announcement (GMS is used for all grants).

Access BJS Products



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Fax orders for delivery to 410/792-4358.

Office of Justice Programs:

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov>.

The BJS Internet site :

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs>

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