

Bureau of Justice Statistics



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Measuring Crime & Justice in Indian Country

DOI/BIA American Indian Interagency Workgroup
On Alcohol and Substance Abuse
Washington, DC

November 18, 2004
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Statistician, Law Enforcement, Adjudication, and Federal Statistics

Presentation Overview



- BJS Indian Country Criminal Justice Statistics Program
- Current Activities
- Data Highlights
- Access to BJS Data and Reports
- Contact BJS

BJS is improving Indian Country Justice Statistics



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

BJS Activities



- American Indian and Crime (Fall 2004);
- Census of Tribal Justice Agencies, 2002 (2004);
- Three Tribal Criminal Victimization Surveys;
- Jails in Indian Country, 2002;
- Tribal law Enforcement, 2000
- 2004 Tribal Criminal History Record Improvement Pilot Program;

2004 Tribal Criminal History Record Improvement Pilot Program (T-CHRIP)



The program aims to improve public safety in Indian Country:

1. Enhancing the quality, completeness, and accessibility of criminal history record information
2. Ensuring the implementation of criminal justice and non-criminal justice background check systems.
3. Grant Awards to be announced August 2004.

American Indians and Crime



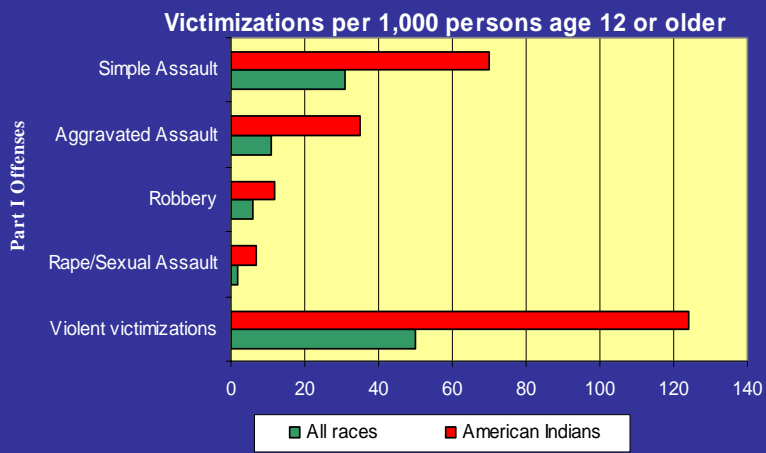
This report represents a compilation and new analysis of data on the effects and consequences of violent crime among American Indians. The report uses data from statistical series maintained by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the FBI, and the Bureau of the Census.

American Indians and Crime (I)



- American Indians experience violent crime rates twice the U.S. population;
- American Indian males and females each have higher rates than other races; a similar pattern by age group;
- American Indians experience higher rate of interracial violence; and
- American Indian victims most likely to indicate offender used alcohol.

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



American Indians and Crime (II)



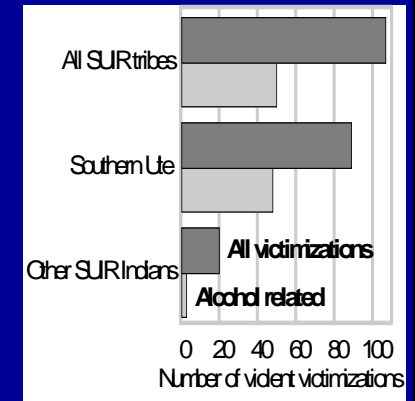
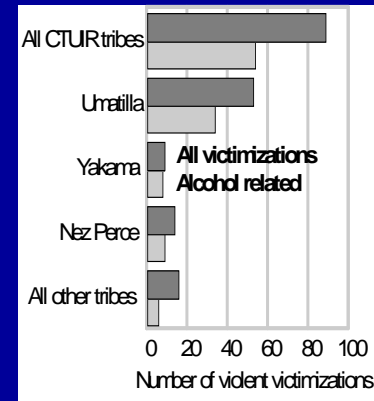
- An estimated 63,000 American Indians under criminal justice control;
- American Indians accounted for about 1.5% of Federal case filings, half for violent offenses;
- The 1992-2001 update to be released in Fall 2004.

Three Local Crime Surveys



- Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla, Southern Ute, and Pueblo of Zuni Indians.
- Focus on domestic violence and alcohol.
- Local pattern and characteristics of victimization affirm national estimates.

Three Local Crime Surveys



Tribal Law Enforcement, 2000



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs

**Bureau of Justice Statistics
Fact Sheet**

Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2000 (January 2003, NCJ 193708)

Tribal Law Enforcement, 2000

By Matthew J. Hickman
BJS Statistician

As of June 2000, American Indian tribes operated 171 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.

Totally operated agencies employed 3,462 full-time personnel, including 2,303 sworn (67%) and 1,159 nonsworn (33%) (Figure 1). These agencies also employed 217 part-time personnel, including 88 sworn (41%) and 129 nonsworn (59%).

Totally operated agencies had a combined sworn population of 1,216,155 residents in 1999.¹ This corresponds to about 2.3 full-time sworn officers per 1,000 residents, across all agencies.

¹Based on the American Indian "Native Assets and Needs" study authorized by the BIA 1990 Indian Law Enforcement Report. The agency population is 100% tribal. Other tribal members and members from other tribes who live in or near the reservation and are eligible for tribal benefits are included. The same population density information for the non-Indian served by tribal law enforcement agencies is not available because many agencies serve non-Indian residents and other persons using health, social, and other public programs in tribal land.

Totally operated agencies provided a broad range of public safety services and functions in 2000 (Figure 1). Nearly all (98%) responded to calls for service, and a large majority engaged in crime prevention activities (95%), executed arrest warrants (93%), performed traffic law enforcement (94%), and served court papers (78%).

A majority of agencies provided court security (95%), and search and rescue operations (73%). About a fourth of agencies operated one or more jails (25%). For more information on jail operations, see also an Indian Country, 2001, BJS Bulletin, NCJ 193400.

Agency size	Number of agencies	Type of activities			
		Sworn	Non-sworn	Total	Part-time
All sizes	171	2,303	1,159	217	126
50 or more	7	1,128	484	152	9
20-49	13	833	417	113	21
5-19	88	882	741	121	71
1-4	63	560	528	52	10

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

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.

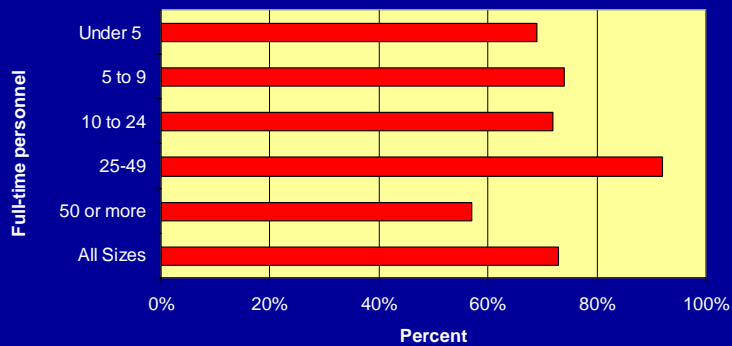
Tribal Law Enforcement (I)



- 171 law enforcement agencies with full-time sworn officer (2000)
- Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) operated 37 agencies.
- Indian Country employed 3,462 full-time personnel, including 2,303 sworn (67%) and 1,159 nonsworn (33%).



Percent of Tribal law Enforcement Agencies Using Community Police Officer



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 TJA 01-02

This is the first effort to identify which justice agencies are operating in tribal jurisdictions, what services those agencies provide, and what information they collect and keep. The data include law enforcement, courts, sentencing, staffing, criminal justice statistics development.



Census of Tribal Justice Agencies (I)

- Data collected over two-year period.
- Over 92% (314) of the tribes in the lower 48 States provided data
- About 99% (163) of the 171 tribal law enforcement agencies with at least one officer cross-deputized—reciprocating authority on and off the reservation.



Census of Tribal Justice Agencies (II)

- About 60% of the tribes in the lower 48 states have some form (modern, indigenous, inter-tribal council) of tribal justice system.

Tribes with own tribal courts more likely to:

- impose monetary fines without incarceration
- provide for alcohol/drug rehabilitation
- counseling/therapy
- community service

Jails in Indian Country, 2002



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs

November 2002, NCJ 198897

Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin

Jails in Indian Country, 2002

By Todd D. Mellow
B.J.S. Researcher

Highlights

All outdoor 2002 jails in Indian country supervised 2,080 persons

Year	Number of persons supervised	Percentage of capacity
2002	2,080	92%
2001	1,912	87%
2000	1,777	81%

On June 28, 2002, a total of 70 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, 2,036 persons were under the supervision of jails in Indian country.

Indian country facilities held 2,006 inmates at midyear 2002, up from 1,912 at midyear 2001. Jail authorities also supervised 74 offenders under community supervision programs. New admissions to jail increased from 8,817 in June 2001 to 11,022 in June 2002, a 22% increase.

The 70 facilities had a total capacity to hold 2,177 persons, up 4% since 2001. On June 28, 2002, the jails were operating at 92% of capacity, up from 91% at midyear 2001. On an average day in June 2002, the jails were operating at 79% of capacity. On their peak day in June 2002, the 70 jails were operating at 102% of capacity, unchanged from 2001. The number of inmates on the peak day in June has increased 17% since 2001.

All midyear 2002 those held in 39 of the offenders were held for a violent offense, 17% specifically for domestic violence. Seven percent of all offenders (22%) were being held for CIVILIAN.

These data are based on the 2002 Survey of Jails in Indian Country (SIIC). 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.

70 facilities were operating in Indian country, with the capacity to hold 2,177 persons (on June 28, 2002)

Year	Number of facilities	Total capacity
2002	70	2,177
2001	70	2,080
2000	70	1,912

On June 28, 2002, Indian country facilities held 1,912 inmates and 207 juveniles. In the 12 months ending June 28, 2002, the number of inmates in custody increased 5%.

Year	Number of inmates	Percentage increase
2002	1,912	5%
2001	1,812	-
2000	1,777	-

In a 1-month period, June 2002, 11,022 inmates, a 22% increase from June 2001.

Year	Number of admissions	Percentage increase
2002	11,022	22%
2001	8,817	-

On June 28, 2002, jails in Indian country were operating at 92% of capacity. On an average day in June 2002, the jails were operating at 79% of capacity. On their peak day in June 2002, jails were operating at 102% of capacity.

Year	Operating at 92% of capacity	Operating at 79% of capacity	Operating at 102% of capacity
2002	70	70	70
2001	70	70	70
2000	70	70	70

Since 1990, the number of inmates in custody in Indian country has increased by 36%, and total capacity has increased 12%.

Year	Number of inmates	Total capacity
2002	1,912	2,177
1990	1,400	1,950

689 persons incarcerated on June 28, 2002, for a violent offense

Year	Number of violent offenses	Percentage of total
2002	689	36%
2001	612	30%
2000	577	29%

27% of inmates were being held for a violent offense, 13% for a domestic violence offense.

Year	Number of violent offenses	Percentage of total
2002	689	36%
2001	612	30%
2000	577	29%

17% were confined for a CIVILIAN offense, a 20% increase since midyear 2001. Drug offenses decreased 7% from midyear 2001 (17%).

Year	Number of offenses	Percentage of total
2002	400	21%
2001	380	20%
2000	360	20%

20% of inmates were being held for a violent offense, 13% for a domestic violence offense.

Year	Number of offenses	Percentage of total
2002	400	21%
2001	380	20%
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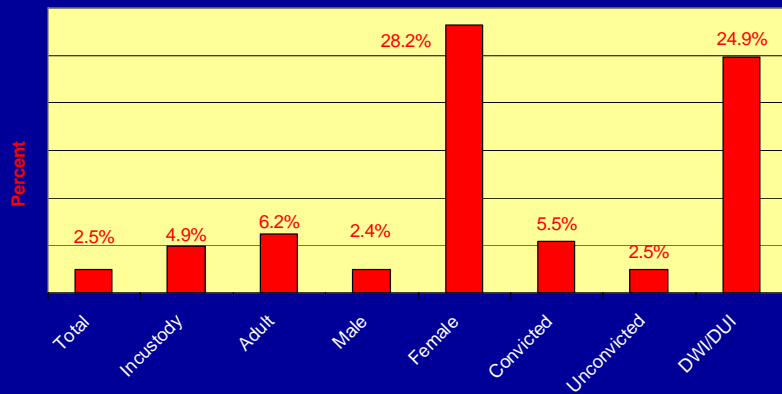
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Jails in Indian Country, 2002 (I)



- 70 jails, confinement facilities, detention centers, and other correctional facilities
- Supervising 2,080 persons and operating at 92% of capacity:
- Violent offense (35%)
- Domestic violence(15%)
- DWI/DUI (11%).
- Misdemeanors (86%)

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



2004 Tribal Criminal History Record Improvement Pilot Program (T-CHRIP)



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Access BJS Products

BJS Clearinghouse: 1-800-732-3277.

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>



T-CHRIP Allowable Costs

- Record automation
- Database enhancement
- Uniform RAP sheet format
- Protection order file
- Participation in the NSOR
- AFIS/livescan
- Participation in the NICS
- Interface between criminal history records
- Compatibility with State and Federal systems
- Interstate Identification Index (III)
- Training and participation in seminars
- Technical Assistance



BJS Indian Country Criminal Justice Statistics Program Liaison



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