



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs

Presented by
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Current Tribal-Related Data Collection Efforts at the Bureau of Justice Statistics

14th National Indian Nations Conference
Palm Springs, CA
December 12, 2014



Outline of Presentation

- A review of the BJS statistical collections on Native Americans in the criminal justice system and the information they can provide
- A discussion of the a new set of data collections with a request for your input

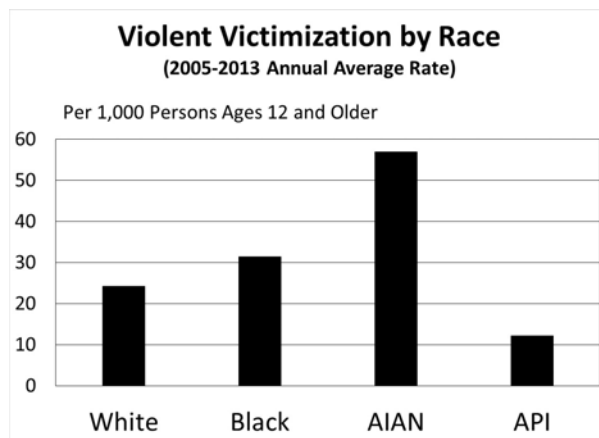


National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)

- Interviews a large nationally-representative sample of U.S. households each year
- Asks about the personal victimizations each person age 12 and older in the household
- Asks about the property victimizations experienced by the household
- Provides victimization trends for AIAN persons in the U.S. but the sample cannot support measures on victimizations on tribal lands



Between 2005 and 2013 Native Americans had a violent victimization rate double the national average



Generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool at www.bjs.gov. 09-Dec-14



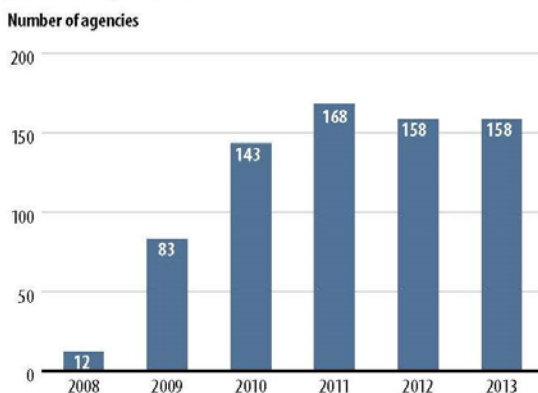
FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program

- Collects reported crime and arrest counts from most of the ~18,000 state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies in the U.S.
- Currently 158 tribal agencies are reporting their UCR data to the FBI.
- This is important because only jurisdictions reporting UCR data are eligible to receive the Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants.



With BJS support, the number of tribal agencies reporting to the UCR has increased

Tribal law enforcement agencies reporting crime data published by FBI, 2008–2013



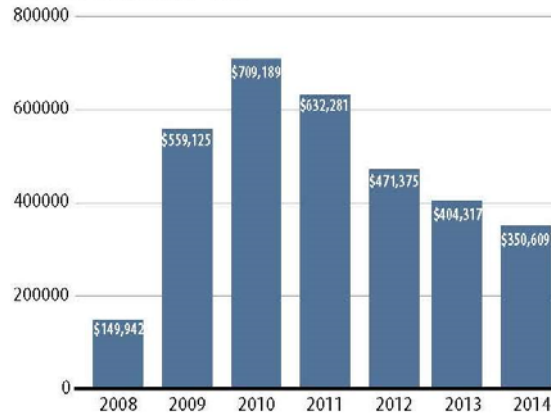
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Criminal Justice Information Services.



As a result tribes are receiving JAG awards

Total Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Allocations to American Indian tribes, 2008–2014

Combined total tribal awards



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics.



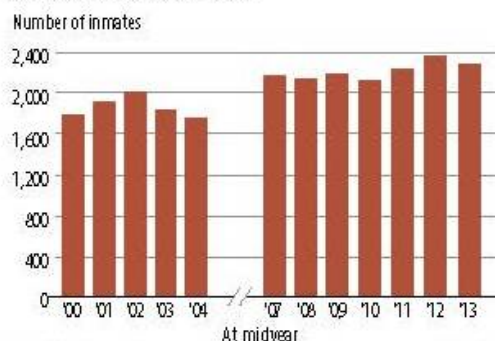
Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country (SJIC)

- SJIC includes all known Indian country correctional facilities operated by tribal authorities or the BIA.
- For the 79 facilities operating in June 2013, the expected average length of stay at admission was about 6 days.
- Since 2010, about 31% of inmates in Indian country jails have been confined for a violent offense, a decline from about 39% in each year between 2004 and 2009.
- Nearly 2 in 10 inmates were held for public intoxication at midyear 2013.



2,287 inmates were confined in Indian Country jails at midyear in 2013, down 3.3% from 2012

**Inmates confined in Indian country jails, midyear
2000-2004 and 2007-2013**



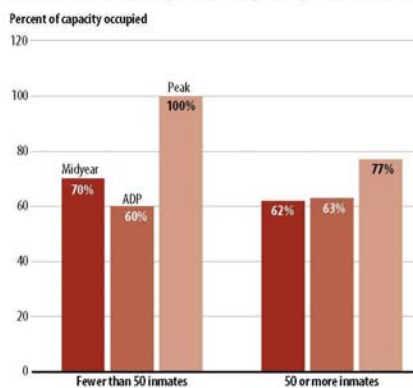
Note: The Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country was not conducted in 2005 and 2006. Midyear count is the number of inmates held on the last weekday in June.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2000-2004 and 2007-2013.



The average daily capacity of jails in Indian country is about 60% of rated capacity

Percent of rated capacity occupied, by facility size, June 2013



Note: Rated capacity is the maximum number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official. Midyear count is the number of inmates held on the last weekday in June. Average daily population (ADP) is the number of inmates confined in June, divided by 30. Peak population is the number of inmates held on the day in June in which the custody population of a facility was the largest. See *Methodology* for information on imputed inmate population and rated capacity.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2013.



2014 National Survey of Tribal Court Systems (NSTCS)

- Builds on the *2002 Census of Tribal Justice Agencies*, BJS' first comprehensive collection of statistical information on tribal law enforcement, courts and administration, corrections and intermediate sanctions, criminal history records and justice statistics
- NSTCS will be in the field in early 2015
- Three separate survey forms have been designed:
 - one for tribes in the lower 48 States,
 - one for Alaskan tribes and villages and
 - one for CFR courts



NSTCS will (where applicable) collect data on:

- tribal codes and laws;
- staffing, budgets and revenue sources;
- criminal and civil matters filed and filed;
- jury selection and qualifications;
- prosecution and indigent defense services;
- pretrial release, probation and reentry programs;
- sentencing authority and sanctions available;
- trial and appellate processes;
- types of specialty courts;
- juvenile case processing; and
- domestic violence cases and protection orders.



Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP)

- FJSP obtains extracts of the administrative data collected by the:
 - U.S. Marshals Service
 - Executive Office of U.S. Attorneys
 - Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts
 - Office of Probation and Pretrial Service
 - U.S. Sentencing Commission
 - Federal Bureau of Prisons
- With these data BJS can study cases handled by the federal justice system from arrest through incarceration (and recidivism) including cases involving crime on tribal lands.



Some FJSP Findings

- Native American prisoners had the highest 3-year return to federal prison rate among all racial groups.
 - 39% of Native Americans released from federal prison in 2008 returned to federal prison within 3 years.
 - 87% of Native Americans returned for a violation of supervision, and 13% returned for a new court commitment.
- From 1999 to 2008 tribal youth represented about 40-55% of all juveniles in the federal system, depending on the stage in the system.
- From 1999 to 2008 60% of Indian country youth cases involved violent offenses.





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