



Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin

November 2003, NCJ 198997

Jails in Indian Country, 2002

By Todd D. Minton
BJS Statistician

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, 2,030 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 9,697 in June 2001 to 11,822 in June 2002, a 22% increase.

The 70 facilities had a rated 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 126% of capacity, unchanged from 2001. The number of inmates on the peak day in June has increased 19% since 1998.

At midyear 2002 more than a third of the offenders were held for a violent offense, 15% specifically for domestic violence. Eleven percent of all offenders (226) 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.

Highlights

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

	Number of inmates, midyear		Percent change
	2002	2001	
Total	2,080	2,030	2%
In custody	2,006	1,912	5%
Adult	1,699	1,600	6
Juvenile	307	312	-2
Community supervision	74	118	-37%
Admissions, June 1-30	11,822	9,697	22%

- On June 28, 2002, Indian country facilities held 1,699 adults and 307 juveniles. In the 12 months ending June 28, 2002, the number of inmates in custody increased 5%.

- In a 1-month period, June 2002, facilities in Indian country admitted 11,822 inmates, a 22% increase from June 2001.

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

	2002	2001	2000	1998
Number of inmates				
Midyear	2,006	1,912	1,775	1,479
ADP ^a	1,653	/	/	/
Peak day in June	2,737	2,656	2,441	2,306
Rated capacity	2,177	2,101	2,076	1,945
Percent of capacity occupied ^b				
Midyear	92%	91%	86%	76%
ADP ^c	79	/	/	/
Peak day in June	126	126	118	119

- 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 126% of capacity.

- Since 1998, the number of inmates in custody at midyear has increased by 36%, and rated capacity has increased 12%.

/Not collected

^aAverage daily population is the number of inmates confined in June, divided by 30.

^bNumber of inmates in custody divided by rated capacity.

^c2002 percent occupied excludes 2 facilities that did not report their average daily population.

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

Type of offense	Inmates at midyear 2002	
	Number	Percent
Domestic violence	291	15%
Other violent	408	20
Violation of protective or restraining order	28	1
DWI/DUI*	226	11
Drug law violation	126	6

- 35% of inmates were being held for a violent offense; 15% for a domestic violence offense.

- 11% were confined for a DWI/DUI offense, a 25% increase since midyear 2001. Drug offenses decreased 3% from midyear 2001 (130).

*Includes driving while intoxicated and driving while under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

Tribes retain jurisdiction over many crimes by American Indians and Alaska Natives in Indian country

Thirty-three States contain approximately 300 Indian land areas or reservations. Generally the local governing authority on Indian lands is a tribal government or council. Jurisdiction over crimes in Indian country depends on several factors, including the identity of the victim and the offender, the severity of the crime, and where the crime was committed. (See box below.) Tribal authority to sentence offenders is limited to 1 year of imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine or both (25 U.S.C. § 1302(7)).

City or county jails held 3 times as many American Indians as jails in Indian country. (*American Indians* in this report includes Alaska Natives.) At midyear 2002 local jails held an estimated 6,000 American Indians, some of whom may have been adjudicated by a tribal criminal justice system and housed in jails under contract with tribal governments. Overall, State, Federal, local, and tribal authorities were supervising 47,724 American Indians. Most were under community supervision (25,479).

A total of 22,245 American Indians were in custody at midyear 2002, most of whom were held in State prison (12,924).

Criminal jurisdiction in Indian country	
Tribal jurisdiction	• Crimes committed by Indians in Indian country. Sentences are limited to 1 year and a \$5,000 fine per offense or both. 25 U.S.C. § 1302(7)
Federal jurisdiction	• 14 crimes under the Major Crimes Act of 1885. 18 U.S.C. § 1153
State jurisdiction	• All crimes on tribal lands specified under Public Law 280, 18 U.S.C. § 1162
Note: Criminal jurisdiction in Indian country depends on several factors, including the identity of the defendant, victim, type of offense, and where the crime was committed.	

	Number of American Indians and Alaska Natives
Total	47,724
In custody, midyear 2002	22,245
Local jails*	6,000
Jails in Indian country	2,006
State prisons	12,924
Federal prisons	1,315
Under community supervision	25,479
State/Federal, 12/31/01	
Probation	20,577
Parole	4,828
Indian country, midyear 2002	74

*Estimated from the Annual Survey of Jails, 2002.

On July 1, 2002, 2,752,158 American Indians and Alaska Natives lived in the United States (U.S. Census Bureau, National Populations Estimates, table NA-EST2002-ASRO-04). American Indians account for under 1% of the U.S. resident population and around 1% of those in custody of jails or prisons.

At midyear 2002 the rate of incarceration in prison and jail for American Indians was about 15% higher than the overall national rate. Federal and State prison and jail authorities held 808 American Indians per 100,000 Indians, compared to 702 persons of all races per 100,000 U.S. residents.

Indian country jail population rose 5% between July 2001 and June 2002

At midyear 2002 jails in Indian country supervised 2,080 persons, up from 2,030 in 2001. Nearly all (2,006) were held in jails, with an additional 74 persons being supervised in the community (table 1). The number of inmates in custody increased 5% from the previous year, when 1,912 inmates were being housed.

Persons under community supervision decreased 37% (74 in 2002 down from 118 in 2001).

Type of supervision	Number of persons	
	2002	2001
Total	74	118
Electronic monitoring	0	1
Home detention	3	0
Community service	7	39
Day reporting	8	21
Weekend program	55	52
Other	1	5

Overall, the number of persons held in Indian country jails fluctuated between June 2001 and June 2002 (figure 1). Although the population increased during the 12 months, June of each year was among the months with the largest custody counts. In 2002 the smallest jail inmate population occurred in February — based on 62 jails and excluding 8 facilities unable to report complete data.

86% of confined inmates held for misdemeanors

On June 28, 2002, jails in Indian country held 1,120 convicted offenders and 857 inmates who were unconvicted or awaiting trial. Fifty-seven percent of those jailed in 2002 were convicted, down from 61% at midyear 2000 and 75% in 1999.

At midyear 2002, 1,725 inmates were being held for a misdemeanor, down from 1,738 at midyear 2001. One hundred seven inmates were in jail for a felony, a 5% decrease from 2001. Five inmates were being held for the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, formerly the Immigration and Naturalization Service, for deportation, and 169 for other reasons, including protective custody, detoxification, public intoxication, status offenses, and pending charges.

	Number of persons	
	2002	2001
Total	2,080	2,030
In custody	2,006	1,912
Adult	1,699	1,600
Male	1,399	1,366
Female	300	234
Juvenile	307	312
Male	219	212
Female	88	100
Convicted	1,120	1,062
Unconvicted	857	836
Felony	107	113
Misdemeanor	1,725	1,738
Other	174	61
Violent offense	699	/
DWI/DUI	226	181
Drug law violation	126	130
Under community supervision	74	118

Note: Omaha Tribal Police Department did not report conviction status in 2002. /Not collected in 2001.

35% of inmates held for violent offenses; 15% for domestic violence

At midyear 2002, 699 inmates (35% of all inmates) were being held for a violent offense. Of these, 291 (15% of all inmates) were confined for domestic violence. Overall, 11% of inmates at midyear 2002 were confined for driving while intoxicated or driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, up from 9% in 2001. Approximately 6% of inmates (126) were being held for a drug law violation, down from 7% (130) in 2001.

At midyear 2002 Indian country jails held 1,699 adults, 82% males and 18% females. Juveniles (persons under age 18) accounted for 15% of the total custody population. More than 71%

of juveniles were males; 29% were females. At midyear 2002, 11 juveniles were being held as adults, down from 22 at midyear 2001.

Between June 1 and June 30, 2002, 11,822 persons were admitted to jails in Indian country, a 22% increase over the same period in 2001. Since 1998, new admissions have increased 32%.

Time period	Number of persons			
	2002	2001	2000	1998
June 1- June 30				
New admissions	11,822	9,697	7,151	8,942
July 1-June 30				
Deaths	7	2	2	7
Suicides	3	2	1	3
Other causes	4	0	1	4
Attempted suicides	282	169	151	133

282 suicide attempts and 7 deaths reported during the 12 months ending June 30, 2002

Seven deaths were reported by jail authorities between July 1, 2001, and June 30, 2002. Three inmates committed suicide. During the 12-month period, 282 inmates attempted suicide, up from 169 in 2001. In the last 5 years, the number of admissions rose 32%, and the annual number of attempted suicides more than doubled (from 133 to 282); however, the number of completed suicides remained unchanged (3 in 1998 and 3 in 2002.)

The 10 largest jails held 39% of inmates in Indian country

On June 28, 2002, the 10 largest jails in Indian country housed 790 inmates (table 2). Combined, the 10 facilities had a rated capacity to hold 643 inmates, or 30% of the total rated capacity of all facilities in Indian country. Seventy-nine percent (621) of the inmates in the 10 largest jails were confined in 7 facilities in Arizona.

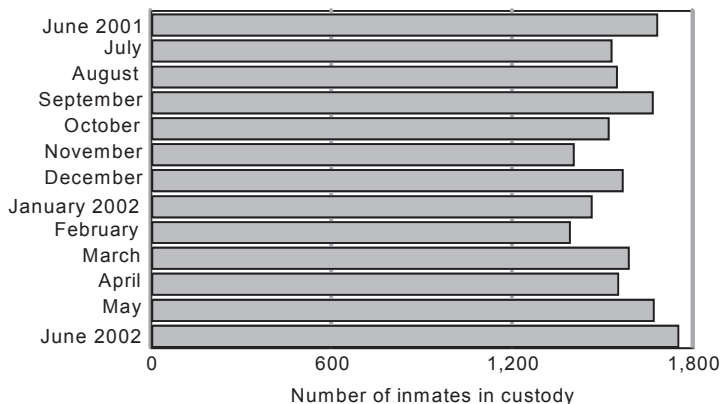
Gila River Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and Tohono O'odham Detention Center each held over 100 inmates. Pine Ridge Correctional Facility in South Dakota which held 168 inmates at midyear 2001, held 55 at midyear 2002.

On June 28, 2002, the number of inmates at Tohono O'odham Detention Center was 3 times its operating capacity. Gila River Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation was operating below its rated capacity (61%) (appendix table 1, page 6).

56% of jails housed fewer than 25 inmates

Thirty-nine jails in Indian country housed fewer than 25 inmates on June 28, 2002. Nineteen facilities reported fewer than 10 inmates. Twenty facilities held 10 to 24 inmates, 17 facilities held 25 to 49, and 14 facilities held 50 or more inmates. Two facilities each held 100 or more inmates, down from 4 facilities at midyear 2001.

Midyear 2001-02, the inmate population of Indian country jails varied 26% from a low in February to a high in June



Note: Eight jails could not provide complete data.

Figure 1

Table 2. Ten largest jails in Indian country, June 28, 2002

Jail facility	Custody population	Rated capacity	Percent of capacity occupied
Total	790	643	123%
Gila River Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (AZ)	158	152	104%
Tohono O'odham Detention Center (AZ)	101	34	297%
Hopi Rehabilitation Center (AZ)	85	96	89%
Navajo Department of Corrections-Window Rock (AZ)	84	51	165%
San Carlos Jail (AZ)	72	48	150%
Gila River Juvenile Detention and Rehabilitation Center (AZ)	61	100	61%
White Mountain Apache Police Department (AZ)	60	46	130%
Warm Springs Detention Center (OR)	58	44	132%
Standing Rock Law Enforcement Center (ND)	56	50	112%
Pine Ridge Correctional Facility (SD)	55	22	250%

Indian country jails operated at 126% of capacity on peak day in June 2002

Combined, the 70 facilities had a rated capacity to hold 2,177 persons, a 4% increase from the previous year. Jails in Indian country were operating at 92% of capacity on June 28, 2002, up from 91% at midyear 2001. On their peak day in June 2002, jails were holding 2,737 inmates, and operating at 126% of capacity. Since 1998 the number of inmates has increased by 19% on their peak day in June, while capacity has increased by 12%.

	2002	2001	2000	1998
Number of inmates				
Midyear	2,006	1,912	1,775	1,479
Peak day in June	2,737	2,656	2,441	2,306
Rated capacity	2,177	2,101	2,076	1,945
Percent of capacity occupied*				
Midyear	92%	91%	86%	76%
Peak day in June	126	126	118	119

*Number of inmates in custody divided by rated capacity.

Most inmates in Indian country jails were held in units occupied by more than one person. At midyear 2002, 75% of all inmates were held in cells

designed for multiple occupants; 10% were double bunked in single cells; 2% were housed in areas not originally intended for confinement, and 2% were in holding areas or "drunk tanks." Ten percent of all inmates were housed in single cells or rooms.

Forty-two facilities were operating above 100% of capacity in June 2002, up from 40 the previous year (appendix table 1, page 6). Nineteen jails were operating at over 150% of capacity on their peak day in June 2002, down from 21 in 2001 (table 3). Arizona (5) had the most facilities above 150% of capacity, followed by Montana (3), New Mexico (3), South Dakota (3), Michigan (1), Minnesota (1), North Dakota (1), Oregon (1), and Wyoming (1). At least 15 jails each year have operated above 150% of capacity on their most crowded day in June since introducing the survey in 1998.

The Crow Police Department in Montana reported the highest occupancy rate on their peak day in June (429%), up from 257% in 2001. It housed 60 inmates on the peak day in June 2002, with a rated capacity to hold 14 inmates. Four other facilities reported operating at over 300%:

Fort Berthold Agency in North Dakota (400%), Pine Ridge Correctional Facility in South Dakota (400%), Lac View Desert Police Department in Michigan (375%), and Tohono O'odham Detention Center in Arizona (350%).

Since 1998 four facilities have operated above 150% each year: Crow Police Department, Fort Berthold Agency, Pine Ridge Correctional Facility, and Tohono O'odham Detention Center.

Small facilities reported the highest occupancy rates

Nine facilities with a rated capacity to hold fewer than 10 inmates reported the highest occupancy rates (179%) on their peak day in June 2002. Occupancy was 156% of capacity in jails rated to hold 10 to 24 inmates, 130% in jails rated to hold 25 to 49, and 101% of capacity for those rated to hold 50 or more inmates.

Capacity of facility	Number of jails	Percent of capacity occupied on peak day in June 2002
Total	70	126%
Fewer than 10 inmates	9	179
10 to 24	26	156
25 to 49	24	130
50 or more	11	101

Table 3. Jails in Indian country operating above 150% of capacity on the peak day during June 2002

Facilities operating above capacity	Peak population in June	Rated capacity	Percent of capacity occupied
Total, 19 facilities	1,092	476	229%
Crow Police Department (MT)	60	14	429%
Fort Berthold Agency (ND)	32	8	400
Pine Ridge Correctional Facility (SD)	88	22	400
Lac View Desert Police Department (MI)	15	4	375
Tohono O'odham Detention Center (AZ)	119	34	350
Medicine Root Detention Center (SD)	60	24	250
Fort Thompson Jail (SD)	29	12	242%
Red Lake Law Enforcement Services (MN)	53	22	241
Northern Cheyenne Police Department (MT)	44	19	232
Navajo Department of Corrections-Crownpoint (NM)	31	14	221
Warm Springs Detention Center (OR)	96	44	218
Taos Tribal Detention Center (NM)	17	8	213
Navajo Department of Corrections-Window Rock (AZ)	102	51	200%
San Carlos Jail (AZ)	95	48	198
Navajo Department of Corrections-Kayenta (AZ)	19	10	190
Wind River Police Department (WY)	48	26	185
Blackfeet Police Department (MT)	72	45	160
White Mountain Apache Police Department (AZ)	73	46	159
Navajo Department of Corrections-Shiprock (NM)	39	25	156

7 facilities under court order or consent decree, the fewest since 1998

Seven jails were under multiple court orders or consent decrees to limit the number of inmates they can house and for conditions of inmate confinement. Six facilities were ordered to detain inmates in a humane condition: Wind River Police Department and Navajo Department of Corrections in Chinle, Tuba City, Window Rock, Crownpoint, and Shiprock. The Navajo Department of Corrections in Chinle and Tuba City were also ordered to hold inmates only temporarily. The Pascua Yaqui Law Enforcement Center was ordered to separate adults and juveniles by sight and sound.

Four facilities completed construction since July 1, 2001

Among all facilities, 67 reported the year in which the original construction was completed. The original year of construction ranged from 1929, at the Fort Hall Police Department in Idaho, to 2001 at four facilities: Chinle Youth Corrections in Arizona, Fort Mohave Tribal Police Department in Arizona, Lac View Desert Police Department in Michigan, and the Rocky Boy Police Department in Montana. Overall at midyear 2002, jails in Indian country had an average age of 22 years.

Since the time of original construction, 40 facilities have received major renovations. Twenty-five facilities were renovated between 1982 and 1999. Fifteen facilities were renovated after 1999: 2 in 2000, 6 in 2001, and 7 in 2002.

Jails employed more than 2,100 persons at midyear 2002

Indian country jails employed 2,115 persons on June 28, 2002, including payroll, nonpayroll, and contract staff (table 4). Over 33% (711) of all employees were jail operations staff (correctional officers and other staff who spend more than 50% of their time supervising inmates). Jails in Indian country also employed 208 administrative employees, 288 technical or professional staff, and 168 clerical, maintenance, or food service staff. In addition 737 employees (35%) were classified as field operations staff, including patrol officers and other staff who spend more than 50% of their time in the field.

At midyear 2002 there were approximately 2.5 inmates for every jail operations employee, down from 2.6 at midyear 1998. In 1999, when the last national jail census was conducted, the U.S. average among all local jails was 4.0 inmates per correctional officer. Small jails holding 50 or fewer inmates held an average of 2.0 inmates per correctional officer.

Table 4. Staff characteristics of jails in Indian country, June 28, 2002

Staff characteristics	Number of personnel
Total	2,115
Male	1,302
Female	813
Payroll ^a	2,008
Nonpayroll	57
Contract ^b	50
Functions	
Administrative	208
Jail operations	711
Field operations ^c	737
Technical/professional	288
Clerical/maintenance/ food service	168
Other	3
Number of inmates per jail operations staff ^d	2.5

Note: Data were not reported for San Carlos Jail and the Navajo Department of Corrections in Window Rock and Shiprock.

^aIncludes tribal and BIA direct funded staff (638 contract and self-governance).

^bIncludes staff paid through private service contracts.

^cIncludes patrol officers and other staff who spend more than 50% of their time in the field.

^dThe number of inmates in custody on June 28, 2002, divided by the number of jail operations staff.

Jails hired 448 new payroll staff between July 2001 and June 2002

During the 12-month period ending June 30, 2002, jail administrators hired a total of 448 new payroll staff, including persons rehired or recalled from layoff. The Walter Minor Law Enforcement Center (adult and juvenile, combined) hired the most new staff (79), followed by Warm Springs Detention Center (22) and White Buffalo Youth Detention Center (20). Five facilities reported no new hires during the period.

At midyear 2002 Indian country jails reported 233 staff vacancies. White Mountain Apache Police Department (24) and Gila River Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (19) reported the largest number of vacancies. A total of 21 of the 67 facilities reporting data had no staff vacancies at the end of June 2002.

Methodology

“Indian country” is a statutory term that includes the following: all lands within an Indian reservation, dependent Indian communities, and Indian trust allotments (18 U.S.C. § 1151). Courts interpret § 1151 to include all lands held in trust for tribes or their members. See *United States v. Roberts*, 185 F.3d 1125 (10th Cir. 1999). Tribal authority to imprison Indian offenders is limited to 1 year per offense by statute (25 U.S.C. § 1302).

Tribal law enforcement agencies act as first responders to both felony and misdemeanor crimes. For most of Indian country, the Federal Government provides felony law enforcement concerning crimes by or against Indians. Certain areas of Indian country are under Public Law 83-280, as amended. P.L. 280 conferred jurisdiction on certain States over “Indian country” and suspended enforcement of the Major Crimes Act (18 U.S.C. § 1153) and the General Crimes Act (18 U.S.C. § 1152) in those areas. Indian tribes retain concurrent jurisdiction to enforce laws in Indian country where P.L. 280 applies.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) conducted the Survey of Jails in Indian Country (SJIC) to describe all adult and juvenile jail facilities and detention centers in Indian country. For purposes of this report, Indian country includes reservations, pueblos, rancherias, and other appropriate areas (18 U.S.C. § 1151). The reference date for the most recent survey is June 28, 2002.

The SJIC was initiated in 1998 as a component of the Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ). The ASJ is conducted in each of the years between the Census of Jails. The 2002 ASJ consisted of a sample survey of 826 local jail jurisdictions, a survey of the Nation’s 50 multi-jurisdictional facilities, and a survey of the 70 facilities in Indian country. (For sampling information, see *Prison and Jails Inmates at Midyear 2002*, BJS Bulletin, April 2003, <www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/pjim02.htm>.)

Appendix table 1. Inmates, rated capacity, and percent of capacity occupied in jails in Indian country, June 2002

State and facility	Number of inmates				Percent of capacity ^e		
	Inmates in custody ^a	ADP ^b	Peak population in June ^c	Rated capacity ^d	Population on June 28 as a percent of capacity	ADP as a percent of capacity	Peak population in June as a percent of capacity
Total	2,006	1,653	2,737	2,177	92%	79%	126%
Alaska							
Metlakatla Police Department	0	2	6	10	0%	20%	60%
Arizona							
Chinle Youth Corrections	13	12	17	27	48%	44%	63%
Colorado River Indian Tribes Detention Center	30	32	41	36	83	89	114
Fort Mohave Tribal Police Department	2	1	2	3	67	33	67
Gila River Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	158	135	158	152	104	89	104
Gila River Juvenile Detention and Rehabilitation Center	61	64	71	100	61	64	71
Hopi Rehabilitation Center	85	75	90	96	89	78	94
Navajo Department of Corrections-Chinle	34	26	34	31	110	84	110
Navajo Department of Corrections-Kayenta	12	9	19	10	120	90	190
Navajo Department of Corrections-Tuba City	51	50	63	66	77	76	96
Navajo Department of Corrections-Window Rock	84	/	102	51	165	/	200
Pascua Yaqui Law Enforcement Center	0	2	5	4	0	50	125
Peach Springs Detention Center	50	30	59	45	111	67	131
Salt River Department of Corrections	51	52	65	56	91	93	116
San Carlos Jail	72	65	95	48	150	135	198
Supai Jail	7	1	7	12	58	8	58
Tohono O'odham Detention Center	101	107	119	34	297	315	350
Tohono O'odham Judiciary Juvenile Detention Center	15	12	18	22	68	55	82
Western Navajo Juvenile Services	26	22	26	36	72	61	72
White Mountain Apache Police Department	60	71	73	46	130	154	159
Colorado							
Southern Ute Detention Center	40	30	47	48	83%	63%	98%
Ute Mountain Ute Agency	16	22	43	54	30	41	80
Idaho							
Fort Hall Police Department	17	33	29	25	68%	132%	116%
Michigan							
Lac View Desert Police Department	6	2	15	4	150%	50%	375%
Minnesota							
Red Lake Law Enforcement Services	38	36	53	22	173%	164%	241%
Mississippi							
Choctaw Police Department	28	25	31	40	70%	63%	78%
Montana							
Blackfeet Police Department	20	26	72	45	44%	58%	160%
Crow Police Department	14	6	60	14	100	43	429
Flathead Tribal Police Department	14	15	14	20	70	75	70
Fort Belknap Police Department	5	10	11	8	63	125	138
Fort Peck Indian Youth Services Center	13	12	16	16	81	75	100
Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes Dept. of Corrections	16	20	32	22	73	91	146
Northern Cheyenne Police Department	29	25	44	19	153	132	232
Rocky Boy Police Department	7	4	13	15	47	27	87
White Buffalo Youth Detention Center	6	5	13	24	25	21	54
Nebraska							
Omaha Tribal Police Department	29	13	34	32	91%	41%	106%
Nevada							
Owyhee Detention Facility	13	12	17	27	48%	44%	63%

Appendix table 1. Continued

State and facility	Number of inmates				Percent of capacity ^e		
	Inmates in custody ^a	ADP ^b	Peak population in June ^c	Rated capacity ^d	Population on June 28 as a percent of capacity	ADP as a percent of capacity	Peak population in June as a percent of capacity
New Mexico							
Jicarilla Police Department	29	19	29	46	63%	41%	63%
Laguna Tribal Detention Facility	22	17	24	22	100	77	109
Mescalero Adult Detention Center	21	18	30	24	88	75	125
Navajo Department of Corrections-Crownpoint	19	21	31	14	136	150	221
Navajo Department of Corrections-Shiprock	39	/	39	25	156	/	156
Navajo Department of Corrections-Tohatchi Juvenile	3	7	10	14	21	50	71
Ramah Navajo Police Department	5	7	14	10	50	70	140
Taos Tribal Detention Center	17	14	17	8	213	175	213
Zuni Police Department	20	32	50	34	59	94	147
North Dakota							
Fort Berthold Agency	22	23	32	8	275%	288%	400%
Fort Totten Municipal Center	26	6	30	34	77	18	88
Standing Rock Law Enforcement Center	56	50	62	50	112	100	124
Turtle Mountain Law Enforcement Center	22	25	39	30	73	83	130
Oklahoma							
Ponca Tribal Police Department	4	1	6	5	80%	20%	120%
Sac and Fox Nation Juvenile Detention Facility	36	33	39	60	60	55	65
Oregon							
Warm Springs Detention Center	58	13	96	44	132%	30%	218%
South Dakota							
Fort Thompson Jail	14	8	29	12	117%	67%	242%
Klyuska O'Tipi Reintegration Center	9	8	23	32	28	25	72
Medicine Root Detention Center	43	17	60	24	179	71	250
Pine Ridge Correctional Facility	55	37	88	22	250	168	400
Rosebud Sioux Tribe Law Enforcement	34	23	49	68	50	34	72
Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribal Law Enforcement	22	22	32	22	100	100	146
Walter Miner Law Enforcement Center-Juvenile	3	4	11	10	30	40	110
Walter Miner Law Enforcement Center-Adult	32	21	45	45	71	47	100
Utah							
Uintah-Ouray Detention Center	7	11	18	22	32%	50%	82%
Washington							
Chehalis Tribal Police Department	5	4	6	8	63%	50%	75%
Makah Police Department	8	10	12	13	62	77	92
Puyallup Tribal Detention Facility	4	4	6	8	50	50	75
Quinault Nation Police Department	6	8	16	12	50	67	133
Wellpinit BIA Law Enforcement Center	5	9	13	10	50	90	130
Yakama Police Department	47	49	67	50	94	98	134
Wisconsin							
Menominee Tribal Jail	52	44	52	45	116%	98%	116%
Wyoming							
Wind River Police Department	38	24	48	26	146%	92%	185%

Note: Data for the Navajo Department of Corrections in Window Rock and Shiprock are based on custody population on June 29, 2001.
/Not reported.

^aAdults and juveniles confined in jail facilities.

^bAverage daily population is the number of inmates confined in June, divided by 30.

^cPeak population is any day in June during which the custody population of a facility was the largest.

^dRated capacity is the maximum number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to a facility. Excludes temporary holding areas.

^ePopulation as a percent of capacity occupied is calculated by dividing the population count of a facility by its rated capacity and multiplying by 100.

Appendix table 2. Adults and juveniles in the custody of jails in Indian country, by gender and conviction status, June 28, 2002

State and facility	Number of inmates in custody							
	Age of offender						Conviction status	
	Adult			Juvenile (under age 18)			Convicted*	Unconvicted
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female			
Total	1,699	1,399	300	307	219	88	1,120	857
Alaska								
Metlakatla Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona								
Chinle Youth Corrections	0	0	0	13	12	1	12	1
Colorado River Indian Tribes Detention Center	24	17	7	6	3	3	11	19
Fort Mohave Tribal Police Department	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	2
Gila River Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	157	133	24	1	1	0	129	29
Gila River Juvenile Detention and Rehabilitation Center	0	0	0	61	45	16	38	23
Hopi Rehabilitation Center	76	58	18	9	6	3	56	29
Navajo Department of Corrections-Chinle	34	28	6	0	0	0	20	14
Navajo Department of Corrections-Kayenta	12	9	3	0	0	0	2	10
Navajo Department of Corrections-Tuba City	51	43	8	0	0	0	22	29
Navajo Department of Corrections-Window Rock	84	83	1	0	0	0	28	56
Pascua Yaqui Law Enforcement Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peach Springs Detention Center	46	33	13	4	3	1	23	27
Salt River Department of Corrections	32	29	3	19	13	6	15	36
San Carlos Jail	71	57	14	1	1	0	56	16
Supai Jail	6	5	1	1	1	0	0	7
Tohono O'odham Detention Center	101	87	14	0	0	0	74	27
Tohono O'odham Judiciary Juvenile Detention Center	0	0	0	15	12	3	8	7
Western Navajo Juvenile Services	0	0	0	26	22	4	23	3
White Mountain Apache Police Department	47	35	12	13	8	5	43	17
Colorado								
Southern Ute Detention Center	40	36	4	0	0	0	30	10
Ute Mountain Ute Agency	16	16	0	0	0	0	12	4
Idaho								
Fort Hall Police Department	13	9	4	4	1	3	12	5
Michigan								
Lac View Desert Police Department	5	5	0	1	0	1	0	6
Minnesota								
Red Lake Law Enforcement Services	31	28	3	7	5	2	2	36
Mississippi								
Choctaw Police Department	25	22	3	3	3	0	24	4
Montana								
Blackfeet Police Department	20	15	5	0	0	0	20	0
Crow Police Department	14	12	2	0	0	0	14	0
Flathead Tribal Police Department	14	11	3	0	0	0	11	3
Fort Belknap Police Department	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	5
Fort Peck Indian Youth Services Center	0	0	0	13	7	6	5	8
Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes Dept. of Corrections	16	14	2	0	0	0	12	4
Northern Cheyenne Police Department	28	17	11	1	1	0	21	8
Rocky Boy Police Department	7	6	1	0	0	0	0	7
White Buffalo Youth Detention Center	0	0	0	6	2	4	6	0
Nebraska								
Omaha Tribal Police Department	29	20	9	0	0	0	/	/
Nevada								
Owyhee Detention Facility	13	12	1	0	0	0	12	1

Appendix table 2. Continued

State and facility	Number of inmates in custody							
	Age of offender						Conviction status	
	Adult			Juvenile (under age 18)			Convicted*	Unconvicted
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female			
New Mexico								
Jicarilla Police Department	27	20	7	2	1	1	20	9
Laguna Tribal Detention Facility	22	18	4	0	0	0	18	4
Mescalero Adult Detention Center	21	16	5	0	0	0	18	3
Navajo Department of Corrections-Crownpoint	19	18	1	0	0	0	14	5
Navajo Department of Corrections-Shiprock	39	35	4	0	0	0	0	39
Navajo Department of Corrections-Tohatchi Juvenile Center	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	3
Ramah Navajo Police Department	5	5	0	0	0	0	3	2
Taos Tribal Detention Center	17	14	3	0	0	0	8	9
Zuni Police Department	18	18	0	2	1	1	17	3
North Dakota								
Fort Berthold Agency	22	13	9	0	0	0	17	5
Fort Totten Municipal Center	25	21	4	1	1	0	10	16
Standing Rock Law Enforcement Center	49	40	9	7	4	3	40	16
Turtle Mountain Law Enforcement Center	20	19	1	2	1	1	10	12
Oklahoma								
Ponca Tribal Police Department	4	4	0	0	0	0	3	1
Sac and Fox Nation Juvenile Detention Facility	0	0	0	36	26	10	0	36
Oregon								
Warm Springs Detention Center	42	33	9	16	9	7	55	3
South Dakota								
Fort Thompson Jail	14	10	4	0	0	0	0	14
Klyuska O'Tipi Reintegration Center	5	3	2	4	2	2	6	3
Medicine Root Detention Center	43	37	6	0	0	0	0	43
Pine Ridge Correctional Facility	55	44	11	0	0	0	0	55
Rosebud Sioux Tribe Law Enforcement	32	22	10	2	1	1	4	30
Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribal Law Enforcement Center	22	18	4	0	0	0	14	8
Walter Miner Law Enforcement Center-Juvenile	0	0	0	3	2	1	3	0
Walter Miner Law Enforcement Center-Adult	32	25	7	0	0	0	3	29
Utah								
Uintah-Ouray Detention Center	7	5	2	0	0	0	4	3
Washington								
Chehalis Tribal Police Department	5	5	0	0	0	0	4	1
Makah Police Department	8	7	1	0	0	0	6	2
Puyallup Tribal Detention Facility	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	0
Quinault Nation Police Department	6	5	1	0	0	0	3	3
Wellpinit BIA Law Enforcement Center	5	4	1	0	0	0	5	0
Yakama Police Department	30	26	4	17	14	3	46	1
Wisconsin								
Menominee Tribal Jail	52	39	13	0	0	0	28	24
Wyoming								
Wind River Police Department	31	26	5	7	7	0	16	22

Note: Data for the Navajo Department of Corrections in Window Rock and Shiprock are based on custody population on June 29, 2001.
/Not reported.

*Includes probation and parole violators with no new sentence.

Appendix table 3. Inmates in jails in Indian country, by seriousness of offense and type of offense, June 28, 2002

State and facility	Inmates in custody	Number of inmates in custody						
		Seriousness of offense			Type of offense			
		Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a	Domestic violence	Other violent	DWI/DUI ^b	Drug offense
Total	2,006	107	1,725	174	291	408	226	126
Alaska								
Metlakatla Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona								
Chinle Youth Corrections	13	0	13	0	3	1	1	1
Colorado River Indian Tribes Detention Center	30	4	26	0	8	1	3	0
Fort Mohave Tribal Police Department	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Gila River Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	158	0	158	0	30	110	18	0
Gila River Juvenile Detention and Rehabilitation Center	61	0	61	0	22	38	0	1
Hopi Rehabilitation Center	85	0	85	0	13	0	0	0
Navajo Department of Corrections-Chinle	34	20	14	0	10	13	5	0
Navajo Department of Corrections-Kayenta	12	0	12	0	2	2	0	2
Navajo Department of Corrections-Tuba City	51	0	51	0	/	14	7	0
Navajo Department of Corrections-Window Rock	84	0	84	0	0	0	3	0
Pascua Yaqui Law Enforcement Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peach Springs Detention Center	50	2	48	0	8	28	6	4
Salt River Department of Corrections	51	0	51	0	6	6	2	6
San Carlos Jail	72	29	43	0	37	17	9	2
Supai Jail	7	0	7	0	0	1	0	1
Tohono O'odham Detention Center	101	0	101	0	11	39	5	9
Tohono O'odham Judiciary Juvenile Detention Center	15	8	7	0	10	5	0	0
Western Navajo Juvenile Services	26	0	3	23	1	8	0	17
White Mountain Apache Police Department	60	0	60	0	8	5	5	0
Colorado								
Southern Ute Detention Center	40	0	35	5	10	10	13	7
Ute Mountain Ute Agency	16	0	16	0	4	5	0	0
Idaho								
Fort Hall Police Department	17	1	16	0	0	0	6	0
Michigan								
Lac View Desert Police Department	6	0	6	0	0	0	3	3
Minnesota								
Red Lake Law Enforcement Services	38	9	29	0	27	0	0	10
Mississippi								
Choctaw Police Department	28	0	28	0	7	5	8	0
Montana								
Blackfeet Police Department	20	0	20	0	1	1	3	0
Crow Police Department	14	0	14	0	1	0	1	0
Flathead Tribal Police Department	14	0	14	0	2	0	4	1
Fort Belknap Police Department	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Peck Indian Youth Services Center	13	3	10	0	0	1	0	0
Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes Dept. of Corrections	16	6	10	0	0	6	2	0
Northern Cheyenne Police Department	29	0	29	0	4	0	4	2
Rocky Boy Police Department	7	0	7	0	1	0	0	0
White Buffalo Youth Detention Center	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Nebraska								
Omaha Tribal Police Department	29	0	29	0	0	6	6	0
Nevada								
Owyhee Detention Facility	13	0	13	0	3	1	1	1

Appendix table 3. Continued

State and facility	Inmates in custody	Number of inmates in custody						
		Seriousness of offense			Type of offense			
		Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a	Domestic violence	Other violent	DWI/DUI ^b	Drug offense
New Mexico								
Jicarilla Police Department	29	0	27	2	2	1	3	0
Laguna Tribal Detention Facility	22	0	22	0	4	4	14	0
Mescalero Adult Detention Center	21	0	21	0	2	0	3	0
Navajo Department of Corrections-Crownpoint	19	3	16	0	3	14	2	0
Navajo Department of Corrections-Shiprock	39	0	39	0	0	0	3	0
Navajo Department of Corrections-Tohatchi Juvenile	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Ramah Navajo Police Department	5	0	5	0	1	3	1	0
Taos Tribal Detention Center	17	1	16	0	0	0	3	14
Zuni Police Department	20	0	20	0	0	12	3	0
North Dakota								
Fort Berthold Agency	22	0	22	0	4	7	5	2
Fort Totten Municipal Center	26	0	26	0	4	2	2	0
Standing Rock Law Enforcement Center	56	0	49	7	6	3	25	8
Turtle Mountain Law Enforcement Center	22	0	22	0	3	1	5	3
Oklahoma								
Ponca Tribal Police Department	4	0	4	0	1	0	3	0
Sac and Fox Nation Juvenile Detention Facility	36	1	11	24	0	1	0	17
Oregon								
Warm Springs Detention Center	58	0	44	14	1	4	0	1
South Dakota								
Fort Thompson Jail	14	0	11	3	5	0	3	0
Klyuska O'Tipi Reintegration Center	9	6	3	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine Root Detention Center	43	0	11	32	1	2	2	0
Pine Ridge Correctional Facility	55	0	8	47	0	2	3	0
Rosebud Sioux Tribe Law Enforcement	34	2	32	0	1	1	2	0
Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribal Law Enforcement Center	22	0	22	0	4	0	7	2
Walter Miner Law Enforcement Center-Juvenile	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Walter Miner Law Enforcement Center-Adult	32	0	23	9	2	0	3	0
Utah								
Uintah-Ouray Detention Center	7	0	7	0	1	0	1	0
Washington								
Chehalis Tribal Police Department	5	2	3	0	1	2	1	1
Makah Police Department	8	5	3	0	0	1	1	5
Puyallup Tribal Detention Facility	4	0	4	0	1	0	2	1
Quinault Nation Police Department	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	3
Wellpinit BIA Law Enforcement Center	5	0	5	0	3	1	0	0
Yakama Police Department	47	0	45	2	1	2	0	1
Wisconsin								
Menominee Tribal Jail	52	1	51	0	10	5	9	1
Wyoming								
Wind River Police Department	38	0	38	0	1	13	5	0

Note: Data for the Navajo Department of Corrections in Window Rock and Shiprock are based on custody population on June 29, 2001.
/Not reported.

^aOther includes 5 inmates being held for the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, formerly the Immigration and Naturalization Service, for deportation, and 169 for other reasons, including protective custody, detoxification, public intoxication, status offenses, and pending charges.

^bIncludes driving while intoxicated and driving while under the influence of drugs or alcohol.



Washington, DC 20531

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use \$300

In 1998 the Office of Law Enforcement Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), U.S. Department of the Interior, provided a complete list of 74 Indian country jail facilities. The list included detention centers, jails, and other correctional facilities, operated by tribal authorities or the BIA. Since 1998, 3 facilities were added, 3 were closed, 2 facilities were abandoned, 2 were combined into 1 facility, and 1 was determined not to be a jail facility,

resulting in 70 surveyed facilities. The facilities are in 19 States and are affiliated with 55 tribes.

Data were obtained by mailed questionnaires. Through follow-up phone calls and facsimiles, 68 of 70 facilities responded. Data for the Navajo Department of Corrections in Window Rock and Shiprock are from June 29, 2001.

This report in portable document format and in ASCII, its tables, survey questionnaire, and related statistical data are available at the BJS World Wide Web Internet site: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>

Get immediate e-mail notification of BJS releases from **JUSTSTATS**. Subscribe at <<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/juststats.htm>>.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. Lawrence A. Greenfeld is the director.

BJJS Bulletins present the first release of findings from permanent data collection programs.

Todd D. Minton collected and processed the data and wrote this report under the supervision of Allen J. Beck.

Norena Henry, Director, American Indian and Alaska Native Desk, Office of Justice Programs, and the Office of Tribal Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, reviewed the report. Daniel Billings provided statistical review and verification. Tom Hester edited the report, and Jayne Robinson provided the final production.

November 2003, NCJ 198997