



Jails in Indian Country, 2009

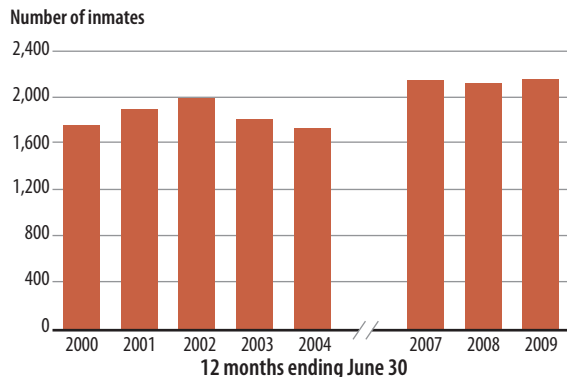
Todd D. Minton, *BJS Statistician*

At midyear 2009, a total of 2,176 inmates were confined in Indian country jails, a 1.9% increase from the 2,135 inmates confined at midyear 2008 (figure 1). This count was based on data from 80 facilities, including jails, confinement facilities, detention centers, and other correctional facilities, that were in operation in Indian country at midyear 2009. For 2008, the number of inmates was based on data for 82 facilities in operation at midyear 2008. The number of inmates held in Indian country jails between 2004 and 2009 increased by 25% from 1,745 to 2,176. On June 30, 2009, the number of American Indians and Alaska Natives confined in jails outside of Indian country (9,400) was more than 4 times the number held in jails in Indian country. (See box on page 2.)

The number of jails in Indian country has increased between 2004 and 2009

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) collected data from 68 correctional facilities in Indian country in 2004, from 79 in 2007, from 82 in 2008, and from 80 in 2009. The survey was not conducted in 2005 and 2006. Over the 5-year period, a number of facilities closed and new facilities became operational. Eleven facilities

FIGURE 1
Inmates confined in Indian country jails, 2000-2004 and 2007-2009



Note: The Survey of Jails in Indian Country was not conducted in 2005 and 2006.

permanently closed between 2004 and 2009 and a total of 21 facilities were newly constructed. BJS estimated inmate population counts for 7 facilities in 2004 and 4 facilities in 2007 that did not respond to the surveys. All known operating facilities responded to the 2008 and 2009 surveys. See *Methodology* for additional details on facility counts and participation in the surveys.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of inmates confined in Indian country jails increased by 1.9% between midyear 2008 and 2009, reaching 2,176 inmates.
- Nationwide, American Indians and Alaska Natives under correctional supervision in the U.S. increased 5.6 percent, from an estimated 75,400 offenders in 2008 to 79,600 in 2009. Nearly two-thirds of the population (63 percent or 50,200) was under supervision in the community on probation or parole in 2009, and about a third (29,400 or 37 percent) was in prison or jail.
- Over the 12 months ending June 2009, the average daily jail population in Indian country increased by 12%, and the percentage of occupied bed space increased from 64.2% to 73.5%.
- Eleven jails (14% of all facilities) held 51% of inmates confined at midyear 2009.
- During June 2009, the number of inmates admitted into Indian country jails (11,357) was about 5 times the size of the average daily population (2,124).
- The expected average length of stay increased by a half day from 5.1 days during June 2008 to 5.6 days during June 2009.
- Indian country jail authorities reported no deaths in custody between July 1, 2008, and June 30, 2009, down from 4 reported deaths during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2008; attempted suicides by inmates declined from 78 in 2008 to 56 in 2009.
- Indian country jails held fewer inmates for domestic violence at midyear 2009 (252), continuing the downward trend in the number held for this offense since 2007 (362).
- The percentage of certified correctional officers working in Indian country jails increased steadily, from 63% at midyear 2007 to 79% at midyear 2009.

American Indian and Alaska Natives Under Correctional Supervision

The number of American Indians and Alaska Natives on probation or parole, or incarcerated in jail or prison reached 79,600 at midyear 2009, up nearly 6% from midyear 2008 and 12% from midyear 2007.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau's National Population Estimates, 3,151,284 American Indians and Alaska Natives lived in the United States on July 1, 2009, accounting for about 1% of the U.S. resident population. The number of American Indians and Alaska Natives in jail or prison accounted for 1.3% (29,400) of all inmates in custody in jail or prison in the U.S.

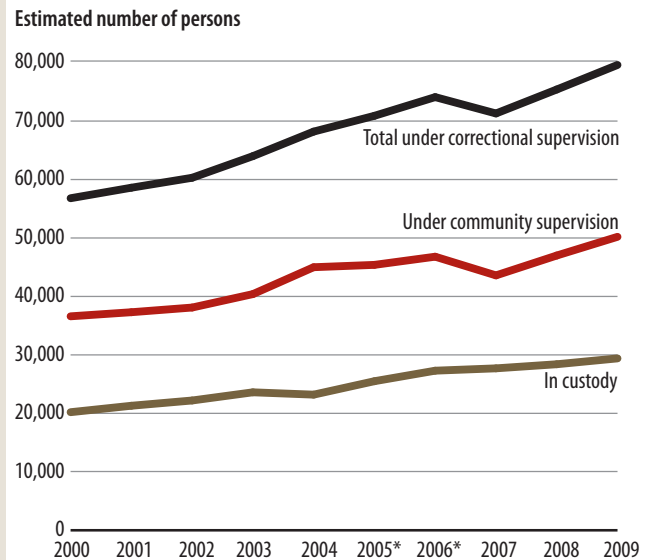
The local governing authority on Indian lands is typically a tribal government or council. Jurisdiction over crimes in Indian country depends on several factors, including the identity of the victim and the offender, the severity of the crime, and the location where the crime was committed. Tribal jurisdiction includes crimes committed by Indians in Indian country. Tribal rights to sentence offenders are limited to 1 year of imprisonment, a \$5,000 fine, or both (25 U.S.C. § 1302(7)). Federal jurisdiction over crime in Indian country includes 14 crimes under the Major Crimes Act of 1885 (18 U.S.C. § 1153), and state jurisdiction includes all crimes on tribal lands specified under Public Law 280 (18 U.S.C. § 1162).

At midyear 2009, tribal, federal, state, and local jail correctional authorities held 932 American Indians per 100,000 American Indian U.S. residents. (American Indians in this report include Alaska Natives.) The incarceration rate for American Indians was about 25% higher than the overall national incarceration rate of 747 per 100,000 persons other than American Indians or Alaska Natives. Federal, state, local, and tribal correctional authorities supervised an estimated 79,600 American Indians in 2009, up from 75,400 in 2008 (figure 2). Between 2000 and 2009, the number of American Indians confined in jails and prisons nationwide grew on average by about 4.3% annually.

Among American Indians under any form of correctional supervision in 2009, most (63% or 50,200) were supervised in the community on probation or parole (table 1). A total of 29,400 American Indians were in jail or prison at midyear 2009. Almost 50% (14,646) were held in state prison, and about 11% were held in federal prison (3,154). The remaining 11,576 American Indians were confined in Indian country jails (2,176) and local jails (9,400). Some American Indians confined in local jails may have been adjudicated by a tribal criminal justice system and housed in jails under contracts with tribal, city, or county governments.

Between midyear 2008 and 2009, the number of American Indians under correctional supervision increased by 5.6%. The number of American Indians confined in jails and prisons nationwide grew by approximately 3.5% from 2008 to 2009. Over the 12-month period, the largest growth in the confined American Indian population occurred in federal prison (5.5%) followed by local jails (4.4%), state prisons (2.7%), and Indian country jails (1.9%).

FIGURE 2
American Indians and Alaska Natives under correctional supervision in the United States, 2000-2009



Note: Indian country jail populations were estimated for 2005 and 2006 based on the average annual population change for jails reporting in both 2004 and 2007.

TABLE 1
American Indians and Alaska Natives in custody or under community supervision, 2008 and 2009

	Number		Percent change
	2008	2009	
Total	75,400	79,600	5.6%
In custody at midyear	28,400	29,400	3.5%
Local jails ^a	9,000	9,400	4.4
Jails in Indian country	2,135	2,176	1.9
State prisons	14,264	14,646	2.7
Federal prisons	2,989	3,154	5.5
Under community supervision^b	47,000	50,200	6.8%
State/federal			
Probation	39,100	41,600	6.4
Parole	7,900	8,600	8.9

Note: Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.

^aEstimated from the Annual Survey of Jails. See *Jail Inmates at Midyear 2008-Statistical Tables* and *Jail Inmates at Midyear 2009-Statistical Tables* for estimated standard errors.

^bProbation and parole counts are based on yearend 2007 and 2008; counts were estimated by applying the percent of probation and parole population with known characteristics to the total number of probationers and parolees.

On an average day in June, the percentage of occupied bed space increased from 64.2% to 73.5%

At midyear 2009, the 80 jail facilities in Indian country were rated to hold 2,891 inmates, down from 2,963 in 82 facilities during the same period in 2008 (table 2). The average daily population (ADP) in June—the population measure used to calculate percent of capacity occupied—increased by nearly 12%, from 1,903 (June 2008) to 2,124 inmates (June 2009), while the capacity to hold inmates decreased by 2%. Consequently, the percentage of rated capacity occupied in Indian country jails increased from 64% to 73% during the 12-month period. On June 30, 2009, the 80 facilities held a total of 2,176 inmates and were operating at 75% of rated capacity, remaining relatively stable since 2007. From June 2004 to June 2009, the overall number of beds (or rated capacity) grew at a faster rate (34%) than the inmate population (25%).

About 9 in 10 inmates were confined in the larger Indian country jails rated to hold 25 or more inmates

Of the 2,176 inmates confined in 80 Indian country jails at midyear 2009, about 87% (1,884) were held in 45 facilities rated to hold 25 or more inmates (table 3). Nearly equal shares of inmates were held in 30 facilities rated to hold 25 to 49 inmates (42%) and in 15 facilities rated to hold 50 or more inmates (44%). The 35 facilities with a rated capacity of fewer than 25 inmates

accounted for about 44% of all facilities and held about 13% of all jail inmates in Indian country.

At midyear 2009, Indian country jails held an average of 27 inmates per facility. The confined jail population ranged from a low of no inmates in 7 facilities to a high of 192 inmates in the Tohono O’odham Adult Detention Center. This facility held nearly 9% of the total population in Indian country jails at midyear 2009.

TABLE 2
Inmates, rated capacity, and percent of capacity occupied in Indian country jails, 2004 and 2007-2009

	2004	2007	2008	2009
Number of inmates				
Midyear	1,745	2,163	2,135	2,176
ADP ^a	1,622	2,046	1,903	2,124
Rated capacity	2,162	2,900	2,963	2,891
Percent of capacity occupied^b				
Midyear	80.7%	74.6%	72.1%	75.3%
ADP	75.0	70.6	64.2	73.5
Number of operating facilities	68	79	82	80

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

^bThe average daily population was divided by rated capacity (maximum number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official) multiplied by 100 percent.

TABLE 3
Indian country jails and percent of inmate population, by facility size, June 2009

Facility size*	Number		Percent	
	Facilities	Inmates	Facilities	Inmates
Total	80	2,176	100%	100%
Fewer than 10 inmates	11	12	13.8%	0.6%
10 to 24	24	280	30.0	12.9
25 to 49	30	920	37.5	42.3
50 or more	15	964	18.8	44.3

Note: Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.

*Based on the rated capacity, maximum number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official.

Eleven jails held more than half (51%) of the total inmate population at midyear 2009 (table 4). Between midyear 2008 and midyear 2009, the population in these jails increased by 247 inmates (29%). In 2008, 9 of the 11 facilities held the majority of jail inmates in Indian country.

Over the 365-day period, 6 jails that held the majority of inmates in Indian country in 2008 experienced large declines in their jail populations. The combined decrease in the size of the jail population in these facilities was 33% (90 inmates) from midyear 2008 to midyear 2009.

Among the 11 facilities holding the majority of inmates in 2009, the Gila River Department of Corrections and Supervision-Adult facility reported the largest decline (30 inmates or 17%) in the number of jail inmates. The jail popula-

tion in this facility has decreased by 92 inmates (38%) from its peak of 241 inmates reported at midyear 2007.

Two facilities, the Truxton Canyon Adult Detention Center and the Laguna Tribal Police and Detention Center, were among the 11 facilities holding the majority of jail inmates in 2009. These two facilities were not among the 11 facilities holding the majority of inmates in 2008 (See *Jails in Indian Country, 2008*, NCJ 228271, BJS website, December 2008).

The Truxton Canyon Adult Detention Center reported the largest increase in the inmate population (66 inmates or 169%) between midyear 2008 and midyear 2009. The Laguna Tribal Police and Detention Center increased by 58% (19 inmates) between 2008 and 2009.

Based on the 80 facilities responding to the survey in both 2008 and 2009, the overall change in the inmate population (up 45 inmates) was relatively small. Thirty-three facilities, mostly the larger facilities, accounted for this increase (not shown in table).

Change in the size of the jail population in Indian country was varied. More than half of the 80 jails experienced either a decline (40 jails) or no change (7 jails) in the size of their inmate population over the 12-month period ending midyear 2009. Overall, the 50% increase (415 inmates) in the jail population in 33 jails was offset by a 30% decline (370 inmates) in 40 jails.

TABLE 4
Jails in Indian country that held the majority of inmates, by facility, June 2009

Facility	Custody population at midyear		Change in population	
	2008	2009	Number	Percent
Total, 11 facilities	859	1,106	247	29%
Tohono O'odham Adult Detention Center (AZ)	137	192	55	40%
Gila River Department of Rehabilitation and Supervision - Adult (AZ)	179	149	-30	-17
San Carlos Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation - Adult and Juvenile Detention (AZ)	88	147	59	67
Truxton Canyon Adult Detention Center (AZ)	39	105	66	169
White Mountain Apache Detention Center (AZ)	101	95	-6	-6
Oglala Sioux Tribal Offenders Facility (SD)	52	95	43	83
Standing Rock Law Enforcement and Adult Detention Center (ND)	71	93	22	31
Nisqually Adult Corrections (WA)	59	73	14	24
Menominee Tribal Detention Facility (WI)	54	53	-1	-2
Navajo Department of Corrections - Shiprock Police Department and Adult Detention (NM)	46	52	6	13
Laguna Tribal Police and Detention Center (NM)	33	52	19	58

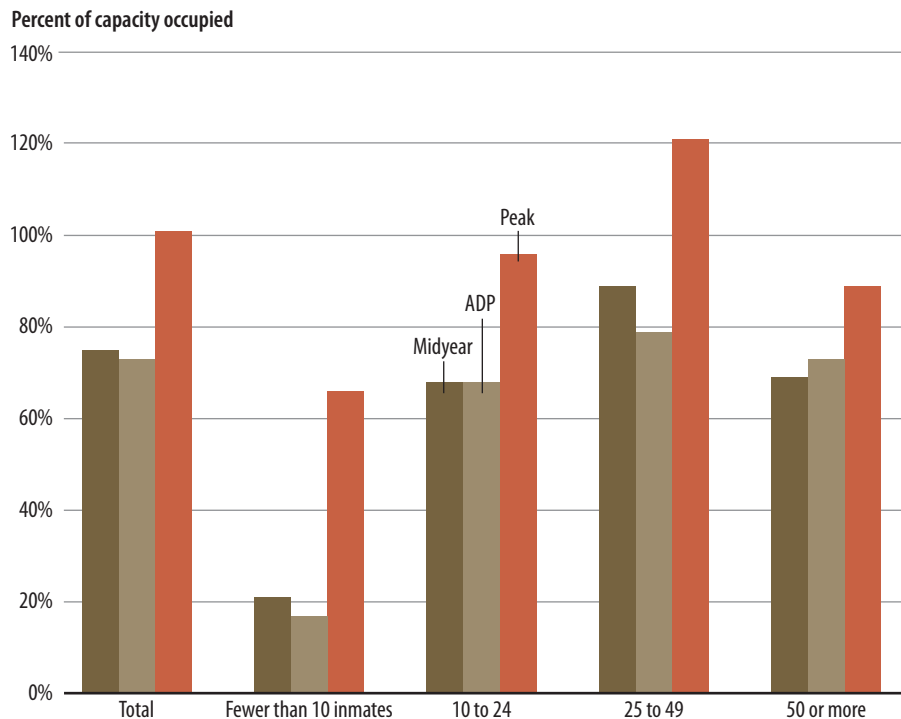
The use of jail space varied by facility size

Indian country jails rated to hold 25 to 49 inmates were operating at 89% of their rated capacity on June 30, 2009, and at 79% on an average day in June. An average day in June was based on the average daily population, or the sum of the numbers held on each day in June, divided by 30. In contrast, the lowest percentage of capacity occupied during June 2009 was among the 11 small jails rated to hold fewer than 10 inmates. These facilities were operating at 21% of rated capacity at midyear and at 17% of capacity on an average day in June 2009 (figure 3).

Compared to facilities in all other size categories, the large jails with a rated capacity of 50 or more inmates reported the only increase in occupied bed space between 2008 and 2009. The percentage of capacity occupied in these jails increased from 51% to 69% during the 12 months ending at midyear 2009, and from 49% to 73% on an average day in June 2008 and 2009.

The amount of bed space occupied was also measured based on a facility's most crowded day in June. Nearly half (38 facilities) of the 80 facilities in Indian country were operating above rated capacity on the most crowded day in June (table 5). Of those facilities, 18 were operating above rated capacity on June 30, and 13 were operating above rated capacity on an average day during June 2009.

FIGURE 3
Percent of rated capacity occupied, by type of inmate count, June 2009



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 population held on the day in June in which the custody population of a facility was the largest.

TABLE 5
Number of Indian country jails, by percent of rated capacity occupied, June 2009

Percent of capacity occupied ^a	Number of jails		
	Midyear	ADP ^b	Peak ^c
Less than 25%	17	20	7
25-49%	15	11	8
50-74%	19	21	15
75-100%	11	15	12
More than 100%	18	13	38

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

^bAverage daily population (ADP) is the sum of the number of inmates held on each day in June, divided by 30.

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

Thirteen jails were operating at more than 50% over capacity on their most crowded day in June 2009

At midyear 2009, 13 jails in Indian country reported operating at more than 50% over rated capacity on the facility's most crowded day in June 2009, down from 18 facilities during June 2008 (table 6). Eight of these 13 jails were rated to hold 25 or more inmates, and 5 were rated to hold fewer than 25 inmates.

Tohono O'odham Adult Detention Center (AZ), with a rated capacity of 107 inmates, was the largest of these jails and operated at 86% over capacity on its peak day in June 2009. Between July 2008 and June 2009, this facility was renovated to accommodate 73 additional beds. As a result, the percent of occupied space declined from 429% on the facility's most crowded day in June 2008 to 186% in June 2009.

Among the 13 facilities operating at more than 50% over rated capacity on their most crowded day in June, 7 were also operating at more than 50% over capacity at midyear 2009 and 5 on an average day in June 2009. Four facilities were operating at more than 50% over capacity on all three measures (midyear, most crowded day, and the average day in June 2009): White Mountain Apache Detention Center, Truxton Canyon Adult Detention Center, Northern Cheyenne Adult Detention Center, and the Tohono O'odham Adult Detention Center.

TABLE 6
Jails in Indian country operating above 150% of capacity on their peak day, during June 2009

Facilities operating above capacity	Peak population in June ^a	Rated capacity ^b	Percent of capacity occupied on peak day in June	Number of inmates over capacity
Total, 13 facilities	1,017	525	:	:
White Mountain Apache Detention Center (AZ)	139	45	309%	94
San Juan Pueblo Police Department Holding Facility (NM)	6	2	300	4
Truxton Canyon Adult Detention Center (AZ)	105	40	263	65
Cheyenne River Sioux Juvenile Detention Center (SD)	23	10	230	13
Northern Cheyenne Adult Detention Center (MT)	43	19	226	24
Tohono O'odham Adult Detention Center (AZ)	199	107	186	92
Kyle Police Department and Adult Detention (SD)	44	24	183	20
Standing Rock Law Enforcement and Adult Detention Center (ND)	86	48	179	38
Navajo Department of Corrections - Window Rock (AZ)	75	42	179	33
Fort Peck Police Department and Adult Detention Center (MT)	39	22	177	17
Fort Totten Law Enforcement and Adult Detention Center (ND)	42	26	162	16
Gila River Department of Rehabilitation and Supervision - Adult (AZ)	164	106	155	58
Navajo Department of Corrections - Shiprock Police Department and Adult Detention (NM)	52	34	153	18

Note: See table 10 for a list of all facilities and the capacity occupied.

:Not calculated.

^aPeak population is the population held on the day in June in which the custody population of a facility was the largest.

^bRated capacity is the maximum number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official.

High volumes of admissions of inmates were processed through Indian country jails

Eighty Indian country jails admitted 11,357 persons during June 2009, up slightly from 11,149 admissions in 81 facilities during June 2008 (table 7). The number of admissions grew by 1.6% in the 79 facilities that reported data on admissions in both June 2009 (11,323) and June 2008 (11,147) (not shown in a table).

Admissions to facilities rated to hold between 25 to 49 inmates accounted for about 48% (5,503) of all admissions in June 2009, down from 59% of all admissions in June 2008. The largest Indian country jails accounted for less than 20% of all facilities and reported a total increase of nearly 75% in the number of jail admissions during the 12-month period. Admissions to the largest Indian country jails increased from 1,915 to 3,342 from June 2008 to June 2009. The 15 jails rated to hold 50 or more inmates had the highest average number of admissions per month (233), compared to jails in all other size categories (not shown).

Inmate deaths and attempted suicides in Indian country jails declined

Indian country jail authorities reported no deaths in custody between July 1, 2008, and June 30, 2009, down from 4 reported deaths during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2008. Attempted suicides by inmates declined from 78 in 2008 to 56 in 2009.

Expected length of stay was 5.6 days for Indian country jail inmates in June 2009

During June 2009, the expected average length of stay for inmates confined in Indian country jails was 5.6 days, up from 5.1 days during June 2008. Length of stay is the time held in custody from admission to release. The expected length of stay for inmates was the highest (9.1 days) in facilities that were rated to hold 50 or more inmates, down from 10.3 days in June 2008. Inmates held in jails rated to hold less than 10 inmates experienced the shortest expected length of stay (2.1 days).

TABLE 7
Admissions and expected length of stay in Indian country jails during June, by facility size, June 2009

Facility size ^a	Number of facilities	ADP ^b	Estimated June admissions	Expected average length of stay ^c
Total	80	2,124	11,357	5.6 days
Fewer than 10 inmates	11	9	133	2.1
10 to 24	24	276	2,379	3.5
25 to 49	30	820	5,503	4.5
50 or more	15	1,018	3,342	9.1

^aBased on the rated capacity, the maximum number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official.

^bDetail may not sum to total due to rounding.

^cExpected length of stay was calculated by dividing the average daily population (ADP) by the number of June admissions, and multiplying by 30. See *Methodology* for details on estimating expected length of stay.

Inmate characteristics remain relatively unchanged; the number held for domestic violence declined

Inmate characteristics by sex, age, and offense have changed in absolute numbers since 2000 (table 8). However, the distribution within most categories remained stable between 2000 and 2008, with a change in the distribution of inmates by sex, conviction status, and offense type at midyear 2009.

Adult males have accounted for the largest portion of the inmate population in Indian country jails during the decade. The female jail population has had small but steady increases from midyear 2000 to 2008, with a nearly 8% decrease in the

size of this population between midyear 2008 and midyear 2009. Except for one juvenile female inmate, the decline was entirely among the adult female jail population.

The percentage of convicted inmates increased from 57% in 2002 to 69% in 2009. Inmates confined for a violent offense made up about 37% of the jail population at midyear 2009, down from 41% at midyear 2008. Most (75%) of this decline was among the population held for domestic violence. Domestic violence (12%) and simple or aggravated assault (15%) accounted for the largest percentage of violent offenders held in 2009, followed by unspecified violent

offenses (8%) and rape or sexual assault (2%). Since peaking at midyear 2007, the percentage of inmates held for domestic violence has steadily declined, from 20% in 2007 to 12% in 2009. The Gila River Department of Corrections-Adult accounted for a large portion of the decline in domestic violence offenders between 2007 and 2009. It reported a 38% decrease in the confined inmate population between midyear 2007 (241) and midyear 2009 (149), and a 74% decline in the number of inmates held for a domestic violence (from 180 in 2007 to 46 in 2009).

TABLE 8
Number of inmates confined in Indian country jails, by demographic, characteristics, and offense, June 2000-June 2009

Characteristic	Number of inmates						Percent of inmates					
	2000	2002	2004	2007	2008	2009	2000	2002	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total	1,775	2,006	1,745	1,996	2,135	2,176	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sex												
Male	1,421	1,618	1,346	1,582	1,678	1,754	80%	81%	77%	79%	79%	81%
Female	354	388	398	414	457	422	20	19	23	21	21	19
Age group/sex												
Adults	1,498	1,699	1,546	1,743	1,882	1,919	84%	85%	89%	87%	88%	88%
Male	1,214	1,399	1,222	1,415	1,498	1,571	68	70	70	71	70	72
Female	284	300	324	328	384	348	16	15	19	16	18	16
Juveniles	277	307	198	253	253	257	16	15	11	13	12	12
Male	207	219	124	167	180	183	12	11	7	8	8	8
Female	70	88	74	86	73	74	4	4	4	4	3	3
Conviction status												
Convicted	1,072	1,120	966	1,116	1,340	1,496	61%	57%	58%	59%	63%	69%
Unconvicted	689	857	697	763	776	680	39	43	42	41	37	31
Type of offense												
Domestic violence	...	291	257	362	307	252	...%	15%	18%	20%	15%	12%
Assault	...	...	190	233	308	299	...	...	13	13	15	15
Rape or sexual assault	...	...	34	45	42	42	...	...	2	2	2	2
Other violence	...	...	79	108	177	168	...	...	6	6	9	8
DWI/DUI*	274	226	195	137	184	229	17	11	14	8	9	11
Drug law violation	133	126	104	132	104	107	8	6	7	7	5	5
Other	...	...	569	804	954	955	...	...	40	44	46	47
Offense not reported	...	...	317	175	59	124	/	/	/	/	/	/

Note: Detailed characteristics may not be equal to the total number of confined inmates because of incomplete data. See appendix tables 1-3 for a list of all facilities and inmate characteristics.

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

...Not collected.

/Not reported.

Steady increase in the number of certified correctional officers and in-service training

Seventy-nine Indian country jails employed 1,332 persons at midyear 2009 (table 9). About 69% (916) of all personnel were jail operations staff, including correctional officers and other staff who spent more than 50% of their time supervising inmates. The remaining 416 jail personnel included administrative employees, educational staff, technical or professional staff, clerical, maintenance, or food service staff, and other job func-

tions. Overall, the ratio of inmates to jail operations employees was 2.4 inmates to 1 employee at midyear 2009, remaining relatively stable since 2008 (2.3 to 1) and 2004 (2.5 to 1).

Seventy-six facilities reported that 710 (79%) correctional officers had received basic detention officer certification, up from 69% in 2008 and 63% in 2007 (not shown). Seventy-four facilities reported that 750 (84%) correctional officers had received 40 hours of in-service training, up from 74% in 2008 and 70% in 2007.

TABLE 9
Number of persons employed in Indian country jails, by job function, June 2009

Job functions	Number	Percent
Total ^a	1,332	100%
Administrative ^b	136	10.2%
Jail operations	916	68.8
Educational staff	29	2.2
Technical/professional	51	3.8
Clerical/maintenance/food service	173	13.0
Number of inmates per jail operations staff	2.4	

^aIncludes 27 other unspecified functions not shown in table.

^bIncludes jail administrators, assistants, and other personnel who work in an administrative capacity more than 50% of the time.

Methodology

The Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country (SJIC) includes all known Indian country correctional facilities operated by tribal authorities or the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), U.S. Department of the Interior. The survey was conducted in June 2009 and included the number of inmates and percent of capacity occupied based on the ADP, midyear population, and peak population in facilities in June 2009 (table 10).

Through a cooperative agreement with BJS, Westat, Inc. conducted the SJIC to describe all adult and juvenile jail facilities and detention centers in Indian country. For this report, Indian country includes reservations, pueblos, rancherias, and other appropriate areas (18 U.S.C. § 1151). The reference date for the survey is June 30, 2009.

Annually, BIA provides BJS a list of Indian country jail facilities, including detention centers, jails, and other correctional facilities operated by tribal authorities or BIA. BJS uses this list to update its existing roster of jails in Indian country. BJS obtains data from administrators of Indian country jails by mailed questionnaires and through follow-up phone calls and facsimiles.

In 2004, BJS contacted administrators in 70 facilities to participate in the survey. BJS received responses from 61 facilities; 7 did not respond, and 2 facilities were non-operational. In 2007, the BJS roster consisted of 86 facilities. Seventy-nine of the facility administrators responded to the survey; 4 did not respond, and BJS found that 3 facilities were non-operational. In 2008, BJS's roster of Indian country jails consisted of 85 facilities. BJS received responses from 82 facility administrators; there were no nonrespondents, and 3 facilities were non-operational. For 2009, the BJS roster consisted of 86 facilities. BJS received responses from 80 facility administrators; there were no nonrespondents, and 6 facilities were non-operational.

For comparison over time, BJS estimated data on inmate populations for the 7 facilities in 2004 and 4 facilities in 2008 that did not respond to the surveys.

Expected length of stay

The stock-flow ratio method was used to measure the expected average length of stay for inmates held during June 2009 in the 80 Indian country jails that responded to stock and flow items in the survey:

Stock—average daily population

Flow—inmate admissions during June 2009

Stock-flow ratio in June 2009
(2,124/11,357=0.187)

Expected length of stay in days (0.187 × 30)—is the average number of days held in custody from admission to release.

Indian country is a statutory term that includes all lands within an Indian reservation, dependent Indian communities, and Indian trust allotments (18 U.S.C. § 1151). Courts interpret Section 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 American Indian offenders is limited to one year per offense by statute (25 U.S.C. § 1302), a \$5,000 fine, or both.

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.

TABLE 10**Inmates, rated capacity, and percent of capacity occupied in Indian country, by facility, June 2009**

State and facility	Number of inmates			Percent of capacity ^a			
	Inmates in custody ^b	ADP ^c	Peak population in June ^d	Rated capacity ^e	Population on June 30 ^a	ADP ^a	Peak population in June ^a
Total	2,176	2,124	:	2,891	75%	73%	:
Alaska							
Metlakatla Juvenile Detention Center	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
Metlakatla Police Department and Adult Detention Center	0	1	5	5	0	20	100
Arizona							
Ak-Chin Tribal Police and Detention Center	11	31	13	22	50%	141%	59%
Colorado River Indian Tribes Adult Detention Center	37	33	38	36	103	92	106
Fort McDowell Police Department and Holding Facility	8	5	8	10	80	50	80
Fort Mohave Tribal Police Department and Holding Facility	1	0	3	6	17	0	50
Gila River Department of Rehabilitation and Supervision - Adult	149	162	164	106	141	153	155
Gila River Department of Rehabilitation and Supervision - Juvenile	30	25	34	106	28	24	32
Navajo Department of Corrections - Chinle	0	0	0	0	:	:	:
Navajo Department of Corrections-Kayenta Police Department and Holding Facility	11	11	15	10	110	110	150
Navajo Department of Corrections - Tuba City	17	20	34	32	53	63	106
Navajo Department of Corrections - Window Rock	34	34	75	42	81	81	179
Pascua Yaqui Police Department and Holding Facility	1	3	4	8	13	38	50
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Department of Corrections	25	23	29	186	13	12	16
San Carlos Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation - Adult and Juvenile Detention	147	154	178	156	94	99	114
Supai Law Enforcement and Holding Facility	4	1	4	8	50	13	50
Tohono O'odham Adult Detention Center	192	194	199	107	179	181	186
Tohono O'odham Juvenile Detention Center	25	25	28	22	114	114	127
Truxton Canyon Adult Detention Center	105	101	105	40	263	253	263
Western Navajo Juvenile Corrections Services Center	12	2	12	36	33	6	33
White Mountain Apache Detention Center	95	81	139	45	211	180	309
Colorado							
Chief Ignacio Justice Center Adult Detention	34	30	37	54	63%	56%	69%
Chief Ignacio Justice Center Juvenile Detention	10	8	11	22	45	36	50
Southern Ute Police Department and Adult Detention Center	37	39	44	57	65	68	77
Idaho							
Fort Hall Police Department and Adult Detention Center	9	19	32	28	32%	68%	114%
Michigan							
Saginaw Chippewa Tribal Police Department and Adult Detention Center	0	0	0	6	0%	0%	0%
Sault Ste. Marie Tribal Youth Facility	14	14	18	25	56	56	72
Minnesota							
Red Lake Tribal Justice Center Adult Detention	36	38	56	42	86%	90%	133%
Red Lake Tribal Justice Juvenile Detention	9	5	14	26	35	19	54
Mississippi							
Choctaw Justice Complex Adult Detention	38	45	57	100	38%	45%	57%
Choctaw Justice Complex Juvenile Detention	5	5	9	25	20	20	36
Montana							
Blackfeet Adult Detention Center	31	31	46	44	70%	70%	105%
Crow Adult Detention Center	24	8	33	32	75	25	103
Flathead Adult Detention Center	20	19	25	22	91	86	114
Fort Peck Indian Juvenile Services Center	11	15	18	21	52	71	86
Fort Peck Police Department and Adult Detention Center	31	31	39	22	141	141	177
Fort Peck Transitional Living Unit	2	1	3	20	10	5	15
Northern Cheyenne Adult Detention Center	38	30	43	19	200	158	226
Northern Cheyenne Youth Service Center	22	23	26	36	61	64	72
Rocky Boy Adult Detention Center	13	5	13	10	130	50	130
Nebraska							
Omaha Tribal Police Department and Adult Detention	17	18	28	32	53%	56%	88%
Nevada							
Eastern Nevada Law Enforcement Adult Detention Facility	12	11	20	26	46%	42%	77%

TABLE 10 (continued)**Inmates, rated capacity, and percent of capacity occupied in Indian country, by facility, June 2009**

State and facility	Number of inmates			Percent of capacity ^a			
	Inmates in custody ^b	ADP ^c	Peak population in June ^d	Rated capacity ^e	Population on June 30 ^a	ADP ^a	Peak population in June ^a
New Mexico							
Acoma Tribal Police and Holding Facility	11	10	11	20	55%	50%	55%
Jicarilla Department of Corrections - Adult and Juvenile	27	30	45	60	45	50	75
Laguna Tribal Police and Detention Center	52	56	60	43	121	130	140
Navajo Department of Corrections - Crownpoint	16	8	17	14	114	57	121
Navajo Department of Corrections - Shiprock Police Department and Adult Detention	52	9	52	34	153	26	153
Navajo Department of Corrections - Tohatchi Youth Detention	4	1	6	13	31	8	46
Ramah Navajo Police Department and Detention Center	0	1	8	7	0	14	114
San Juan Pueblo Police Department Holding Facility	4	2	6	2	200	100	300
Taos Tribal Police Department and Detention	1	1	5	8	13	13	63
Zuni Adult Detention Center	30	25	41	28	107	89	146
Zuni Juvenile Detention Center	1	2	4	12	8	17	33
North Dakota							
Fort Totten Law Enforcement and Adult Detention Center	15	22	42	26	58%	85%	162%
Gerald Tex Fox Justice Center Adult Detention	11	13	30	25	44	52	120
Gerald Tex Fox Justice Center Juvenile Detention	0	1	5	36	0	3	14
Standing Rock Law Enforcement and Adult Detention Center	93	64	86	48	194%	133%	179%
Turtle Mountain Law Enforcement Adult Detention	25	25	33	30	83	83	110
Oklahoma							
Iowa Tribal Police Department and Holding Facility	1	0	2	6	17%	0%	33%
Sac and Fox Juvenile Detention Center	15	24	28	60	25	40	47
Oregon							
Warm Springs Police Department and Adult Detention Center	40	50	64	51	78%	98%	125%
South Dakota							
Cheyenne River Sioux Adult Detention Center	24	24	59	68	35%	35%	87%
Cheyenne River Sioux Juvenile Detention Center	7	14	23	10	70	140	230
Ki Yuxsa O'Tipi Reintegration Center	22	21	35	32	69	66	109
Kyle Police Department and Adult Detention	16	18	44	24	67	75	183
Lower Brule Justice Center - Adult Detention	33	27	33	38	87	71	87
Lower Brule Justice Center - Juvenile Detention	0	0	/	22	0	0	0
Oglala Sioux Tribal Offenders Facility	95	110	142	144	66	76	99
Rosebud Sioux Tribal Police Department and Adult Detention	38	38	77	67	57	57	115
Rosebud Sioux Wanbli Wiconi Tipi Juvenile Detention	22	22	32	47	47	47	68
Sisseton-Wahpeton Law Enforcement Adult Detention Center	12	13	21	20	60	65	105
Washington							
Chehalis Tribal Police Department and Adult Detention Center	10	8	12	24	42%	33%	50%
Colville Adult Detention Center	22	24	28	29	76	83	97
Makah Public Safety - Adult Detention	9	7	13	14	64	50	93
Nisqually Adult Corrections	73	70	83	70	104	100	119
Puyallup Tribal Law Enforcement and Adult Detention	2	4	6	10	20	40	60
Quinault Nation Police Department and Holding Facility	2	2	4	16	13	13	25
Spokane Adult Detention Center	10	9	14	10	100	90	140
Wisconsin							
Menominee Tribal Detention Facility	53	54	55	45	118%	120%	122%
Wyoming							
Wind River Adult Detention Center	11	15	29	26	42%	58%	112%

Note: The total number of inmates for the peak population is not calculated because the most crowded in June varies across the jails.

:Not calculated.

/Not reported.

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

^bAdults and juveniles confined in jail facilities on the last weekday in June.

^cAverage daily population (ADP) is the number of inmates confined in June, divided by 30. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

^dPeak population is the population held on the day in June in which the custody population of a facility was the largest.

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

APPENDIX TABLE 1
Inmates in jails in Indian country, by type of offense, June 2009

State and facility	Total number of inmates in custody	Number of inmates in custody by type of offense							
		Domestic violence	Assault	Rape/sexual assault	Other violent	DWI/DUI*	Drug offense	Other	Not reported
Total	2,176	252	299	42	168	229	107	955	124
Alaska									
Metlakatla Juvenile Detention Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Metlakatla Police Department and Adult Detention Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona									
Ak-Chin Tribal Police and Detention Center	11	6	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado River Indian Tribes Adult Detention Center	37	3	5	3	4	0	0	22	0
Fort McDowell Police Department and Holding Facility	8	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	0
Fort Mohave Tribal Police Department and Holding Facility	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gila River Department of Rehabilitation and Supervision - Adult	149	46	41	0	10	13	4	35	0
Gila River Department of Rehabilitation and Supervision - Juvenile	30	3	8	0	0	0	0	19	0
Navajo Department of Corrections - Chinle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navajo Department of Corrections - Kayenta Police Department and Holding Facility	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
Navajo Department of Corrections - Tuba City	17	0	2	0	0	3	1	11	0
Navajo Department of Corrections - Window Rock	34	2	0	0	13	3	1	15	0
Pascua Yaqui Police Department and Holding Facility	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Department of Corrections	25	8	3	2	1	0	0	11	0
San Carlos Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation - Adult and Juvenile Detention	147	6	27	1	3	3	18	89	0
Supai Law Enforcement and Holding Facility	4	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0
Tohono O'odham Adult Detention Center	192	21	40	7	16	8	5	95	0
Tohono O'odham Juvenile Detention Center	25	0	4	0	0	0	21	0	0
Truxton Canyon Adult Detention Center	105	34	27	3	21	8	9	3	0
Western Navajo Juvenile Corrections Services Center	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	0
White Mountain Apache Detention Center	95	12	22	1	0	2	2	56	0
Colorado									
Chief Ignacio Justice Center Adult Detention	34	2	6	0	7	6	5	8	0
Chief Ignacio Justice Center Juvenile Detention	10	0	3	0	0	0	0	7	0
Southern Ute Police Department and Adult Detention Center	37	2	4	1	3	4	0	23	0
Idaho									
Fort Hall Police Department and Adult Detention Center	9	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
Michigan									
Saginaw Chippewa Tribal Police Department and Adult Detention Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sault Ste. Marie Tribal Youth Facility	14	0	1	3	0	0	0	10	0
Minnesota									
Red Lake Tribal Justice Center Adult Detention	36	4	11	1	0	3	1	16	0
Red Lake Tribal Justice Juvenile Detention	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Mississippi									
Choctaw Justice Complex Adult Detention	38	3	2	0	2	1	3	27	0
Choctaw Justice Complex Juvenile Detention	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Montana									
Blackfeet Adult Detention Center	31	2	4	0	0	2	1	22	0
Crow Adult Detention Center	24	2	1	0	6	4	2	9	0
Flathead Adult Detention Center	20	3	0	0	0	2	0	15	0
Fort Peck Indian Juvenile Services Center	11	0	1	1	1	0	0	8	0
Fort Peck Police Department and Adult Detention Center	31	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	29
Fort Peck Transitional Living Unit	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Cheyenne Adult Detention Center	38	3	1	0	0	15	6	13	0
Northern Cheyenne Youth Service Center	22	2	4	0	2	1	1	12	0
Rocky Boy Adult Detention Center	13	0	2	0	0	1	2	8	0
Nebraska									
Omaha Tribal Police Department and Adult Detention	17	3	2	0	0	3	0	9	0

APPENDIX TABLE 1 (continued)
Inmates in jails in Indian country, by type of offense, June 2009

State and facility	Total number of inmates in custody	Number of inmates in custody by type of offense							
		Domestic violence	Assault	Rape/sexual assault	Other violent	DWI/DUI*	Drug offense	Other	Not reported
Nevada									
Eastern Nevada Law Enforcement Adult Detention Facility	12	1	1	0	1	1	0	8	0
New Mexico									
Acoma Tribal Police and Holding Facility	11	2	0	1	0	0	0	8	0
Jicarilla Department of Corrections - Adult and Juvenile	27	0	0	0	0	3	0	24	0
Laguna Tribal Police and Detention Center	52	10	4	6	3	7	0	22	0
Navajo Department of Corrections - Crownpoint	16	0	4	0	1	0	0	11	0
Navajo Department of Corrections - Shiprock Police Department and Adult Detention	52	12	6	0	0	9	0	25	0
Navajo Department of Corrections - Tohatchi Youth Detention	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ramah Navajo Police Department and Detention Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Juan Pueblo Police Department Holding Facility	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Taos Tribal Police Department and Detention	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Zuni Adult Detention Center	30	2	3	2	0	5	3	15	0
Zuni Juvenile Detention Center	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
North Dakota									
Fort Totten Law Enforcement and Adult Detention Center	15	2	2	0	1	1	1	8	0
Gerald Tex Fox Justice Center Adult Detention	11	2	2	1	0	3	2	1	0
Gerald Tex Fox Justice Center Juvenile Detention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Standing Rock Law Enforcement and Adult Detention Center	93	3	5	0	21	41	0	23	0
Turtle Mountain Law Enforcement Adult Detention	25	3	2	0	0	0	0	20	0
Oklahoma									
Iowa Tribal Police Department and Holding Facility	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Sac and Fox Juvenile Detention Center	15	0	3	0	0	0	1	11	0
Oregon									
Warm Springs Police Department and Adult Detention Center	40	2	8	1	0	6	3	20	0
South Dakota									
Cheyenne River Sioux Adult Detention Center	24	1	1	1	2	2	0	17	0
Cheyenne River Sioux Juvenile Detention Center	7	0	1	0	3	0	0	3	0
Ki Yuksa O'Tipi Reintegration Center	22	0	3	0	0	0	0	19	0
Kyle Police Department and Adult Detention	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
Lower Brule Justice Center - Adult Detention	33	5	2	0	0	20	2	4	0
Lower Brule Justice Center - Juvenile Detention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oglala Sioux Tribal Offenders Facility	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95
Rosebud Sioux Tribal Police Department and Adult Detention	38	5	2	0	31	0	0	0	0
Rosebud Sioux Wanbli Wiconi Tipi Juvenile Detention	22	0	4	0	0	1	1	16	0
Sisseton-Wahpeton Law Enforcement Adult Detention Center	12	1	0	0	0	5	0	6	0
Washington									
Chehalis Tribal Police Department and Adult Detention Center	10	0	0	1	0	1	3	5	0
Colville Adult Detention Center	22	8	5	2	4	2	1	0	0
Makah Public Safety-Adult Detention	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Nisqually Adult Corrections	73	5	0	0	0	13	3	52	0
Puyallup Tribal Law Enforcement and Adult Detention	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Quinault Nation Police Department and Holding Facility	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Spokane Adult Detention Center	10	2	2	0	0	3	0	3	0
Wisconsin									
Menominee Tribal Detention Facility	53	4	8	0	10	5	4	22	0
Wyoming									
Wind River Adult Detention Center	11	1	0	0	0	4	0	6	0

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

APPENDIX TABLE 2**Inmates in jails in Indian country, by conviction status, June 2009**

State and facility	Inmates in custody	Conviction status	
		Convicted	Unconvicted
Total	2,176	1,496	680
Alaska			
Metlakatla Juvenile Detention Center	0	0	0
Metlakatla Police Department and Adult Detention Center	0	0	0
Arizona			
Ak-Chin Tribal Police and Detention Center	11	9	2
Colorado River Indian Tribes Adult Detention Center	37	32	5
Fort McDowell Police Department and Holding Facility	8	6	2
Fort Mohave Tribal Police Department and Holding Facility	1	0	1
Gila River Department of Rehabilitation and Supervision - Adult	149	93	56
Gila River Department of Rehabilitation and Supervision - Juvenile	30	0	30
Navajo Department of Correction - Chinle	0	0	0
Navajo Department of Corrections - Kayenta Police Department and Holding Facility	11	0	11
Navajo Department of Corrections - Tuba City	17	0	17
Navajo Department of Corrections - Window Rock	34	3	31
Pascua Yaqui Police Department and Holding Facility	1	0	1
Salt River Pima - Maricopa Department of Corrections	25	14	11
San Carlos Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation - Adult and Juvenile Detention	147	129	18
Supai Law Enforcement and Holding Facility	4	4	0
Tohono O'odham Adult Detention Center	192	148	44
Tohono O'odham Juvenile Detention Center	25	14	11
Truxton Canyon Adult Detention Center	105	103	2
Western Navajo Juvenile Corrections Services Center	12	2	10
White Mountain Apache Detention Center	95	61	34
Colorado			
Chief Ignacio Justice Center Adult Detention	34	29	5
Chief Ignacio Justice Center Juvenile Detention	10	8	2
Southern Ute Police Department and Adult Detention Center	37	31	6
Idaho			
Fort Hall Police Department and Adult Detention Center	9	9	0
Michigan			
Saginaw Chippewa Tribal Police Department and Adult Detention Center	0	0	0
Sault Ste. Marie Tribal Youth Facility	14	13	1
Minnesota			
Red Lake Tribal Justice Center Adult Detention	36	6	30
Red Lake Tribal Justice Juvenile Detention	9	5	4
Mississippi			
Choctaw Justice Complex Adult Detention	38	28	10
Choctaw Justice Complex Juvenile Detention	5	4	1
Montana			
Blackfeet Adult Detention Center	31	20	11
Crow Adult Detention Center	24	13	11
Flathead Adult Detention Center	20	16	4
Fort Peck Indian Juvenile Services Center	11	10	1
Fort Peck Police Department and Adult Detention Center	31	25	6
Fort Peck Transitional Living Unit	2	2	0
Northern Cheyenne Adult Detention Center	38	17	21
Northern Cheyenne Youth Service Center	22	8	14
Rocky Boy Adult Detention Center	13	13	0
Nebraska			
Omaha Tribal Police Department and Adult Detention	17	5	12
Nevada			
Eastern Nevada Law Enforcement Adult Detention Facility	12	9	3
New Mexico			
Acoma Tribal Police and Holding Facility	11	8	3
Jicarilla Department of Corrections - Adult and Juvenile	27	26	1
Laguna Tribal Police and Detention Center	52	42	10

APPENDIX TABLE 2 (continued)**Inmates in jails in Indian country, by conviction status, June 2009**

State and facility	Inmates in custody	Conviction status	
		Convicted	Unconvicted
New Mexico (continued)			
Navajo Department of Corrections - Crownpoint	16	3	13
Navajo Department of Corrections - Shiprock Police Department and Adult Detention	52	38	14
Navajo Department of Corrections - Tohatchi Youth Detention	4	0	4
Ramah Navajo Police Department and Detention Center	0	0	0
San Juan Pueblo Police Department Holding Facility	4	4	0
Taos Tribal Police Department and Detention	1	1	0
Zuni Adult Detention Center	30	20	10
Zuni Juvenile Detention Center	1	0	1
North Dakota			
Fort Totten Law Enforcement and Adult Detention Center	15	9	6
Gerald Tex Fox Justice Center Adult Detention	11	2	9
Gerald Tex Fox Justice Center Juvenile Detention	0	0	0
Standing Rock Law Enforcement and Adult Detention Center	93	87	6
Turtle Mountain Law Enforcement Adult Detention	25	22	3
Oklahoma			
Iowa Tribal Police Department and Holding Facility	1	0	1
Sac and Fox Juvenile Detention Center	15	6	9
Oregon			
Warm Springs Police Department and Adult Detention Center	40	35	5
South Dakota			
Cheyenne River Sioux Adult Detention Center	24	1	23
Cheyenne River Sioux Juvenile Detention Center	7	1	6
Ki Yuxsa O'Tipi Reintegration Center	22	11	11
Kyle Police Department and Adult Detention	16	2	14
Lower Brule Justice Center - Adult Detention	33	30	3
Lower Brule Justice Center - Juvenile Detention	0	0	0
Oglala Sioux Tribal Offenders Facility	95	52	43
Rosebud Sioux Tribal Police Department and Adult Detention	38	33	5
Rosebud Sioux Wanbli Wiconi Tipi Juvenile Detention	22	20	2
Sisseton-Wahpeton Law Enforcement Adult Detention Center	12	11	1
Washington			
Chehalis Tribal Police Department and Adult Detention Center	10	6	4
Colville Adult Detention Center	22	11	11
Makah Public Safety - Adult Detention	9	6	3
Nisqually Adult Corrections	73	61	12
Puyallup Tribal Law Enforcement and Adult Detention	2	1	1
Quinault Nation Police Department and Holding Facility	2	2	0
Spokane Adult Detention Center	10	8	2
Wisconsin			
Menominee Tribal Detention Facility	53	41	12
Wyoming			
Wind River Adult Detention Center	11	7	4

APPENDIX TABLE 3**Number of adults and juveniles in the custody of jails in Indian country, by sex, June 2009**

State and facility	Adults			Juveniles (under age 18)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1,919	1,571	348	257	183	74
Alaska						
Metlakatla Juvenile Detention Center	0	0	0	0	0	0
Metlakatla Police Department and Adult Detention Center	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona						
Ak-Chin Tribal Police and Detention Center	11	10	1	0	0	0
Colorado River Indian Tribes Adult Detention Center	35	27	8	2	2	0
Fort McDowell Police Department and Holding Facility	6	4	2	2	1	1
Fort Mohave Tribal Police Department and Holding Facility	1	1	0	0	0	0
Gila River Department of Rehabilitation and Supervision - Adult	149	124	25	0	0	0
Gila River Department of Rehabilitation and Supervision - Juvenile	0	0	0	30	20	10
Navajo Department of Corrections - Chinle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navajo Department of Corrections - Kayenta Police Department and Holding Facility	11	10	1	0	0	0
Navajo Department of Corrections - Tuba City	17	15	2	0	0	0
Navajo Department of Corrections - Window Rock	34	30	4	0	0	0
Pascua Yaqui Police Department and Holding Facility	1	1	0	0	0	0
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Department of Corrections	22	15	7	3	3	0
San Carlos Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation - Adult and Juvenile Detention	125	107	18	22	13	9
Supai Law Enforcement and Holding Facility	4	3	1	0	0	0
Tohono O'odham Adult Detention Center	192	169	23	0	0	0
Tohono O'odham Juvenile Detention Center	0	0	0	25	25	0
Truxton Canyon Adult Detention Center	93	78	15	12	12	0
Western Navajo Juvenile Corrections Services Center	0	0	0	12	9	3
White Mountain Apache Detention Center	95	78	17	0	0	0
Colorado						
Chief Ignacio Justice Center Adult Detention	34	26	8	0	0	0
Chief Ignacio Justice Center Juvenile Detention	0	0	0	10	5	5
Southern Ute Police Department and Adult Detention Center	37	30	7	0	0	0
Idaho						
Fort Hall Police Department and Adult Detention Center	9	9	0	0	0	0
Michigan						
Saginaw Chippewa Tribal Police Department and Adult Detention Center	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sault Ste. Marie Tribal Youth Facility	0	0	0	14	10	4
Minnesota						
Red Lake Tribal Justice Center Adult Detention	36	30	6	0	0	0
Red Lake Tribal Justice Juvenile Detention	0	0	0	9	7	2
Mississippi						
Choctaw Justice Complex Adult Detention	38	35	3	0	0	0
Choctaw Justice Complex Juvenile Detention	0	0	0	5	2	3
Montana						
Blackfeet Adult Detention Center	31	22	9	0	0	0
Crow Adult Detention Center	24	14	10	0	0	0
Flathead Adult Detention Center	20	12	8	0	0	0
Fort Peck Indian Juvenile Services Center	0	0	0	11	8	3
Fort Peck Police Department and Adult Detention Center	31	22	9	0	0	0
Fort Peck Transitional Living Unit	0	0	0	2	2	0
Northern Cheyenne Adult Detention Center	38	32	6	0	0	0
Northern Cheyenne Youth Service Center	0	0	0	22	10	12
Rocky Boy Adult Detention Center	13	9	4	0	0	0
Nebraska						
Omaha Tribal Police Department and Adult Detention	17	14	3	0	0	0
Nevada						
Eastern Nevada Law Enforcement Adult Detention Facility	12	12	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX TABLE 3 (continued)**Number of adults and juveniles in the custody of jails in Indian country, by sex, June 2009**

State and facility	Adults			Juveniles (under age 18)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
New Mexico						
Acoma Tribal Police and Holding Facility	11	10	1	0	0	0
Jicarilla Department of Corrections - Adult and Juvenile	24	21	3	3	2	1
Laguna Tribal Police and Detention Center	50	45	5	2	1	1
Navajo Department of Corrections - Crownpoint	16	14	2	0	0	0
Navajo Department of Corrections - Shiprock Police Department and Adult Detention	52	48	4	0	0	0
Navajo Department of Corrections - Tohatchi Youth Detention	0	0	0	4	3	1
Ramah Navajo Police Department and Detention Center	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Juan Pueblo Police Department Holding Facility	4	4	0	0	0	0
Taos Tribal Police Department and Detention	1	1	0	0	0	0
Zuni Adult Detention Center	30	23	7	0	0	0
Zuni Juvenile Detention Center	0	0	0	1	0	1
North Dakota						
Fort Totten Law Enforcement and Adult Detention Center	15	12	3	0	0	0
Gerald Tex Fox Justice Center Adult Detention	11	9	2	0	0	0
Gerald Tex Fox Justice Center Juvenile Detention	0	0	0	0	0	0
Standing Rock Law Enforcement and Adult Detention Center	93	68	25	0	0	0
Turtle Mountain Law Enforcement Adult Detention	25	21	4	0	0	0
Oklahoma						
Iowa Tribal Police Department and Holding Facility	1	1	0	0	0	0
Sac and Fox Juvenile Detention Center	0	0	0	15	14	1
Oregon						
Warm Springs Police Department and Adult Detention Center	40	30	10	0	0	0
South Dakota						
Cheyenne River Sioux Adult Detention Center	24	22	2	0	0	0
Cheyenne River Sioux Juvenile Detention Center	0	0	0	7	5	2
Ki Yuxsa O'Tipi Reintegration Center	0	0	0	22	11	11
Kyle Police Department and Adult Detention	16	7	9	0	0	0
Lower Brule Justice Center - Adult Detention	33	22	11	0	0	0
Lower Brule Justice Center - Juvenile Detention	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oglala Sioux Tribal Offenders Facility	95	77	18	0	0	0
Rosebud Sioux Tribal Police Department and Adult Detention	38	30	8	0	0	0
Rosebud Sioux Wanbli Wiconi Tipi Juvenile Detention	0	0	0	22	18	4
Sisseton-Wahpeton Law Enforcement Adult Detention Center	12	9	3	0	0	0
Washington						
Chehalis Tribal Police Department and Adult Detention Center	10	9	1	0	0	0
Colville Adult Detention Center	22	20	2	0	0	0
Makah Public Safety - Adult Detention	9	7	2	0	0	0
Nisqually Adult Corrections	73	58	15	0	0	0
Puyallup Tribal Law Enforcement and Adult Detention	2	1	1	0	0	0
Quinault Nation Police Department and Holding Facility	2	2	0	0	0	0
Spokane Adult Detention Center	10	10	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin						
Menominee Tribal Detention Facility	53	44	9	0	0	0
Wyoming						
Wind River Adult Detention Center	11	7	4	0	0	0

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The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. James P. Lynch is the director.

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At Westat, Karla Eisen carried out the data collection and processing with the assistance of Melissa Wilson. Mary Ann Deak produced table 10 and the appendix tables.

Georgette Walsh and Jill Duncan edited the report, Tina Dorsey produced the report, and Jayne Robinson prepared the report for final printing under the supervision of Doris J. James.

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This report in portable document format and in ASCII and its related statistical data and tables are available on the BJS website at: <http://bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=2223>.