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Jails in Indian Country, 2003

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On June 30, 2003, a total of 70 jails, confinement facilities, detention centers, and other correctional facilities supervised 1,908 persons in Indian country, down 8% from the previous year. At midyear 2002, 2,080 persons had been under the supervision of jails in Indian country.

At midyear 2003 Indian country facilities held 1,826 inmates, and jail authorities supervised 82 offenders in community programs. A year earlier, 2,006 were held, and 74 were in community programs. New jail admissions rose 4% from 11,822 in June 2002 to 12,243 in June 2003.

The 70 facilities had a rated capacity to hold 2,222 persons, up 1.6% since 2002. On June 30, 2003, the jails were operating at 82% of capacity, down from 92% at midyear 2002. On an average day in June 2003, the jails were operating at 71% of capacity; on their peak day in the month, at 13% over capacity. The number of inmates on the peak day in June decreased 8% from the previous year.

At midyear 2003 more than a third of the offenders in Indian country jails were held for a violent offense, 17% specifically for domestic violence. Eleven percent of all offenders (207) were being held for DWI/DUI.

These data are based on the 2003 Survey of Jails in Indian Country (SJIC). The survey includes all Indian country correctional facilities operated by tribal authorities or the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), U.S. Department of the Interior.

Highlights

At midyear 2003 jails in Indian country supervised 1,908 persons

	Number of inmates, midyear		Percent change
	2003	2002	
Total	1,908	2,080	-8%
In custody	1,826	2,006	-9%
Adult	1,546	1,699	-9%
Juvenile	278	307	-9%
Community supervision	82	74	11%
Admissions, June 1-30	12,243	11,822	4%

- On June 30, 2003, Indian country facilities held 1,546 adults and 278 juveniles. In the 12 months ending June 30, 2003, the number of inmates in custody decreased 9%.

- In a 1-month period, June 2003, facilities in Indian country admitted 12,243 inmates, a 4% increase from June 2002.

70 facilities were operating in Indian country, with the capacity to hold 2,222 persons on June 30, 2003

	2003	2002 ^a	2001 ^a
Number of inmates			
Midyear	1,826	2,006	1,912
ADP ^b	1,575	1,776	/
Peak day in June	2,513	2,737	2,656
Rated capacity	2,222	2,187	2,159
Percent of capacity occupied ^c			
Midyear	82%	92%	89%
ADP	71	81	/
Peak day in June	113	125	123

- On June 30, 2003, jails in Indian country were operating at 82% of capacity. On an average day in June 2003, the jails were operating at 71% of capacity. On their peak day in June 2003, jails were operating at 13% over capacity.

- Since 2001 the number of inmates in custody at midyear has decreased by 4.5%, and rated capacity has increased 3%.

/Not collected

^aBased on updated data.

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

^cNumber of inmates in custody divided by rated capacity.

635 persons incarcerated on June 30, 2003, for a violent offense

Type of offense	Inmates at midyear 2003	
	Number	Percent
Domestic violence	315	17%
Other violent	320	18
Violation of protective or restraining order	42	2
DWI/DUI*	207	11
Drug law violation	143	8

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

- 35% of inmates were being held for a violent offense; 17% for a domestic violence offense.

- 11% were confined for a DWI/DUI offense, an 8% decrease since midyear 2002. Drug offenses increased 13% from midyear 2002 (126).

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 nearly 4 times as many American Indians as jails in Indian country. (American Indians in this report include Alaska Natives.) At midyear 2003 local jails held an estimated 7,200 American Indians, some of whom may have been adjudicated by a tribal criminal justice system and housed in jails under contracts with tribal, city, or county governments. Overall, State, Federal, local, and tribal authorities were supervising 53,329 American Indians. Most were under community supervision (29,705).

A total of 23,624 American Indians were in custody at midyear 2003, most of whom were held in State prisons (12,438).

On July 1, 2003, 2,786,652 American Indians and Alaska Natives lived in the United States (U.S. Census Bureau, National Population Estimates, table SC-EST2003-04). American Indians account for under 1% of the U.S. resident population and 1% of those in custody of jails or prisons.

At midyear 2003 tribal, Federal, and State prison or jail authorities held 848 American Indians per 100,000 Indians, an incarceration rate based on 23,624 in custody and 2.8 million residents. The rate for American Indians was about 19% higher than the overall national rate, 715 persons of all races per 100,000 U.S. residents.

Number of American Indians and Alaska Natives

Total	53,329
In custody, midyear 2003	23,624
Local jails*	7,200
Jails in Indian country	1,826
State prisons	12,438
Federal prisons	2,160
Under community supervision	29,705
State/Federal, 12/31/02	
Probation	24,464
Parole	5,159
Indian country, midyear 2003	82

*Estimated from the Annual Survey of Jails, 2003.

Indian country jail population declined 9% between July 2002 and June 2003

At midyear 2003 jails in Indian country supervised 1,908 persons, down from 2,080 in 2002. Nearly all (1,826) were held in jails, with an additional 82 persons being supervised in the community (table 1). The number of inmates in custody decreased 9% from the previous year, when 2,006 inmates were being housed.

Persons under community supervision increased 11% (82 in 2003 up from 74 in 2002). Most (61%) persons under community supervision were serving their sentence of confinement on the weekend prior to June 30, 2004.

Type of supervision	Number of persons	
	2003	2002
Total	82	74
Electronic monitoring	0	0
Home detention	0	3
Community service	2	7
Day reporting	3	8
Weekend program	50	55
Other/unspecified	27	1

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.

Overall, the number of persons held in Indian country jails fluctuated between June 2002 and June 2003 (figure 1). Although the population decreased during the 12 months, June of each year was among the months with the largest custody counts. In 2003 the smallest jail inmate population occurred in April — based on 51 jails and excluding 19 facilities unable to report complete data.

93% of confined inmates held for misdemeanors

On June 30, 2003, jails in Indian country held 1,025 convicted offenders and 800 inmates who were unconvicted or awaiting trial. Fifty-six percent of those jailed in 2003 were convicted, down from 57% at midyear 2002 and 61% at midyear 2000.

At midyear 2003, 1,700 inmates were being held for a misdemeanor, down from 1,725 at midyear 2002. Fifty-eight inmates were in jail for a felony, down from 107 in 2002. Two inmates were being held for the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement. Sixty-six inmates were being held for the other reasons, including detoxification, status offenses, State bench warrants, civil traffic violations, violations of condition of release, and special holds.

Table 1. Indian country jail inmate characteristics, midyear 2002-03

	Number of persons	
	2003	2002
Total	1,908	2,080
In custody	1,826	2,006
Adult	1,546	1,699
Male	1,252	1,399
Female	294	300
Juvenile	278	307
Male	177	219
Female	101	88
Convicted	1,025	1,120
Unconvicted	800	857
Felony	58	107
Misdemeanor	1,700	1,725
Other	68	174
Violent offense	635	699
DWI/DUI	207	226
Drug law violation	143	126

Under community supervision

82 74

Note: Gender for 2 inmates and conviction status for 1 inmate were not reported in 2003. The conviction status for 29 inmates was not reported in 2002.

Half of the inmates held for a violent offense charged with domestic violence

At midyear 2003, 635 inmates (35% of all inmates) were being held for a violent offense, primarily Indian-on-Indian crime. Of these, 315 (17% of all inmates) were confined for domestic violence. Overall, 11% of inmates at midyear 2003 were confined for driving while intoxicated or driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, unchanged from 2002. Approximately 8% of inmates (143) were being held for a drug law violation, up from 6% (126) in 2002.

At midyear 2003 Indian country jails held 1,546 adults, 81% of whom were males and 19% females. Juveniles (persons under age 18) accounted for 15% of the total custody population. Nearly 64% of juveniles were males;

36% were females. At midyear 2003, 5 juveniles were being held as adults, down from 11 at midyear 2002 and 22 in 2001.

Between June 1 and June 30, 2003, 12,243 persons were admitted to jails in Indian country, a 4% increase over the same period in 2002. Since 1998 new admissions have increased 37%.

Time period	Number of persons			
	2003	2002	2001	1998
June 1- June 30				
New admissions	12,243	11,822	9,697	8,942
July 1- June 30				
Deaths	3	7	2	7
Suicides	2	3	2	3
Other causes	1	4	0	4
Attempted suicides	177	282	169	133

Note: Ten facilities did not report if any deaths or attempted suicides occurred in 2003. Combined, the 10 facilities accounted for 12 attempted suicides in 2002.

177 suicide attempts and 3 deaths reported during the 12 months ending June 30, 2003

Three deaths were reported by jail authorities between July 1, 2002, and June 30, 2003. Two inmates committed suicide. During the 12-month period, 177 inmates attempted suicide, down from 282 in 2002. In the last 5 years, the number of admissions rose 37%. The annual number of attempted suicides increased 33% (from 133 to 177).

The 10 largest jails held 43% of inmates in Indian country

On June 30, 2003, the 10 largest jails in Indian country housed 779 inmates (table 2). Combined, the 10 facilities had a rated capacity to hold 598 inmates, or 27% of the total rated capacity of all facilities in Indian country. Seventy-nine percent (615) of the inmates in the 10 largest jails were confined in 7 facilities in Arizona.

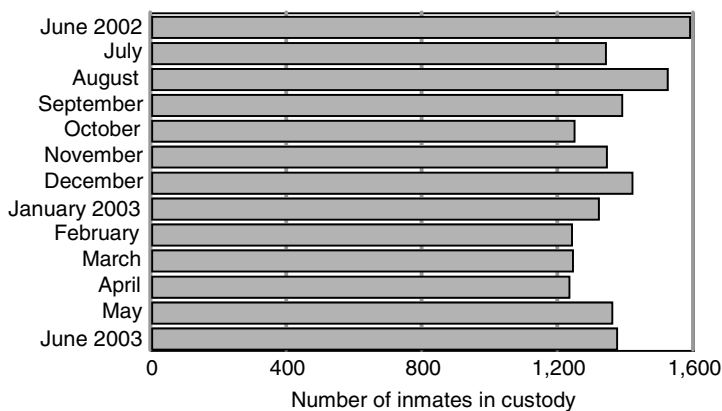
Gila River Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Tohono O'odham Detention Center, and Hopi Rehabilitation Center each held over 100 inmates. White Mountain Apache Police Department which held 60 inmates at midyear 2002, held 91 at midyear 2003.

On June 30, 2003, the number of inmates at Tohono O'odham Detention Center was more than 3 times its operating capacity. Salt River Department of Corrections was operating below its rated capacity (84%) (appendix table 1, page 6).

64% of jails housed fewer than 25 inmates

Forty-five jails in Indian country housed fewer than 25 inmates on June 30, 2003. Eighteen facilities reported fewer than 10 inmates. Twenty-seven facilities held 10 to 24 inmates, 17 facilities held 25 to 49, and 8 facilities held 50 or more inmates. Three facilities each held 100 or more inmates, up from 2 facilities at midyear 2002.

Midyear 2002-03, the inmate population of Indian country jails varied 29% from a high in June 2002 to a low in April 2003



Note: 19 jails could not provide complete data.

Figure 1

Table 2. Ten largest jails in Indian country, June 30, 2003

Jail facility	Custody population	Rated capacity	Percent of capacity occupied
Total	779	598	130%
Gila River Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (AZ)	143	152	94%
Tohono O'odham Detention Center (AZ)	107	34	315
Hopi Rehabilitation Center (AZ)	103	96	107
White Mountain Apache Police Department (AZ)	91	45	202
Navajo Department of Corrections-Window Rock (AZ)	68	51	133
Warm Springs Detention Center (OR)	61	44	139%
Standing Rock Law Enforcement Center (ND)	60	50	120
Peach Springs Detention Center (AZ)	57	45	127
Salt River Department Corrections (AZ)	46	55	84
Wind River Police Department (WY)	43	26	165

Indian country jails operated at 113% of capacity on peak day in June 2003

Combined, the 70 facilities had a rated capacity to hold 2,222 persons, a 1.6% increase from the previous year. Jails in Indian country were operating at 82% of capacity on June 30, 2003, down from 92% at midyear 2002. On their peak day in June 2003, jails were holding 2,513 inmates, and operating at 113% of capacity. Since 2001 the number of inmates has decreased by 5% on their peak day in June, while capacity has increased by 3%.

	2003	2002 ^a	2001 ^a
Number of inmates			
Midyear	1,826	2,006	1,912
Peak day in June	2,513	2,737	2,656
Rated capacity	2,222	2,187	2,159
Percent of capacity occupied ^b			
Midyear	82%	92%	89%
Peak day in June	113	125	123

^aRated capacity is based on updated data.

^bNumber 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 2003, 78% of all inmates were held in cells-designed for multiple occupants; 8% were double banded in single cells; 1% were housed in areas not originally intended for confinement, and 3% were in holding areas or "drunk tanks." Ten percent of all inmates were housed in single cells or rooms.

Thirty-five facilities were operating above 100% of capacity in June 2003, down from 42 the previous year (appendix table 1, page 6). Sixteen jails were operating at over 150% of capacity on their peak day in June 2003, down from 19 in 2002 (table 3). Arizona (4) and South Dakota (4) had the most facilities above 150% of capacity, followed by New Mexico (3), Montana (2), 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 Fort Berthold facility in North Dakota reported the highest occupancy rate on their peak day in June (456%), up from 400% in 2002. It housed 41 inmates on the peak day in June 2003, with a rated capacity to hold 9 inmates. Three other facilities reported operating at over 300%: Crow Police Department in Montana (429%), Tohono O'odham Detention Center in Arizona (341%), and Pine Ridge Correctional Facility in South Dakota (314%).

Since 1998 four facilities have operated above 150% each year: Fort Berthold Agency, Crow Police Department, 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 (182%) on their peak day in June 2003. Occupancy was 140% of capacity in jails rated to hold 10 to 24 inmates, 123% in jails rated to hold 25 to 49, and 86% 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 2003
Total	70	113%
Fewer than 10 inmates	9	182
10 to 24	25	140
25 to 49	24	123
50 or more	12	86

7 facilities under court order or consent decree for the second year in a row

The Navajo Department of Corrections in Chinle was under order to hold no more than 32 inmates. Six 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 under humane conditions: Wind River Police Department in Wyoming and Navajo Department of Corrections in Kayenta (administratively imposed), Tuba City, Window Rock (reported on June 29, 2001), Crownpoint, and Shiprock.

Table 3. Jails in Indian country operating above 150% of capacity on the peak day during June 2003

Facilities operating above capacity	Peak population in June	Rated capacity	Percent of capacity occupied
Total, 16 facilities	878	370	237%
Fort Berthold Agency (ND)	41	9	456%
Crow Police Department (MT)	60	14	429
Tohono O'odham Detention Center (AZ)	116	34	341
Pine Ridge Correctional Facility (SD)	69	22	314
Taos Tribal Detention Center (NM)	23	8	288
White Mountain Apache Police Department (AZ)	128	45	284%
Navajo Department of Corrections-Crownpoint (NM)	34	14	243
Warm Springs Detention Center (OR)	99	44	225
Fort Thompson Jail (SD)	31	15	207
Northern Cheyenne Police Department (MT)	37	19	195
Medicine Root Detention Center (SD)	45	24	188%
Navajo Department of Corrections-Kayenta (AZ)	18	10	180
Walter Miner Law Enforcement Center-Juvenile (SD)	17	10	170
Wind River Police Department (WY)	43	26	165
Navajo Department of Corrections-Shiprock (NM)	39	25	156
Navajo Department of Corrections-Window Rock (AZ)	78	51	153

Note: Data for the Crow Police Department is based on custody population on June 28, 2002. Data for the Navajo Department of Corrections in Shiprock is based on custody population on June 29, 2001.

One facility completed construction since July 1, 2002

Among all facilities, 69 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 2003 at the Gila River Juvenile Detention and Rehabilitation Center. Overall at midyear 2003, jails in Indian country had an average age of 24 years.

Since the time of original construction, 43 facilities have received major renovations. Twenty-three facilities were renovated between 1982 and 1999. Twenty facilities were renovated after 1999: 2 in 2000, 7 in 2001, 5 in 2002, and 6 in 2003.

Jails employed 1,992 persons at midyear 2003

Indian country jails employed 1,992 persons on June 30, 2003, including payroll, nonpayroll, and contract staff (table 4). About 34% (680) of reported functions for 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 an estimated 190 administrative employees, 280 technical or professional staff, and 180 clerical, maintenance, or food service staff. In addition 650 employees (about 33%) were classified as field operations staff, including patrol officers and other staff who spend more than 50% of their time in the field.

Overall, there were approximately 2.6 inmates for every jail operations employee at midyear 2003, up from 2.5 at midyear 2002. There were 5.6 inmates for every jail operations employee in facilities housing more than 50 inmates, and 2.0 in facilities housing 50 or fewer inmates.

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 30, 2003

Staff characteristics	Personnel	
	Number ^a	Percent
Total	1,992	100%
Male	1,170	58.7%
Female	820	41.2
Payroll ^b	1,910	95.9%
Nonpayroll	60	3.0
Contract ^c	20	1.0
Functions		
Administrative	190	9.5%
Jail operations	680	34.1
Field operations ^d	650	32.6
Technical/professional	280	14.1
Clerical/maintenance/ food service	180	9.0
Other	10	0.5
Number of inmates per jail operations staff ^e	2.6	

Note: Data for 8 facilities are based on employee counts on June 28, 2002. Data were not reported for the Navajo Department of Corrections in Shiprock. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

^aGender and payroll status were estimated by converting reported data to percents, multiplying by total staff, and rounding to the nearest 10.

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

^cIncludes staff paid through private service contracts.

^dIncludes patrol officers and other staff who spend more than 50% of their time in the field. Data on personnel responsible for field operations in 2003 are not comparable to data in previous years due to change in reporting.

^eThe number of inmates in custody on June 30, 2003, divided by the number of jail operations staff.

Jails hired 282 new payroll staff between July 2002 and June 2003

During the 12-month period ending June 30, 2003, authorities in 58 facilities hired a total of 282 new payroll staff, including persons rehired or recalled from layoff. The Gila River Facilities (adult and juvenile, combined) hired the most new staff (21). Eleven facilities reported no new hires during the period.

At midyear 2003 Indian country jails reported 189 staff vacancies. Gila River Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and Tohono O'odham Detention Center reported the largest number of vacancies (16). A total of 22 of the 61 facilities reporting staff vacancy data had no vacancies at the end of June 2003.

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 sentence offenders is limited to 1 year of imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine or both (25 U.S.C. § 1302(7)).

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 30, 2003.

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 2003 ASJ consisted of a sample survey of 823 local jail jurisdictions, a survey of the Nation's 55 multi-jurisdictional facilities, and a survey of the 70 facilities in Indian country. (For sampling information, see *Prison and Jails Inmates at Midyear 2003*, BJS Bulletin, May 2003, <www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/pjim03.htm>.)

Appendix table 1. Inmates, rated capacity, and percent of capacity occupied in jails in Indian country, June 2003

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 30 as a percent of capacity	ADP as a percent of capacity	Peak population in June as a percent of capacity
Total	1,826	1,575	2,513	2,222	82%	71%	113%
Alaska							
Metlakatla Police Department	1	2	8	10	10%	20%	80%
Arizona							
Chinle Youth Corrections	15	9	15	48	31%	19%	31%
Colorado River Indian Tribes Detention Center	31	29	39	36	86	81	108
Fort Mohave Tribal Police Department	0	2	2	3	0	67	67
Gila River Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	143	136	145	152	94	89	95
Gila River Juvenile Detention and Rehabilitation Center	36	38	49	106	34	36	46
Hopi Rehabilitation Center	103	91	103	96	107	95	107
Navajo Department of Corrections-Chinle	24	26	34	32	75	81	106
Navajo Department of Corrections-Kayenta	9	8	18	10	90	80	180
Navajo Department of Corrections-Tuba City	34	18	38	66	52	27	58
Navajo Department of Corrections-Window Rock	68	49	78	51	133	96	153
Pascua Yaqui Law Enforcement Center	0	0	4	4	0	0	100
Peach Springs Detention Center	57	34	57	45	127	76	127
Salt River Department of Corrections	46	46	55	55	84	84	100
San Carlos Jail	24	13	48	48	50	27	100
Supai Jail	4	2	11	15	27	13	73
Tohono O'odham Detention Center	107	99	116	34	315	291	341
Tohono O'odham Judiciary Juvenile Detention Center ^f	15	12	18	22	68	55	82
Western Navajo Juvenile Services	10	13	20	36	28	36	56
White Mountain Apache Police Department	91	92	128	45	202	204	284
Colorado							
Southern Ute Detention Center	33	33	49	48	69%	69%	102%
Ute Mountain Ute Agency	27	30	44	54	50	56	81
Idaho							
Fort Hall Police Department	23	23	23	25	92%	92%	92%
Michigan							
Lac View Desert Police Department	0	1	1	4	0%	25%	25%
Minnesota							
Red Lake Law Enforcement Services	26	7	26	22	118%	32%	118%
Mississippi							
Choctaw Police Department	26	25	37	40	65%	63%	93%
Montana							
Blackfeet Police Department	38	22	52	55	69%	40%	95%
Crow Police Department ^g	14	6	60	14	100	43	429
Flathead Tribal Police Department	16	21	16	20	80	105	80
Fort Belknap Police Department	9	5	11	8	113	63	138
Fort Peck Indian Youth Services Center ^h	13	12	16	16	81	75	100
Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes Dept. of Corrections ⁱ	16	20	32	22	73	91	145
Northern Cheyenne Police Department	24	25	37	19	126	132	195
Rocky Boy Police Department	1	3	10	15	7	20	67
White Buffalo Youth Detention Center	8	5	18	26	31	19	69
Nebraska							
Omaha Tribal Police Department	33	25	44	32	103%	78%	138%
Nevada							
Owyhee Detention Facility	19	15	21	27	70%	56%	78%

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 30 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	32	29	32	46	70%	63%	70%
Laguna Tribal Detention Facility	15	21	30	22	68	95	136
Mescalero Adult Detention Center ^f	21	18	30	24	88	75	125
Navajo Department of Corrections-Crownpoint	13	20	34	14	93	143	243
Navajo Department of Corrections-Shiprock ^g	39	39	39	25	156	156	156
Navajo Department of Corrections-Tohatchi Juvenile Center ^f	3	7	10	14	21	50	71
Ramah Navajo Police Department	12	9	14	10	120	90	140
Taos Tribal Detention Center	23	4	23	8	288	50	288
Zuni Police Department	21	21	48	34	62	62	141
North Dakota							
Fort Berthold Agency	28	35	41	9	311%	389%	456%
Fort Totten Municipal Center	20	9	20	34	59	26	59
Standing Rock Law Enforcement Center	60	53	60	50	120	106	120
Turtle Mountain Law Enforcement Center	22	23	31	30	73	77	103
Oklahoma							
Ponca Tribal Police Department ^f	4	1	6	5	80%	20%	120%
Sac and Fox Nation Juvenile Detention Facility	16	16	17	60	27	27	28
Oregon							
Warm Springs Detention Center	61	13	99	44	139%	30%	225%
South Dakota							
Fort Thompson Jail	10	7	31	15	67%	47%	207%
Klyuska O'Tipi Reintegration Center	15	14	20	32	47	44	63
Medicine Root Detention Center	31	29	45	24	129	121	188
Pine Ridge Correctional Facility	22	35	69	22	100	159	314
Rosebud Sioux Tribe Law Enforcement	30	11	64	68	44	16	94
Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribal Law Enforcement Center	8	10	13	22	36	45	59
Walter Miner Law Enforcement Center-Juvenile	4	4	17	10	40	40	170
Walter Miner Law Enforcement Center-Adult	24	22	52	45	53	49	116
Utah							
Uintah-Ouray Detention Center	15	14	20	20	75%	70%	100%
Washington							
Chehalis Tribal Police Department	5	5	7	8	63%	63%	88%
Makah Police Department	6	4	6	13	46	31	46
Puyallup Tribal Detention Facility	9	6	9	8	113	75	113
Quinault Nation Police Department	5	5	9	14	36	36	64
Wellpinit BIA Law Enforcement Center	3	1	6	10	30	10	60
Yakama Police Department	22	25	34	50	44	50	68
Wisconsin							
Menominee Tribal Jail	40	45	51	45	89%	100%	113%
Wyoming							
Wind River Police Department	43	23	43	26	165%	88%	165%

^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.

^fData are based on custody population and rated capacity on June 28, 2002.

^gData are based on custody population and rated capacity on June 29, 2001. The average daily population is based on custody population.

Appendix table 2. Adults and juveniles in the custody of jails in Indian country, by gender and conviction status, June 30, 2003

State and facility	Number of inmates in custody							
	Age of offender						Conviction status	
	Adult			Juvenile (under age 18)			Convicted ^a	Unconvicted
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female			
Total	1,546	1,252	294	278	177	101	1,025	800
Alaska								
Metlakatla Police Department	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Arizona								
Chinle Youth Corrections	0	0	0	15	10	5	14	1
Colorado River Indian Tribes Detention Center	24	19	5	7	4	3	19	12
Fort Mohave Tribal Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gila River Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	143	113	30	0	0	0	112	31
Gila River Juvenile Detention and Rehabilitation Center	0	0	0	36	30	6	17	19
Hopi Rehabilitation Center	97	85	12	6	5	1	56	47
Navajo Department of Corrections-Chinle	24	20	4	0	0	0	4	20
Navajo Department of Corrections-Kayenta	9	6	3	0	0	0	0	9
Navajo Department of Corrections-Tuba City	34	23	11	0	0	0	15	19
Navajo Department of Corrections-Window Rock	68	64	4	0	0	0	36	32
Pascua Yaqui Law Enforcement Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peach Springs Detention Center	43	32	11	14	8	6	29	28
Salt River Department of Corrections	26	23	3	20	13	7	15	31
San Carlos Jail	23	18	5	1	0	1	12	12
Supai Jail	4	2	2	0	0	0	1	3
Tohono O'odham Detention Center	107	92	15	0	0	0	50	57
Tohono O'odham Judiciary Juvenile Detention Center ^b	0	0	0	15	12	3	8	7
Western Navajo Juvenile Services	0	0	0	10	7	3	6	4
White Mountain Apache Police Department	61	42	19	30	12	18	43	48
Colorado								
Southern Ute Detention Center	33	29	4	0	0	0	25	8
Ute Mountain Ute Agency	27	20	7	0	0	0	23	4
Idaho								
Fort Hall Police Department	20	13	7	3	0	3	3	20
Michigan								
Lac View Desert Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota								
Red Lake Law Enforcement Services	12	10	2	14	2	12	11	15
Mississippi								
Choctaw Police Department	25	21	4	1	1	0	20	6
Montana								
Blackfeet Police Department	38	33	5	0	0	0	18	20
Crow Police Department ^b	14	12	2	0	0	0	14	0
Flathead Tribal Police Department	16	11	5	0	0	0	16	0
Fort Belknap Police Department	9	8	1	0	0	0	0	9
Fort Peck Indian Youth Services Center ^b	0	0	0	13	7	6	5	8
Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes Dept. of Corrections ^b	16	14	2	0	0	0	12	4
Northern Cheyenne Police Department	21	19	2	3	3	0	4	20
Rocky Boy Police Department	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
White Buffalo Youth Detention Center	0	0	0	8	5	3	8	0
Nebraska								
Omaha Tribal Police Department	33	25	8	0	0	0	14	19
Nevada								
Owyhee Detention Facility	19	15	4	0	0	0	17	2

Appendix table 2. Continued

State and facility	Number of inmates in custody							
	Age of offender						Conviction status	
	Adult			Juvenile (under age 18)			Convicted ^a	Unconvicted
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female			
New Mexico								
Jicarilla Police Department	29	23	6	3	2	1	26	6
Laguna Tribal Detention Facility	15	13	2	0	0	0	10	5
Mescalero Adult Detention Center ^b	21	16	5	0	0	0	18	3
Navajo Department of Corrections-Crownpoint	13	11	2	0	0	0	2	11
Navajo Department of Corrections-Shiprock ^c	39	35	4	0	0	0	0	39
Navajo Department of Corrections-Tohatchi Juvenile Center ^b	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	3
Ramah Navajo Police Department	12	9	3	0	0	0	7	5
Taos Tribal Detention Center	23	17	6	0	0	0	23	0
Zuni Police Department	21	20	1	0	0	0	9	12
North Dakota								
Fort Berthold Agency	28	21	7	0	0	0	28	0
Fort Totten Municipal Center	20	16	4	0	0	0	19	1
Standing Rock Law Enforcement Center	57	48	9	3	2	1	20	39
Turtle Mountain Law Enforcement Center	22	15	7	0	0	0	17	5
Oklahoma								
Ponca Tribal Police Department ^b	4	4	0	0	0	0	3	1
Sac and Fox Nation Juvenile Detention Facility	0	0	0	16	14	2	0	16
Oregon								
Warm Springs Detention Center	47	32	15	12	9	3	48	13
South Dakota								
Fort Thompson Jail	6	3	3	4	0	4	5	5
Klyuska O'Tipi Reintegration Center	0	0	0	15	14	1	5	10
Medicine Root Detention Center	31	25	6	0	0	0	28	3
Pine Ridge Correctional Facility	22	16	6	0	0	0	0	22
Rosebud Sioux Tribe Law Enforcement	29	26	3	1	0	1	10	20
Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribal Law Enforcement Center	8	6	2	0	0	0	8	0
Walter Miner Law Enforcement Center-Juvenile	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	4
Walter Miner Law Enforcement Center-Adult	24	22	2	0	0	0	20	4
Utah								
Uintah-Ouray Detention Center	15	11	4	0	0	0	5	10
Washington								
Chehalis Tribal Police Department	5	5	0	0	0	0	3	2
Makah Police Department	5	4	1	1	0	1	0	6
Puyallup Tribal Detention Facility	9	9	0	0	0	0	5	4
Quinault Nation Police Department	3	2	1	2	1	1	5	0
Wellpinit BIA Law Enforcement Center	3	3	0	0	0	0	2	1
Yakama Police Department	18	15	3	4	1	3	20	2
Wisconsin								
Menominee Tribal Jail	40	35	5	0	0	0	29	11
Wyoming								
Wind River Police Department	29	19	10	14	10	4	21	22

Note: Warm Springs Detention Center did not report the gender for 2 inmates. Standing Rock Law Enforcement Center did not report the conviction status for 1 inmate.

/Not reported.

^aIncludes probation and parole violators with no new sentence.

^bData are based on custody population on June 28, 2002.

^cData are based on custody population on June 29, 2001.

Appendix table 3. Inmates in jails in Indian country, by seriousness of offense and type of offense, June 30, 2003

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	1,826	58	1,700	68	315	320	207	143
Alaska								
Metlakatla Police Department	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Arizona								
Chinle Youth Corrections	15	1	14	0	3	2	5	5
Colorado River Indian Tribes Detention Center	31	0	31	0	2	5	3	5
Fort Mohave Tribal Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gila River Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	143	0	143	0	93	10	21	6
Gila River Juvenile Detention and Rehabilitation Center	36	0	31	5	2	5	0	2
Hopi Rehabilitation Center	103	0	103	0	38	0	5	60
Navajo Department of Corrections-Chinle	24	0	24	0	/	/	/	/
Navajo Department of Corrections-Kayenta	9	0	9	0	2	0	1	3
Navajo Department of Corrections-Tuba City	34	0	34	0	/	0	1	0
Navajo Department of Corrections-Window Rock	68	0	68	0	10	49	5	1
Pascua Yaqui Law Enforcement Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peach Springs Detention Center	57	3	54	0	13	24	7	9
Salt River Department of Corrections	46	1	45	0	8	4	0	2
San Carlos Jail	24	0	24	0	2	15	1	4
Supai Jail	4	0	4	0	0	0	1	1
Tohono O'odham Detention Center	107	0	105	2	6	31	2	4
Tohono O'odham Judiciary Juvenile Detention Center ^c	15	8	7	0	10	5	0	0
Western Navajo Juvenile Services	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	3
White Mountain Apache Police Department	91	0	74	17	8	12	8	2
Colorado								
Southern Ute Detention Center	33	0	31	2	3	6	14	4
Ute Mountain Ute Agency	27	0	27	0	0	3	1	2
Idaho								
Fort Hall Police Department	23	1	22	0	0	0	18	0
Michigan								
Lac View Desert Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota								
Red Lake Law Enforcement Services	26	0	26	0	6	1	2	1
Mississippi								
Choctaw Police Department	26	1	25	0	7	3	1	0
Montana								
Blackfeet Police Department	38	0	38	0	3	3	3	0
Crow Police Department ^c	14	0	14	0	1	0	1	0
Flathead Tribal Police Department	16	0	16	0	4	0	2	0
Fort Belknap Police Department	9	0	9	0	1	0	0	0
Fort Peck Indian Youth Services Center ^c	13	3	10	0	0	1	0	0
Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes Dept. of Corrections ^c	16	6	10	0	0	6	2	0
Northern Cheyenne Police Department	24	0	24	0	0	0	0	0
Rocky Boy Police Department	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
White Buffalo Youth Detention Center	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
Nebraska								
Omaha Tribal Police Department	33	0	33	0	3	21	4	0
Nevada								
Owyhee Detention Facility	19	0	19	0	2	3	0	2

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	32	5	27	0	2	1	1	1
Laguna Tribal Detention Facility	15	0	15	0	5	1	5	1
Mescalero Adult Detention Center ^c	21	0	21	0	2	0	3	0
Navajo Department of Corrections-Crownpoint	13	0	13	0	4	8	1	0
Navajo Department of Corrections-Shiprock ^d	39	0	39	0	/	/	3	0
Navajo Department of Corrections-Tohatchi Juvenile Center ^c	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Ramah Navajo Police Department	12	0	12	0	3	8	1	0
Taos Tribal Detention Center	23	1	22	0	5	1	2	0
Zuni Police Department	21	0	21	0	1	0	3	2
North Dakota								
Fort Berthold Agency	28	0	28	0	0	15	9	4
Fort Totten Municipal Center	20	0	20	0	7	3	2	0
Standing Rock Law Enforcement Center	60	9	46	5	8	3	5	1
Turtle Mountain Law Enforcement Center	22	0	22	0	2	3	1	2
Oklahoma								
Ponca Tribal Police Department ^c	4	0	4	0	1	0	3	0
Sac and Fox Nation Juvenile Detention Facility	16	8	8	0	0	5	0	3
Oregon								
Warm Springs Detention Center	61	0	50	11	9	2	42	5
South Dakota								
Fort Thompson Jail	10	1	9	0	0	2	0	1
Klyuska O'Tipi Reintegration Center	15	5	10	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine Root Detention Center	31	0	31	0	2	2	0	0
Pine Ridge Correctional Facility	22	0	6	16	0	1	0	0
Rosebud Sioux Tribe Law Enforcement	30	0	30	0	2	24	4	0
Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribal Law Enforcement Center	8	1	7	0	7	0	0	0
Walter Miner Law Enforcement Center-Juvenile	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Walter Miner Law Enforcement Center-Adult	24	0	24	0	11	8	1	0
Utah								
Uintah-Ouray Detention Center	15	0	15	0	0	3	1	1
Washington								
Chehalis Tribal Police Department	5	3	2	0	1	1	1	2
Makah Police Department	6	0	6	0	2	3	0	0
Puyallup Tribal Detention Facility	9	0	9	0	3	1	1	1
Quinalt Nation Police Department	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	1
Wellpinit BIA Law Enforcement Center	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	0
Yakama Police Department	22	0	22	0	2	1	1	0
Wisconsin								
Menominee Tribal Jail	40	0	40	0	4	12	2	1
Wyoming								
Wind River Police Department	43	1	42	0	4	0	6	1

/Not reported.

^aOther includes 2 inmates being held for the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and 66 inmates for other reasons, including detoxification, status offenses, State bench warrants, civil traffic violations, violations of condition of release, and special holds.

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

^cData are based on custody population on June 28, 2002.

^dData are based on custody population on June 29, 2001.

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 closed during the collection period, 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, 62 of 70 facilities responded. Data for the Tohono O'odham Judiciary Juvenile Detention Center, Crow Police Department, Fort Peck Indian Youth Services Center, Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes Department of Corrections, Mescalero Adult Detention Center, Navajo Department of Corrections-Tohatchi Juvenile Center, and the Ponca Tribal Police Department are from June 28, 2002. Data for the Navajo Department of Corrections in 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/>

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

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

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

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