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Crime and the New Mexico Reservation:
An Analysis of Crime on Native American Land (1996-2002)

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Table of Contents

I. Introduction	1
II. Literature Review	1
Native Americans and Crime	1
Native Americans and Alcohol Related Crime	2
Native Americans, Health Indicators, and Risk-Taking Behaviors	3
III. Tribal and Other Data Analyzed	3
Tribal data	3
Other data utilized	4
IV. Research Methodology	4
Change over time	5
Comparison to Albuquerque, New Mexico and the United States	5
Crime prevalence	5
V. Research Findings	6
Change over time	6
Changes over time on all tribal lands	6
Changes in crime at each reservation	7
Summary	15
Comparing Crime Rates on Tribal Lands with those in Albuquerque, the State of New Mexico, and the United States	15
Comparison of Part I Index Crimes	15
Comparison of DWI offenses to U.S., New Mexico and Albuquerque	26
DWI averaged over all tribes over time	28
Summary	29
Crime type prevalence and distribution	29
Comparing crime rates among reservations	29
Comparing average offenses across all reservations	31
Crime type prevalence for all reservations	33
VI. Conclusion and Questions for Further Research	34
Bibliography	36
List of Appendices	38
A. Number of offenses for each reservation	39
B. Offense rates for each reservation	56
C. Data chart	73
D. Part I Index Crimes in United States, New Mexico and Albuquerque	74
E. DWI and total alcohol related offenses in Albuquerque, New Mexico and the United States	75

I. Introduction

In recent years, the federal government has broadened its focus on the status of Native Americans throughout the United States. Tribes have been recognized as sovereign entities since the formation of the union; over time, self-governance has increased on tribal lands. As such, tribal governments have operated in isolation. Data sharing is rare.¹ One issue in particular—crime on tribal lands—has garnered much attention. A 1996 Justice Department report indicated that existing statistics were unreliable and limited, thus unable to reveal much about the true extent of crime on tribal lands. In 2003 the New Mexico Pueblo Crime Data Project was created. The project aimed to improve tribal crime data management, integrate justice information systems, and foster crime data sharing between tribal, state, and federal agencies (Townsdin and Melton 2004). The BJS has undertaken efforts to improve the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), in order to expand our knowledge of offending and victimization among American Indians (Greenfeld and Smith 1999). Tribal data traditionally suffer from underreporting due to the shame of certain types of crime and fear of retaliation from outside law enforcement authorities (Wakeling 2001:13). Ultimately, the goal of these efforts is to enhance data collection while at the same time maintaining respect for tribal traditions—in particular, the emphasis on restorative justice (Townsdin and Melton 2004).

There are twenty-two recognized Indian Communities in the state of New Mexico. This report is a preliminary step toward greater knowledge of the trends impacting crime on tribal lands. Here, we will examine trends among and between sixteen of the twenty-two New Mexico tribes. This report explores issues of offending and crime on New Mexico tribal lands, investigating trends and patterns. We contextualize the crime rates of the different reservations, comparing each of them to Albuquerque, the state of New Mexico, and to the United States as a whole.

II. Literature Review

Native Americans and Crime

Native Americans are not immune to the crime problems plaguing the United States. They experience crime—both as victims and offenders. Native Americans experience high rates of interracial violence. Over seventy percent of violent victimizations of Native Americans are committed by members of other races; this interracial violence rate is substantially higher than that for African Americans and whites (Greenfeld and Smith 1999). According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, on any given day, one in twenty-five Native Americans 18 or older is under some form of criminal justice supervision. This is 2.4 times the per capita rate for Anglo Americans, 9.3 times the rate for Asian Americans. Native Americans are offending on and off

¹ One important issue related to Native Americans and crime involves alcohol and driving under the influence. In April 2003, the state passed HB 278, legislation encouraging tribes and the state to exchange traffic-citation data. But tribes are not required to share information about DWI arrests—information which may be vital to the safety of New Mexico roads. Though some pueblo leaders may be open to sharing this information, others are resistant. In a recent article in the Santa Fe New Mexican, Pojoaque tribal judge Frank Demolli indicated that the new information sharing arrangement might threaten tribal sovereignty, arguing that the tribe had stricter DWI law than the state (Naranjo 2004).

tribal lands. According to a survey of tribal jails, city or county jails held over three times as many Native Americans as tribal jails in 2001 (Minton 2002).² Also in 2001, the rate of incarceration for Native Americans was 19% higher than the overall national incarceration rate (Minton 2002) (849 per 100,000 vs. 690 per 100,000).

At a national level, here are some recent findings (for the years 1992-1996).³

- Between 1992 and 1996, Native Americans were often the victims of interracial violence: seven times out of ten the offender was of a different race (non-Native American)
- Each year approximately 150 Native Americans are murdered (about the per capita rate for the general population)
- The arrest rate for alcohol-related offenses among Native Americans (drunk driving, liquor law violations, public intoxication) was more than double that of the total population in 1996
- Almost four in ten Native Americans held in local jails were charged with public order offenses (most commonly driving while under the influence/intoxicated)
- When compared to other racial/ethnic groups, Native American victims of violence were more likely to indicate that the offender committed the offense while under the influence of alcohol

Native Americans and Alcohol Related Crime

Alcohol related offenses constitute a major offending category for Native Americans, both in New Mexico and nationally. Tribal police expend an inordinate amount of energy and resources dealing with alcohol related crime.

Across all survey responses, for example, the constellation of crimes that were directly related to alcohol abuse (such as driving under the influence (DUI), the sale of alcohol to minors, and drunk and disorderly conduct) or were indirectly related to alcohol abuse (such as domestic violence, child abuse and neglect, and assault) constituted the leading category of calls for service, incident reports, and arrests (Wakeling 2001:19).

Among Native Americans across the United States, the arrest rate for all alcohol violations (DUI, liquor laws, public intoxication) was 2545 per 100,000 population, as compared to 1079 per 100,000 population for all races. Driving while intoxicated is the most costly of the alcohol related violations—in both human and economic terms. New Mexico's DWI rates are consistently amongst the highest in the nation. In 2001, the city of Albuquerque made 5175 DWI arrests; this resulted in a rate of 1153.6. In the year 2000, the New Mexico tribal DWI

² Some of these individuals may have been adjudicated on tribal lands, and then housed in non-tribal jails.

³ Data drawn from Bureau of Justice Statistics 1999 Report: "American Indians and Crime."

See <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/aic.pdf>

arrest rate was 1698.6.⁴ This is considerably higher than the national rate (for all races), which was 491.6 in 2001.⁵ The national DWI arrest rate for Native Americans, on the other hand, is quite similar to Albuquerque's, at 1069 arrests (for the years 1992-1996).⁶

Native Americans, Health Indicators, and Risk-Taking Behaviors

Crime is highly correlated with poverty and other features of social disorganization (see William Julius Wilson 1996; Robert Bursik 1988). Areas with high rates of crime also tend to exhibit high rates of other social ills, from drug use to unemployment. Thus, social health and well-being are vital in maintaining low crime rates. Native American communities struggle with many of these problems. Similarly, at the individual level, crime and "risk-taking" behaviors are correlated. A 2001 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (USDHHS) study of high-risk behaviors among Native American youth (aged 12 to 17 in 1999-2001) reported that illicit drug use continues to be more common among Native American youth, when compared to their non-native peers.

According to Beauvais (1996), about 20% of Native American adolescents are heavily involved in drug use (this figure has remained steady since 1980) (Beauvais 1996). Motor vehicle (and other) accidents are the leading cause of death among Native American youth 15-24—a rate three times that of the total United States population (USDHHS 1999). Among all American ethnic groups, Native Americans have the highest suicide rates (Grossman et al. 1991). Among Native Americans, suicide is the second leading cause of death for those 15-24 years old; this rate is 2.5 times that of the general population (USDHHS 1999). New Mexico—the state with the fourth largest Native American population—has a suicide rate that consistently exceeds the national average. Though this is not the focus of this report, future research might further explore the connection between risk taking and crime amongst Native Americans.

III. Tribal and Other Data Analyzed

Tribal Data

We were provided with data for sixteen individual reservations within the state of New Mexico;⁷ these reservations are: Acoma, Isleta, Jicarilla, Laguna, Mescalero, Nambé, Navajo,⁸ Picuris, Pojoaque, San Juan, Sandia, Santa Ana, Santa Clara, Taos, Tesuque, and Zuni.

⁴ This rate excludes the Navajo tribe, San Felipe Pueblo, Santo Domingo Pueblo, Jemez Pueblo, San Ildefonso Pueblo, Zia Pueblo, and Ute Mountain. We do not have data for the year 2001 for any of the reservations.

⁵ Data obtained from the National Highway Traffic Safety Association—2000 data not available. <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/pdf/nrd-30/NCSA/TSF2002/2002akefacts.pdf>

⁶ <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/aic.pdf>

⁷ For the raw and rate data tables, see Appendix. We were not provided with data for the following reservations: San Felipe Pueblo, Santo Domingo Pueblo, Jemez Pueblo, San Ildefonso Pueblo, Zia Pueblo, Ute Mountain. Thus, these reservations/geographic areas are not referenced in this report.

⁸ The discussion of Navajo crime in this report covers the entire Navajo nation (New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah). We were not given data that separated out New Mexico. We originally received Navajo population estimates for only the New Mexico portion of the Navajo nation and criminal statistics for the entire Navajo nation. We corrected for this by obtaining the population estimate for the entire Navajo nation.

The data analyzed here reflects incidents reported to tribal police at each reservation.⁹ The data includes all criminal acts committed on specified tribal lands (by tribal members or non-members); it does not include any criminal acts committed off of tribal lands (whether by tribal members or non-members). This data does not reflect *ethnicity* of the offender; it details criminal behavior by geographic area (reservation land). Thus, though we may be interested in *Native American offending*, we cannot specifically address that here.

Unfortunately, the data provided to us was somewhat inconsistent. Although we have data for the years 1996 through 2002, we do not have data for each of those years for each of the reservations. Additionally, in many cases, there was a great deal of fluctuation in the number of offenses reported over the years for which we had data. For example, in Jicarilla, there were no alcohol related offenses reported in 1997 and 1998, but a substantial amount was reported in the other two years. Some fluctuation may be a true variation in the amount of criminal activity, but it could be due to reporting changes or some other factors of which we are not aware.

Other data utilized

In our analysis, we've utilized 2000 Census redistricting data for reservation population information.¹⁰ The Census bureau itself does not collect information on individual tribes. Thus, we have no population information for the years between 1990 and 2000. Our redistricting data was tallied by the Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER), with information obtained from the United States Census Bureau. We cannot compare 1990 populations to 2000 populations because the 1990 totals were never updated after the redistricting of the reservation land was conducted. Consequently, we are using the 2000 redistricting data.

Additionally, we included the Albuquerque, New Mexico and U.S. Part I Index Crime data for comparison; this data was extracted from the BJS website. It includes all offenses reported, whether an arrest was made or not. DWI data was extracted from two sources. First, Uniform Crime Report DWI arrest data in the U.S. was gathered from the FBI website.¹¹ Second, DWI arrests in New Mexico and Albuquerque was gathered from the DWI Resource Center.¹²

IV. Research Methodology

This analysis is preliminary and exploratory. We focus primarily on Part One Index Crimes and DWI offenses on tribal lands. Our analytical approach is two-fold. First, we examine crime on tribal lands as a whole; that is, we treat the tribes as one homogenous unit. Second, we look at crimes reported by each tribe to discern any intertribal and intratribal differences. We focus on three broad questions:

⁹ While we were also given other data from the BIA, we only utilized the tribal police data because it appeared to be most inclusive.

¹⁰ See "Census 2000 P.L.94-171 Redistricting Data." <http://www.unm.edu/~bber/census/plindian2.htm>

¹¹ See <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm>

¹² See <http://www.dwiresourcecenter.org>. The UCR data on the FBI website does not include data from Albuquerque. New Mexico data was available from the FBI website, however, for most years it appeared to have fewer reported arrests than the DWI Resource Center data. Thus, we chose the latter presuming it to be the most comprehensive.

Is there a change in the amount of crime reported over time?

How do crime rates on tribal lands compare to rates in Albuquerque, New Mexico and the United States?

Which crimes are most prevalent and where?

Each of these questions is described in more detail below. Throughout the three analytical subsections, statistical significance was determined using a proportional z-test, testing for the equality of proportions.¹³ When considering these analyses, it is important to realize that arrest and report patterns may be inconsistent across tribes, and any interpretation of the results are complicated by this fact.

Change over time

We first looked at fluctuations in criminal behavior over the years for which we have data for both the tribes as a whole and individually. The purpose of this analysis is to determine the relative stability of offending rates over time. For this analysis, we totaled the Part I Index Crimes committed within each year by all of the tribes as a whole, and compared those rates across years. This "Index Crime" total includes both Part I violent crimes (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assaults) and Part I property crimes (burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson). Because alcohol related offenses tend to be overrepresented for Native Americans, we also examined these offenses.

Comparison to Albuquerque, New Mexico, and the United States

Second, we compared crime rates on tribal lands to that of Albuquerque, New Mexico, and the United States over time. The purpose here is to compare the reservation to the nearest major metropolitan area, the state in which the reservation resides, and to the nation as a whole. We looked at Part One crimes and DWI offending.

Crime prevalence

Finally, we looked at all of the types of crimes being committed on tribal lands. We aggregated the tribes over time to determine which crimes were most frequent. By treating the tribes as a unit, we could determine which offenses, overall, are most prevalent on tribal lands.

Additionally, by averaging the offenses over time, we can reduce the effects of variation over time. This is important because it is impossible to determine whether the change in crime rates over time for each tribe is due to actual changes in offending or changes in reporting.

¹³ Comparisons conducted here were done using the crime proportion so that the correct standard deviation for the confidence interval for the difference in the population proportions would be calculated according to the true population proportion (not the rate per 100,000 people). Note: Comparisons can only be conducted where at least five incidents occurred in a given year.

We then disaggregated the data for each reservation and looked at the average rate of offenses committed over time in each crime category for each reservation. We determined which tribes had the highest rates of offending for the reporting period for each crime type. We included both Part I and Part II crimes in this analysis.

Finally, through the data-mining techniques of discriminant analysis and cluster analysis, we determined that four reservations were significantly different statistically from the rest in Part I Crime offense patterns. We compared these tribes to one another in order to get a better grasp of the differences among these four tribes. We performed the same proportion test we performed in the above comparisons. We examined the tribes on Part I Index Crimes (for which they were comparable). This exercise helped us identify which of these four tribes were driving particular crime rates, revealing which tribes has the most problems with particular categories of criminal behavior or offending.

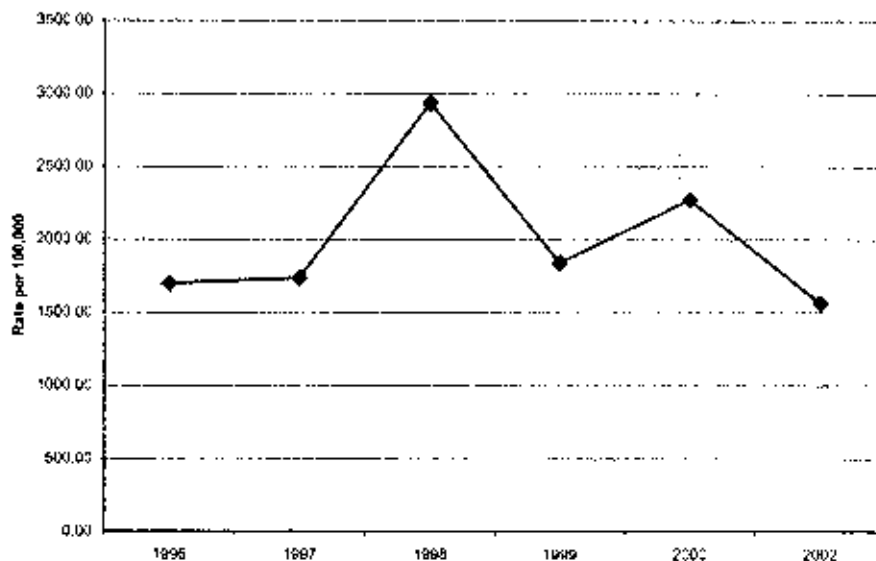
V. Research Findings

Change over time

Change over time on all tribal lands

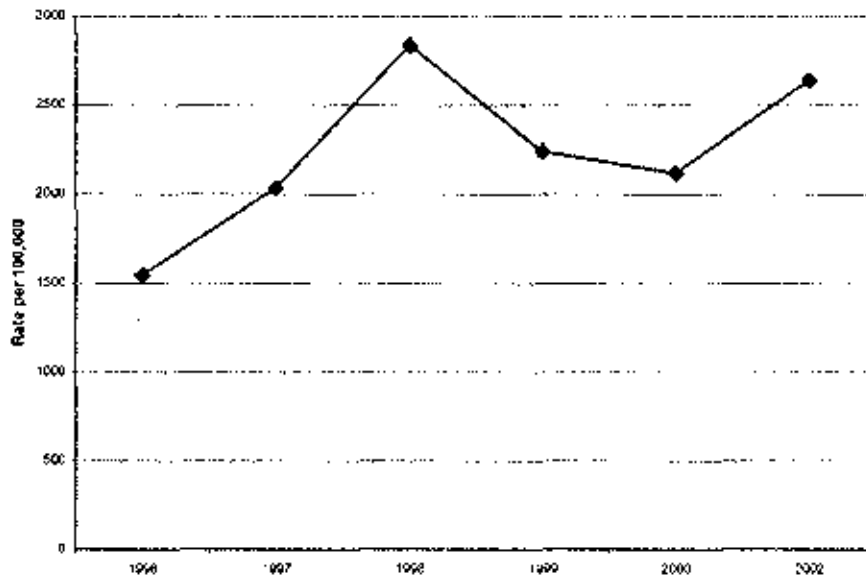
As can be seen from the chart below, there is no particular pattern for Part One Crimes over time for all of the tribes. There was a peak in Part One Offenses in 1998, but this decreased the following year. By 2002, the Part One Offense rate had dropped to below the 1996 level.

Part One Offenses for all tribes



Among Part II crimes, particular attention was paid to both DWI offending since the literature indicates that these offenses are particularly problematic. We found that when looking at the tribes as a group, there appears to be a rise in DWI offending. However, there is a great deal of fluctuation.

DWI offenses for all tribes



Changes in Crime at Each Reservation

Acoma

We were provided with data for the years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2002.

Part I Index Crime offenses remained stable from 1996 to 2000; in 2002 there was a significant increase in the number of offenses reported. Particularly high for Acoma in 2002 were arson offenses, forcible rape and burglary.

Aggravated Assault offenses were stable the first three years followed by a significant drop in 2000; the number of offenses remained lower in 2002.

Burglary offenses were stable from 1996 to 2000 with a significant increase in 2002.

The number of alcohol related offenses varied each year: there was a significant increase between 1996 and 1997, a significant decrease between 1997 and 1999, no significant change was found between 1999 and 2000 followed by a significant increase in 2002. The number of

offenses was greatest in 1996, almost double the number in the next highest year, which was 2002. DWI and drunkenness constituted the highest offense categories in 1996, while liquor law violations were highest in 2002. The highest rates of DWI occurred in 1996. There was a significant decrease in 1997; this rate remained relatively stable over the remaining years.

The number of offenses for all crimes was generally unstable across the years for which we have data. The number of all offenses was significantly lower in 1997 as compared to the previous year. This was followed by a significant increase in 1999. The number of offenses remained about the same from 1999 to 2000, followed by another significant increase in 2002.

Isleta

We were provided with data for the years 1999, 2000, and 2002.

Offense rates for Part I Index Crimes, aggravated assault, burglary and total alcohol offenses and DWI were stable over time, with no significant differences found.

However, the number of offenses reported for all crimes was significantly higher in 2000 than in 1999 or 2002. The peak in crime during 2000 can primarily be attributed to the "all other offenses" category; the number of offenses is significantly higher in 2000 (644) as compared to the other two years (42 in 1999 and 81 in 2002).

Jicarilla

We were provided with data for the years 1996, 1997, 1998, and 2002.

Part I Index Crimes and aggravated assault rates were highest in 1996; the number of offenses dropped significantly in 1997 and remained at the lower rate for 1998 and 2002.

Burglary offenses also dropped from 1996 to 1997, and remained lower, but the difference was not statistically significant.

Alcohol offense rates were reported as 0 in years 1997 and 1998; they were significantly higher in 2002 as compared to 1996. However, there was no significant difference in DWI offending between 1996 and 2002.

The number of offenses reported for all crimes varied over the four years. The number of offenses for all crimes dropped significantly from 1996 to 1997, remained low in 1998 and rose significantly from 1998 to 2002. The greatest number of offenses occurred in 2002 followed by 1997. There were several Part II crime categories that were significantly higher in 1997 and 2002 as compared to 1997 and 1998. These included assault, drug abuse violations, alcohol offenses, disorderly conduct, and all other offenses. Additionally, fraud was significantly higher in 1996 as compared to the other years. This suggests that there was a difference in the reporting of crimes in 1996 and 2002.

Laguna

We were provided with data for the years 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000.

In general, Part I Index Crimes increased over time. Part I Index Crime offenses and aggravated assaults were significantly higher in 1998 than in 1997. The number of offenses in 1999 was not significantly different to offenses in 1998, but increased significantly in 2000.

The number of burglaries was significantly higher in 1998 than in 1997. The rate remained the same for 1999 and 2000.

The number of alcohol offenses rose significantly from 1997 to 1998, followed by a significant decrease in 1999. The number of offenses rose again significantly in 2000 from the previous year, but remained significantly lower than 1997.

DWI offending patterns varied over time. There was no significant difference noted between 1997 and 1998; in 1999 there was a significant increase followed by a significant decrease in 2000. When comparing the first and last years (1997 to 2000), there was no significant difference found.

The number of offenses reported for all crimes varied, but was highest in 1997 and 1998. The number of offenses was significantly higher in 1998 than 1997, significantly decreased in 1999 and rose significantly in 2000.

Mescalero

We were provided with data for the years 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000.

The number of crimes reported varied over this four period. Part I Crime offenses increased significantly from 1997 to 1998. There was then a significant decrease in 1999, followed by a significant increase in 2000. The number of Part I Index Crimes was lowest in 1999. Particularly low during 1999 as compared to the other years was burglary and larceny offenses.

The number of aggravated assaults was stable between 1997 and 1998. The number of aggravated assaults decreased significantly in 1999 and decreased significantly again in 2000.

Burglary offense rates were similar in 1997 and 1998, decreased significantly in 1999. The rate was significantly higher in 2000 than in 1999.

The number of alcohol offenses varied over time. Alcohol offenses were highest in 1998, over three and one-half times the number of offenses in 1997. There was a significant decrease in the number of offenses in 1999 and then a significant increase again in 2000.

DWI offending peaked in 1998. There was a significant decrease to the original level in 1999; rates remained stable after that.

The number of all crimes, like Part I crimes, varied over time. There was a significant difference in the number of crimes over each year reported. The greatest number of crimes reported occurred in 1999, followed by 1998.

Nambe

We were provided with data for the years 1996, 1997, 2000.

The number of Part I Crime offenses reported was stable over time. There was virtually no difference in the number of aggravated assaults over the reporting period. The number of burglary offenses were lowest in 2000.

The number of alcohol offenses steadily increased over time. While the year to year difference was not statistically significant, there was a significant increase between 1996 and 2000. DWI offenses did not account for that pattern. Rather, DWI offenses increased significantly from 1996 to 1997, then dropped some in 2000.

The rate for all crimes increased significantly from year to year. The number of simple assaults, disorderly conduct and all other offenses increased over time. There was a significant increase in the number of sex offenses and suspicion offenses in 2000 as compared to the previous years.

Navajo

We were provided with data for the years 1998, 1999, and 2000.¹⁴

Part I Index Crimes peaked in 1999; there was a significant increase in the number of offenses from 1998 to 1999 and a significant decrease from 1999 to 2000.

Aggravated assaults varied over time. Unlike all Part I Index Crimes, the number of reported aggravated assaults was lowest in 1999.

Burglary rates peaked in 1999. There was a significant increase in burglaries from 1998 to 1999 and a decrease in burglaries from 1999 to 2000.

The remaining offense categories tested follow the same pattern: they had a significant decrease between 1998 and 1999, but then a significant increase between 1999 and 2000. The following offenses conformed to that pattern: aggravated assault, assault, weapons offenses, driving while intoxicated, liquor law violations, drunkenness, and overall violent crime.

However, as a group, alcohol offenses steadily increased over the three-year period; the increase was statistically significant from year to year. Likewise, all offenses steadily increased over time; this increase reflects the pattern of the Part II Crime offenses.

¹⁴ Navajo Tribal Police provided us with data from 1997 as well. However, they changed their data reporting system in 1998, and therefore the 1997 data was not comparable to the data from the subsequent years.

Picuris

We were provided with data for the years 1996, 1998, 1999, and 2000.

The Part I Index Crime rate varied over time. The number of offenses increased significantly from 1996 to 1998. The number of offenses was similar in 1998 and 1999. The rate in 2000 was significantly lower than in 1999.

The increase in offenses between 1996 and 1998 may be attributable to the great increase in the number of aggravated assaults. There was a single aggravated assault in 1996; in 1998 that number rose to 18. The number of assaults decreased after 1998.

The number of burglaries increased slightly over the first three years of data, but dropped in 2000.

The number of alcohol offenses peaked in 1999. There was a significant increase in the number of offenses from 1998 to 1999 and a significant decrease from 1999 to 2000. The rate of offending in 1996 compared to 1998 and 1998 compared to 2000 were similar and not statistically different. There were fewer than 5 DWI offenses reported in 1996, therefore we could not compare that year with the other years. No significant difference was found in DWI offending in the remaining years.

The rates for all crimes fluctuated over time. The number of all crimes was highest in 1999. The number of all crime offenses was not significantly different between 1996 and 1998. In 1999, the rate was significantly higher than in 1998. In 2000, the rate was significantly lower than in 1999.

Pojoaque

We were provided with data for the years 1996, 1997, 1999, and 2000.

Part I Crime rates were highest in 1996 and 1997. There was not a significant difference between 1996 and 1997. There was a significant decrease in the number of Part I crimes in 1999 and remained the same in 2000.

The Aggravated Assault rate increased significantly in 1997 from 1996. The number of aggravated assaults decreased significantly in 1997. There was another significant decrease in 2000.

Burglary offenses were stable over time and did not differ significantly.

Alcohol offenses steadily increased over the four years for which data was collected. However, the only significant increase occurred between 1996 and 1997. DWI offense patterns were

opposite of total alcohol offense patterns. That is, there was no significant difference found between 1996 and 1997; however, there was a significant increase year to year beginning in 1997.

The number of all offenses reported over time varied. The number of all crimes was significantly higher in 1997 than in 1998. The rates remained stable from 1998 to 1999, and then rose significantly in 2000. This increase in offenses in 2000 appears to be due primarily to the increase in the "all other offenses" category. The number of offenses in this category in 2000 was 862; the next highest number of all other offenses occurred in 1997, which was 73.

San Juan

We were provided with data for the years 1997, 2000, and 2002.

The number of Part I offenses increased significantly from 1997 to 2000. The number of offenses remained the same from 2000 to 2002.

There was a significant increase in the number of aggravated assaults from 1997 to 2000. The number of offenses decreased significantly in 2002.

The number of burglaries significantly increased from 1997 to 2000. In 2002, the number of burglaries stayed at the same high rate and was not significantly different from 2000.

Alcohol offenses significantly increased each year over the three-year period. DWI offenses decreased significantly from 1997 to 2000; no significant difference was found between the remaining years.

The rate for all crime rose significantly from year to year.

Sandia

We were provided with data only for the year 1999; thus, we have no indication of any change or trends for the tribe.

Santa Ana

We were provided with data for the years 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000.

Part I Index Crimes were particularly low in 1997 compared with the other years. There was no significant difference in Part I crimes for the remaining years.

Fewer than 5 aggravated assaults and burglaries were reported each year; therefore we could not test for any statistical difference.

The number of alcohol offenses was the same for 1997 and 1998; they peaked in 1999 and decreased in 2000. These changes were statistically significant.

No significant changes were found in the rate of DWI offending over the four year period.

The rate for all crimes dropped some from 1997 to 1998, but the change was not significantly different. In 1999, the rate was significantly higher than 1998. In 2000, the rate was significantly lower than in 1999.

Santa Clara

We were provided with data for the years 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000.

The Part I Index Crimes varied from year to year. There was a decrease in the number of Part I crimes from 1997 to 1998, but this was not statistically significant. There was a significant increase from 1998 to 1999, followed by a significant decrease from 1999 to 2000.

There were fewer than five aggravated assaults and burglaries during each year. The most prevalent type of Part I crimes in Santa Clara was larceny.

Alcohol offenses decreased significantly from 1997 to 1998. While there was some increase from 1998 to 1999, it was not significant. There was a significant decrease from 1999 to 2000.

DWI offending remained stable over the first three years; in 2000 there was a significant decrease from the previous year.

The rates for all crimes were not significantly different from 1996, 1998, 1999, to 2000.

Taos

We were provided with data for the years 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000.

Part I Index Crime rates were not significantly different across 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000. However, there is a steady decrease in the total number of Part I Index Crimes committed over time.

Aggravated Assault rates were similar from 1997 to 1998. The number of offenses rose from 1998 to 1999 and then dropped, but not significantly, 1999 to 2000. ¹⁵

Burglary rates were not significantly different across 1997, 1998, and 2000. ¹⁶

¹⁵ There were fewer than 5 aggravated assaults for the years 1997 and 1998, so these years were excluded from the statistical analysis.

Alcohol offenses significantly increased from 1997 to 1998, returned to the previous level in 1999 decreased significantly in 2000.

DWI offending remained stable over the four year period.

The rate for all crimes was significantly lower in 1998 than in 1997. In 1999, the rate was significantly lower than in 1998. In 2000, the rate was significantly higher than in 1999. Most of this change is most likely due to the change in the number of "all other offenses." In 1997, there were 863 "other offenses" reported, 24 in 1998, none in 1999 and 2026 in 2000.

Tesuque

We were provided with data for the years 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2002.

Part I Index Crime rates were unstable over time. The number of offenses increased significantly from 1997 to 1998. In 1999, the rate was significantly lower than in 1998. In 2000, the rate was significantly higher than in 1999. In 2002, the rate was significantly lower than in 2000.

There were few aggravated assaults reported over this time frame. The number of burglaries reported was less than 3 for each year except 2000, when 11 burglaries were noted.

The number of alcohol related offenses remained relatively stable over the first four years. A significant decrease in the number of alcohol related offenses occurred in 2002.

DWI offending remained stable for the first three years. There was a significant decrease in 2002 from the previous year. This decrease was also significantly different from the offense rates in 1997.

The rates for all crimes were not significantly different from 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000. In 2002, the rate was significantly lower than in 2000.

Zuni

We were provided with data for the years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2002.

Part I Index Crime plummeted significantly from 1997 to 1996. These crimes increased in 1998, then remained the same across the years 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2002.

Aggravated assaults and burglaries followed the same pattern as all Part I Index Crimes. That is, these crimes were lowest in 1997 and were stable for the remaining years.

Alcohol offenses varied from year to year. There was a significant increase from 1996 to 1997 and from 1997 to 1998. There was a significant decrease from 1998 to 1999. There was a significant increase from 1999 to 2000 and again from 2000 to 2002. Thus, with the exception

¹⁶ There were fewer than 5 burglaries reported in 1999, so this year was excluded from the statistical analysis.

of the year 1999, alcohol offenses tended to increase over time. DWI offending followed the same pattern.

The rate for all crimes fluctuated over time. All criminal offenses were significantly lower in 1997 than in 1996. There was a significant increase in 1998, mostly due to a huge increase in the "all other offenses" category. In 1999, the number of offenses significantly dropped, followed by a significant increase in 2000. In 2002, the rate was significantly higher than in 2000.

Summary

In general, there was no particular crime pattern discerned from the data provided for most of the tribes: for most tribes, crime varied over time. This may have been an actual variation in criminal offending or could have been due to reporting changes over time. A few tribes did follow a pattern, especially with respect to Part I Index Crimes. Specifically, the Part I crime rate was stable over time in Isleta and Nambe, although Nambe showed an increase in all crimes (Part I and Part II combined) over time. The Part I crime rate in Jicarilla decreased initially, then remained low. The Part I crime rate increased over time for both Laguna and Navajo. Finally, the Part I crime rate in San Juan increased initially, then was stable. However, the Part II Crime rate and all crimes increased over time in San Juan.

Among Part II crimes, particular attention was paid to both DWI offending and alcohol offenses as a whole since the literature indicates that these offenses are particularly problematic. Several tribes remained stable in their rate of DWI offending over time. These include Isleta, Jicarilla, Picuris, Santa Ana and Taos. Acoma and San Juan showed an initial decrease followed by stable offending while Santa Clara and Tesuque DWI offense rates were stable followed by a decrease. In general, Navajo, Pojoaque and Zuni increased over time. Mescalero and Laguna were generally stable over time with a peak noted with Mescalero and a dip at Laguna. Nambe increased initially and remained stable after that.

Comparing Crime Rates on Tribal Lands with those in Albuquerque, the State of New Mexico, and the United States

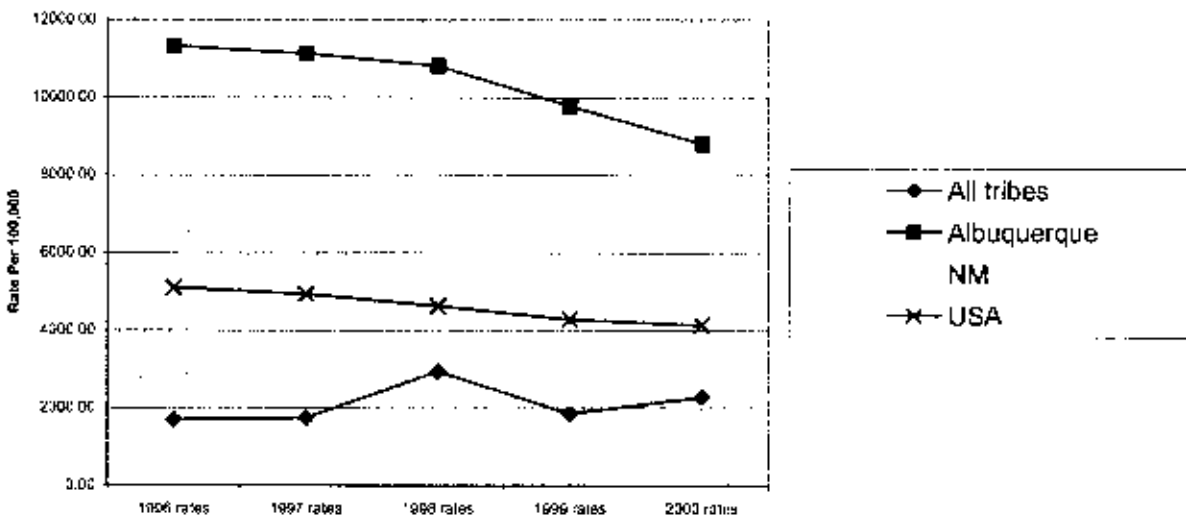
In this section, we compare Part I Index Crimes and DWI for all of the tribes as a unit and each separately to Albuquerque, New Mexico and the United States. The results are presented below.

Comparison of Part I Index Crimes

We averaged all of the Part One offenses for all of the reservations and compared this to Part One offense rate in Albuquerque, New Mexico and the United States from 1996 through 2000.¹⁷ As can be seen in the graph below, the average rate of Part One Index crimes is lower each year among the reservations as compared to Albuquerque, New Mexico and the United States.

¹⁷ 2002 data was not available for New Mexico, thus, that year is excluded from this analysis

Part One Offenses



The total Part I Index Crime rate on individual reservations tends to be lower than, or similar to, that in Albuquerque, New Mexico or the United States. However, there are some exceptions. For example, Mescalero's overall Part I Index Crime rate was significantly higher than that of Albuquerque's, New Mexico's or the United States' in 1998 and higher than New Mexico's and the United States' in 1997. Navajo's overall Part I Index Crime rate was consistently higher than that of the United States, but lower than Albuquerque or New Mexico. When looking at specific Part I Crime Index offenses, the difference in crime rates vary compared to the metro area, the State and the nation. The following section describes our findings in more detail.

Acoma

Acoma crimes rates compared to Albuquerque crime rates

The Part I Index Crime rates were significantly lower than Albuquerque's for every year.

Aggravated Assault rates were the same as Albuquerque's rates in 1996, 1997, and 1999. In 2000, the rate was significantly lower than Albuquerque's rate. In 2002, the rate returned to Albuquerque's rate.

The rate of rape increased in 2002 compared to previous years, but was not significantly different than Albuquerque's rate.

Burglary offense rates could only be compared in 1996 and 2002 due to the low number of offenses in the other years. The burglary rates were significantly lower in Acoma in each of these years.

Acoma crimes rates compared to New Mexico crime rates

Acoma's Part I Index Crime rates were significantly lower than New Mexico's.

Aggravated Assault rates were the same as New Mexico's rates in 1996, 1997, and 1999. In 2000, the rate was significantly lower than New Mexico's rate. In 2002, the rates returned to New Mexico's rate. The burglary rates were significantly lower in Acoma in the two years for which we were able to compare.

Acoma crimes rates compared to United States crime rates

Part I Index Crimes were significantly lower than the crime rate in the US .

Aggravated assault rates were significantly higher than the US rates in 1996. In 1997, the rate was not different from the US rate. In 1999, the rate was significantly higher than the US rate. In 2000 and 2002, the rate was not different from the US rates.

The rate of rapes in 2002 was significantly higher in Acoma than in the United States.

The burglary rates were lower than the US rate in 1996 and 2000 and not different from the US rate in 2002.

Isleta

Isleta crime rates compared to Albuquerque

Part I Index Crime rates are significantly lower than Albuquerque's rates every year.

Aggravated Assault rates were significantly lower than Albuquerque's rates in 2000. In, 2002 the rate was not significantly different than Albuquerque's rate. These rates could not be compared in 1999 because Isleta had fewer than five aggravated assaults.

The Burglary rates were significantly lower than Albuquerque's rates in 1999, 2000, and 2002.

Isleta crime rates compared to New Mexico

Part I Index Crime rates are significantly lower than New Mexico's rates every year.

Aggravated Assault rates were significantly lower than New Mexico's rates in 2000. In, 2002 the rate was not significantly different than New Mexico's rate.

The Burglary rates were significantly lower than New Mexico's rates every year.

Isleta crime rates compared to the United States

Part I Index Crime rates were significantly lower than the US rates.

Aggravated assault rates were not different from the US rates in 2000 and 2002

The burglary rate was significantly lower than the US rate in 1999. In 2000, the burglary rate was not different from the US rate. In 2002, the burglary rate was significantly lower than the US rate.

Jicarilla

Jicarilla crime rates compared to Albuquerque

Part I Crime rates were significantly lower than Albuquerque's rates every year.

Homicide rates were significantly higher in Jicarilla in 1998 as compare to Albuquerque.

The Aggravated Assault rate for 1996 was significantly higher than the Albuquerque rate. In 1997 the rate dropped to significantly lower than the Albuquerque rate and remained at the lower rate for 1998 and 2002.

The rate of rapes committed in Jicarilla was not significantly different than that committed in Albuquerque in 1997 and 1998.

Fewer than five burglaries were recorded each reporting year, therefore we are unable to compare rates for this offense.

Jicarilla crime rates compared to New Mexico

Part I Index Crime rates were significantly lower than New Mexico's rate in 1996, 1997, 1998 and 2002.

Homicide rates in 1998 were significantly higher in Jicarilla as compared to Albuquerque.

Aggravated Assault rates were significantly lower than New Mexico's in 1996 and 1997. In 1998 and 2002, the rates were the same as New Mexico's.

Rape rates in 1997 and 1998 were the same as New Mexico's rates.

Jicarilla crime rates compared to New Mexico

Part I Index Crimes rates were lower than the US rates for 1996, 1997, 1998, and 2002.

Aggravated Assault rates were significantly higher than US rates in 1996. In 1997, 1998, and 2002, the rate was not different from the US rate.

Rape rates were not different from the US rates in 1997 and 1998.

Homicide rate in 1998 was significantly higher than the US rate.

Laguna

Laguna crime rates compared to Albuquerque

Part I Crime rates were significantly lower than Albuquerque's rates.

Aggravated Assault rates were significantly lower than Albuquerque's rates in 1997, 1998, and 1999. The rate was significantly higher than Albuquerque's rate in 2000.

Burglary rates were significantly lower than Albuquerque's rates.

Laguna crime rates compared to New Mexico

Part I Crime rates were significantly lower than New Mexico's rates.

Aggravated Assault rates were significantly lower than New Mexico's rates in 1997, 1998, and 1999. The rate was significantly higher than New Mexico's rate in 2000.

Burglary rates were significantly lower than New Mexico's rate in 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000.

Laguna crime rates compared to the United States

Part I Crime rates were significantly lower than the US rates.

Aggravated Assault rates were significantly lower than the US rate in 1997. In 1998, 1999 and 2000, the rate was significantly lower than the US rate.

Burglary rates were significantly lower than the US rate in 1997. In 1998 and 1999, the rate was not different from the US rate. In 2000, the rate was significantly lower than the US rate.

Mescalero

Mescalero crime rates compared to Albuquerque

Part I Index Crime rate was not significantly different from Albuquerque's rate in 1997. In 1998, the rate was higher than Albuquerque's rate. In 1999 and 2000, the rates were significantly lower than Albuquerque's rates.

The Aggravated Assault rates were significantly higher than Albuquerque's rate in 1997, 1998, and 1999. In 2000, the rate was significantly lower than Albuquerque's rate.

The burglary rate was significantly higher than Albuquerque's rate in 1997 and 1998. In 1999, the rate was significantly lower than Albuquerque's rate. In 2000, the rate was, again, significantly higher than Albuquerque's rate.

Mescalero crime rates compared to New Mexico

Part I Index Crime rates were significantly higher than New Mexico's rates in 1997 and 1998. In 1999 and 2000, the rates were significantly lower than New Mexico's rates.

Aggravated Assaults rates were significantly higher than New Mexico's rates in 1997, 1998, and 1999. In 2000, the rate was significantly lower than New Mexico's rate.

Burglary rates were significantly higher than New Mexico's rate in 1997, 1998. In 1998, the rate was significantly lower than New Mexico's rate. In 2000, the rate was significantly higher than New Mexico's rate.

Mescalero crime rates compared to the United States

Part I Crime rates were significantly higher than the US rates in 1997 and 1998. In 1999, the rate was significantly lower than the US rate. In 2000, the rates were not significantly different.

Aggravated Assault rates were significantly higher than the US rates in 1997 and 1998. In 1999, the rate was significantly lower than the US rate. In 2000, the rates were not significantly different.

Burglary rates were significantly higher than the US rates in 1997 and 1998. In 1999, the rate was significantly lower than the US rate. In 2000, the rates were significantly higher than the US rate.

Nambe

Nambe crime rates compared to Albuquerque

Part I Crime rates were significantly lower than Albuquerque's rates.

There were fewer than five aggravated assaults each year, thus no comparisons were made.

Burglary was significantly lower in Nambe than in Albuquerque.

Nambe crime rates compared to New Mexico

Part I Crime rates were significantly lower than New Mexico's rates.

Burglary rates were significantly lower than New Mexico's rates in 1996 and 1997.

Nambe crime rates compared to the United States

Part I Crime rates were significantly lower than the United States' rates in 1996, 1997, and 2000.

The Burglary rate was significantly lower than the United States' rate.

Navajo

Navajo crime rates compared to Albuquerque

Overall, Part I Index Crime rates for the Navajo tribe were lower than Albuquerque.

Over the years sampled, Navajo homicides rates were not significantly different from Albuquerque's.

Rape rates for the Navajo were lower than Albuquerque's in 2000, but in 1998 and 1999 there was no significant difference between the rates.

Burglary and robbery rates were lower for the Navajo for all three years.

Aggravated assault rates were significantly higher for the Navajo for all three years.

Navajo crime rates compared to New Mexico

The comparison here is similar to that between the Navajo tribe and the city of Albuquerque. Navajo's Part I Index Crime rates were significantly lower than those of the state of New Mexico for 1998, 1999, and 2000.

Homicide rates were not significantly different for any of the years.

While rape was lower for the Navajo in 1999 and 2000, in 1998 the rate was not significantly different.

Burglary and robbery rates were lower for the Navajo tribe than the state in all three years.

Aggravated assault is the one criminal category for which the rate is consistently higher for the Navajo tribe than for the state—again in each of the three years sampled.

Navajo crime rates compared to the United States

The Part I Index Crime rate for the Navajo tribe was significantly higher than the United States in 1998, 1999, and 2000.

There was some variation across the three years for homicide rates. While there was no significant difference in 1999, in 1998 and 2000 the Navajo homicide rate was higher than the United States' rate.

The rate of rape in 1998 in the US was lower, but in 1999 and 2000, there was no significant difference as compared to the Navajo rates.

Navajo robbery rates were lower than the United States in all three years; however, burglary and aggravated assault rates were higher in all three years.

Picuris

Picuris crime rates compared to Albuquerque

Part I Index Crime rates were significantly lower than Albuquerque's rates.

The Aggravated Assault rate was not significantly different from Albuquerque's rate in 1998. There were too few aggravated assaults in the other years to make any comparisons.

Burglary rates were significantly lower than Albuquerque's rates in 1998 and 1999.

Picuris crime rates compared to New Mexico

Part I Index Crime rates were significantly lower than New Mexico's rates in 1996, 1998, 1999, and 2000.

The Aggravated Assault rate was not significantly different from New Mexico's rate in 1998.

Burglary rates were significantly lower than New Mexico's rates in 1998 and 1999.

Picuris crime rates compared to the United States

Part I Index Crime rates were significantly lower than the US's rates in 1996, 1998, 1999, and 2000.

The Aggravated Assault rate was significantly higher than the US's rate in 1998.

Burglary rates were significantly lower than the US's rates in 1998 and 1999.

Pojoaque

Pojoaque crime rates compared to Albuquerque

Part I Index Crime rates were significantly lower than Albuquerque's rates.

The Aggravated Assault rate was significantly lower than Albuquerque's rate in 1996. In 1997, the aggravated assault rate was significantly higher than Albuquerque's rate. In 1999, there was not a significant difference in the rates. Fewer than five aggravated assaults were reported in 2000, therefore, no comparisons were made for that year.

The Burglary rates were significantly lower than Albuquerque's rates in 1997, 1999, and 2000.

Pojoaque crime rates compared to New Mexico

Part I Index Crime rates were significantly lower than New Mexico's rates in 1996, 1997, 1999, and 2000.

The Aggravated Assault rate was not significantly different from New Mexico's rate in 1996. In 1997, the rate was significantly higher. In 1999, the rate was not a significant difference.

The Burglary rate was significantly lower than the New Mexico's in 1996, 1997, and 1999. In 2000 there was not a significantly different.

Pojoaque crime rates compared to the United States

Part I Index Crime rates were significantly lower than the United States' rates in 1996, 1997, 1999, and 2000.

The Aggravated Assault rate was not significantly different from the United States' rate in 1996. In 1997, the rate was significantly higher. In 1999, the rate was not significantly different.

The Burglary rate was significantly lower than the US rate in 1997. In 1999 and 2000 the burglary rate was not significantly different.

San Juan

San Juan crime rates compared to Albuquerque

Part I Index Crime rates were significantly lower than the Albuquerque's rates in 1997, 2000, and 2002.

Aggravated Assault rates were significantly lower than the Albuquerque's rates in 2000 and 2002. There were not enough offenses to compare in 1999.

Burglary rates were significantly lower than the Albuquerque's rates in 1997, 2000, and 2002.

San Juan crime rates compared to New Mexico

Part I Index Crime rates were significantly lower than New Mexico's rates in 1997, 2000, and 2002.

Aggravated Assault rates were significantly lower than New Mexico's rates in 2000 and 2002.

Burglary rates were significantly lower than New Mexico's rates in 1997, 2000, and 2002.

San Juan crime rates compared to the United States

Part I Index Crime rates were significantly lower than the United States' rates in 1997, 2000, and 2002.

The Aggravated Assault rate was not significantly different than the US rate in 2000. The Aggravated Assault rate was significantly lower than the US rate in 2002.

Burglary rates were significantly lower than the United States' rates in 1997, 2000, and 2002.

Sandia

Only one year of data, 1999, was available to compare.

Sandia crime rates compared to Albuquerque

The Part I Index Crime rate was significantly lower than Albuquerque's rate in 1999.

Burglary was significantly lower in Sandia.

There were not enough aggravated assaults to compare for this year.

Sandia crime rates compared to New Mexico

The Part I Index Crime rate was significantly lower than New Mexico's rate in 1999.

The Burglary rate was significantly lower than New Mexico's rate in 1999.

Sandia crime rates compared to the United States

The Part I Index Crime rate was significantly lower than the US's rate in 1999.

Burglary was significantly lower in Sandia as compared to the US.

Santa Ana

Santa Ana crime rates compared to Albuquerque

Part I Index Crimes were significantly lower than Albuquerque's rates for 1998, 1999, and 2000.

There were too few aggravated assaults and burglaries to compare for these years. Larceny and motor vehicle theft are the predominant Part I crimes committed in Santa Ana.

Santa Ana crime rates compared to New Mexico

Part I Index Crimes were not significantly different from New Mexico's rates for 1998, 1999, and 2000.

Santa Ana crime rates compared to the United States

Part I Index Crimes were not significantly different from the US rates for 1998, 1999, and 2000.

Santa Clara

Santa Clara crime rates compared to Albuquerque

Part I Index Crime rates were significantly lower than Albuquerque's rates in 1996, 1997, 1998, and 2000. There were too few aggravated assaults and burglaries to compare here. The predominant Part I Index Crime in Santa Clara for these years is larceny.

Santa Clara crime rates compared to New Mexico

Part I Index Crime rates were significantly lower than New Mexico's rates in 1996, 1997, 1998, and 2000.

Santa Clara crime rates compared to the United States

Part I Index Crime rates were significantly lower than the US rates in 1996, 1997, 1998, and 2000.

Taos

Taos crime rates compared to Albuquerque

Part I Index Crime rates were significantly lower than Albuquerque's rates.

Aggravated Assault rates were significantly lower than Albuquerque's rates in 1999 and 2000. There were too few offenses reported in the other years to be able to compare.

Burglary rates were significantly lower than Albuquerque's rates in 1997, 1998, and 2000. There were too few burglaries in 1999 for comparison.

Taos crime rates compared to New Mexico

Part I Index Crime rates were significantly lower than New Mexico's rates in 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000.

Aggravated Assault rates were significantly lower than New Mexico's rates in 1999 and 2000.

Burglary rates were significantly lower than New Mexico's rates in 1997, 1998, and 2000.

Taos crime rates compared to the United States

Part I Index Crime rates were significantly lower than the United States' rates in 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000.

Aggravated Assault rates were significantly lower than the United States' rates in 1999 and 2000.

Burglary rates were significantly lower than the United States' rates in 1997, 1998, and 2000.

Tesuque

Tesuque crime rates compared to Albuquerque

Part I Index Crime rates were significantly lower than Albuquerque's rates in 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2002.

The Aggravated Assault rate was not significantly different from Albuquerque's rate in 1998, the only year for which we could make comparisons.

The Burglary rate was not significantly different from Albuquerque's rate in 2000.

Tesuque crime rates compared to New Mexico

Part I Index Crime rates were significantly lower than New Mexico's rates in 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2002.

The Aggravated Assault rate was not significantly different from New Mexico's rate in 1998.

The Burglary rate was not significantly different from New Mexico's rate in 2000.

Tesuque crime rates compared to the United States

Part I Index Crime rates were significantly lower than the United States' rates in 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2002. In 2000, the rate was not significantly different from the United States rate.

The Aggravated Assault rate was not significantly different from New Mexico's rate in 1998.

The Burglary rate was not significantly different from New Mexico's rate in 2000.

Zuni

Zuni crime rates compared to Albuquerque

Part I Index Crime rates were significantly lower than Albuquerque's rates.

Aggravated Assault rates were significantly lower than Albuquerque's rates for every year except 2002, when the rate was not significantly different from Albuquerque.

Burglary rates were significantly lower than Albuquerque's rates.

We also compared robbery rate in 1996; it was significantly lower than Albuquerque's rate.

Zuni crime rates compared to New Mexico

Part I Crime rates were lower than New Mexico's rates every year.

Aggravated Assault rates were significantly lower than New Mexico's rates in 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999. In 2000 and 2002, the aggravated assault rates were not significantly different from New Mexico's rates.

Burglary rates were significantly lower than New Mexico's rates every year.

The robbery rate was not significantly different from New Mexico's rate in 1996.

Zuni crime rates compared to the United States

Part I Index Crime rates were significantly lower than the United States rates.

The Aggravated Assault rate was not significantly different from United States' rate in 1996. In 1997, the rate was significantly lower than the United States' rate. In 1998, 1999, and 2000, the rates were not significantly different from the United States' rate. In 2002, the rate was significantly higher than the United States' rate.

The Burglary rates were significantly lower than the United States' rates in 1998, 1999, and 2000.

The Robbery rate was not significantly different from the United States' rate in 1996.

Comparison of DWI offenses to U.S., New Mexico and Albuquerque

In this section, we compare DWI offenses reported on the reservations with DWI arrest rates in the United States, New Mexico and Albuquerque. We chose to compare only DWI offenses rather than all alcohol related offenses because the data available for comparison includes *arrests* rather than all reported offenses. Thus, we determined that it would be more accurate to compare DWI offenses since these are most likely to include an arrest, whereas the other alcohol offenses

may or may not include an arrest. Additionally, arrest data for all alcohol offenses was only available for New Mexico and the United States, not for Albuquerque.

We found when compared to Albuquerque, New Mexico and the United States, the rate of offending on some reservations was significantly higher, some were the same and some were significantly lower. Rather than present the data according to each reservation, we chose to group the data by year for ease of comparison. Those results are presented below.

1996

Seven reservations had 1996 DWI offense data. Compared to the United States, New Mexico and Albuquerque's DWI rates, both Acoma and Jicarilla's rates were significantly higher. There was no significant difference in DWI offending in Zuni or Nambe as compared to NM or Albuquerque; however, both were significantly higher than the United States' rate. Pojoaque and Santa Clara's rates were similar to that of the United States; Picuris was significantly lower. Both New Mexico and Albuquerque's DWI offense rates were significantly higher than that of Pojoaque, Santa Clara or Picuris.

1997

Nine reservations had DWI data in 1997. Santa Ana, Laguna, Tesuque Acoma, Mescalero, Nambe and Zuni all had significantly higher DWI offense rates in 1997 as compared to both Albuquerque, New Mexico and the United States. San Juan's DWI rate was not significantly different than either Albuquerque or New Mexico, but was significantly higher than the United States. Pojoaque, Taos and Santa Clara were all significantly lower than Albuquerque and New Mexico's DWI rate.

1998

We were able to compare DWI offense rates with nine reservations. Santa Ana, Mescalero, Laguna, Navajo, Tesuque and Zuni were all significantly higher than Albuquerque, New Mexico and the United States. The DWI rates were significantly lower as compared to both Albuquerque and New Mexico in Taos, Santa Clara and Picuris. Taos rates were comparable to that of the United States, but Santa Clara and Picuris DWI rates were significantly lower.

1999

DWI offense rates were available for thirteen of the reservations in 1999. The following had significantly higher DWI offense rates in 1999: Santa Ana, Isleta, Navajo, Laguna, Tesuque, Acoma, Zuni and Mescalero. Pojoaque offense rates were not significantly different than Albuquerque's or New Mexico's, but was higher than the United States. Sandia, Taos, Santa Clara and Picuris all had significantly lower DWI offense rates than Albuquerque or New Mexico.

2000

Fourteen reservations had DWI data we could compare. Navajo, Santa Ana, Isleta, Laguna, Tesquque, Zuni, Acoma, Pojoaque and Mescalero all had higher DWI rates than Albuquerque, New Mexico or the United States. Nambe's DWI offense rate was not significantly different, but was higher than the U.S. rate. San Juan, Taos, Santa Clara and Picuris all had lower rates of DWI offending.

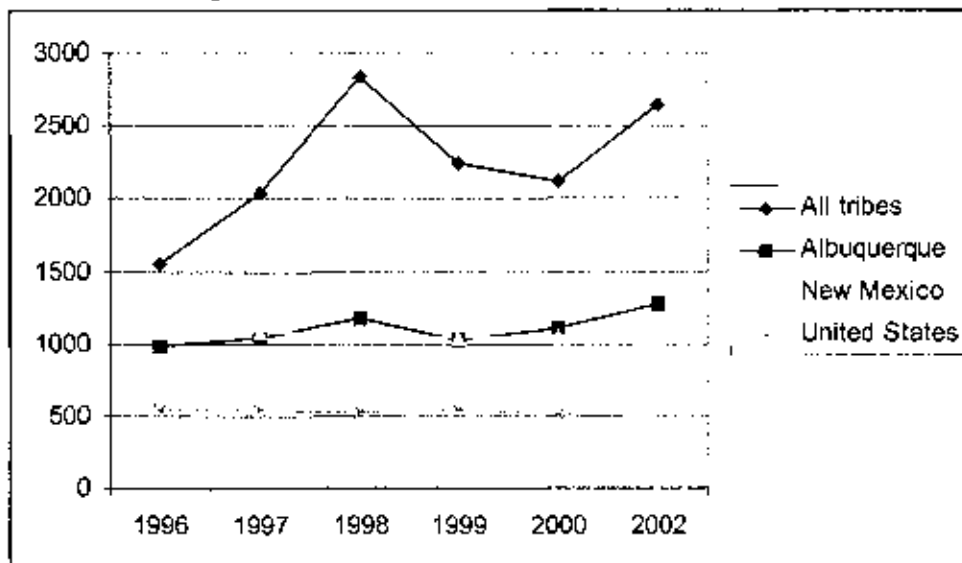
2002

Six reservations had DWI data for 2002. All were significantly higher than the U.S. rate. Albuquerque and New Mexico's rates were significantly lower as compared to Jicarilla, Zuni, Isleta and Acoma. There was no significant difference found with Tesuque and San Juan as compared to New Mexico. Compared to Albuquerque, there was no significant difference found with Tesuque, but San Juan was significantly lower than the city.

DWI averaged over all tribes over time

In addition to the analysis of DWI reported by the individual tribes completed above, we averaged the DWI rate among all of the reporting tribes for each year and compared that average to Albuquerque, New Mexico and the United States. This data is presented in the graph below. When the rates are averaged for each year, reported DWI on tribal lands is significantly greater than Albuquerque, New Mexico or the United States. However, recall from the section above that there is significant variation in the rate of DWI offending among the reservations. For example, in 1996, the rate varies from a low of 11.1 per 100,000 to 4782 per 100,000. These averages over time are may be inflated by the influence of a limited number of tribes that have a significantly higher rate of DWI offenses.

DWI rates averaged for all reservations over time



Summary

The DWI offense rates vary from tribe to tribe. Some tribes experience consistently higher DWI rates over time as compared to both Albuquerque and New Mexico for the years DWI offenses were reported. These tribes include Acoma, Isleta, Jicarilla, Laguna, Mescalero, Picuris, Navajo, Santa Ana, and Taos. Pojoaque's DWI offense rates appear to be on the rise: in 1996 and 1997 their rate was significantly lower than that of the State or metropolitan area; in 1999 there was no significant difference found between these entities; in 2000, Pojoaque's rate was significantly higher than either. This is consistent with the within reservation trends noted previously. For most years, the DWI rates were higher than Albuquerque or New Mexico in Nambe, Tesuque and Zuni; for the remaining year, each were the same as the city and state. San Juan's DWI offense rates were always lower than that of Albuquerque, and only one year was the same as New Mexico's; otherwise, it was lower. The rate of DWI offending was always lower in Picuris, Santa Clara and Taos compared to New Mexico and Albuquerque.

When we averaged the DWI offenses for the reporting tribes, the picture changed. Specifically, it appears that DWI offending is significantly greater on the reservations than off of the reservations. However, this finding conceals the fact that many of the reservations have offense rates that are similar to or substantially lower than any of the comparison groups. This suggests that this particular offense should be examined at the tribal level rather than treating the tribes as a similar group.

Crime Type Prevalence and Distribution

In this section we examine which types of crimes are most prevalent on tribal lands and where those crimes occur. As noted previously, data mining techniques indicate that there are four tribes that stand out from the others in terms of their Part I Index Crime Rates. We first look at those four tribes and compare their crime rates. We then look at the average offense rates over time and determine which tribes have the highest offending in each category. Finally, we look at all of the tribes as a whole, and determine which crimes are most prevalent overall.

Comparing crime rates among reservations

As discussed in the methodology section, Navajo is one of the four tribes that appears to have the highest offending rates. The Navajo reservation is substantially larger than the other reservations in the state of New Mexico. In addition, the crime data in this report encompasses the entire Navajo nation, not just the area that is in New Mexico. Thus, any comparisons must be conducted with this in mind.¹⁸ In addition to the Navajo, Mescalero, Zuni, and Jicarilla also

¹⁸ Effects of population density and social disorganization are likely very different amongst the Navajo. Navajo being the largest tribe in the state, the raw numbers appear to dwarf those of the other tribes. Remember, we are comparing proportions (accounting for differences in raw numbers and larger population sizes).

appear to differ from the other New Mexico tribes. Here, we will compare these four tribes on both Part I and Part II offenses.

Mescalero to Jicarilla

We were only able to compare these two tribes for two years—1997 and 1998. For the categories which we could compare—total Part I offenses and aggravated assault—Mescalero's rate was higher than Jicarilla's. We were unable to compare any Part II offenses because Jicarilla's raw numbers were so low.

Mescalero to Navajo

We compared these two tribes over the years 1998, 1999, and 2000. There was some fluctuation in the pattern of reported criminal offense rates. The total Part I Index Crime rates were significantly higher in Mescalero in 1998. However, the rates were significantly lower in 1999 and 2000. Interestingly, Mescalero is higher in every offense category for which we could make comparisons in 1998,¹⁹ while the Navajo tribe was higher in 1999 except for aggravated assault and violent crime (no difference between the two tribes in these two categories). In 2000 there is a bit more variation across offenses, with neither tribe being consistently higher or lower.

Mescalero to Zuni

We were able to compare these two tribes over four years—1997 through 2000. The total Part I crime rates were significantly higher each year in Mescalero as compared to Zuni. Among the Part I crimes, we were able to compare aggravated assault rates each year and burglary and larceny rates for years 1998 through 2000. Mescalero's aggravated assault rate was significantly higher than Zuni's during the first three years; in 2000, Zuni's aggravated assault rate surpassed Mescalero's rate. This change reflects both an increase in Zuni's aggravated assault rate over time, but also a huge decrease in Mescalero's aggravated assault rate as compared to previous years. The burglary rates were higher in Mescalero in 1998 and 2000; in 1999 there was no significant difference between Mescalero and Zuni. Larceny rates followed the same pattern: they were higher in Mescalero as compared to Zuni in 1998 and 2000 and the rates were the same in 1999. The burglary and larceny rates were significantly lower in Mescalero in 1999 as compared to the other years, accounting for this shift.

Jicarilla to Navajo

There is only one year of data available to compare Jicarilla with Navajo—1998. Jicarilla's total Part I Crime rate is higher than Navajo's rate. In terms of individual offenses, the Jicarilla rate is higher than Navajo's rate for homicide, forcible rape, and aggravated assault.

Jicarilla to Zuni

¹⁹ Aggravated assault, burglary and violent crime.

We were able to compare Jicarilla and Zuni for the years 1996, 1997, 1998, and 2002. Total Part I Crimes were significantly higher in Jicarilla as compared to Zuni in 1996 and 1997. There was not a significant difference in 1998; in 2002, Zuni's Part I crime rate was significantly higher than Jicarilla's. Aggravated assaults were significantly higher in Jicarilla in 1996 and 1997. There was no significant difference between the two tribes in terms of aggravated assault rate in 1998. A shift occurred in 2002- the aggravated assault rate was significantly higher in Zuni. This was the only Part I offense for which we could make comparisons over the four year period.

Navajo to Zuni

We were able to make comparisons between Navajo and Zuni in 1998, 1999 and 2000. The total Part I crime offense rate was significantly higher in Navajo across all three years. We were able to compare the following Part I offenses: aggravated assault, burglary and larceny/theft. The rates for each of these offenses across all three years was significantly higher for the Navajo as compared to Zuni.

Comparing average offenses across all reservations

In this section, we compare the rate of each crime averaged over time across all of the reservations. There were several reasons that we conducted this analysis. First, for many of the tribes, there was a great deal of fluctuation in the crime rates from year to year. We wanted to determine whether the patterns found above would hold when these fluctuations were accounted for by averaging the offenses over time. Second, the reporting years varied, so direct comparisons were limited to comparable reporting years. Third, the analysis presented above focuses only on Part I Index Crimes, we wanted to include other crimes as well. Finally, we wanted to be able to look at each of the reservations individually to see if any offending patterns could be discerned.

We discovered that when all of the offenses are averaged over time, some different patterns emerge. In terms of frequency, the tribes that appear most often with the highest rate of average number of offenses include Mescalero (as seen above), Santa Ana (not seen above) and Jicarilla. We also examined the data excluding total average offenses less than five. Mescalero and Santa Ana were still overrepresented, but Navajo also emerged primarily because it was the only tribe that had more than five average offenses for homicide, rape and robbery.

Table I summarizes the reservations with the highest average crime rate reported in each category. The second column indicates the highest average offenses for every tribe, regardless of the total number of average offenses over time. The third column shows the highest average crime rate excluding those tribes that had fewer than five average offenses for that particular offense category.²⁰

²⁰ Where frequencies are less than five, crime rates may be elevated, giving a potentially skewed picture of actual crime.

Table I. Comparison of average crime rates among reservations

Offense Category	Reservation	Reservation (without an average of fewer than 5 offenses)
Homicide	Jicarilla	Navajo
Forcible Rape	Acoma	Navajo
Robbery	Santa Ana	Navajo
Aggravated Assaults	Mescalero	Mescalero
Burglary	Mescalero	Mescalero
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)	Santa Ana	Santa Ana
Motor Vehicle Theft	Santa Ana	Santa Ana
Arson	Picuris	Picuris
Assault (No Weapons)	Mescalero	Mescalero
Forgery/Counterfeiting	Santa Ana	Sandia
Fraud	Pojoaque	Pojoaque
Embezzlement	Isleta	Navajo
Stolen Property (buying, receiving, possessing)	Mescalero	Mescalero
Vandalism	Santa Ana	Santa Ana
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc)	Mescalero	Mescalero
Prostitution Commercialized Vice	Sandia	None
Sex Offense	Nambe	Nambe
Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess)	Santa Ana	Santa Ana
Gambling	Santa Ana	None
DWI	Santa Ana	Santa Ana
Liquor Laws	Santa Ana	Santa Ana
Drunkenness	Jicarilla	Mescalero
Disorderly Conduct	Mescalero	Mescalero
ARPA Violations	Picuris	None
All Other Offense	Mescalero	Mescalero
Suspicion	Nambe	Nambe
Curfew/Loitering - 18 Age	Zuni	Zuni
Runaways - 18 Age	Mescalero	Mescalero

In addition to the crimes listed in the table above, Mescalero had the highest average rate of both Part I and Part II crimes. Santa Clara had the lowest average rate of Part I offenses, followed by Taos and Sandia. Sandia had the lowest average rate of Part II offenses, followed by Santa Clara and San Juan.

The offense patterns found above for Mescalero was consistent with the previous analyses. That is, the previous analyses suggested that crime on the Mescalero reservation is relatively high as compared with other reservations and as compared to Albuquerque, New Mexico and the United States for certain offenses.

One result of this analysis was the emergence of Santa Ana as a tribal area with higher average crime rates in many offense categories. One reason for this may be due to their small population. This reservation is the smallest in terms of population compared to the others; any offense

committed here is amplified because of their population size. For example, robbery is most prevalent here as compared to the other tribes, but once the number of offenses is accounted for, Navajo has the greatest number. Another possibility is that enforcement of these particular crimes for which Santa Ana is high is especially diligent here. For example, Santa Ana tribal police may catch and enforce DWI offenders more often relative to other areas. However, this is purely speculation. It should be reiterated as well that this analysis only focuses on crime committed on tribal lands, but not necessarily committed by the people who live there. Gaming is a part of the commerce in Santa Ana, and may explain some of the crime committed there. Specifically, it could be that people who do not live on the reservation come to Santa Ana and commit crimes there. Santa Ana shares geographical proximities with the city of Albuquerque. It's possible that proximity to the state's largest urban area may impact crime rates on the reservation. Some of these offense categories for which Santa Ana is overrepresented suggest this may be the case. For example, forgery and gambling offenses are high here.

Crime type prevalence for all reservations

The crime rate for each crime type was averaged for each year for all tribes. We found that among Part One crimes, aggravated assault was most prevalent, followed by larceny. Robbery, homicide and rape were the least frequent. Among Part Two Crimes, "all other offenses" was most common followed by drunkenness, disorderly conduct and DWI. The least common offense was prostitution. The table below summarizes our findings. The crimes are sorted from least to most prevalent within Part One and Part Two crimes.

Crime type prevalence for all tribes over time

Crime type	Average rate per 100,000
Part One Crimes	
Robbery	15.18
Homicide	18.52
Forcible Rape	36.26
Arson	63.27
Motor Vehicle Theft	286.04
Burglary	619.37
Larceny	855.04
Aggravated Assault	901.9
Part Two Crimes	
Prostitution	2.73
ARPA Violations	10.78
Embezzlement	23.64
Fraud	48.71
Gambling	63.45
Forgery	82.38
Sex Offenses	169.15
Runaways	225.38
Stolen Property	238.03
Curfew Law Violations	252.28
Weapons	295.96
Drug Abuse	673.63
Suspicion	1506.51

Liquor Law Violations	1534.62
Vandalism	1534.62
Assault	1769.93
DWI	2664.45
Disorderly Conduct	3322.98
Drunkenness	6622.06
All Other Offenses	19809.18

VI. Conclusion and Questions for Further Research

Reported crime on tribal lands, in general, tends to be relatively low. While certain tribal areas were found to have higher crime rates for certain offenses as compared to both other tribal areas and Albuquerque, New Mexico and the United States, this varies over time and occurs only for specific offenses. The finding that crime is relatively low is inconsistent with the literature indicating that incarceration rates among Native Americans is high. There could be several reasons for our findings indicating the lack of criminal offenses on tribal lands. One reason could be that potential offenders leave the reservation and commit crimes in surrounding urban areas. It might be that tribal lands simply present fewer opportunities to offend (e.g. fewer cars to steal, alcohol is not available for sale, the presence of capable and familiar guardians). Additionally, informal social controls on tribal lands may be stronger; small, homogeneous communities tend to have stronger interdependency among members, resulting in stronger informal social controls. Deviants or criminals in these communities may migrate to nearby urban areas—areas in which population heterogeneity and residential turnover contribute to weak informal social controls. Thus, Native Americans with the greatest tendency to offend may leave tribal lands. Another potential explanation again ties into the strength of informal social controls on tribal land. It may be the case that criminal infractions are handled informally rather than formally. That is, the criminal justice professionals may not be called in to handle cases that would be handled formally on non-tribal lands. In this case, official data would certainly reflect lower offense and arrest rates. Similarly, where tribal police are understaffed or underfunded, community members may be forced to rely on informal social control mechanisms—again impacting crime rates.

This research is preliminary and exploratory in nature. Future research might investigate specific issues or themes impacting New Mexico Native Americans. Potential areas of interest might include the following:

- How has Indian Gaming impacted New Mexico Native American crime rates?
- How did the closing of drive-up liquor windows impact New Mexico Native American crime rates (in particular, DWI and liquor law violations)?
- How are women and children impacted by victimization on New Mexico tribal lands?
- Do tribes which skirt New Mexico's urban areas appear to have higher rates of offending?

- Are similar offenses being committed on different tribal lands?
- How do New Mexico tribes compare to other regional Southwestern tribes in terms of crime rates? To tribes from other regions of the United States?
- Do reservations have different weapons violation rates than Albuquerque, the state of New Mexico, or the United States as a whole?
- Are offenses committed on tribal lands committed primarily by the residents or by non-residents? Do the offense patterns differ by residence status? Are Native Americans more likely to offend when they live off of the reservation?
- Do offending patterns vary by the poverty level of the reservation?

This short list of issues may lead to other fruitful areas of inquiry. There most certainly is a need for greater research into the victimization and offending patterns of New Mexico Native Americans.

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LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A Number of offenses for each reservation

Appendix B Offense rates for each reservation

Appendix C Data chart

Appendix D Part I Index Crimes in United States, New Mexico and Albuquerque

Appendix E DWI and total alcohol related offenses in Albuquerque, New Mexico and the United States

Appendix A
Number of offenses for each reservation

Acoma population used = 2,802	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Part One							2 kidnapping
Homicide	0	0		0	1		0
Forcible Rape	0	3		0	1		6
Robbery	0	0		0	0		0
Aggravated Assaults	24	19		18	7		16
Burglary	9	2		0	5		15
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)	0	0		3	8		8
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	1		0	1		4
Arson	0	0		1	0		15
Total of Part One Crimes	35	25		22	23		66
Assault (No Weapons)	22	22		52	23		26
Forgery/Counterfeiting	0	0		0	0		12
Fraud	0	0		0	0		2
Embezzlement	0	0		0	0		1
Stolen Property (buying, receiving, possessing)	15	2		3	3		12
Vandalism	18	1		9	5		20
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc)	0	2		1	1		3
Prostitution							
Commercialized Vice	0	0		0	0		2
Sex Offense	0	1		1	0		6
Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess)	18	8		10	8		17
Gambling	0	0		0	0		0
DWI	134	59		65	56		57
Liquor Laws	27	9		15	32		76
Drunkenness	148	12		26	33		37
Disorderly Conduct	201	121		41	199		233
ARPA Violations	0	0		0	0		2
All Other Offense	4	2		105	0		844
Suspicion	1	0		0	0		0
Curfew/Loitering - 18 Age	43	12		0	6		6
Runaways - 18 Age	0	0		0	0		6
Total of Part Two Crimes	631	251		328	366		1,362
Total of All Crimes	666	276		350	389		1,428

Isleta population used = 3,166	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Part One							
Homicide				0	0		0
Forcible Rape				0	3		1
Robbery				0	1		0
Aggravated Assaults				4	7		16
Burglary				12	19		15
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)				74	58		40
Motor Vehicle Theft				16	14		18
Arson				0	3		0
Total of Part One Crimes				105	105		90
Assault (No Weapons)				65	112		91
Forgery/Counterfeiting				3	6		4
Fraud				4	2		2
Embezzlement				1	6		1
Stolen Property (buying, receiving, possessing)				4	0		3
Vandalism				17	38		35
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc)				4	5		0
Prostitution							
Commercialized Vice				0	0		0
Sex Offense				0	3		4
Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess)				15	8		14
Gambling				0	0		0
DWI				128	112		108
Liquor Laws				0	6		0
Drunkenness				1	1		1
Disorderly Conduct				46	53		48
ARPA Violations				0	0		0
All Other Offense				42	644		81
Suspicion				0	0		0
Curfew/Loitering - 18 Age				0	2		0
Runaways - 18 Age				7	5		2
Total of Part Two Crimes				337	1,003		394
Total of All Crimes				442	1,108		484

Jicarilla population used = 2,755	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Part One							
Homicide	0	3	5				0
Forcible Rape	0	5	5				0
Robbery	0	0	0				0
Aggravated Assaults	97	8	14				10
Burglary	4	1	1				3
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)	7	3	0				3
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	1	0				0
Arson	0	0	1				0
Total of Part One Crimes	108	21	26				16
Assault (No Weapons)	18	1	4				44
Forgery/Counterfeiting	0	1	0				0
Fraud	14	0	0				1
Embezzlement	1	0	0				0
Stolen Property (buying, receiving, possessing)	0	2	0				1
Vandalism	0	6	6				0
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc)	0	0	3				0
Prostitution							
Commercialized Vice	0	0	0				0
Sex Offense	0	6	2				0
Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess)	104	0	3				91
Gambling	0	0	0				0
DWI	115	0	0				127
Liquor Laws	82	0	0				166
Drunkenness	645	0	0				850
Disorderly Conduct	144	4	4				241
ARPA Violations	0	0	0				0
All Other Offense	401	0	1				736
Suspicion	0	0	4				0
Curfew/Loitering - 18 Age	0	0	0				2
Runaways - 18 Age	0	2	0				0
Total of Part Two Crimes	1,524	22	27				2,259
Total of All Crimes	1,632	43	53				2,275

Laguna BIA Laguna Agency population used = 3,815	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
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Part One

Homicide		1	1	1	1
Forcible Rape		13	6	3	2
Robbery		1	0	0	0
Aggravated Assaults		11	6	5	8
Burglary		1	0	0	0
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)		1	0	1	1
Motor Vehicle Theft		0	0	0	0
Arson		0	0	2	1
Total of Part One Crimes		28	13	12	13

Assault (No Weapons)			2	5	3
Forgery/Counterfeiting			0	0	0
Fraud			0	1	1
Embezzlement			0	0	1
Stolen Property (buying, receiving, possessing)			0	0	0
Vandalism			0	1	0
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc)			0	2	2
Prostitution Commercialized 'vice			0	0	0
Sex Offense			7	12	22
Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess)			0	0	0
Gambling			0	0	0
DWI			0	0	0
Liquor Laws			0	0	0
Drunkness			0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct			0	0	0
ARPA Violations			0	0	0
All Other Offense			1	6	5
Suspicion			0	1	0
Curfew/Loitering - 18 Age			0	0	0
Runaways - 18 Age			0	0	0
Total of Part Two Crimes			10	28	34
Total of All Crimes		28	23	40	47

Laguna - Tribal Police population used = 3,815	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Part One							
Homicide		0	0	0	1		
Forcible Rape		2	1	1	4		
Robbery		3	0	0	1		
Aggravated Assaults		5	18	15	48		
Burglary		19	40	25	16		
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)		0	4	18	26		
Motor Vehicle Theft		12	4	10	3		
Arson		0	0	4	0		
Total of Part One Crimes		41	67	73	99		
Assault (No Weapons)		160	180	31	0		
Forgery/Counterfeiting		0	0	0	0		
Fraud		0	0	0	0		
Embezzlement		2	2	0	0		
Stolen Property (buying, receiving, possessing)		9	8	3	0		
Vandalism		37	4	13	8		
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc)		10	60	2	0		
Prostitution		0	0	0	0		
Commercialized 'vice		0	0	0	0		
Sex Offense		6	20	2	1		
Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess)		16	49	8	32		
Gambling		0	0	0	0		
DWI		146	157	101	131		
Liquor Laws		170	457	33	49		
Drunkenness		400	300	64	105		
Disorderly Conduct		280	851	38	42		
ARPA Violations		0	0	0	0		
All Other Offense		150	0	159	125		
Suspicion		6	0	0	0		
Curfew/Loitering - 18 Age		52	30	1	0		
Runaways - 18 Age		4	6	1	0		
Total of Part Two Crimes		1,448	2,124	456	493		
Total of All Crimes		1,489	2,191	529	592		

Mescalero population used 3,156	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Part One							
Homicide		0	0	1	0		
Forcible Rape		0	0	3	3		
Robbery		0	0	0	0		
Aggravated Assaults		140	139	75	6		
Burglary		105	92	10	84		
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)		81	108	5	41		
Motor Vehicle Theft		16	54	0	9		
Arson		0	0	0	4		
Total of Part One Crimes		342	393	94	147		
Assault (No Weapons)		140	378	75	150		
Forgery/Counterfeiting		2	0	0	3		
Fraud		0	0	0	2		
Embezzlement		0	0	2	0		
Stolen Property (buying, receiving, possessing)		97	12	10	3		
Vandalism		97	135	35	140		
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc)		37	90	40	11		
Prostitution		0	0	0	0		
Commercialized vice		0	0	0	0		
Sex Offense		2	4	3	11		
Drug Abuse Violations (self, manufacture, possess)		6	18	12	5		
Gambling		0	0	0	0		
DWI		66	144	51	54		
Liquor Laws		1	0	2	0		
Drunkenness		484	1,809	305	559		
Disorderly Conduct		0	927	71	588		
ARPA Violations		0	0	0	0		
All Other Offense		852	1,011	4,731	979		
Suspicion		2	24	0	11		
Curfew/Loitering - 18 Age		20	23	13	39		
Runaways - 18 Age		1	48	28	75		
Total of Part Two Crimes		1,807	4,623	5,378	2,630		
Total of All Crimes		2,149	5,016	5,472	2,777		

Nambe population used = 1,764	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Part One							
Homicide	0	0			2		
Forcible Rape	0	0			1		
Robbery	0	0			1		
Aggravated Assaults	1	2			1		
Burglary	6	8			2		
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)	12	10			11		
Motor Vehicle Theft	3	2			4		
Arson	0	0			1		
Total of Part One Crimes	22	22			23		
Assault (No Weapons)	12	28			34		
Forgery/Counterfeiting	1	0			0		
Fraud	1	0			0		
Embezzlement	0	0			3		
Stolen Property (buying, receiving, possessing)	4	0			0		
Vandalism	9	6			5		
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc)	5	11			7		
Prostitution Commercialized Vice	0	0			0		
Sex Offense	0	0			22		
Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess)	4	0			6		
Gambling	0	0			0		
DWI	17	35			23		
Liquor Laws	7	0			2		
Drunkenness	18	25			47		
Disorderly Conduct	8	12			40		
ARPA Violations	0	0			0		
All Other Offense	73	179			192		
Suspicion	7	7			162		
Curfew/Loitering - 18 Age	0	0			0		
Runaways - 18 Age	8	6			4		
Total of Part Two Crimes	174	309			547		
Total of All Crimes	196	331			570		

NAVAJO population used = 17,1574	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Part One							
Homicide			24	15	20		
Forcible Rape			89	72	62		
Robbery			19	19	12		
Aggravated Assaults			3,867	3,561	4,310		
Burglary			1,733	1,813	1,459		
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)			2,110	1,737	2,076		
Motor Vehicle Theft			580	603	1,120		
Arson			152	104	184		
Total of Part One Crimes			8,574	7,924	9,243		
Assault (No Weapons)			530	815	2,525		
Forgery/Counterfeiting			28	10	22		
Fraud			51	76	57		
Embezzlement			8	10	3		
Stolen Property (buying, receiving, possessing)			415	472	537		
Vandalism			4,886	4,383	5,301		
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc)			703	576	839		
Prostitution							
Commercialized vice			7	4	1		
Sex Offense			373	487	567		
Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess)			601	518	723		
Gambling			8	2	2		
DWI			6,286	5,970	7,470		
Liquor Laws			548	886	1,491		
Drunkenness			18,454	18,916	23,334		
Disorderly Conduct			3,449	564	5,346		
ARPA Violations			0	0	0		
All Other Offense			77,299	85,323	123,072		
Suspicion			2,801	2,919	3,983		
Curfew/Loitering - 18 Age			152	323	319		
Runaways - 18 Age			399	145	1,346		
Total of Part Two Crimes			116,998	122,199	176,938		
Total of All Crimes			125,572	130,123	186,181		

Picuris population used = 1,801	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Part One							
Homicide	0		0	0	0		
Forcible Rape	0		0	0	0		
Robbery	0		0	0	0		
Aggravated Assaults	1		18	0	3		
Burglary	4		6	8	3		
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)	3		6	9	3		
Motor Vehicle Theft	0		0	1	0		
Arson	5		8	9	0		
Total of Part One Crimes	13		38	27	9		
Assault (No Weapons)	19		35	30	25		
Forgery/Counterfeiting	0		0	0	0		
Fraud	0		0	0	1		
Embezzlement	0		0	0	0		
Stolen Property (buying, receiving, possessing)	0		2	0	1		
Vandalism	8		7	13	7		
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc)	2		0	0	1		
Prostitution	0		0	0	0		
Commercialized Vice	0		0	0	0		
Sex Offense	0		0	0	0		
Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess)	0		2	5	5		
Gambling	0		0	0	0		
DWI	2		11	10	9		
Liquor Laws	8		3	15	7		
Drunkenness	58		42	65	36		
Disorderly Conduct	51		47	19	10		
ARPA Violations	5		3	1	0		
All Other Offense	31		0	106	59		
Suspicion	0		0	3	0		
Curfew/Loitering - 18 Age	3		0	3	1		
Runaways - 18 Age	0		0	6	0		
Total of Part Two Crimes	187		152	276	162		
Total of All Crimes	200		190	303	171		

Police population used = 2,712	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Part One							
Homicide	0	0		0	0		
Forcible Rape	1	1		0	2		
Robbery	0	2		0	2		
Aggravated Assaults	15	36		17	3		
Burglary	14	12		23	23		
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)	47	36		10	18		
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	2		1	4		
Arson	2	0		0	0		
Total of Part One Crimes	81	89		51	52		
Assault (No Weapons)	27	36		36	29		
Forgery/Counterfeiting	3	4		0	1		
Fraud	5	4		6	5		
Embezzlement	3	0		0	0		
Stolen Property (buying, receiving, possessing)	0	4		46	17		
Vandalism	37	38		25	14		
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc)	2	4		12	2		
Prostitution							
Commercialized Vice	0	0		0	0		
Sex Offense	6	1		0	3		
Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess)	5	8		8	3		
Gambling	0	0		0	0		
DWI	11	15		32	52		
Liquor Laws	6	3		15	9		
Drunkness	5	35		9	8		
Disorderly Conduct	2	54		19	4		
ARPA Violations	1	0		0	0		
All Other Offense	50	73		67	862		
Suspicion	0	29		21	50		
Curfew/Loitering - 18 Age	18	0		0	0		
Runaways - 18 Age	1	0		8	2		
Total of Part Two Crimes	182	308		304	1,061		
Total of All Crimes	263	397		355	1,113		

Sandia population used = 4,414	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Part One							
Homicide				0			
Forcible Rape				1			
Robbery				0			
Aggravated Assaults				1			
Burglary				7			
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)				19			
Motor Vehicle Theft				1			
Arson				0			
Total of Part One Crimes				29			
Assault (No Weapons)				6			
Forgery/Counterfeiting				7			
Fraud				0			
Embezzlement				0			
Stolen Property (buying, receiving, possessing)				0			
Vandalism				4			
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc)				0			
Prostitution							
Commercialized Vice				1			
Sex Offense				3			
Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess)				5			
Gambling				0			
DWI				19			
Liquor Laws				0			
Drunkenness				3			
Disorderly Conduct				3			
ARPA Violations				0			
All Other Offense				26			
Suspicion				0			
Curfew/Loitering - 18 Age				1			
Runaways - 18 Age				1			
Total of Part Two Crimes				79			
Total of All Crimes				108			

Sant Juan population used = 6,748	1996	1997	1998*	1999	2000	2001	2002
Part One							
Homicide		1			0		2
Forcible Rape		1			1		0
Robbery		0			1		1
Aggravated Assaults		1			19		6
Burglary		11			22		28
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)		3			26		30
Motor Vehicle Theft		1			6		7
Arson		0			1		5
Total of Part One Crimes		18			76		79
Assault (No Weapons)		11			81		88
Forgery/Counterfeiting		1			0		6
Fraud		0			3		0
Embezzlement		0			0		0
Stolen Property (buying, receiving, possessing)		0			0		1
Vandalism		7			29		51
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc)		0			0		1
Prostitution							
Commercialized Vice		0			0		0
Sex Offense		0			2		2
Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess)		2			0		6
Gambling		0			0		0
DWI		71			47		60
Liquor Laws		3			7		6
Drunkenness		17			128		216
Disorderly Conduct		18			56		67
ARPA Violations		0			1		0
All Other Offense		43			170		240
Suspicion		0			3		1
Curfew/Loitering - 18 Age		5			1		0
Runaways - 18 Age		4			0		0
Total of Part Two Crimes		182			528		744
Total of All Crimes		200			604		823

Santa Ana population used = 487	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Part One							
Homicide		0	0	0	0		
Forcible Rape		0	0	0	0		
Robbery		0	0	0	1		
Aggravated Assaults		0	0	0	3		
Burglary		2	4	0	4		
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)		0	2	26	14		
Motor Vehicle Theft		0	19	0	2		
Arson		0	0	0	1		
Total of Part One Crimes		2	25	26	25		
Assault (No Weapons)		8	12	23	20		
Forgery/Counterfeiting		5	1	0	3		
Fraud		0	0	0	1		
Embezzlement		1	0	0	0		
Stolen Property (buying, receiving, possessing)		5	0	0	0		
Vandalism		8	10	33	17		
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc)		2	4	0	0		
Prostitution Commercialized 'vice		0	0	0	0		
Sex Offense		2	2	1	1		
Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess)		3	2	27	22		
Gambling		1	0	0	0		
DWI		20	31	31	19		
Liquor Laws		21	14	113	39		
Drunkness		3	0	0	1		
Disorderly Conduct		8	6	43	40		
ARPA Violations		0	0	0	0		
All Other Offense		59	21	70	118		
Suspicion		0	0	0	3		
Curfew/Loitering - 18 Age		0	0	0	0		
Runaways - 18 Age		0	0	0	0		
Total of Part Two Crimes		146	103	341	284		
Total of All Crimes		148	128	367	309		

Santa Clara population used = 10,858	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Part One							
Homicide		0	0	0	0		
Forcible Rape		0	0	0	0		
Robbery		0	0	0	0		
Aggravated Assaults		0	1	2	4		
Burglary		0	0	3	2		
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)		12	7	14	4		
Motor Vehicle Theft		1	0	3	0		
Arson		0	0	2	0		
Total of Part One Crimes		13	8	24	10		
Assault (No Weapons)		11	25	17	12		
Forgery/Counterfeiting		1	1	2	0		
Fraud		2	0	2	0		
Embezzlement		0	0	0	0		
Stolen Property (buying, receiving, possessing)		1	0	0	0		
Vandalism		19	41	33	43		
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc)		3	1	0	1		
Prostitution Commercialized Vice		0	0	0	0		
Sex Offense		2	1	0	2		
Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess)		8	1	16	1		
Gambling		0	0	0	0		
DWI		41	27	31	23		
Liquor Laws		38	2	9	5		
Drunkenness		28	27	29	17		
Disorderly Conduct		19	7	17	22		
ARPA Violations		0	0	0	0		
All Other Offense		181	105	150	55		
Suspicion		0	110	0	118		
Curfew/Loitering - 18 Age		14	0	9	0		
Runaways - 18 Age		3	2	4	0		
Total of Part Two Crimes		371	350	319	299		
Total of All Crimes		384	358	343	309		

Jays population used = 4,484	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Part One							
Homicide		0	0	0	1		
Forcible Rape		2	1	1	0		
Robbery		1	0	0	0		
Aggravated Assaults		4	3	12	6		
Burglary		12	5	3	9		
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)		12	10	6	0		
Motor Vehicle Theft		0	3	1	0		
Arson		1	4	1	1		
Total of Part One Crimes		32	26	24	17		
Assault (No Weapons)		25	0	40	6		
Forgery/Counterfeiting		0	0	0	0		
Fraud		1	0	0	0		
Embezzlement		1	0	0	0		
Stolen Property (buying, receiving, possessing)		6	0	0	0		
Vandalism		9	10	11	10		
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc)		4	1	0	0		
Prostitution							
Commercialized Vice		0	0	0	0		
Sex Offense		3	2	0	2		
Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess)		2	9	0	0		
Gambling		1	0	0	0		
DWI		22	20	17	15		
Liquor Laws		30	86	50	6		
Drunkenness		60	86	50	30		
Disorderly Conduct		40	13	10	5		
ARPA Violations		0	0	0	0		
All Other Offense		863	24	0	2,025		
Suspicion		0	0	0	0		
Curfew/Loitering - 18 Age		5	0	5	0		
Runaways - 18 Age		0	0	5	0		
Total of Part Two Crimes		1,072	251	188	2,100		
Total of All Crimes		1,104	277	212	2,117		

Testique population used = 806	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Part One							
Homicide		0	0	0	0		2
Forcible Rape		0	0	0	0		0
Robbery		0	1	0	0		1
Aggravated Assaults		2	6	0	3		6
Burglary		1	2	0	11		28
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)		1	4	4	14		30
Motor Vehicle Theft		2	5	2	4		7
Arson		2	0	0	0		5
Total of Part One Crimes		8	18	6	32		79
Assault (No Weapons)		2	2	10	3		88
Forgery/Counterfeiting		1	2	4	1		6
Fraud		0	0	0	0		0
Embezzlement		1	0	2	0		0
Stolen Property (buying, receiving, possessing)		0	4	7	5		1
Vandalism		4	6	7	3		51
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc)		4	3	0	1		1
Prostitution							
Commercialized vice		0	0	0	0		0
Sex Offense		0	0	0	0		2
Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess)		0	5	7	5		6
Gambling		0	0	0	0		0
DWI		18	25	20	27		60
Liquor Laws		0	0	0	0		6
Drunkenness		3	4	5	8		216
Disorderly Conduct		2	5	6	5		67
ARPA Violations		0	0	0	0		0
All Other Offense		45	5	5	4		240
Suspicion		0	0	0	2		1
Curfew/Loitering - 18 Age		3	0	0	0		0
Runaways - 18 Age		2	7	4	1		0
Total of Part Two Crimes		85	68	77	65		744
Total of All Crimes		93	86	83	97		823

Zuni population used - 7,758	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Part One							
Homicide	0	1	0	1	0		0
Forcible Rape	4	4	0	0	2		1
Robbery	10	2	1	0	0		0
Aggravated Assaults	26	6	24	20	33		51
Burglary	10	2	26	20	16		1
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)	0	1	23	16	27		23
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	0	0	0	0		0
Arson	4	0	1	1	3		0
Total of Part One Crimes	55	16	75	58	81		74
Assault (No Weapons)	103	15	148	112	159		217
Forgery/Counterfeiting	4	4	0	0	0		2
Fraud	0	0	0	2	0		0
Embezzlement	0	0	0	1	1		0
Stolen Property (buying, receiving, possessing)	24	0	23	0	0		0
Vandalism	5	38	69	43	60		68
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc)	13	0	19	14	25		48
Prostitution							
Commercialized vice	0	0	0	0	0		0
Sex Offense	7	19	25	27	24		3
Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess)	87	92	154	188	162		160
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0		0
DWI	93	145	227	154	216		301
Liquor Laws	140	158	170	182	196		366
Drunkness	285	359	531	461	610		1,306
Disorderly Conduct	100	114	116	95	169		505
ARPA Violations	0	1	2	2	1		0
All Other Offense	203	0	2,825	742	725		771
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0		0
Curfew/Loitering - 18 Age	56	80	87	66	79		111
Runaways - 18 Age	0	0	0	0	1		2
Total of Part Two Crimes	1,120	1,025	4,396	2,089	2,428		3,860
Total of All Crimes	1,175	1,041	4,471	2,147	2,509		3,934

Appendix B
Offense Rates at each reservation

Acoma population used = 2,802						2002
Part One	1996 rates	1997 rates	1998 rates	1999 rates	2000 rates	2 kidnapping
Homicide	0.00	0.00		0.00	35.69	0.00
Forcible Rape	0.00	107.07		0.00	35.69	214.13
Robbery	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0
Aggravated Assaults	856.53	678.09		642.40	249.82	571.02
Burglary	321.20	71.38		0.00	178.44	535.33
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)	0.00	0.00		107.07	285.51	285.51
Motor Vehicle Theft	71.38	35.69		0.00	35.69	142.76
Arson	0.00	0.00		35.69	0.00	535.33
Total of Part One Crimes	1249.11	892.22		785.15	820.84	2355.46
Assault (No Weapons)	785.15	785.15		1855.82	820.84	927.91
Forgery/Counterfeiting	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	428.27
Fraud	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	71.38
Embezzlement	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	35.69
Stolen Property (buying, receiving, possessing)	535.33	71.38		107.07	107.07	428.27
Vandalism	642.40	35.69		321.20	178.44	713.78
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc)	0.00	71.38		35.69	35.69	107.07
Prostitution Commercialized 'vice	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	71.38
Sex Offense	0.00	35.69		35.69	0.00	214.13
Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess)	642.40	285.51		356.89	285.51	606.71
Gambling	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
DWI	4782.30	2105.64		2319.77	1998.57	2034.26
Liquor Laws	963.60	321.20		535.33	1142.04	2712.35
Drunkenness	5281.94	428.27		927.91	1177.73	1320.49
Disorderly Conduct	7173.45	4318.34		1463.24	7102.07	8315.49
ARPA Violations	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	71.38
All Other Offense	142.76	71.38		3747.32	0.00	30121.34
Suspicion	35.69	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
Curfew/Loitering - 18 Age	1534.62	428.27		0.00	214.13	214.13
Runaways - 18 Age	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	214.13
Total of Part Two Crimes	22519.63	8957.89		11705.92	13062.10	48608.14
						0.00
Total of All Crimes	23768.74	9850.11		12491.08	13882.94	50963.60

Isleta population used = 3,166						
Part One	1996 rates	1997 rates	1998 rates	1999 rates	2000 rates	2002 rates
Homicide				0.00	0.00	0.00
Forcible Rape				0.00	94.76	31.59
Robbery				0.00	31.59	0.00
Aggravated Assaults				126.34	221.10	505.37
Burglary				379.03	600.13	473.78
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)				2337.33	1831.96	1263.42
Motor Vehicle Theft				505.37	442.20	568.54
Arson				0.00	94.76	0.00
Total of Part One Crimes				3348.07	3316.49	2842.70
						0.00
Assault (No Weapons)				2053.06	3537.59	2874.29
Forgery/Counterfeiting				94.76	189.51	126.34
Fraud				126.34	63.17	63.17
Embezzlement				31.59	189.51	31.59
Stolen Property (buying, receiving, possessing)				126.34	0.00	94.76
Vandalism				536.96	1200.25	1105.50
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc)				126.34	157.93	0.00
Prostitution Commercialized Vice				0.00	0.00	0.00
Sex Offense				0.00	94.76	126.34
Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess)				473.78	252.68	442.20
Gambling				0.00	0.00	0.00
DWI				4042.96	3537.59	3411.24
Liquor Laws				0.00	189.51	0.00
Drunkenness				31.59	31.59	31.59
Disorderly Conduct				1452.94	1674.04	1516.11
ARPA Violations				0.00	0.00	0.00
All Other Offense				1326.60	20341.12	2558.43
Suspicion				0.00	0.00	0.00
Curfew/Loitering - 18 Age				0.00	63.17	0.00
Runaways - 18 Age				221.10	157.93	63.17
Total of Part Two Crimes				10644.35	31680.35	12444.73
						0.00
Total of All Crimes				13992.42	34996.84	15287.43

Ucarilla population used = 2,755						
Part One	1996 rates	1997 rates	1998 rates	1999 rates	2000 rates	2002 rates
Homicide	0.00	108.89	181.49			0.00
Forcible Rape	0.00	181.49	181.49			0.00
Robbery	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00
Aggravated Assaults	3520.87	290.38	508.17			362.98
Burglary	145.19	36.30	36.30			108.89
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)	254.08	108.89	0.00			108.89
Motor Vehicle Theft	0.00	36.30	0.00			0.00
Arson	0.00	0.00	36.30			0.00
Total of Part One Crimes	3920.15	762.25	943.74			580.76
						0.00
Assault (No Weapons)	653.36	36.30	145.19			1597.10
Forgery/Counterfeiting	0.00	36.30	0.00			0.00
Fraud	508.17	0.00	0.00			36.30
Embezzlement	36.30	0.00	0.00			0.00
Stolen Property (buying, receiving, possessing)	0.00	72.60	0.00			36.30
Vandalism	0.00	217.79	217.79			0.00
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc)	0.00	0.00	108.89			0.00
Prostitution Commercialized vice	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00
Sex Offense	0.00	217.79	72.60			0.00
Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess)	3774.95	0.00	108.89			3303.09
Gambling	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00
DWI	4174.23	0.00	0.00			4609.80
Liquor Laws	2976.41	0.00	0.00			6025.41
Drunkness	23411.98	0.00	0.00			30852.99
Disorderly Conduct	5226.86	145.19	145.19			8747.73
ARPA Violations	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00
All Other Offense	14555.35	0.00	36.30			26715.06
Suspicion	0.00	0.00	145.19			0.00
Curfew/Loitering - 18 Age	0.00	0.00	0.00			72.60
Runaways - 18 Age	0.00	72.60	0.00			0.00
Total of Part Two Crimes	55317.60	798.55	980.04			81996.37
						0.00
Total of All Crimes	59237.75	1560.80	1923.77			82577.13

Laguna - Tribal Police population used = 3,815						
Part One	1996 rates	1997 rates	1998 rates	1999 rates	2000 rates	2002 rates
Homicide		0.00	0.00	0.00	26.21	
Forcible Rape		52.42	26.21	26.21	104.85	
Robbery		78.64	0.00	0.00	26.21	
Aggravated Assaults		131.06	471.82	393.18	1258.19	
Burglary		498.03	1048.49	655.31	419.40	
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)		0.00	104.85	471.82	681.52	
Motor Vehicle Theft		314.55	104.85	262.12	78.64	
Arson		0.00	0.00	104.85	0.00	
Total of Part One Crimes		1074.71	1756.23	1913.50	2595.02	
Assault (No Weapons)		4193.97	4718.22	812.58	0.00	
Forgery/Counterfeiting		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Fraud		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Embezzlement		52.42	52.42	0.00	0.00	
Stolen Property (buying, receiving, possessing)		235.91	209.70	78.64	0.00	
Vandalism		969.86	104.85	340.76	209.70	
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc)		262.12	1572.74	52.42	0.00	
Prostitution Commercialized Vice		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Sex Offense		157.27	524.25	52.42	26.21	
Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess)		419.40	1284.40	209.70	838.79	
Gambling		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
DWI		3827.00	4115.33	2647.44	3433.81	
Liquor Laws		4456.09	11979.03	865.01	1284.40	
Drunkenness		10484.93	7863.70	1677.59	2752.29	
Disorderly Conduct		7339.45	22306.68	996.07	1100.92	
ARPA Violations		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
All Other Offense		3931.85	0.00	4167.76	3276.54	
Suspicion		157.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Curfew/Loitering - 18 Age		1363.04	786.37	26.21	0.00	
Runaways - 18 Age		104.85	157.27	26.21	0.00	
Total of Part Two Crimes		37955.44	55674.97	11952.82	12922.67	
Total of All Crimes		39030.14	57431.19	13866.32	15517.69	

Laguna - BIA Laguna Agency population used = 3,815					
Part One	1996 rates	1997 rates	1998 rates	1999 rates	2000 rates
Homicide		26.21	26.21	26.21	26.21
Forcible Rape		340.76	157.27	78.64	52.42
Robbery		26.21	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aggravated Assaults		288.34	157.27	131.06	209.70
Burglary		26.21	0.00	0.00	0.00
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)		26.21	0.00	26.21	26.21
Motor Vehicle Theft		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arson		0.00	0.00	52.42	26.21
Total of Part One Crimes		733.94	340.76	314.55	340.76
Assault (No Weapons)		0.00	52.42	131.06	78.64
Forgery/Counterfeiting		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fraud		0.00	0.00	26.21	26.21
Embezzlement		0.00	0.00	0.00	26.21
Stolen Property (buying, receiving, possessing)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vandalism		0.00	0.00	26.21	0.00
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc)		0.00	0.00	52.42	52.42
Prostitution Commercialized 'vice		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sex Offense		0.00	183.49	314.55	576.67
Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gambling		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DWI		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Liquor Laws		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Drunkenness		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Disorderly Conduct		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ARPA Violations		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All Other Offense		0.00	26.21	157.27	131.06
Suspicion		0.00	0.00	26.21	0.00
Curfew/Loitering - 18 Age		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Runaways - 18 Age		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total of Part Two Crimes		0.00	262.12	733.94	891.22
Total of All Crimes		733.94	602.88	1048.49	1231.98

Mescalero population used 3,156						
Part One	1996 rates	1997 rates	1998 rates	1999 rates	2000 rates	2002 rates
Homicide		0.00	0.00	31.69	0.00	
Forcible Rape		0.00	0.00	95.06	95.06	
Robbery		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Aggravated Assaults		4435.99	4404.31	2376.43	190.11	
Burglary		3327.00	2915.08	316.86	2661.60	
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)		2566.54	3422.05	158.43	1299.11	
Motor Vehicle Theft		506.97	1711.03	0.00	285.17	
Arson		0.00	0.00	0.00	126.74	
Total of Part One Crimes		10836.50	12452.47	2978.45	4657.79	
Assault (No Weapons)		4435.99	11977.19	2376.43	4752.85	
Forgery/Counterfeiting		63.37	0.00	0.00	95.06	
Fraud		0.00	0.00	0.00	63.37	
Embezzlement		0.00	0.00	63.37	0.00	
Stolen Property (buying, receiving, possessing)		3073.51	380.23	316.86	95.06	
Vandalism		3073.51	4277.57	1109.00	4435.99	
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc)		1172.37	2851.71	1267.43	348.54	
Prostitution Commercialized vice		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Sex Offense		63.37	126.74	95.06	348.54	
Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess)		190.11	570.34	380.23	158.43	
Gambling		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
DWI		2091.25	4562.74	1615.97	1711.03	
Liquor Laws		31.69	0.00	63.37	0.00	
Drunkenness		15335.87	57319.39	9664.13	17712.29	
Disorderly Conduct		0.00	29372.62	2249.68	18631.18	
ARPA Violations		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
All Other Offense		26996.20	32034.22	149904.94	31020.28	
Suspicion		63.37	760.46	0.00	348.54	
Curfew/Loitering - 18 Age		633.71	728.77	411.91	1235.74	
Runaways - 18 Age		31.69	1520.91	887.20	2376.43	
Total of Part Two Crimes		57256.02	146482.89	170405.58	83333.33	
Total of All Crimes		68092.52	158935.36	173384.03	87991.13	

Name: population used = 1,764					
Part One	1996 rates	1997 rates	1998 rates	1999 rates	2000 rates
Homicide	0.00	0.00			113.38
Forcible Rape	0.00	0.00			56.69
Robbery	0.00	0.00			56.69
Aggravated Assaults	56.69	113.38			56.69
Burglary	340.14	453.51			113.38
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)	680.27	566.89			623.58
Motor Vehicle Theft	170.07	113.38			226.76
Arson	0.00	0.00			56.69
Total of Part One Crimes	1247.17	1247.17			1303.85
Assault (No Weapons)	680.27	1587.30			1927.44
Forgery/Counterfeiting	56.69	0.00			0.00
Fraud	56.69	0.00			0.00
Embezzlement	0.00	0.00			170.07
Stolen Property (buying, receiving, possessing)	226.76	0.00			0.00
Vandalism	510.20	340.14			283.45
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc)	283.45	623.58			396.83
Prostitution Commercialized vice	0.00	0.00			0.00
Sex Offense	0.00	0.00			1247.17
Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess)	226.76	0.00			340.14
Gambling	0.00	0.00			0.00
DWI	963.72	1984.13			1303.85
Liquor Laws	396.83	0.00			113.38
Drunkenness	1020.41	1417.23			2664.40
Disorderly Conduct	453.51	680.27			2267.57
ARPA Violations	0.00	0.00			0.00
All Other Offense	4138.32	10147.39			10884.35
Suspicion	396.83	396.83			9183.67
Curfew/Loitering - 18 Age	0.00	0.00			0.00
Runaways - 18 Age	453.51	340.14			226.76
Total of Part Two Crimes	9863.95	17517.01			31009.07
Total of All Crimes	11111.11	18764.17			32312.93

NAVAJO population used = 171574						
Part One	1996 rates	1997 rates	1998 rates	1999 rates	2000 rates	2002 rates
Homicide			13.99	8.74	11.66	
Forcible Rape			51.87	41.96	36.14	
Robbery			11.07	11.07	6.99	
Aggravated Assaults			2253.84	2075.49	2512.04	
Burglary			1010.06	1056.69	850.36	
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)			1229.79	1012.39	1209.97	
Motor Vehicle Theft			338.05	351.45	652.78	
Arson			88.59	60.62	107.24	
Total of Part One Crimes			4997.26	4618.42	5387.18	
Assault (No Weapons)			542.04	475.01	1471.67	
Forgery/Counterfeiting			16.32	5.83	12.82	
Fraud			29.72	44.30	33.22	
Embezzlement			4.66	5.83	1.75	
Stolen Property (buying, receiving, possessing)			241.88	275.10	312.98	
Vandalism			2847.75	2554.58	3089.63	
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc)			409.74	335.72	489.00	
Prostitution Commercialized 'vice			4.08	2.33	0.58	
Sex Offense			217.40	283.84	330.47	
Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess)			350.29	301.91	421.39	
Gambling			4.66	1.17	1.17	
DWI			3663.73	3479.55	4353.81	
Liquor Laws			319.40	516.40	869.01	
Drunkenness			10755.71	11024.98	13599.96	
Disorderly Conduct			2010.21	3126.35	3115.86	
ARPA Violations			0.00	0.00	0.00	
All Other Offense			45052.86	49729.56	72207.33	
Suspicion			1632.53	1701.31	2321.45	
Curfew/Loitering - 18 Age			88.59	188.26	185.93	
Runaways - 18 Age			232.55	84.51	784.50	
Total of Part Two Crimes			68424.12	74136.52	103602.53	
Total of All Crimes			73421.38	78754.94	108989.71	

Picuris population used = 1,801					
Part One	1996 rates	1997 rates	1998 rates	1999 rates	2000 rates
Homicide	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
Forcible Rape	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
Robbery	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
Aggravated Assaults	5.55		99.94	0.00	16.66
Burglary	22.21		33.31	44.42	16.66
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)	16.66		33.31	49.97	16.66
Motor Vehicle Theft	0.00		0.00	5.55	0.00
Arson	27.76		44.42	49.97	0.00
Total of Part One Crimes	72.18		210.99	149.92	49.97
Assault (No Weapons)	105.50		194.34	166.57	138.81
Forgery/Counterfeiting	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
Fraud	0.00		0.00	0.00	5.55
Embezzlement	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
Stolen Property (buying, receiving, possessing)	0.00		11.10	0.00	5.55
Vandalism	44.42		38.87	72.18	38.87
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc)	11.10		0.00	0.00	5.55
Prostitution Commercialized Vice	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
Sex Offense	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess)	0.00		11.10	27.76	27.76
Gambling	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
DWI	11.10		61.08	55.52	49.97
Liquor Laws	44.42		16.66	83.29	38.87
Drunkness	322.04		233.20	360.91	199.89
Disorderly Conduct	283.18		260.97	105.50	55.52
ARPA Violations	27.76		16.66	5.55	0.00
All Other Offense	172.13		0.00	588.56	327.60
Suspicion	0.00		0.00	16.66	0.00
Curfew/Loitering - 18 Age	16.66		0.00	16.66	5.55
Runaways - 18 Age	0.00		0.00	33.31	0.00
Total of Part Two Crimes	1038.31		843.98	1532.48	899.50
Total of All Crimes	1110.49		1054.97	1682.40	949.47

*Pojoaque population used = 2,712					
Part One	1996 rates	1997 rates	1998 rates	1999 rates	2000 rates
Homicide	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Forcible Rape	36.87	36.87	0.00	0.00	73.75
Robbery	0.00	73.75	0.00	0.00	73.75
Aggravated Assaults	553.10	1327.43	0.00	626.84	110.62
Burglary	516.22	442.48	0.00	848.08	848.08
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)	1733.04	1327.43	0.00	368.73	663.72
Motor Vehicle Theft	73.75	73.75	0.00	36.87	147.49
Arson	73.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total of Part One Crimes	2986.73	3281.71	0.00	1880.53	1917.40
Assault (No Weapons)	995.58	1327.43	0.00	1327.43	1069.32
Forgery/Counterfeiting	110.62	147.49	0.00	0.00	36.87
Fraud	184.37	147.49	0.00	221.24	184.37
Embezzlement	110.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stolen Property (buying, receiving, possessing)	0.00	147.49	0.00	1696.17	626.84
Vandalism	1364.31	1401.18	0.00	921.83	516.22
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc)	73.75	147.49	0.00	442.48	73.75
Prostitution Commercialized Vice	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sex Offense	221.24	36.87	0.00	0.00	110.62
Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess)	184.37	294.99	0.00	294.99	110.62
Gambling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DWI	405.60	553.10	0.00	1179.94	1917.40
Liquor Laws	221.24	110.62	0.00	553.10	331.86
Drunkenness	184.37	1290.56	0.00	331.86	294.99
Disorderly Conduct	73.75	1991.15	0.00	700.59	147.49
ARPA Violations	36.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All Other Offense	1843.66	2691.74	0.00	2470.50	31784.66
Suspicion	0.00	1069.32	0.00	774.34	1843.66
Curfew/Loitering - 18 Age	663.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Runaways - 18 Age	36.87	0.00	0.00	294.99	73.75
Total of Part Two Crimes	6710.91	11356.93	0.00	11209.44	39122.42
Total of All Crimes	9697.64	14638.64	0.00	13089.97	41039.82

San Juan population used = 6,748						
Part One	1996 rates	1997 rates	1998 rates	1999 rates	2000 rates	2002 rates
Homicide		14.82			0.00	29.64
Forcible Rape		14.82			14.82	0.00
Robbery		0.00			14.82	14.82
Aggravated Assaults		14.82			281.56	88.92
Burglary		163.01			326.02	414.94
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)		44.46			385.30	444.58
Motor Vehicle Theft		14.82			88.92	103.73
Arson		0.00			14.82	74.10
Total of Part One Crimes		266.75			1126.26	1170.72
						0.00
Assault (No Weapons)		163.01			1200.36	1304.09
Forgery/Counterfeiting		14.82			0.00	88.92
Fraud		0.00			44.46	0.00
Embezzlement		0.00			0.00	0.00
Stolen Property (buying, receiving, possessing)		0.00			0.00	14.82
Vandalism		103.73			429.76	755.78
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc)		0.00			0.00	14.82
Prostitution Commercialized Vice		0.00			0.00	0.00
Sex Offense		0.00			29.64	29.64
Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess)		29.64			0.00	88.92
Gambling		0.00			0.00	0.00
DWI		1052.16			696.50	889.15
Liquor Laws		44.46			103.73	88.92
Drunkenness		251.93			1896.86	3200.95
Disorderly Conduct		266.75			829.88	992.89
ARPA Violations		0.00			14.82	0.00
All Other Offense		637.23			2519.26	3556.61
Suspicion		0.00			44.46	14.82
Curfew/Loitering - 18 Age		74.10			14.82	0.00
Runaways - 18 Age		59.28			0.00	0.00
Total of Part Two Crimes		2697.10			7824.54	11025.49
						0.00
Total of All Crimes		2963.84			8950.80	12196.21

Sandia population used = 4,414					
Part One	1996 rates	1997 rates	1998 rates	1999 rates	2000 rates
Homicide	0.00				
Forcible Rape	22.66				
Robbery	0.00				
Aggravated Assaults	22.66				
Burglary	158.59				
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)	430.45				
Motor Vehicle Theft	22.66				
Arson	0.00				
Total of Part One Crimes	657.00				
Part Two					
Assault (No Weapons)	135.93				
Forgery/Counterfeiting	158.59				
Fraud	0.00				
Embezzlement	0.00				
Stolen Property (buying, receiving, possessing)	0.00				
Vandalism	90.62				
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc)	0.00				
Prostitution Commercialized vice	22.66				
Sex Offense	67.97				
Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess)	113.28				
Gambling	0.00				
DWI	430.45				
Liquor Laws	0.00				
Drunkenness	67.97				
Disorderly Conduct	67.97				
ARPA Violations	0.00				
All Other Offense	589.03				
Suspicion	0.00				
Curfew/Loitering - 18 Age	22.66				
Runaways - 18 Age	22.66				
Total of Part Two Crimes	1789.76				
Total of All Crimes	2446.76				

Santa Ana population used = 467					
Part One	1996 rates	1997 rates	1998 rates	1999 rates	2000 rates
Homicide		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Forcible Rape		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Robbery		0.00	0.00	0.00	205.34
Aggravated Assaults		0.00	0.00	0.00	616.02
Burglary		410.68	821.36	0.00	821.36
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)		0.00	410.68	5338.81	2874.74
Motor Vehicle Theft		0.00	3901.44	0.00	410.68
Arson		0.00	0.00	0.00	205.34
Total of Part One Crimes		410.68	5133.47	5338.81	5133.47
Assault (No Weapons)		1642.71	2464.07	4722.79	4106.78
Forgery/Counterfeiting		1026.69	205.34	0.00	616.02
Fraud		0.00	0.00	0.00	205.34
Embezzlement		205.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stolen Property (buying, receiving, possessing)		1026.69	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vandalism		1642.71	2053.39	6776.18	3490.76
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc)		410.68	821.36	0.00	0.00
Prostitution Commercialized Vice		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sex Offense		410.68	410.68	205.34	205.34
Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess)		616.02	410.68	5544.15	4517.45
Gambling		205.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
DWI		4106.78	6365.50	6365.50	3901.44
Liquor Laws		4312.11	2874.74	23203.29	8008.21
Drunkenness		616.02	0.00	0.00	205.34
Disorderly Conduct		1642.71	1232.03	8829.57	8213.55
ARPA Violations		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All Other Offense		12114.99	4312.11	14373.72	24229.98
Suspicion		0.00	0.00	0.00	616.02
Curfew/Loitering - 18 Age		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Runaways - 18 Age		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total of Part Two Crimes		29979.47	21149.90	70020.53	58316.22
Total of All Crimes		30390.14	26283.37	75359.34	63449.69

Santa Clara population used = 10,658					
Part One	1996 rates	1997 rates	1998 rates	1999 rates	2000 rates
Homicide	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
Forcible Rape	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
Robbery	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
Aggravated Assaults	0.00		9.38	18.77	37.53
Burglary	0.00		0.00	28.15	18.77
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)	112.59		65.68	131.36	37.53
Motor Vehicle Theft	9.38		0.00	28.15	0.00
Arson	0.00		0.00	18.77	0.00
Total of Part One Crimes	121.97		75.06	225.18	93.83
Assault (No Weapons)	103.21		234.57	159.50	112.59
Forgery/Counterfeiting	9.38		9.38	18.77	0.00
Fraud	18.77		0.00	18.77	0.00
Embezzlement	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
Stolen Property (buying, receiving, possessing)	9.38		0.00	0.00	0.00
Vandalism	178.27		384.69	309.63	403.45
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc)	28.15		9.38	0.00	9.38
Prostitution Commercialized vice	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
Sex Offense	18.77		9.38	0.00	18.77
Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess)	75.06		9.38	150.12	9.38
Gambling	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
DWI	384.69		253.33	290.86	215.80
Liquor Laws	356.54		18.77	84.44	46.91
Drunkenness	262.71		253.33	272.10	159.50
Disorderly Conduct	178.27		65.68	159.50	206.42
ARPA Violations	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
All Other Offense	1698.25		985.18	1407.39	516.04
Suspicion	0.00		1032.09	0.00	1107.15
Curfew/Loitering - 18 Age	131.36		0.00	84.44	0.00
Runaways - 18 Age	28.15		18.77	37.53	0.00
Total of Part Two Crimes	3480.95		3283.92	2993.06	2805.40
Total of All Crimes	3602.93		3358.98	3218.24	2899.23

Taos population used = 4,484					
Part One	1996 rates	1997 rates	1998 rates	1999 rates	2000 rates
Homicide		0.00	0.00	0.00	22.30
Forcible Rape		44.60	22.30	22.30	0.00
Robbery		22.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aggravated Assaults		89.21	66.90	267.62	133.81
Burglary		267.62	111.51	66.90	200.71
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)		267.62	223.02	133.81	0.00
Motor Vehicle Theft		0.00	66.90	22.30	0.00
Arson		22.30	89.21	22.30	22.30
Total of Part One Crimes		713.65	579.84	535.24	379.13
Assault (No Weapons)		557.54	0.00	892.06	133.81
Forgery/Counterfeiting		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fraud		22.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
Embezzlement		22.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stolen Property (buying, receiving, possessing)		133.81	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vandalism		200.71	223.02	245.32	223.02
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc)		89.21	22.30	0.00	0.00
Prostitution Commercialized 'vice		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sex Offense		66.90	44.60	0.00	44.60
Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess)		44.60	200.71	0.00	0.00
Gambling		22.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
DWI		490.63	446.03	379.13	334.52
Liquor Laws		669.05	1917.93	1115.08	133.81
Drunkenness		1338.09	1917.93	1115.08	669.05
Disorderly Conduct		892.06	289.92	223.02	111.51
ARPA Violations		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All Other Offense		19246.21	535.24	0.00	45182.87
Suspicion		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Curfew/Loitering - 18 Age		111.51	0.00	111.51	0.00
Runaways - 18 Age		0.00	0.00	111.51	0.00
Total of Part Two Crimes		23907.23	5597.68	4192.69	46833.18
Total of All Crimes		24620.87	6177.52	4727.92	47212.31

Tesuque population used = 806						
Part One	1996 rates	1997 rates	1998 rates	1999 rates	2000 rates	2002 rates
Homicide		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Forcible Rape		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Robbery		0.00	124.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aggravated Assaults		248.14	744.42	0.00	372.21	372.21
Burglary		124.07	248.14	0.00	1364.76	248.14
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)		124.07	496.28	496.28	1736.97	620.35
Motor Vehicle Theft		248.14	620.35	248.14	496.28	248.14
Arson		248.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total of Part One Crimes		992.56	2233.25	744.42	3970.22	1488.83
						0.00
Assault (No Weapons)		248.14	248.14	1240.69	372.21	248.14
Forgery/Counterfeiting		124.07	248.14	496.28	124.07	124.07
Fraud		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Embezzlement		124.07	0.00	248.14	0.00	0.00
Stolen Property (buying, receiving, possessing)		0.00	496.28	868.49	620.35	0.00
Vandalism		496.28	744.42	868.49	372.21	248.14
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc)		496.28	372.21	0.00	124.07	0.00
Prostitution Commercialized Vice		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sex Offense		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess)		0.00	620.35	868.49	620.35	992.56
Gambling		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DWI		2233.25	3101.74	2481.39	3349.88	992.56
Liquor Laws		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Drunkenness		372.21	496.28	620.35	992.56	496.28
Disorderly Conduct		248.14	620.35	744.42	620.35	372.21
ARPA Violations		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All Other Offense		5583.13	620.35	620.35	496.28	1118.63
Suspicion		0.00	0.00	0.00	248.14	0.00
Curfew/Loitering - 18 Age		372.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Runaways - 18 Age		248.14	868.49	496.28	124.07	0.00
Total of Part Two Crimes		10545.91	8438.72	9553.35	8064.52	4590.57
						0.00
Total of All Crimes		11538.46	10668.98	10297.77	12034.74	6079.40

Zuni population used = 7,758						
Part One	1996 rates	1997 rates	1998 rates	1999 rates	2000 rates	2002 rates
Homicide	0.00	12.89	0.00	12.89	0.00	0.00
Forcible Rape	51.56	51.56	0.00	0.00	25.78	12.89
Robbery	128.90	25.78	12.89	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aggravated Assaults	335.14	77.34	309.36	257.80	425.37	657.39
Burglary	128.90	25.78	335.14	257.80	206.24	12.89
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)	0.00	12.89	296.47	206.24	348.03	296.47
Motor Vehicle Theft	12.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arson	51.56	0.00	12.89	12.89	38.67	0.00
Total of Part One Crimes	708.95	206.24	966.74	747.62	1044.08	953.85
						0.00
Assault (No Weapons)	1327.66	193.35	1907.71	1443.67	2049.50	2797.11
Forgery/Counterfeiting	51.56	51.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.78
Fraud	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.78	0.00	0.00
Embezzlement	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.89	12.89	0.00
Stolen Property (buying, receiving, possessing)	309.36	0.00	296.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vandalism	64.45	489.82	889.40	554.27	773.40	876.51
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc)	167.57	0.00	244.91	180.46	322.25	618.72
Prostitution Commercialized vice	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sex Offense	90.23	244.91	322.25	348.03	309.36	38.67
Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess)	1121.42	1185.87	1985.05	2423.30	2088.17	2062.39
Gambling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DWI	1198.76	1869.04	2926.01	1985.05	2784.22	3879.87
Liquor Laws	1804.59	2036.61	2191.29	2345.97	2526.42	4717.71
Drunkenness	3673.63	4627.48	6844.55	5942.25	7862.85	16834.24
Disorderly Conduct	1288.99	1469.45	1495.23	1224.54	2178.40	6509.41
ARPA Violations	0.00	12.89	25.78	25.78	12.89	0.00
All Other Offense	2616.65	0.00	36414.02	9564.32	9345.19	9938.13
Suspicion	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Curfew/Loitering - 18 Age	721.84	1031.19	1121.42	850.73	1018.30	1430.78
Runaways - 18 Age	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.89	25.78
Total of Part Two Crimes	14436.71	13212.17	56664.09	26927.04	31296.73	49755.09
						0.00
Total of All Crimes	15145.66	13418.41	57630.83	27674.66	32340.81	50708.95

**Appendix C
Data Chart**

We currently have data for the following tribes for the following years.							
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Acoma		X	X	X	X		X
Cochiti							
Isleta				X	X		X
Jemez							
Jicanilla	X	X	X				X
Laguna - BIA		X	X	X	X		
Laguna - Tribal Police		X	X	X	X		
Mescalero		X	X	X	X		
Nambe	X	X			X		
Navajo			X	X	X		
Picuris	X		X	X	X		
Pojoaque	X	X		X	X		
Ramah	X		X	X	X		X
San Felipe							
San Ildefonso							
San Juan		X			X		X
Sandia				X			
Santa Ana			X	X	X		
Santa Clara		X	X	X	X		
Santo Domingo							
Taos		X	X	X	X		
Tesuque		X	X	X	X		X
Zia							
Zuni	X	X	X	X	X		X

Appendix D
Part I Index Crimes in United States, New Mexico and Albuquerque

United States	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Population	265284000	267637000	270248000	272691000	281421906	284796887	288368698
Homicide	19650	18210	16974	15522	15517	15980	14158
Forcible Rape	96250	96120	93144	89411	90186	90491	28288
Robbery	535590	497950	447186	409371	407842	422921	105774
Aggravated Assaults	1037050	1022490	976583	944740	910744	907219	472290
Burglary	2506400	2461100	2332735	2100739	2049946	2109767	288291
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)	7904700	7725500	7376311	6955520	6965957	7076171	1160085
Motor Vehicle Theft	1394200	1353700	1242871	1152075	1165559	1226457	148943
Arson							16635
Total of Part One Crimes	13493900	13175100	12485714	11634378	11605751	11849008	2234464

New Mexico	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Population	1713000	1730000	1737000	1740000	1819046	1829146	
Homicide	197	134	190	170	135	99	
Forcible Rape	1088	872	957	944	922	850	
Robbery	2783	2966	2839	2579	2499	2695	
Aggravated Assaults	10332	10790	12714	10827	10230	10644	
Burglary	23586	25126	24213	21481	21339	19552	
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)	65139	67188	65031	59613	57925	56406	
Motor Vehicle Theft	9973	12407	10767	8126	7341	7137	
Arson							
Total of Part One Crimes	113097	119483	116711	103740	100391	97383	

Albuquerque	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Population	426736	431027	422417	420169	448607	451098	457488
Homicide	70	49	37	48	33	34	51
Forcible Rape	375	270	219	220	239	219	293
Robbery	1998	1729	1693	1667	1547	1610	1295
Aggravated Assaults	3824	3629	3614	3320	3317	3396	3250
Burglary	9037	8543	8037	6809	7120	6585	5452
Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle)	25961	25957	25709	24277	2284	23535	21371
Motor Vehicle Theft	6388	7749	6339	4693	4349	4162	4050
Arson							77
Total of Part One Crimes	48253	47923	45648	41034	39447	39541	35839

Appendix E

DWI and total alcohol related offenses in Albuquerque, New Mexico and the United States

Counts

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2002
Albuquerque Population	420527	420907	421384	420578	449765	463341
DWI Arrests	4131	4345	4933	4278	5004	5921
New Mexico Population	1752326	1774839	1793484	1808082	1819046	1852044
DWI Arrests	20125	19145	19461	18719	18997	19238
United States Population	15168100	15284300	14528300	14355600	13980297	13741438
DWI Arrests	1467300	1477300	1402800	1549500	1471289	1461746
All alcohol offenses	2863400	2848500	2743500	2906500	2791967	2688300