



Jails in Indian Country, 2016

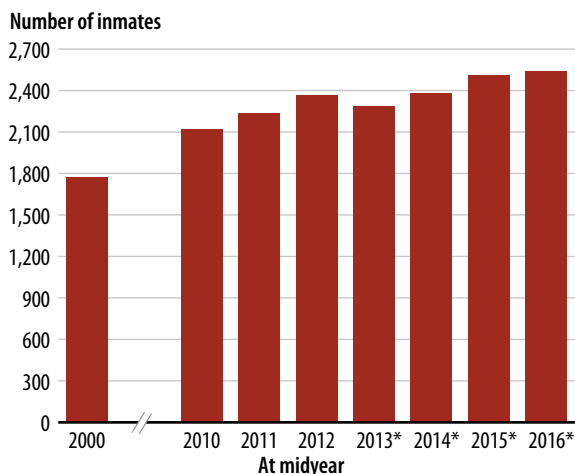
Todd D. Minton and Mary Cowhig, *BJS Statisticians*

An estimated 2,540 inmates were held in 80 Indian country jails at midyear 2016, a 1.2% increase from the 2,510 inmates held in 76 facilities at midyear 2015 (figure 1). The average number of inmates per operating facility remained relatively stable between 2015 (33) and 2016 (32), but increased from 26 inmates in 2000 (table 1). At midyear 2016, jails in Indian country were rated to hold an estimated 4,090 inmates, up from 3,800 in 2015.

Jails operating in Indian country increased from 68 facilities in 2004 to 80 in 2016

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) has conducted the Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country (SJIC) since 1998, though the survey was not administered in 2005 and 2006. The number of operating jail facilities in Indian country increased from 68 in 2004 to 80 in 2016. During the 12-year period, 16 facilities permanently closed and 22 were newly constructed.

FIGURE 1
Inmates confined in Indian country jails, midyear 2000 and 2010–2016



Note: Midyear count is the number of inmates held on the last weekday in June.

*Data were imputed for nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 10. See *Methodology* for imputation procedures.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2000 and 2010–2016.

HIGHLIGHTS

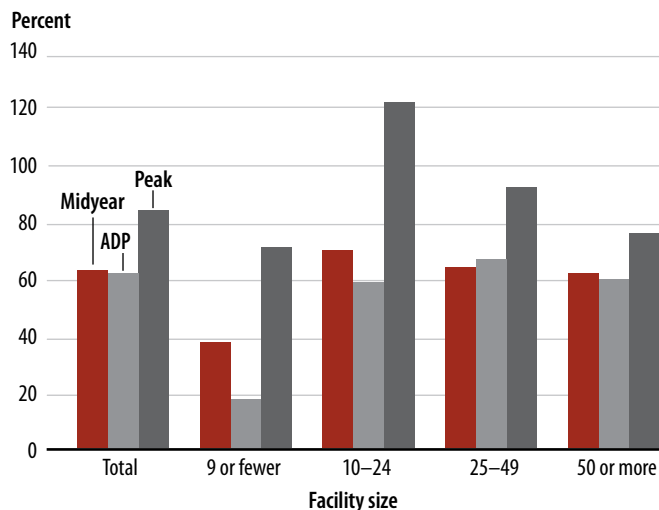
- At midyear 2016, an estimated 2,540 inmates were held in 80 Indian country jails, up 1.2% from the 2,510 inmates held at midyear 2015 in 76 facilities.
- At midyear 2016, jails in Indian country were rated to hold an estimated 4,090 inmates, up from 3,800 in 2015.
- From June 2000 to June 2016, the overall rated capacity (up 97%) grew at twice the rate as the midyear inmate population (up 43%).
- Occupied bed space declined from 86% of rated capacity at midyear 2000 to 62% at midyear 2016.
- The number of inmates admitted into Indian country jails (9,640) during June 2016 was nearly four times the average daily population (2,480).
- For the 80 facilities operating in June 2016, the expected average length of stay at admission for inmates was about 8 days.
- Nearly half of all inmates at midyear 2016 were held for a violent offense (30%) or public intoxication (19%).
- The ratio of inmates to jail operations employees was about 2 inmates to 1 jail operations employee at midyear 2016, remaining stable since 2010.

Occupied bed space declined from 86% of rated capacity at midyear 2000 to 62% at midyear 2016

From midyear 2000 to midyear 2016, the overall rated capacity (up 97%) grew at twice the rate of the midyear inmate population (up 43%). As a result, occupied bed space declined from 86% of rated capacity at midyear 2000 to 62% at midyear 2016. When measured relative to the average daily population (ADP), the percentage of rated capacity occupied in Indian country jails was 61% in June 2016. This was down from 75% in June 2004, the first year ADP was collected (not shown). When compared to the most crowded day in June, the occupied bed space declined from 118% in 2000 to 83% in 2016.

Beds in facilities rated to hold nine inmates or fewer were the least occupied, operating at 17% of rated capacity on an average day in June 2016, followed by facilities rated to hold 10 to 24 inmates (58%), 50 inmates or more (59%), and 25 to 49 inmates (66%) (figure 2). On their most crowded day in June 2016, facilities rated to hold 10 to 24 inmates were operating at 121% of rated capacity (or 21% above their rated capacity). All other facilities were operating below 100% of rated capacity on their most crowded day, but their peak utilization rate was significantly higher than that on an average day in June 2016.

FIGURE 2
Percent of rated capacity occupied, by facility size, June 2016



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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2016.

TABLE 1
Number of inmates, rated capacity, and percent of capacity occupied in Indian country jails, June 2000 and 2010–2016

	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013 ^a	2014 ^a	2015 ^a	2016 ^a
Number of inmates								
Midyear ^b	1,775	2,119	2,239	2,364	2,290	2,380	2,510	2,540
ADP ^c	...	2,009	2,106	2,253	2,140	2,170	2,390	2,480
Peak population ^d	2,441	2,904	3,257	3,124	3,050	3,230	3,230	3,400
Rated capacity^e	2,076	2,951	3,136	3,221	3,480	3,720	3,800	4,090
Percent of capacity occupied^f								
Midyear	85.5%	71.8%	71.4%	73.4%	65.7%	64.0%	66.1%	62.1%
ADP	...	68.1	67.2	69.9	61.5	58.3	62.9	60.6
Peak population	117.6	98.4	103.9	97.0	87.6	86.8	85.0	83.1
Number of operating facilities	68	75	80	79	79	79	76	80
Average number of inmates per operating facility^g	26	28	28	30	29	30	33	32

Note: For comparison over time, data on inmate population and rated capacity were imputed for nonrespondents, including two facilities in 2013, five facilities in 2014, seven facilities in 2015, and five facilities in 2016. See *Methodology* for imputation procedures.

...Not collected.

^aData were imputed for nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 10.

^bThe number of inmates held on the last weekday in June.

^cAverage daily population (ADP) is the sum of the number of inmates confined each day in June, divided by 30. Data were imputed for two facilities in 2011 and one facility in 2013 that responded to the survey but did not report their ADP.

^dPeak population is the number of inmates held on the day in June in which the custody population of a facility was the largest. Data were imputed for one facility in 2016 that responded to the survey but did not report their peak population.

^eThe maximum number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official. In some cases, facilities responding to the survey reported incomplete data. The rated capacity for two facilities in 2012 was based on their rated capacity in 2011. The rated capacity for midyear 2013 was imputed for three facilities: one was based on 2011 and two were based on 2012. The rated capacity for midyear 2014 was imputed for two facilities: one was based on 2013 and one was based on 2012.

^fCalculated by dividing the population count of a facility by its rated capacity and multiplying by 100.

^gBased on the number of inmates held on the last weekday in June.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2000 and 2010–2016.

Twenty-seven facilities (34%) in 2016 were operating above rated capacity on the most crowded day in June, which was similar to 2015 (table 2). Fourteen facilities (18%) were operating above rated capacity on the last weekday in June 2016, and 10 (13%) were operating above rated capacity on an average day in June 2015.

The largest jails accounted for 29% of all facilities and held nearly 63% of all inmates in Indian country jails

Of the inmates held in Indian country jails at midyear 2016, an estimated 91% (2,320) were held in 55 facilities rated to hold 25 inmates or more (table 3). At midyear 2016, nearly 63% of the Indian country jail population was held in 23 facilities rated to hold 50 inmates or more. The 25 facilities with a rated capacity of 24 inmates or fewer accounted for 31% of all facilities and held less than 9% of all inmates in Indian country jails. Among all jails at midyear 2016, the population ranged from no inmates in six facilities to 311 inmates in the Nisqually Adult Corrections facility in Washington, which held 12% of the total population in Indian country jails. Overall, 12 facilities held half of the inmate population in Indian country jails.

Admissions to Indian country jails were nearly four times the size of the ADP

In June 2016, the 80 Indian country jails admitted an estimated 9,640 persons, down from 9,810 persons admitted to 76 facilities in June 2015 (table 4). As in June 2015, admissions to Indian country jails in June 2016 were nearly four times the size of the ADP (2,480). In June 2016, admissions to facilities rated to hold from 25 to 49 inmates (3,560) and 50 inmates or more (4,580) accounted for 84% of admissions, down from 2015 when facilities rated to hold 25 inmates or more accounted for about 87% of all admissions. Facilities rated to hold 10 to 24 inmates accounted for 15% of all admissions to Indian country jails in 2016, and facilities rated to hold nine inmates or fewer accounted for less than 1%.

Overall, admissions declined and ADP increased, resulting in an increase in the expected average length of stay (the time held in custody from admission to release) between June 2015 (about 7 days) and June 2016 (nearly 8 days).

TABLE 2
Number of Indian country jails, by population measures and percent of rated capacity occupied, June 2016

Percent of capacity occupied ^a	Midyear ^b	ADP ^c	Peak ^d
24% or less	20	20	4
25–49%	15	18	17
50–74%	16	16	16
75–100%	15	16	16
101% or more	14	10	27

Note: Rated capacity is the maximum number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official. Data on inmate population and rated capacity were imputed for five facilities that did not respond to the survey in 2016. See *Methodology* for imputation procedures.

^aCalculated by dividing the population count of a facility by its rated capacity and multiplying by 100.

^bThe number of inmates held on the last weekday in June.

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

^dThe number of inmates held on the day in June in which the custody population of a facility was the largest.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2016.

TABLE 3
Indian country jails and percent of inmate population, by facility size, midyear 2016

Facility size ^a	Number		Percent	
	Facilities	Inmates ^b	Facilities	Inmates
Total	80	2,540	100%	100%
9 or fewer	5	10	6	0
10–24	20	210	25	8
25–49	32	730	40	29
50 or more	23	1,590	29	63

^aBased on the rated capacity, or the maximum number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official. The rated capacity was imputed for five facilities that did not respond to the survey. See *Methodology* for imputation procedures.

^bThe number of inmates held on the last weekday in June. Data were imputed for nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 10.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2016.

TABLE 4
Admissions and expected average length of stay in Indian country jails, by facility size, June 2015 and 2016

Facility size ^c	Number of facilities		ADP ^a		Estimated monthly admissions		Expected average length of stay ^b	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015 ^d	2016 ^e	2015	2016
Total	76	80	2,390	2,480	9,810	9,640	7 days	8 days
9 or fewer	2	5	4	5	40	70	3	2
10–24	18	20	140	180	1,220	1,430	3	4
25–49	36	32	790	750	4,150	3,560	6	6
50 or more	20	23	1,460	1,540	4,410	4,580	10	10

Note: Data were imputed for nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 10, except for the average daily population (ADP) in facilities with a rated capacity of 9 or fewer.

^aADP is the sum of the number of inmates held on each day in June, divided by 30. See *Methodology* for imputation procedures.

^bCalculated by dividing the ADP by the number of June admissions and multiplying by 30. See *Methodology* for the total expected length of stay calculation for 2016.

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

^dData were imputed for seven facilities in 2015 that did not respond to the survey (1,960 admissions combined).

^eData were imputed for five facilities in 2016 that did not respond to the survey (1,643 admissions combined).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2015 and 2016.

An estimated 30% of inmates were held for a violent offense each year from 2010 to 2016

Since 2000, the distribution of Indian country jail inmates by sex and age has changed. Although males accounted for the largest proportion of the inmate population in Indian country jails during this period, the percentage of female jail inmates increased from 20% of all inmates in 2000 to 27% in 2016 (table 5). The juvenile population, defined as inmates age 17 or younger, declined from 16% in 2000 to less than 10% in 2013 through 2016.

The distribution of inmates by conviction status and offense type also changed. After the percentage of convicted inmates peaked in 2009 at 69%, it declined steadily each year from 2010 (59%) to 2014 (51%).¹ In 2015, the percentage of convicted inmates increased to 55% and remained unchanged in 2016.

¹ For 2002, 2004, and 2007 to 2009 data, see *Jails in Indian Country, 2012* (NCJ 242187, BJS web, June 2013).

Since 2010, about 3 in 10 Indian country jail inmates were held for a violent offense, a decline from 4 in 10 in 2007. At midyear 2016, domestic violence (14%) and aggravated or simple assault (10%) accounted for 24% of all inmates. Inmates held for other violent (5%) and rape or sexual assault (1%) offenses accounted for an additional 6% of the jail population.

Inmates held for DWI or DUI declined from 16% of the total inmate population in 2000 to 7% at midyear 2016. From 2010 to 2015, approximately 5% of inmates were held for a drug law violation. By midyear 2016, this percentage of inmates held for a drug violation had increased to 8%, a level last observed in 2000.

In 2013, BJS enhanced the SJIC offense category questionnaire item to include burglary, larceny-theft, and public intoxication, which allowed for better classification of previously unspecified offenses. Combined, 23% of inmates at midyear 2016 were charged with public intoxication (19%), burglary (2%), and larceny-theft (2%), up from 20% in 2013.

TABLE 5
Inmates held in Indian country jails, by demographic characteristic, conviction status, and offense, midyear 2000 and 2010–2016

Characteristic	Number								Percent							
	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total^a	1,775	2,119	2,239	2,364	2,290	2,380	2,510	2,540	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sex																
Male	1,420	1,640	1,740	1,840	1,730	1,790	1,870	1,860	80%	77%	78%	78%	76%	75%	75%	73%
Female	350	480	500	530	560	590	640	680	20	23	22	22	24	25	25	27
Age group																
Adults	1,500	1,870	2,000	2,120	2,080	2,190	2,300	2,370	84%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	92%	93%
Male	1,210	1,480	1,580	1,660	1,600	1,670	1,730	1,750	68	70	71	70	70	70	69	69
Female	280	390	420	450	480	530	570	620	16	18	19	19	21	22	23	24
Juveniles	280	250	240	250	210	190	210	170	16	12	11	10	9	8	8	7
Male	210	160	160	170	130	130	140	110	12	8	7	7	6	5	6	4
Female	70	90	80	80	80	60	70	60	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	2
Conviction status																
Convicted	1,080	1,240	1,290	1,350	1,290	1,210	1,380	1,400	61%	59%	58%	57%	56%	51%	55%	55%
Unconvicted	690	880	950	1,020	1,000	1,170	1,130	1,130	39	41	42	43	44	49	45	45
Most serious offense																
Violent offense	...	660	650	710	720	650	760	760	...	31%	29%	30%	32%	27%	30%	30%
Domestic violence	...	280	270	320	350	280	330	350	...	13	12	14	15	12	13	14
Aggravated/simple assault	...	230	250	200	230	220	240	260	...	11	11	8	10	9	10	10
Rape or sexual assault	...	40	40	40	50	40	40	30	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Other violent	...	110	90	160	110	110	150	120	...	5	4	7	5	5	6	5
Burglary	...	...	...	...	40	40	50	40	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2
Larceny-theft ^b	...	...	...	...	30	20	30	50	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2
Public intoxication ^c	...	...	...	...	380	470	440	470	...	...	...	...	17	20	17	19
DWI/DUI ^d	280	220	240	230	200	220	180	170	16%	10	11	10	9	9	7	7
Drug	140	100	120	120	100	130	140	210	8	4	5	5	4	5	6	8
Other unspecified ^e	...	1,150	1,230	1,300	820	850	920	840	...	54	55	55	36	36	37	33

Note: Based on the number of inmates held on the last weekday in June. Data were imputed for nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 10. As a result, reports prior to 2014 are not comparable. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. See appendix tables 1 through 4 for a list of all facilities and inmate characteristics for 2016. See appendix table 5 for the reported characteristic counts. See table 8 for detail on inmate characteristic imputation procedures.

...Not collected.

^aThe total in custody data for 2013, 2014, 2015, and 2016 were imputed for nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 10.

^bExcludes motor-vehicle theft.

^cIncludes drunk and disorderly.

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

^eIn 2013, BJS started collecting data on burglary, larceny-theft, and public intoxication. As a result, other unspecified offenses in prior years are not comparable to 2013 through 2016.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2000 and 2010–2016.

The number of correctional staff in Indian country jails has increased since 2010

Indian country jails employed an estimated 1,810 persons at midyear 2016 (table 6). Each year since 2010, jail operations staff accounted for about 7 in 10 employees. Jail operations staff consists of correctional officers and other staff who spend more than 50% of their time supervising inmates. The number of jail operations staff increased 27% from midyear 2010 (1,010) to midyear 2016 (1,280). Overall, the ratio of inmates to jail operations employees was about 2 inmates to 1 jail operations employee at midyear 2016, remaining stable since 2010. An estimated 530 jail personnel (29%) in Indian country jails were administrative employees; educational staff; technical or professional staff; clerical, maintenance, or food service staff; or staff performing other job functions.

Three deaths were reported in Indian country jails in the 12-month period ending June 30, 2016

Indian country jail authorities reported 13 deaths in custody since midyear 2010 (not shown). Three deaths, including one suicide, were reported during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2016. During this period, 69 of the 80 facilities reported valid data on attempted suicides. Of these, 14 facilities reported a combined 38 attempted suicides. Among the 62 facilities reporting valid data on attempted suicide in both 2015 (71% of the inmate population at midyear) and 2016 (73%), 36 inmates attempted suicide in 2015, which was similar to the number of attempted suicides in 2016.

TABLE 6
Persons employed in Indian country jails, by job function, midyear 2010 and 2013–2016

Job function	Number					Percent				
	2010 ^a	2013 ^b	2014 ^b	2015 ^b	2016 ^b	2010	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	1,469	1,740	1,710	1,690	1,810	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Administrative ^c	157	160	140	150	150	10.7	9.2	8.2	8.9	8.3
Jail operations ^d	1,010	1,180	1,230	1,200	1,280	68.8	67.8	71.9	71.0	70.7
Educational staff	27	30	30	30	40	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.2
Technical/professional	56	100	80	70	90	3.8	5.7	4.7	4.1	5.0
Clerical/maintenance/food service	186	220	210	210	250	12.7	12.6	12.3	12.4	13.8
Other unspecified	33	50	20	40	10	2.2	2.9	1.2	2.4	0.6
Number of inmates per jail operations staff	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0					

^aData were not rounded because the response rate was 100%.

^bData were imputed for nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 10. See appendix table 6 for reported staff counts. See table 9 for detail on staff imputation procedures.

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

^dIncludes correctional officers, guards, and other staff who spend more than 50% of their time supervising inmates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2010 and 2013–2016.

Methodology

The Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country (SJIC) includes all Indian country correctional facilities operated by tribal authorities or the Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior. BJS has conducted the SJIC annually since 1998, excluding 2005 and 2006. Through a cooperative agreement with BJS, Westat, Inc. conducted the SJIC, which is designed to cover all adult and juvenile jail facilities and detention centers in Indian country. The reference date for the survey is June 30, 2016.

The 2016 survey collected data about the number of inmates and percentage of capacity occupied. Capacity occupied is based on the June 2016 average daily population (ADP), midyear population, and peak population in facilities in June 2016 (appendix table 1). ADP is the number of inmates held each day in June, divided by 30. The midyear count is the number of inmates held on the last weekday in June, and the peak population is the number of inmates held on the day in June in which the custody population of a facility was the largest.

Annually, BJS updates its existing roster of jails in Indian country. BJS obtains data from administrators of Indian country jails by faxed questionnaires and through follow-up phone calls and facsimiles. The survey universe and response rates have changed over time. During the 12-year period, many facilities have closed or been constructed (table 7). Two facilities in 2011 (one adult and one juvenile) were treated as a single respondent in 2010, and two facilities in 2011 merged into one facility in 2012. For comparison over time, BJS imputed data on inmate populations for facilities that did not respond to the surveys, including two in 2013, five in 2014, seven in 2015, and five in 2016.

In 2016, imputations for the midyear jail populations, ADP, peak population, and admissions during the month of June used the most recent available data. The imputed value for the peak population for one facility during June 2016 was based on their midyear population or ADP in June 2015, whichever was greater.²

In some cases, facilities do not respond to the survey or report incomplete data. BJS imputed inmate and facility population counts for facilities that did not respond to the survey, including seven facilities in 2004 (12% of all inmates held at midyear), four in 2007 (8%), two in 2013 (2%), five in 2014 (9%), seven in 2015 (15%), and five in 2016 (9%). All operating facilities responded to surveys from 2008 to 2012.³

For this report, Indian country includes reservations, pueblos, rancherias, and other appropriate areas (18 U.S.C. § 1151). Indian country is a statutory term that includes all lands within an Indian reservation, dependent Indian communities, and Indian trust allotments (18 U.S.C. § 1151). Courts interpret Section 1151 to include all lands held in trust for tribes or their members. (See *United States v. Roberts*, 185 F.3d 1125 (10th Cir. 1999)).

Tribal authority to imprison American Indian offenders had been limited to 1 year per offense by statute (25 U.S.C. § 1302), a \$5,000 fine, or both. On July 29, 2010, the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 was signed into law, expanding tribal court sentencing authority. As a result, offenders may serve potentially longer sentences (up to 3 years) in Indian country correctional facilities (P.L. 111-211, H.R. 725, 124 Stat. 2258).

²For detailed procedures on 2013 to 2015, see the *Jails in Indian Country* report series on the BJS website.

³For more information on the SJIC universe and survey participation in earlier years, see the *Jails in Indian Country* report series on the BJS website.

TABLE 7
Indian country jail survey universe and response rates, 2004 and 2007–2016

	2004	2007	2008	2009 ^a	2010	2011 ^b	2012 ^c	2013	2014	2015	2016
Original roster of facilities^d											
Number of facilities	70	86	86	86	86	86	89	89	90	90	90
Non-operational or out of scope^e											
Pre-survey fielding	2	3	4	6	7	6	7	11	7	7	8
Post-survey fielding	0	0	0	1	4	3	3	0	4	7	3
Added facilities^f	:	:	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1
Active survey universe^g	68	83	82	79	75	80	79	79	79	76	80
Number of respondents	61	79	82	79	75	80	79	77	74	69	75
Number of nonrespondents	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	7	5
Response rate	90%	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	97%	94%	91%	94%

Note: The survey was not conducted in 2005 and 2006. Between 2004 and 2007, 7 facilities closed, 21 facilities in the 2007 survey were newly constructed or new to the collection, and 1 facility that was closed in 2004 reopened and was included in the survey. For the 1998–2003 survey universe, see the *Jails in Indian Country* series located on the BJS website.

:Not calculated.

^aPrior to the 2010 data collection, one facility in the 2009 universe was determined to be closed, resulting in a revised (79 facilities) facility count for 2009.

^bTwo facilities in 2011 (one adult and one juvenile) were treated as one respondent in 2010.

^cTwo facilities merged into one facility, resulting in a final universe of 79 facilities.

^dIncludes the number of facilities expected to be surveyed.

^eIncludes the number of facilities determined to be closed or out of scope of the survey, either prior to the fielding of the survey or during data collection activity.

^fIncludes the number of facilities newly constructed, new to the data collection, or temporarily closed facilities that were reopened.

^gIncludes the final number of facilities in the survey universe after removing non-operational and out-of-scope facilities.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2004 and 2007–2016.

Tribal law enforcement agencies act as first responders to both felony and misdemeanor crimes. For most of Indian country, the federal government provides felony law enforcement concerning crimes by or against American Indians and Alaska Natives. Certain areas of Indian country are under P.L. 83-280, as amended (commonly referred to as P.L. 280). P.L. 280 conferred jurisdiction over Indian country to certain states and suspended enforcement of the Major Crimes Act (18 U.S.C. § 1153) and the General Crimes Act (18 U.S.C. § 1152) in these areas. Indian tribes retain concurrent jurisdiction to enforce laws in Indian country where P.L. 280 applies.

Expected length of stay for 2016

The stock-flow ratio method was used to measure the expected average length of stay for inmates held during June 2016.

Stock—ADP in June 2016 = 2,480

Flow—inmate admissions in June 2016 = 9,640

Stock-flow ratio in June 2016 = 0.257 (2,480/9,640 = 0.257)

Expected length of stay in days (the average number of days held in custody from admission to release) = 7.7 days (0.257 × 30 days = 7.7).

TABLE 8
Imputation for inmate characteristics in table 5

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2000
Sex/age group	<p>Imputed data for 1 facility were based on their 2015 data.</p> <p>Imputed data for 3 facilities were based on their 2013 data.</p> <p>Imputed data for 1 facility were based on their 2012 data.</p> <p>Imputed data for 1 facility were based on the ratio of the total number of inmates in their jail at midyear 2016 to the reported number of inmates by sex in 2015.</p>	<p>Imputed data for 2 facilities were based on their 2014 data.</p> <p>Imputed data for 4 facilities were based on their 2013 data.</p> <p>Imputed data for 1 facility were based on their 2012 data.</p>	<p>Imputed data for 4 facilities were based on their 2013 data.</p> <p>Imputed data for 1 facility were based on their 2012 data.</p>	<p>Imputed data for 3 facilities were based on their 2012 data.</p>	<p>Imputed data for 1 facility were based on the ratio of the total number of inmates in their jail at midyear 2012 to the reported number of inmates by sex in 2012.</p>	No imputed data.	No imputed data.	No imputed data.
Conviction status	<p>Imputed data for 1 facility were based on their 2015 data.</p> <p>Imputed data for 3 facilities were based on the ratio of the total number of inmates in their jail at midyear 2016 to the reported number of inmates by conviction status in 2015.</p> <p>Imputed data for 3 facilities were based on their 2013 data.</p> <p>Imputed data for 1 facility were based on their 2012 data.</p>	<p>Imputed data for 2 facilities were based on their 2014 data.</p> <p>Imputed data for 4 facilities were based on their 2013 data.</p> <p>Imputed data for 1 facility were based on their 2012 data.</p>	<p>Imputed data for 3 facilities were based on their 2013 data.</p> <p>Imputed data for 2 facilities were the ratio of the total number of inmates in their jail at midyear 2014 to the reported number of inmates by conviction status in 2013.</p> <p>Imputed data for 1 facility were based on their 2012 data.</p>	<p>Imputed data for 3 facilities were based on their 2012 data.</p> <p>Imputed data for 1 facility were based on the ratio of the total number of inmates in their jail at midyear 2013 to the reported number of inmates by conviction status in 2013.</p>	<p>Imputed data for 1 facility were based on the ratio of the total number of inmates in their jail at midyear 2012 to the reported number of inmates by conviction status in 2012.</p> <p>Imputed data for 1 facility were based on the ratio of the total number of inmates in their jail at midyear 2012 to the reported number of inmates by conviction status in 2013.</p> <p>Imputed data for 1 facility were based on their 2013 data.</p> <p>Imputed data for 1 facility were based on their 2011 data.</p>	<p>Imputed data for 2 facilities were based on the ratio of the total number of inmates in their jail at midyear 2011 to the reported number of inmates by conviction status in 2011.</p> <p>Imputed data for 1 facility were based on the ratio of the total number of inmates in their jail at midyear 2011 to the reported number of inmates by conviction status in 2013.</p> <p>Imputed data for 1 facility were based on the ratio of the total number of inmates in their jail at midyear 2011 to the reported number of inmates by conviction status in 2010.</p>	<p>Imputed data for 14 inmates were based on the ratio of the total number of inmates in their jail at midyear 2010 to the reported number of inmates by conviction status in 2010.</p>	No imputed data.

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TABLE 8 (continued)
Imputation for inmate characteristics in table 5

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2000
Most serious offense	<p>Imputed data for 1 facility were based on their 2015 data.</p> <p>Imputed data for 3 facilities were based on their 2013 data.</p> <p>Imputed data for 1 facility were based on their 2011 data.</p> <p>Imputed data for 3 facilities were based on the ratio of the total number of inmates in their jail at midyear 2016 to the reported number of inmates by offense type in 2015.</p>	<p>Imputed data for 2 facilities were based on their 2014 data.</p> <p>Imputed data for 4 facilities were based on their 2013 data.</p> <p>Imputed data for 1 facility were based on their 2011 data.</p> <p>Imputed data for 1 facility were based on the ratio of the total number of inmates in their jail at midyear 2015 to the reported number of inmates by offense type in 2015.</p>	<p>Imputed data for 3 facilities were based on their 2013 data.</p> <p>Imputed data for 2 facilities were based on the ratio of the total number of inmates in their jail at midyear 2014 to the reported number of inmates by offense type in 2013.</p> <p>Imputed data for 1 facility were based on their 2012 data.</p> <p>Imputed data for 1 facility were based on the ratio of the total number of inmates in their jail at midyear 2014 to the reported number of inmates by offense type in 2011.</p>	<p>Imputed data for 3 facilities were based on the ratio of the total number of inmates in their jail at midyear 2013 to the reported number of inmates by offense type in 2013.</p> <p>Imputed data for 1 facility were based on the ratio of the total number of inmates in their jail at midyear 2012 to the reported number of inmates by offense type in 2014.</p> <p>Imputed data for 1 facility were based on their 2012 data.</p> <p>Imputed data for 1 facility were based on their 2011 data.</p>	<p>Imputed data for 2 facilities were based on their 2013 data.</p> <p>Imputed data for 2 facilities were based on their 2011 data.</p> <p>Imputed data for 1 facility were based on the ratio of the total number of inmates in their jail at midyear 2012 to the reported number of inmates by offense type in 2012.</p> <p>Imputed data for 1 facility were based on their historical reporting of offense data into the “other” category.</p>	<p>Imputed data for 3 facilities were based on the ratio of the total number of inmates in their jail at midyear 2011 to the reported number of inmates by offense type in 2010.</p> <p>Imputed data for 1 facility were based on the ratio of the total number of inmates in their jail at midyear 2011 to the reported number of inmates by offense type in 2013.</p>	<p>Imputed data for 3 facilities were based on the ratio of the total number of inmates in their jail at midyear 2010 to the reported number of inmates by offense type in 2010.</p>	<p>Imputed data for 1 facility were based on the ratio of the total number of inmates in their jail at midyear 2000 to the reported number of inmates by offense type in 2002.</p> <p>Imputed data for 1 facility were based on the ratio of the total number of inmates in their jail at midyear 2000 to the reported number of inmates by offense type in 1999.</p>

Note: Imputations were based on the latest data available.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2000 and 2010–2016.

TABLE 9**Imputation for facility staff in table 6**

- 2016 imputed data for 3 facilities were based on their 2015 data, and data for 4 facilities were based on their 2012 data.
- 2015 imputed data for 2 facilities were based on their 2014 data, data for 5 facilities were based on their 2012 data, and data for 1 facility were based on the ratio of the total number of staff at midyear 2015 to the reported job function in 2014.
- 2014 imputed data for 8 facilities were based on their 2012 data.
- 2013 imputed data for 6 facilities were based on their 2012 data.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2013–2016.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.

Inmates, rated capacity, and percent of capacity occupied in Indian country jails, by facility, June 2016

State and facility	Number of inmates				Percent of capacity ^a		
	Inmates in custody	ADP ^b	Peak population in June ^c	Rated capacity ^d	Population at midyear	ADP	Peak population in June
Total estimated ^e	2,540	2,480	3,400	4,090	62%	61%	83%
Total reported	2,319	2,270	2,958	3,832	:	:	:
Alaska							
Metlakatla Police Department and Adult Detention Center	3	0	3	8	38%	0%	38%
Arizona							
Ak-Chin Tribal Police and Detention Center	12	13	17	44	27%	30%	39%
Colorado River Indian Tribes Adult Detention Center	28	34	40	36	78	94	111
Fort McDowell Police Department and Holding Facility	1	1	3	10	10	10	30
Fort Mohave Tribal Police Department and Holding Facility	12	3	12	10	120	30	120
Gila River Department of Rehabilitation and Supervision-Adult	76	62	80	224	34	28	36
Gila River Department of Rehabilitation and Supervision-Juvenile	8	10	16	106	8	9	15
Hualapai Adult Detention Center	20	19	30	40	50	48	75
Hualapai Juvenile Detention and Rehabilitation Center	4	3	5	30	13	10	17
Navajo Department of Corrections-Chinle	52	17	84	48	108	35	175
Navajo Department of Corrections-Kayenta Police Department and Holding Facility	7	13	24	80	9	16	30
Navajo Department of Corrections-Tuba City	47	51	77	132	36	39	58
Navajo Department of Corrections-Window Rock	51	78	102	97	53	80	105
Pascua Yaqui Police Department and Holding Facility	3	4	7	22	14	18	32
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Department of Corrections	72	68	73	198	36	34	37
San Carlos Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation-Adult Detention	106	109	128	108	98	101	119
San Carlos Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation-Juvenile Detention	3	4	8	48	6	8	17
Supai Law Enforcement and Holding Facility	5	1	6	6	83	17	100
Tohono O'odham Adult Detention Center	150	149	154	150	100	99	103
Tohono O'odham Juvenile Detention Center ^f	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Tuba City Juvenile Detention Center	1	1	5	32	3	3	16
White Mountain Apache Detention Center	84	106	132	76	111	139	174
Colorado							
Chief Ignacio Justice Center Adult Detention	41	46	68	54	76%	85%	126%
Chief Ignacio Justice Center Juvenile Detention	4	5	7	22	18	23	32
Southern Ute Police Department and Adult Detention Center	17	19	22	57	30	33	39
Idaho							
Shoshone Bannock Tribal Corrections	65	56	65	100	65%	56%	65%
Michigan							
Lac Vieux Desert Police Department Adult and Juvenile Holding Facility	0	0	2	6	0%	0%	33%
Sault Ste. Marie Tribal Youth Facility	12	13	14	25	48	52	56
Minnesota							
Red Lake Tribal Justice Center Adult Detention	39	41	47	68	57%	60%	69%
Red Lake Tribal Justice Juvenile Detention	0	4	7	26	0	15	27
Mississippi							
Choctaw Justice Complex Adult Detention	21	22	29	100	21%	22%	29%
Choctaw Justice Complex Juvenile Detention	9	9	11	17	53	53	65
Montana							
Blackfeet Adult Detention Center	58	42	58	44	132%	95%	132%
Flathead Adult Detention Center	11	12	20	40	28	30	50
Fort Belknap Adult Detention Center	21	7	29	10	210	70	290
Fort Peck Indian Youth Service Center	21	16	22	21	100	76	105
Fort Peck Police Department and Adult Detention Center	71	77	/	88	81	88	/
Fort Peck Transitional Living Unit	0	5	8	15	0	33	53
Northern Cheyenne Adult Detention Center	35	45	62	19	184	237	326
Northern Cheyenne Youth Service Center	22	30	35	36	61	83	97
Rocky Boy Adult Detention Center	61	4	61	61	100	7	100
Nebraska							
Omaha Tribal Police Department and Adult Detention ^f	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Nevada							
Eastern Nevada Law Enforcement Adult Detention Facility	11	20	22	26	42%	77%	85%

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APPENDIX TABLE 1 (continued)

Inmates, rated capacity, and percent of capacity occupied in Indian country jails, by facility, June 2016

State and facility	Number of inmates			Percent of capacity ^a			
	Inmates in custody	ADP ^b	Peak population in June ^c	Rated capacity ^d	Population at midyear	ADP	Peak population in June
New Mexico							
Acoma Tribal Police and Holding Facility	14	16	20	25	56%	64%	80%
Jicarilla Department of Corrections-Adult and Juvenile	40	37	40	67	60	55	60
Laguna Detention Facility	38	35	39	44	86	80	89
Navajo Department of Corrections-Crownpoint	10	12	29	42	24	29	69
Navajo Department of Corrections-Crownpoint Juvenile	0	1	6	14	0	7	43
Navajo Department of Corrections-Shiprock Police Department and Adult Detention	29	38	51	40	73	95	128
Ramah Navajo Police Department and Detention Center	1	2	4	10	10	20	40
San Juan Pueblo Police Department Holding Facility	3	1	5	2	150	50	250
Taos Tribal Police Department and Detention	0	2	5	8	0	25	63
Zuni Adult Detention Center	56	58	69	30	187	193	230
Zuni Juvenile Detention Center	0	0	6	12	0	0	50
North Dakota							
Fort Totten Law Enforcement and Adult Detention Center	48	47	50	30	160%	157%	167%
Gerald Tex Fox Justice Center Adult Detention	40	41	50	36	111	114	139
Gerald Tex Fox Justice Center Juvenile Detention	2	6	11	39	5	15	28
Standing Rock Law Enforcement and Adult Detention Center	45	63	82	48	94	131	171
Standing Rock Youth Services Center	10	8	12	16	63	50	75
Turtle Mountain Law Enforcement Adult Detention	53	46	55	30	177	153	183
Oklahoma							
Sac and Fox Juvenile Detention Center	13	9	13	42	31%	21%	31%
Oregon							
Warm Springs Police Department and Adult Detention Center	36	38	50	51	71%	75%	98%
South Dakota							
Cheyenne River Sioux Adult Detention Center	10	19	36	30	33%	63%	120%
Cheyenne River Sioux Juvenile Detention Center	2	1	8	10	20	10	80
Ki Yuksa O'Tipi Reintegration Center ^f	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Lower Brule Justice Center-Adult Detention	45	47	66	64	70	73	103
Medicine Root Detention Center ^f	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Oglala Sioux Tribal Offenders Facility ^f	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Rosebud Sioux Tribal Police Department and Adult Detention	88	78	122	160	55	49	76
Rosebud Sioux Wanbli Wiconi Tipi Juvenile Detention	14	15	21	36	39	42	58
Sisseton-Wahpeton Law Enforcement Adult Detention Center	15	12	24	13	115	92	185
Washington							
Chehalis Tribal Jail	5	9	14	34	15%	26%	41%
Colville Tribal Correctional Facility	36	34	37	60	60	57	62
Makah Public Safety-Adult Detention	4	4	8	16	25	25	50
Nisqually Adult Corrections	311	280	311	360	86	78	86
Puyallup Tribal Law Enforcement and Adult Detention	7	10	14	28	25	36	50
Quinault Nation Police Department and Holding Facility	11	13	16	14	79	93	114
Spokane Adult Detention Center	7	6	9	10	70	60	90
Wisconsin							
Menominee Tribal Detention Facility	29	29	37	45	64%	64%	82%
Wyoming							
Wind River Adult Detention Center	33	33	43	26	127%	127%	165%

:Not calculated.

/Not reported.

^aCalculated by dividing the population count of a facility by its rated capacity and multiplying by 100.

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

^cThe number of inmates held on the day in June in which the custody population of a facility was the largest.

^dThe maximum number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to a facility. Excludes temporary holding areas.

^eDetail does not sum to total due to imputing data for survey and item nonresponse and rounding.

^fDid not respond to the survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2016.

APPENDIX TABLE 2.
Inmates in Indian country jails, by most serious offense, midyear 2016

State and facility	Total most serious offense	Domestic violence	Aggravated/ simple assault	Rape or sexual assault	Other violent	Burglary	Larceny-theft ^a	Public intoxication ^b	DWI/DUI ^c	Drug	Other
Total estimated^d	2,540	350	260	30	120	40	50	470	170	210	840
Total reported	2,208	334	232	20	85	40	50	320	148	200	779
Alaska											
Metlakatla Police Department and Adult Detention Center	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Arizona											
Ak-Chin Tribal Police and Detention Center	12	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
Colorado River Indian Tribes Adult Detention Center	28	9	8	0	0	0	0	5	4	2	0
Fort McDowell Police Department and Holding Facility	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fort Mohave Tribal Police Department and Holding Facility	12	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0
Gila River Department of Rehabilitation and Supervision-Adult	76	0	23	0	3	0	0	34	6	10	0
Gila River Department of Rehabilitation and Supervision-Juvenile	8	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0
Hualapai Adult Detention Center	20	4	4	0	0	3	0	6	0	1	2
Hualapai Juvenile Detention and Rehabilitation Center	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Navajo Department of Corrections-Chinle	52	20	1	0	10	1	0	7	11	1	1
Navajo Department of Corrections-Kayenta Police Department and Holding Facility	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0
Navajo Department of Corrections-Tuba City	47	20	5	1	1	0	0	18	0	0	2
Navajo Department of Corrections-Window Rock	51	12	2	0	4	1	0	19	0	1	12
Pascua Yaqui Police Department and Holding Facility	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Department of Corrections	72	10	7	1	0	1	0	3	4	4	42
San Carlos Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation-Adult Detention	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
San Carlos Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation-Juvenile Detention	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Supai Law Enforcement and Holding Facility	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
Tohono O'odham Adult Detention Center	150	18	23	6	16	9	0	30	5	3	40
Tohono O'odham Juvenile Detention Center ^e	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Tuba City Juvenile Detention Center	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
White Mountain Apache Detention Center	84	15	12	0	0	0	1	7	1	3	45
Colorado											
Chief Ignacio Justice Center Adult Detention	41	6	5	1	2	0	1	11	5	2	8
Chief Ignacio Justice Center Juvenile Detention	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Southern Ute Police Department and Adult Detention Center	17	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	8
Idaho											
Shoshone Bannock Tribal Corrections	65	8	7	0	10	0	0	10	2	7	21
Michigan											
Lac Vieux Desert Police Department Adult and Juvenile Holding Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sault Ste. Marie Tribal Youth Facility	12	0	5	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	1

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APPENDIX TABLE 2 (continued)
Inmates in Indian country jails, by most serious offense, midyear 2016

State and facility	Total most serious offense	Domestic violence	Aggravated/ simple assault	Rape or sexual assault	Other violent	Burglary	Larceny-theft ^a	Public intoxication ^b	DWI/DUI ^c	Drug	Other
Minnesota											
Red Lake Tribal Justice Center Adult Detention	39	2	2	0	0	4	0	1	2	7	21
Red Lake Tribal Justice Juvenile Detention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi											
Choctaw Justice Complex Adult Detention	21	4	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	12
Choctaw Justice Complex Juvenile Detention	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
Montana											
Blackfeet Adult Detention Center	58	18	7	1	0	1	3	6	2	10	10
Flathead Adult Detention Center	11	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Belknap Adult Detention Center	21	3	1	0	0	1	0	5	5	1	5
Fort Peck Indian Youth Service Center	21	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	0	5	6
Fort Peck Police Department and Adult Detention Center	71	23	27	2	0	1	0	2	2	4	10
Fort Peck Transitional Living Unit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Cheyenne Adult Detention Center	35	8	1	2	3	2	0	8	4	2	5
Northern Cheyenne Youth Service Center	22	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	14
Rocky Boy Adult Detention Center	61	7	2	0	0	0	0	12	4	7	29
Nebraska											
Omaha Tribal Police Department and Adult Detention ^e	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Nevada											
Eastern Nevada Law Enforcement Adult Detention Facility	11	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	5	0
New Mexico											
Acoma Tribal Police and Holding Facility	14	3	1	0	0	0	2	2	4	2	0
Jicarilla Department of Corrections-Adult and Juvenile	40	0	4	0	0	0	0	17	3	0	16
Laguna Detention Facility	38	2	0	1	6	0	0	3	8	0	18
Navajo Department of Corrections-Crownpoint	10	4	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
Navajo Department of Corrections-Crownpoint Juvenile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navajo Department of Corrections-Shiprock Police Department and Adult Detention	29	9	3	0	0	0	0	15	1	0	1
Ramah Navajo Police Department and Detention Center	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
San Juan Pueblo Police Department Holding Facility	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Taos Tribal Police Department and Detention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zuni Adult Detention Center	56	6	6	0	10	1	0	18	7	4	4
Zuni Juvenile Detention Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota											
Fort Totten Law Enforcement and Adult Detention Center	48	2	3	0	2	0	3	15	4	10	9
Gerald Tex Fox Justice Center Adult Detention	40	5	5	0	1	0	0	2	2	5	20
Gerald Tex Fox Justice Center Juvenile Detention	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Standing Rock Law Enforcement and Adult Detention Center	45	5	5	0	0	0	10	9	10	6	0
Standing Rock Youth Services Center	10	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	2
Turtle Mountain Law Enforcement Adult Detention	53	7	0	1	7	1	0	2	2	20	13

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APPENDIX TABLE 2 (continued)
Inmates in Indian country jails, by most serious offense, midyear 2016

State and facility	Total most serious offense	Domestic violence	Aggravated/ simple assault	Rape or sexual assault	Other violent	Burglary	Larceny-theft ^a	Public intoxication ^b	DWI/DUI ^c	Drug	Other
Oklahoma											
Sac and Fox Juvenile Detention Center	13	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9
Oregon											
Warm Springs Police Department and Adult Detention Center	36	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	2	24
South Dakota											
Cheyenne River Sioux Adult Detention Center	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	4
Cheyenne River Sioux Juvenile Detention Center	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ki Yuxsa O'Tipi Reintegration Center ^e	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Lower Brule Justice Center-Adult Detention	45	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	17	17
Medicine Root Detention Center ^e	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Oglala Sioux Tribal Offenders Facility ^e	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Rosebud Sioux Tribal Police Department and Adult Detention	88	21	13	0	1	2	1	2	6	19	23
Rosebud Sioux Wanbli Wiconi Tipi Juvenile Detention	14	3	0	0	0	5	1	4	0	1	0
Sisseton-Wahpeton Law Enforcement Adult Detention Center	15	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	6
Washington											
Chehalis Tribal Jail	5	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Colville Tribal Correctional Facility	36	13	3	2	0	1	0	0	6	4	7
Makah Public Safety-Adult Detention	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Nisqually Adult Corrections	311	32	9	0	0	0	15	4	7	3	241
Puyallup Tribal Law Enforcement and Adult Detention	7	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Quinalt Nation Police Department and Holding Facility	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	3
Spokane Adult Detention Center	7	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wisconsin											
Menominee Tribal Detention Facility	29	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Wyoming											
Wind River Adult Detention Center	33	1	1	1	2	0	0	10	6	2	10

/Not reported.

^aExcludes motor-vehicle theft.

^bIncludes drunk and disorderly.

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

^dMost serious offense was imputed for 332 inmates due to survey and item nonresponse.

^eDid not respond to the survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2016.

APPENDIX TABLE 3**Inmates in Indian country jails, by conviction status, midyear 2016**

State and facility	Total conviction status	Convicted ^a	Unconvicted
Total estimated^b	2,540	1,400	1,130
Total reported	2,208	1,252	956
Alaska			
Metlakatla Police Department and Adult Detention Center	3	3	0
Arizona			
Ak-Chin Tribal Police and Detention Center	12	6	6
Colorado River Indian Tribes Adult Detention Center	28	24	4
Fort McDowell Police Department and Holding Facility	1	0	1
Fort Mohave Tribal Police Department and Holding Facility	12	12	0
Gila River Department of Rehabilitation and Supervision-Adult	76	24	52
Gila River Department of Rehabilitation and Supervision-Juvenile	8	4	4
Hualapai Adult Detention Center	20	10	10
Hualapai Juvenile Detention and Rehabilitation Center	4	1	3
Navajo Department of Corrections-Chinle	52	34	18
Navajo Department of Corrections-Kayenta Police Department and Holding Facility	7	0	7
Navajo Department of Corrections-Tuba City	47	15	32
Navajo Department of Corrections-Window Rock	51	12	39
Pascua Yaqui Police Department and Holding Facility	3	0	3
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Department of Corrections	72	36	36
San Carlos Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation-Adult Detention	/	/	/
San Carlos Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation-Juvenile Detention	/	/	/
Supai Law Enforcement and Holding Facility	3	1	2
Tohono O'odham Adult Detention Center	150	120	30
Tohono O'odham Juvenile Detention Center ^c	/	/	/
Tuba City Juvenile Detention Center	1	0	1
White Mountain Apache Detention Center	84	45	39
Colorado			
Chief Ignacio Justice Center Adult Detention	41	39	2
Chief Ignacio Justice Center Juvenile Detention	4	4	0
Southern Ute Police Department and Adult Detention Center	17	13	4
Idaho			
Shoshone Bannock Tribal Corrections	65	34	31
Michigan			
Lac Vieux Desert Police Department Adult and Juvenile Holding Facility	0	0	0
Sault Ste. Marie Tribal Youth Facility	12	4	8
Minnesota			
Red Lake Tribal Justice Center Adult Detention	39	9	30
Red Lake Tribal Justice Juvenile Detention	0	0	0
Mississippi			
Choctaw Justice Complex Adult Detention	21	7	14
Choctaw Justice Complex Juvenile Detention	9	7	2
Montana			
Blackfeet Adult Detention Center	58	11	47
Flathead Adult Detention Center	11	8	3
Fort Belknap Adult Detention Center	21	9	12
Fort Peck Indian Youth Service Center	21	14	7
Fort Peck Police Department and Adult Detention Center	71	46	25
Fort Peck Transitional Living Unit	0	0	0
Northern Cheyenne Adult Detention Center	35	7	28
Northern Cheyenne Youth Service Center	22	17	5
Rocky Boy Adult Detention Center	61	61	0
Nebraska			
Omaha Tribal Police Department and Adult Detention ^c	/	/	/
Nevada			
Eastern Nevada Law Enforcement Adult Detention Facility	11	9	2

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APPENDIX TABLE 3 (continued)**Inmates in Indian country jails, by conviction status, midyear 2016**

State and facility	Total conviction status	Convicted ^a	Unconvicted
New Mexico			
Acoma Tribal Police and Holding Facility	14	0	14
Jicarilla Department of Corrections-Adult and Juvenile	40	34	6
Laguna Detention Facility	38	27	11
Navajo Department of Corrections-Crownpoint	10	3	7
Navajo Department of Corrections-Crownpoint Juvenile	0	0	0
Navajo Department of Corrections-Shiprock Police Department and Adult Detention	29	9	20
Ramah Navajo Police Department and Detention Center	1	1	0
San Juan Pueblo Police Department Holding Facility	3	3	0
Taos Tribal Police Department and Detention	0	0	0
Zuni Adult Detention Center	56	42	14
Zuni Juvenile Detention Center	0	0	0
North Dakota			
Fort Totten Law Enforcement and Adult Detention Center	48	39	9
Gerald Tex Fox Justice Center Adult Detention	40	11	29
Gerald Tex Fox Justice Center Juvenile Detention	2	2	0
Standing Rock Law Enforcement and Adult Detention Center	45	37	8
Standing Rock Youth Services Center	10	9	1
Turtle Mountain Law Enforcement Adult Detention	53	23	30
Oklahoma			
Sac and Fox Juvenile Detention Center	13	4	9
Oregon			
Warm Springs Police Department and Adult Detention Center	36	25	11
South Dakota			
Cheyenne River Sioux Adult Detention Center	10	0	10
Cheyenne River Sioux Juvenile Detention Center	2	0	2
Ki Yuxsa O'Tipi Reintegration Center ^c	/	/	/
Lower Brule Justice Center-Adult Detention	45	16	29
Medicine Root Detention Center ^c	/	/	/
Oglala Sioux Tribal Offenders Facility ^c	/	/	/
Rosebud Sioux Tribal Police Department and Adult Detention	88	85	3
Rosebud Sioux Wanbli Wiconi Tipi Juvenile Detention	14	0	14
Sisseton-Wahpeton Law Enforcement Adult Detention Center	15	8	7
Washington			
Chehalis Tribal Jail	5	5	0
Colville Tribal Correctional Facility	36	17	19
Makah Public Safety-Adult Detention	4	4	0
Nisqually Adult Corrections	311	152	159
Puyallup Tribal Law Enforcement and Adult Detention	7	5	2
Quinalt Nation Police Department and Holding Facility	11	6	5
Spokane Adult Detention Center	7	4	3
Wisconsin			
Menominee Tribal Detention Facility	29	14	15
Wyoming			
Wind River Adult Detention Center	33	21	12

/Not reported.

^aIncludes probation and parole violators with no new sentence.^bConviction status was imputed for 332 inmates due to survey and item nonresponse.^cDid not respond to the survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2016.

APPENDIX TABLE 4
Adults and juveniles in the custody of Indian country jails, by sex, midyear 2016

State and facility	Total sex and age group	Adult			Juvenile ^a		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total estimated ^b	2,540	2,370	1,750	620	170	110	60
Total reported	2,317	2,181	1,615	566	136	84	52
Alaska							
Metlakatla Police Department and Adult Detention Center	3	3	2	1	0	0	0
Arizona							
Ak-Chin Tribal Police and Detention Center	12	12	8	4	0	0	0
Colorado River Indian Tribes Adult Detention Center	28	28	28	0	0	0	0
Fort McDowell Police Department and Holding Facility	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Fort Mohave Tribal Police Department and Holding Facility	12	12	9	3	0	0	0
Gila River Department of Rehabilitation and Supervision-Adult	76	76	61	15	0	0	0
Gila River Department of Rehabilitation and Supervision-Juvenile	8	0	0	0	8	5	3
Hualapai Adult Detention Center	20	20	14	6	0	0	0
Hualapai Juvenile Detention and Rehabilitation Center	4	0	0	0	4	2	2
Navajo Department of Corrections-Chinle	52	51	49	2	1	1	0
Navajo Department of Corrections-Kayenta Police Department and Holding Facility	7	7	7	0	0	0	0
Navajo Department of Corrections-Tuba City	47	47	37	10	0	0	0
Navajo Department of Corrections-Window Rock	51	51	36	15	0	0	0
Pascua Yaqui Police Department and Holding Facility	3	3	1	2	0	0	0
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Department of Corrections	72	66	51	15	6	4	2
San Carlos Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation-Adult Detention	106	106	89	17	0	0	0
San Carlos Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation-Juvenile Detention	3	0	0	0	3	3	0
Supai Law Enforcement and Holding Facility	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
Tohono O'odham Adult Detention Center	150	150	124	26	0	0	0
Tohono O'odham Juvenile Detention Center ^c	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Tuba City Juvenile Detention Center	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
White Mountain Apache Detention Center	84	84	65	19	0	0	0
Colorado							
Chief Ignacio Justice Center Adult Detention	41	41	31	10	0	0	0
Chief Ignacio Justice Center Juvenile Detention	4	0	0	0	4	3	1
Southern Ute Police Department and Adult Detention Center	17	17	11	6	0	0	0
Idaho							
Shoshone Bannock Tribal Corrections	65	63	45	18	2	2	0
Michigan							
Lac Vieux Desert Police Department Adult and Juvenile Holding Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sault Ste. Marie Tribal Youth Facility	12	0	0	0	12	11	1
Minnesota							
Red Lake Tribal Justice Center Adult Detention	39	39	27	12	0	0	0
Red Lake Tribal Justice Juvenile Detention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi							
Choctaw Justice Complex Adult Detention	21	21	16	5	0	0	0
Choctaw Justice Complex Juvenile Detention	9	0	0	0	9	6	3
Montana							
Blackfeet Adult Detention Center	58	58	41	17	0	0	0
Flathead Adult Detention Center	11	11	9	2	0	0	0
Fort Belknap Adult Detention Center	21	21	11	10	0	0	0
Fort Peck Indian Youth Service Center	21	0	0	0	21	2	19
Fort Peck Police Department and Adult Detention Center	71	71	41	30	0	0	0
Fort Peck Transitional Living Unit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Cheyenne Adult Detention Center	35	35	23	12	0	0	0
Northern Cheyenne Youth Service Center	22	0	0	0	22	13	9
Rocky Boy Adult Detention Center	61	61	39	22	0	0	0
Nebraska							
Omaha Tribal Police Department and Adult Detention ^c	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Nevada							
Eastern Nevada Law Enforcement Adult Detention Facility	11	11	8	3	0	0	0

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APPENDIX TABLE 4 (continued)

Adults and juveniles in the custody of Indian country jails, by sex, midyear 2016

State and facility	Total sex and age group	Adult			Juvenile ^a		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
New Mexico							
Acoma Tribal Police and Holding Facility	14	14	10	4	0	0	0
Jicarilla Department of Corrections-Adult and Juvenile	40	38	24	14	2	1	1
Laguna Detention Facility	38	38	33	5	0	0	0
Navajo Department of Corrections-Crownpoint	10	10	7	3	0	0	0
Navajo Department of Corrections-Crownpoint Juvenile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navajo Department of Corrections-Shiprock Police Department and Adult Detention	29	29	27	2	0	0	0
Ramah Navajo Police Department and Detention Center	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
San Juan Pueblo Police Department Holding Facility	3	3	2	1	0	0	0
Taos Tribal Police Department and Detention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zuni Adult Detention Center	56	56	45	11	0	0	0
Zuni Juvenile Detention Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota							
Fort Totten Law Enforcement and Adult Detention Center	48	48	24	24	0	0	0
Gerald Tex Fox Justice Center Adult Detention	40	40	26	14	0	0	0
Gerald Tex Fox Justice Center Juvenile Detention	2	0	0	0	2	1	1
Standing Rock Law Enforcement and Adult Detention Center	45	45	29	16	0	0	0
Standing Rock Youth Services Center	10	0	0	0	10	5	5
Turtle Mountain Law Enforcement Adult Detention	53	53	36	17	0	0	0
Oklahoma							
Sac and Fox Juvenile Detention Center	13	0	0	0	13	9	4
Oregon							
Warm Springs Police Department and Adult Detention Center	36	36	20	16	0	0	0
South Dakota							
Cheyenne River Sioux Adult Detention Center	10	10	5	5	0	0	0
Cheyenne River Sioux Juvenile Detention Center	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
Ki Yuksa O'Tipi Reintegration Center ^c	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Lower Brule Justice Center-Adult Detention	45	45	26	19	0	0	0
Medicine Root Detention Center ^c	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Oglala Sioux Tribal Offenders Facility ^c	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Rosebud Sioux Tribal Police Department and Adult Detention	88	88	59	29	0	0	0
Rosebud Sioux Wanbli Wiconi Tipi Juvenile Detention	14	0	0	0	14	13	1
Sisseton-Wahpeton Law Enforcement Adult Detention Center	15	15	14	1	0	0	0
Washington							
Chehalis Tribal Jail	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
Colville Tribal Correctional Facility	36	36	26	10	0	0	0
Makah Public Safety-Adult Detention	4	4	4	0	0	0	0
Nisqually Adult Corrections	311	311	240	71	0	0	0
Puyallup Tribal Law Enforcement and Adult Detention	7	7	5	2	0	0	0
Quinault Nation Police Department and Holding Facility	11	11	8	3	0	0	0
Spokane Adult Detention Center	7	7	4	3	0	0	0
Wisconsin							
Menominee Tribal Detention Facility	29	29	26	3	0	0	0
Wyoming							
Wind River Adult Detention Center	33	33	23	10	0	0	0

/Not reported.

^aPersons age 17 or younger.

^bSex and age group were imputed for 223 inmates due to survey and item nonresponse.

^cDid not respond to the survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2016.

APPENDIX TABLE 5**Reported inmate characteristics for table 5: Inmates confined in Indian country jails, by demographic characteristic, conviction status, and offense, midyear 2000 and 2010–2016**

Characteristic	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
In custody	1,775	2,119	2,239	2,364	2,287	2,380	2,124	2,319
Sex								
Male	1,421	1,639	1,743	1,831	1,699	1,631	1,590	1,699
Female	354	480	496	526	551	528	534	618
Not reported	0	0	0	7	37	221	386	223
Age group								
Adults	1,498	1,866	2,002	2,109	2,060	2,000	1,943	2,181
Male	1,214	1,479	1,583	1,660	1,581	1,527	1,471	1,615
Female	284	387	419	449	479	473	472	566
Juveniles	277	253	237	248	190	159	181	136
Male	207	160	160	171	118	104	119	84
Female	70	93	77	77	72	55	62	52
Not reported	0	0	0	7	37	221	386	223
Conviction status								
Convicted	1,072	1,240	1,247	1,279	1,243	998	1,156	1,252
Unconvicted	689	879	928	993	964	1,025	968	956
Not reported	14	0	64	92	80	357	386	332
Most serious offense								
Violent offenses	...	651	646	692	697	553	678	671
Domestic violence	...	276	262	314	332	226	285	334
Aggravated/simple assault	...	226	254	188	216	185	214	232
Rape or sexual assault	...	39	36	36	44	40	36	20
Other violent	...	110	94	154	105	102	143	85
Burglary	...	...	...	...	36	40	44	40
Larceny-theft	...	...	...	...	30	20	28	50
Public intoxication	...	...	...	...	368	321	259	320
DWI/DUI	274	218	231	219	178	198	162	148
Drug	133	95	116	115	93	122	134	200
Other unspecified	...	1,144	1,175	1,108	780	723	810	779
Not reported	154	11	71	230	105	403	395	332

Note: Detail information is based on reported data and may not sum to total due to incomplete data. See table 5 for estimated inmate characteristics.

...Not collected.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2000 and 2010–2016.

APPENDIX TABLE 6**Reported number of staff for table 6: Persons employed in Indian country jails, by job function, midyear 2010 and 2013–2016**

Job function	2010	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	1,469	1,642	1,511	1,539	1,646
Administrative	157	150	122	154	136
Jail operations	1,010	1,106	1,077	1,069	1,159
Educational staff	27	28	25	29	33
Technical/professional	56	93	77	60	83
Clerical/maintenance/ food service	186	212	189	189	231
Other unspecified	33	53	21	38	4

Note: Data are based on all 75 facilities in 2010, 73 out of 79 facilities in 2013, 71 out of 79 facilities in 2014, 68 out of 76 facilities in 2015, and 73 out of 80 facilities in 2016.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2010 and 2013–2016.



The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates reliable and valid statistics on crime and justice systems in the United States, supports improvements to state and local criminal justice information systems, and participates with national and international organizations to develop and recommend national standards for justice statistics. Jeri M. Mulrow is acting director.

This report was written by Todd D. Minton and Mary Cowhig. Stephanie Mueller verified the report.

Caitlin Scoville and Jill Thomas edited the report. Steve Grudziecki produced the report.

December 2017, NCJ 250981



NCJ250981

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