



# Tribal Crime Data Collection Activities, 2021

The Tribal Law and Order Act (TLOA) of 2010 requires the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) to (1) establish and implement a tribal crime data collection system, (2) consult with Indian tribes to establish and implement this data collection system, and (3) report annually to Congress on the data collected and analyzed in accordance with the act.<sup>1</sup> The act specifies data collection and analysis of crimes committed on federally recognized reservations, in tribal communities, and on identified trust lands, commonly referred to as Indian country. In 2010, there were 334 federally and state-recognized American Indian reservations in the United States, with an estimated 4.8 million persons living on these reservations or in Alaska Native villages.<sup>2,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>See Public Law 111-211, 124 Stat. 2258 § 251(b).

<sup>2</sup>For more information about federally recognized tribes, reservations, and Alaska Native village statistical areas, see *Tribal Data Collection Activities, 2012* (NCJ 239077, BJS, October 2012).

<sup>3</sup>See Norris, T., Vines, P. L., & Hoeffel, E. M. (2012). *The American Indian and Alaska Native Population: 2010*. U.S. Census Bureau. <https://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-10.pdf>

Jurisdiction over crimes committed in Indian country varies by the type and seriousness of the crime, whether the offender or victim is a tribal member, and the location of the offense. Due in part to Public Law 83-280 (commonly referred to as P.L. 280), federal, state, or local criminal justice agencies have concurrent jurisdiction with tribal agencies over some crimes committed in Indian country among American Indians.

In the 16 states where P.L. 280 applies, the law permits the federal government to transfer mandatory jurisdiction over major crimes in Indian country to these states, and it permits the states to acquire optional jurisdiction, in whole or in part, over Indian country within their boundaries.<sup>4</sup> Six states have established mandatory jurisdiction over crimes in Indian country, and 10 states have established optional jurisdictions. In the 19 states with federally recognized tribes where P.L. 280 does not apply, the federal

<sup>4</sup>See P.L. 83-280, August 15, 1953, codified as 18 U.S.C. § 1162, 28 U.S.C. § 1360, and 25 U.S.C. §§ 1321-1326.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2019, about 17% of the tribal law enforcement agencies that reported 12 consecutive months of tribal crime data did so through the National Incident-Based Reporting System, while 83% reported through the Summary Reporting System.
- In fiscal year (FY) 2018, federal law enforcement agencies arrested 3,231 tribal and nontribal American Indians and Alaska Natives (AIANs), U.S. district courts sentenced 1,469, and federal prisons admitted 1,822 and released 1,895.
- At midyear 2018, an estimated 2,870 inmates were held in 84 Indian country jails, up 1.8% from the 2,820 inmates held in 84 facilities at midyear 2017.
- From FY 2012 to FY 2018, the number of AIANs admitted to prison for commitments other than new federal convictions (including for violations of community supervision) increased 24%.
- Since FY 2016, BJS awarded four grants totaling \$755,867 to tribes to improve and automate criminal history records and databases.
- During 2014, about 234 tribal courts operating in the lower 48 states relied on a combination of tribal, federal, state, and other sources of funding to sustain operations.

government exercises criminal jurisdiction for major crimes committed in Indian country.<sup>5</sup> More than 300 tribes are in P.L. 280 jurisdictions.

This report meets the TLOA requirement to report annually to Congress on tribal data collection activities and statistical findings. It summarizes—

- funding to enhance tribal participation in national records and information systems, including the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) and the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP)
- tribal data collection activities during fiscal year (FY) 2021, including the Survey of Jails in Indian Country (SJIC)
- statistical findings on tribal court systems' funding, the American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) population in the federal justice system, and recidivism rates among AIANs released from state prisons
- information on the BJS Tribal Crime and Justice webpage.

### Funding to enhance tribal participation in national records and information systems

Since 2009, BJS has focused on improving tribal participation in national record and information systems through expanding tribal eligibility for funding under the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) and the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP). Initiated in 1995, NCHIP provides grants to states, territories, and federally recognized tribes to improve the quality, timeliness, and accessibility of criminal history records and related information. NARIP, enacted after the April 2007 shooting at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, provides grants to states and tribes to help them automate and submit complete records to NICS on persons who are prohibited from purchasing or possessing a firearm under federal or state law.

<sup>5</sup>Federal jurisdiction in Indian country is established under the General Crimes Act (18 U.S.C. § 1152), the Major Crimes Act (18 U.S.C. § 1153), and the Assimilative Crimes Act (18 U.S.C. § 13).

Since FY 2016, BJS awarded four grants totaling \$755,867 to tribes to improve and automate criminal history records and databases:

- In FY 2020, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma completed the first of four projects funded by an NCHIP award. The tribe purchased a National Crime Information Center (NCIC) terminal for entering data on domestic violence, stolen property, protective orders, and warrants. It also acquired a court records management system and an automated live scan for fingerprinting and for background checks on arrestees and potential employees.
- In FY 2019, BJS made an award under the FY 2019 NARIP to the Swinomish Indian Tribe to automate new dispositions and upload 10 years of historical criminal history information to the NCIC.
- The Tulalip Tribes of Washington received NARIP funds in FY 2016 and FY 2018 to automate tribal law enforcement and court records and improve their NICS and federal criminal history record reporting.

Under NCHIP, tribes may submit applications individually or as part of a multitribe consortium. BJS encourages states and tribes to strive for integrated records improvements, regardless of the funding source. Despite improvements among the states, challenges remain among tribal justice agencies. For example, many tribes do not have the means to transmit records to national systems, either through their own infrastructure or their state's. Some tribes have not yet converted their manual records to electronic versions. Many tribes are unable to submit qualifying records to the NCIC's Protection Order File, and the FBI reports continued problems with the appropriate flagging of protection orders related to the prohibition of firearm purchases.

Federally recognized tribes are eligible to apply for NARIP funding to attain complete records directly related to NICS checks. NARIP addresses information gaps in NICS, such as missing records on a person's criminal history, felony convictions, warrants, protective orders, convictions for misdemeanors involving domestic violence and stalking, drug arrests and convictions, and mental health adjudications.

## Tribal data collections

### Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies

During FY 2020, BJS completed data collection for the 2019 Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies (CTLEA), the first BJS data collection targeted solely at tribal law enforcement agencies. The CTLEA collected data from all known tribally operated law enforcement agencies, from police agencies operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), and from the Alaska State Police, which reported for the Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO) program. The VPSO program provides services to Alaska Native villages that are under the jurisdiction of the Alaska State Police.

The CTLEA captured information on—

- criminal jurisdiction
- staffing, officer training, and sources of funding
- workloads and arrests
- access to and participation in regional and national justice database systems
- special topics, such as human trafficking, domestic violence, and juvenile delinquency
- access to registries of domestic violence and protection orders
- monitoring of sex offenders on tribal lands
- reporting of crime data to information systems operated by the FBI
- special jurisdiction over non-Indian offenders for selected domestic violence cases.

The CTLEA results will be published in the report *Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019*.

### Survey of Jails in Indian Country

The SJIC is BJS's annual national data collection on jails and detention facilities in Indian country. BJS initiated the SJIC in 1998 as a component of the Annual Survey of Jails. The SJIC includes Indian country facilities operated by tribal authorities or the BIA. The survey collects jail facility-level data on the—

- number of inmates
- conviction status of inmates
- capacity occupied based on the average daily population (ADP, or the sum of inmates held each day in June, divided by 30)

- midyear population
- peak population
- staffing
- offense types.

The most recent SJIC data are available in *Jails in Indian Country, 2017-2018* (NCJ 252155, BJS, October 2020).

### Inmate population and characteristics

At midyear 2018, an estimated 2,870 inmates were held in 84 Indian country jails, up 1.8% from the 2,820 inmates held in 84 facilities at midyear 2017.

Most persons held in Indian country jails were convicted inmates, and fewer than half were unconvicted inmates awaiting court action on a current charge. The distribution of inmates by conviction status has changed over time. After peaking in 2009 at 69%, the percentage of convicted inmates declined to 55% at midyear 2018 (table 1).<sup>6</sup>

The distribution of inmates by offense type has also changed over time. Approximately 30% of inmates were held for a violent offense each year from midyears 2010 to 2018. At midyear 2018, 29% of Indian country jail inmates were held for a violent offense, an increase from 27% at midyear 2017. Inmates held for domestic violence (15%) and aggravated or simple assault (9%) accounted for nearly a quarter of the tribal jail population at midyear 2018. Inmates held for rape or sexual assault (1%) and other violent offenses (4%) accounted for an additional 5%.

The percentage of female jail inmates increased from 23% of all inmates at midyear 2010 to a peak of 27% at midyear 2016, before declining to 25% at midyear 2018. Persons age 17 or younger made up 7% of inmates at midyear 2018, continuing a decline in juvenile incarceration since the SJIC began collecting data in 1998.

### Indian country jail operations

At midyear 2018, jails in Indian country were rated to hold an estimated 4,290 inmates, up from 4,200 at midyear 2017.

Overall, 12 facilities held half of the inmate population in Indian country jails. About two-thirds (66%)

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<sup>6</sup>Numbers for 2009 not shown in table 1. For midyears 2002, 2004, and 2007 through 2009, see *Jails in Indian Country, 2012* (NCJ 242187, BJS, June 2013). For midyears 2011 through 2014, see *Jails in Indian Country, 2016* (NCJ 250981, BJS, December 2017).

**TABLE 1****Inmates held in Indian country jails, by demographic and criminal justice characteristics, midyears 2010 and 2015–2018**

Characteristic	Number					Percent				
	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	2,120	2,510	2,540	2,820	2,870	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	1,640	1,870	1,860	2,130	2,150	77%	75%	73%	76%	75%
Female	480	640	680	690	710	23	25	27	24	25
<b>Age group</b>										
Adult	1,870	2,300	2,370	2,590	2,660	88%	92%	93%	92%	93%
Male	1,480	1,730	1,750	1,980	2,020	70	69	69	70	70
Female	390	570	620	610	640	18	23	24	22	22
Juvenile <sup>a</sup>	250	210	170	230	210	12	8	7	8	7
Male	160	140	110	150	130	8	6	4	5	5
Female	90	70	60	80	70	4	3	2	3	2
<b>Conviction status</b>										
Convicted	1,240	1,380	1,400	1,480	1,570	59%	55%	55%	52%	55%
Unconvicted	880	1,130	1,130	1,340	1,300	41	45	45	48	45
<b>Most serious offense</b>										
Violent	660	760	760	770	840	31%	30%	30%	27%	29%
Domestic violence	280	330	350	340	440	13	13	14	12	15
Aggravated/simple assault	230	240	260	250	250	11	10	10	9	9
Rape/sexual assault	40	40	30	40	40	2	2	1	1	1
Other violent	110	150	120	140	110	5	6	5	5	4
Burglary	...	50	40	50	60	...	2	2	2	2
Larceny-theft <sup>b</sup>	...	30	50	40	40	...	1	2	1	1
Public intoxication <sup>c</sup>	...	440	470	510	470	...	17	19	18	16
DWI/DUI <sup>d</sup>	220	180	170	190	150	10	7	7	7	5
Drug	100	140	210	240	300	4	6	8	9	10
Other unspecified <sup>e</sup>	1,150	920	840	1,020	1,020	54	37	33	36	36

Note: Data are based on the number of inmates held on the last weekday in June. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Some counts were imputed for nonresponse or rounded to the nearest 10. Estimates may differ from those published in the Jails in Indian Country series prior to 2014 due to imputation and rounding.

...Not collected.

<sup>a</sup>Persons age 17 or younger.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes motor vehicle theft.

<sup>c</sup>Includes drunk and disorderly conduct.

<sup>d</sup>Driving while intoxicated or driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

<sup>e</sup>BJs started collecting and reporting data separately on burglary, larceny or theft, and public intoxication in 2013. Prior to 2013, these offenses were included in "other unspecified." As a result, other unspecified offenses in 2010 are not comparable to those in 2015 through 2018.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2010 and 2015–2018.

of the Indian country jail population was held in the 25 facilities rated to hold 50 or more inmates. The 25 facilities with a capacity of 24 or fewer inmates accounted for 30% of all facilities and held 7% of all inmates in Indian country jails at midyear 2018.

### Deaths in Indian country jails

Indian country jail authorities reported 16 deaths in custody since midyear 2010. Two deaths were reported during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2018. About 74%, or 62 of 84 facilities, reported data on attempted suicides in both 2017 and 2018. These facilities reported

a combined 26 attempted suicides in 2018, more than double the 12 attempted suicides in 2017.

### SJIC enhancement initiatives

In early 2020, jurisdictions nationwide released inmates from jails in an effort to lessen the spread of COVID-19 among the incarcerated population or due to coronavirus-related understaffing, court orders, and legislative mandates. In response to the pandemic, BJS added a special addendum to the 2020 and 2021 SJIC to gather information on the number of expedited releases from tribal jails, inmate and staff COVID-19 testing,

and other questions to measure the impact of this public health emergency on tribal jails. Those data will be available in BJS's forthcoming report *Jails in Indian Country, 2019-2020, and the Impact of COVID-19 on the Tribal Jail Population*.

The second half of 2020 also marked the beginning of a multiyear survey enhancement initiative for the SJIC. In 2020, BJS developed a web survey instrument that will be pilot-tested in 2021 before a full launch in 2022. Following the core survey assessment during 2021-22, the updated survey will be cognitively tested, and BJS will develop a new addendum for the 2023 SJIC. The assessment will include a full examination of information gaps and emerging information needs.

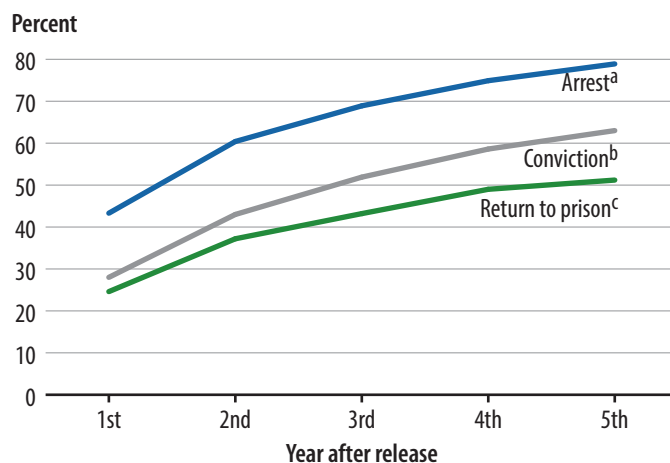
### Recidivism of American Indian and Alaska Native state prisoners released in 2012

Among AIANs released from state prisons in 2012 across 34 states, 69% were arrested within 3 years, and 79% were arrested within 5 years (figure 1). The most recent data collection on recidivism was based on a random sample of about 92,100 prisoners who were selected to represent the approximately 408,300 state prisoners released in 2012 across 34 states.<sup>7</sup> About 1.5% of these individuals were AIANs. The 34 states were responsible for 79% of all persons released from state prisons in 2012 nationwide.

The percentage of released prisoners who had an arrest that resulted in a court conviction was based on prisoners released from the 31 states that had the necessary data. About half (52%) of AIANs released from prisons in those states had an arrest within 3 years that led to a conviction. Sixty-three percent of AIANs released

from state prisons in the 31 states in 2012 had an arrest within 5 years that led to a conviction. Among AIANs released from state prisons in 2012 in the 21 states with available data on persons returned to prison, 43% had a parole or probation violation or an arrest that led to a new prison sentence within 3 years, while 51% returned to prison within 5 years with a new conviction.

**FIGURE 1**  
Cumulative percent of American Indian and Alaska Native state prisoners released in 2012 who had a new arrest, conviction, or return to prison after release, by year following release



Note: Data on prisoners' race or ethnicity were reported for over 99% of cases. See appendix table 1 for estimates and standard errors.

<sup>a</sup>Estimates are based on prisoners released across the 34 states in the study who had a new arrest.

<sup>b</sup>Estimates are based on prisoners released across the 31 states that could provide the necessary court data.

<sup>c</sup>Estimates are based on prisoners released across the 21 states that could provide the necessary data on persons returned to prison for a probation or parole violation or an arrest that led to a new sentence.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Recidivism of State Prisoners Released in 2012 data collection, 2012–2017.

<sup>7</sup>See *Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 34 States in 2012: A 5-Year Follow-Up Period (2012-2017)* (NCJ 255947, BJS, July 2021).

## National Survey of Tribal Court Systems

The National Survey of Tribal Court Systems (NSTCS), 2014 was the first complete enumeration of tribal court systems operating in the United States. The NSTCS consisted of three surveys specific to tribal court systems in the lower 48 states, Alaska Native villages, and the Code of Federal Regulations Courts (CFR Courts) operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). It covered a variety of complex topics, including tribal court administration and operations; prosecution, public defense, and civil legal services; pretrial, probation, and reentry programs and services; juvenile cases, domestic violence cases, and protection orders; enhanced sentencing authority; and information systems access.

During the survey development, data collection, and analytical processes, BJS encountered significant challenges in carrying out this first-time data collection. Analysis of survey responses revealed several data quality issues, which required a substantial amount of time to resolve and result in a statistical analysis file that could be used to produce valid and reliable estimates. Given these factors and other resource constraints, statistics from the 2014 NSTCS are now available.

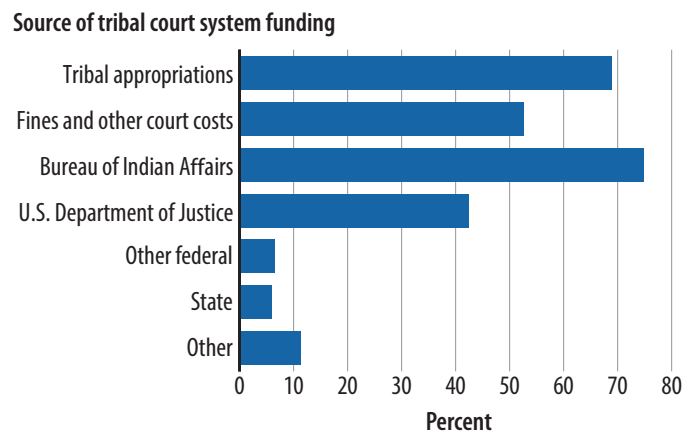
*Tribal Courts in the United States, 2014 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 301214, BJS, July 2021) contains data and information on—

- the number and type of tribal court systems
- personal and subject matter jurisdiction exercised by tribal court systems
- sources of operational funding
- prosecutors' and public defenders' offices
- victim services programs
- pretrial release, diversion, and probation programs
- Indian Child Welfare Act and juvenile delinquency programs and services.

During 2014, about 234 tribal court systems operated in the U.S., serving federally recognized tribes in the lower 48 states. Forty percent of the tribal court systems served jurisdictions with a population of fewer than 1,000 residents, while approximately 80% served fewer than 10,000 residents.

Tribal court systems relied upon a combination of tribal, federal, state, and other sources of funding to sustain operations during 2014. Sixty-nine percent of tribal court systems received funds from tribal appropriations, 53% from fines and other court costs, 75% from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and 43% from the U.S. Department of Justice (figure 2).

**FIGURE 2**  
**Tribal court systems reporting sources of operational funding, 2014**



Note: Details do not sum to 100% because respondents could indicate multiple sources of funding.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Survey of Tribal Court Systems, 2014.

## Federal justice statistics

The Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP) provides annual data on workload, activities, and outcomes associated with federal criminal cases. It acquires information on all aspects of processing in the federal justice system, including arrests, initial prosecutorial decisions, referrals to courts or magistrates, court dispositions, sentencing outcomes, sentence length, and time served.

The FJSP collects and standardizes data from the U.S. Marshals Service, the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the U.S. Office of Probation and Pretrial Services in the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, the U.S. Sentencing Commission, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The FJSP captures information on an offender's race and ethnicity but not on tribal membership.

During FY 2018 (the most recent data available)—

- 3,231 AIANs were arrested and booked by federal law enforcement agencies, down from 3,260 in FY 2017 (table 2)
- 1,469 AIANs were sentenced in U.S. district courts in FY 2018, down from 1,607 in FY 2017
- 1,822 AIAN offenders were admitted to federal prison, including 1,002 from U.S. district courts and 820 persons who violated community supervision<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup>For federal prison admissions and releases of AIANs, see *Tribal Crime Data-Collection Activities, 2019* (NCJ 252983, BJS, July 2019).

- 1,895 AIAN offenders were released from federal prison
- 3,632 AIANs were held in federal prison at fiscal year-end, accounting for 2.2% of all federal prisoners (not shown in table).

From FY 2012 to FY 2018, the number of AIANs arrested by a federal law enforcement agency increased 30%, while the number of AIANs convicted in federal courts increased 8%.

The ratio of convictions-to-arrests decreased due to the relatively greater rise in federal arrests than convictions during this period (figure 3). In FY 2012, a total of 55 AIANs were convicted in U.S. district court for every 100 AIANs arrested, while in FY 2018, a total of 45 were convicted per 100 arrested.

The percentage of AIANs convicted in U.S. district courts who were committed to prison for a new court case decreased from 79% in FY 2012 to 68% in FY 2018. (See table 2.) During that time, the percentage of AIANs admitted to prison for other commitments, including persons returned to prison for violations of community supervision, increased from 38% to 45%.

The number of AIANs released from federal prison increased 13% across 7 years, from 1,683 in FY 2012 to 1,895 in FY 2018. The ratio of prison releases to admissions gradually increased during this period, from 97 AIANs released from federal prison for every 100 admitted in FY 2012, to 104 released per 100 admitted in FY 2018.

**TABLE 2**  
**American Indians and Alaska Natives in the federal justice system, fiscal years 2012–2018**

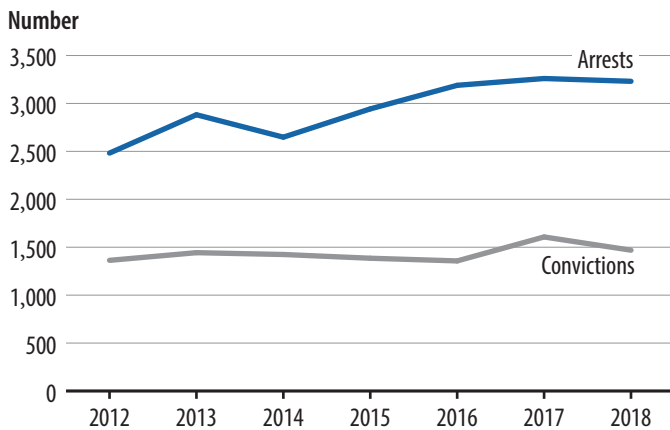
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Percent change, 2012–2018	Percent change, 2017–2018
Arrests	2,482	2,882	2,648	2,943	3,189	3,260	3,231	30%	-1%
Convictions <sup>a</sup>	1,363	1,443	1,424	1,385	1,357	1,607	1,469	8%	-9%
Prison admissions	1,735	1,740	1,715	1,615	1,790	1,939	1,822	5%	-6%
U.S. district court commitments	1,074	1,087	1,071	935	975	1,113	1,002	-7	-10
Other commitments <sup>b</sup>	660	649	640	680	815	826	820	24	-1
Prison releases	1,683	1,737	1,763	1,753	1,839	1,769	1,895	13%	7%
Conviction-to-arrest ratio	0.55	0.50	0.54	0.47	0.43	0.49	0.45	-18%	-8%
U.S. district court commitment-to-conviction ratio <sup>a</sup>	0.79	0.75	0.75	0.68	0.72	0.69	0.68	-14%	-1%
Prison-release-to-prison-admission ratio <sup>c</sup>	0.97	1.00	1.03	1.09	1.03	0.91	1.04	7%	14%

<sup>a</sup>Based on persons convicted in U.S. district courts only.

<sup>b</sup>Includes persons admitted to prison for violations of community supervision.

<sup>c</sup>Based on all prison admissions.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Criminal Case Processing Statistics, based on data from the U.S. Marshals Service, Justice Detainee Information System; U.S. Sentencing Commission, Monitoring File; and Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY database, fiscal years 2012–2018.

**FIGURE 3****Federal arrests and U.S. district court convictions of American Indians and Alaska Natives, fiscal years 2012–2018**

Note: See table 2 for counts. Data reflect a complete enumeration.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Criminal Case Processing Statistics, based on data from the U.S. Marshals Service, Justice Detainee Information System; and Administrative Office of U.S. Courts, Master File, fiscal years 2012–2018.

**Released American Indian and Alaska Native offenders under federal supervision**

Of the 127,478 offenders released from prison who were federally supervised in the community at fiscal year-end 2018, about 2.3% (2,887) were AIAN (table 3). About 84% of AIANs under federal supervision were either on supervised release (2,425) or parole (13). The remaining 16% were on probation (449).

**Offenses reported by tribal law enforcement agencies**

The FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program collects data on crimes reported by state, local, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies. Agencies report data through either—

- the Summary Reporting System (SRS), which collects aggregate counts on 10 different crime types—the six violent crimes of murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, human trafficking-commercial sex acts, and human trafficking-involuntary servitude; and the four property crimes of burglary, larceny or theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson
- the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), which records incident-specific information on 52 criminal offenses, capturing additional incident details such as demographics of victims, offenders, and arrestees; the location of the crime; and weapon involvement.

Annually, the UCR publishes the number of criminal offenses reported by tribal law enforcement agencies in the *Crime in the United States* (CIUS) report, but information included in that publication is limited to agencies that report crime data, either through SRS or NIBRS, for 12 consecutive months.

Beginning in 2009, BJS worked with the BIA’s Office of Justice Services, the FBI, and tribes to increase tribal reporting to the UCR. The number of tribal law enforcement agencies that have reported 12 consecutive months of data to the SRS or NIBRS has varied from

**TABLE 3****Race or ethnicity of offenders under federal supervision after release from prison, fiscal year-end 2018**

	Total		Probation		Supervised release		Parole	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	127,478	100%	15,468	12.1%	111,055	87.1%	955	0.8%
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>								
White*	42,366	34.1%	6,398	43.8%	35,656	32.8%	312	34.9%
Black*	44,114	35.5	3,901	26.7	39,771	36.5	442	49.4
Hispanic	32,139	25.8	3,286	22.5	28,743	26.4	110	12.3
American Indian/Alaska Native*	2,887	2.3	449	3.1	2,425	2.2	13	1.5
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander*	2,867	2.3	575	3.9	2,274	2.1	18	2.0

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Total includes offenders for whom characteristics were unknown. The unit of count is an individual offender under federal supervision on September 30, 2018 who had been sentenced and released from prison. Percentages are based on nonmissing cases. Data were missing on type of supervised release for .09% (105) of offenders and on race or ethnicity for 2.4% (3,105) of offenders.

\*Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks). The offender self-reported race and ethnicity during the pretrial interview. Information was collected for one race and one ethnicity category.

Source: Table 10 of *Federal Justice Statistics, 2017–2018* (NCJ 254598, BJS, April 2021). Based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Probation and Pretrial Services Automated Case Tracking System, fiscal year-end 2018.



a low of 12 agencies in 2008 to a peak of 168 agencies in 2011. In 2019, 143 agencies reported 12 months of offense information and had data published in the CIUS (table 4).

Despite the improvement in data reporting, the number of tribal law enforcement agencies reporting 12 consecutive months of crime data varies from year to year. For this reason, the aggregated yearly crime counts cannot be used for in-depth trending and comparisons.

Since 2008, the majority of tribal law enforcement agencies reporting data for 12 consecutive months used the SRS. Of the 143 tribal law enforcement agencies reporting 12 consecutive months of UCR data in 2019, 17% (24) reported through NIBRS (figure 4).

On January 1, 2021, the FBI retired the SRS and moved to a NIBRS-only crime data collection.<sup>9</sup> NIBRS is now the crime reporting standard for offenses known to law enforcement. Moving forward, tribal law enforcement agencies must submit crime data that complies with the NIBRS reporting standards.

### Tribal Crime and Justice Statistics webpage

BJS's Tribal Crime and Justice Statistics webpage presents information on and updates to BJS's tribal data collections.<sup>10</sup> It links to the latest information on victimization, law enforcement, courts, corrections, and funding for criminal justice data improvements. It includes tables on violent and property offenses known to tribal law enforcement, by state, from 2008 to 2019 based on data from the UCR.

### Previously released reports

Visit the BJS website for previously published reports in the following series:

Tribal Crime Data Collection Activities

Jails in Indian Country

Tribal Law Enforcement

American Indians and Crime.

<sup>9</sup>See <https://bjs.ojp.gov/programs/national-crime-statistics-exchange>.

<sup>10</sup>See <https://bjs.ojp.gov/topics/tribal-crime-and-justice>.

**TABLE 4**  
Tribal law enforcement agencies that reported 12 months of complete data to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, by system used, 2008–2019

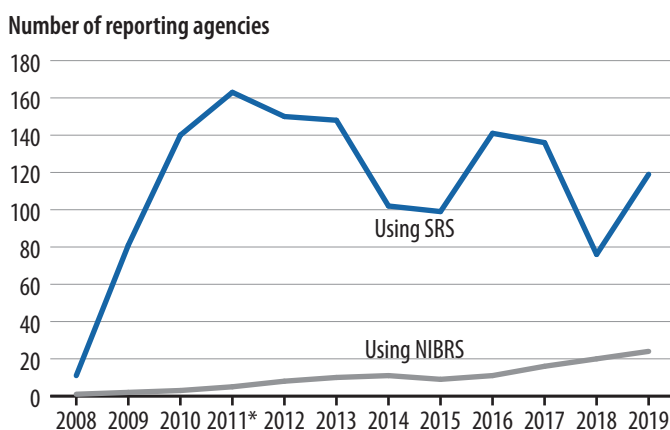
Year	Number of agencies reporting data to the UCR			Percent of agencies reporting data to the UCR	
	Total	Using SRS	Using NIBRS	Using SRS	Using NIBRS
2008	12	11	1	91.7%	8.3%
2009	83	81	2	97.6	2.4
2010	143	140	3	97.9	2.1
2011*	168	163	5	97.0	3.0
2012	158	150	8	94.9	5.1
2013	158	148	10	93.7	6.3
2014	113	102	11	90.3	9.7
2015	108	99	9	91.7	8.3
2016	152	141	11	92.8	7.2
2017	152	136	16	89.5	10.5
2018	96	76	20	79.2	20.8
2019	143	119	24	83.2	16.8

Note: Excludes agencies that reported less than 12 months of data to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.

\*One agency submitted 6 months of data to both the UCR's Summary Reporting System (SRS) and National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 2008–2019.

**FIGURE 4**  
Tribal law enforcement agencies that reported 12 months of complete data to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, by system used, 2008–2019



Note: Excludes agencies that reported fewer than 12 months of data to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. The number of tribal law enforcement agencies reporting data to the UCR Program may vary year to year, based on how many agencies met the federal requirements for crime data reporting. See table 4 for estimates.

\*One agency submitted 6 months of data to both the UCR's Summary Reporting System (SRS) and National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 2008–2019.

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**APPENDIX TABLE 1****Estimates and standard errors for figure 1:  
Cumulative percent of American Indian and Alaska  
Native state prisoners released in 2012 who had  
a new arrest, conviction, or return to prison after  
release, by year following release**

	Year after release				
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>Estimate</b>					
Arrest <sup>a</sup>	43.3%	60.4%	68.9%	74.9%	78.9%
Conviction <sup>b</sup>	28.0	43.0	51.9	58.6	63.0
Return to prison <sup>c</sup>	24.6	37.2	43.2	49.0	51.2
<b>Standard error</b>					
Arrest <sup>a</sup>	1.35%	1.28%	1.20%	1.13%	1.05%
Conviction <sup>b</sup>	1.27	1.35	1.34	1.31	1.27
Return to prison <sup>c</sup>	1.68	1.83	1.86	1.87	1.87

Note: Data on prisoners' race or ethnicity were reported for over 99% of cases.

<sup>a</sup>Estimates are based on prisoners released across the 34 states in the study who had a new arrest.

<sup>b</sup>Estimates are based on prisoners released across the 31 states that could provide the necessary court data.

<sup>c</sup>Estimates are based on prisoners released across the 21 states that could provide the necessary data on persons returned to prison for a probation or parole violation or an arrest that led to a new sentence.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Recidivism of State Prisoners Released in 2012 data collection, 2012–2017.

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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 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. Doris J. James is the acting director.

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