



Tribal Crime Data-Collection Activities, 2020

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.¹ The act specifies data collection and analysis of crimes committed on federally recognized reservations, in tribal communities, and on identified trust lands, which in combination are commonly referred to as Indian country. There are approximately 326 federally recognized tribal lands in the continental United States, with an estimated population of 4.6 million persons, of which 23% are American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN).^{2,3}

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. Crimes committed in Indian country among AIANs may be subject to concurrent jurisdiction by tribal, federal, state, or local criminal-justice agencies. This is due to the sovereign status of federally recognized tribes and to Public Law 83-280 (commonly referred to as P.L. 280).

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.⁴ 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 government retains criminal jurisdiction for major crimes committed in Indian country.⁵ More than 300 tribes are under P.L. 280 jurisdictions.

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

²For more information about federally recognized tribal lands, see <https://www.bia.gov/frequently-asked-questions>.

³For more information about populations on tribal lands, see <https://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-10.pdf>.

⁴See 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.

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

HIGHLIGHTS

- During fiscal year (FY) 2020, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) completed data collection for the 2019 Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, with a response rate of 92%.
- From FY 2016 to FY 2019, BJS awarded four grants totaling \$755,867 to tribes to improve and automate their criminal-history records and databases.
- In 2018, the local jail incarceration rate for American Indians and Alaska Natives (AIANs) was nearly double the national rate.
- Among AIAN state prisoners released across 30 states in 2005, about 44% were arrested within one year of release, 69% within 3 years, and 85% within 9 years.

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

- tribal data-collection activities during FY 2020, including the Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies (CTLEA) and the Survey of Jails in Indian Country (SJIC)
- findings on AIAN inmates in local jails from 2010 through 2018 and recidivism rates from 2005 through 2014 among AIANs released from prisons across 30 states
- statistical findings on the AIAN population in the federal justice system
- 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)
- information on the BJS Indian Country webpage.

Tribal data collections during fiscal year 2020

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 domestic-violence and protection-order registries
- monitoring of sex offenders on tribal lands

- reporting of crime data to systems operated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
- special jurisdiction over non-Indian offenders for selected domestic-violence cases.

Following the cognitive testing and revisions to the data-collection instruments in FY 2019, BJS submitted the proposed CTLEA data collection to the Federal Register for public comment. BJS received no comments during the 30-day and 60-day comment periods. On July 15, 2019, BJS received final Office of Management and Budget approval to conduct the census.

BJS finalized two customized survey forms: one for tribally operated law enforcement agencies (CTLEA-TLE) and one for agencies operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (CTLEA-BIA). Both survey forms contain a core set of survey items, along with individualized survey questions on attributes unique to the two types of agencies. The CTLEA-TLE universe included tribal police departments, conservation and wildlife enforcement offices, the Alaska State Police, and tribal university and college police. Law enforcement agencies operating under BIA received the CTLEA-BIA form.

Several duplicate or subordinate agencies were determined to be ineligible or out-of-scope after data collection. The final universe for the CTLEA consisted of 258 tribal law enforcement agencies, which included 234 tribally operated agencies and 24 federal and state

TABLE 1
Universe and response rates for the Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, by type of agency, 2019

Type of agency	Universe*		Unweighted completed responses	Unweighted response rate
	Count	Percent		
CTLEA universe	258	100%	238	92%
Total tribal-operated agencies	234	91%	214	92%
Tribal law enforcement	203	79	185	93
Conservation/wildlife enforcement	30	12	28	82
Tribal university/college police	1	<1	1	100
Total federal/state-operated agencies	24	9%	24	100%
Bureau of Indian Affairs police agencies	23	9	23	100
Alaska State Troopers	1	<1	1	100

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. The Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies (CTLEA) includes tribal agencies that employed at least one full-time sworn law enforcement officer with general arrest powers or the authority to issue citations. Final CTLEA sample uses weights to adjust for non-response.

*Excludes duplicate, subordinate, ineligible, and other out-of-scope agencies identified in the CTLEA.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

agencies (table 1). These agencies had at least one full-time sworn officer with arrest authority or authority to issue citations in Indian country.

The reference year for the 2019 CTLEA was 2018. Data collection began in August of 2019 and ended on December 31, 2019 with a 92% response rate among all tribal law enforcement agencies and a 100% response rate among federal and state police programs. There were 238 completed responses and 20 non-respondents.

Survey of Jails in Indian Country

Indian country jails are administered by tribal authorities or the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). The Survey of Jails in Indian Country (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 (ASJ). The SJIC includes Indian country facilities operated by tribal authorities or the BIA. The survey collects facility-level data on the—

- number of inmates
- conviction status of inmates
- capacity occupied, based on the average daily population
- midyear population
- peak population
- staffing
- offense types.

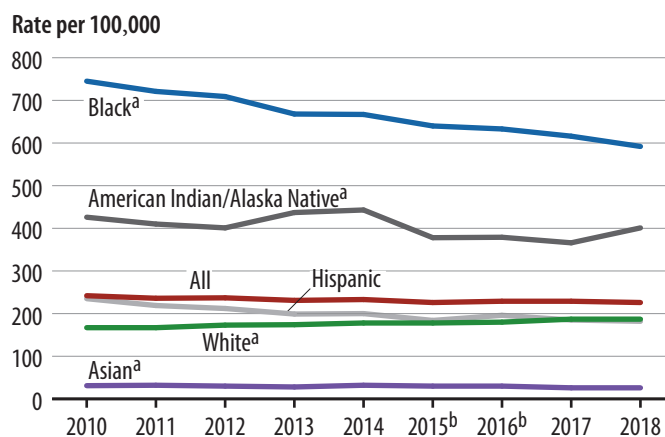
BJS will release updated findings from the survey in the summer of 2020.

American Indian and Alaska Native inmates in local jails operated by city and county authorities

Based on data from the ASJ, in 2018 the local jail incarceration rate for AIANs (401 per 100,000) was nearly double the local jail incarceration rate for all persons nationally (226 per 100,000) (figure 1). About 9,700 (1.3%) of the 738,400 inmates confined in local jails across the U.S. at midyear 2018 were AIANs.⁶

⁶See Zeng, Z. (2020). *Jail Inmates in 2018* (NCJ 253044). Bureau of Justice Statistics. <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ji18.pdf>

FIGURE 1
Jail incarceration rates, by race or ethnicity, 2010-2018



Note: Rates are based on the number of confined inmates at midyear in local jails per 100,000 persons (for all races) or per 100,000 persons of a given race or ethnicity. Data are based on the inmate population confined on the last weekday in June and include both adults and juveniles, unless otherwise specified. Data for other races (Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, and persons of two or more races) are not shown. See table 2 for rates and appendix table 1 for standard errors.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., excludes American Indians and Alaska Natives of Hispanic origin).

^bIn 2015 and 2016, the Annual Survey of Jails collected demographic data on inmate population at year-end instead of midyear. Because jails typically hold fewer inmates at year-end than at midyear, the 2015 and 2016 inmate populations were adjusted for seasonal variation.

Source: Zeng, Z. (2020). *Jail Inmates in 2018* (NCJ 253044). Bureau of Justice Statistics. <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ji18.pdf>

From 2010 through 2018, the jail incarceration rate for AIANs was about double the rate for whites or Hispanics. Blacks were the only racial group to have higher jail incarceration rates than AIANs from 2010 through 2018 (table 2).

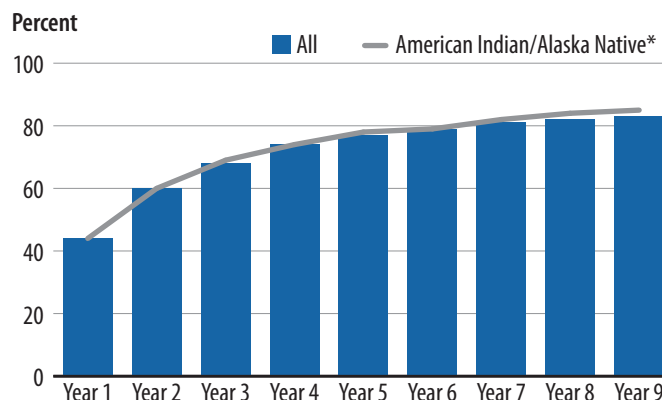
Findings in the *Jail Inmates in 2018* report are based on the Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ), a national survey of county, city, and regional jails administered by local law enforcement authorities, such as a sheriff or jail administrator. Since 1982, the Bureau of Justice Statistics has conducted the ASJ to provide nationwide statistics on the number and characteristics of local jail inmates, inmate turnover, jail capacity, and the usage of jail space.

Recidivism of American Indian and Alaska Native State Prisoners Released in 2005

Among state prisoners released across 30 states in 2005, the overall cumulative arrest percentage for AIANs was similar to the overall percentage for all races or ethnicities (figure 2). The most recent data collection on recidivism was based on 67,966 prisoners who were randomly sampled to represent the 401,288 state prisoners released in 2005 across 30 states.⁷ These 30 states were responsible for 77% of all persons released from state prisons that year nationwide. This was the

first BJS recidivism study on state prisoners to use a 9-year follow-up period. More information about this study is available in *2018 Update on Prisoner Recidivism: A 9-Year Follow-up Period (2005-2014)* (NCJ 250975, BJS, May 2018).

FIGURE 2
Cumulative percent of prisoners released across 30 states in 2005 who were arrested following release, by year after release, 2005-2014



Note: Data on race or ethnicity were known for 99.86% of released prisoners. See appendix table 2 for estimates and appendix table 3 for standard errors.

*Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., excludes American Indians and Alaska Natives of Hispanic origin).

Source: Alper, M., Durose, M. R., & Markman, J. (2018). *2018 Update on Prisoner Recidivism: A 9-Year Follow-up Period (2005-2014)* (NCJ 250975). Bureau of Justice Statistics. <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/18upr9yfup0514.pdf>

⁷See Alper, M., Durose, M. R., & Markman, J. (2018). *2018 Update on Prisoner Recidivism: A 9-Year Follow-up Period (2005-2014)* (NCJ 250975). Bureau of Justice Statistics. <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/18upr9yfup0514.pdf>

TABLE 2
Jail incarceration rates, by race or ethnicity, 2010-2018

Race or ethnicity	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^a	2016 ^a	2017	2018 [*]
All	242 †	236 †	237 †	231	233 †	226	229	229	226
White ^b	167 †	167 †	173 †	174 †	178 †	178 †	180 †	187	187
Black ^b	745 †	721 †	709 †	668 †	667 †	640 †	633 †	616	592
Hispanic	235 †	219 †	212 †	199 †	200 †	184	196 †	185	182
American Indian/Alaska Native ^b	426	410	401	437	443	378	379	366	401
Asian ^b	31 †	32 †	30 †	28	32 †	30 †	30 †	26	26
Other ^{b,c}	26 †	26 †	34	33	24 †	36	40	39	50

Note: Rates are based on the number of confined inmates at midyear in local jails per 100,000 persons (for all races) or per 100,000 persons of a given race or ethnicity. Data are based on the inmate population confined on the last weekday in June and include both adults and juveniles, unless otherwise specified. See appendix table 1 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aIn 2015 and 2016, the Annual Survey of Jails collected demographic data on inmate population at year-end instead of midyear. Because jails typically hold fewer inmates at year-end than at midyear, the 2015 and 2016 inmate populations were adjusted for seasonal variation.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., excludes American Indians and Alaska Natives of Hispanic origin).

^cIncludes Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, and persons of two or more races.

Source: Zeng, Z. (2020). *Jail Inmates in 2018* (NCJ 253044). Bureau of Justice Statistics. <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ji18.pdf>

BJS examined prisoner records and criminal-history data to assess (1) whether the recidivism rate among AIANs released across 30 states in 2005 differed from that of all prisoners released and (2) whether the percentage or rate of rearrests among AIANs released in 2005 changed during the 9-year follow-up period. About 1% (or 4,945) of the 401,288 state prisoners released in 2005 across the study's 30 states were AIANs, and 69% of these released AIANs were arrested at least once during the first 3 years following release, compared to 68% of all released prisoners. At the end of the 9-year follow-up period, 85% had been arrested since release, compared to 83% of all released prisoners.

The annual arrest percentage among AIANs declined during the follow-up period. Forty-four percent of AIANs released from state prison in 2005 were arrested during the first year after release, 30% during the fifth year after release, and 26% during the ninth year after release (table 3).

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 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 or ethnicity but not on tribal membership.

The most recent FJSP data are available in *Federal Justice Statistics, 2015-2016* (NCJ 251770, BJS, January 2019). Among the more than 67,700 offenders convicted in U.S. federal courts in 2016, a total of 1,357 were AIANs (table 4).

TABLE 4
Offenders sentenced in U.S. district courts, by race, FY 2012-2016

Race	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	84,173	80,035	75,836	71,003	67,742
White	55,508	52,384	53,632	51,638	49,106
Black	16,506	15,922	15,940	14,814	14,673
American Indian/ Alaska Native	1,355	1,429	1,417	1,367	1,357
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,358	1,367	1,494	1,322	1,189
Other*	9,446	8,933	3,353	1,862	1,417

Note: Race categories include persons of Hispanic origin.

*Includes persons of other races, of two or more races, or for whom race was missing or unknown.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Criminal Case Processing Statistics, fiscal years 2012-2016.

TABLE 3
Annual percent of prisoners released across 30 states in 2005 who were arrested following release, by race or ethnicity and year after release, 2005-2014

Race or ethnicity	Percent of released prisoners	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9
All ^a	100%	44%	38%	34%	32%	30%	28%	27%	26%	24%
White ^b	40	40	35	32	30	29	27	26	25	23
Black ^b	40	46	41	36	34	32	30	29	27	25
Hispanic	18	47	37	34	31	29	27	26	24	23
American Indian/ Alaska Native ^b	1	44	38	39	32	30	31	35	31	26
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander ^b	1	45	39	30	31	25	25	26	28	21

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Data on race or ethnicity were known for 99.86% of released prisoners. See appendix table 4 for standard errors.

^aAll released prisoners includes persons of other unspecified races (about 0.4% of the total), not shown separately.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., excludes American Indians and Alaska Natives of Hispanic origin).

Source: Alper, M., Durose, M. R., & Markman, J. (2018). *2018 Update on Prisoner Recidivism: A 9-Year Follow-up Period (2005-2014)* (NCJ 250975). Bureau of Justice Statistics. <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/18upr9yfup0514.pdf>

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 by 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, the NCHIP provides grants to states, territories, and federally recognized tribes to improve the quality, timeliness, and accessibility of criminal-history records and related information. The NARIP, enacted after the April 2007 shooting at Virginia Tech University, provides grants to states and tribes to help them automate and submit complete records to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) on persons who are prohibited from purchasing or possessing a firearm under federal or state law.

From FY 2016 to FY 2019, BJS awarded four grants totaling \$755,867 to tribes to improve and automate criminal-history records and databases. In FY 2019, BJS made an award under the FY 2019 NARIP to the Swinomish Indian tribe to automate the submission of new disposition records and submit 10 years of criminal-history information to the National Crime Information Center (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 the NICS and federal criminal-history record reporting. In FY 2016, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma used NCHIP funds to acquire an NCIC terminal for submission of records and an automated live-scan fingerprint system to conduct background checks.

Under the NCHIP, tribes may submit applications individually or as part of a multi-tribe 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 technology to transmit records to

national systems, either through their own infrastructure or the 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 Protection Order File, and the FBI reports continued problems with the appropriate flagging of protection orders regarding the prohibition of firearm purchases.

While federally recognized tribes are eligible to apply for NARIP funding, such funding can be used only to attain complete records directly related to NICS checks. The NARIP addresses information gaps in NICS, including gaps in records of 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.

Indian Country Justice Statistics webpage

BJS's Indian Country Justice Statistics webpage presents information on and updates to BJS's tribal data collections.⁸ It provides links to the latest information on victimization, law enforcement, courts, corrections, and criminal justice data-improvement funding. This page includes tables on violent and property offenses known to tribal law enforcement by state from 2008 to 2018, based on data from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program.

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.

⁸See <https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=tp&tid=200000>.

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Standard errors for table 2: Jail incarceration rates, by race or ethnicity, 2010-2018

Race or ethnicity	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
All	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.2
White	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.6
Black	8.4	8.9	11.9	12.4	11.9	8.9	9.1	9.8	10.3
Hispanic	4.2	5.0	5.6	4.8	4.9	5.8	3.4	3.7	3.8
American Indian/ Alaska Native	44.3	40.7	37.5	40.0	39.4	38.2	35.7	33.2	37.9
Asian	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7
Other	2.8	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.3	4.8	3.5	10.1

Source: Zeng, Z. (2020). *Jail Inmates in 2018* (NCJ 253044). Bureau of Justice Statistics. <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ji18.pdf>

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Estimates for figure 2: Cumulative percent of prisoners released across 30 states in 2005 who were arrested following release, by year after release, 2005-2014

Race or ethnicity	Percent of released prisoners	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9
All ^a	100%	44%	60%	68%	74%	77%	79%	81%	82%	83%
White ^b	40	40	56	64	70	73	76	78	80	81
Black ^b	40	46	63	72	78	81	83	85	86	87
Hispanic	18	47	62	69	73	76	78	79	81	81
American Indian/ Alaska Native ^b	1	44	60	69	74	78	79	82	84	85
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander ^b	1	45	61	69	73	75	76	77	78	79

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Data on race or ethnicity were known for 99.86% of released prisoners. See appendix table 3 for standard errors.

^aAll released prisoners includes persons of other unspecified races (about 0.4% of the total), not shown separately.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., excludes American Indians and Alaska Natives of Hispanic origin).

Source: Alper, M., Durose, M. R., & Markman, J. (2018). *2018 Update on Prisoner Recidivism: A 9-Year Follow-up Period (2005-2014)* (NCJ 250975). Bureau of Justice Statistics. <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/18upr9yfup0514.pdf>

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Standard errors for figure 2: Cumulative percent of prisoners released across 30 states in 2005 who were arrested following release, by year after release, 2005-2014

Race or ethnicity	Percent of released prisoners	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9
All	~	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
White	0.3%	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Black	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Hispanic	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
American Indian/ Alaska Native	0.1	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	0.1	3.8	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6

~Not applicable.

Source: Alper, M., Durose, M. R., & Markman, J. (2018). *2018 Update on Prisoner Recidivism: A 9-Year Follow-up Period (2005-2014)* (NCJ 250975). Bureau of Justice Statistics. <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/18upr9yfup0514.pdf>

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Standard errors for table 3: Annual percent of prisoners released across 30 states in 2005 who were arrested following release, by race or ethnicity and year after release, 2005-2014

Race or ethnicity	Percent of released prisoners	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9
All	~	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
White	0.3%	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Black	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Hispanic	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
American Indian/ Alaska Native	0.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.8
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	0.1	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.1

~Not applicable.

Source: Alper, M., Durose, M. R., & Markman, J. (2018). *2018 Update on Prisoner Recidivism: A 9-Year Follow-up Period (2005-2014)* (NCJ 250975). Bureau of Justice Statistics. <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/18upr9yfup0514.pdf>



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. Jeffrey H. Anderson is the director.

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