



# Tribal Crime Data Collection Activities, 2022

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>

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 involving 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.<sup>5</sup> More than 300 tribes are in P.L. 280 jurisdictions. In the 19 states with federally recognized tribes where P.L. 280 does not apply, the federal government exercises criminal jurisdiction for major crimes committed in Indian country.

<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 Crime 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/history/pdf/c2010br-10.pdf>.

<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.

<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).

## HIGHLIGHTS

- From fiscal year (FY) 2016 to FY 2021, BJS awarded six grants totaling \$1.6 million to tribes to improve and automate their criminal history records and databases.
- At midyear 2020, 42% of persons held in Indian country jails were held for violent offenses.
- Among American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) persons released from state prison in 2008 across 24 states, 79% were arrested within 5 years and 85% were arrested within 10 years.
- In FY 2020, federal law enforcement agencies arrested 2,643 AIAN persons, U.S. district courts sentenced 1,248, and federal prisons admitted 1,245 and released 1,749.

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
- tribal data collection activities from July 2021 to July 2022, including the Survey of Jails in Indian Country (SJIC) and the FY 2022 Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies and Census of Tribal Court Systems funding opportunity
- statistical findings on tribal victim service providers, jails, and detention facilities
- statistical findings on recidivism among American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) persons released from state and federal 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.

From FY 2016 to FY 2021, BJS awarded six grants totaling about \$1.6 million to tribes to improve and automate criminal history records and databases.

In FY 2021, BJS funded two new awards:

- The Quinault Indian Nation received NARIP funds in FY 2021 to automate historical civil protection orders and criminal dispositions and supporting documents. The project goal is to make more records available to NICS, including records in the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), criminal history record information available through the Interstate Identification Index, and records within the NICS Indices.
- The Tulalip Tribes of Washington received NARIP funds in FY 2021 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. Challenges in doing so remain among tribal justice agencies, including the following:

- Many tribes do not have the means 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 NCIC's Protection Order File.
- 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 was developed to improve the completeness, automation, and transmittal of records to state and federal systems used by the NICS. These include criminal history records and other information that may disqualify an individual from possessing or receiving a firearm under federal law.

## Tribal data collections and reporting

### FY 2022 Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies and Census of Tribal Court Systems

In April 2022, BJS released the FY 2022 Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies and Census of Tribal Court Systems solicitation.<sup>6</sup> The Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies will collect data from tribally operated law enforcement agencies in the lower 48 states, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) police agencies, and the Alaska State Police operating the Village Public Safety Officer program in Alaska Native villages. The Census of Tribal Court Systems will collect data from tribal court systems in the lower 48 states, judicial forums in Alaska Native villages, and Code of Federal Regulations Courts operated by the BIA. BJS anticipates making one award in the amount of \$1.5 million. The application period closed on June 16, 2022.

### Tribal victim service providers

From May to November 2019, BJS conducted the National Survey of Victim Service Providers (NSVSP), the first of its kind. The NSVSP gathered data on the characteristics and functions of VSPs and the types of crime or abuse victims they served. It also collected data on services that victims found difficult to obtain locally and the types of agencies that referred victims to providers.

Tribal VSPs include tribal governments, organizations, or entities serving tribal, American Indian, or Alaska Native populations. These organizations accounted for about 2% of all VSPs and provided an average of 32 different services, with a median of 31, to crime or abuse

victims in need.<sup>7</sup> Tribal VSPs often provided services that focused on locating or funding material needs, such as housing and transportation. Around 57% of tribal VSPs cited assistance with emergency, transitional, or relocation housing among their five most commonly provided services, while 50% listed assistance with filing for a restraining order (table 1). About 34% of the tribal VSPs commonly helped victims with transportation; 32% provided food, clothing, or other basic needs; and 31% provided online, phone, or program referral. Nearly a quarter (22%) of tribal VSPs provided rental assistance to victims as one of their five most common services.

<sup>7</sup>See *Services for Crime Victims, 2019* (NCJ 300741, BJS, October 2021) at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh236/files/media/document/scv19.pdf>.

**TABLE 1**  
Percent of tribal victim service providers, by most common services provided in the past year, 2019

Type of service	Percent	Standard error
Emergency/transitional/relocation housing	57.4%	4.59%
Assistance with filing for a restraining order <sup>a</sup>	49.5	4.00
Transportation assistance	34.1	3.39
Assistance meeting other basic needs	31.8	3.75
Online/phone/program referral	31.4	3.71
Emergency financial assistance <sup>b</sup>	30.7	3.65
Accompany to civil court	27.6	3.92
Immediate/emergency safety planning	24.0	3.51
Rental assistance	21.9	2.79
Crisis intervention	21.2	3.26

Note: Includes services that at least 20% of tribal victim service providers (VSPs) identified as among their five most commonly provided services, by number of victims served. Details do not sum to totals because VSPs could report multiple types of services. See appendix table 3 in *Services for Crime Victims, 2019* (NCJ 300741, BJS, October 2021) for a full list of services.

<sup>a</sup>Includes assistance with restraining, protection, and no-contact orders.  
<sup>b</sup>Includes emergency loans, petty cash, and payments for or assistance in procuring items, such as food or clothing.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Survey of Victim Service Providers, 2019.

<sup>6</sup>See <https://bjs.ojp.gov/funding/opportunities/o-bjs-2022-171271>.

## 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, covering agencies that reported crime data, either through SRS or NIBRS, for 12 consecutive months.

Since 2009, BJS has 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 a low of 12 agencies in 2008 to a peak of 168 agencies in 2011 ([figure 1](#)). In 2020, the final year of reporting through the SRS, 116 agencies reported 12 months of offense information and had data published in the CIUS.

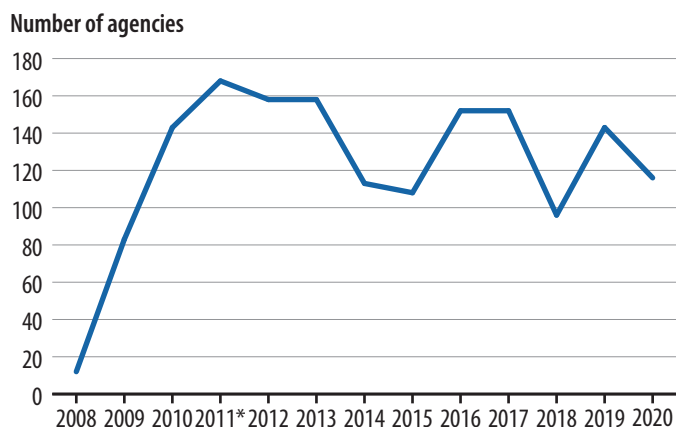
The number of tribal law enforcement agencies reporting 12 consecutive months of crime data varies from year to year.<sup>8</sup> On January 1, 2021, the FBI retired the SRS and moved to a NIBRS-only crime data collection.<sup>9</sup> NIBRS is now the crime reporting standard for offenses known to tribal law enforcement.

<sup>8</sup>For this reason, aggregated yearly counts of crime types published cannot be used for analysis of trends and comparisons. Tables with data on violent and property offenses known to tribal law enforcement by state from 2008 to 2020 are available on the BJS website at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/topics/tribal-crime-and-justice>.

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

**FIGURE 1**

### Tribal law enforcement agencies that reported 12 months of data to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, 2008–2020



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

\*One included agency submitted 6 months of data to the UCR's Summary Reporting System and 6 months to the National Incident-Based Reporting System.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 2008–2020.

## Tribal jails and detention facilities

The Survey of Jails in Indian Country (SJIC) is BJS's annual national data collection on jails and detention facilities in Indian country. The SJIC includes Indian country facilities operated by tribal authorities or the BIA. The survey collects jail facility-level data on the midyear jail population, conviction status, offense types, average daily population, peak population, capacity occupied, and staffing.<sup>10</sup>

The number of persons held in Indian country jails for a violent offense increased 8%, and the number held for a nonviolent offense declined 44% from midyear 2019 to midyear 2020 ([table 2](#)). At midyear 2020, the number of persons held for violent offenses accounted for 42% of all persons held in Indian country jails, well above the 2010–2019 midyear average of about 30% of all persons held for these offenses.

<sup>10</sup>In 2019 and 2020, the SJIC included an addendum on COVID-19. The most recent SJIC data are available in *Jails in Indian Country, 2019–2020 and the Impact of COVID-19 on the Tribal Jail Population* (NCJ 300801, BJS, October 2021) at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/content/pub/pdf/jic1920ictjp.pdf>.

**TABLE 2****Persons held in Indian country jails, by demographic and criminal justice characteristics, midyears 2000, 2010, 2015, and 2019–2020**

Characteristic	Number					Percent				
	2000	2010	2015	2019	2020	2000	2010	2015	2019	2020
<b>Total<sup>a</sup></b>	1,775	2,119	2,510	2,890	2,020	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	1,420	1,640	1,870	2,190	1,540	80%	77%	75%	76%	76%
Female	350	480	640	710	480	20	23	25	24	24
<b>Age group</b>										
Adult	1,500	1,870	2,300	2,740	1,880	84%	88%	92%	94%	93%
Male	1,210	1,480	1,730	2,090	1,450	68	70	69	72	72
Female	280	390	570	650	430	16	18	23	22	21
Juvenile <sup>b</sup>	280	250	210	160	140	16	12	8	6	7
Male	210	160	140	100	90	12	8	6	3	4
Female	70	90	70	60	50	4	4	3	2	2
<b>Conviction status</b>										
Convicted	1,080	1,240	1,380	1,490	1,070	61%	59%	55%	52%	53%
Unconvicted	690	880	1,130	1,400	950	39	41	45	48	47
<b>Most serious offense</b>										
Violent	...	660	760	790	850	...	31%	30%	27%	42%
Domestic violence	...	280	330	360	340	...	13	13	13	17
Aggravated/simple assault	...	230	240	280	360	...	11	10	10	18
Rape/sexual assault	...	40	40	40	40	...	2	2	1	2
Other violent	...	110	150	110	110	...	5	6	4	5
Nonviolent	...	1,470	1,760	2,090	1,160	...	69	70	73	58
Burglary	...	...	50	40	30	...	...	2	1	1
Larceny-theft <sup>c</sup>	...	...	30	60	20	...	...	1	2	1
Public intoxication <sup>d</sup>	...	...	440	510	230	...	...	17	18	11
DWI/DUI <sup>e</sup>	280	220	180	160	100	16%	10	7	6	5
Drug	140	100	140	280	220	8	4	6	10	11
Other unspecified <sup>f</sup>	...	1,150	920	1,040	560	...	54	37	36	28

Note: Data are as of the last weekday in June. Some counts were imputed for nonresponse or rounded to the nearest 10. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Data may differ from previously published statistics in the Jails in Indian Country series due to imputation and rounding.

...Not collected.

<sup>a</sup>Total midyear populations for 2015, 2019, and 2020 were imputed for nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 10.

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

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

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

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

<sup>f</sup>BJS began collecting data on burglary, larceny or theft, and public intoxication in 2013. As a result, other unspecified offenses in prior years are not comparable to 2013 through 2020. Other unspecified may include motor vehicle theft and other property crimes, public orders offenses, civil infractions, and other unspecified offenses.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2000, 2010, 2015, and 2019–2020.

From midyear 2019 to midyear 2020, the number of persons held in Indian country jails for aggravated assault increased 29%, the number held for domestic violence declined 6%, and the number held for rape or sexual assault and other violent offenses did not change. The percentage of all persons held for aggravated assault increased from 10% at midyear 2019 to 18% at midyear 2020. The percentage of all persons held for domestic violence increased from 13% at midyear 2019 to 17% at midyear 2020.

The number of female (down 32%) and male (down 30%) persons in Indian country jails declined at similar rates from midyear 2019 to midyear 2020. The number of juveniles declined 13% (down 20 persons held) from midyear 2019 to midyear 2020, but the percentage of juveniles held at midyear has remained relatively stable since 2015 (between 6% and 8% of all persons held).

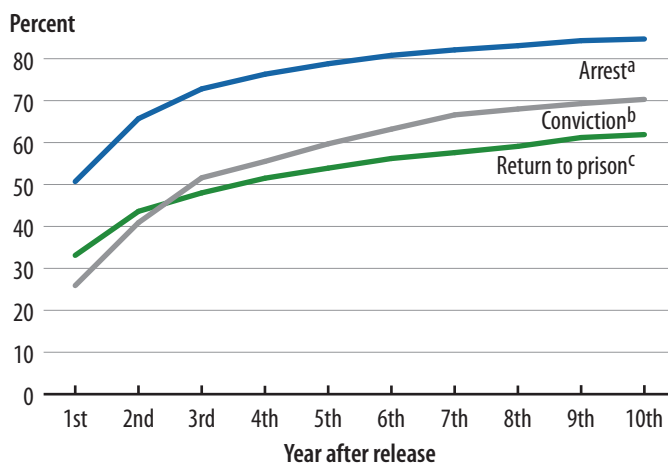
## Recidivism of persons released from state prison in 2008

In BJS's first study of recidivism over a 10-year period, about 73,600 persons released from state prisons were sampled to represent the approximately 409,300 persons released across 24 states in 2008. Through BJS's National Corrections Reporting Program, AIAN persons made up about 1.2% of this population. The 24 states provided prisoner records and the FBI or state identification numbers needed to obtain criminal history data on released persons. These 24 states were responsible for 69% of all persons released from state prison in 2008 nationwide.<sup>11</sup>

Among AIAN persons released from state prison in 2008 across 24 states, 79% were arrested within 5 years and 85% were arrested within 10 years (figure 2; table 3). Within the 22 states that had the necessary data on arrests and court convictions, about 6 in 10 (60%) AIAN persons released from prison had an arrest within 5 years that led to a conviction. Seventy percent of AIAN persons released from state prison in those 22 states had an arrest within 10 years that led to a conviction. Among AIAN persons released from state prisons in 2008 in the 18 states with available data on returns to prison, 54% had a parole or probation violation or an arrest for a new offense that led to imprisonment within 5 years, while 62% returned to prison within 10 years.

<sup>11</sup>See *Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 24 States in 2008: A 10-Year Follow-Up Period (2008–2018)* (NCJ 256094, BJS, September 2021) at [https://bjs.ojp.gov/BJS\\_PUB/rpr24s0810yfup0818/Web%20content/508%20compliant%20PDFs](https://bjs.ojp.gov/BJS_PUB/rpr24s0810yfup0818/Web%20content/508%20compliant%20PDFs).

**FIGURE 2**  
Cumulative percent of American Indian and Alaska Native state prisoners released in 2008 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 table 3 for estimates and standard errors.

<sup>a</sup>Estimates are based on prisoners released across the 24 states in the study who had a new arrest.

<sup>b</sup>Estimates are based on prisoners released across the 22 states that could provide the necessary court data.

<sup>c</sup>Estimates are based on prisoners released across the 18 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 2008* data collection, 2008–2018.

**TABLE 3**  
Estimates and standard errors for figure 2: Cumulative percent of American Indian and Alaska Native state prisoners released in 2008 who had a new arrest, conviction, or return to prison after release, by year following release

Estimate	Year after release									
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Arrest <sup>a</sup>	50.7%	65.7%	72.8%	76.3%	78.8%	80.8%	82.1%	83.1%	84.3%	84.7%
Conviction <sup>b</sup>	25.9	40.9	51.6	55.5	59.7	63.2	66.6	68.0	69.3	70.3
Return to prison <sup>c</sup>	33.1	43.6	48.0	51.5	53.9	56.2	57.6	59.1	61.2	61.9
<b>Standard error</b>										
Arrest <sup>a</sup>	2.54%	2.21%	1.96%	1.88%	1.83%	1.79%	1.77%	1.75%	1.72%	1.72%
Conviction <sup>b</sup>	2.26	2.56	2.53	2.49	2.46	2.43	2.34	2.33	2.32	2.31
Return to prison <sup>c</sup>	2.74	2.70	2.65	2.61	2.58	2.56	2.55	2.53	2.47	2.46

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 24 states in the study who had a new arrest.

<sup>b</sup>Estimates are based on prisoners released across the 22 states that could provide the necessary court data.

<sup>c</sup>Estimates are based on prisoners released across the 18 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 2008* data collection, 2008–2018.

## AIAN persons in the federal criminal justice system

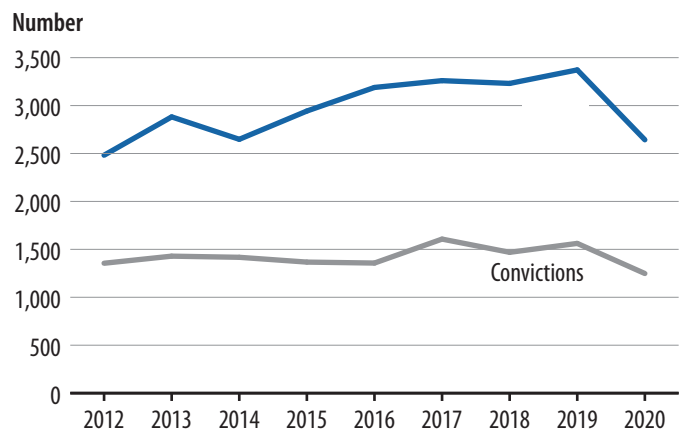
The Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP) provides annual data on workload, activities, and outcomes associated with federal criminal cases. It acquires information on cases processed in the federal justice system, including arrests, prosecutorial decisions, court dispositions, and sentencing outcomes. The FJSP collects and standardizes data from the U.S. Marshals Service, the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, the U.S. Sentencing Commission, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons.<sup>12</sup>

Among AIAN persons processed by the federal criminal justice system during FY 2020 (the most recent data available)—

- 2,643 persons were arrested and booked by federal law enforcement agencies, down 22% from 3,372 in FY 2019 (figure 3; table 4)
- 1,248 persons were convicted in U.S. district courts in FY 2020, down 20% from 1,562 in FY 2019
- 1,245 persons were admitted to federal prison, including 704 from U.S. district courts and 541 persons who violated community supervision
- 1,749 persons were released from federal prison.

<sup>12</sup>See *Federal Justice Statistics, 2020* (NCJ 304314, BJS, May 2022) at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs20.pdf>. The FJSP includes information on a person's race and ethnicity but not on tribal membership.

**FIGURE 3**  
Federal arrests and U.S. district court convictions of American Indians and Alaska Natives, fiscal years 2012–2020



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Criminal Case Processing Statistics, fiscal years 2012–2020.

**TABLE 4**  
American Indians and Alaska Natives in the federal justice system, fiscal years 2012–2020

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Percent change, 2012–2020	Percent change, 2019–2020
<b>Arrests</b>	2,482	2,882	2,648	2,943	3,189	3,260	3,231	3,372	2,643	6%	-22%
<b>Convictions<sup>a</sup></b>	1,355	1,429	1,417	1,367	1,357	1,607	1,469	1,562	1,248	-8%	-20%
<b>Prison admissions</b>	1,735	1,740	1,715	1,615	1,790	1,939	1,822	1,904	1,245	-28%	-35%
U.S. district court commitments	1,074	1,087	1,071	935	975	1,113	1,002	1,016	704	-34	-31
Other commitments <sup>b</sup>	660	649	640	680	815	826	820	888	541	-18	-39
<b>Prison releases</b>	1,683	1,737	1,763	1,753	1,839	1,769	1,895	1,982	1,749	4%	-12%
<b>Conviction-to-arrest ratio</b>	0.55	0.50	0.54	0.46	0.43	0.49	0.45	0.46	0.47	-15%	2%
<b>U.S. district court commitment-to-conviction ratio<sup>a</sup></b>	0.79	0.76	0.76	0.68	0.72	0.69	0.68	0.65	0.56	-29%	-14%
<b>Prison-release-to-prison-admission ratio<sup>c</sup></b>	0.97	1.00	1.03	1.09	1.03	0.91	1.04	1.04	1.40	44%	35%

<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 2012–2020.

From FY 2012 to FY 2020, the number of AIAN persons arrested by a federal law enforcement agency increased 6%, while the number convicted in federal courts decreased 8%. The number of AIAN persons arrested in FY 2020 was the lowest since 2013, while the number convicted was the lowest since 2012.

Between FY 2012 and FY 2020, the ratio of convictions to arrests decreased. In FY 2012, a total of 55 AIAN persons were convicted in U.S. district court for every 100 arrested, while in FY 2020, a total of 47 were convicted per 100 arrested.

The ratio of AIAN persons convicted in U.S. district courts who were admitted to prison on a new court case decreased from 79 persons admitted for every 100 convicted in FY 2012 to 56 for every 100 in FY 2020. During that time, the ratio of persons admitted to prison for other commitments, including persons returned to prison for violations of community supervision, increased from 38 per 100 to 43 per 100.

The number of AIAN persons released from federal prison increased 4% across 9 years, from 1,683 in FY 2012 to 1,749 in FY 2020. The ratio of prison releases to admissions gradually increased during this period, from 97 AIAN persons released from federal prison for every 100 admitted in FY 2012, to 140 released per 100 admitted in FY 2020.

## Tribal Crime and Justice webpage

BJS's Tribal Crime and Justice webpage presents information on and updates to BJS's tribal data collections.<sup>13</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 2020, based on data from the UCR.

## Previously released reports

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

Tribal Law Enforcement

Tribal Court Systems

Jails in Indian Country

Tribal Crime Data Collection Activities

American Indians and Crime.

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<sup>13</sup>See <https://bjs.ojp.gov/topics/tribal-crime-and-justice>.





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.

This report was written by Steven W. Perry. Matt Durose, Todd Minton, Mark Motivans, and Rachel Morgan verified the report.

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