



Jails in Indian Country, 2023

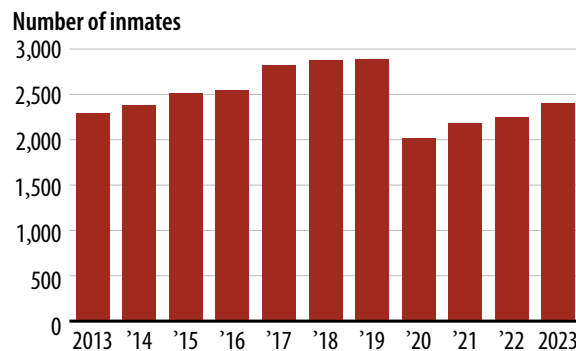
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A total of 2,400 persons were held in 80 Indian country jails at midyear 2023, a 7% increase from the 2,250 persons held in 80 facilities at midyear 2022 (figure 1; table 1). This marks the third consecutive annual increase in the midyear jail population since it peaked in 2019 (at 2,890 persons) and declined in 2020 (to 2,020 persons) due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The number of beds available for inmates increased 19% from midyear 2013 to midyear 2023, while the midyear jail population increased 5% during this same period. As a result, the jail occupancy rate decreased from 66% at midyear 2013 to 58% at midyear 2023. Findings in this report are based on the Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country.

This report provides statistics on the demographic characteristics, most serious offense, and conviction status of persons held in Indian country jails. It also describes facility characteristics, including capacity and staffing. The report supports the mandate established by the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 that requires the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) to

FIGURE 1
Number of persons held in Indian country jails, midyear 2013–2023



Note: Counts are as of the last weekday in June. Data were imputed for nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 10. See *Methodology*. See table 1 for estimates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2013–2023.

establish and implement a tribal data collection system, to support tribal participation in national records and information systems, and to annually report to Congress the data collected and analyzed in accordance with the act.

HIGHLIGHTS

- After peaking in 2019 (at 2,890 persons) and declining in 2020 (to 2,020 persons) due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the midyear Indian country jail population increased for the third consecutive year in 2023 (to 2,400 persons).
- Indian country jails admitted 5,980 persons during June 2023, a 7% increase from the 5,570 admissions during June 2022.
- The ratio of jail admissions to average daily population was 2.7 to 1 in June 2023 (5,980 admissions to 2,250 inmates), down from 5.1 to 1 in June 2013 (10,980 admissions to 2,140 inmates).
- About 63% of all inmates at midyear 2023 were held for a nonviolent offense or other holds, up from 58% at midyear 2022.
- Four in 10 inmates in Indian country jails were held for violent offenses at midyear 2023, up from 3 in 10 at midyear 2013.
- From midyear 2013 to midyear 2023, the share of inmates held for a drug offense increased from 4% to 11%.
- Indian country jails employed an estimated 1,550 persons at midyear 2023, similar to 2022 but down from 1,740 at midyear 2013.

TABLE 1**Persons held, rated capacity, and percent of rated capacity occupied in Indian country jails in June, 2013–2023**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of inmates											
Midyear ^a	2,290	2,380	2,510	2,540	2,820	2,870	2,890	2,020	2,180	2,250	2,400
ADP ^b	2,140	2,170	2,390	2,480	2,700	2,790	2,820	1,940	2,100	2,170	2,250
Peak ^c	3,050	3,230	3,230	3,400	3,580	3,580	3,630	2,610	2,630	2,680	2,910
Rated capacity^d	3,480	3,720	3,800	4,090	4,200	4,290	4,310	4,230	4,220	4,200	4,150
Percent of capacity occupied^e											
Midyear ^a	65.7%	64.0%	66.1%	62.1%	67.1%	66.9%	67.1%	47.8%	51.7%	53.6%	57.8%
ADP ^b	61.5	58.3	62.9	60.6	64.3	65.0	65.4	45.9	49.8	51.7	54.2
Peak ^c	87.6	86.8	85	83.1	85.2	83.4	84.2	61.7	62.3	63.8	70.1
Number of operating facilities	79	79	76	80	84	84	83	82	80	80	80
Average number of inmates per operating facility^a	29	30	33	32	34	34	35	25	27	28	30

Note: Data on inmate population and rated capacity were imputed for 2 nonresponding facilities in 2013, 5 in 2014, 7 in 2015, 5 in 2016, 8 in 2017, 9 in 2018, 13 in 2019, 5 in 2020, 3 in 2021, 6 in 2022, and 8 in 2023, and rounded to the nearest 10. See *Methodology*.

^aAs of the last weekday in June.

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

^cThe number of inmates held on the day in June when the facility's inmate population was largest. Data were imputed for one facility in 2016, 2018, and 2019; two in 2020; and one in 2021 that responded to the survey but did not report peak population.

^dThe maximum number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to a facility, excluding separate temporary holding areas. Data were imputed for three facilities in 2013, two in 2014, one in 2019, and two in 2020 that responded to the survey but did not report rated capacity.

^eThe number of inmates in a facility divided by its rated capacity and multiplied by 100.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2013–2023.

Terms and definitions

Average daily population (ADP)—The sum of the number of inmates held each day in June, divided by 30.

Average length of stay—The ADP divided by the number of June admissions and multiplied by 30.

Indian country—The legal term used to describe reservations and other lands set aside for Indian use, such as Indian allotments, and lands held in trust for Indians or Indian tribes (18 U.S.C. § 1151).

Jail operations staff—Correctional officers, guards, and other staff who spend more than half of their time supervising inmates.

Midyear population—The number of inmates held on the last weekday in June.

Other holds—May include unspecified criminal offenses, noncriminal acts, and other holds not reported elsewhere.

Peak population—The number of inmates held on the day in June when the facility's inmate population was the largest.

Percent of capacity occupied—The number of inmates in a facility divided by its rated capacity and multiplied by 100.

P.L. 280—Under P.L. 83–280 (18 U.S.C. § 1162), some states have jurisdiction to prosecute certain crimes committed by or against American Indians and Alaska Natives. State law enforcement and courts may arrest, investigate, prosecute, and punish offenders. With some exceptions, the law affects Indian country in Alaska, California, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, and Wisconsin. Pursuant to the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010, tribes are authorized to request that federal authorities reassume concurrent federal jurisdiction.

Rated capacity—The maximum number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to a facility, excluding separate temporary holding areas.

Tribal Law and Order Act (TLOA)—Signed into law in 2010, the act enhanced tribes' authority to prosecute and sentence criminals. It expanded law enforcement resources and tools, increasing staffing, training, and access to databases of shared criminal information. It authorized new guidelines for handling sexual assaults and domestic violence, and it encouraged development of more effective programs to prevent alcohol and drug abuse.

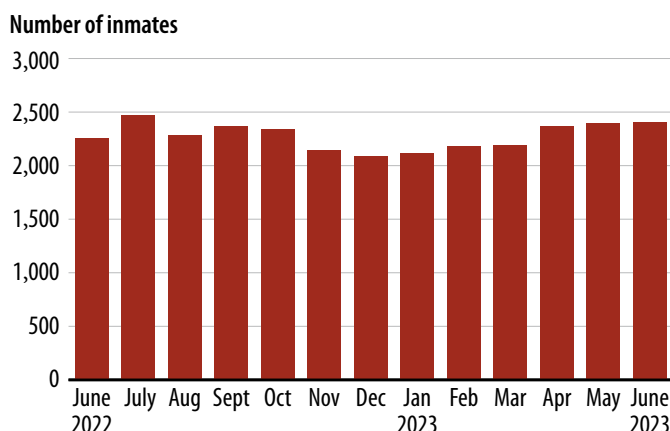
The monthly inmate population fluctuated between June 2022 and June 2023

During the 12-month period from midyear 2022 to midyear 2023, the jail inmate population fluctuated between 2,090 and 2,470 on the last weekday of the month (figure 2). The monthly population was higher in summer months and lower in winter months.

The largest jails accounted for nearly 4 in 10 jails and 7 in 10 inmates

The 28 jails rated to hold 50 or more inmates accounted for 35% of all jails and 69% of all persons held in Indian country jails at midyear 2023 (table 2). In comparison, the 29 jails rated to hold 25 to 49 inmates accounted for a similar share of all jails (36%) but held a substantially smaller share of all inmates (24%).

FIGURE 2
Number of inmates held in Indian country jails on the last weekday of each month, June 2022–June 2023



Note: Counts are rounded to the nearest 10. Data were imputed for six nonresponding facilities in June 2022 and eight nonresponding facilities in July 2022 to June 2023. Data were imputed for five facilities in July 2022 to June 2023 that responded to the survey but did not report monthly populations. See *Methodology*. See appendix table 1 for estimates. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2022 and 2023.

TABLE 2
Indian country jails and persons held, by facility size, midyear 2023

Facility size ^a	Number ^b		Percent	
	Facilities	Inmates	Facilities	Inmates
Total	80	2,400	100.0%	100.0%
24 or fewer	23	170	28.8	7.1
25–49	29	580	36.3	24.2
50 or more	28	1,650	35.0	68.8

Note: Data were imputed for nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 10. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

^aBased on the rated capacity, which is the maximum number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to a facility, excluding separate temporary holding areas.

^bAs of the last weekday in June.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2023.

June admissions to Indian country jails fell by nearly half from 2013 to 2023

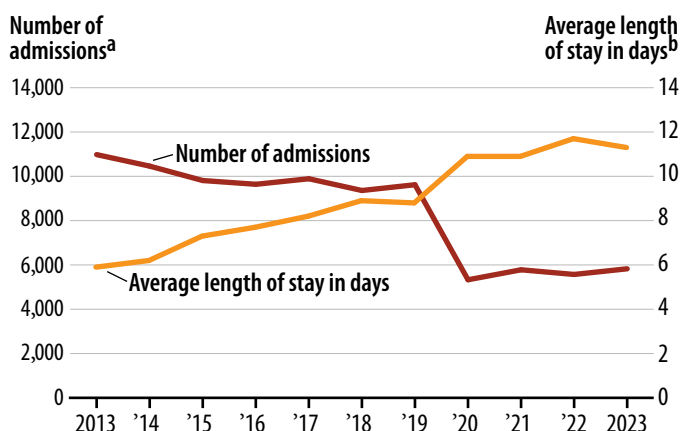
Indian country jails admitted 5,980 persons during June 2023, a 7% increase from the 5,570 admissions in June 2022 (figure 3). The ratio of jail admissions to average daily population (ADP) was about 2.7 to 1 in June 2023 (5,980 admissions to 2,250 inmates). This ratio was similar to that in June 2022 but down from 5.1 to 1 in June 2013 (10,980 admissions to 2,140 inmates). Due to the increases in ADP (up 5%) and declines in admissions (down 46%) from 2013 to 2023, the average length of stay (the time in custody from admission to release) for persons held in Indian country jails increased from about 6 days in June 2013 to 11 days in June 2023.

The largest jails accounted for over half of all admissions in June 2023

Jails rated to hold 50 or more inmates accounted for 53% (3,140) of all persons admitted to Indian country jails in June 2023, followed by jails rated to hold 25 to 49 inmates (2,360 or 39% of all admissions) (table 3). Jails rated to hold 24 or fewer inmates accounted for the smallest share (480 or 8% of all admissions).

The average length of stay for persons held in Indian country jails in June 2023 was 11 days. Stays were longer, on average, in the largest facilities. In June 2023, persons confined in jails rated to hold 50 or more inmates were held for an average of 15 days, compared to about 7 days in jails rated to hold 25 to 49 inmates and about 9 days in jails rated to hold 24 or fewer inmates.

FIGURE 3
Number of admissions and average length of stay in Indian country jails, June 2013–2023



Note: See appendix table 2 for estimates.

^aCounts are rounded to the nearest 10. Data were imputed for 2 nonresponding facilities in 2013, 5 in 2014, 7 in 2015, 5 in 2016, 8 in 2017, 9 in 2018, 13 in 2019, 5 in 2020, 3 in 2021, 6 in 2022, and 8 in 2023. Data were imputed for four facilities in 2017, two in 2018, three in 2019, one in 2020, and one in 2023 that responded to the survey but did not report admissions. See *Methodology*.

^bThe average daily population in June divided by the number of June admissions and multiplied by 30. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2013–2023.

TABLE 3
Average daily population, admissions, and average length of stay in Indian country jails, by facility size, June 2023

Facility size ^a	ADP ^b	June admissions ^c	Average length of stay ^d
Total	2,250	5,980	11.3 days
24 or fewer	150	480	9.4
25–49	520	2,360	6.6
50 or more	1,590	3,140	15.2

Note: Data were imputed for nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 10. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

^aBased on the rated capacity, which is the maximum number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to a facility, excluding separate temporary holding areas.

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

^cData were imputed for eight nonresponding facilities in 2023 (780 admissions combined). Data were imputed for one facility (90 admissions) that responded to the survey but did not report admissions.

^dThe ADP divided by the number of June admissions and multiplied by 30. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2023.

Nearly 6 in 10 jail beds in Indian country were occupied at midyear 2023

Although the inmate population increased from midyear 2022 to midyear 2023, the rated capacity declined slightly. (See table 1.) As a result, the jail occupancy rate increased from 54% at midyear 2022 to 58% at midyear 2023. More than half (59%) of beds in jails rated to hold 50 or more inmates were occupied at midyear 2023, and an estimated 50% were occupied in jails rated to hold 24 or fewer inmates (table 4).

Nine facilities were operating above their rated capacity at midyear 2023 (table 5). This was similar to the number of facilities (10) at midyear 2022 (not shown in tables). Sixteen facilities were operating above their rated capacity on the most crowded day in June 2023. This was up from 11 in June 2022 but fewer than the 27 facilities in June 2013 (not shown in tables).

Persons held for violent offenses increased 24% from midyear 2013 to midyear 2023

The number of persons held for violent offenses decreased 6% from midyear 2022 to midyear 2023, from 950 to 890 inmates (table 6). During that period, the number of persons held for domestic violence decreased by 10 (from 400 to 390), and the number held for aggravated or simple assault decreased by 90 (from 330 to 240). The number held for rape or sexual assault increased by 10 (from 40 to 50), and the number held for other unspecified violent offenses increased by 20 (from 190 to 210).

From midyear 2022 to midyear 2023, the number of persons held for nonviolent offenses and other holds increased by 220 (from 1,300 to 1,520). The number held for public intoxication increased by 110 (from 170 to 280), the number held for drug offenses increased by 30 (from 240 to 270), and the number held for burglary increased by 10 (from 30 to 40). The number held for DWI/DUI decreased by 40 (from 160 to 120), and the number held for larceny or theft decreased by 20 (from 30 to 10).

From 2013 to 2023, the number of persons held for violent offenses increased 24%, from 720 to 890 inmates. The largest absolute growth was among persons held for other unspecified violent offenses, from 110 inmates at midyear 2013 to 210 at midyear 2023.

TABLE 4
Capacity of Indian country jails, by facility size, midyear 2023

Facility size ^a	Rated capacity ^b	Percent of capacity occupied at midyear ^c
Total	4,150	57.8%
24 or fewer	340	50.0
25–49	1,030	56.3
50 or more	2,780	59.4

Note: Data were imputed for nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 10. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

^aBased on the rated capacity (see note b).

^bThe maximum number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to a facility, excluding separate temporary holding areas.

^cThe number of inmates in a facility on the last weekday in June, divided by its rated capacity and multiplied by 100.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2023.

TABLE 5
Percent of rated capacity occupied and number of Indian country jails, by population measures, June 2023

Percent of rated capacity occupied ^a	Midyear ^b	ADP ^c	Peak ^d
24% or less	21	25	10
25–49%	16	19	20
50–74%	25	19	18
75–100%	9	9	16
101% or more	9	8	16

^aThe number of inmates in a facility divided by its rated capacity and multiplied by 100. Rated capacity is the maximum number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to a facility, excluding separate temporary holding areas.

^bAs of the last weekday in June.

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

^dThe number of inmates held on the day in June when the facility's inmate population was largest.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2023.

From 2013 to 2023, the number of persons held for nonviolent offenses and other holds decreased 3%, from 1,570 to 1,520. The number held for DWI/DUI decreased 40%, from 200 at midyear 2013 to 120 at midyear 2023. In contrast, the number of persons held for a drug offense nearly tripled during that period, from 100 to 270.

TABLE 6**Number of persons held in Indian country jails, by demographic and criminal justice characteristics, midyears 2013–2023**

Characteristic	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total^a	2,290	2,380	2,510	2,540	2,820	2,870	2,890	2,020	2,180	2,250	2,400
Sex											
Male	1,730	1,790	1,870	1,860	2,130	2,150	2,190	1,540	1,600	1,650	1,760
Female	560	590	640	680	690	710	710	480	580	600	640
Age group											
Juvenile ^b	210	190	210	170	230	210	160	140	140	150	150
Male	130	130	140	110	150	130	100	90	90	100	100
Female	80	60	70	60	80	70	60	50	50	60	50
Adult	2,080	2,190	2,300	2,370	2,590	2,660	2,740	1,880	2,040	2,100	2,250
Male	1,600	1,670	1,730	1,750	1,980	2,020	2,090	1,450	1,510	1,560	1,670
Female	480	530	570	620	610	640	650	430	530	540	590
18–24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	:	400	430	440
25–34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	:	850	790	870
35–44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	:	520	620	570
45–54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	:	190	210	260
55–64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	:	70	50	90
65 or older	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	:	10	10	20
Conviction status											
Convicted	1,290	1,210	1,380	1,400	1,480	1,570	1,490	1,070	1,030	1,060	1,100
Unconvicted	1,000	1,170	1,130	1,130	1,340	1,300	1,400	950	1,150	1,190	1,300
Most serious charge/offense/hold											
Violent offense	720	650	760	760	770	840	790	850	900	950	890
Domestic violence	350	280	330	350	340	440	360	340	380	400	390
Aggravated/simple assault	230	220	240	260	250	250	280	360	340	330	240
Rape/sexual assault	50	40	40	30	40	40	40	40	40	40	50
Other violent	110	110	150	120	140	110	110	110	140	190	210
Nonviolent and other holds	1,570	1,730	1,760	1,780	2,050	2,040	2,090	1,160	1,280	1,300	1,520
Burglary	40	40	50	40	50	60	40	30	30	30	40
Larceny-theft ^c	30	20	30	50	40	40	60	20	30	30	10
Motor vehicle theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Malicious destruction of property/vandalism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Public intoxication ^d	380	470	440	470	510	470	510	230	220	170	280
DWI/DUI ^e	200	220	180	170	190	150	160	100	150	160	120
Drug	100	130	140	210	240	300	280	220	270	240	270
Status offense ^f	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Warrant, offense unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480
Mental health/civil commitment hold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Other unspecified ^g	820	850	920	840	1,020	1,020	1,040	560	570	660	200

Note: Data are as of the last weekday in June. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Estimates may differ from previously published statistics in the *Jails in Indian Country* series due to imputation and rounding. See appendix table 3 for details on imputations.

...Not collected.

:Collected but not calculated in 2020.

^aTotal midyear populations for 2015 and 2018–2023 were imputed for nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 10.

^bPersons age 17 or younger.

^cExcludes motor vehicle theft.

^dIncludes drunk and disorderly conduct.

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

^fNoncriminal act that is considered a law violation only because of a youth's status as a minor.

^gBJs began collecting data on motor vehicle theft, malicious destruction of property/vandalism, status offenses, warrants without a specified offense, and mental health/civil commitment holds in 2023. As a result, other unspecified charges/offenses/holds in prior years are not comparable to those for 2023. Other unspecified may include criminal offenses, noncriminal acts, and other holds not reported elsewhere.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2013–2023.

About 4 in 10 inmates were held for violent offenses at midyear 2023, up from about 3 in 10 at midyear 2013

The share of persons held for violent offenses accounted for 37% of all persons held in Indian country jails at midyear 2023 (table 7). The percentage of inmates held for domestic violence declined from midyear 2022 (18%) to midyear 2023 (16%), and the percentage of inmates held for aggravated or simple assault (15% at midyear 2022 and 10% at midyear 2023) also declined. Other violent offenses (8% and 9%) and rape or sexual assault (2% each year) remained relatively stable during this period. The percentage of persons held for nonviolent offenses and other holds increased from midyear 2022 (58%) to midyear 2023 (63%).

The 37% of all persons held in Indian country jails at midyear 2023 for violent offenses was up from 32% at midyear 2013. During that 10-year period, the percentage of inmates held for other violent offenses increased from 5% to 9%. The percentages of persons held for domestic violence (15% and 16%) and aggravated or simple assault (10% each year) remained relatively steady and were down from a peak of 18% for both offenses during that 10-year period. The percentage of persons held for rape or sexual assault was between 1% and 2% each year between midyear 2013 and midyear 2023.

Sixty-three percent of all inmates were held for nonviolent offenses and other holds at midyear 2023, down from 68% at midyear 2013. During that 10-year period, the share of inmates held for a drug offense increased from 4% to 11% and the share of inmates held for DWI/DUI decreased from 9% to 5%.

At midyear 2023, BJS enhanced the survey questionnaire's charge/offense/hold categories to include motor vehicle theft, malicious destruction of property/vandalism, status offenses, unspecified warrant offenses, and mental health/civil commitment holds. These changes allow for more precise classification of previously unspecified offenses. As a result, other unspecified charges/offenses/holds in prior years are not comparable to those for 2023. At midyear 2023, the above offenses accounted for a combined 25% of persons confined in Indian country jails: less than 1% for motor vehicle theft, 3% for malicious destruction of property/vandalism, less than 1% for status offenses, 20% for unspecified warrant offenses, and less than 1% for mental health/civil commitment holds.

Inmates held in Indian country jails for crimes against vulnerable populations

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) has adapted the Survey of Jails in Indian Country data collection form several times over the past 20 years to meet the needs and interests of jail administrators, policymakers, and researchers. Through these changes, BJS has been able to address an interest expressed by Congress, tribal leaders, and federal agencies to improve the criminal justice system in Indian country by identifying the types of persons being held.

A new item added for the 2023–2025 surveys addresses crimes in Indian country committed against vulnerable populations. This item asked if, during the 30-day period from June 1, 2023 to June 30, 2023, any persons with a new admission to a facility, regardless of conviction status, were held for human trafficking, kidnapping, or elder abuse.

Of the 69 facilities responding (86%) to the survey question about crimes against vulnerable persons, 20% reported that persons were admitted to their facility for elder abuse during June 2023, 7% reported that persons were admitted for kidnapping, and no facilities reported admitting persons for human trafficking (not shown in tables).

The share of inmates not convicted rose from 44% at midyear 2013 to 54% at midyear 2023

The number of convicted inmates in Indian country jails increased 4% from midyear 2022 to midyear 2023, while the unconvicted population increased 9% during the same period. The percentage of all inmates at midyear 2023 who were convicted (46%) and unconvicted (54%) remained relatively stable from midyear 2022 (47% and 53%). However, from midyear 2013 to midyear 2023, the share of convicted inmates (down from 56% in 2013) and the share of unconvicted inmates (up from 44% in 2013) changed substantially.

The share of female inmates increased from 24% at midyear 2013 to 27% at midyear 2023

The number of male and female inmates increased at similar rates (both up 7%) from midyear 2022 to midyear 2023. As a result, the percentage of male persons (73%) and female persons (27%) held in Indian country jails remained stable during that period. From 2013 to 2023, there were changes in the share of male inmates (down from 76% in 2013) and the share of female inmates (up from 24% in 2013).

TABLE 7**Percent of persons held in Indian country jails, by demographic and criminal justice characteristics, midyears 2013–2023**

Characteristic	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total^a	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sex											
Male	76%	75%	75%	73%	76%	75%	76%	76%	73%	73%	73%
Female	24	25	25	27	24	25	24	24	27	27	27
Age group											
Juvenile ^b	9%	8%	8%	7%	8%	7%	6%	7%	6%	7%	6%
Male	6	5	6	4	5	5	3	4	4	4	4
Female	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2
Adult	91	92	92	93	92	93	94	93	94	93	94
Male	70	70	69	69	70	70	72	72	69	69	70
Female	21	22	23	24	22	22	22	21	24	24	25
18–24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	:	18	19	18
25–34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	:	39	35	36
35–44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	:	24	27	24
45–54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	:	9	9	11
55–64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	:	3	2	4
65 or older	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	:	<1	<1	<1
Conviction status											
Convicted	56%	51%	55%	55%	52%	55%	52%	53%	47%	47%	46%
Unconvicted	44	49	45	45	48	45	48	47	53	53	54
Most serious charge/offense/hold											
Violent	32%	27%	30%	30%	27%	29%	27%	42%	41%	42%	37%
Domestic violence	15	12	13	14	12	15	13	17	18	18	16
Aggravated/simple assault	10	9	10	10	9	9	10	18	16	15	10
Rape/sexual assault	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Other violent	5	5	6	5	5	4	4	5	6	8	9
Nonviolent and other holds	68	73	70	70	73	71	73	58	59	58	63
Burglary	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
Larceny-theft ^c	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	<1
Motor vehicle theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<1
Malicious destruction of property/vandalism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Public intoxication ^d	17	20	17	19	18	16	18	11	10	8	12
DWI/DUI ^e	9	9	7	7	7	5	6	5	7	7	5
Drug	4	5	6	8	9	10	10	11	12	11	11
Status offense ^f	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<1
Warrant, offense unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Mental health/civil commitment hold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<1
Other unspecified ^g	36	36	37	33	36	36	36	28	26	29	8

Note: Data are as of the last weekday in June. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Estimates may differ from previously published statistics in the *Jails in Indian Country* series due to imputation and rounding.

...Not collected.

:Collected but not calculated in 2020.

^aTotal midyear populations for 2015 and 2018–2023 were imputed for nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 10.

^bPersons age 17 or younger.

^cExcludes motor vehicle theft.

^dIncludes drunk and disorderly conduct.

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

^fNoncriminal act that is considered a law violation only because of a youth's status as a minor.

^gBJS began collecting data on motor vehicle theft, malicious destruction of property/vandalism, status offenses, warrants without a specified offense, and mental health/civil commitment holds in 2023. As a result, other unspecified charges/offenses/holds in prior years are not comparable to those for 2023. Other unspecified may include criminal offenses, noncriminal acts, and other holds not reported elsewhere.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2013–2023.

From midyear 2022 to midyear 2023, the number of adults held in Indian country jails increased about 7%. During that period, this number increased for adults ages 18 to 34 and 45 or older. In contrast, the number decreased for adults ages 35 to 44.

Adults accounted for a similar share of the inmate population at midyear 2022 (93%) and at midyear 2023 (94%). Nearly 8 in 10 inmates held in Indian country jails at midyear 2023 were ages 18 to 44 (78%), similar to midyear 2022 (81%). The percentage of adult inmates age 45 or older increased from midyear 2022 (12%) to midyear 2023 (15%).

From midyear 2022 to midyear 2023, the number of juveniles (persons age 17 or younger) held in Indian country jails remained stable (150 each year). However, the number of juveniles held in Indian country jails decreased by 60 from midyear 2013 (210) to midyear 2023 (150). Juveniles have made up 6% to 9% of all inmates every year from midyear 2013 to midyear 2023.

Indian country jails reported nine deaths in custody during the 12 months ending on June 30, 2023

Nine persons died (2 by suicide) and 52 attempted suicide while under the supervision of Indian country jails during the 12 months ending on June 30, 2023, based on data from about 90% of the facilities reporting data on deaths and attempted suicides (not shown in

tables). Altogether, Indian country jails reported 31 deaths (10 by suicide) and 389 attempted suicides from July 1, 2012, to June 30, 2023.¹

The number of staff in Indian country jails continued to decline

The 80 Indian country jails operating at midyear 2023 employed an estimated 1,550 persons, similar to the 1,570 employed at midyear 2022 but down 18% from the peak in 2019, when 83 facilities employed 1,880 persons (table 8). From midyear 2019 to midyear 2023, the number of jail operations staff decreased 17% (down 230). During that 4-year period, the midyear jail population declined about 17% and it increased 5% during the 10-year period from midyear 2013 to midyear 2023. (See table 1.) Since 2013, jail operations staff (correctional officers, guards, and other staff who spent more than half of their time supervising inmates) accounted for 7 in 10 employees in Indian country jails (table 9).

¹Deaths and attempted suicides were based on reported data each year. BJS did not estimate the number of deaths and attempted suicides for jails that did not respond to the survey or to the questions on inmate deaths and attempted suicides. Deaths include persons who died while confined in the facility, died while under the jail jurisdiction but out to court or in special facilities (e.g., hospitals, halfway houses, work farms, and medical/treatment/release centers), and died in transit to or from a facility while under jail supervision. Persons who were not admitted into the facility and died during the intake process were excluded.

TABLE 8
Number of persons employed in Indian country jails, by job function, midyears 2013–2023

Job function	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	1,740	1,710	1,700	1,810	1,850	1,880	1,880	1,710	1,580	1,570	1,550
Administrative ^a	160	140	150	150	160	170	190	170	200	170	160
Jail operations ^b	1,180	1,230	1,200	1,280	1,340	1,370	1,340	1,260	1,100	1,090	1,110
Educational	30	30	30	40	30	30	40	30	40	30	20
Technical/professional	100	80	70	90	70	90	80	40	50	70	70
Clerical/maintenance/food service	220	210	210	250	250	220	220	200	180	200	190
Other unspecified	50	20	40	10	10	2	10	10	10	10	3

Note: Data were imputed for nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 10, except for job functions with five or fewer employees. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 4 for details on imputations.

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

^bIncludes correctional officers, guards, and other staff who spend more than half of their time supervising inmates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2013–2023.

TABLE 9**Percent of persons employed in Indian country jails, by job function, midyears 2013–2023**

Job function	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Administrative ^a	9.2	8.2	8.9	8.3	8.6	9.0	10.1	9.9	12.7	10.8	10.3
Jail operations ^b	67.8	71.9	71.0	70.7	72.4	72.9	71.3	73.7	69.6	69.4	71.6
Educational	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.8	2.5	1.9	1.3
Technical/professional	5.7	4.7	4.1	5.0	3.8	4.8	4.3	2.3	3.2	4.5	4.5
Clerical/maintenance/ food service	12.6	12.3	12.4	13.8	13.5	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.4	12.7	12.3
Other unspecified	2.9	1.2	2.4	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

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

^bIncludes correctional officers, guards, and other staff who spend more than half of their time supervising inmates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2013–2023.

Methodology

The Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country (SJIC) includes all correctional facilities in Indian country that are operated by tribal authorities or the U.S. Department of the Interior’s Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) has conducted the SJIC annually since 1998, excluding 2005 and 2006, and the survey has been 100% web-based since 2022. Through a cooperative agreement with BJS, Westat has conducted the SJIC, which is designed to cover all adult and juvenile jail facilities and detention centers in Indian country, since 2007. The reference dates are the last weekday in June for inmate counts and characteristics; last weekday of the month for inmate counts from July of the previous year to May of the current year; June 1 to June 30 for the average daily population (ADP), admissions, and releases; and July 1 of the previous year to June 30 of the current year for deaths and attempted suicides of persons in custody.

The survey collects data about the number of persons held and the percentage of capacity occupied in Indian country jails. Capacity occupied is based on the midyear population, ADP, and peak population in facilities in June. The midyear count is the number of inmates held on the last weekday in June. The ADP is the sum of the number of inmates held each day in June, divided by 30. The peak population is the number of inmates held on the day in June when the facility’s custody population was largest.

Percent of capacity occupied in 2023

Using a rated capacity of 4,150 inmates for all Indian country jails, the percent of capacity occupied was calculated based on:

$$\text{Midyear population} = 57.8\% (2,400 \div 4,150)$$

$$\text{ADP} = 54.2\% (2,250 \div 4,150)$$

$$\text{Peak population} = 70.1\% (2,910 \div 4,150).$$

Survey universe, response rates, and nonresponse adjustments

The survey universe has changed over time. BJS updates its roster of Indian country jails each year by contacting jail administrators to verify facility operational status. Since 2013, some facilities have closed or merged, new facilities have been constructed, and existing facilities have become operational and newly eligible for the survey (**table 10**).² Two facilities in 2018 merged into one facility in 2019. One facility in 2021 was reclassified from one mixed adult and juvenile facility into two separate adult and juvenile facilities.

Response rates have also changed over time. A total of 72 out of 80 eligible facilities responded to the 2023 survey, resulting in a 90% response rate.

²For details on the SJIC universe and survey participation from 1998 to 2012, see the *Jails in Indian Country* series on the BJS website.

TABLE 10
Survey universe and response rates of Indian country jails, 2013–2023

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 ^a	2020	2021 ^b	2022	2023
Original roster of facilities^c											
Number of facilities	89	90	90	90	91	96	96	97	95	96	97
Non-operational/ out-of-scope^d											
Pre-survey fielding	11	7	7	8	7	12	13	10	12	10	9
Post-survey fielding	0	4	7	3	5	0	0	5	4	7	7
Added facilities^e	1	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	1	1	1
Active survey universe^f	79	79	76	80	84	84	83	82	80	80	80
Number of respondents	77	74	69	75	76	75	70	77	77	74	72
Number of nonrespondents	2	5	7	5	8	9	13	5	3	6	8
Response rate	97%	94%	91%	94%	90%	89%	84%	94%	96%	93%	90%

^aTwo facilities merged into one facility, resulting in a final universe of 83 facilities.

^bOne facility was reclassified from one mixed adult and juvenile facility into two separate adult and juvenile facilities, resulting in a final universe of 80 facilities.

^cIncludes nonoperational facilities and facilities expected to be surveyed.

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

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

^fIncludes the final number of facilities in the survey universe after removing nonoperational and out-of-scope facilities.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2013–2023.

For facilities that did not respond to the survey, BJS used the most recent prior year's data to impute the midyear and peak populations, ADP, and admissions. BJS imputed data on inmate populations for 2 nonresponding facilities in 2013 (which accounted for 2% of all inmates held at midyear), 5 in 2014 (9%), 7 in 2015 (15%), 5 in 2016 (9%), 8 in 2017 (14%), 9 in 2018 (15%), 13 in 2019 (16%), 5 in 2020 (6%), 3 in 2021 (5%), 6 in 2022 (5%), and 8 in 2023 (18%). Imputation was also used for nonresponding agencies and for facilities that responded to the survey but did not report demographic and criminal justice characteristics ([appendix table 3](#)) and persons employed in jails ([appendix table 4](#)).

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).)

Prior to July 29, 2010, tribal authority to imprison American Indian or Alaska Native offenders had been limited by statute (25 U.S.C. § 1302) to 1 year, a \$5,000 fine, or both per offense. On July 29, 2010, the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 was signed into law, expanding the sentencing authority of tribal courts. As a result, offenders may serve potentially longer sentences (up to 3 years per offense and up to 9 years per multi-offense case) in correctional facilities in Indian country (P.L. 111-211, H.R. 725, 124 Stat. 2258).

Tribal law enforcement agencies respond 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 General Crimes Act (18 U.S.C. § 1152) and Major Crimes Act (18 U.S.C. § 1153) in these areas. Tribes retain concurrent jurisdiction to enforce laws in Indian country where P.L. 280 applies.

Average length of stay for 2023

The stock-to-flow ratio method was used to measure the average length of stay for inmates held in June 2023:

Stock—ADP in June 2023 = 2,250

Flow—inmate admissions in June 2023 = 5,980

Stock-to-flow ratio in June 2023 = 0.3763 (2,250 ÷ 5,980)

Average length of stay (average number of days held in custody from admission to release) = 11.3 days (0.3763 × 30 days).

APPENDIX TABLE 1**Estimates for figure 2: Number of inmates held in Indian country jails on the last weekday of each month, June 2022–June 2023**

	Number of inmates
June 2022	2,250
July	2,470
Aug	2,280
Sept	2,370
Oct	2,340
Nov	2,140
Dec	2,090
Jan 2023	2,110
Feb	2,180
Mar	2,190
Apr	2,370
May	2,390
June 2023	2,400

Note: Counts are rounded to the nearest 10. Data were imputed for six nonresponding facilities in June 2022 and eight nonresponding facilities in July 2022 to June 2023. Data were imputed for five facilities in July 2022 to June 2023 that responded to the survey but did not report monthly populations. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2022 and 2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 2**Estimates for figure 3: Number of admissions and average length of stay in Indian country jails, June 2013–2023**

Year	Number of admissions ^a	Average length of stay ^b
2013	10,980	5.9 days
2014	10,460	6.2
2015	9,810	7.3
2016	9,640	7.7
2017	9,890	8.2
2018	9,360	8.9
2019	9,620	8.8
2020	5,330	10.9
2021	5,780	10.9
2022	5,570	11.7
2023	5,980	11.3

^aCounts are rounded to the nearest 10. Data were imputed for 2 nonresponding facilities in 2013, 5 in 2014, 7 in 2015, 5 in 2016, 8 in 2017, 9 in 2018, 13 in 2019, 5 in 2020, 3 in 2021, 6 in 2022, and 8 in 2023. Data were imputed for four facilities in 2017, two in 2018, three in 2019, one in 2020, and one in 2023 that responded to the survey but did not report admissions. See *Methodology*.

^bThe average daily population in June divided by the number of June admissions and multiplied by 30. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2013–2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 3**Imputation for table 6: Number of persons held in Indian country jails, by demographic and criminal justice characteristics, midyears 2013–2023**

Characteristic and year	Imputation procedure
Sex/age group	
2013	Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2012 data.
2014	Imputation for 4 facilities was based on their 2013 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2012 data.
2015	Imputation for 2 facilities was based on their 2014 data. Imputation for 4 facilities was based on their 2013 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2012 data.
2016	Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2015 data. Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2013 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2012 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on the ratio of the total number of its inmates at midyear 2016 to the reported number of inmates by sex in 2015.
2017	Imputation for 4 facilities was based on their 2016 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2015 data. Imputation for 2 facilities was based on their 2013 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2012 data.
2018	Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2017 data. Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2016 data. Imputation for 2 facilities was based on their 2013 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2012 data. Imputation for 2 facilities was based on the ratio of the total number of their inmates at midyear 2018 to the reported number of inmates by sex in 2018.
2019	Imputation for 6 facilities was based on their 2018 data. Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2017 data. Imputation for 2 facilities was based on their 2013 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2012 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on the ratio of the total number of its inmates at midyear 2019 to the reported number of inmates by sex in 2019. Imputation for 1 newly eligible facility was based on the average ratio of the total number of inmates by sex in 2 other facilities under the same tribal authority to the reported number of inmates at midyear 2019.
2020	Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2019 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2017 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2012 data.
2021	Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2020 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2017 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2012 data.
2022	Imputation for 4 facilities was based on their 2021 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2017 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2012 data.
2023	Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2022 data. Imputation for 2 facilities was based on their 2021 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2020 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2017 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2012 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on the ratio of the total number of its inmates at midyear 2023 to the reported number of inmates by sex in 2022.

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APPENDIX TABLE 3 (CONTINUED)

Imputation for table 6: Number of persons held in Indian country jails, by demographic and criminal justice characteristics, midyears 2013–2023

Characteristic and year	Imputation procedure
Adult age breakout	
2021	<p>Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2020 data.</p> <p>Imputation for 1 facility was based on the ratio of the total number of its inmates at midyear 2021 to the reported average 2021 adult age breakout for the facility size category.</p> <p>Imputation for 3 facilities was based on the ratio of the total number of their inmates at midyear 2021 to the reported number of inmates by adult age breakout in 2020.</p>
2022	<p>Imputation for 4 facilities was based on their 2021 data.</p> <p>Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2017 data.</p> <p>Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2012 data.</p>
2023	<p>Imputation for 3 facilities was based on the ratio of the total number of their inmates at midyear 2023 to the reported number of inmates by adult age breakout in 2022.</p> <p>Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2022 data.</p> <p>Imputation for 2 facilities was based on their 2021 data.</p> <p>Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2020 data.</p> <p>Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2017 data.</p> <p>Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2012 data.</p>
Conviction status	
2013	<p>Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2013 data.</p> <p>Imputation for 4 facilities was based on their 2012 data.</p> <p>Imputation for 2 facilities was the ratio of the total number of their inmates at midyear 2014 to the reported number of inmates by conviction status in 2013.</p> <p>Imputation for 1 facility was based on the ratio of the total number of its inmates at midyear 2013 to the reported number of inmates by conviction status in 2013.</p>
2015	<p>Imputation for 2 facilities was based on their 2014 data.</p> <p>Imputation for 4 facilities was based on their 2013 data.</p> <p>Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2012 data.</p>
2016	<p>Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2015 data.</p> <p>Imputation for 3 facilities was based on the ratio of the total number of their inmates at midyear 2016 to the reported number of inmates by conviction status in 2015.</p> <p>Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2013 data.</p> <p>Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2012 data.</p>
2017	<p>Imputation for 4 facilities was based on their 2016 data.</p> <p>Imputation for 3 facilities was based on the ratio of the total number of their inmates at midyear 2017 to the reported number of inmates by conviction status in 2016.</p> <p>Imputation for 2 facilities was based on the ratio of the total number of their inmates at midyear 2017 to the reported number of inmates by conviction status in 2015.</p> <p>Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2015 data.</p> <p>Imputation for 2 facilities was based on their 2013 data.</p> <p>Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2012 data.</p>
2018	<p>Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2017 data.</p> <p>Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2016 data.</p> <p>Imputation for 2 facilities was based on their 2013 data.</p> <p>Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2012 data.</p> <p>Imputation for 3 facilities was based on the ratio of the total number of their inmates at midyear 2018 to the reported number of inmates by conviction status in 2017.</p>
2019	<p>Imputation for 7 facilities was based on their 2018 data.</p> <p>Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2017 data.</p> <p>Imputation for 2 facilities was based on their 2013 data.</p> <p>Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2012 data.</p> <p>Imputation for 1 facility was based on the ratio of the total number of its inmates at midyear 2019 to the reported number of inmates by conviction status in 2019.</p> <p>Imputation for 1 newly eligible facility was based on the average ratio of the total number of inmates by convictions in 2 other facilities under the same tribal authority to the reported number of inmates at midyear 2019.</p>

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APPENDIX TABLE 3 (CONTINUED)**Imputation for table 6: Number of persons held in Indian country jails, by demographic and criminal justice characteristics, midyears 2013–2023**

Characteristic and year	Imputation procedure
2020	Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2019 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2017 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2012 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on the ratio of the total number of its inmates at midyear 2020 to the reported number of inmates by conviction status in 2020.
2021	Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2020 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2017 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2012 data.
2022	Imputation for 4 facilities was based on their 2021 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2017 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2012 data.
2023	Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2022 data. Imputation for 2 facilities was based on their 2021 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2020 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2017 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2012 data.
Most serious offense	
2013	Imputation for 3 facilities was based on the ratio of the total number of their inmates at midyear 2013 to the reported number of inmates by offense type in 2013. Imputation for 1 facility was based on the ratio of the total number of its inmates at midyear 2012 to the reported number of inmates by offense type in 2014. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2012 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2011 data.
2014	Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2013 data. Imputation for 2 facilities was based on the ratio of the total number of their inmates at midyear 2014 to the reported number of inmates by offense type in 2013. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2012 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on the ratio of the total number of its inmates at midyear 2014 to the reported number of inmates by offense type in 2011.
2015	Imputation for 2 facilities was based on their 2014 data. Imputation for 4 facilities was based on their 2013 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2011 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on the ratio of the total number of its inmates at midyear 2015 to the reported number of inmates by offense type in 2015.
2016	Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2015 data. Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2013 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2011 data. Imputation for 3 facilities was based on the ratio of the total number of their inmates at midyear 2016 to the reported number of inmates by offense type in 2015.
2017	Imputation for 4 facilities was based on their 2016 data. Imputation for 3 facilities was based on the ratio of the total number of their inmates at midyear 2017 to the reported number of inmates by offense type in 2016. Imputation for 2 facilities was based on the ratio of the total number of their inmates at midyear 2017 to the reported number of inmates by offense type in 2015. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2015 data. Imputation for 2 facilities was based on their 2013 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2011 data. Imputation for 1 newly eligible facility was based on assigning 26 inmates with an unspecified most serious offense proportionally to known reported offense categories, which reconciled the sum of individual offenses to total midyear 2017 population.
2018	Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2017 data. Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2016 data. Imputation for 2 facilities was based on their 2013 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2011 data. Imputation for 2 facilities was based on the ratio of the total number of their inmates at midyear 2018 to the reported number of inmates by offense type in 2018. Imputation for 2 facilities was based on the ratio of the total number of their inmates at midyear 2018 to the reported number of inmates by offense type in 2017.

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APPENDIX TABLE 3 (CONTINUED)**Imputation for table 6: Number of persons held in Indian country jails, by demographic and criminal justice characteristics, midyears 2013–2023**

Characteristic and year	Imputation procedure
2019	Imputation for 11 facilities was based on their 2018 data. Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2017 data. Imputation for 2 facilities was based on their 2013 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2011 data. Imputation for 7 facilities was based on the ratio of the total number of their inmates at midyear 2019 to the reported number of inmates by offense type in 2019. Imputation for 1 newly eligible facility was based on the average ratio of the total number of inmates by most serious offense in 2 other facilities under the same tribal authority to the reported number of inmates at midyear 2019.
2020	Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2019 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2017 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2011 data. Imputation for 2 facilities was based on the ratio of the total number of their inmates at midyear 2020 to the reported number of inmates by offense type in 2020. Imputation for 2 facilities was based on the ratio of the total number of their inmates at midyear 2020 to the reported number of inmates by offense type in 2019. Imputation for 2 facilities was based on the ratio of the total number of their inmates at midyear 2020 to the reported number of inmates by offense type in 2018.
2021	Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2020 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2017 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2012 data. Imputation for 5 facilities was based on the ratio of the total number of their inmates at midyear 2021 to the reported number of inmates by offense type in 2021.
2022	Imputation for 4 facilities was based on their 2021 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2017 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2012 data.
2023	Imputation for 3 facilities was based on the ratio of the total number of its inmates at midyear 2023 to the reported average 2023 most serious offense breakout for the facility size category. Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2022 data.* Imputation for 2 facilities was based on their 2021 data.* Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2020 data.* Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2017 data.* Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2012 data.*

Note: Imputations were based on the latest data available.

*BJS began collecting data on motor vehicle theft, malicious destruction of property/vandalism, status offenses, warrants without a specified offense, and mental health/civil commitment holds in 2023. As a result, other unspecified charges/offenses/holds in prior years are not comparable to those for 2023. These data were estimated by redistributing other unspecified based on the reported average 2023 most serious offense breakout for the facility size category.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2013–2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 4**Imputation for table 8: Number of persons employed in Indian country jails, by job function, midyears 2013–2023**

Year	Imputation procedure
2013	Imputation for 6 facilities was based on their 2012 data.
2014	Imputation for 8 facilities was based on their 2012 data.
2015	Imputation for 2 facilities was based on their 2014 data. Imputation for 5 facilities was based on their 2012 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on the ratio of the total number of its staff at midyear 2015 to the reported job function in 2014.
2016	Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2015 data. Imputation for 4 facilities was based on their 2012 data.
2017	Imputation for 6 facilities was based on their 2016 data. Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2015 data. Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2012 data. Imputation for 2 facilities (1 serving adults and 1 serving juveniles) was calculated by adjusting the reported 2017 staff to the 2016 adult-to-juvenile staffing ratio.
2018	Imputation for 4 facilities was based on their 2017 data. Imputation for 4 facilities was based on their 2016 data. Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2012 data. Imputation for 2 facilities (1 serving adults and 1 serving juveniles) was calculated by adjusting the reported 2018 staff to the 2016 adult-to-juvenile staffing ratio.
2019	Imputation for 7 facilities was based on their 2018 data. Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2017 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2016 data. Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2012 data. Imputation for 2 facilities (1 serving adults and 1 serving juveniles) was calculated by adjusting the reported 2019 staff to the 2016 adult-to-juvenile staffing ratio. Imputation for 1 newly eligible facility was based on its 2020 data.
2020	Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2019 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2017 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2012 data. Imputation for 2 facilities (1 serving adults and 1 serving juveniles) was calculated by adjusting the reported 2020 staff to the 2016 adult-to-juvenile staffing ratio.
2021	Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2020 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2017 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2012 data.
2022	Imputation for 4 facilities was based on their 2021 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2017 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2012 data.
2023	Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2022 data. Imputation for 2 facilities was based on their 2021 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2020 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2017 data. Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2012 data.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2013–2023.

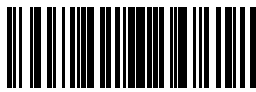


The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, 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. Kevin M. Scott, PhD, is the acting director.

This report was written by Todd D. Minton. Michael B. Field and Stephanie Mueller verified the report.

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