



Jails in Indian Country, 2022

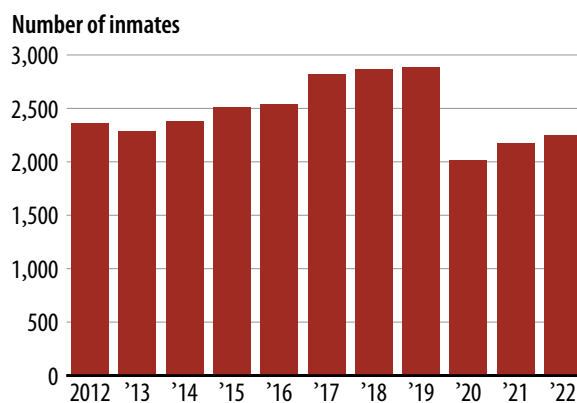
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A total of 2,250 persons were held in 80 Indian country jails at midyear 2022, a 3% increase from the 2,180 persons held in 80 facilities at midyear 2021 (figure 1; table 1). This marks the second consecutive annual increase in the midyear jail population since it peaked in 2019 (at 2,890 persons) and declined rapidly in 2020 (to 2,020 persons) due to the COVID-19 pandemic.¹

The number of beds available for inmates increased 30% from midyear 2012 to midyear 2022, while the midyear jail population declined 5%. As a result, the jail occupancy rate decreased from 73% at midyear 2012 to 54% at midyear 2022. Findings in this report are based on the Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country.

¹For details on the impact of COVID-19 on Indian country jails, see *Jails in Indian Country, 2021, and the Impact of COVID-19, July–December 2020* (NCJ 304631, BJS, August 2022).

FIGURE 1
Number of persons held in Indian country jails, midyear 2012–2022



Note: Counts are as of the last weekday in June. For 2013 to 2022, 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, 2012–2022.

HIGHLIGHTS

- After peaking in 2019 (at 2,890 persons) and declining sharply in 2020 (to 2,020 persons) due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the midyear jail population increased for the second consecutive year by midyear 2022 (2,250).
- Indian country jails admitted 5,570 persons during June 2022, a 4% decline from the 5,780 admissions during June 2021.
- The ratio of jail admissions to average daily population (ADP) was about 2.6 to 1 in June 2022 (5,570 admissions to 2,170 inmates), down from 5.5 to 1 in June 2012 (12,500 admissions to 2,253 inmates).
- Four in 10 inmates were held for violent offenses at midyear 2022, up from about 3 in 10 in 2012.
- The percentage of inmates held for domestic violence increased from 14% at midyear 2012 to 18% at midyear 2022.
- About 58% of all inmates at midyear 2022 were held for a nonviolent offense, down from 70% at midyear 2012.
- From 2012 to 2022, the share of inmates held for a drug offense increased from 5% to 11%.
- Indian country jails employed an estimated 1,570 persons at midyear 2022, similar to 2012 (1,560).

TABLE 1**Persons held, rated capacity, and percent of rated capacity occupied in Indian country jails in June, 2012–2022**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of inmates											
Midyear ^a	2,364	2,290	2,380	2,510	2,540	2,820	2,870	2,890	2,020	2,180	2,250
ADP ^b	2,253	2,140	2,170	2,390	2,480	2,700	2,790	2,820	1,940	2,100	2,170
Peak ^c	3,124	3,050	3,230	3,230	3,400	3,580	3,580	3,630	2,610	2,630	2,680
Rated capacity^d	3,221	3,480	3,720	3,800	4,090	4,200	4,290	4,310	4,230	4,220	4,200
Percent of capacity occupied^e											
Midyear ^a	73.4%	65.7%	64.0%	66.1%	62.1%	67.1%	66.9%	67.1%	47.8%	51.7%	53.6%
ADP ^b	69.9	61.5	58.3	62.9	60.6	64.3	65.0	65.4	45.9	49.8	51.7
Peak ^c	97.0	87.6	86.8	85.0	83.1	85.2	83.4	84.2	61.7	62.3	63.8
Number of operating facilities	79	79	79	76	80	84	84	83	82	80	80
Average number of inmates per operating facility^a	30	29	30	33	32	34	34	35	25	27	28

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, and 6 in 2022, 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 4 facilities in 2012; 1 in 2016, 2018, and 2019; 2 in 2020; and 1 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 2 facilities in 2012, 3 in 2013, 2 in 2014, 1 in 2019, and 2 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, 2012–2022.

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.

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 largest jails accounted for 3 in 10 jails and 7 in 10 inmates

The 27 jails rated to hold 50 or more inmates accounted for 34% of all jails and 71% of all persons held in Indian country jails at midyear 2022 (table 2). In comparison, the 30 jails rated to hold 24 to 49 inmates accounted for a larger share of all jails (38%) but held a substantially smaller share of all inmates (22%). The 23 jails rated to hold 24 or fewer inmates accounted for the smallest share of all jails (29%) and all persons (7%) held in Indian country jails at midyear 2022.

TABLE 2
Indian country jails and persons held, by facility size, midyear 2022

Facility size ^a	Number ^b		Percent	
	Facilities	Inmates	Facilities	Inmates
Total	80	2,250	100%	100%
24 or fewer	23	160	28.8	7.1
25–49	30	500	37.5	22.2
50 or more	27	1,590	33.8	70.7

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.

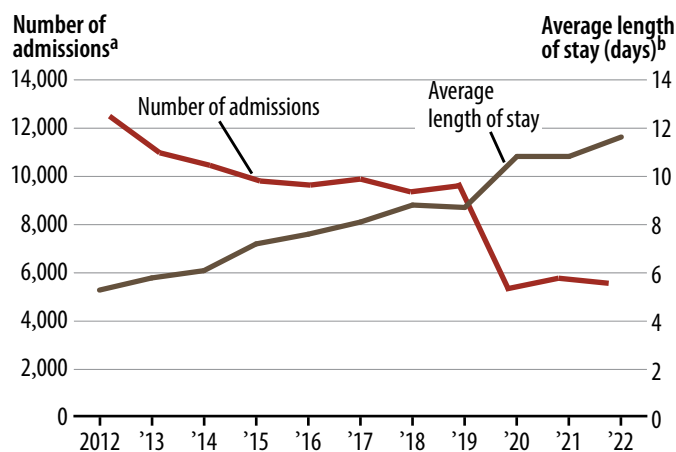
^bAs of the last weekday in June.

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

June admissions to Indian country jails fell by half from 2012 to 2022

Indian country jails admitted 5,570 persons during June 2022, a 4% decline from the 5,780 admissions in June 2021 (figure 2). The ratio of jail admissions to average daily population (ADP) was about 2.6 to 1 in June 2022 (5,570 admissions to 2,170 inmates). This ratio was similar to June 2021 but down from 5.5 to 1 in June 2012 (12,500 admissions to 2,253 inmates). Due to the smaller declines in ADP (down 4%) than in admissions (down 55%) during the 10-year period from 2012 to 2022, the average length of stay (the time in custody from admission to release) for persons held in Indian country jails increased from about 5 days in June 2012 to nearly 12 days in June 2022.

FIGURE 2
Number of admissions and average length of stay in Indian country jails, June 2012–2022



Note: See appendix table 1 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, and 6 in 2022. Data were imputed for 4 facilities in 2017, 2 in 2018, 3 in 2019, and 1 in 2020 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, 2012–2022.

The largest jails accounted for nearly half of all admissions in June 2022

Jails rated to hold 50 or more inmates accounted for 46% (2,560) of all persons admitted to Indian country jails in June 2022, followed by jails rated to hold 25 to 49 inmates (2,170 or 39% of all admissions) (table 3). Jails rated to hold 24 or fewer inmates accounted for the smallest share (830 or 15% of all admissions).

The average length of stay for persons held in Indian country jails in June 2022 was nearly 12 days. Stays were longer on average in larger facilities. In June 2022, persons confined in jails rated to hold 50 or more inmates were held for an average of 18 days, compared to about 7 days in jails rated to hold 25 to 49 inmates and nearly 5 days in jails rated to hold 24 or fewer inmates.

About half of jail beds in Indian country were occupied at midyear 2022

While the inmate population increased from midyear 2021 to midyear 2022, the rated capacity remained relatively stable. (See table 1.) As a result, the jail occupancy rate increased from 52% at midyear 2021 to 54% at midyear 2022. About 46% of beds in jails rated to hold 49 or fewer inmates were occupied at midyear 2022, and more than half (57%) were occupied in facilities rated to hold 50 or more inmates (table 4).

TABLE 3
Average daily population, admissions, and average length of stay in Indian country jails, by facility size, June 2022

Facility size ^a	ADP ^b	June admissions ^c	Average length of stay ^d
Total	2,170	5,570	11.7 days
24 or fewer	130	830	4.7
25–49	480	2,170	6.6
50 or more	1,550	2,560	18.2

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 5 nonresponding facilities in 2022 (370 admissions combined). Data were imputed for 1 facility (20 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, 2022.

Ten facilities were operating above their rated capacity at midyear 2022 (table 5). This was an increase from 6 facilities at midyear 2021 (not shown in tables). Eleven facilities were operating above their rated capacity on the most crowded day in June 2022. This was the same number as in June 2021 but fewer than the 35 facilities in June 2012 (not shown in tables).

TABLE 4
Capacity of Indian country jails, by facility size, midyear 2022

Facility size ^a	Rated capacity ^b	Percent of capacity occupied at midyear ^c
Total	4,200	53.6%
24 or fewer	350	45.7
25–49	1,080	46.3
50 or more	2,780	57.2

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 (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, 2022.

TABLE 5
Number of Indian country jails, by population measures and percent of rated capacity occupied, June 2022

Percent of rated capacity occupied ^a	Midyear ^b	ADP ^c	Peak ^d
24% or less	21	24	14
25–49%	23	18	20
50–74%	21	26	19
75–100%	5	4	16
101% or more	10	8	11

^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, 2022.

Persons held for violent offenses increased 34% from midyear 2012 to midyear 2022

The number of persons held for violent offenses increased 6% from midyear 2021 to midyear 2022, from 900 to 950 inmates (table 6). During that period, the

number of persons held for domestic violence increased by 20 (from 380 to 400) and the number held for other unspecified violent offenses increased by 50 (from 140 to 190). The number held for aggravated or simple assault declined by 10 (from 340 to 330), and the number held for rape or sexual assault did not change (40).

TABLE 6
Number of persons held in Indian country jails, by demographic and criminal justice characteristics, midyears 2012–2022

Characteristic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total^a	2,364	2,290	2,380	2,510	2,540	2,820	2,870	2,890	2,020	2,180	2,250
Sex											
Male	1,840	1,730	1,790	1,870	1,860	2,130	2,150	2,190	1,540	1,600	1,650
Female	530	560	590	640	680	690	710	710	480	580	600
Age group											
Juvenile ^b	250	210	190	210	170	230	210	160	140	140	150
Male	170	130	130	140	110	150	130	100	90	90	100
Female	80	80	60	70	60	80	70	60	50	50	60
Adult	2,120	2,080	2,190	2,300	2,370	2,590	2,660	2,740	1,880	2,040	2,100
Male	1,660	1,600	1,670	1,730	1,750	1,980	2,020	2,090	1,450	1,510	1,560
Female	450	480	530	570	620	610	640	650	430	530	540
18–24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	:	400	430
25–34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	:	850	790
35–44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	:	520	620
45–54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	:	190	210
55–64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	:	70	50
65 or older	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	:	10	10
Conviction status											
Convicted	1,350	1,290	1,210	1,380	1,400	1,480	1,570	1,490	1,070	1,030	1,060
Unconvicted	1,020	1,000	1,170	1,130	1,130	1,340	1,300	1,400	950	1,150	1,190
Most serious offense											
Violent offense	710	720	650	760	760	770	840	790	850	900	950
Domestic violence	320	350	280	330	350	340	440	360	340	380	400
Aggravated/simple assault	200	230	220	240	260	250	250	280	360	340	330
Rape/sexual assault	40	50	40	40	30	40	40	40	40	40	40
Other violent	160	110	110	150	120	140	110	110	110	140	190
Nonviolent	1,650	1,570	1,730	1,760	1,780	2,050	2,040	2,090	1,160	1,280	1,300
Burglary	...	40	40	50	40	50	60	40	30	30	30
Larceny-theft ^c	...	30	20	30	50	40	40	60	20	30	30
Public intoxication ^d	...	380	470	440	470	510	470	510	230	220	170
DWI/DUI ^e	230	200	220	180	170	190	150	160	100	150	160
Drug	120	100	130	140	210	240	300	280	220	270	240
Other unspecified ^f	1,300	820	850	920	840	1,020	1,020	1,040	560	570	660

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. See appendix table 2 for details on imputations.

...Not collected.

:Collected but not calculated in 2020.

^aTotal midyear populations for 2015 and 2018–2022 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.

^fBJS 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 2022. 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, 2012–2022.

From midyear 2021 to midyear 2022, the number of inmates held for nonviolent offenses increased by 20 (from 1,280 to 1,300). The number of persons held for DWI/DUI increased by 10 (from 150 to 160) and the number held for other unspecified nonviolent offenses increased by 90 (from 570 to 660) during this period. The number held for public intoxication declined by 50 (from 220 to 170), and the number held for drug offenses declined by 30 (from 270 to 240). The number of inmates held for burglary and the number held for larceny or theft did not change.

During the 10-year period from 2012 to 2022, the number of persons held for violent offenses increased 34%, from 710 to 950 inmates. The largest absolute growth was among persons held for aggravated or simple assault, from 200 inmates at midyear 2012 to 330 at midyear 2022.

From 2012 to 2022, the number of persons held for nonviolent offenses decreased 21%, from 1,650 to 1,300 inmates. The number of persons held for DWI/DUI decreased 30% during the 10-year period, from 230 at midyear 2012 to 160 at midyear 2022. However, the number of persons held for a drug offense doubled during that time, from 120 to 240.

Four in 10 inmates were held for violent offenses at midyear 2022, up from about 3 in 10 in 2012

The share of persons held for violent offenses accounted for about 40% of all persons held in Indian country jails at midyear 2021 and midyear 2022 ([table 7](#)).

The percentage of inmates held for domestic violence remained stable at 18% from midyear 2021 to midyear 2022. The percentages of inmates held for aggravated or simple assault (16% in 2021 and 15% in 2022), other violent offenses (6% and 8%), and rape or sexual assault (2% each year) also remained stable during this time.

The percentage of persons held for nonviolent offenses remained relatively stable from midyear 2021 (59%) to midyear 2022 (58%). The distribution of known nonviolent offenses also remained relatively stable.

The 42% of all persons held in Indian country jails at midyear 2022 for violent offenses is up from about 30% at midyear 2012. During this 10-year period, increases were observed in the percentages of inmates held for domestic violence (from 14% to 18%), aggravated or simple assault (from 8% to 15%), and other violent offenses (from 7% to 8%). The percentage of persons held for rape or sexual assault was between 1% and 2% each year between midyear 2012 and midyear 2022.

Fifty-eight percent of all inmates were held for nonviolent offenses at midyear 2022, down from 70% at midyear 2012. During this 10-year period, the share of inmates held for a drug offense increased from 5% to 11% and the share of inmates held for DWI/DUI decreased from 10% to 7%.

The share of inmates who were not convicted rose from 43% in 2012 to 53% in 2022

The number of convicted and of unconvicted inmates in Indian country jails each increased 3% from midyear 2021 to midyear 2022. The percentage of all inmates who were convicted (47%) and of inmates who were unconvicted (53%) remained stable from midyear 2021 to midyear 2022. However, from 2012 to 2022, the share of convicted inmates (down from 57% in 2012) and the share of unconvicted inmates (up from 43% in 2012) changed substantially.

The share of female inmates increased from 22% in 2012 to 27% in 2022

The number of female and male inmates increased at similar rates (up 3%) from midyear 2021 to midyear 2022. As a result, the percentage of persons held in Indian country jails who were male (73%) and the percentage who were female (27%) remained stable during that period. From 2012 to 2022, there were changes in the share of male inmates (down from 78% in 2012) and the share of female inmates (up from 22% in 2012).

From midyear 2021 to midyear 2022, the number of adults held in Indian country jails increased about 3%. During that period, the number of adults ages 35 to 44 increased by 100 (from 520 to 620), adults ages 18 to 24 increased by 30 (from 400 to 430), and adults ages 45 to 54 increased by 20 (from 190 to 210). The number of adults ages 25 to 34 decreased by 60 (from 850 to 790), and adults ages 55 to 64 decreased by 20 (from 70 to 50). The number of adults age 65 or older held in Indian country jails did not change during this period.

Adults accounted for a similar share of the inmate population at midyear 2021 (94%) and at midyear 2022 (93%). Most persons held in Indian country jails at midyear 2022 were ages 18 to 44 (81%), similar to midyear 2021. From midyear 2021 to midyear 2022, about 12% of inmates were adults age 45 or older.

From midyear 2021 to midyear 2022, the number of persons age 17 or younger held in Indian country jails increased by 10 (from 140 to 150). However, the number of juveniles held in Indian country jails decreased by

100 from midyear 2012 (250) to midyear 2022 (150). Persons age 17 or younger have made up 6% to 8% of all inmates every year from 2014 to 2022, down from 10% at midyear 2012.

TABLE 7
Percent of persons held in Indian country jails, by demographic and criminal justice characteristics, midyears 2012–2022

Characteristic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total^a	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sex											
Male	78%	76%	75%	75%	73%	76%	75%	76%	76%	73%	73%
Female	22	24	25	25	27	24	25	24	24	27	27
Age group											
Juvenile ^b	10%	9%	8%	8%	7%	8%	7%	6%	7%	6%	7%
Male	7	6	5	6	4	5	5	3	4	4	4
Female	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3
Adult	90	91	92	92	93	92	93	94	93	94	93
Male	70	70	70	69	69	70	70	72	72	69	69
Female	19	21	22	23	24	22	22	22	21	24	24
18–24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	:	18	19
25–34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	:	39	35
35–44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	:	24	27
45–54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	:	9	9
55–64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	:	3	2
65 or older	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	:	<1	<1
Conviction status											
Convicted	57%	56%	51%	55%	55%	52%	55%	52%	53%	47%	47%
Unconvicted	43	44	49	45	45	48	45	48	47	53	53
Most serious offense											
Violent offense	30%	32%	27%	30%	30%	27%	29%	27%	42%	41%	42%
Domestic violence	14	15	12	13	14	12	15	13	17	18	18
Aggravated/simple assault	8	10	9	10	10	9	9	10	18	16	15
Rape/sexual assault	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Other violent	7	5	5	6	5	5	4	4	5	6	8
Nonviolent	70	68	73	70	70	73	71	73	58	59	58
Burglary	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Larceny-theft ^c	...	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
Public intoxication ^d	...	17	20	17	19	18	16	18	11	10	8
DWI/DUI ^e	10	9	9	7	7	7	5	6	5	7	7
Drug	5	4	5	6	8	9	10	10	11	12	11
Other unspecified ^f	55	36	36	37	33	36	36	36	28	26	29

Note: Data are as of the last weekday in June. 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.

:Collected but not calculated in 2020.

^aTotal midyear populations for 2015 and 2018–2022 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.

^fBJS 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 2022. 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, 2012–2022.

Indian country jails reported four deaths in custody during the 12 months ending on June 30, 2022

Four persons died (3 by suicide) and 46 attempted suicide while held in Indian country jails during the 12 months ending on June 30, 2022, based on data from more than 90% of the facilities reporting data on deaths and attempted suicides (not shown in tables). Altogether, Indian country jails reported 24 deaths (9 by suicide) and 375 attempted suicides in custody from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2022.²

²Deaths 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.

The number of staff in Indian country jails continued to decline

The 80 Indian country jails operating at midyear 2022 employed an estimated 1,570 persons, similar to the 1,580 employed at midyear 2021 but down 16% from the peak in 2019, when 83 facilities employed 1,880 persons (table 8). Since 2012, 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). From midyear 2019 to midyear 2022, the number of jail operations staff decreased 19% (down 250). During that 3-year period, the midyear jail population declined about 22%, and it declined 5% during the 10-year period from midyear 2012 to midyear 2022. (See table 1.) As a result, Indian country jails held about 2.0 inmates per jail operations staff each year over the past 10 years.

TABLE 8
Number of persons employed in Indian country jails, by job function, midyears 2012–2022

Job function	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	1,560	1,740	1,710	1,700	1,810	1,850	1,880	1,880	1,710	1,580	1,570
Administrative ^a	150	160	140	150	150	160	170	190	170	200	170
Jail operations ^b	1,140	1,180	1,230	1,200	1,280	1,340	1,370	1,340	1,260	1,100	1,090
Educational	30	30	30	30	40	30	30	40	30	40	30
Technical/professional	50	100	80	70	90	70	90	80	40	50	70
Clerical/maintenance/food service	180	220	210	210	250	250	220	220	200	180	200
Other unspecified	10	50	20	40	10	10	2	10	10	10	10
Number of inmates per jail operations employee	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.1

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 3 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, 2012–2022.

TABLE 9
Percent of persons employed in Indian country jails, by job function, midyears 2012–2022

Job function	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Administrative ^a	9.6	9.2	8.2	8.9	8.3	8.6	9.0	10.1	9.9	12.7	10.8
Jail operations ^b	73.1	67.8	71.9	71.0	70.7	72.4	72.9	71.3	73.7	69.6	69.4
Educational	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.8	2.5	1.9
Technical/professional	3.2	5.7	4.7	4.1	5.0	3.8	4.8	4.3	2.3	3.2	4.5
Clerical/maintenance/food service	11.5	12.6	12.3	12.4	13.8	13.5	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.4	12.7
Other unspecified	0.6	2.9	1.2	2.4	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6

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, 2012–2022.

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. 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; 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 ADP, midyear population, 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 2022

Using a rated capacity of 4,200 inmates for all Indian country jails, the percent of capacity occupied was calculated based on—

$$\text{ADP} = 51.7\% (2,170 \div 4,200)$$

$$\text{Midyear population} = 53.6\% (2,250 \div 4,200)$$

$$\text{Peak population} = 63.8\% (2,680 \div 4,200).$$

Survey universe, response rates, and nonresponse adjustments

BJS updates its roster of Indian country jails each year by contacting jail administrators to verify facility operational status. The SJIC has been a 100% web-based data collection since 2022. The survey universe and response rates have changed over time. Some facilities closed or merged, new facilities were constructed, and existing facilities became operational and newly eligible for the survey (table 10). One respondent in 2012 that included one adult and one juvenile facility was treated as two facilities in 2011. 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. A total of 74 out of 80 eligible facilities responded to the 2022 survey, resulting in a 93% response rate.

TABLE 10
Survey universe and response rates of Indian country jails, 2012–2022

	2012 ^a	2013	2014	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 ^b	2020	2021 ^c	2022
Original roster of facilities^d													
Number of facilities	89	89	90	89	90	90	90	91	96	96	97	95	96
Nonoperational/out-of-scope^e													
Pre-survey fielding	7	11	7	11	7	7	8	7	12	13	10	12	10
Post-survey fielding	3	0	4	0	4	7	3	5	0	0	5	4	7
Added facilities^f	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	1	1
Active survey universe^g	79	79	79	79	79	76	80	84	84	83	82	80	80
Number of respondents	79	77	74	77	74	69	75	76	75	70	77	77	74
Number of nonrespondents	0	2	5	2	5	7	5	8	9	13	5	3	6
Response rate	100%	97%	94%	97%	94%	91%	94%	90%	89%	84%	94%	96%	93%

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

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

^cOne 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.

^dIncludes nonoperational facilities and facilities expected to be surveyed.

^eIncludes 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.

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

^gIncludes 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, 2012–2022.

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%), and 6 in 2022 (5%). All operating facilities responded to the 2012 survey.³

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

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).

³For details on the SJIC universe and survey participation from 1998 to 2011, see the *Jails in Indian Country* series on the BJS website.

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 2022

The stock-to-flow ratio method was used to measure the average length of stay for inmates held in June 2022:

Stock—ADP in June 2022 = 2,170

Flow—inmate admissions in June 2022 = 5,570

Stock-to-flow ratio in June 2022 = 0.3896 (2,170 ÷ 5,570)

Average length of stay (average number of days held in custody from admission to release) = 11.7 days (0.3896 × 30 days).

APPENDIX TABLE 1**Estimates for figure 2: Number of admissions and average length of stay in Indian country jails, June 2012–2022**

Year	Number of admissions ^a	Average length of stay ^b
2012	12,500	5.4 days
2013	10,980	5.9
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

^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, and 6 in 2022. Data were imputed for 4 facilities in 2017, 2 in 2018, 3 in 2019, and 1 in 2020 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, 2012–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 2**Imputation for table 6: Number of persons held in Indian country jails, by demographic and criminal justice characteristics, midyears 2012–2022****Characteristic and year** **Imputation procedure**

Characteristic and year	Imputation procedure
Sex/age group	
2012	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 sex in 2012.
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.

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APPENDIX TABLE 2 (continued)**Imputation for table 6: Number of persons held in Indian country jails, by demographic and criminal justice characteristics, midyears 2012–2022**

Characteristic and year	Imputation procedure
2019	<p>Imputation for 6 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 sex in 2019.</p> <p>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.</p>
2020	<p>Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2019 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>
2021	<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>
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>
Adult age breakout	
2021	<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> <p>Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2020 data.</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>
Conviction status	
2012	<p>Imputation for 2 facilities was based on the ratio of the total number of their inmates at midyear 2012 to the reported number of inmates by conviction status in 2012.</p> <p>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 conviction status in 2013.</p> <p>Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2013 data.</p> <p>Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2011 data.</p>
2013	<p>Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2012 data.</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> <p>Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2013 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 its 2012 data.</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>

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APPENDIX TABLE 2 (continued)

Imputation for table 6: Number of persons held in Indian country jails, by demographic and criminal justice characteristics, midyears 2012–2022

Characteristic and year	Imputation procedure
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>
2020	<p>Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2019 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> <p>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.</p>
2021	<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>
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>
Most serious offense	
2012	<p>Imputation for 2 facilities was based on their 2013 data.</p> <p>Imputation for 2 facilities was based on their 2011 data.</p> <p>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 2012.</p> <p>Imputation for 1 facility was based on its historical reporting of offense data into the “other unspecified” category.</p>
2013	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2012 data.</p> <p>Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2011 data.</p>
2014	<p>Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2013 data.</p> <p>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.</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 2014 to the reported number of inmates by offense type in 2011.</p>

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APPENDIX TABLE 2 (continued)**Imputation for table 6: Number of persons held in Indian country jails, by demographic and criminal justice characteristics, midyears 2012–2022**

Characteristic and year	Imputation procedure
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 2011 data.</p> <p>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.</p>
2016	<p>Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2015 data.</p> <p>Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2013 data.</p> <p>Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2011 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 offense type in 2015.</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 offense type 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 offense type 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 2011 data.</p> <p>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.</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 2011 data.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
2019	<p>Imputation for 11 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 2011 data.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
2020	<p>Imputation for 3 facilities was based on their 2019 data.</p> <p>Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2017 data.</p> <p>Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2011 data.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 in 2018.</p>
2021	<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> <p>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 in 2021.</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>

Note: Imputations were based on the latest data available.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2012–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 3**Imputation for table 8: Number of persons employed in Indian country jails, by job function, midyears 2012–2022**

Year	Imputation procedure
2012	Imputation for 1 facility was based on its 2011 data. Imputation for 2 facilities was based on their 2009 data.
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.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2012–2022.



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. Alexis R. Piquero, PhD, is the director.

This report was written by Todd D. Minton. Michael B. Field and E. Ann Carson verified the report.

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