

**The Combined Tribal and Bureau  
Law Enforcement Services  
Annual Report 1972**



014188

**Bureau of Indian Affairs  
Division of Law Enforcement  
Services  
Washington, D.C. 20245**

ANNUAL  
LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES  
REPORT  
1972

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# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Law Enforcement Services

## F O R E W O R D

Our task, whether we are Federal or tribal employees, is to provide the communities we serve with the safety, peace and tranquility that will permit them to grow economically and socially. Although arrest and detention of offenders is essential, our success is far greater if we prevent the need to arrest and detain from arising.

Although most of these statistics are about crime, it is important to remember that most of any police officer's time is spent in activity not directly related to a specific crime. These statistics do not measure the countless small tasks performed by police officers in making the daily life of reservation residents less harsh nor do they measure the countless hours they spend working with youth to keep them from becoming a statistic in the pages of this book.

The statistics in this volume show a steady increase in the number of arrests and crimes reported to the police over the last three years. While these statistics reveal the work of the criminal justice system, they also measure and describe failure. The arrest of any individual stands as an indictment of the community, including the home, the schools and the many other organizations charged with helping people before they get in trouble with the law.

Although criminal justice personnel cannot solve all community problems, we can help in a number of ways. As we previously stated in our FY-70 Statistical Report, we can help develop alternatives within the community to stop the spread of drug and alcohol abuse. We can become involved in community activities that help to prevent crime from occurring. We can assist in rehabilitation by understanding the problems of those with whom we work, even though their actions may be unpleasant.

Although the statistics in this book can measure our success in these endeavors only in an imperfect and negative way, these tasks are essential to the success of our mission.

These statistics report only crime known to the criminal justice system. A recent LEAA study has shown that in several major cities, a substantial amount of crime goes unreported. We do not know the extent of unreported crime on Indian reservations. It is likely, however, that there is much crime that goes unreported merely because of the isolation in which many residents live.

I would like to thank all criminal justice employees for the work and effort they have contributed to making Indian communities safe and healthful places to live.

I would like to give a special thanks to Messrs. James Cooper, James Fail, Robert Lewis and Ms. Maggie Benally for their dedication and accomplishment in putting this excellent informative report together.

*Edward S. ...*  
Chief, Division of Law  
Enforcement Services

## CRIME FACTORS

Crime is a social problem and the concern of the entire community. The law enforcement effort is limited to factors within its control.

This report gives a nationwide Indian country view of crime based on reservation police statistics contributed by local tribal and Bureau law enforcement agencies. The factors which cause crime are many and vary from reservation to reservation throughout the country. The reader of this publication is cautioned against comparing statistical information solely based on a similarity in their population counts. Population is only one of many factors which must be considered in a comparative study of crime. Some of the conditions which affect the volume and type of crime that occurs from reservation to reservation are briefly outlined as follows:

- Density and size of the population and area of which it is a part.
- Composition of the population with reference particularly to age and sex.
- Economic status and mores of the population.
- Stability of population, including commuters, seasonal, and other transient types.
- Climate, including seasonal weather conditions.
- Educational, recreational, and religious characteristics.
- Effective strength of the police force.
- Standards of appointments to the police force.
- Policies of the prosecuting officials.
- Attitudes and policies of the courts and corrections.
- Relationships and attitudes of law enforcement and the community.
- Administrative and investigative efficiency of law enforcement, including degree of adherence to crime reporting standards.
- Organization and cooperation of adjoining and overlapping police jurisdictions.

## CRIME INDEX TOTALS

The offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny \$50 and over in value, and auto theft are used to establish an Index in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, to measure the trend and distribution of crime in the United States. These crimes are counted by Indian law enforcement agencies as they become known and are reported on an annual basis. The Crime Index offenses were selected as a measuring device because, as a group, they represent the most common local crime problem. They are all serious crimes, either by their very nature or due to the volume in which they occur. The offenses of murder, forcible rape, aggravated assault, and robbery make up the violent crime category. The offenses of burglary, larceny \$50 and over in value, and auto theft make up the property crime category.

Indian law enforcement does not purport to know the total volume of crime because of the many criminal actions which are not reported to official sources. Estimates as to the level of unreported crime can be developed through costly victim surveys but this does not eliminate the reluctance of the victim to report all criminal actions to law enforcement agencies. In light of this situation, the best source for obtaining useable crime counts is the best logical universe which is the offenses known to the police. The crimes used in the Crime Index are those considered to be most constantly reported and provide the capability to compute meaningful crime trends and crime rates.

The crime counts used in the Crime Index and set forth in this publication are based on actual offenses established by Indian police investigation. When the law enforcement agency receives a complaint of a criminal matter and the follow-up investigation discloses no crime occurred it is "unfounded". On a Bureau-wide average, police investigations "unfound" 15.3 percent of the complaints concerning Crime Index offenses ranging from 13 percent assault classification to 25.9 percent in the auto theft classification. These unfounded complaints are eliminated from the crime counts.

During 1972, 5,475 Crime Index offenses were reported to law enforcement agencies. This is a 19.3 percent increase from 1971. The violent crime category made up 68.1 percent of the Crime Index total and

increased 14.3 percent in volume over 1971. Murder increased 8.5 percent, forcible rape 7.4 percent, and aggravated assault 13.8 percent. Robbery increased 128.0 percent. The voluminous property crimes as a group increased 31.7 percent. Auto theft increased 13.9 percent, larceny \$50 and over in value increased 45.8 percent, and burglary was up 31.4 percent.

Since 1970, the violent crimes as a group have increased 34.4 percent and the property crimes 14.0 percent. Crime, as measured by the Crime Index offenses, has risen 27.2 percent in volume during this three-year period.

The volume of crime as measured by the Crime Index, reveals that in Indian country an increase of 19.3 percent was recorded over 1971. The rural areas of the United States registered a 4 percent increase.

The 1972 crime figures for the Indian country are set forth in the following table.

## CRIME AND POPULATION

Crime rates relate the incidence of crime to population. A crime rate should be considered a victim risk rate in that it demonstrates the risk of becoming a victim of crime.

The Crime Index rate of Indian country in 1972 was 1,644.1 per 100,000 inhabitants. This was a 11.5 percent increase from the crime rate of 1,474.0 per 100,000 inhabitants in 1971. The crime rate, or the risk of being a victim of one of these crimes, has increased 12.3 percent since 1970. Many factors influence the nature and extent of crime in a particular community. A number of these factors are shown under crime factors of this publication. A crime rate takes into consideration only the numerical factor of population and does not incorporate any of the other elements which contribute to the amount of crime in a given area. The statistical tables in this publication disclose that the varying crime experiences are affected by a complex set of involved factors and are not solely related to numerical population differences.

The charts set forth on the following pages reveal the variations in crime experience by Bureau of Indian Affairs geographic region, and rural areas of America.

The accompanying chart illustrate the trend of crime in Indian country and rural United States from 1970 through 1972 by showing percent changes in volume and crime rate together with the population increase.

Since 1970, the violent crime rate has increased 18.7 percent and the property crime rate increased 0.7 percent, although the property crime rate has increased 22.9 percent since 1971. The violent crime group includes murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault offenses. The property crime category is made up of burglary, larceny \$50 and over, and auto theft offenses.

INDIAN COUNTRY CRIME, RATE, AND PERCENT CHANGE

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES	CRIME 1972		PERCENT CHANGE		PERCENT CHANGE	
	NUMBER	RATE PER 100,000	OVER 1971		OVER 1970	
			NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
Total .....	5,475	1644.1	+19.3	+11.5	+27.8	+12.3
Violent .....	3,728	1119.5	+14.3	+ 6.7	+34.4	+18.7
Property .....	1,747	524.6	+31.7	+22.9	+14.0	+ .7
Murder .....	64	19.2	+ 8.5	+ 1.1	+60.0	+37.1
Forcible Rape .....	160	48.1	+ 7.4	+ .4	+37.9	+21.7
Robbery .....	57	17.1	+128.0	+113.8	+46.2	+31.5
Aggravated Assault.	3,447	1035.1	+13.8	+ 6.4	+33.7	+18.1
Burglary .....	987	296.4	+31.4	+22.9	+16.1	+ 2.6
Larceny \$50 & Over.	474	142.3	+45.8	+36.3	+ 4.4	- 7.6
Auto Theft .....	286	85.9	+13.9	+ 6.6	+25.4	+10.1

CHART 1

# CRIME RATE BY AREA, 1972

(Rate Per 100,000 Inhabitants)

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES	AB.	ALB.	BILL.	MINN.
Total .....	2649.0	1174.3	2723.3	14466.7
Violent .....	1938.8	891.4	1793.3	7033.3
Property .....	816.3	282.9	930.0	7433.3
Murder .....	8.2	25.7	46.7	66.7
Forcible Rape .....	69.4	40.0	60.0	233.3
Robbery .....	28.6	-	53.3	166.7
Aggravated Assault ..	1832.7	825.7	1633.3	6566.7
Burglary .....	391.8	148.6	730.0	2633.3
Larceny \$50 & Over ..	253.1	125.7	126.7	1066.7
Auto Theft .....	171.4	8.6	73.3	3733.3

(Continued)

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES	NAV.	PHOE.	PORT.	S.E.
Total .....	777.2	1978.4	1193.9	1825.0
Violent .....	579.5	1539.2	448.5	1200.0
Property .....	197.6	439.2	745.5	625.0
Murder .....	8.7	27.5	30.3	-
Forcible Rape .....	45.7	39.2	27.3	-
Robbery .....	4.7	11.8	30.3	-
Aggravated Assault ..	520.5	1460.8	360.6	1200.0
Burglary .....	124.4	298.0	369.7	325.0
Larceny \$50 & Over ..	66.1	86.0	300.0	225.0
Auto Theft .....	7.1	54.9	75.8	75.0

CHART 2

# CRIME RATE COMPARISON, 1972 Indian Country vs. Rural U.S.

(Rate Per 100,000 Inhabitants)

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES	INDIAN COUNTRY	RURAL U.S.
Total .....	1644.1	1084.4
Violent .....	1119.5	143.6
Property .....	524.6	940.8
Murder .....	19.2	7.4
Forcible Rape .....	48.1	11.2
Robbery .....	17.1	16.1
Aggravated Assault ..	1035.1	109.0
Burglary .....	296.4	507.5
Larceny \$50 & Over ..	142.3	363.6
Auto Theft .....	85.9	69.7

CHART 3

## CRIME AND POPULATION

1970 - 1972

PERCENT CHANGE OVER 1970

CRIME = CRIME INDEX OFFENSES

CRIME RATE = NUMBER OF OFFENSES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS

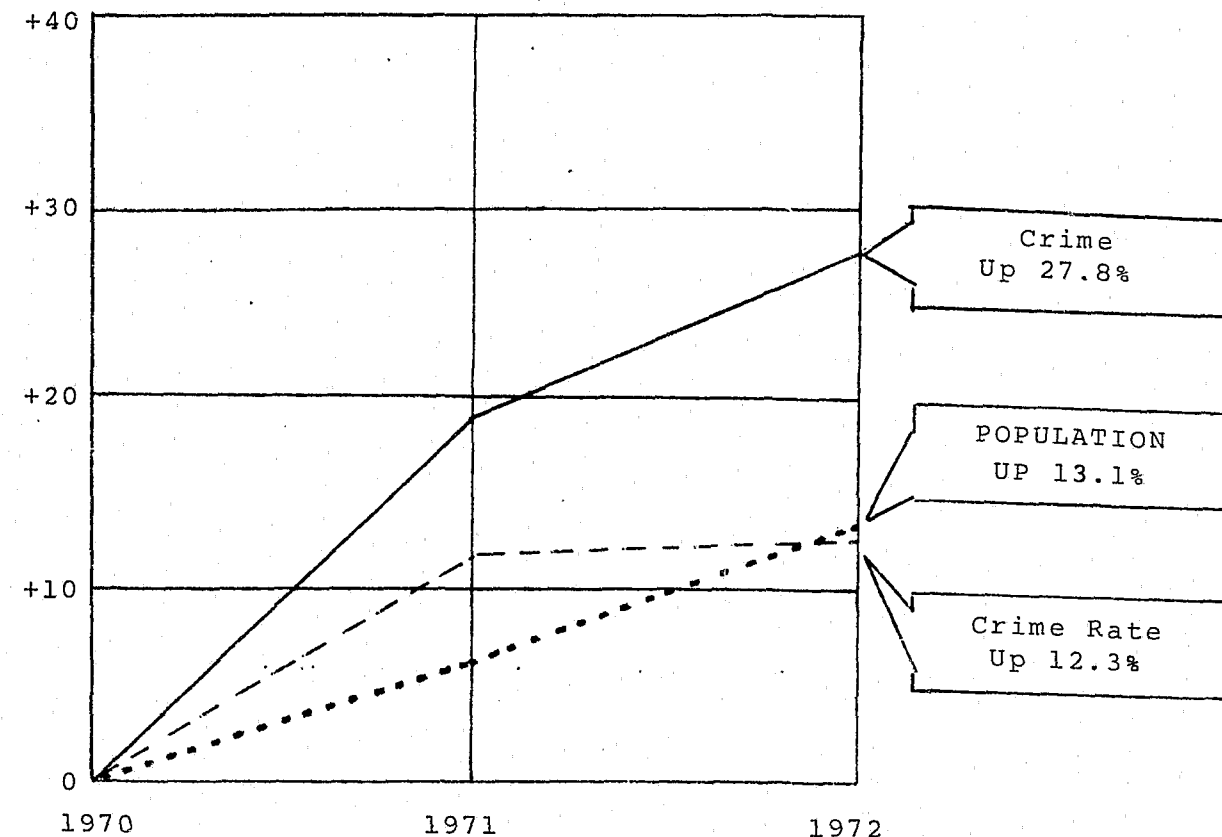


CHART 4

## MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

This Crime Index offense is defined in Uniform Crime Reporting as the willful killing of another. The classification in this offense, as in all of the other Crime Index offenses, is based solely on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body.

Deaths caused by negligence, suicide, accidents, or justifiable homicide are not included in the count for this offense classification. Attempts to murder or assaults to murder are scored as aggravated assaults and not as murder.

### Volume

In 1972, there were 64 murders reported committed in Indian country. This represents a numerical increase of 5 over the 59 homicide offenses for 1971. The number of murders in 1972 is approximately 1.7 percent of the total for violent crime and less than 1.2 percent of the total of the seven Crime Index offenses.

A geographical breakdown of murder by area showed 6.3 percent of the murders occurred in Aberdeen, 14.1 percent in Albuquerque, 21.9 percent in Billings, 3.1 percent in Minneapolis, 17.2 percent in Navajo, 21.9 percent in Phoenix, 15.5 percent in Portland, and no murders occurred in the Southeastern Agencies.

### Trend

The number of murders increased 8.5 percent in 1972 over 1971. The trend in this crime classification reveals an increase from 40 in 1970 to 64 in 1972. This is an increase of 60 percent.

An analysis, by Indian country and rural United States shows that Indian country had a 8.5 percent increase in the number of murders in 1972, and Rural United States had a 5 percent increase.

### Murder Rate

In 1972, there were 19.2 victims of murder for every 100,000 inhabitants in Indian country. This was an increase of 1.1 percent over the murder rate of 19.0 per 100,000 inhabitants recorded in 1971.



By Indian country and Rural United States Comparison, the rural areas had a rate of 7.4 per 100,000 inhabitants.

The number of murder victims in proportion to population was highest in the Minneapolis Area with 66.7 murders per 100,000 inhabitants. This is an increase of 100.0 percent over the murder rate of that area in 1971. In 1972, the Aberdeen Area showed a murder rate of 8.2, a decrease of 56.8 percent under the rate in 1971 in that area. The Albuquerque Area had a rate of 25.7 which was a 0.4 percent increase over the 1971 rate for that area. The Billings Area had a rate of 46.7 which was a 213.4 percent increase over the 1971 rate for that area. The Navajo showed a murder rate of 8.7, a 45.6 percent decrease under the 1971 rate for that area. The Phoenix Area had a rate of 27.5, an increase of 22.2 percent in comparison to the 1971 rate. The Portland Area showed a murder rate of 30.3, an increase of 7.4 percent over the rate of 1971. The Southeastern Agencies had 0.0 rate of murders which remained a decrease of 100.0 percent for the last two years. There were 32 murders in that area in 1970.

#### Clearances

Indian Police continue to be successful in clearing or solving by arrest a greater percentage of homicides than any other Crime Index offense. In 1972, 81.3 percent of the homicides were solved; however, in 1971, 66.1 percent of all murder offenses were solved. Persons under 18 years of age were involved in 19.2 percent of the willful killings solved by police.

Since 1970, the clearance rate, nationwide, in homicide has decreased from 85 per 100 offenses to 81.3 per 100 offenses in 1972.

#### Persons Arrested

Based on reports submitted by Indian law enforcement agencies, 16.7 percent of all persons arrested for murder were under 18 years of age.

#### Persons Charged

Indian law enforcement agencies' reports disclose that 90 percent of all adults arrested for murder in 1972 were prosecuted during the year. 38.8 percent of the adults prosecuted were found guilty as charged, and 5.6 percent were convicted on some lesser charge.

The remaining 55.6 percent won release by acquittal or dismissal of the charges against them. Of all individuals processed for murder, 9.8 percent were juveniles who had their cases referred to juvenile court jurisdiction.

#### AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Aggravated assault is defined as an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or other means likely to produce death or serious bodily harm. Attempts are included since it is not necessary that an injury result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.

#### Volume

In 1972, there were an estimated 3,447 reported aggravated assaults in Indian country. This is a 13.8 percent increase, or 418 additional offenses over 1971. This crime against the person made up 63.0 percent of the Crime Index offenses in 1972 and comprised 92.5 percent of the crimes of violence. Regionally, Aberdeen reported 26.1 percent of the total count of these crimes followed by Phoenix with 21.6 percent, Navajo with 19.2 percent, Billings with 14.1 percent, Albuquerque with 8.4 percent, Minneapolis with 5.7 percent, Portland with 3.5 percent, and Southeastern with 1.4 percent.

#### Trend

In 1972, the volume of aggravated assault offenses increased 13.8 percent over 1971 and 33.7 percent over 1970. Rural United States reported an increase of 11 percent.

#### Aggravated Assault Rate

For each 100,000 persons in Indian country during 1972, there were 1035.1 victims of aggravated assault and Rural United States areas 109 aggravated assaults per 100,000 inhabitants. The victim rate in Indian country for aggravated assault increased 6.4 percent over 1971, and 18.1 percent over 1970. The Minneapolis Area was highest with a rate of 6,566.7 per 100,000 followed by Aberdeen with 1,832.7, Billings with 1,633.3, Phoenix with 1,460.8, Southeastern with 1,200.0,

Albuquerque with 825.7, Navajo with 520.5, and Portland with 360.6. This victim rate increased, Rural United States areas rates were up 8 percent.

#### Clearances

Indian law enforcement agencies were successful in solving 85.2 of each 100 cases of aggravated assault in 1972. This clearance rate was 95 in 1971. This relatively high solution rate is consistent with high solution rates in other crimes against the person. Persons under 18 years of age were identified in 9.8 percent of these clearances.

#### Persons Arrested

Arrests for aggravated assault in 1972 increased 23.4 percent over 1970. Since 1970, arrests of persons 18 years of age and over for aggravated assault have increased 14.1 percent and arrests of persons under 18 years of age for this offense have increased 3.7 percent. As a group, persons 18 years of age and over accounted for 92.1 percent of the arrests for aggravated assault in 1972 and those under age 18 accounted for 7.9 percent. Arrests of males outnumbered females by about 5 to 1.

#### Persons Charged

Indian law enforcement agencies have difficulty in obtaining convictions based on the original charge in the aggravated assault category. The close family or other relationship which exists between victims and assailants in this category accounts for the victim's frequent unwillingness to testify for the prosecution. Acquittals and dismissals, therefore, continue to run high, with one out of every three cases being subjected to this type of disposition. 34.1 percent out of every 100 adults arrested for aggravated assault in 1972 were prosecuted. 55.8 percent of the adults prosecuted for this offense were convicted on this charge, 0.8 percent were convicted of lesser charges while 3.6 percent of all persons processed were referred to juvenile court jurisdiction.

#### FORCIBLE RAPE

Forcible rape, as defined under this Program, is the carnal knowledge of a female through the use of force or the threat of force. Assaults to commit forcible rape are also included; however, statutory rape

(without force) is not counted in this category. Crime counts in this offense classification are broken down by actual forcible rapes and attempted forcible rapes.

#### Volume

During 1972, there was a total of 160 forcible rapes reported. Numerically, the volume increased by 11 offenses over 1971. Forcible rape continues, as in prior years, to comprise less than 2.9 percent of the Crime Index total. It makes up nearly 4.3 percent of the volume of crimes of violence. When viewed by areas, Navajo recorded 36.3 percent of the total volume while Aberdeen had 21.3 percent, Phoenix 12.5 percent, Billings 11.3 percent, Albuquerque 8.8 percent, Portland 5.4 percent, Minneapolis 4.4 percent, and Southeastern area had no forcible rapes this year.

#### Trend

The volume of forcible rape offenses in 1972 increased 7.4 percent over 1971, and 37.9 percent over 1970. Rural United States areas registered a one-tenth of 1 percent decrease.

#### Forcible Rape Rate

A crime rate, in its proper perspective, is a victim risk rate since it equates the number of crimes per unit of population. In 1972, about 94.1 out of every 100,000 females in Indian country were reported rape victims. Since 1970, the forcible rape rate per 100,000 females has increased 0.4 percent. In 1972, the forcible rape rate per 100,000 females increased 21.7 percent over 1971.

The Rural United States risk rate was 21 per 100,000 females.

#### Nature of Offenses

In 1972, 60.6 percent of all forcible rape offenses were actual rapes by force while the remainder were attempts or assaults to commit forcible rape. This offense is a violent crime against the person, and of all the Crime Index offenses, Indian law enforcement administrators recognize that this offense is probably one of the most under-reported crimes due primarily to fear and/or embarrassment on the part of the victims. As an average, 23.4 percent of all forcible rapes reported to Indian police were determined by investigation to be unfounded. In other words, the police established that no forcible rape offense or attempt occurred. This is

caused primarily due to the question of the use or threat of force frequently complicated by a prior relationship between victim and offender. Crime counts in this publication are limited to actual offenses established by investigation.

#### Clearances

Of the total forcible rapes reported in 1972 to Indian law enforcement, 64.4 percent were cleared by arrest. This is a 3 percent decrease under the clearance rate for 1971. Rural United States areas had a 69 percent clearance rate. Of the total clearances for forcible rape, 32.5 percent were by the arrest of persons under the age of 18.

#### Persons Arrested

Total arrests for forcible rape decreased 1.2 percent, with the arrest of persons under 18 years of age, up 29.3 percent over 1971. All arrests for forcible rape in 1972 compared to 1970 indicate an increase of 1.9 percent. Figures for the same years indicate that arrests of persons under 18 years of age have increased 8.2 percent.

#### Persons Charged

Of all adults arrested for forcible rape in 1972, 88.4 percent were prosecuted for this offense. Prosecutive problems accounted for acquittals and/or dismissals in 56.7 percent of the cases. 38.3 percent of the adults prosecuted were found guilty of the substantive offense and 5.0 percent were convicted of lesser offenses. Juvenile referrals amounted to 10 percent of the persons processed on forcible rape charges in 1972.

## FORCIBLE RAPE

1970 - 1972

PERCENT CHANGE OVER 1970

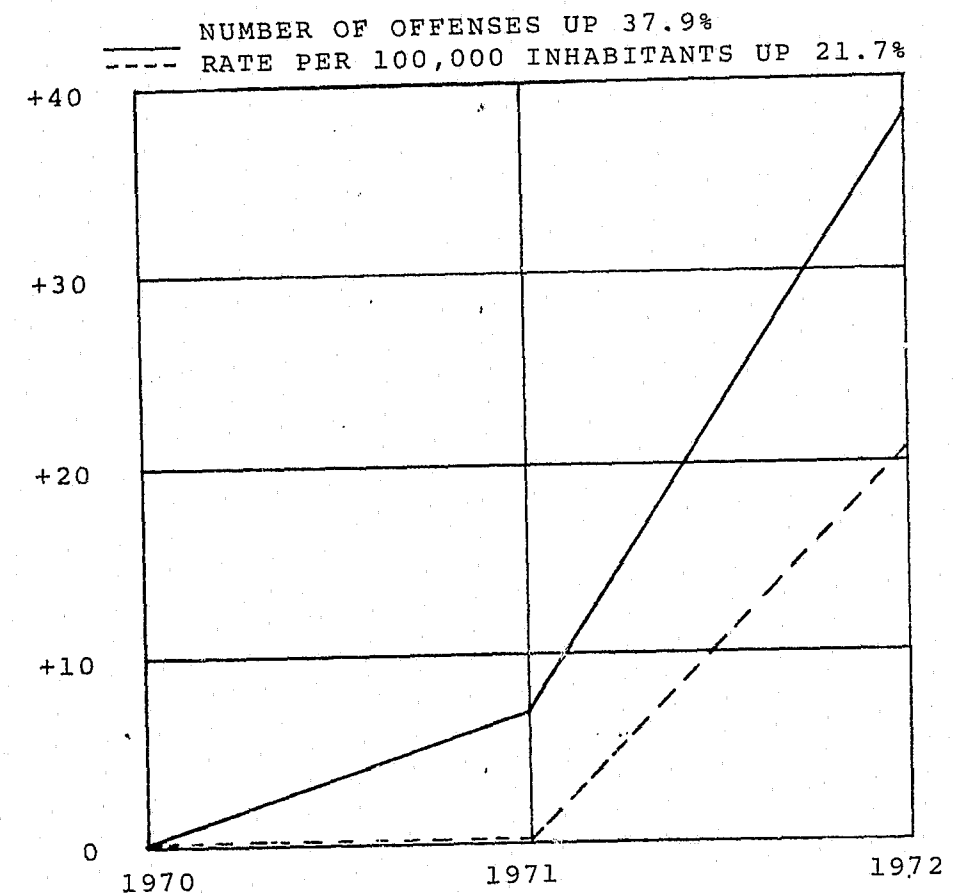


CHART 5

## ROBBERY

Robbery is a vicious type of crime which takes place in the presence of the victim to obtain property or a thing of value from a person by use of force or threat of force. Assault to commit robbery and attempts are included. This is a violent crime and frequently results in injury to the victim. For crime reporting purposes information concerning robbery is collected for armed robbery where any weapon is used, and strong-arm robbery where no weapon other than a personal weapon, is used. The latter category includes crimes such as mugging, yoking, etc.

### Volume

The volume of robberies increased in 1972 by 32 offenses from the prior year. There were 57 robbery offenses reported committed in Indian country in 1972. This offense makes up 1 percent of the total Crime Index and comprises 1.5 percent of the crime of violence.

The heaviest volume of robbery offenses occurred in the Billings Area with 28.1 percent of the total. The Aberdeen Area with 24.6 percent, the Portland 17.5 percent, the Navajo and Phoenix Area each had 10.5 percent, Minneapolis showed 8.8 percent, Albuquerque and Southeastern Area had 0 amount of robberies.

### Trend

When the total robbery offenses occurring in 1972 is compared with the 1971 total, a 128.0 percent increase is noted. Since 1970, robbery has increased 46.2 percent.

Rural United States areas recorded an upward trend of 11 percent over 1971.

Geographically, the Aberdeen Area experienced a 600.0 percent increase in robbery offenses. The Phoenix Area had 200.0 percent increase. The Billings Area reported 166.7 percent increase. The Minneapolis and Navajo Area with 100.0 percent each. The Albuquerque 100.0 percent decrease. Portland 9.1 percent decrease. Southeastern had none.

### Robbery Rate

The 1972 robbery rate of 17.1 victims per 100,000 inhabitants was 113.8 percent above the 1971 rate.

The rural areas of America experienced a rate of 16 victims per 100,000 people in 1972.

### Clearances

In 1972, Indian law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing 56.1 percent of the robbery offenses reported. Seventy-five percent of the robberies which were cleared involved adults. Under 18 years of age figured in the clearance of 25 percent of the armed robberies.

### Persons Arrested

In Indian country, arrests for robbery increased 48.3 percent in 1972 when compared to 1971. In the rural United States areas, arrests increased 3 percent.

Of all persons arrested for robbery, 30.2 percent were under the age of 18. Robbery arrests for this young age group recorded an 160 percent increase in 1972 over 1971. The rural areas of America reported young offenders made up 13 percent of the total arrests for robbery.

In 1972, 9.3 of every 100 persons arrested for robbery were females. Arrests of women for this offense decline 33.3 percent in 1972 when compared to 1971.

### Persons Charged

In 1972, 80 percent of all adults arrested for robbery were prosecuted. 7.7 percent of the persons processed for this crime were juveniles whose cases were referred to juvenile court jurisdiction. Of the adults prosecuted in 1972, 61.1 percent were convicted of the substantive offense, 5.6 percent were convicted for lesser charges, and 33.3 percent were acquitted or their cases were dismissed.

## BURGLARY

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program defines burglary as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony

or theft, even though no force was used to gain entry. The offense of burglary in this Program is broken down into three subclassifications: forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry.

#### Volume

A total of 987 burglaries occurred in Indian country during 1972. The increase in the number of offenses from 1971 to 1972 was 236. Of the Crime Index offenses, burglary makes up 18 percent of the total. When viewed as a segment of property crime, burglary is found to comprise 56.5 percent of the total. Geographically, the Billings Area reported 22.2 percent of the total volume, the Aberdeen Area 19.5 percent, Navajo 16 percent, Phoenix 15.4 percent, Portland 12.4 percent, Minneapolis 8 percent, Albuquerque 5.3 percent, and Southeastern 1.2 percent.

#### Trend

The three-year trend, 1970-1972, indicates burglary offenses have risen 16 percent during the period. In 1972, burglary increased 31 percent from 1971 as compared to a decrease of 12 percent 1971 under 1970. Rural areas of the nation reported increases of 2 and 4 percent respectively.

#### Burglary Rate

The burglary rate in 1972 was 296.4 per 100,000 inhabitants. During the period of 1970-1972, this rate increased 2.6 percent. The burglary rate for 1972 increased 22.9 percent when compared with 1971. Rural America areas recorded a rate of 507 offenses per 100,000 inhabitants in 1972, which is an increase from 485 the previous year.

Minneapolis recorded the highest burglary rate in 1972 with 2633.3 offenses per 100,000 inhabitants followed by Billings with 730, Aberdeen 391.8, Portland 369.7, Southeastern 325, Phoenix 298, Albuquerque 148.6, and Navajo 124.4.

#### Clearances

As suggested earlier, burglary is a crime of stealth. This characteristic tends to make the detection of the perpetrator more difficult. In 1972, Indian law enforcement was successful in clearing 52 percent of the total burglary offenses.

Adults were involved in 44.1 percent of all cases cleared while young persons under 18 years of age were involved in 55.9 percent. Twenty-one percent of the burglaries were cleared in the rural America.

#### Persons Arrested

In this Program, the arrest of one person may account for the clearance of numerous offenses. Likewise, the arrest of several may clear only one offense. In the offenses of burglary, it has been the experience of Indian law enforcement that the arrest of one person frequently clears several reported offenses. In 1972, total arrests for burglary increased by 14 percent. Arrests of persons under the age of 18 increased by 32.2 percent while arrests of persons 18 years and over decreased 0.6 percent. The rural areas of America experienced a 2 percent increase in total arrests for burglary in 1972.

In analyzing the 1970-1972 period, a 11.2 percent increase in burglary arrests is seen. Arrests of individuals under the age of 18 decreased 13.6 percent, while the arrests of adult burglary offenders increased 60.6 percent.

Young persons under 18 accounted for 51.7 percent of all arrests for this crime. Females were involved in 5.6 percent of every arrests for burglary during 1972.

#### Persons Charged

In 1971, 100.0 percent of the adults arrested for burglary were prosecuted. In 1972, this figure declined to 79.4 percent. Of the adults prosecuted, 66.0 percent were found guilty as charged. Conviction for lesser offenses accounted for 3.5 percent and 30.5 percent were freed through acquittal or dismissal of charges. Juveniles referred to juvenile court jurisdiction accounted for 33.6 percent of all persons processed for burglary in 1972.

#### LARCENY-THEFT

Larceny-theft is the unlawful taking or stealing of property or articles of value without the use of force, violence, or fraud. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from autos, thefts of auto parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc.

In the Uniform Crime Reporting Program this crime category does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, and worthless checks. Auto theft, of course, is excluded from this category for crime reporting purposes inasmuch as it is a separate Crime Index offense.

#### Volume

In 1972, there were 474 reported offenses of larceny \$50 and over, which was an increase from 325 such crimes in 1971. This offense makes up 8.7 percent of the Crime Index total.

When considering all larceny, \$50 and over in value and under \$50, the number of offenses for 1972 was 1,281. The total larceny offenses for 1971 was 1,210. The 1972 total larceny figure increased 5.9 percent from 1971.

Geographically, the volume of larceny \$50 and over was highest in Aberdeen which reported 26.2 percent of the total number followed by Portland with 20.9 percent, Navajo with 17.6 percent, Albuquerque and Phoenix with 9.3 percent each, Billings with 8 percent, Minneapolis with 6.8 percent, and Southeastern with 1.9 percent.

#### Trend

Larceny \$50 and over increased 45.8 percent in 1972 when compared to the previous year. The rural areas of America showed a 5 percent increase in 1972. Indian countrywide this offense has increased 4.4 percent since 1970.

#### Larceny Rate

During 1972, the larceny crime rate was 142.3 offenses per 100,000 inhabitants, an increase of 36.3 percent from the 1971 rate. The rate has decreased 7.6 percent since 1970. The rural America rate was 364 in 1972. Viewed geographically, Minneapolis reported the highest larceny rate with 1,066.7 offenses per 100,000 inhabitants which was 55 percent above 1971. Portland had a rate of 300.0 up 51.8 percent, Aberdeen with 253.1 up 64.4 percent, Southeastern with 225.0 up 100.0 percent, Billings with 126.7 up 25.8 percent, Albuquerque with 125.7 up 4.0 percent, Phoenix with 86.3 down 8.3 percent, Navajo with 66.1 up 10.2 percent.

#### Clearances

The nature of larceny, a crime of opportunity sneak thievery, and petty unobserved thefts makes it an extremely difficult offense for Indian law enforcement officers to solve. A lack of witnesses and the tremendous volume of these crimes work in the offender's favor. In 1972, 51.7 percent of all larceny offenses brought to police attention were solved. Involvement of the young age group is demonstrated by the fact that 40.1 percent of these crimes which were cleared involved persons under 18 years of age. Juvenile clearance for rural America areas was 27 percent.

The larceny clearance percentage for rural areas was 18 percent rate.

#### Persons Arrested

6.2 percent of the total arrests for Crime Index offenses in 1972 were for larceny. Arrests for this crime increased 8.1 percent, 1972 over 1971. 28.4 percent of these arrests were of persons under 18 years of age. When examined by sex of arrested persons, it was determined that females comprised 12.4 percent of all arrests for larceny-theft.

Arrests of females rose 16.7 percent in 1972, while arrests of males increased 36.5 percent. The total volume of arrests for larceny-theft in 1972, as compared with the 1970 figures, indicates a 25.3 percent increase. Arrests of individuals under 18 were 3.6 percent less than 1970. The number of adult arrests rose 42.3 percent over the number of arrests for this offense in 1970.

#### Persons Charged

In 1971, 81.2 percent of the adults arrested for larceny-theft were prosecuted, 48.8 percent of the adults prosecuted for larceny-theft were found guilty of this offense, 8.5 percent were found guilty of a lesser charge, and 42.7 percent had their cases dismissed or were acquitted. 21.3 percent of persons processed in 1972 for larceny were referred to juvenile court jurisdiction.

#### AUTO THEFT

Auto theft is defined as the unlawful taking or stealing of a motor vehicle, including attempts. This

definition excludes taking for temporary use by those persons having lawful access to the vehicle.

#### Volume

In 1972, 286 motor vehicles were reported stolen. This is a 13.9 percent increase compared to 1971 when 251 motor vehicles were reported stolen.

Geographically, the volume of auto theft in 1972 was highest in Minneapolis which reported 39.2 percent of the total number followed by Aberdeen with 29.4 percent. Phoenix reported 9.8 percent, Portland with 8.7 percent, Billings with 7.7 percent, Navajo with 3.1 percent, Albuquerque with 1.1 percent, and Southeastern with 1 percent of total of 1972. This crime made up 5.2 percent of the total Crime Index offense volume.

#### Trend

The number of auto thefts in 1972 increased 13.9 percent compared to 1971. The number of auto thefts has increased 25.4 percent since 1970.

Geographically, auto thefts in Aberdeen reported 133.3 percent up, Albuquerque with 25 percent down, Billings with 10 percent up, Minneapolis with 22.2 percent down, Navajo with 12.5 percent up, Phoenix with 75 percent up, Portland with 13.6 percent up, and Southeastern with 200 percent up.

#### Auto Theft Rate

The 1972 auto theft rate of 85.9 offenses per 100,000 inhabitants is 6.6 percent higher than in 1971. Since 1970, the auto theft rate has risen 10.1 percent. Rural America had an auto theft rate of 70, which was the same as in 1971.

Regionally, Minneapolis had the highest auto theft rate in 1972. This rate was 3,733.3, a decrease of 22.2 percent from 1971. Aberdeen had 171.4, increase of 123.8 percent, Portland had 75.8, a decrease of 13.9 percent of 1971. Southeastern had 75.0, increase of 125.2 percent, Billings had a rate of 73.3 which was a decrease of 0.9 percent under 1971, Phoenix had 54.9, an increase of 67.9 percent, Albuquerque had 8.6, a decrease of 41.9 percent, and Navajo had 7.1, an increase of 14.5 percent.

#### Clearances

Indian law enforcement agencies were successful in solving 36.7 percent of the auto thefts. Nationally, 17 percent were solved.

In all geographic areas, the participation of the young age group population is indicated by the high proportion of these clearances which involved persons under 18 years of age. 54.3 percent of the auto thefts involved juveniles. Comparable percentage in rural America was 34 percent.

#### Persons Arrested

As in prior years, persons arrested for auto theft in Indian country come primarily from the young age group population. In 1972, 50.4 percent of all persons arrested for this crime were under 18 years of age.

The trend in auto theft arrests in Indian country disclosed a decrease of nearly 11.9 percent in 1972 when compared to 1971. Adult arrests decreased 24.7 percent while arrests of persons under 18 increased 5.7 percent. During the period 1970-1972, auto theft arrests increased 11 percent.

Females under 18 years of age recorded a decrease of nearly 61.5 percent in arrests for auto theft over 1971.

#### Persons Charged

Indian Police reports disclosed that of all persons formally processed for auto theft in 1972, 36.8 percent were referred to juvenile court jurisdiction. No other Crime Index offense result in such a high percentage of juvenile referrals. When the remaining adult offenders were considered as a group, 52.8 percent of those prosecuted on charges of auto theft were found guilty as charged, 20.8 percent were convicted of lesser charges, and 26.4 percent were acquitted or their cases were dismissed.

# CRIME INDEX OFFENSES

1972

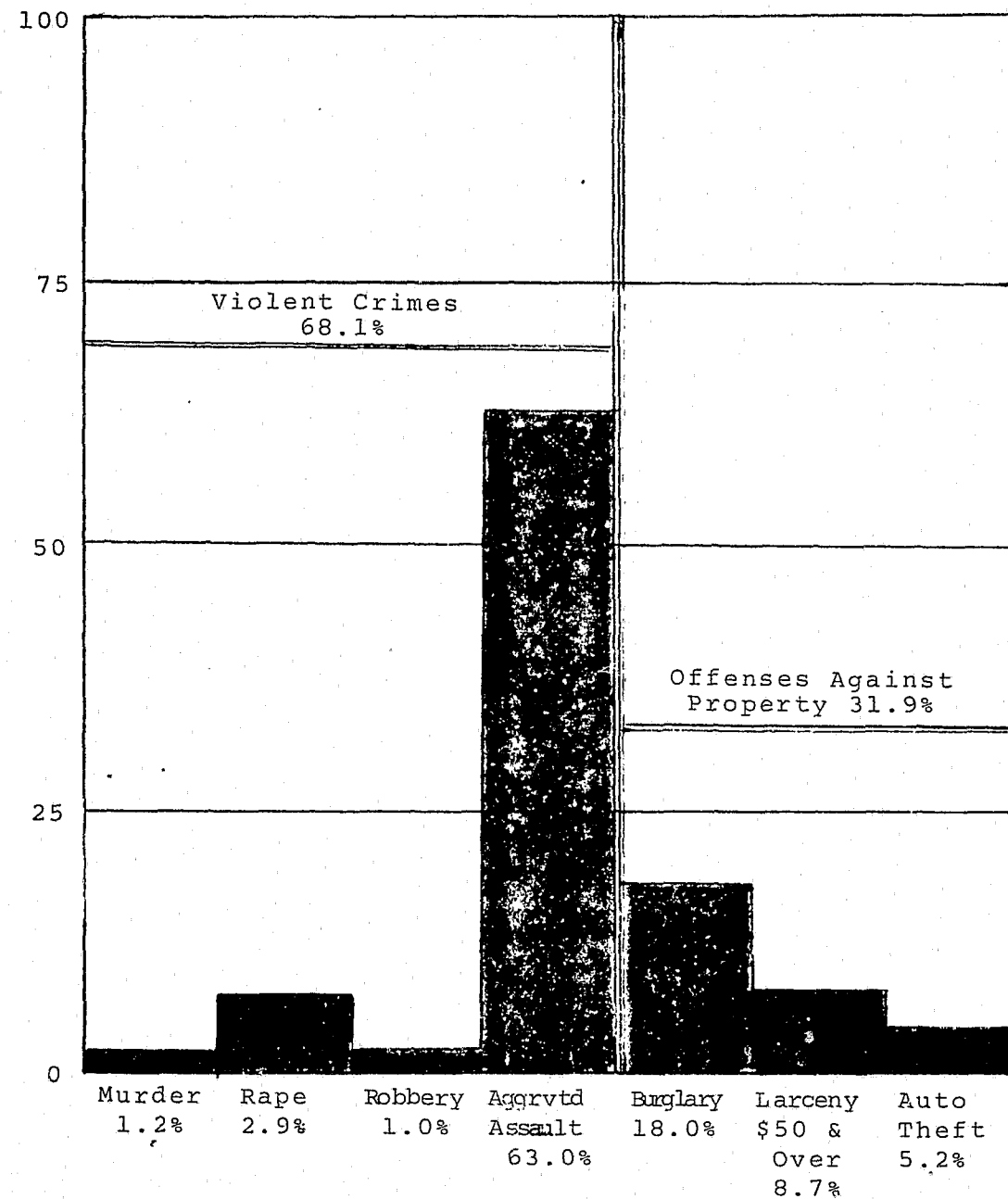


CHART 7

## AUTO THEFT

1970 - 1972

PERCENT CHANGE OVER 1970

NUMBER OF OFFENSES UP 25.4 PERCENT  
 RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS UP 10.1 PERCENT

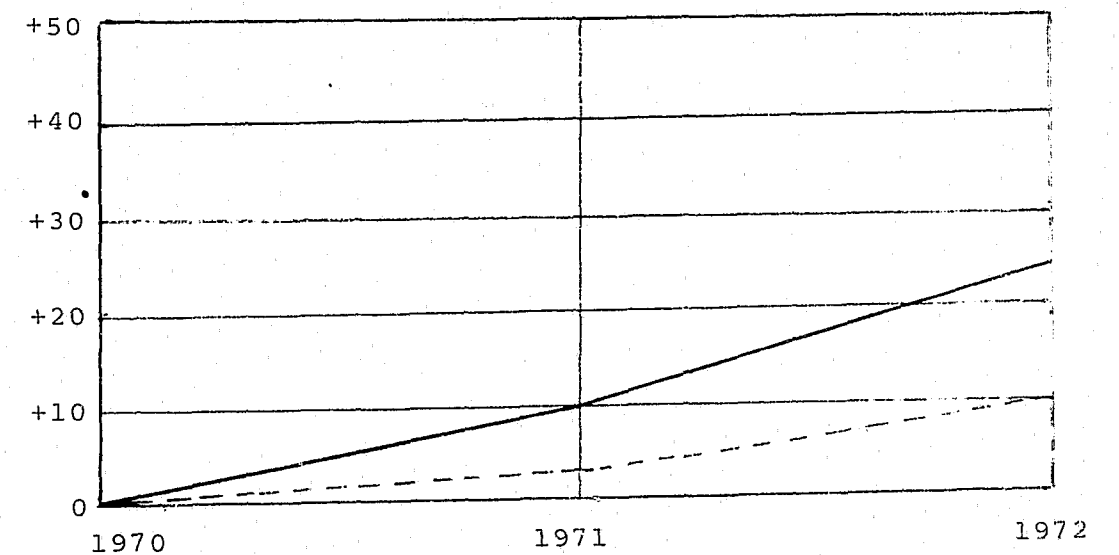


CHART 6



## CLEARANCES

In this Program police clear a crime when they identified the offender and have sufficient evidence to charge him. Crime solutions are also recorded in exceptional instances when some element beyond police control precludes the placing of formal charges against the offender, such as the victim's refusal to prosecute after the offender is identified or local prosecution is declined. The identification of one person can clear several crimes or several persons may be identified in the process of clearing one crime.

Indian law enforcement agencies cleared 72.8 percent of the Index Crimes during 1972 compared with 74.8 percent in 1971. In 1972, Indian law enforcement agencies cleared 81.3 percent of the murder offenses up from 66.1 percent in 1971, 64.3 percent of forcible rapes compared with 66.4 percent the prior year, 85.2 percent of aggravated assaults, as compared to 95 percent in 1971, 56.1 percent of the robberies up from 56 percent the prior year. Solutions in the property crime categories showed police cleared 52 percent of the burglary in 1972 and 48.5 percent of burglary in 1971, 51.7 percent of the larcenies were cleared compared with 37.8 percent the prior year, and 36.7 percent of the auto thefts up from 31.5 percent in 1971. Police are able to clear a higher percentage of the crimes against the person, not only because of the more intense investigative effort afforded these violent crimes requiring police attention, but more importantly, because witnesses are usually available who can identify the perpetrators.

The highest overall Crime Index clearance rate regionally was recorded by Phoenix with 93.3 percent, followed by Navajo with 90.7 percent, Albuquerque with 78.1 percent, Billings with 73.3 percent, Southeastern with 71.2 percent, Aberdeen with 61.8 percent, Portland with 53 percent, and Minneapolis with 42.9 percent.

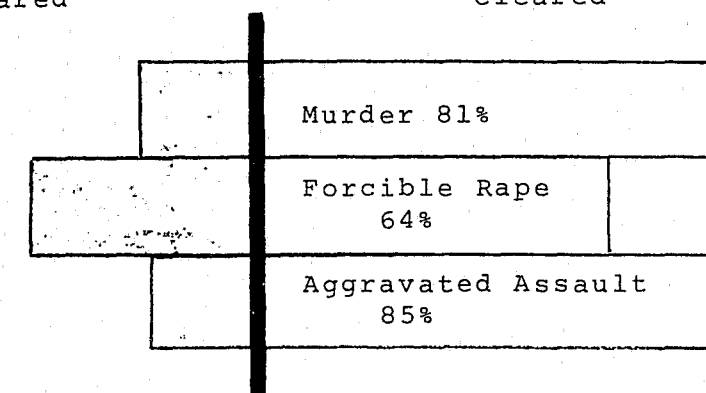
The accompanying chart reveals crime and police clearance experience for the last three years. From 1970 to 1972 the Crime Index offenses rose 27.2 percent. Police response to this upward trend was a 15.6 percent increase in the number of Crime Index Offenses cleared and a 12.7 percent increase in the number of arrests for Crime Index offenses.

## CRIMES CLEARED BY ARREST 1972

### Against The Person

Not Cleared

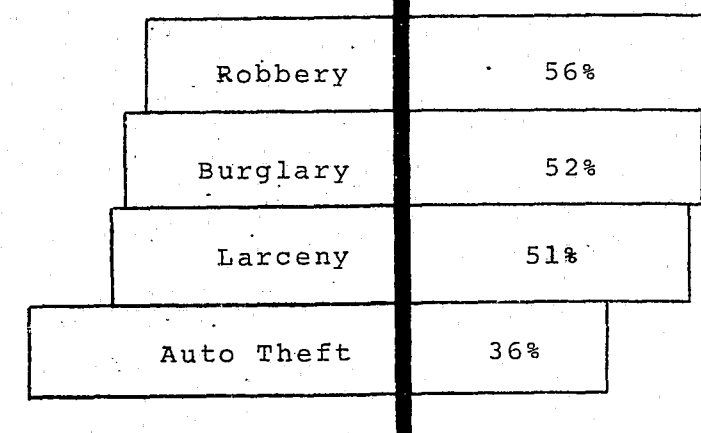
Cleared



### Against Property

Not Cleared

Cleared



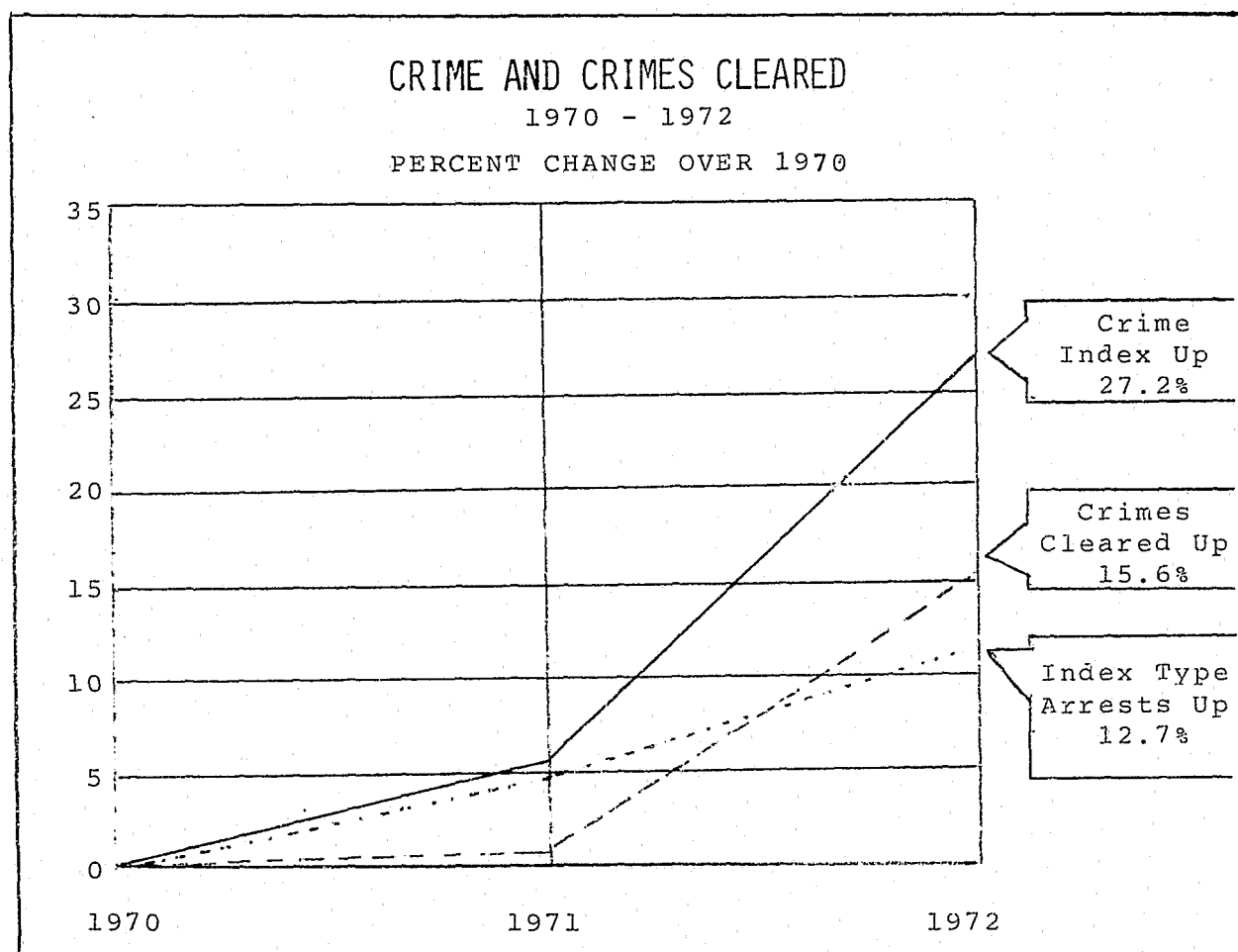


CHART 9

#### Offenses Cleared by Arrest of Juveniles

One means of measuring the involvement of the young age group in crime is to identify the number of crimes in which they are the offenders. In 1972, 20.2 percent of all Crime Index offenses solved involved persons under 18 years of age.

#### PERSONS ARRESTED

In 1972, Indian law enforcement agencies reported they made 77,589 arrests nationally for all criminal acts except traffic offenses. The arrest rate was 23 arrests for each 1,000 persons. In 1971, there were 24 arrests for each 1,000 inhabitants. In the rural of the United States areas the arrest rate was 21, down from 22 arrests per 1,000 people in 1971.

Arrests are primarily a measure of police activity. Arrest practices, policies, and enforcement emphasis will vary from place to place and within a community from time to time. The volume of police arrests for certain unlawful conduct such as drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and certain local ordinances is particularly influenced by the above. On the other hand, robbery, burglary, and other arrests for serious crimes are more likely the result of standard procedures. Arrests are first a measure of police activity as it relates to crime. Arrests do, however, provide a useful index to indicate involvement in criminal acts by the age, sex, and race of the perpetrators, particularly for those crimes which have a high solution rate. Procedures used in this Program required that an arrest be counted on each separate occasion when a person is taken into custody, notified, or cited. Arrests do not measure the number of individuals taken into custody since one person may be arrested several times during the year for the same or different offenses. As noted above, this happens frequently for certain types of offenses against public order such as drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and related violations.

#### Arrest Trends

In 1972, Indian Police arrests for all offenses except traffic decreased five-tenths of 1 percent under 1971. During this time arrests of persons under 18 years of age increased nine-tenths of 1 percent and arrests of persons 18 years of age and over increased five-tenths of 1 percent.

During the three-year period, 1970-1972, police arrests for all offenses, except traffic, increased 11.3 percent with the arrests of persons under 18 years of age up 16.2 percent and the arrests of persons 18 years of age and over up 10.6 percent. When only the Crime Index offenses are used in computing this three-year trend, the increase was 50.2 percent. Arrested persons under 18 years of age decreased 4.4 percent while the adult arrests increased 71.8 percent. Violent crime arrests for persons under 18 years of age increased 3.9 percent while the property crime arrests decreased 10 percent. Adult arrests for violent crimes was up 43.6 percent and property crime was up 47.6 percent.

Persons under 18 years of age made up 12.4 percent including traffic. In rural America, the distributions were lower for the younger age groups, with the under 18 group being involved in 13.3 percent excluding traffic.

In reviewing arrest figures, it is important to keep in mind that police arrest practices and emphases vary which account for some variations in these statistics from year to year.

#### Sex

Male arrests outnumbered female arrests by almost 6 to 1 in 1972. Male arrests in 1972 rose two-tenths of 1 percent while female arrests were up six-tenths of 1 percent. 14.1 percent of arrests for Crime Index offenses were of female persons. Sixteen percent of the arrests for violent crimes in 1972 involved females and arrests of females for these types of crimes increased 4 percent over 1971. Their involvement was primarily for assault which accounted for 85.6 percent of all female arrests. In fact, 7.8 percent of all property crime arrests in 1972 were of females. Females accounted for 38.3 percent of the forgery, 29.6 percent of the fraud, 22.5 percent of the embezzlement, and 22.5 percent of the narcotics arrests.

The three-year arrest trends, 1970-1972, revealed that arrests for young females under 18 years of age increased 30.2 percent, while arrests for young males under 18 rose 11.1 percent. When the serious crimes as a group are considered, arrests of males 1970-1972, were up 10.7 percent and females arrests increased 13.8 percent.

#### ARRESTS BY AREAS, 1972

(Rate Per 100,000 Inhabitants)

OFFENSE	TOTAL	AB.	ALB.	BILL.	MINN.
Murder	18.0	8.2	25.7	26.6	66.6
Forcible Rape	49.5	49.0	37.1	50.0	233.3
Robbery	12.9	10.2	-	53.3	100.0
Aggravated Assault	955.0	1547.0	871.4	1576.7	3900.0
Burglary	202.7	292.0	57.1	597.5	800.0
Larceny	84.7	114.3	97.1	76.7	666.7
Auto Theft	33.3	44.9	5.7	43.3	466.7
TOTAL	1356.2	2065.3	1094.3	2433.3	6233.3

(Continued)

OFFENSE	NAV.	PHOE.	PORT.	S.E.
Murder	8.7	27.5	36.4	-
Forcible Rape	44.9	76.5	30.3	-
Robbery	5.5	5.9	27.3	-
Aggravated Assault	452.8	1578.4	297.0	1225.0
Burglary	74.0	276.5	215.2	-
Larceny	38.6	105.9	136.4	25.0
Auto Theft	11.0	68.6	33.3	-
TOTAL	635.4	2139.2	775.8	1250.0

CHART 10

## PERSONS CHARGED

Disposition data reveals the results of cases in which law enforcement agencies have made an arrest and subsequently formally charged the offender in a court of jurisdiction. This information is important to the law enforcement administrator in evaluating the quality of investigations and court presentation functions.

In 1972, of the adults prosecuted for Crime Index offenses, 53.7 percent were found guilty as charged. 1.7 percent of a lesser charge and 33.4 percent were acquitted or their cases were dismissed.

It must be recognized that not all arrested persons are turned over to the courts for prosecution. There are various reasons for this: Failure of the victim to cooperate or appear for the prosecution, persons arrested are released with a warning, evidence is obtained which discloses the arrested person did not commit the offense, or there is not sufficient evidence obtainable to support either a formal charge or a subsequent prosecution.

8.9 percent of the persons processed for the Crime Index categories were young persons under 18 years of age referred to juvenile court jurisdiction. Juvenile referrals were highest for auto theft with 36.8 percent of those processed for this offense, 33.6 percent burglary, 21.3 percent larceny, 10.0 percent forcible rape, 9.8 percent murder, 7.7 percent robbery, and 3.6 percent aggravated assault.

In 1972, 30.4 percent of the murder defendants were guilty as charged, 4.3 percent of a lesser offense and 43.5 percent were either acquitted or their cases were dismissed. 34.3 percent of those charged with forcible rape were acquitted or had their cases dismissed, and 32.9 percent of the persons charged with aggravated assault won their freedom through acquittal or dismissal.

Burglary, 57.6 percent, recorded the highest percentage for persons found guilty on the original charge in 1972. This was followed by 55.8 percent on the original charge for assault, 45.8 percent for robbery, 40.8 percent for larceny, 37.8 percent for theft, 30.4 percent for murder and 23.2 percent rape. The offense which had the highest percentage guilty of a lesser charge was assault where 40.2 percent of the defendants were convicted on some charge other than assault.

## SUMMARY OF UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM

Indian Uniform Crime Reports provides a nationwide view of crime based on the submission of police statistics by local Indian law enforcement agencies throughout the country where the Bureau of Indian Affairs and/or tribes maintain such programs. The extent of coverage as demonstrated by this publication is a tribute to the cooperative and dedicated spirit of the Indian law enforcement community in Indian country.

### Offenses in Uniform crime Reporting

Offenses in Indian Uniform Crime Reporting are divided into three groupings designated as Part I, Part II, and Part III offenses. Crime Index offenses are included among the Part I offenses.

The Part I offenses are as follows:

1. Criminal homicide. (a) Murder and non-negligent manslaughter: all willful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Excludes attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides are limited to: (1) the killing of a person by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) the killing of a person in the act of committing a felony by a private citizen. (b) Manslaughter by negligence: any death which the police investigation established was primarily attributable to gross negligence of some individual other than the victim.
2. Forcible rape. Rape by force, assault to rape and attempted rape. Excludes statutory offenses (no force used--victim under age of consent).
3. Robbery. Stealing or taking anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stickups, armed robbery, assaults to rob, and attempts to rob.

4. Aggravated assault. Assault with intent to kill or for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids, explosives, or other means. Excludes simple assaults.
5. Burglary. -breaking or entering- Burglary, housebreaking, safecracking, or any breaking or unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft. Includes attempted forcible entry.
6. Larceny. theft (except auto theft)-(a) Fifty dollars and over in value; (b) under \$50 in value. Thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Excludes embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.
7. Auto Theft. Unlawful taking or stealing of a motor vehicle.

The Part II offenses are:

8. Other assaults. Assaults which are not of an aggravated nature.
9. Arson. Willful or malicious burning with or without intent to defraud. Includes attempts.
10. Forgery and counterfeiting. Making, altering uttering or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.
11. Fraud. Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Includes bad checks except forgeries and counterfeiting. Also includes larceny by bailee.
12. Embezzlement. Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

13. Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing. Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property and attempts.
14. Vandalism. Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of property without consent of the owner or person having custody or control.
15. Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc. All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Includes attempts.
16. Prostitution and commercialized vice. Sex offenses of a commercialized nature and attempts, such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, procuring or transporting women for immoral purposes.
17. Sex offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice). Statutory rape, offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.
18. Narcotic drug laws. Offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making narcotic drugs.
19. Gambling. Promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.
20. Offenses against the family and children. Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.
21. Driving under the influence. Driving or operating any motor vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

22. Liquor laws. Federal or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" (class 23) and "driving under the influence" (class 21). Excludes Federal violations.
23. Drunkenness. Drunkenness or intoxication.
24. Disorderly conduct. Breach of the peace.
25. Vagrancy. Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.
26. All other offenses. All violations of Federal or local laws, except classes 1-23, 27-29 and traffic.
27. Suspicion. Arrests for no specific offense and released without formal charges being placed.
28. Curfew and loitering laws (juveniles). Offenses relating to violation of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.
29. Runaway (juveniles). Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes as runaways.

The Part III offenses are:

30. All traffic offenses, except driving under the Influence - which is a Part II offense.

## THE INDEX OF CRIME, 1972

In this section, tabulations are shown to indicate the probably extent, fluctuation, and distribution of crime for Indian country as a whole and geographic areas. The measure used is a Crime Index consisting of seven important offenses which are counted as they become known to Indian law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking or entering, larceny \$50 and over, and auto theft.

The total number of criminal acts that occur is unknown, but those that are reported to the police provide the first means of a count. Not all crimes come readily to the attention of the police; not all crimes are of sufficient importance to be significant in an index; and not all important crimes occur with enough regularity to be meaningful in an index. With these considerations in mind, the above crimes were selected as a group to furnish an abbreviated and convenient measure of the crime problem.

Estimates of current permanent population are used to construct crime rates. With our highly mobile Indian population all communities are affected to a greater or lesser degree by the element of transient population. This factor is not accounted for in crime rate since no reliable estimates are available.

INDEX OF CRIME, INDIAN COUNTRY, 1970-1972

POPULATION	TOTAL CRIME INDEX	VIOLENT CRIME	PROPERTY CRIME	MURDER AND NON- negligent man- slaughter	FORCIBLE RAPE
NUMBER OF OFFENSES:					
1970--294,088	4,305	2,773	1,532	40	116
1971--311,340	4,589	3,262	1,327	59	149
1972--332,638	5,475	3,728	1,747	64	160
Percent Change 1970-1972	+27.2	+34.4	+14.0	+60.0	+37.9
RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS:					
1970--294,088	1464	943	521	14	39.0
1971--311,340	1474	-	-	19	47.9
1972--332,638	1644.1	1119.5	524.6	19.2	48.1
Percent Change 1970-1972	+12.3	+18.7	+ .7	+37.1	+21.7

(Continued)

POPULATION	TOTAL CRIME INDEX	VIOLENT CRIME	PROPERTY CRIME	MURDER AND NON NEGLIGENT MAN- SLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE
NUMBER OF OFFENSES:					
1970-294,088	39	2,578	850	454	228
1971--311,340	25	3,029	751	325	251
1972--332,638	57	3,447	987	474	286
Percent Change 1970-1972	+46.2	+33.7	+16.1	+4.4	+25.4
RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS:					
1970--294,088	13	877	289	154	78
1971--311,340	8	876.6	241.2	104.4	80.6
1972--332,638	17.1	1035.1	296.4	142.3	85.9
Percent Change 1970-1972	+31.5	+18.1	+2.6	-7.6	+10.1

CHART 11

# INDEX OF CRIME, INDIAN COUNTRY, 1972

AREA	POPULATION	TOTAL CRIME INDEX	VIOLENT CRIME	PROPERTY CRIME	MURDER AND NON- NEGLIGENT MAN- SLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY \$50 & OVER	AUTO THEFT
TOTAL	332,638	5,475	3,728	1,747	64	160	57	3,447	987	474	286
Rate/100,000 inhbtnts.		1644.1	1119.5	524.6	19.2	48.0	17.1	1035.1	296.4	142.3	85.9
ABERDEEN	84,846										
Total		1,350	950	400	4	34	14	898	192	124	84
Rate/100,000 inhbtnts.		2649.0	1938.8	816.3	8.2	69.4	28.6	1832.7	391.8	253.1	171.4
ALBUQUERQUE	34,952										
Total		411	312	99	9	14	-	289	52	44	3
Rate/100,000 inhbtnts.		1174.3	891.4	282.9	25.7	40.0	-	825.7	148.6	125.7	8.6
BILLINGS	30,460										
Total		817	538	279	14	18	16	490	219	38	22
Rate/100,000 inhbtnts.		2723.3	1793.3	930.0	46.7	60.0	53.3	1633.3	730.0	126.7	73.3
MINNEAPOLIS (Red Lake)	3,163										
Total		434	211	223	2	7	5	197	79	32	112
Rate/100,000 inhbtnts.		14466.7	7033.3	7433.3	66.7	233.3	166.7	6566.7	2633.3	1066.7	3733.3
NAVAJO	127,286										
Total		987	736	251	11	58	6	661	158	84	9
Rate/100,000 inhbtnts.		777.2	579.2	197.6	8.7	45.7	4.7	520.5	124.4	66.1	7.1
PHOENIX	51,099										
Total		1,009	785	224	14	20	6	745	152	44	58
Rate/100,000 inhbtnts.		1978.4	1539.2	439.2	27.5	39.2	11.8	1460.8	298.0	86.0	54.9
PORTLAND	32,621										
Total		394	148	246	10	9	10	119	122	99	25
Rate/100,000 inhbtnts.		1193.9	448.5	745.5	30.3	27.3	30.3	360.6	369.7	300.0	75.8
SOUTHEASTERN (Choctaw)	4,211										
Total		73	48	25	-	-	-	48	13	9	3
Rate/100,000 inhbtnts.		1825.0	1200.0	625.0	-	-	-	1200.0	325.0	225.0	75.0
RURAL AMERICA	37,047,000										
Total		401,739	53,207	348,532	2,724	4,132	5,958	40,393	187,996	137,710	25,826
Rate/100,000 inhbtnts.		1084.4	143.6	940.8	7.4	11.2	16.1	109.0	507.5	363.6	69.7

CHART 12



SECTION 2  
OFFENSES REPORTED  
TO POLICE

OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE  
1970 - 1972

TOTAL 286,723

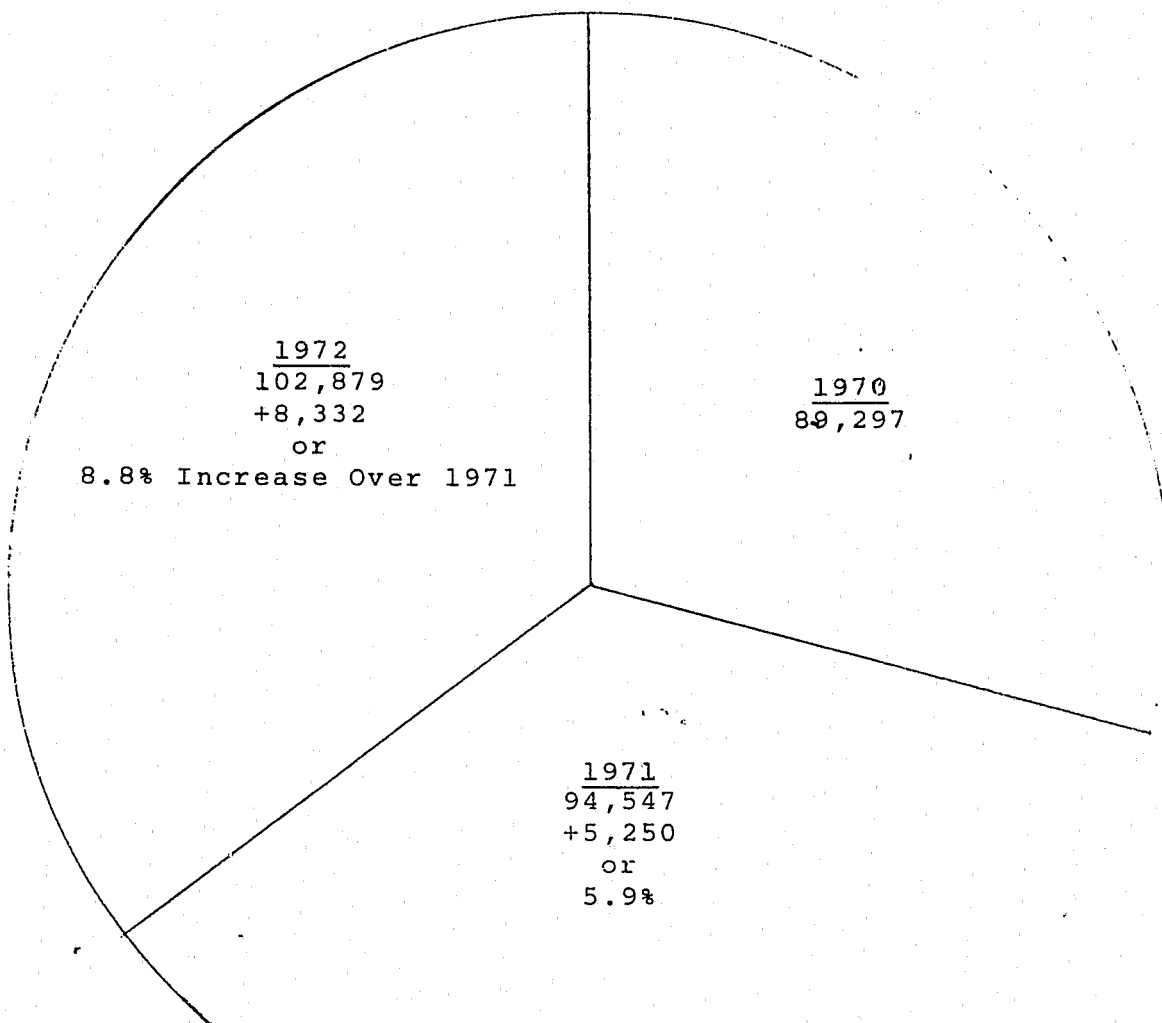


CHART 13

OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE BY PARTS  
1972

TOTAL 102,879

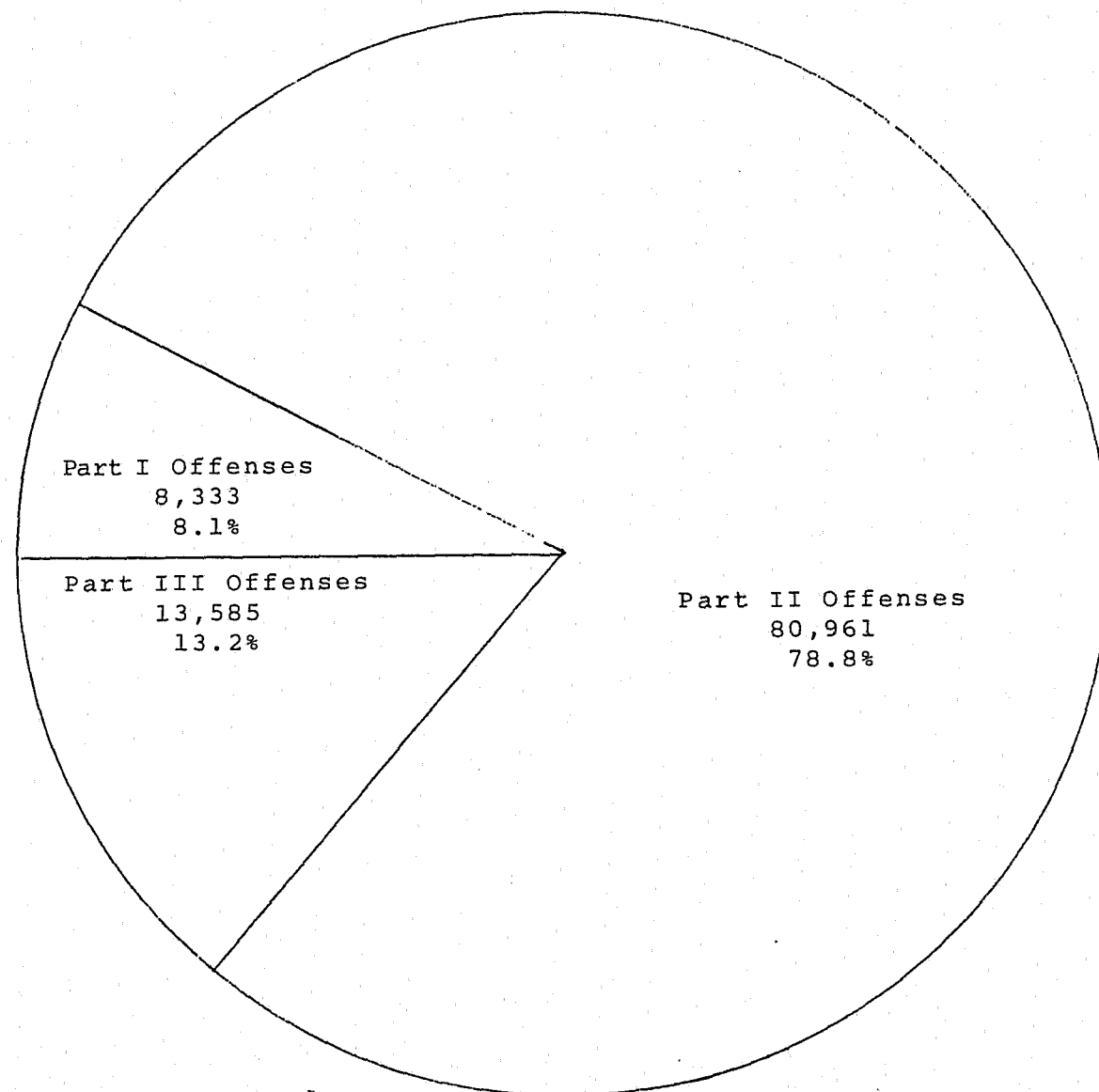


CHART 14

OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE BY PARTS  
1971

TOTAL 94,547

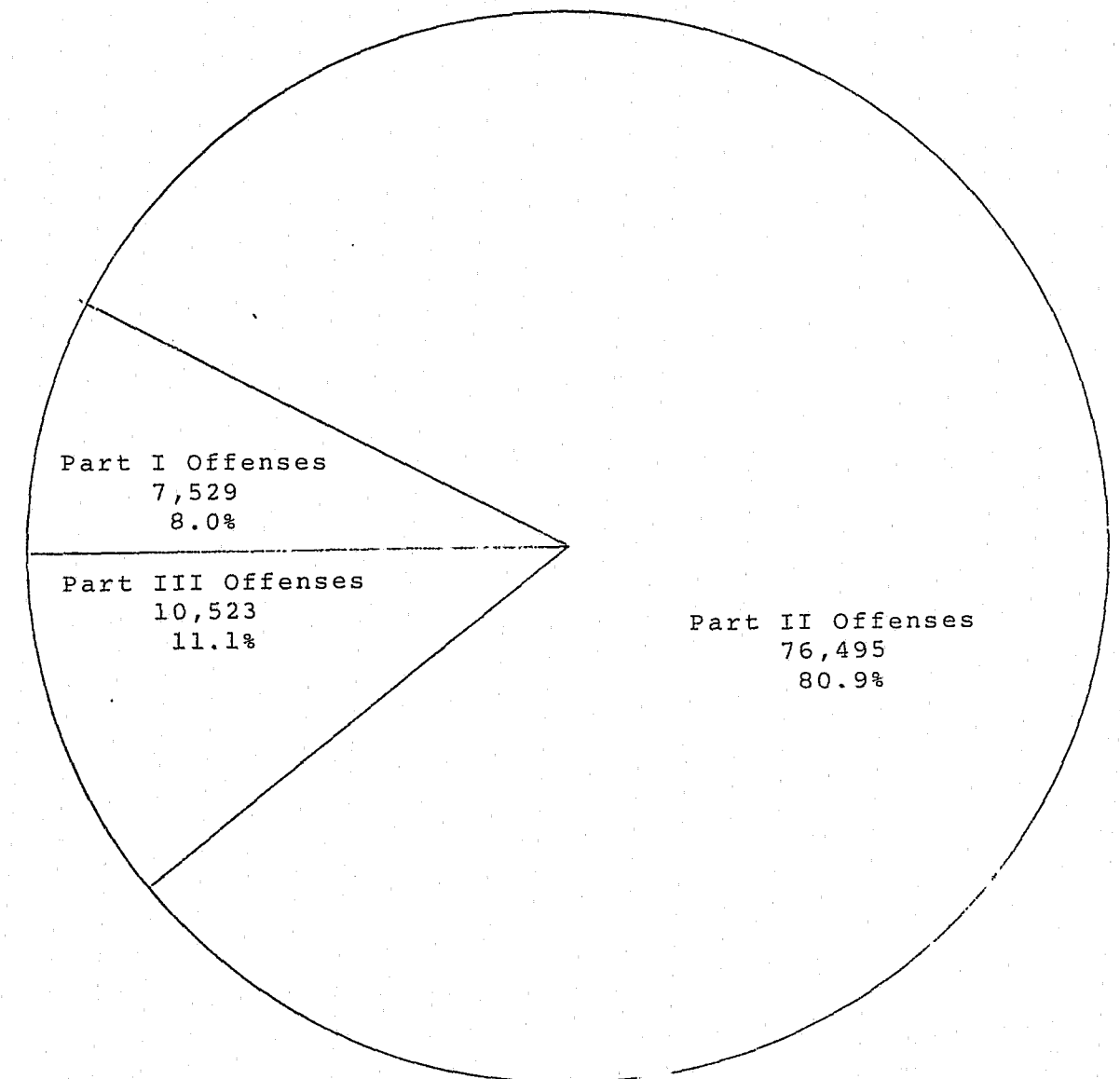


CHART 15

OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE BY PARTS  
1970

TOTAL 89,297

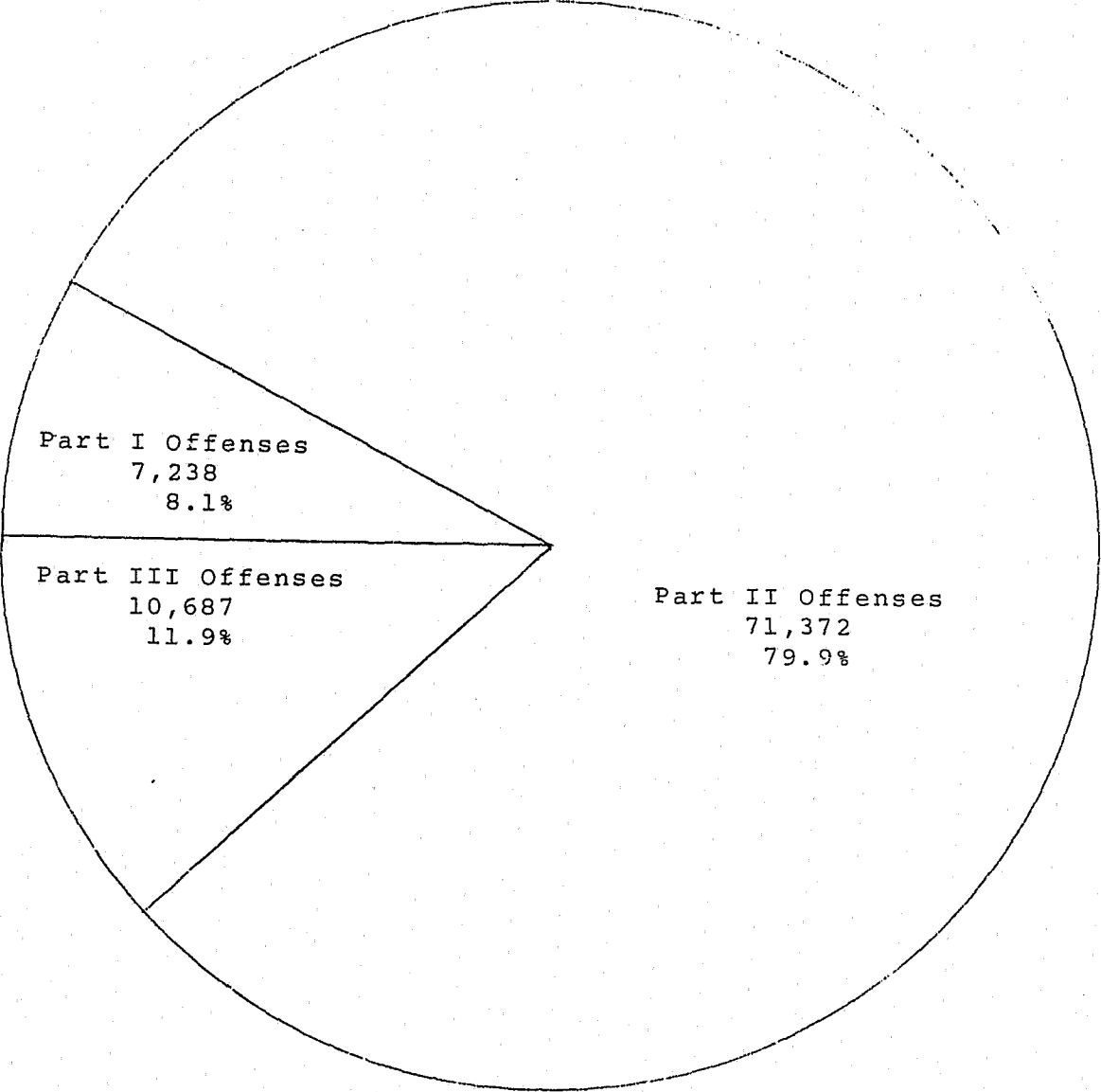


CHART 16

OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE BY AREAS  
1972

AREA & POPULATION	TOTAL REPORTED	% OF TOTAL REPORTED	TOTAL BY PARTS	% OF TOTAL BY PARTS
<u>Aberdeen</u> (48,846)	24,063	23.4		
Part I			2,091	8.7
Part II			20,301	84.4
Part III			1,671	6.9
<u>Albuquerque</u> (34,952)	7,773	7.6		
Part I			546	7.0
Part II			6,165	79.3
Part III			1,062	13.7
<u>Billings</u> (30,460)	18,545	18.0		
Part I			1,231	6.7
Part II			15,621	84.2
Part III			1,693	9.1
<u>Minneapolis</u> (3,163) [Red Lake, Minn. only]	3,094	3.0		
Part I			587	19.0
Part II			2,386	77.1
Part III			121	3.9
<u>Navajo</u> (127,286)	23,096	22.4		
Part I			1,752	7.6
Part II			14,318	62.0
Part III			7,026	30.4

CHART 17

OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE BY AREAS  
1972  
CHART 17 (Continued)

AREA & POPULATION	TOTAL REPORTED	% OF TOTAL REPORTED	TOTAL BY PARTS	% OF TOTAL BY PARTS
<u>Phoenix</u> (51,099)	21,334	20.7		
Part I			1,366	6.4
Part II			18,308	76.4
Part III			1,660	6.9
<u>Portland</u> (32,621)	3,552	3.5		
Part I			592	16.7
Part II			2,715	76.4
Part III			245	6.9
<u>Southeastern</u> (4,211) [Choctaw, Miss. only]	1,422	1.4		
Part I			168	11.8
Part II			1,147	80.7
Part III			107	7.5
<u>Grand Totals</u>	102,879	100.0		
Part I			8,333	8.1
Part II			80,961	78.7
Part III			13,585	13.2

UNFOUNDED OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE  
1970 - 1972

TOTAL 24,867

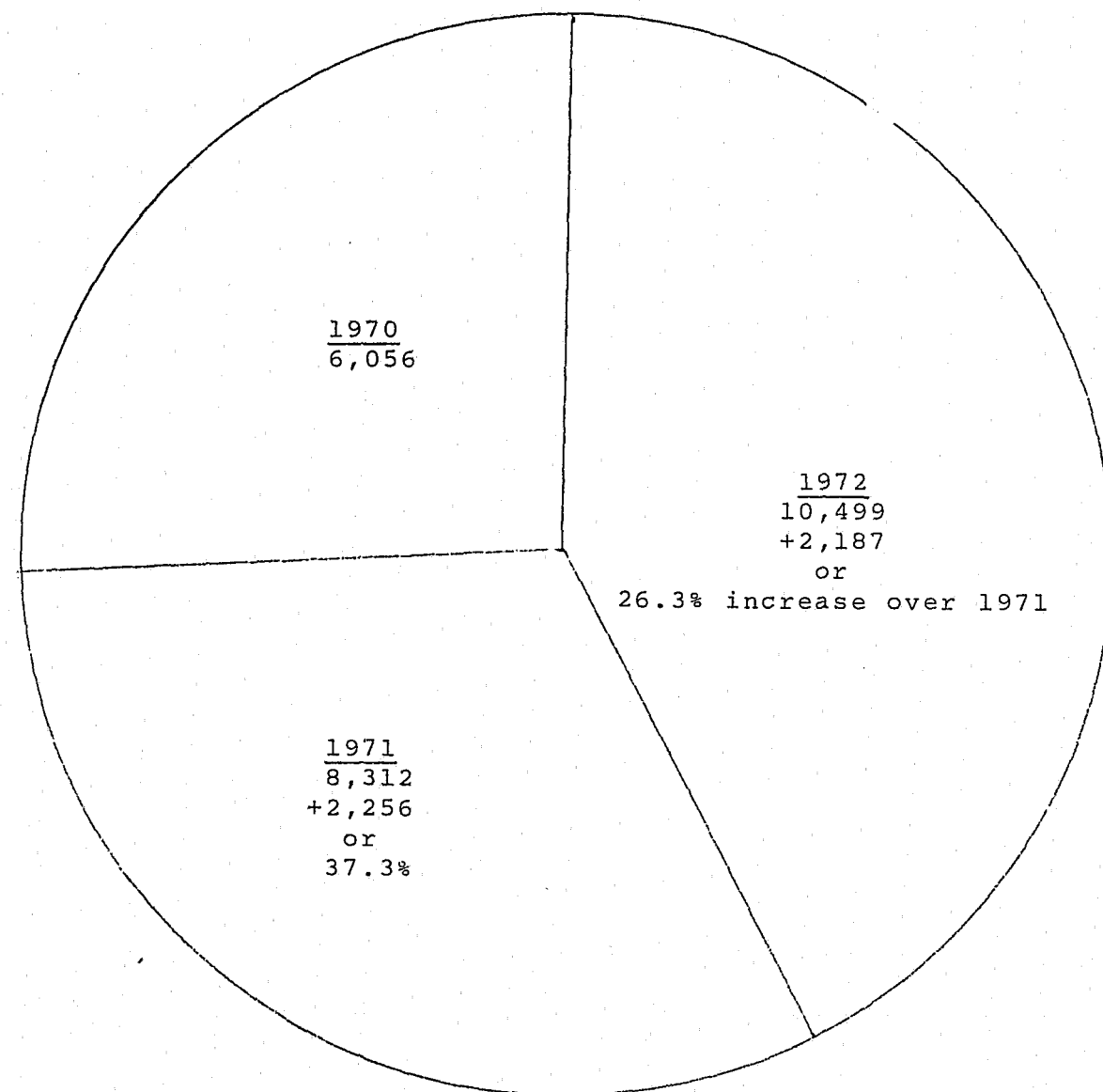


CHART 18

REPORTED & UNFOUNDED OFFENSES  
BY PARTS

1972

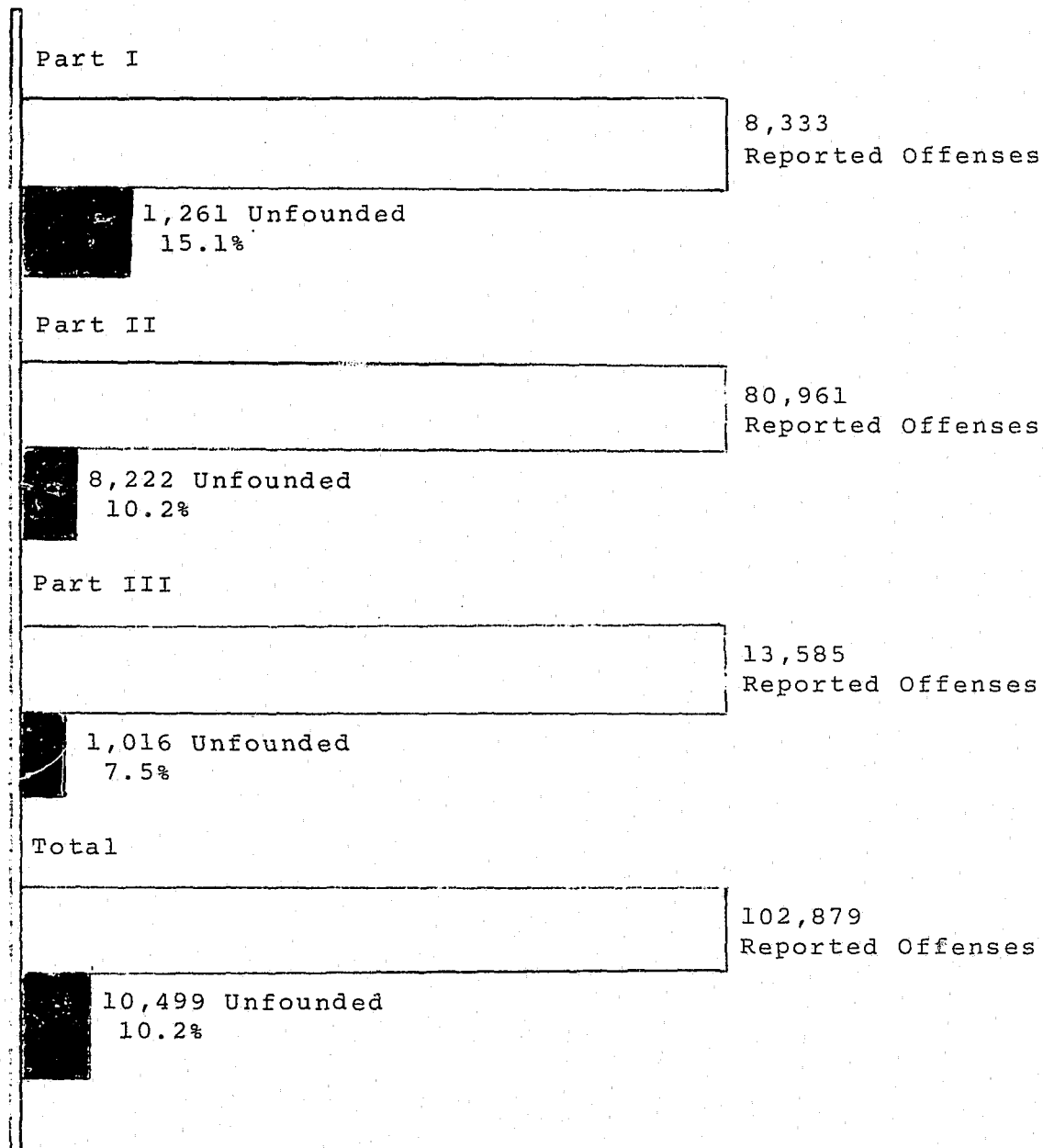


CHART 19

UNFOUNDED OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE  
1972

TOTAL REPORTED 102,879

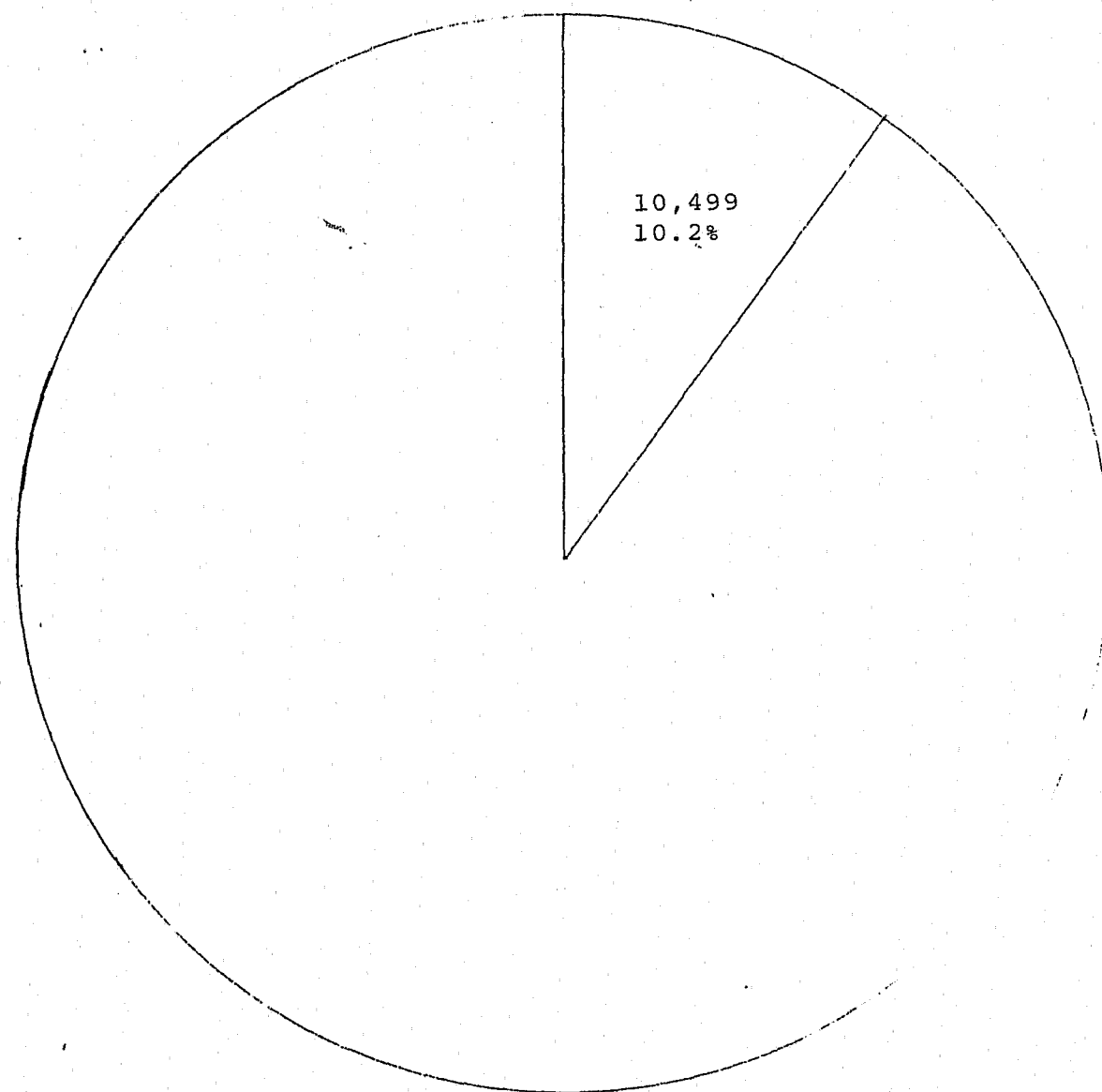


CHART 20

UNFOUNDED OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE  
1971

TOTAL REPORTED 94,547

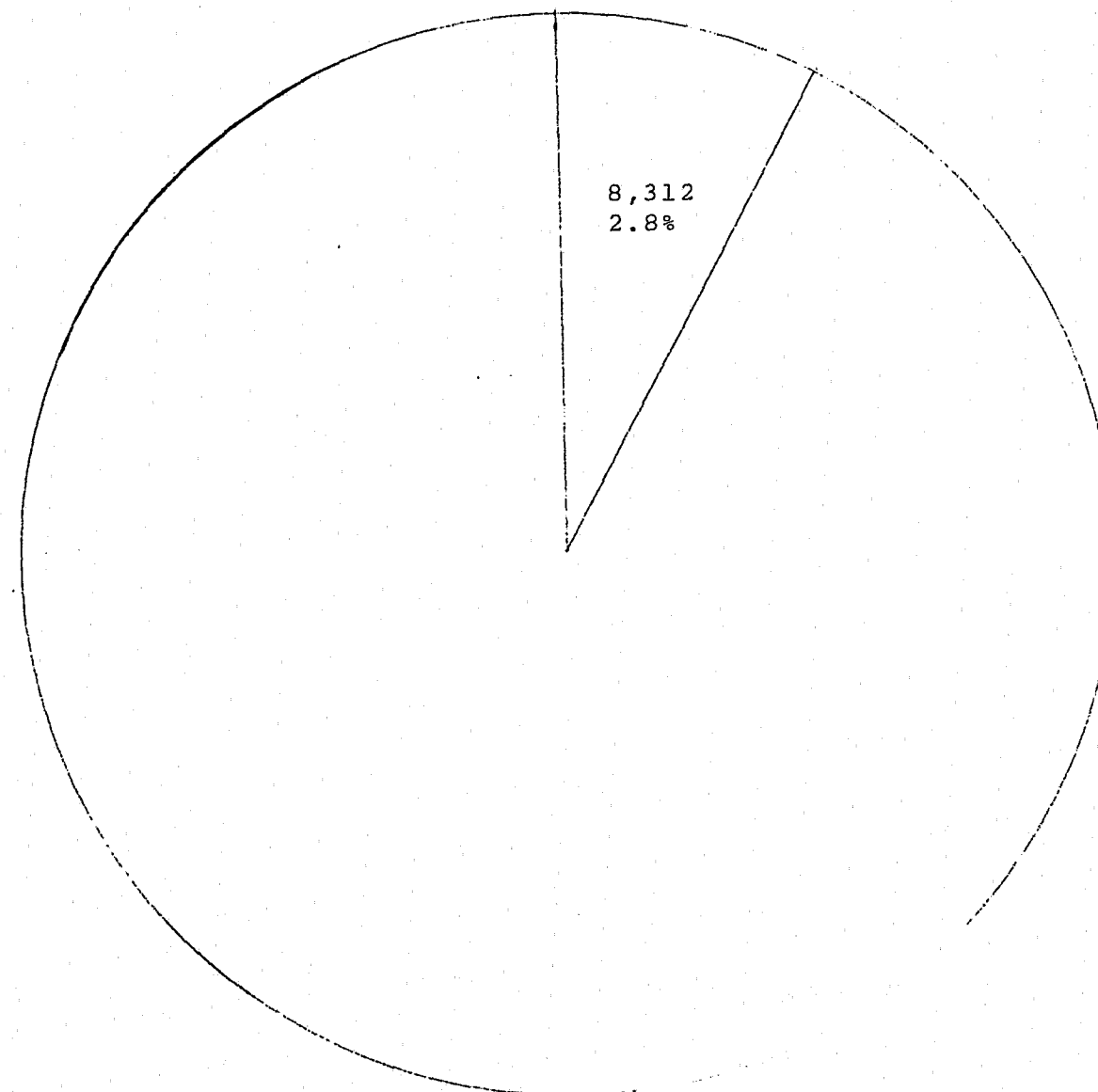


CHART 21

UNFOUNDED OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE  
1970

TOTAL REPORTED 89,297

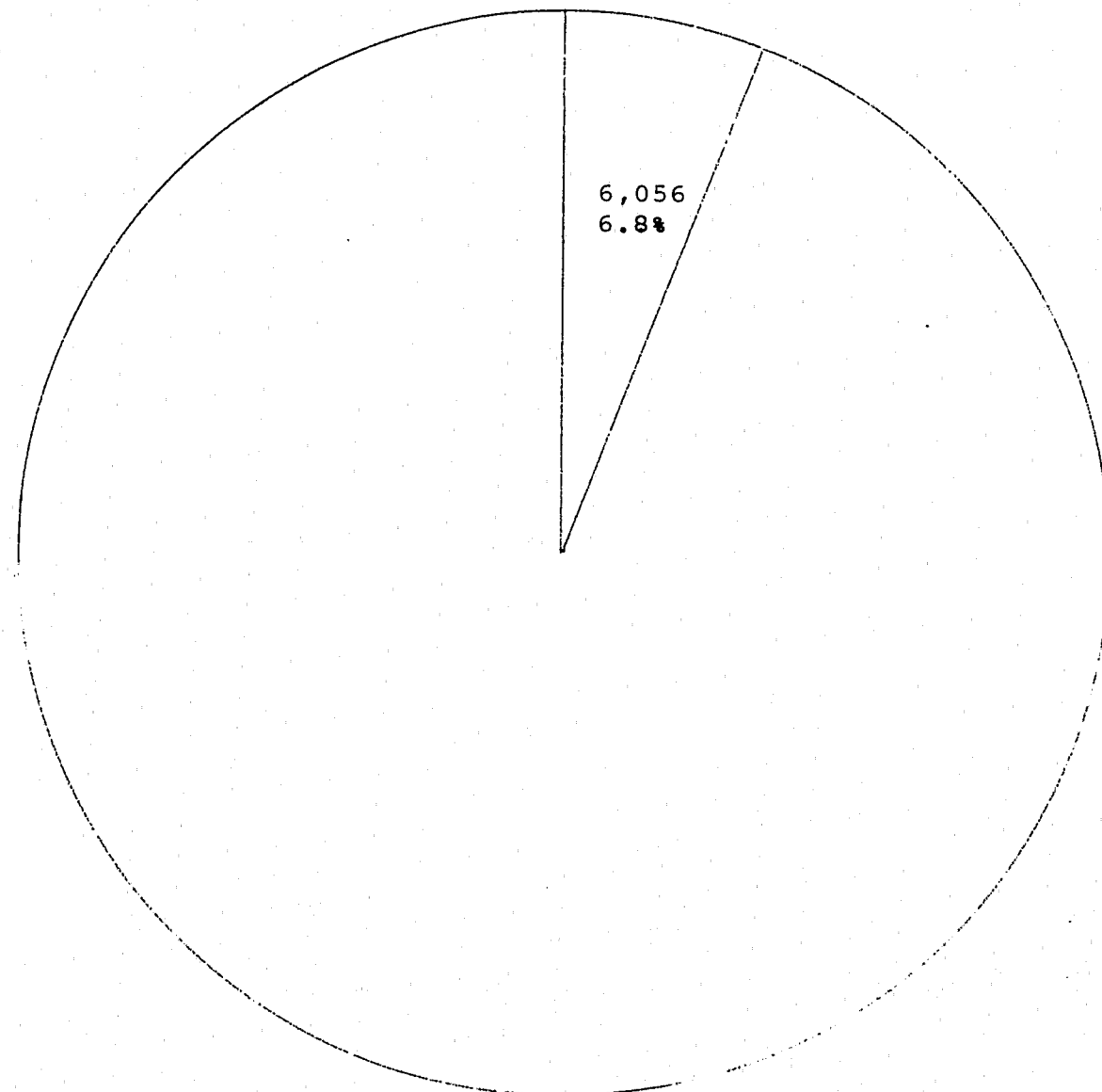


CHART 22

UNFOUNDED OFFENSES  
BY AREA & PARTS  
1972

AREA & POPULATION	TOTAL UNFOUNDED	% OF TOTAL UNFOUNDED	UNFOUNDED BY PARTS	% OF UNFOUNDED BY PARTS	TOTAL REPORTED	UNFOUNDED RATE OF TOTAL REPORTED
<u>Aberdeen</u> (48,846)	4,011	38.2			24,063	16.7
Part I			262	6.5	2,091	12.5
Part II			3,580	89.3	20,301	17.6
Part III			169	4.2	1,671	10.1
<u>Albuquerque</u> (34,952)	34	.3			7,773	.4
Part I			31	91.2	546	5.7
Part II			3	8.8	6,165	.048
Part III			0		1,062	0
<u>Billings</u> (30,460)	837	8.0			18,545	4.5
Part I			129	15.4	1,231	10.5
Part II			656	78.4	15,621	4.2
Part III			52	6.2	1,693	3.1
<u>Minneapolis (Red Lake, Minn. only)</u> (3,163)	179	1.7			3,094	5.5
Part I			64	35.8	587	10.9
Part II			111	62.0	2,386	4.7
Part III			4	2.2	121	3.3
<u>Navajo</u> (127,286)	2,648	25.2			23,096	11.5
Part I			484	18.3	1,752	27.6
Part II			1,431	54.0	14,318	10.0
Part III			733	27.7	7,026	10.4

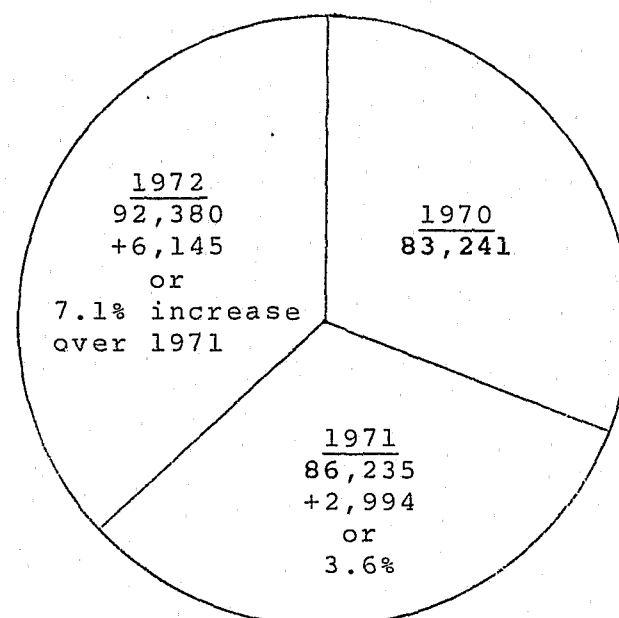
CHART 23



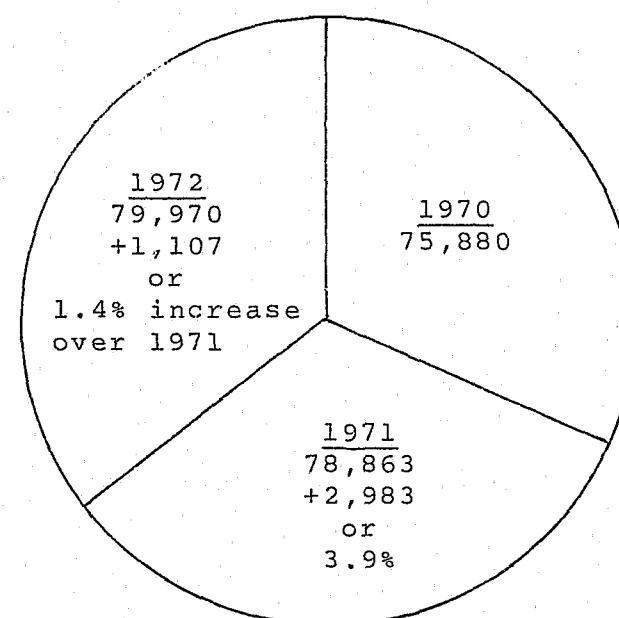
UNFOUNDED OFFENSES  
1972  
CHART 23 (Continued)

AREA & POPULATION	TOTAL UNFOUNDED	% OF TOTAL UNFOUNDED	UNFOUNDED BY PARTS	% OF UNFOUNDED BY PARTS	TOTAL REPORTED	UNFOUNDED RATE OF TOTAL REPORTED
<u>Phoenix</u> (51,099)	2,316	22.1			21,334	10.9
Part I			155	6.7	1,366	11.3
Part II			2,111	91.1	18,308	11.5
Part III			50	2.2	1,660	3.0
<u>Portland</u> (32,621)	166	1.6			3,552	4.7
Part I			76	45.8	592	12.8
Part II			86	51.8	2,715	3.2
Part III			4	2.4	245	1.6
<u>Southeastern</u> (Choctaw, Miss. only) (4,211)	308	2.9			1,422	21.7
Part I			60	19.5	168	35.7
Part II			244	79.2	1,147	21.3
Part III			4	1.3	107	3.7
<u>Totals</u>						
Part I			1,261	12.0	8,333	15.1
Part II			8,222	78.3	80,961	10.2
Part III			1,016	9.7	13,585	7.5
<u>Grand Totals</u>	10,499	100.0	10,499	100.0	102,879	10.2

NUMBER OF ACTUAL & SOLVED OFFENSES  
1970 - 1972



261,856 Number of Actual Offenses



234,713 Number of Offenses Solved

CHART 24

ACTUAL OFFENSES  
1972

TOTAL 92,380

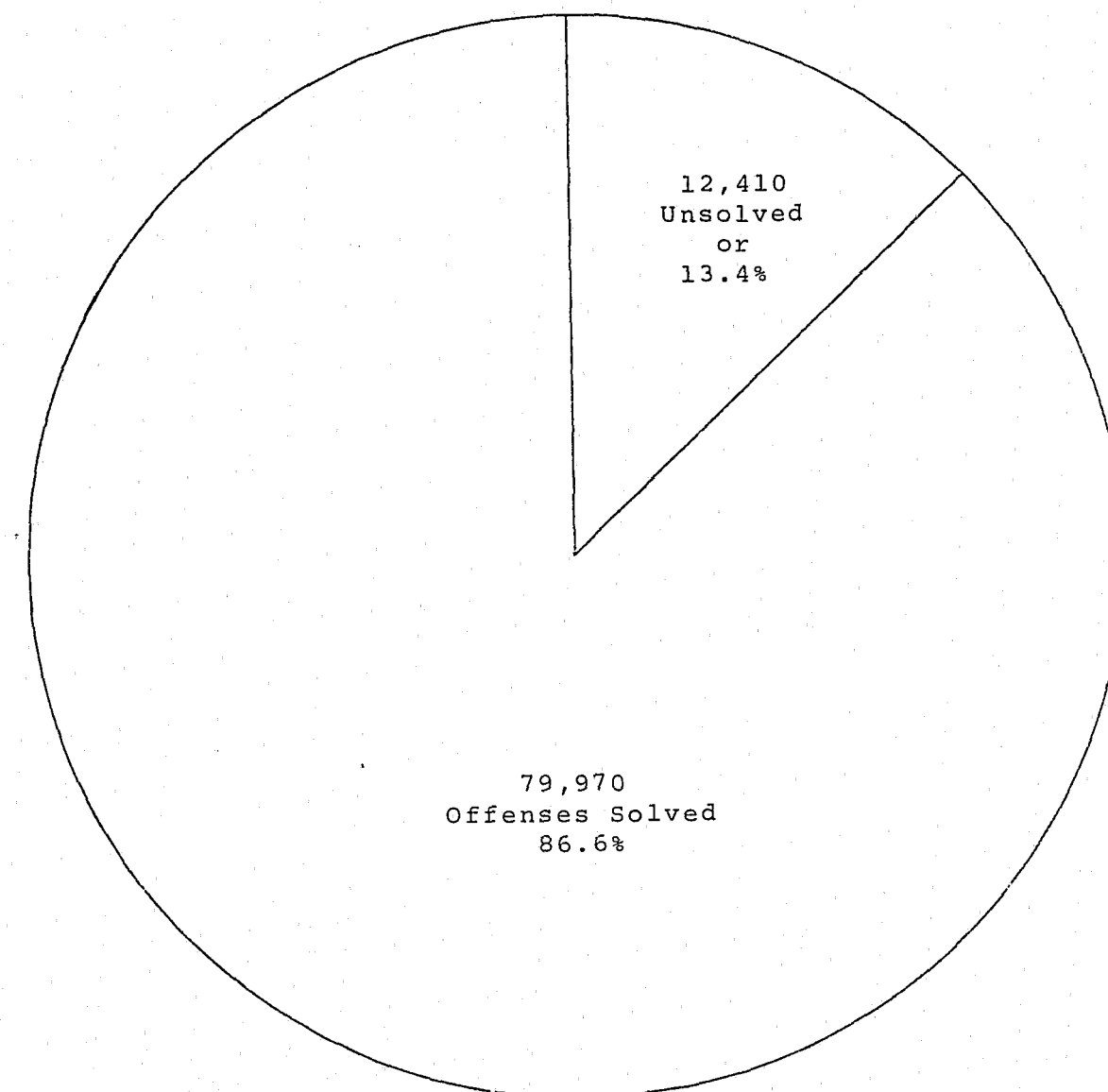


CHART 25

# ACTUAL AND SOLVED OFFENSES BY PARTS

1972

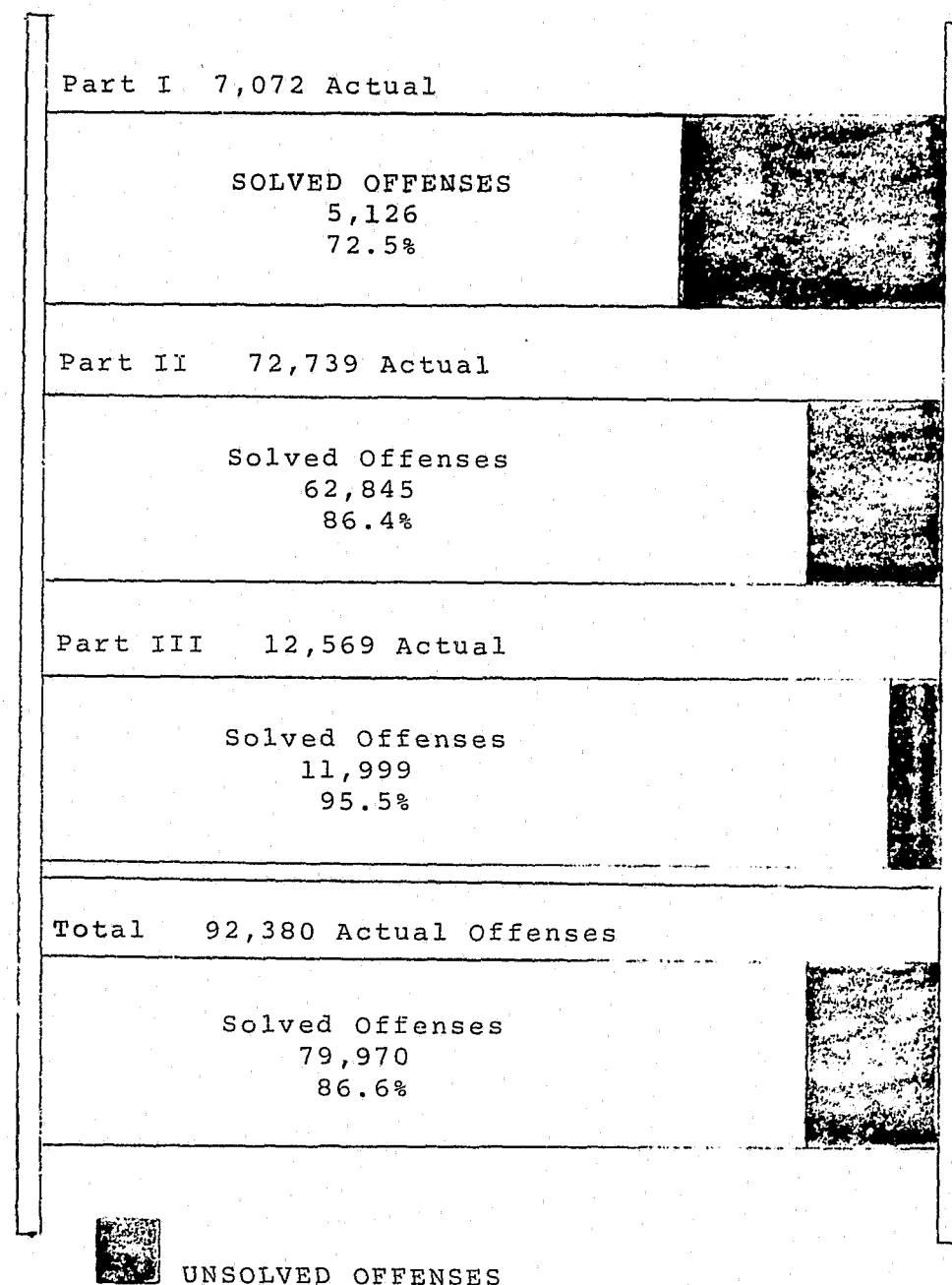


CHART 26

# ACTUAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES BY PARTS

1972

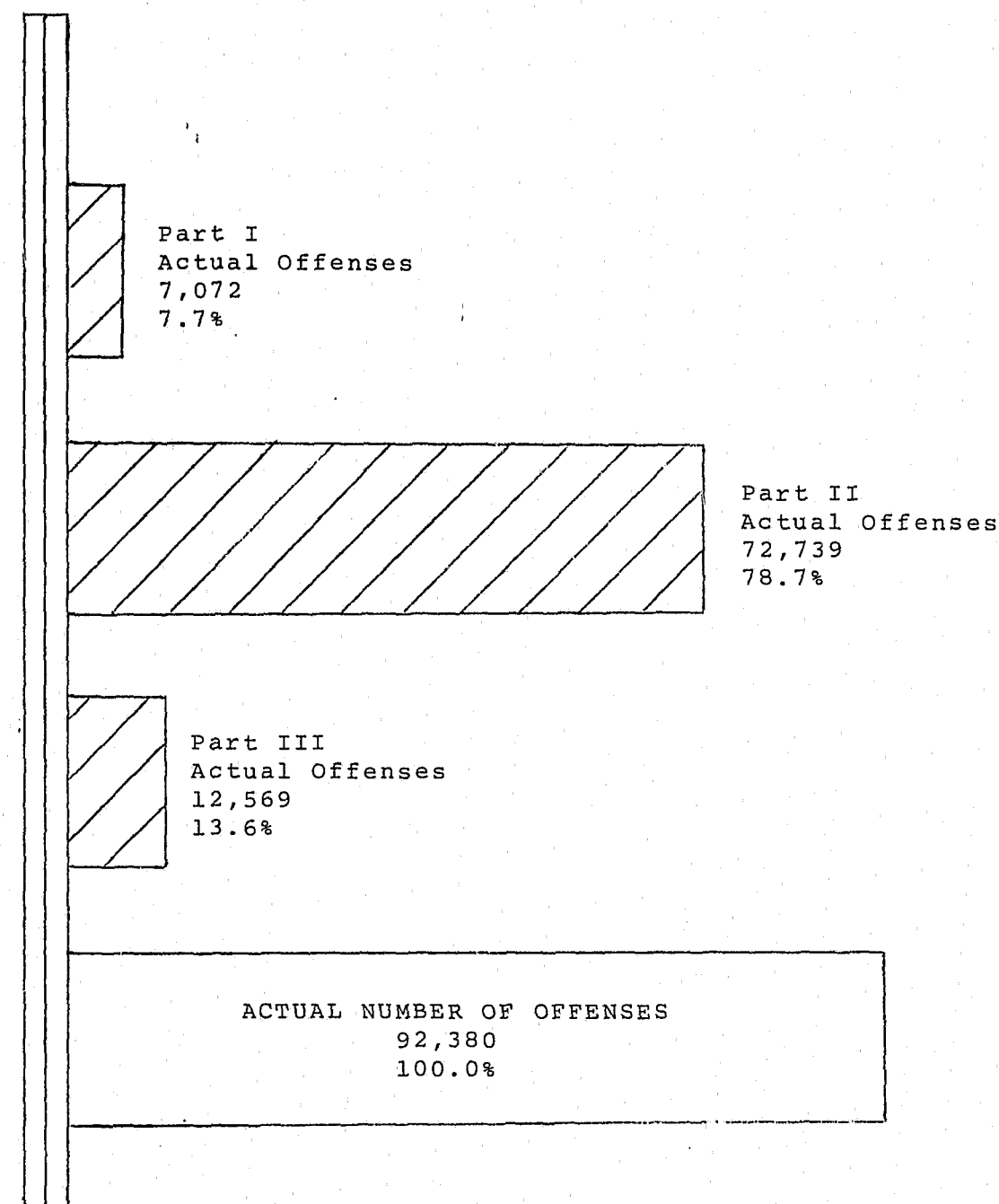


CHART 27

ACTUAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES & OFFENSES SOLVED  
BY AREA & PARTS  
1972

AREA & POPULATION	ACTUAL NO. OF OFFENSES	% OF ACTUAL OFFENSES	NO. OF OFFENSES SOLVED	% OF OFFENSES SOLVED
<u>Aberdeen</u> (48,846)	20,052	21.7	16,389	20.5
Part I	1,829	9.1	1,050	6.4
Part II	16,721	83.4	13,947	85.1
Part III	1,502	7.5	1,392	8.5
<u>Albuquerque</u> (34,952)	7,739	8.4	7,577	9.5
Part I	515	6.7	400	5.3
Part II	6,162	79.6	6,122	80.8
Part III	1,062	13.7	1,055	13.9
<u>Billings</u> (30,460)	17,708	19.2	13,467	16.9
Part I	1,102	6.2	829	6.1
Part II	14,965	84.5	11,226	83.4
Part III	1,641	9.3	1,412	10.5
<u>Minneapolis (Red Lake, Minn. Only)</u> (3,163)	2,915	3.2	865	1.1
Part I	523	17.9	226	26.1
Part II	2,275	78.1	596	68.9
Part III	117	4.0	43	5.0
<u>Navajo</u> (127,286)	20,448	22.1	19,862	24.8
Part I	1,268	6.2	1,153	5.8
Part II	12,887	63.0	12,495	62.9
Part III	6,293	30.8	6,214	31.3

CHART 28

ACTUAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES & OFFENSES SOLVED  
BY AREA & PARTS  
1972

CHART 28 (Continued)

AREA & POPULATION	ACTUAL NO. OF OFFENSES	% OF ACTUAL OFFENSES	NO. OF OFFENSES SOLVED	% OF OFFENSES SOLVED
<u>Phoenix</u> (51,099)	19,018	20.6	18,084	22.6
Part I	1,211	6.4	1,130	6.3
Part II	16,197	85.2	15,361	84.9
Part III	1,610	8.4	1,593	8.8
<u>Portland</u> (32,621)	3,386	3.7	2,737	3.4
Part I	516	15.2	260	9.5
Part II	2,620	77.7	2,285	83.5
Part III	241	7.1	192	7.0
<u>Southeastern</u> (Choctaw, Miss. only) (4,211)	1,114	1.1	989	1.2
Part I	108	9.7	78	7.9
Part II	903	81.1	813	82.2
Part III	103	9.2	98	9.9
<u>Grand Totals</u>	92,380	100.0	79,970	100.0
Part I	7,072	7.7	5,126	6.4
Part II	72,739	78.7	62,845	78.6
Part III	12,569	13.6	11,999	15.0

SOLVED OFFENSES INVOLVING ADULTS & JUVENILES  
IN PARTS I, II, III

1970 - 1972

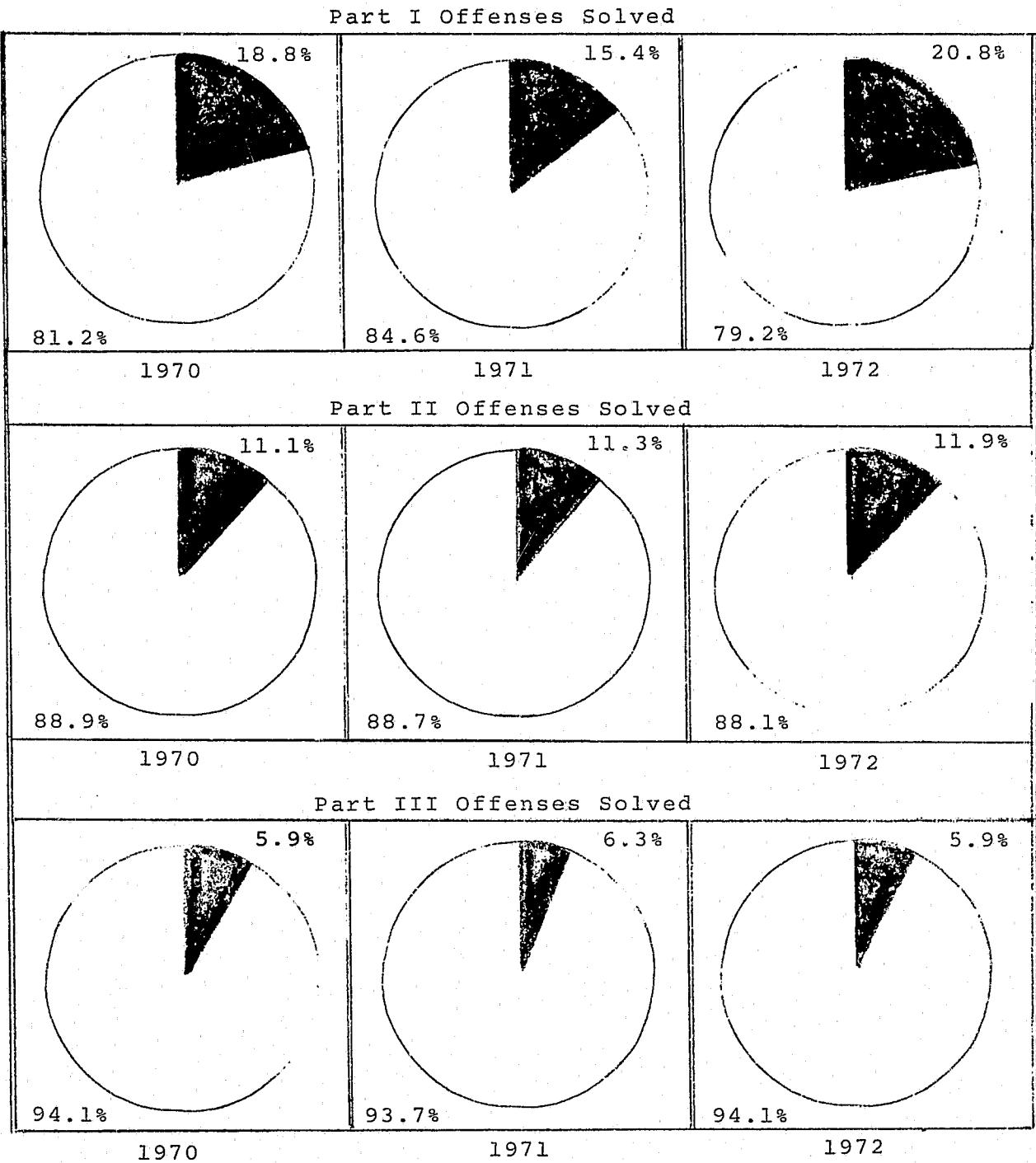
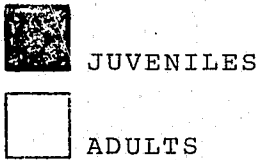


CHART 29



SECTION 5  
OFFENSES SOLVED  
BY ARRESTS

SOLVED OFFENSES INVOLVING ADULTS AND JUVENILES  
1972

TOTAL SOLVED 79,970

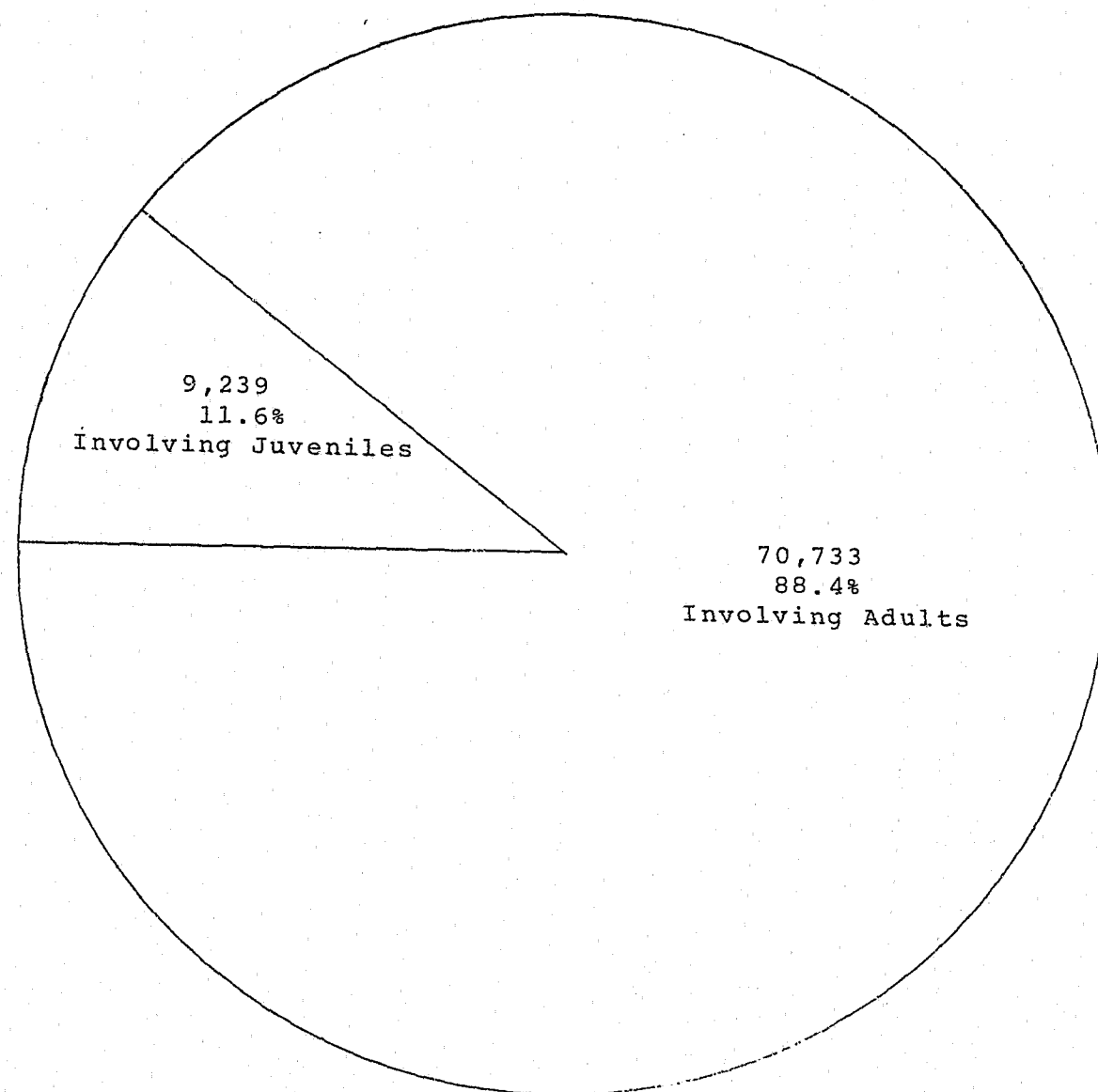


CHART 30

NUMBER OF OFFENSES SOLVED IN PARTS  
1972

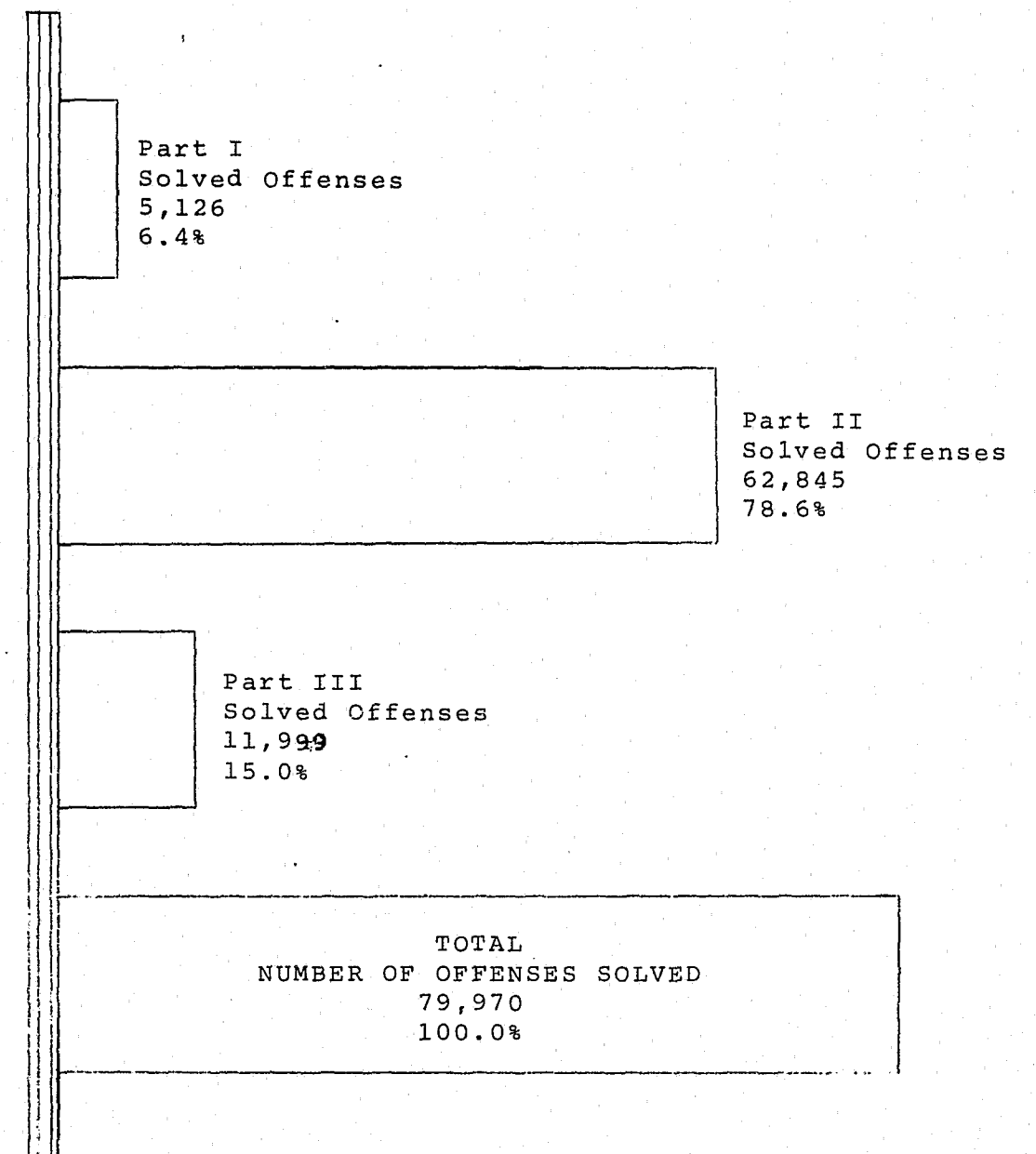


CHART 31

OFFENSES SOLVED INVOLVING ADULTS & JUVENILES  
BY AREA & PARTS  
1972

AREA & POPULATION	ADULTS SOLVED	% ADULTS SOLVED	JUVENILES SOLVED	% JUVENILES SOLVED	TOTAL SOLVED OFFENSES	% TOTAL SOLVED OFFENSES
<u>Aberdeen</u> (48,846)	14,444	20.4	1,945	21.1	16,389	20.5
Part I	882	6.1	168	8.6	1,050	6.4
Part II	12,314	85.3	1,633	84.0	13,947	85.1
Part III	1,248	8.6	144	7.4	1,392	8.5
<u>Albuquerque</u> (34,952)	6,501	9.2	1,076	11.6	7,577	9.5
Part I	353	5.4	47	4.4	400	5.3
Part II	5,209	80.1	913	84.8	6,122	80.8
Part III	939	14.5	116	10.8	1,055	13.9
<u>Billings</u> (30,460)	11,342	16.0	2,125	23.0	13,467	16.9
Part I	618	5.4	211	9.9	829	6.1
Part II	9,466	83.5	1,760	82.8	11,226	83.4
Part III	1,258	11.1	154	7.3	1,412	10.5
<u>Minneapolis (Red Lake, Minn. only)</u> [3,163]	571	.8	294	3.2	865	1.1
Part I	123	21.5	103	35.0	226	26.1
Part II	420	73.6	176	59.9	596	68.9
Part III	28	4.9	15	5.1	43	5.0
<u>Navajo</u> (127,286)	18,737	26.5	1,125	12.2	19,862	24.8
Part I	928	4.9	225	20.0	1,153	5.8
Part II	11,721	62.6	774	68.8	12,495	62.9
Part III	6,088	32.5	126	11.2	6,214	31.3

CHART 32

OFFENSES SOLVED INVOLVING ADULTS & JUVENILES  
1972  
CHART 32 (Continued)

AREA & POPULATION	ADULTS SOLVED	% ADULTS SOLVED	JUVENILES SOLVED	% JUVENILES SOLVED	TOTAL SOLVED OFFENSES	% TOTAL SOLVED OFFENSES
<u>Phoenix</u> (51,099)	15,939	22.5	2,145	23.2	18,084	22.6
Part I	893	5.6	237	11.1	1,130	6.3
Part II	13,541	85.0	1,820	84.8	15,361	84.9
Part III	1,505	9.4	88	4.1	1,593	8.8
<u>Portland</u> (32,621)	2,292	3.3	445	4.8	2,737	3.4
Part I	199	8.7	61	13.7	260	9.5
Part II	1,953	85.2	332	74.6	2,285	83.5
Part III	140	6.1	52	11.7	192	7.0
<u>Southeastern</u> (Choctaw, Miss. only) [4,211]	905	1.3	84	.9	989	1.2
Part I	66	7.3	12	14.3	78	7.9
Part II	752	83.1	61	72.6	813	82.2
Part III	87	9.6	11	13.1	98	9.9
<u>Totals</u>	70,731	100.0	9,239	100.0	79,970	100.0
Part I	4,062		1,064		5,126	
Part II	55,376		7,469		62,845	
Part III	11,293		706		11,999	
	<u>ADULTS</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL SOLVED</u>	<u>JUVENILES</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL SOLVED</u>	<u>TOTAL SOLVED</u>	<u>% TOTAL SOLVED</u>
<u>Grand Totals</u>	70,731	88.4	9,239	11.6	79,970	100.0

TOTAL NUMBER & SEX OF PERSONS ARRESTED  
1970 - 1972

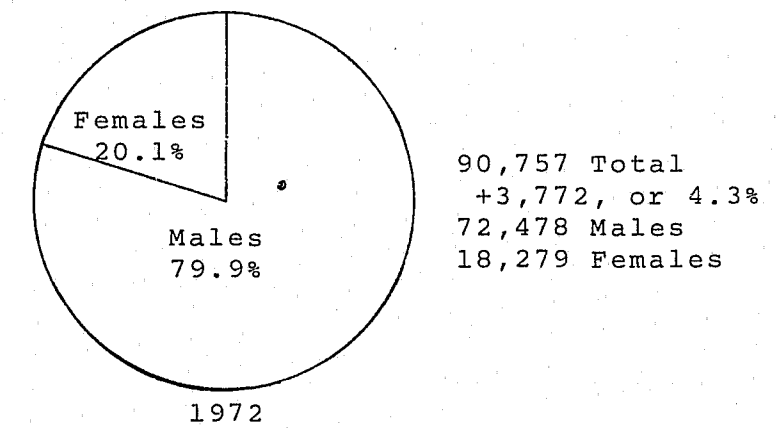
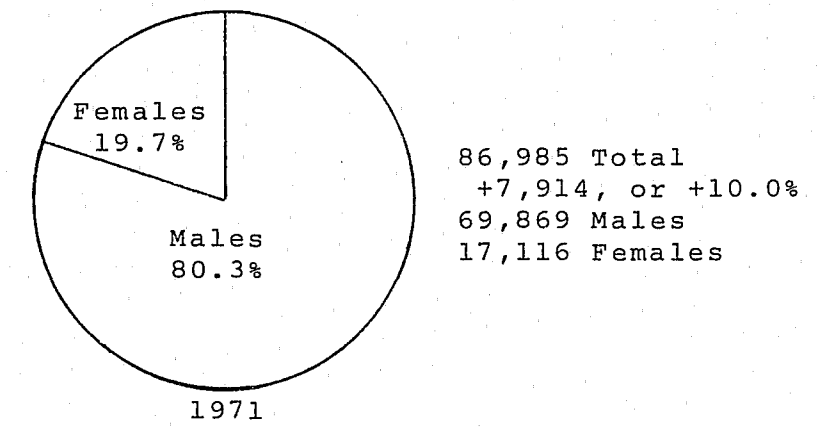
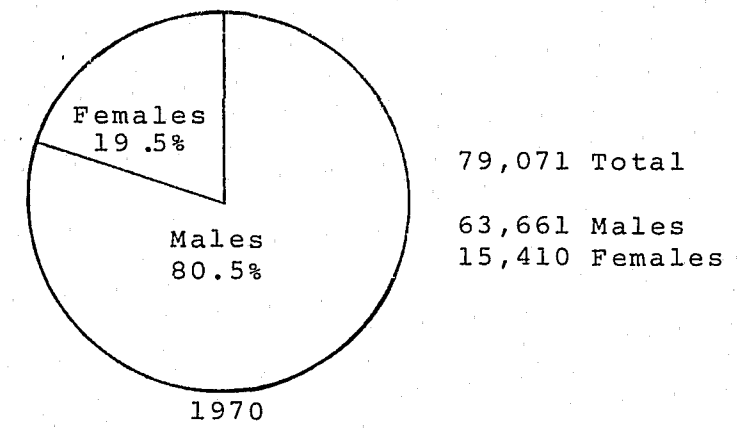
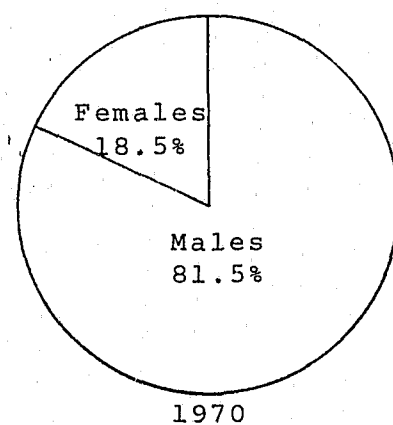


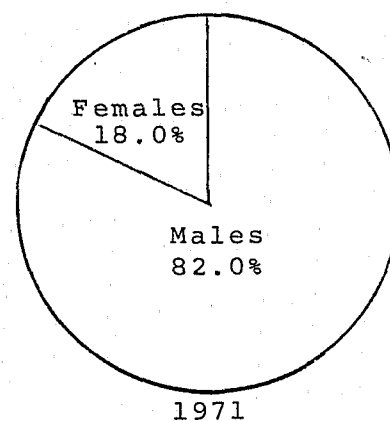
CHART 33



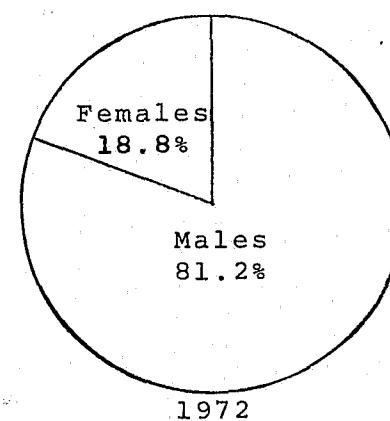
TOTAL NUMBER & SEX OF ADULTS ARRESTED  
1970 - 1972



69,567 Total  
56,712 Males  
12,855 Females



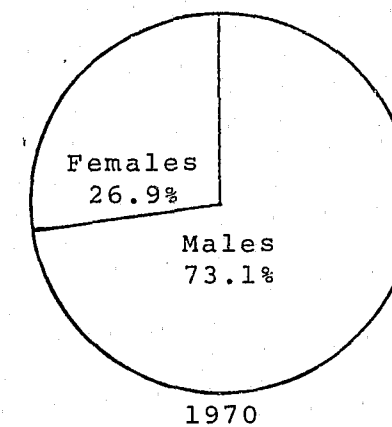
75,864 Total  
+6,297, or 9.1%  
62,191 Males  
13,673 Females



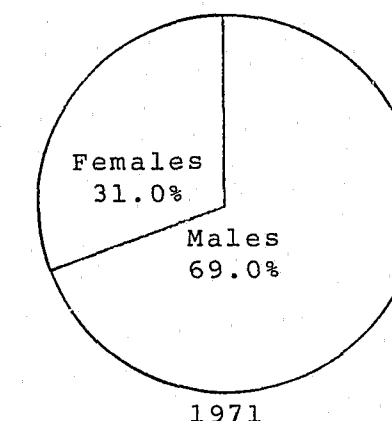
79,514 Total  
+3,650, or 4.8%  
64,560 Males  
14,954 Females

CHART 34

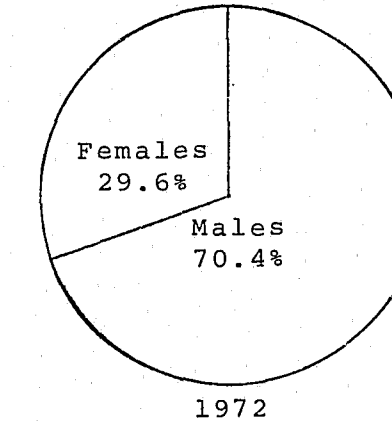
TOTAL NUMBER & SEX OF JUVENILES ARRESTED  
1970 - 1972



9,504 Total  
6,949 Males  
2,555 Females



11,121 Total  
+1,617, or 17.0%  
7,678 Males  
3,443 Females



11,243 Total  
+122, or 1.1%  
7,918 Males  
3,325 Females

CHART 35

ADULTS AND JUVENILES ARRESTED  
1972

90,757 ARRESTS

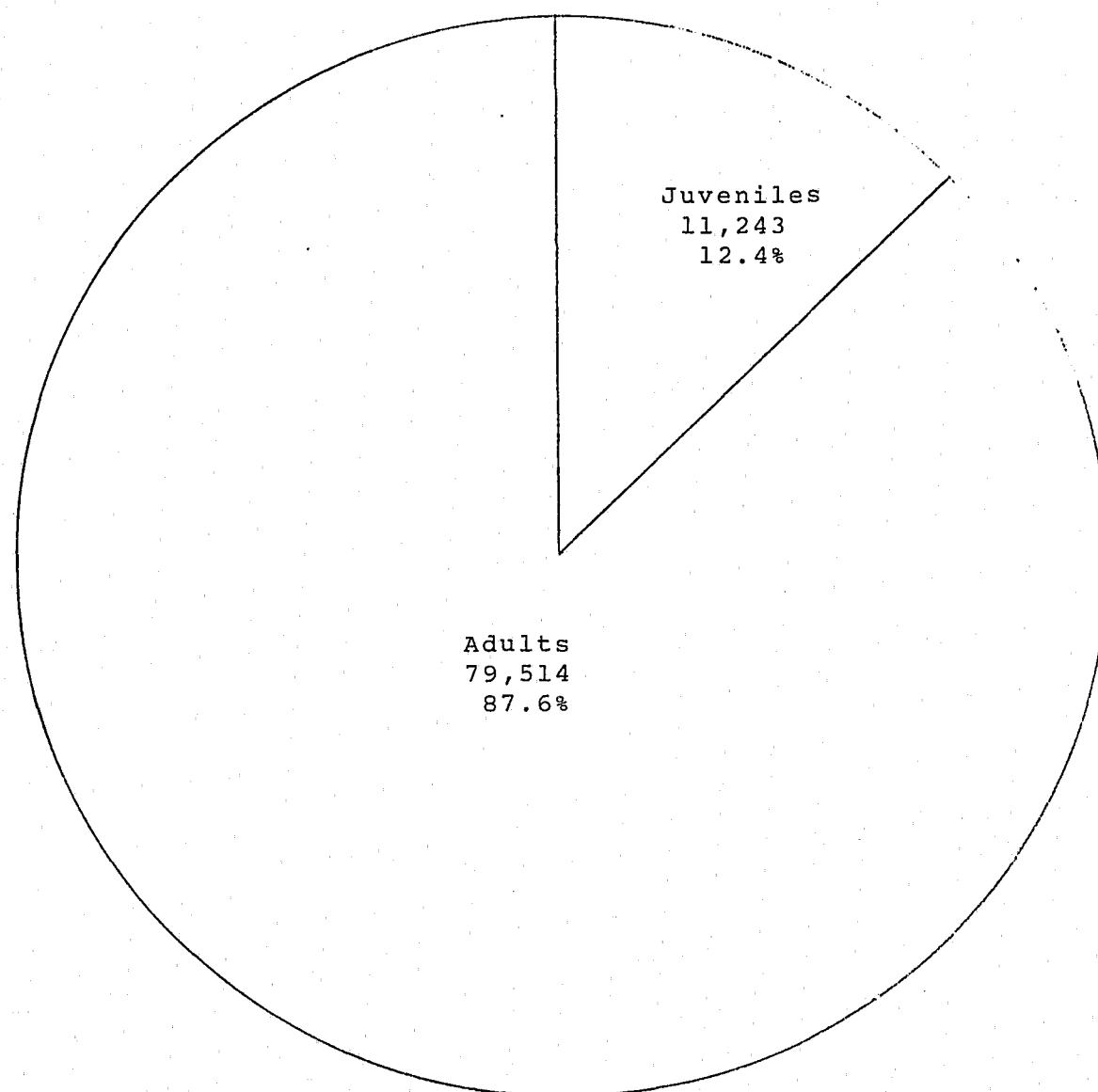


CHART 36

NUMBER AND SEX OF ADULTS ARRESTED  
1972

TOTAL 79,514

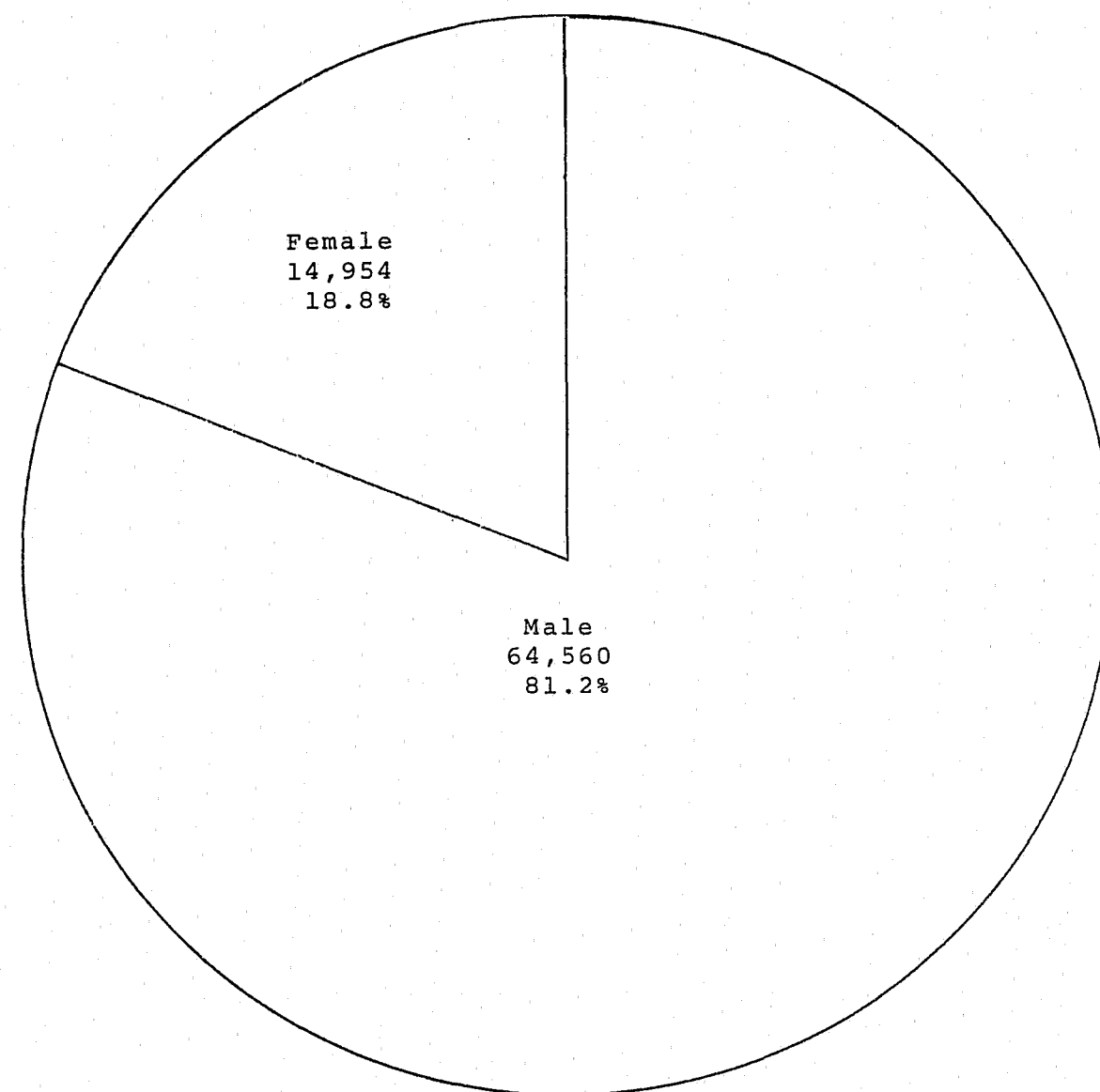


CHART 37

# NUMBER AND SEX OF JUVENILE ARRESTS 1972

TOTAL 11,243

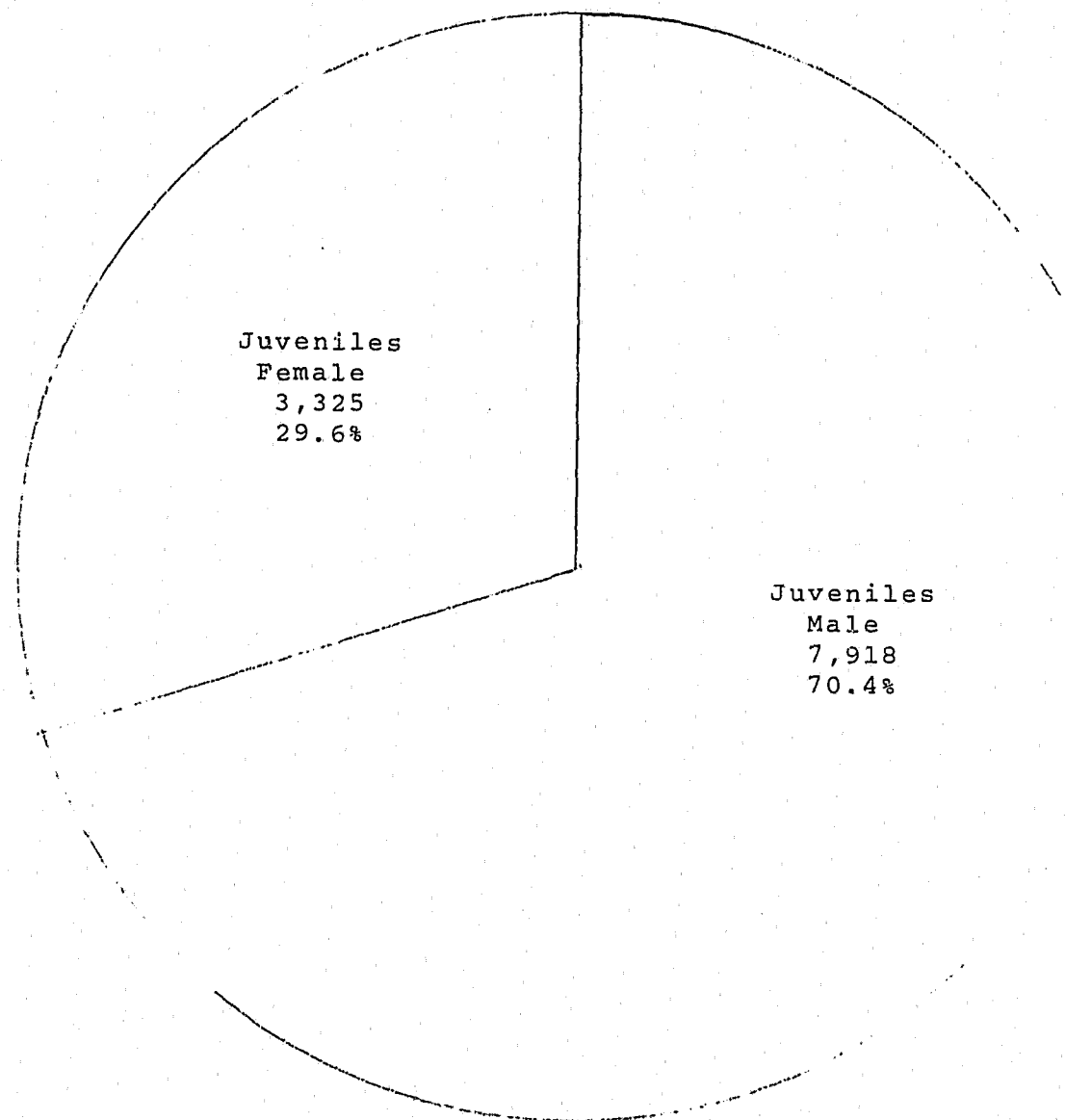
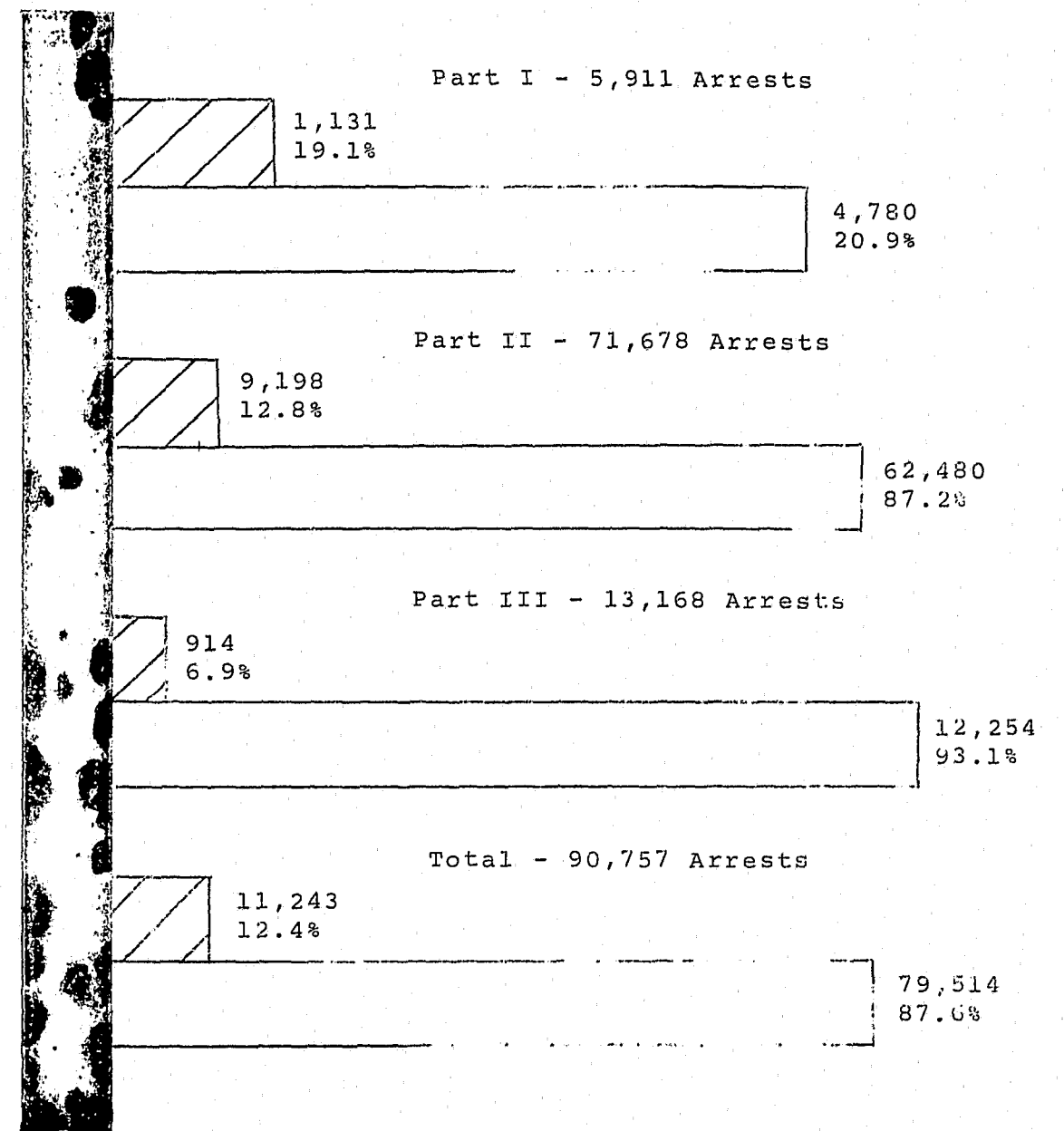


CHART 38

# ADULT & JUVENILE ARRESTS BY PARTS 1972





 JUVENILES  
 ADULTS

CHART 39

ARRESTS BY AREA, ADULT & JUVENILES  
1972

AREA & POPULATION	NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED			% MALE	% FEMALE	% OF TOTAL ARRESTS
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE			
<u>Aberdeen</u> (48,846)	20,287	15,513	4,774	76.5	23.5	22.4
Adults	17,974	13,904	4,070	77.4	22.6	88.6
Juveniles	2,313	1,609	704	69.6	30.4	11.4
<u>Albuquerque</u> (34,952)	7,296	6,033	1,263	82.7	17.3	8.0
Adults	6,172	5,241	931	84.9	15.1	84.6
Juveniles	1,124	792	332	70.5	29.5	15.4
<u>Billings</u> (30,460)	17,536	13,901	3,635	79.3	20.7	19.3
Adults	14,505	11,882	2,623	81.9	18.1	82.7
Juveniles	3,031	2,019	1,012	66.6	33.4	17.3
<u>Minneapolis (Red Lake, Minn. only)</u>	867	655	212	75.5	24.5	1.0
Adults	573	439	134	76.6	23.4	66.1
Juveniles	294	216	78	73.5	26.5	33.9
<u>Navajo</u> (127,286)	21,097	17,679	3,418	83.8	16.2	23.2
Adults	19,516	16,471	3,045	84.4	15.6	92.5
Juveniles	1,581	1,208	373	76.4	23.6	7.5

CHART 40

ARRESTS BY AREA, ADULT & JUVENILES  
1972  
CHART 40 (Continued)

AREA & POPULATION	NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED			% MALE	% FEMALE	% OF TOTAL ARRESTS
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE			
<u>Phoenix</u> (51,099)	19,387	15,254	4,133	78.7	21.3	21.4
Adults	17,138	13,644	3,494	79.6	20.4	88.4
Juveniles	2,249	1,610	639	71.6	28.4	11.6
<u>Portland</u> (32,621)	3,278	2,601	677	79.3	20.7	3.6
Adults	2,720	2,214	506	81.4	18.6	83.0
Juveniles	558	387	171	69.4	30.6	17.0
<u>Southeastern</u> (Choctaw, Miss. only) (4,211)	1,009	842	167	83.4	16.6	1.1
Adults	916	765	151	83.5	16.5	90.8
Juveniles	93	77	16	82.8	17.2	9.2
<u>Totals</u>	90,757	72,478	18,279	79.9	20.1	100.0

SECTION 7  
PERSONS FORMALLY  
CHARGED & DISPOSITION

PERSONS ARRESTED & FORMALLY CHARGED  
1970 - 1972

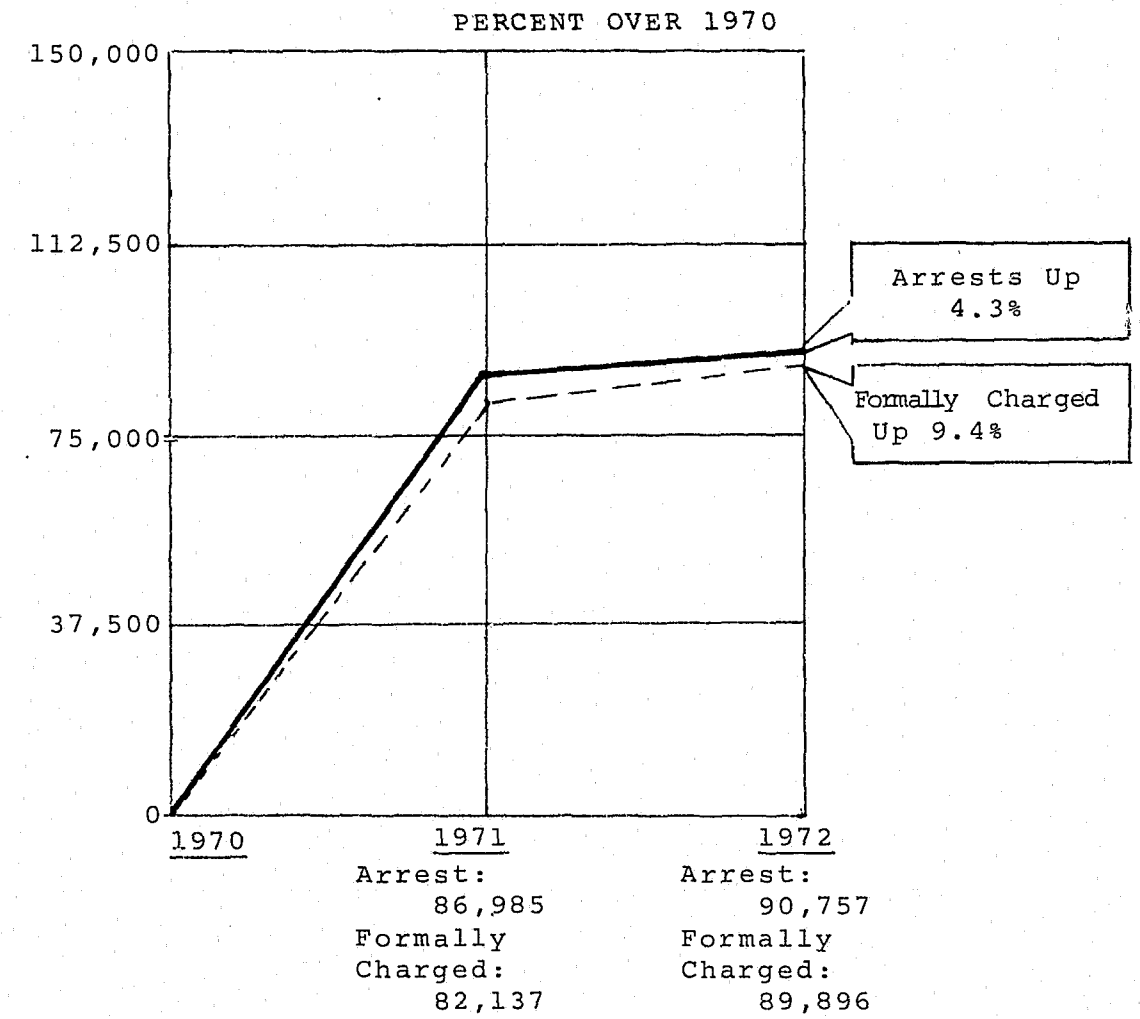


CHART 41

TOTAL PERSONS FORMALLY CHARGED  
1972

TOTAL 89,896

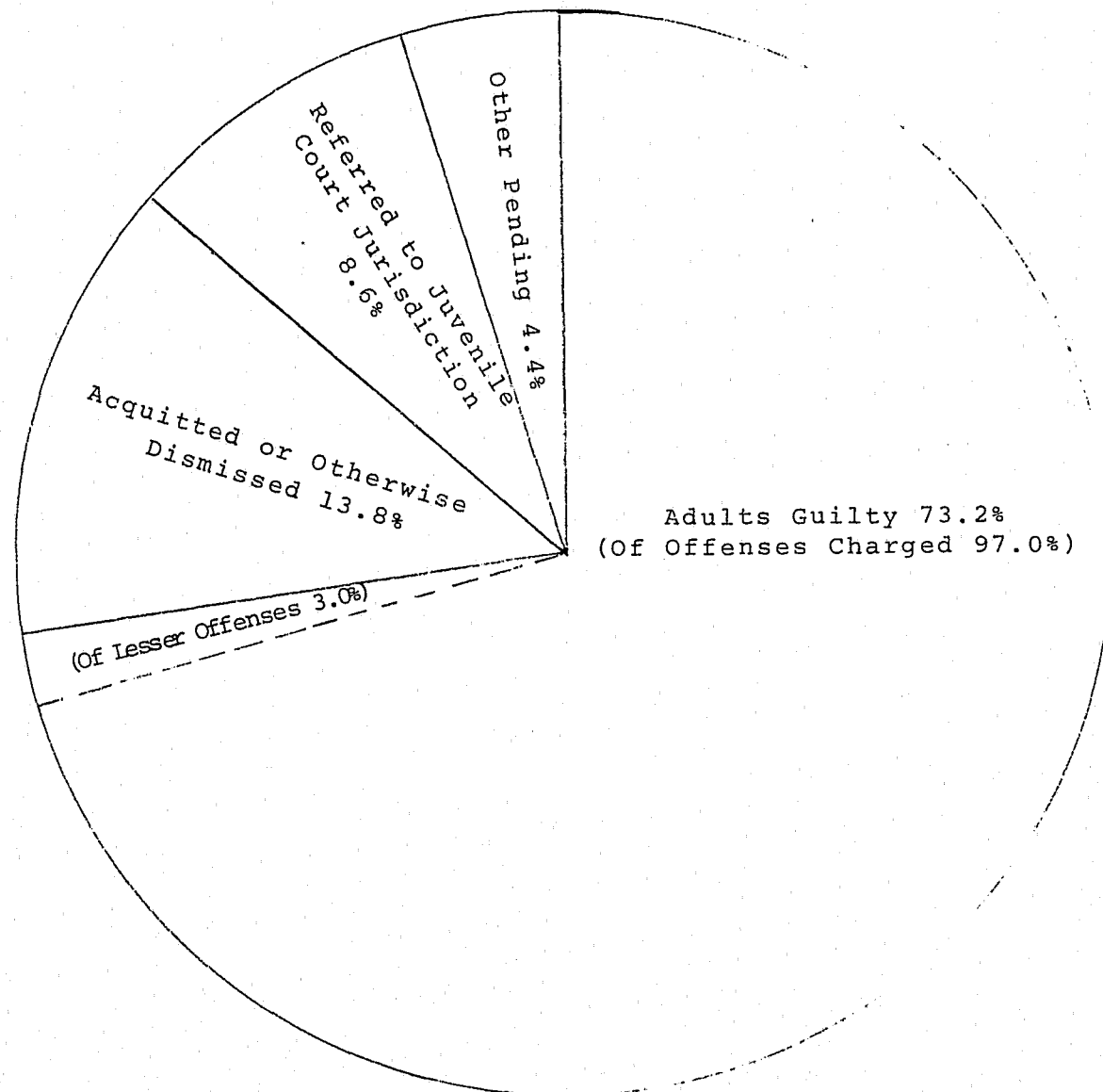


CHART 42

PERSONS FORMALLY CHARGED

1970 - 1972

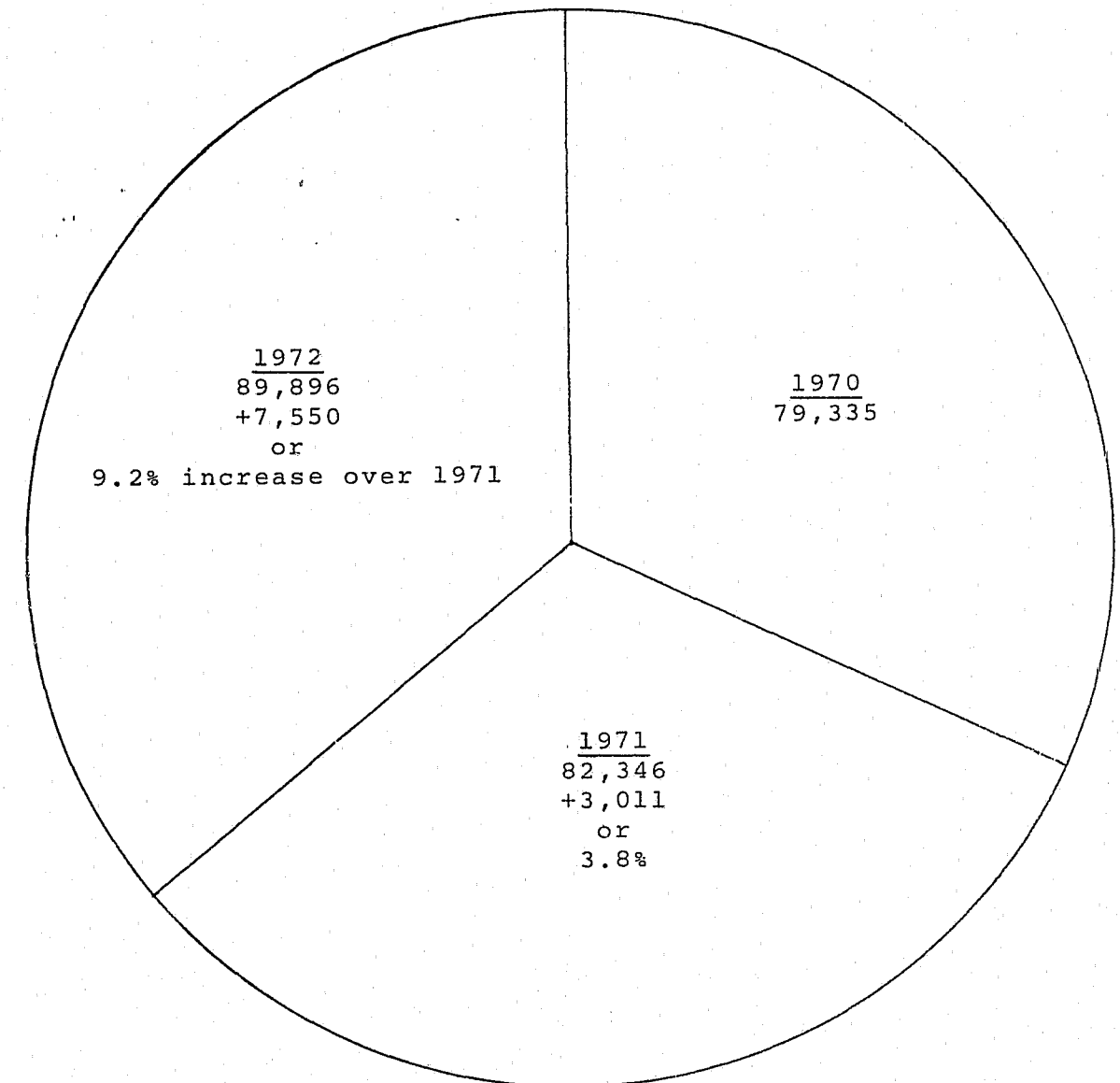
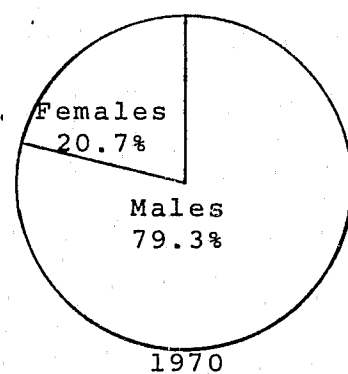
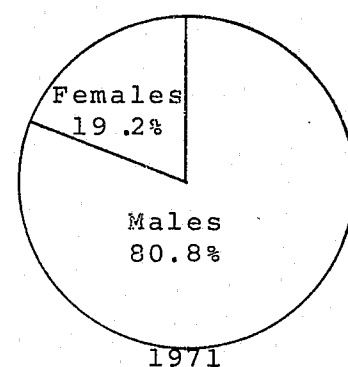


CHART 43

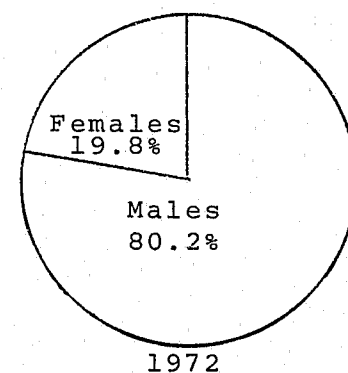
MALE & FEMALE PERSONS FORMALLY CHARGED  
1970 - 1972



79,335 Total  
62,937 Males  
16,398 Females



82,346 Total  
+3.8%  
66,547 Males  
15,799 Females



89,896 Total  
+9.2%  
72,097 Males  
17,799 Females

CHART 44

MALE ADULTS & JUVENILES FORMALLY CHARGED

1970 - 1972

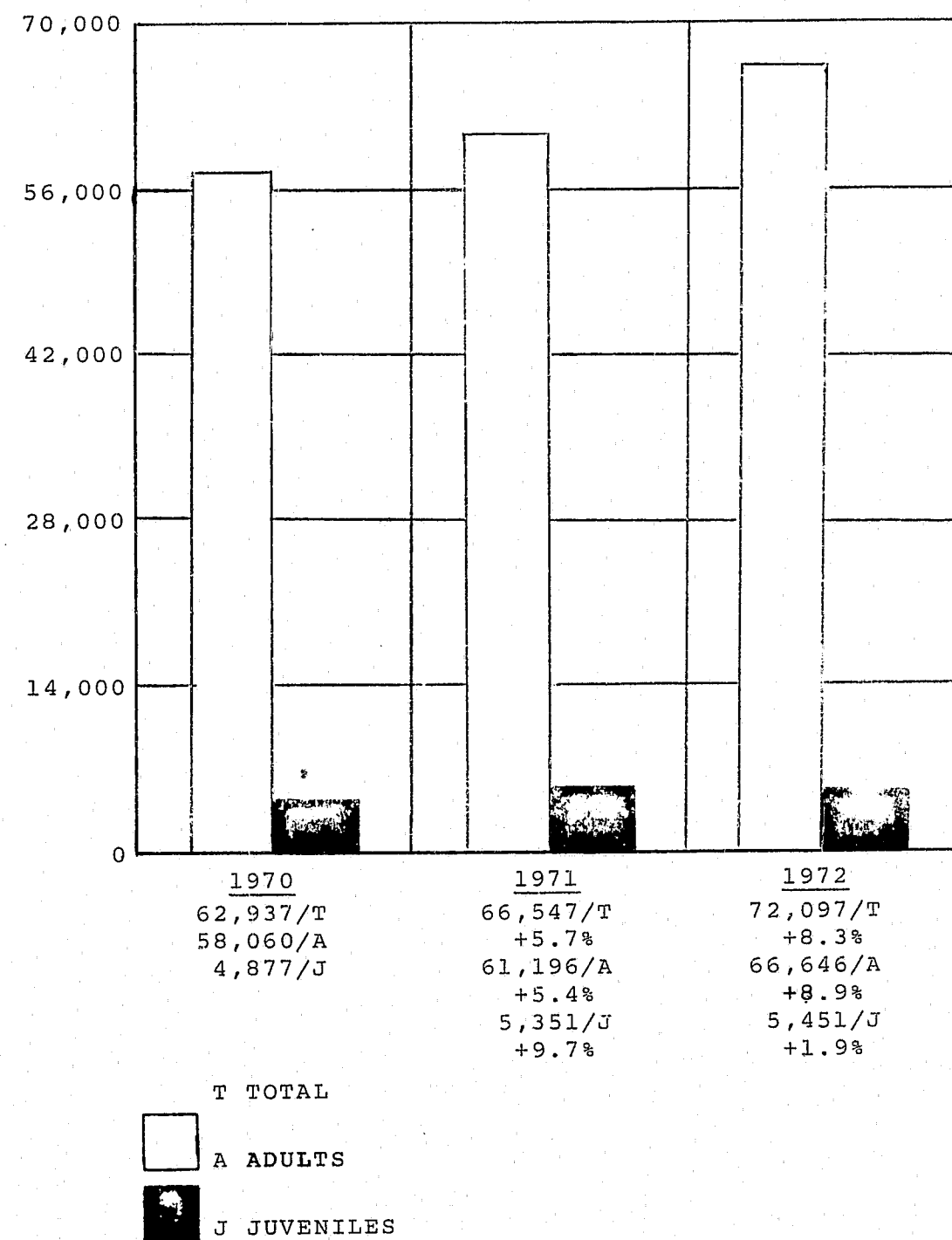


CHART 45

# FEMALE ADULTS & JUVENILES FORMALLY CHARGED

1970 - 1972

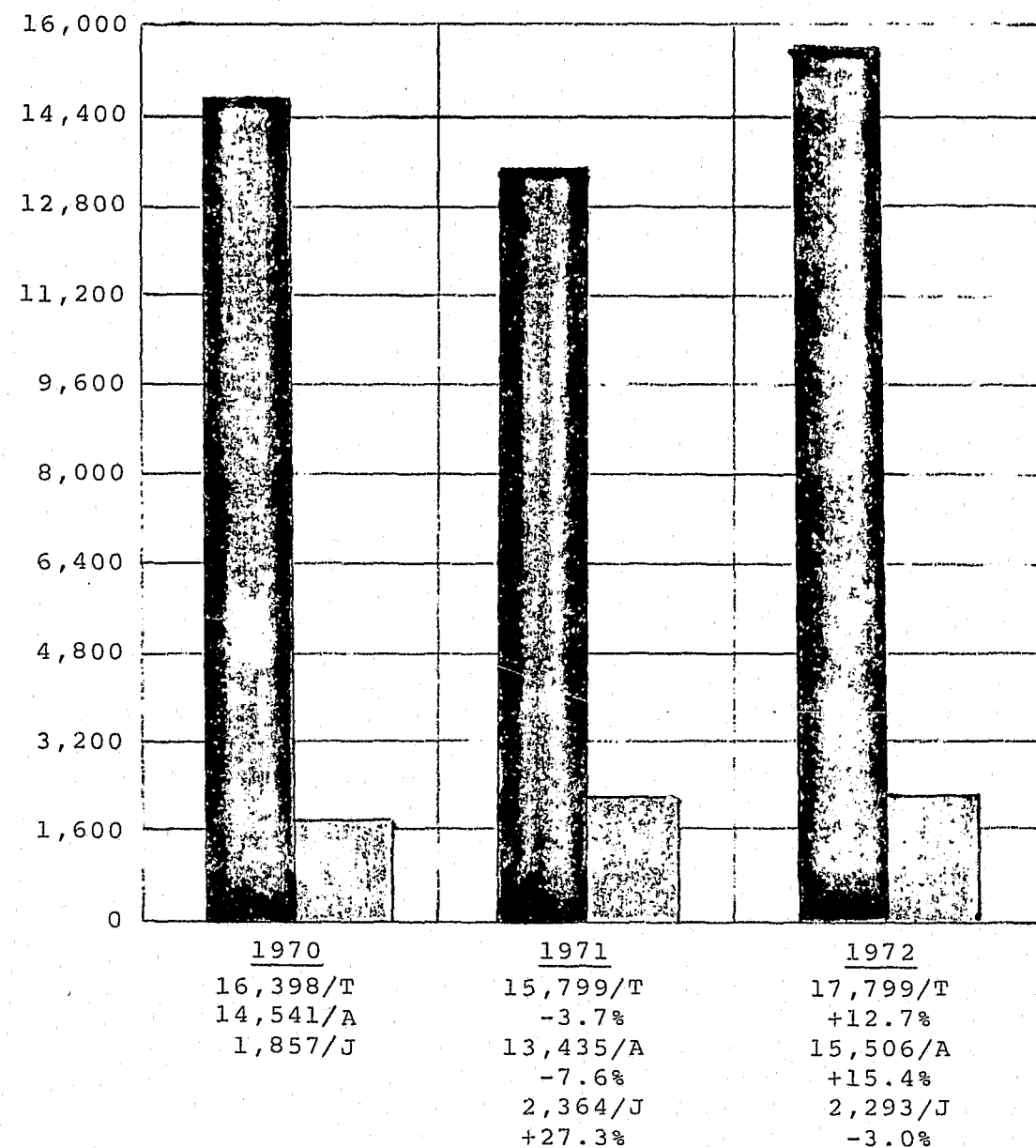


CHART 46

T TOTAL  
A ADULTS  
J JUVENILES

# ADULTS GUILTY 65,774, or 73.2% of 89,896 PERSON FORMALLY CHARGED

1972

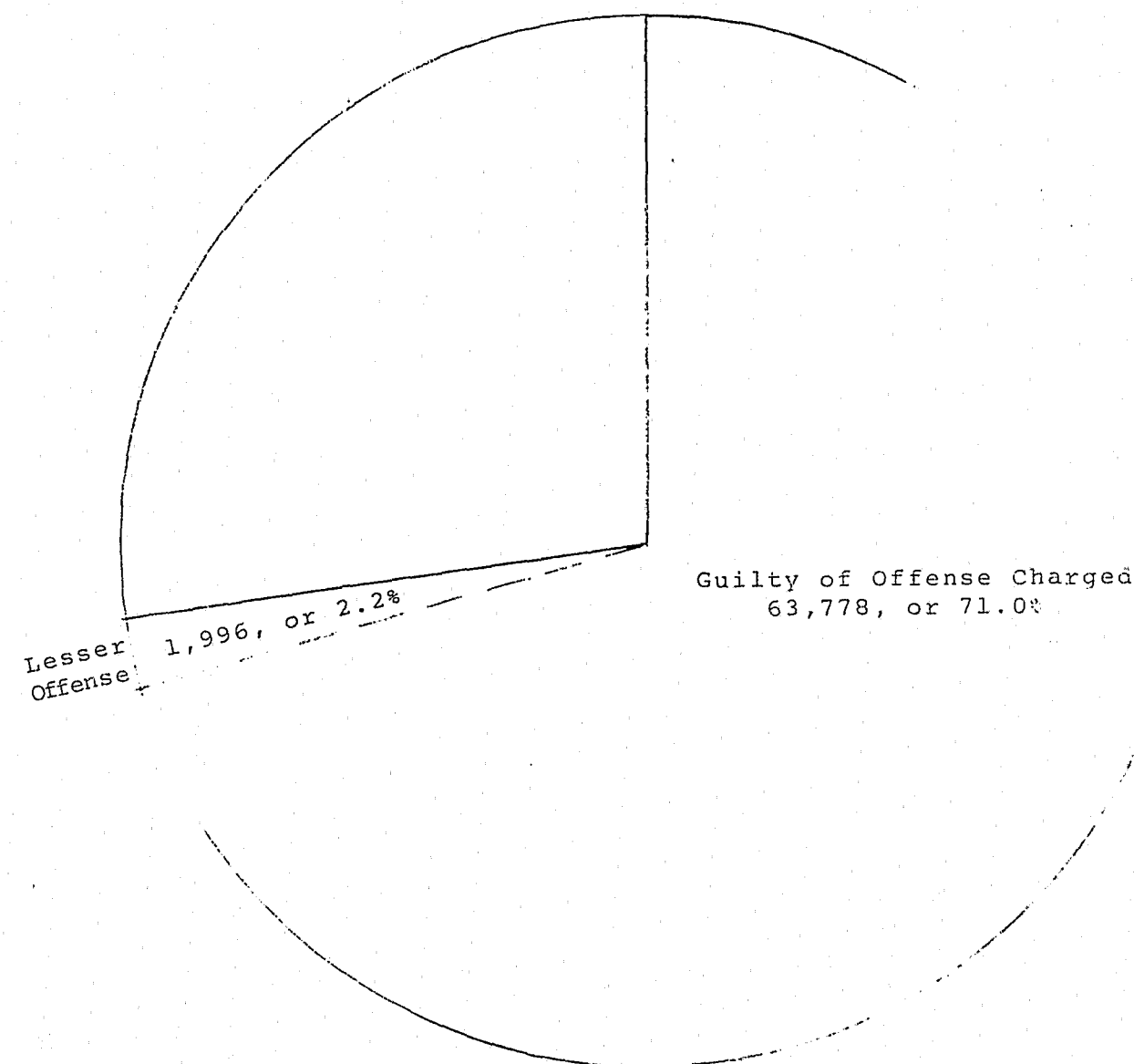


CHART 47



ADULTS GUILTY OF OFFENSES CHARGED  
1970 - 1972

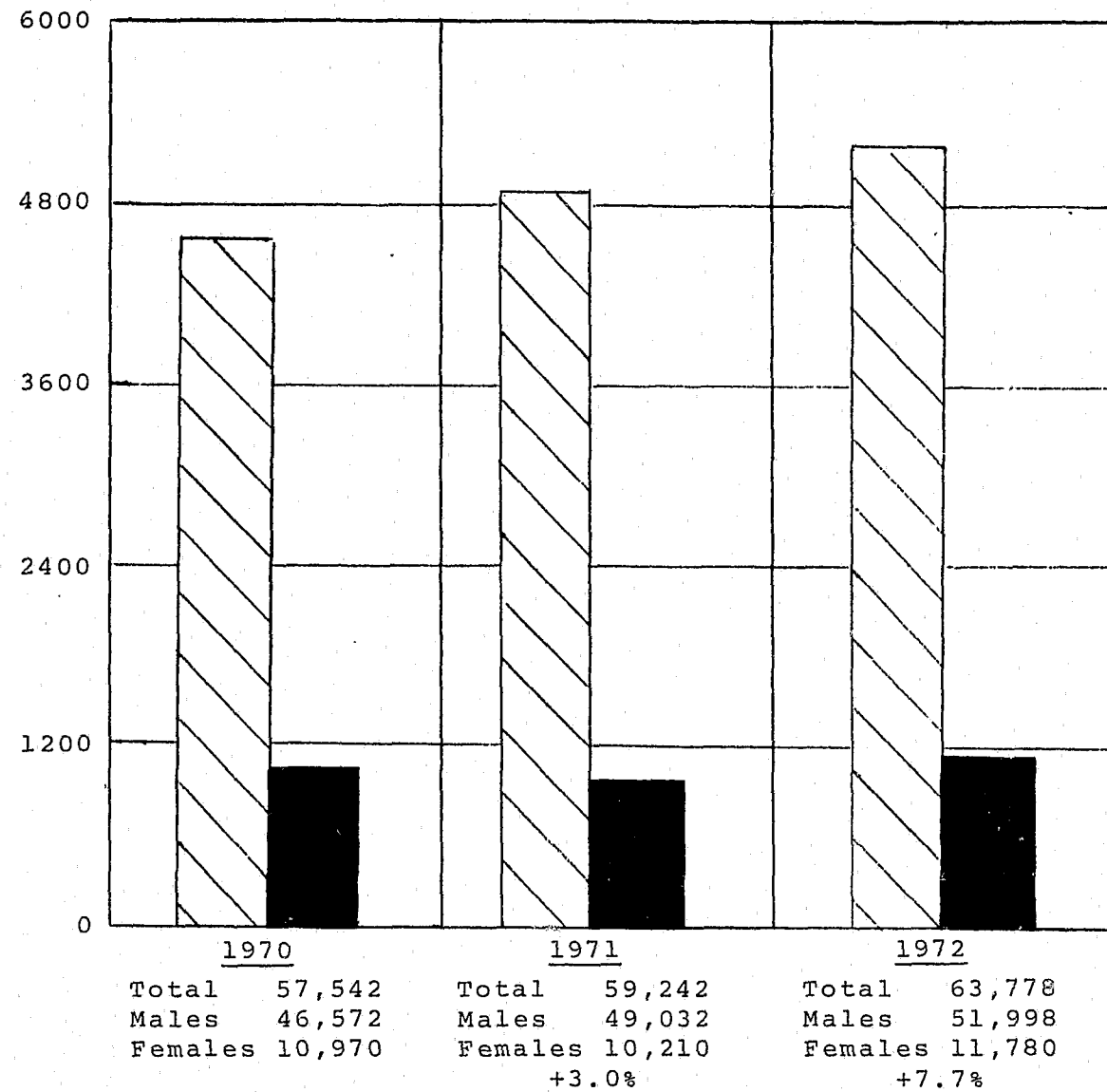


CHART 48

ADULTS GUILTY AS CHARGED & OF LESSER OFFENSES BY SEX  
1972

TOTAL GUILTY 65,774

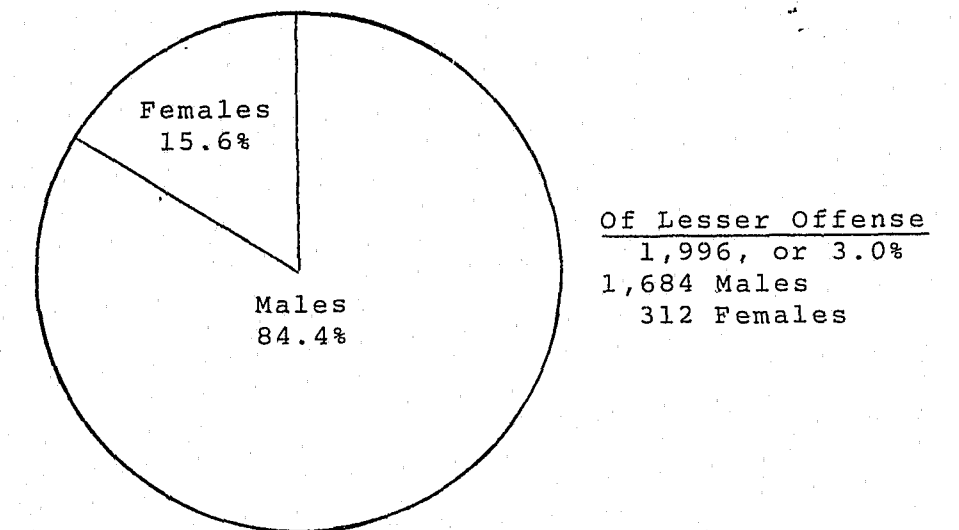
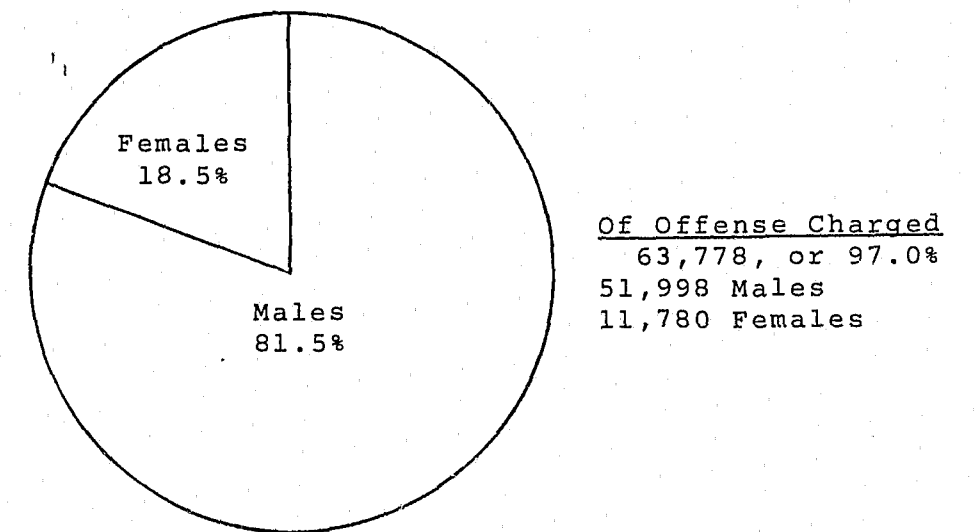
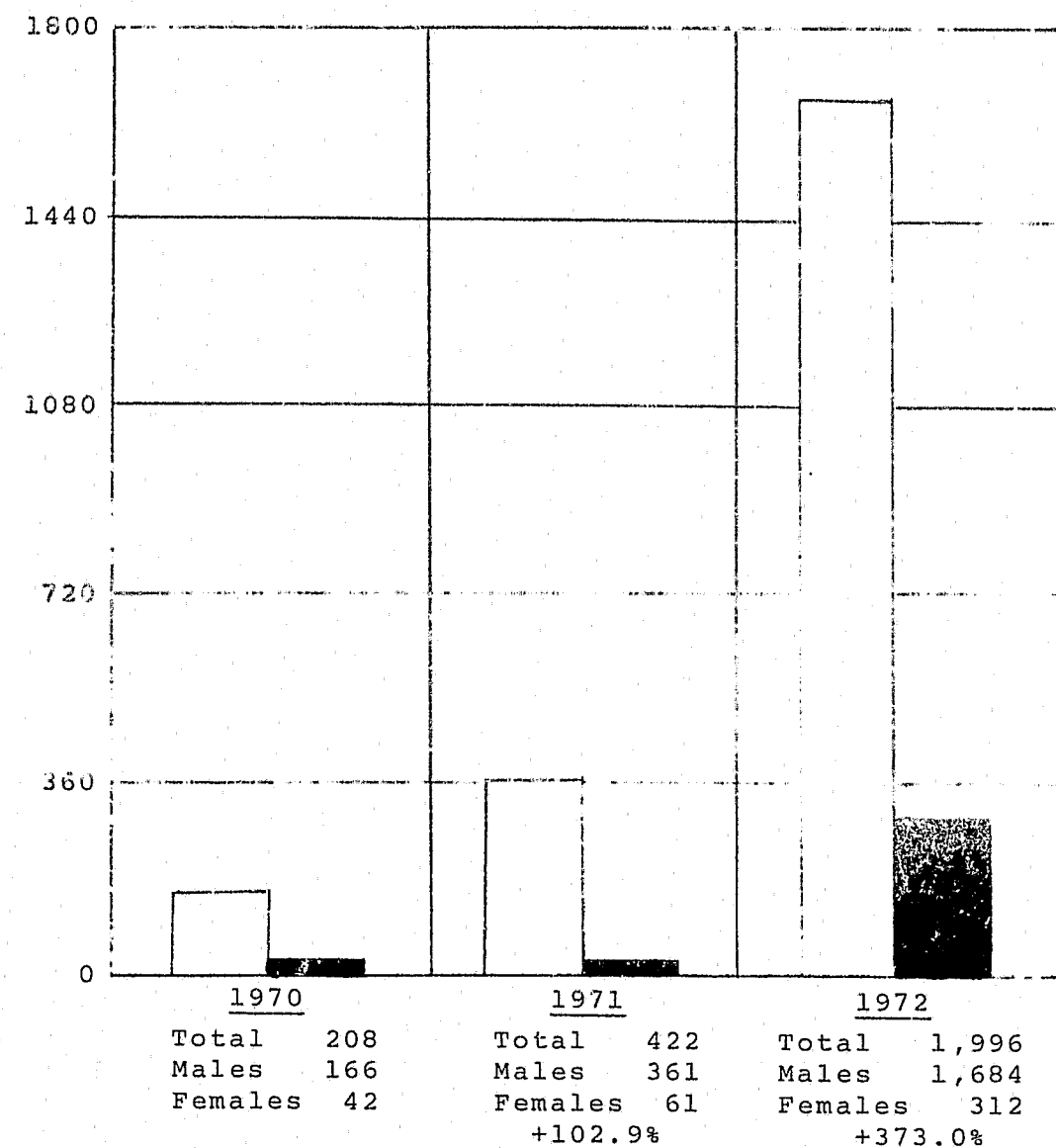


CHART 49

# ADULTS GUILTY OF LESSER OFFENSES

1970 - 1972



MALES  
FEMALES

CHART 50

CONTINUED  
1 OF 2

ACQUITTED OR OTHERWISE DISMISSED  
12,440, or 13.8% of 89,896  
PERSONS FORMALLY CHARGED

1972

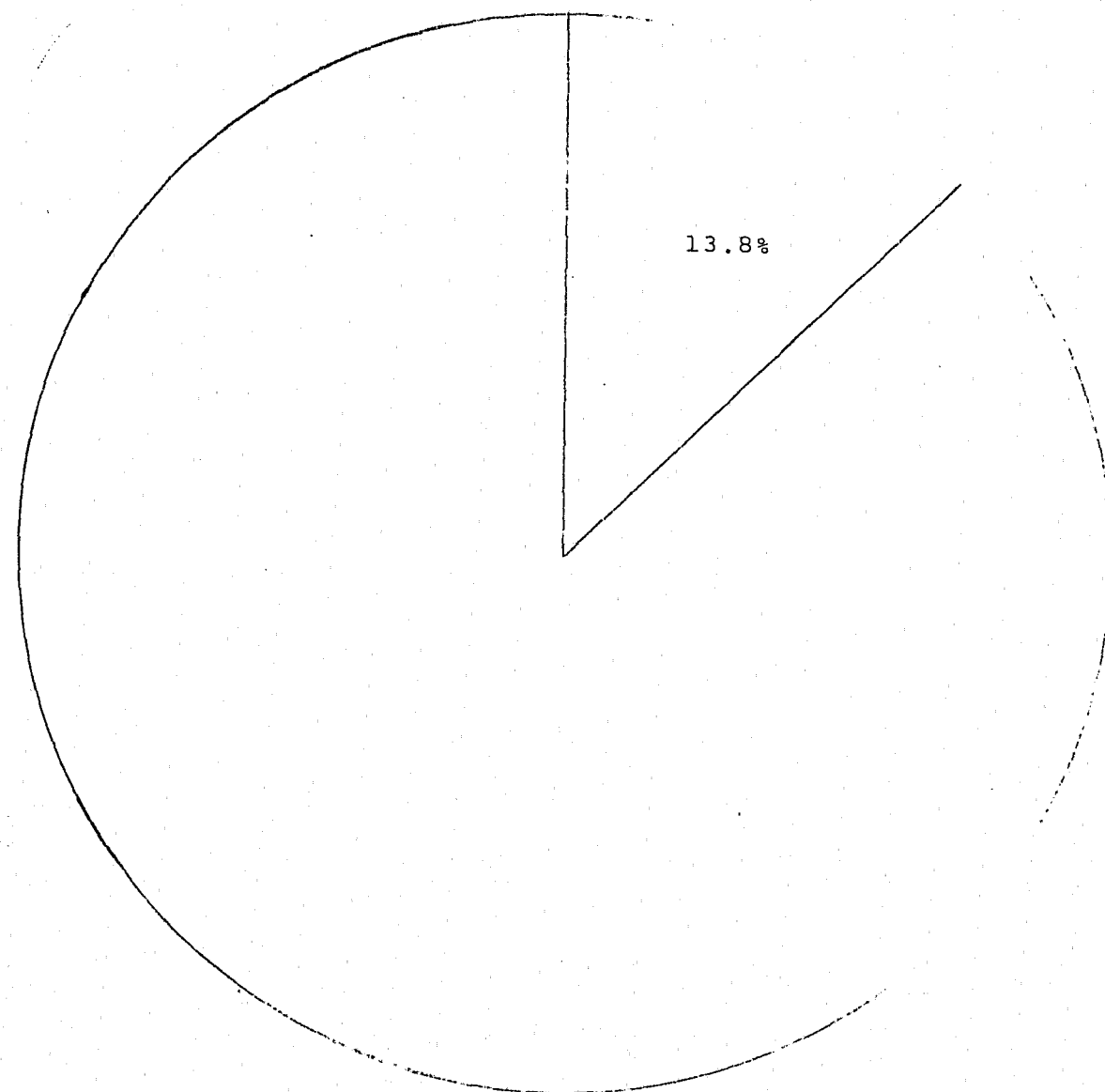
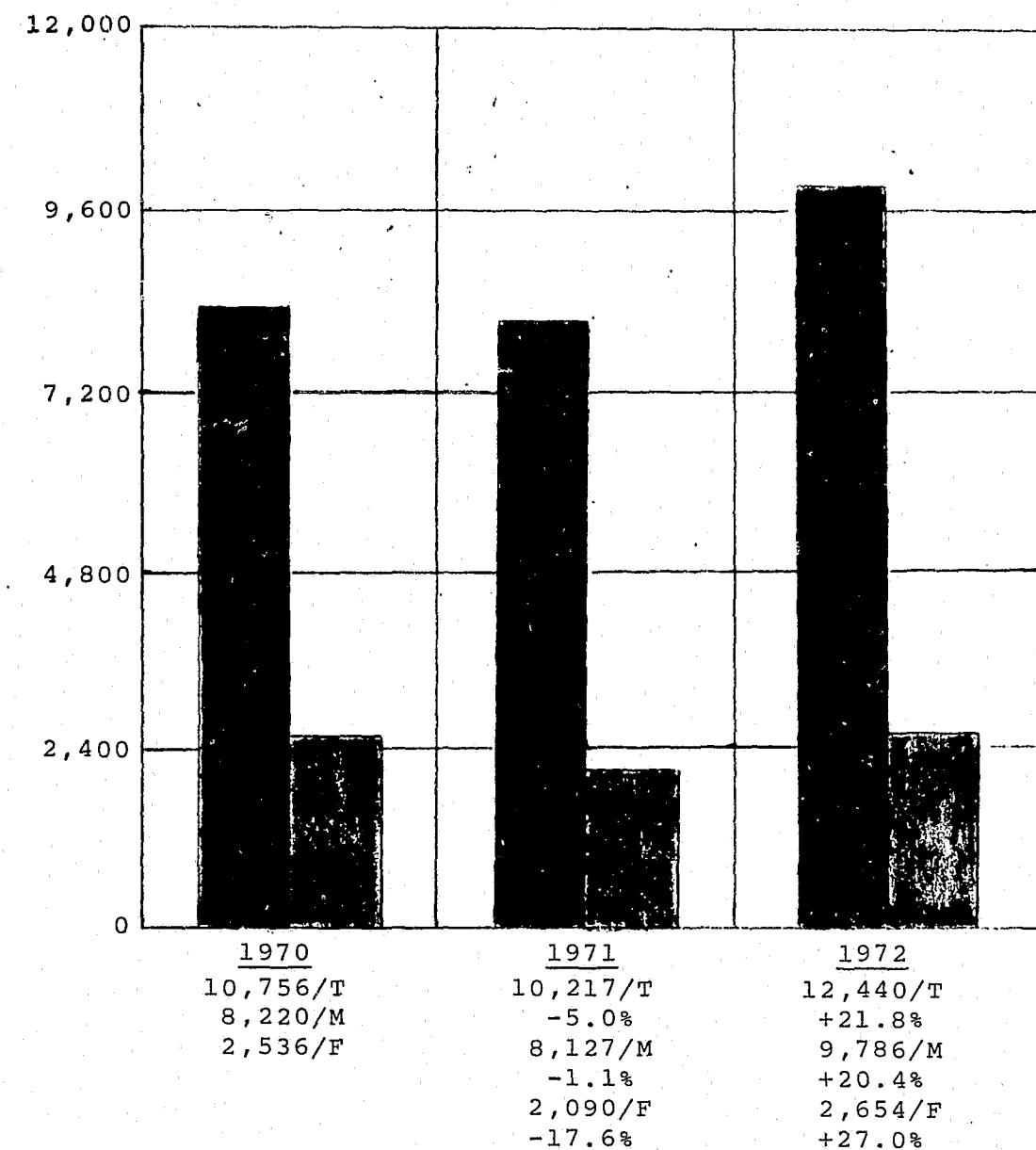


CHART 51

MALES & FEMALES ACQUITTED OR OTHERWISE DISMISSED

1970 - 1972



T TOTAL

M MALES

F FEMALES

CHART 52

REFERRED TO JUVENILE COURT JURISDICTION  
7,744, or 8.6% of 89,896  
PERSONS FORMALLY CHARGED

1972

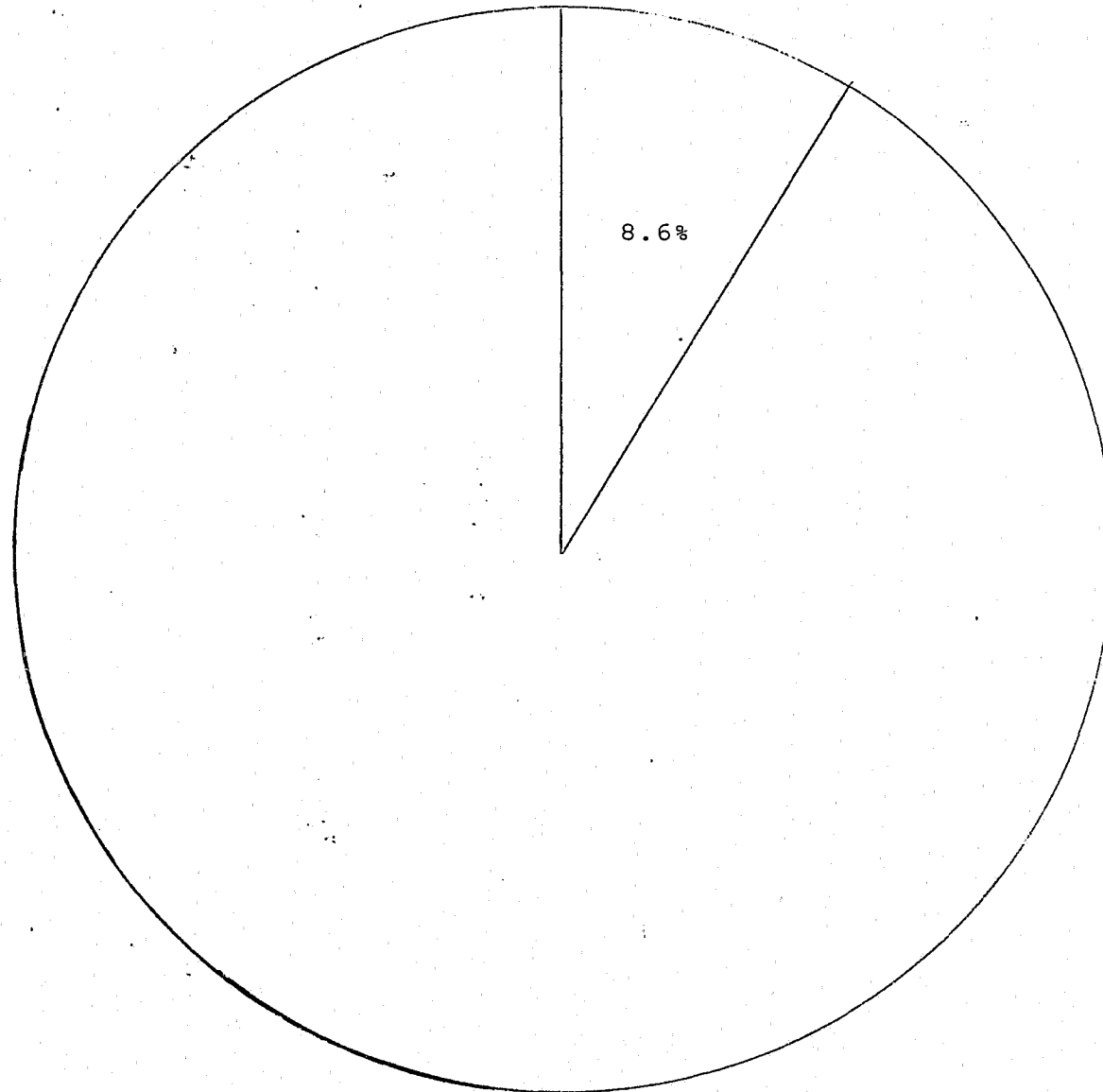
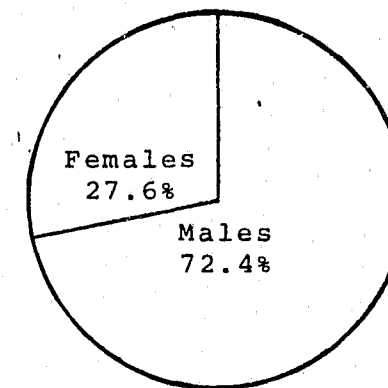


CHART 53

REFERRED TO JUVENILE COURT JURISDICTION BY SEX  
1970 - 1972

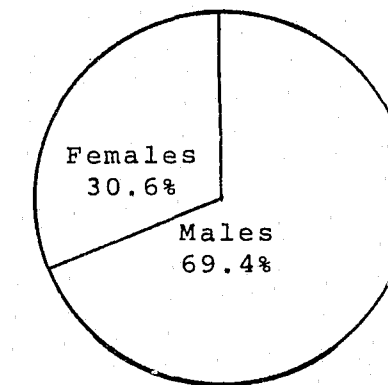


1970

6,734 Total

4,877 Males

1,857 Females



1971

7,715 Total

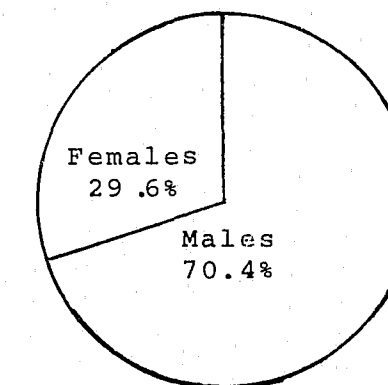
+14.6%

5,351 Males

+9.7%

2,364 Females

+27.3%



1972

7,744 Total

+0.4%

5,451 Males

+1.9%

2,293 Females

+3.0%

CHART 54

OFFENSES PENDING, PROSECUTED ELSEWHERE, ETC.  
 3,938, or 4.4% of 89,896  
 PERSONS FORMALLY CHARGED

1972

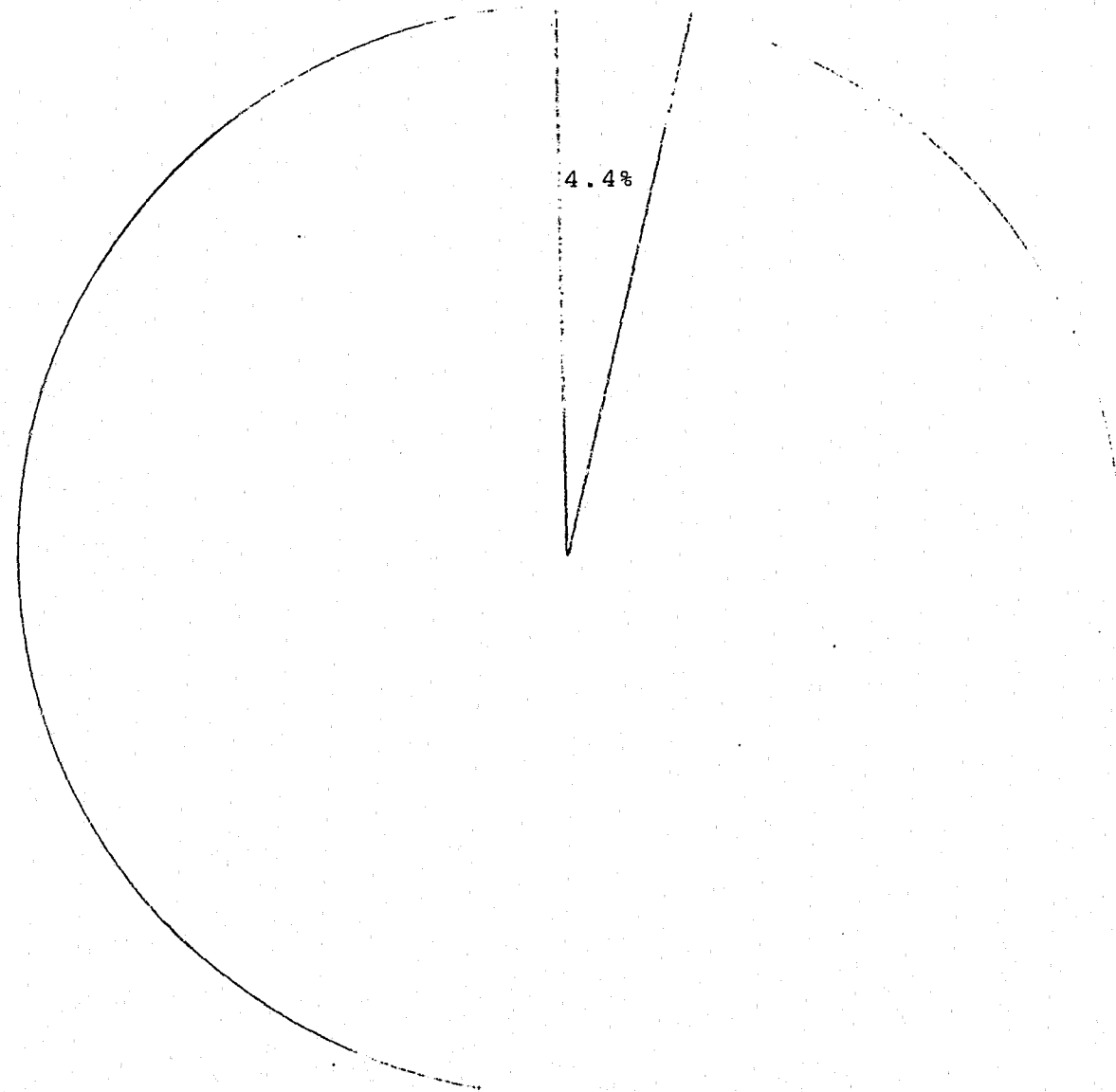


CHART 55

OFFENSES PENDING, PROSECUTED ELSEWHERE, ETC.

1970 - 1972

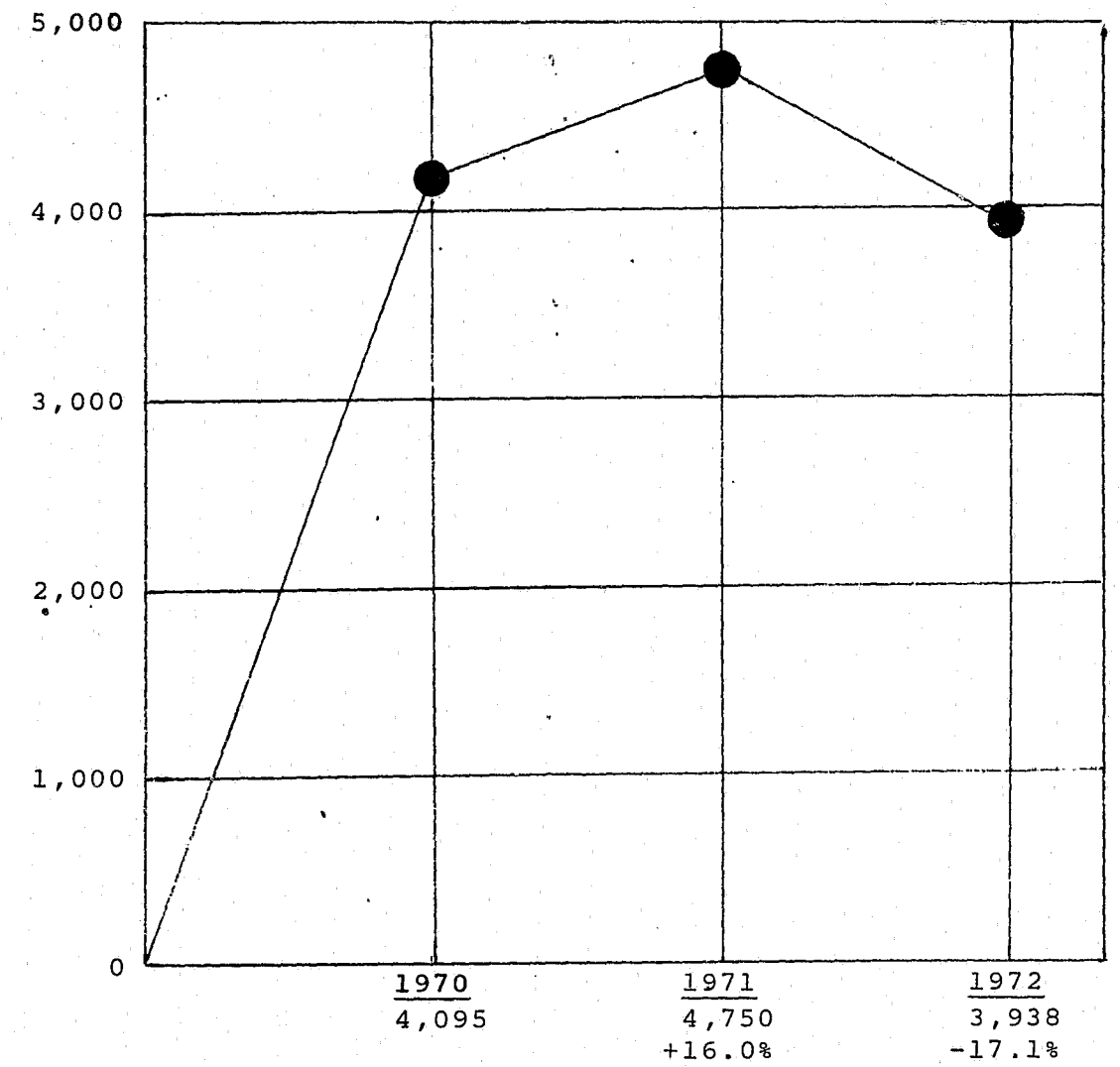


CHART 56

PERSONS FORMALLY CHARGED AND DISPOSITION  
BY AREAS AND PARTS  
1972

AREA & PARTS	NUMBER OF PERSONS CHARGED	PERCENT OF CHARGED				
		GUILTY		ACQUITTED OR DISMISSED	REF. TO JUVENILE COURT	PENDING OR PROSECUTED ELSEWHERE
		OFFENSE CHARGED	LESSER CHARGE			
<u>Aberdeen</u> (48,846)						
Part I	1,231	48.7	.8	22.3	10.2	18.0
Part II	15,467	69.6	.0	16.9	5.5	8.0
Part III	1,400	76.1	.0	9.5	8.6	5.8
Sub Total	18,098	68.7	.1	16.7	6.1	8.4
<u>Albuquerque</u> (34,952)						
Part I	469	51.0	.9	31.8	11.6	4.7
Part II	6,105	78.3	.6	8.4	12.7	.0
Part III	978	82.2	.0	7.8	10.0	.0
Sub Total	7,552	77.1	.5	9.7	12.4	.3
<u>Billings</u> (30,460)						
Part I	813	61.0	1.1	20.8	15.4	1.7
Part II	15,234	80.1	.9	3.4	15.3	.3
Part III	1,677	86.4	.8	4.2	8.2	.4
Sub Total	17,724	79.8	.9	4.3	14.6	.4
<u>Minneapolis (Red Lake, Minn. only)</u> (3,163)						
Part I	252	46.4	2.0	17.1	13.1	21.4
Part II	956	59.4	.0	8.6	7.5	24.5
Part III	74	66.2	.0	25.7	2.7	5.4
Sub Total	1,282	57.3	.4	11.2	8.3	22.8
<u>Navajo</u> (127,286)						
Part I	1,168	17.3	.3	66.2	.9	15.3
Part II	14,016	59.3	5.7	26.1	1.4	7.5
Part III	7,010	51.8	13.1	28.1	3.4	3.6
Sub Total	22,194	54.8	7.7	28.8	2.0	6.7

CHART 57

PERSONS FORMALLY CHARGED AND DISPOSITION  
BY AREAS AND PARTS  
1972  
CHART 57 (Continued)

AREA & PARTS	NUMBER OF PERSONS CHARGED	PERCENT OF CHARGED				
		GUILTY		ACQUITTED OR DISMISSED	REF. TO JUVENILE COURT	PENDING OR PROSECUTED ELSEWHERE
		OFFENSE CHARGED	LESSER CHARGE			
<u>Phoenix</u> (51,099)						
Part I	1,161	75.8	1.9	11.0	7.9	3.4
Part II	16,387	81.3	.0	4.9	11.9	1.9
Part III	1,538	92.0	.0	4.7	2.5	.8
Sub Total	19,086	81.8	.1	5.3	10.9	1.9
<u>Portland</u> (32,621)						
Part I	278	48.9	7.6	24.5	11.2	7.8
Part II	2,582	75.5	.5	8.3	12.1	3.6
Part III	245	58.8	.0	4.9	24.1	12.2
Sub Total	3,105	71.8	1.1	9.6	12.9	4.6
<u>Southeastern</u> (Choctaw, Miss. only) (4,211)						
Part I	77	45.4	5.2	20.8	23.4	5.2
Part II	702	78.1	.0	9.0	8.1	4.8
Part III	76	80.3	.0	7.9	10.5	1.3
Sub Total	855	75.3	.5	9.9	9.7	4.6
<u>Totals</u>						
Part I	5,449	49.6	1.4	29.8	9.0	10.2
Part II	71,449	73.4	1.4	11.8	9.2	4.2
Part III	12,998	66.3	7.2	18.1	5.4	3.0
Grand Total	89,896	71.0	2.2	13.8	8.6	4.4

ADULTS & JUVENILES GRANTED PROBATION  
1972

TOTAL 14,749

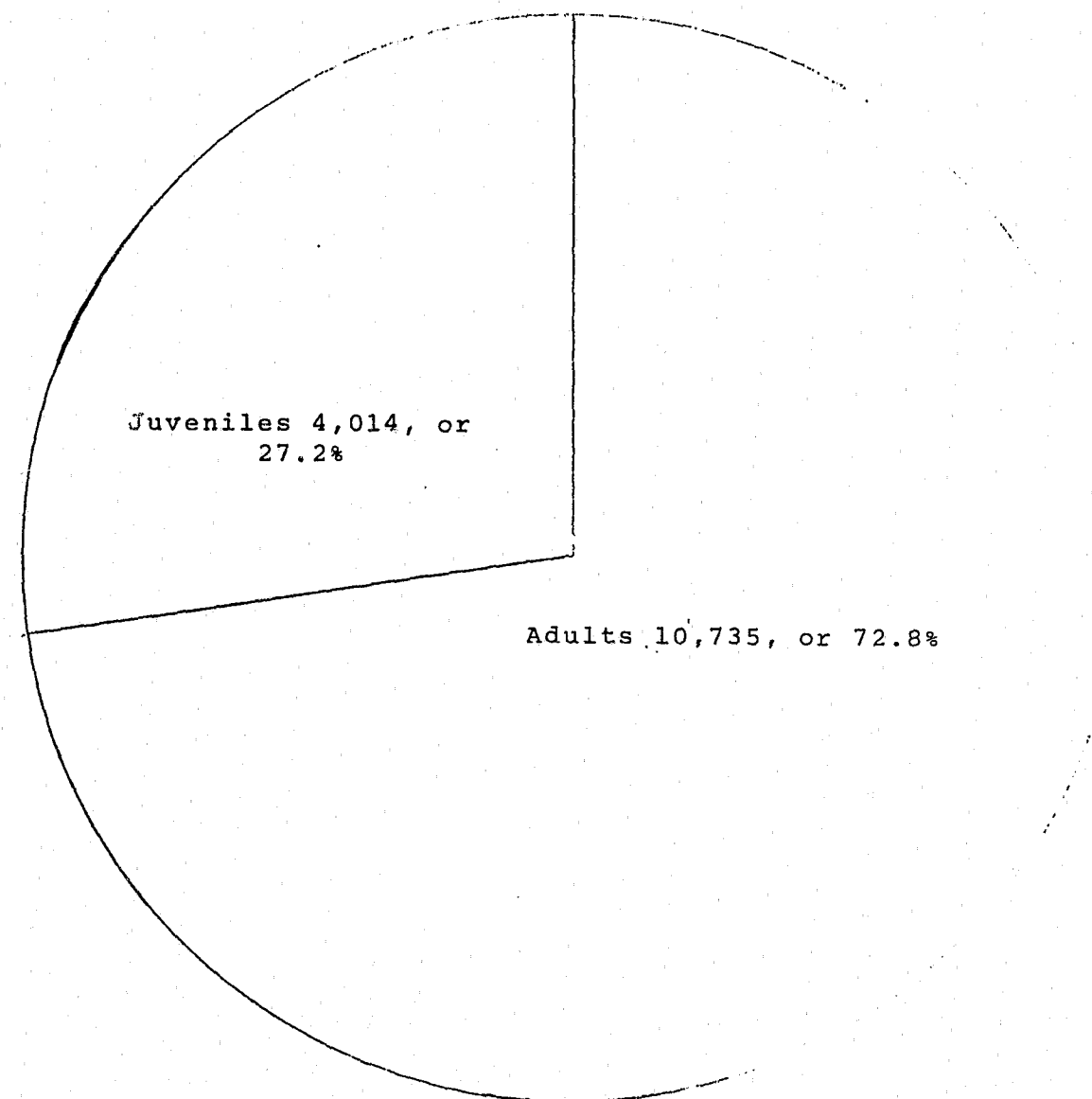


CHART 58

SECTION 8  
PERSONS GRANTED PROBATION

ADULTS & JUVENILES GRANTED PROBATION  
1970 - 1972  
COMPARISON

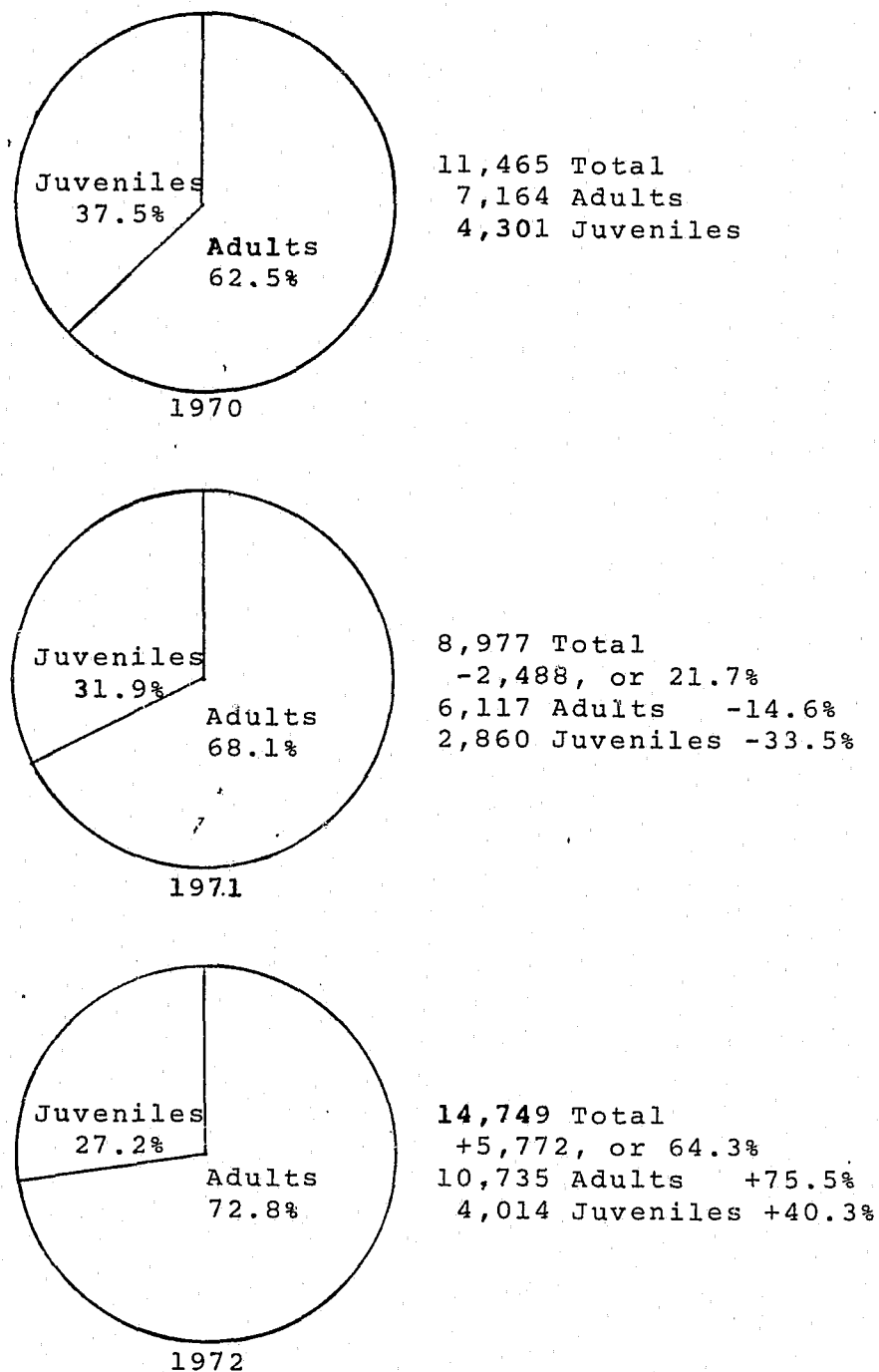


CHART 59

ADULTS GRANTED PROBATION BY SEX  
1972

TOTAL 10,735

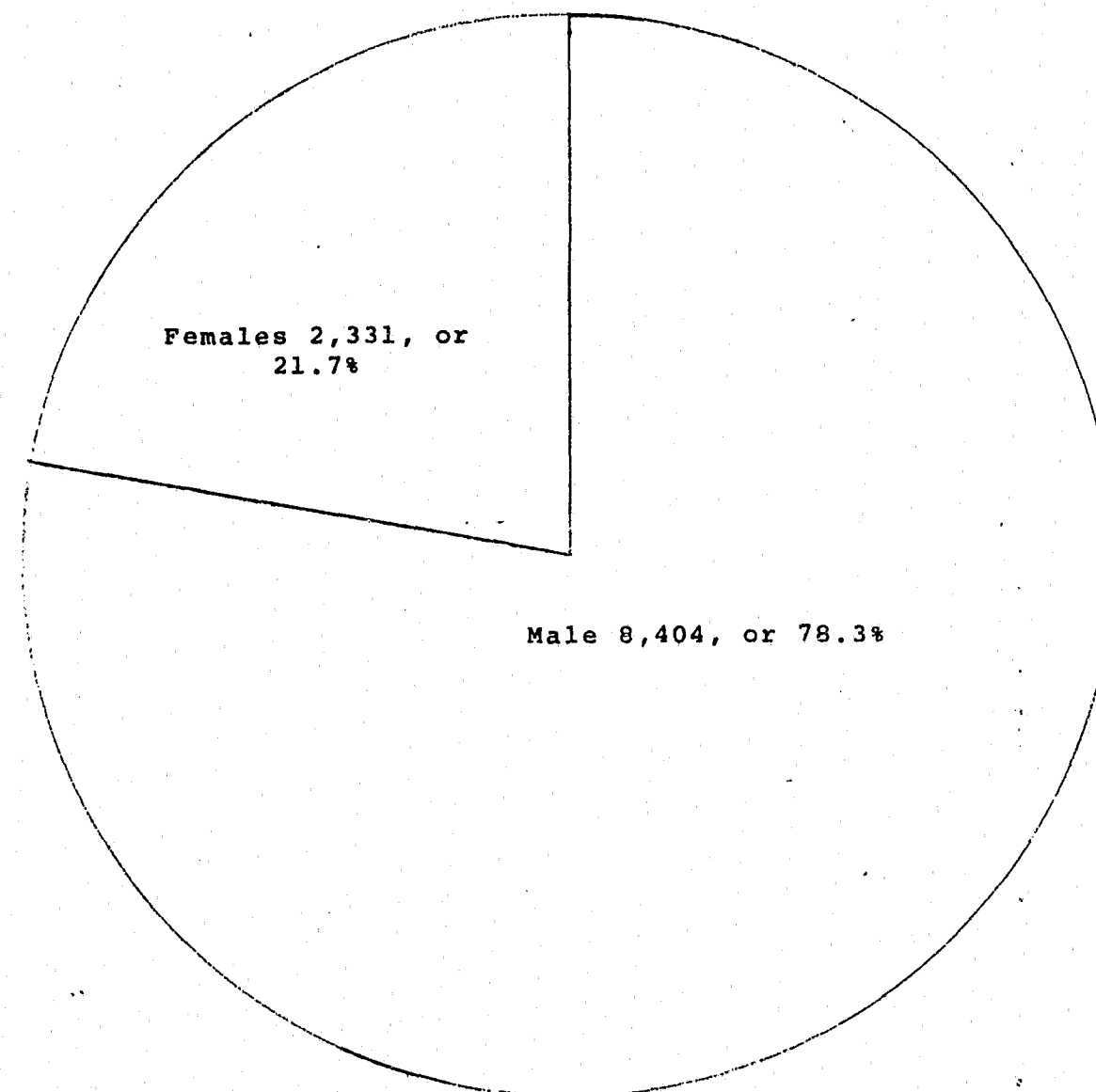
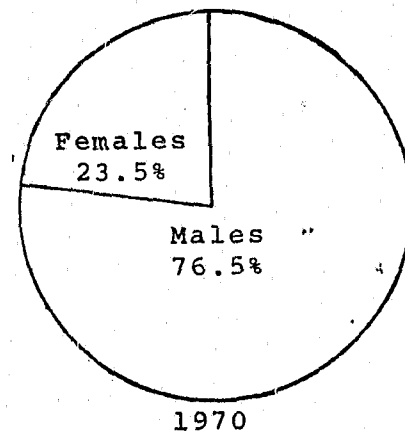


CHART 60



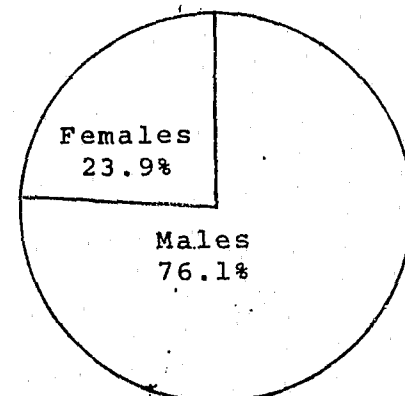
ADULTS ON PROBATION BY SEX  
1970 - 1972  
COMPARISON



1970

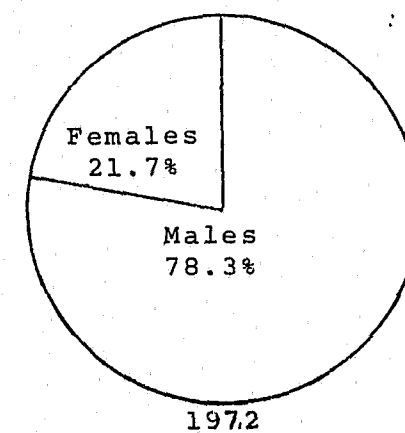
7,164 Total

5,481 Males  
1,683 Females



1971

6,117 Total  
Decrease 1,047, or 14.6%  
4,653 Males -15.1%  
1,464 Females -13.0%



1972

10,735 Total  
Increase 4,618, or 75.5%  
8,404 Males +80.6%  
2,331 Females +59.2%

CHART 61

JUVENILES GRANTED PROBATION BY SEX  
1972

TOTAL 4,014

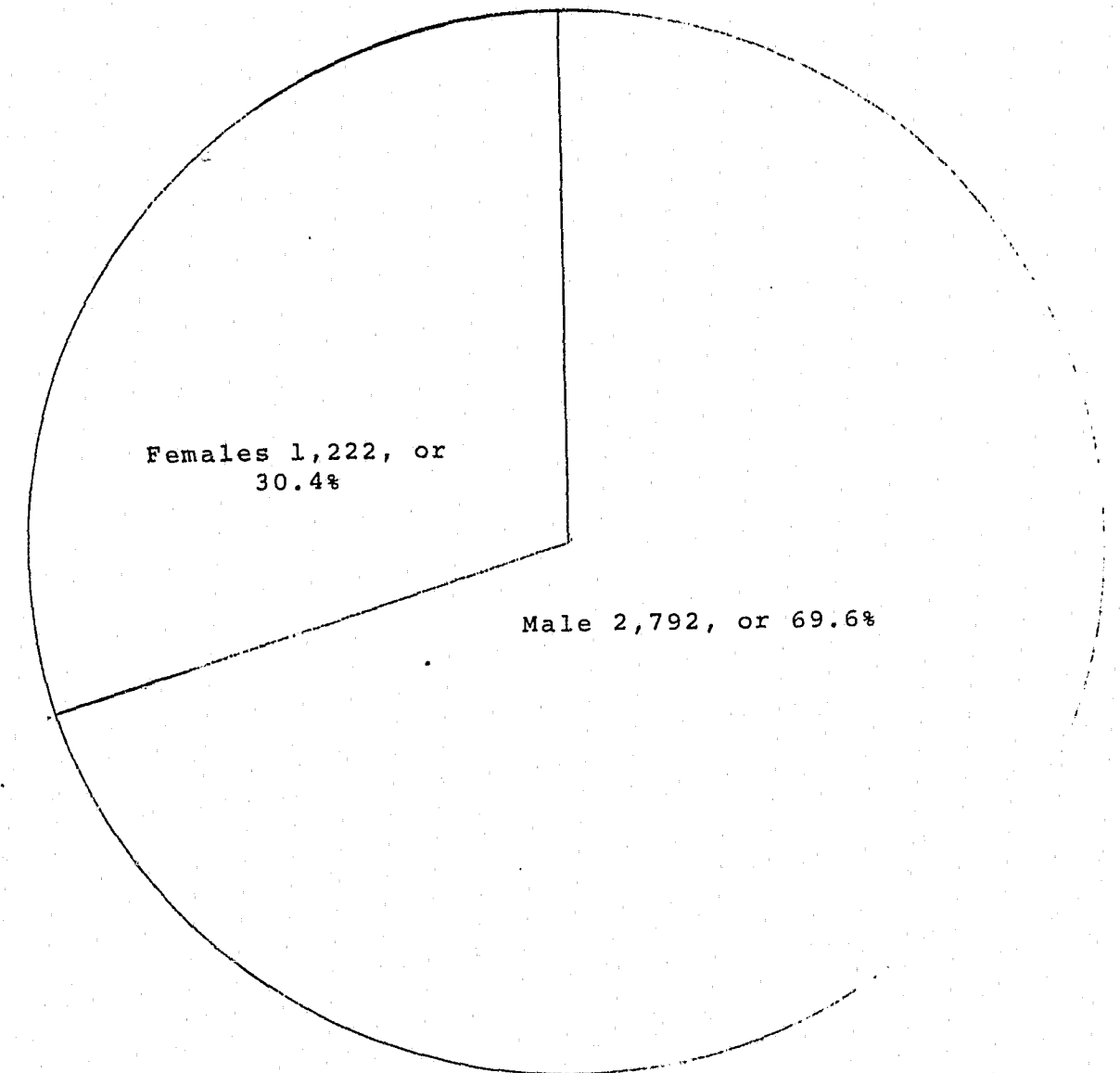
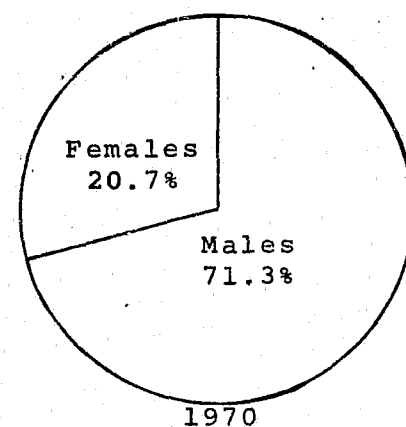
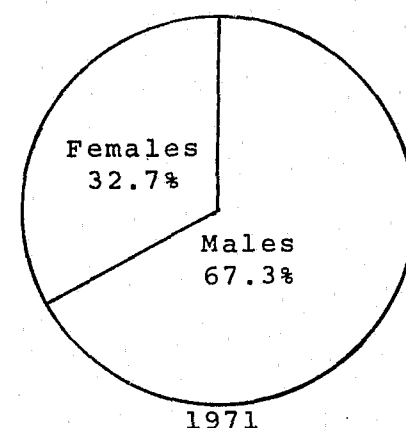


CHART 62

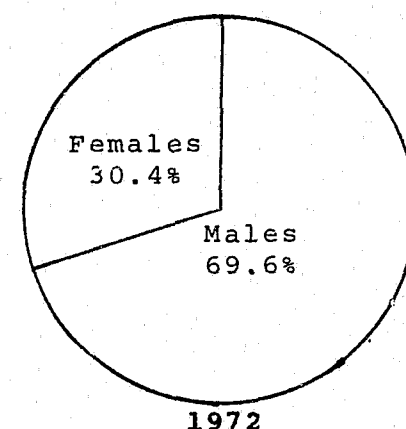
JUVENILES ON PROBATION BY SEX  
1970 - 1972  
COMPARISON



4,301 Total  
3,065 Males  
1,236 Females



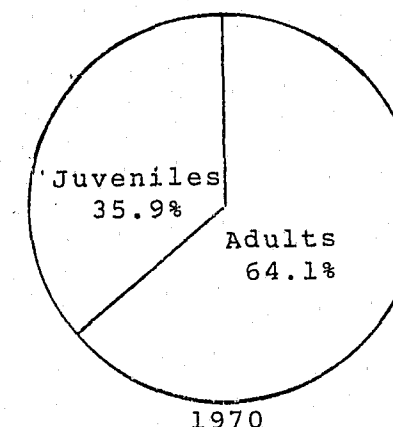
2,860 Total  
Decrease 1,441, or 33.5%  
1,926 Males -37.2%  
934 Females -24.4%



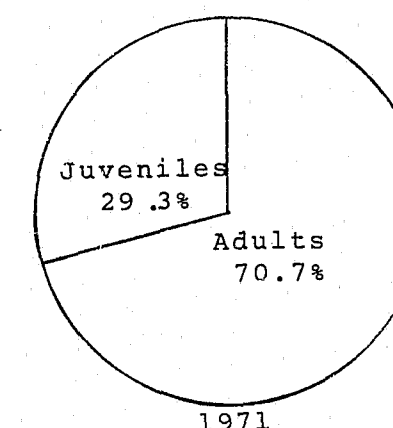
4,014 Total  
Increase 1,154, or 40.3%  
2,792 Males +45.0%  
1,222 Females +30.8%

CHART 63

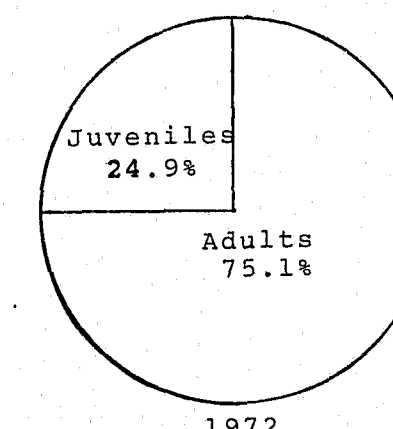
MALE PERSONS GRANTED PROBATION  
1970 - 1972  
COMPARISON



8,546 Total  
5,481 Adults  
3,065 Juveniles



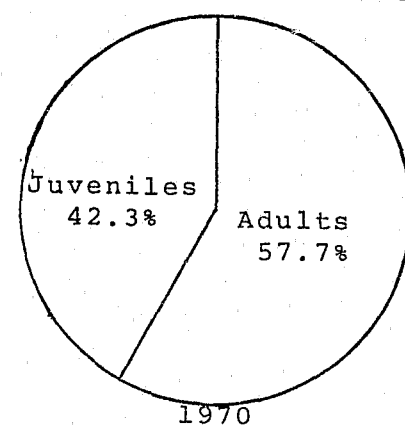
6,579 Total  
Decrease 1,967, or 23.0%  
4,653 Adults -15.1%  
1,926 Juveniles -37.2%



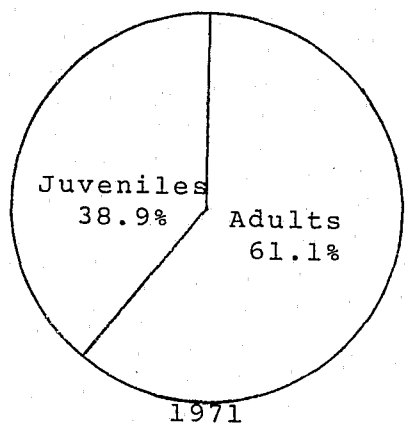
11,196 Total  
Increase 4,617, or 70.2%  
8,404 Adults +80.6%  
2,792 Juveniles +45.0%

CHART 64

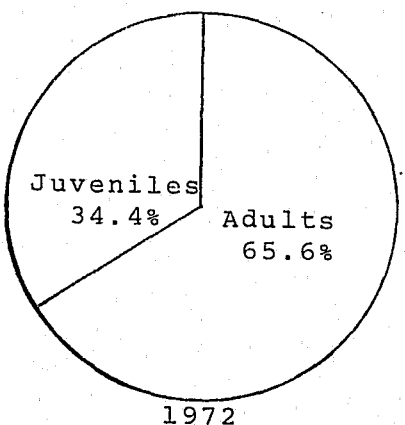
FEMALE PERSONS GRANTED PROBATION  
1970 - 1972  
COMPARISON



2,919 Total  
1,683 Adults  
1,236 Juveniles



2,398 Total  
Decrease 521 or 17.8%  
1,464 Adults +13.0%  
934 Juveniles +24.4%



3,553 Total  
Increase 1,155, or 48.2%  
2,331 Adults +59.2%  
1,222 Juveniles +30.8%

CHART 65

ADULTS & JUVENILES GRANTED PROBATION  
BY AREA & PARTS  
1972

AREA & PARTS	TOTAL	ADULTS TOTAL	JUVENILES TOTAL	PERCENT OF PROBATION		
				TOTAL	ADULTS	JUVENILES
<u>Aberdeen</u> (48,846)	4,069	3,453	616	27.6	84.9	15.1
Part I	343	282	61	8.4	82.2	17.8
Part II	3,424	2,918	506	84.2	85.2	14.8
Part III	302	253	49	7.4	83.8	16.2
<u>Albuquerque</u> (34,952)	552	309	243	3.7	56.0	44.0
Part I	70	23	47	12.7	32.9	67.1
Part II	471	279	192	85.3	59.2	40.8
Part III	11	7	4	2.0	63.6	36.4
<u>Billings</u> (30,460)	4,653	2,964	1,689	31.5	63.7	36.3
Part I	464	315	149	10.0	67.9	32.1
Part II	3,977	2,510	1,467	85.5	63.1	36.9
Part III	212	139	73	4.5	65.6	34.4
<u>Minneapolis (Red Lake, Minn. only)</u> (3,163)	80	48	32	.5	60.0	40.0
Part I	13	12	1	16.2	92.3	7.7
Part II	67	36	31	83.8	53.7	46.3
Part III	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Navajo</u> (127,286)	539	483	56	3.7	89.6	10.4
Part I	65	51	14	12.0	78.5	21.5
Part II	451	410	41	83.7	90.9	9.1
Part III	23	22	1	4.3	95.7	4.3

CHART 66

ADULTS & JUVENILES GRANTED PROBATION  
BY AREA & PARTS  
1972  
CHART 66 (Continued)

AREA & PARTS	TOTAL	ADULTS TOTAL	JUVENILES TOTAL	PERCENT OF PROBATION		
				TOTAL	ADULTS	JUVENILES
<u>Phoenix</u> (51,099)	4,391	3,278	1,113	29.8	74.7	25.3
Part I	285	197	88	6.5	69.1	30.9
Part II	3,479	2,540	939	79.2	73.0	27.0
Part III	627	541	86	14.3	86.3	13.7
<u>Portland</u> (32,621)	264	90	174	1.8	34.1	65.9
Part I	49	17	32	18.6	34.7	65.3
Part II	210	73	137	79.5	34.8	65.2
Part III	5	0	5	1.9	0	100.0
<u>Southeastern</u> (Choctaw, Miss. only) (4,211)	201	110	91	1.4	54.7	45.3
Part I	22	4	18	11.0	18.2	81.8
Part II	153	91	62	76.1	59.5	40.5
Part III	26	15	11	12.9	57.7	42.3
<u>Totals</u>						
Part I	1,311	901	410	8.9	68.7	31.3
Part II	12,232	8,857	3,375	82.9	72.4	27.6
Part III	1,206	977	229	8.2	81.0	19.0
<u>Grand Totals</u>	14,749	10,735	4,014	100.0	72.8	27.2

ADULTS & JUVENILES GRANTED PROBATION  
BY AREA & SEX  
1972

AREA & SEX	TOTAL	ADULTS TOTAL	JUVENILES TOTAL	PERCENT OF PROBATION		
				TOTAL	ADULTS	JUVENILES
<u>Aberdeen</u> (48,846)						
Male	3,159	2,738	421		86.7	13.3
Female	910	715	195		78.6	21.4
Sub Total	4,069	3,453	616	100.0	84.9	15.1
<u>Albuquerque</u> (34,952)						
Male	404	240	164		59.4	40.6
Female	148	69	79		46.6	53.4
Sub Total	552	309	243	100.0	56.0	44.0
<u>Billings</u> (4,653)						
Male	3,447	2,300	1,147		66.7	33.3
Female	1,206	664	542		55.1	44.9
Sub Total	4,653	2,964	1,689	100.0	63.7	36.3
<u>Minneapolis (Red Lake, Minn. only)</u> (3,163)						
Male	40	34	6		85.0	15.0
Female	40	14	26		35.0	65.0
Sub Total	80	48	32	100.0	60.0	40.0
<u>Navajo</u> (127,286)						
Male	454	406	48		89.4	10.6
Female	85	77	8		90.6	9.4
Sub Total	539	483	56	100.0	89.6	10.4

CHART 67

ADULTS & JUVENILES GRANTED PROBATION  
BY AREA & SEX  
1972  
CHART 67 (Continued)

AREA & SEX	TOTAL	ADULTS TOTAL	JUVENILES TOTAL	PERCENT OF PROBATION		
				TOTAL	ADULTS	JUVENILES
<u>Phoenix</u> (51,099)						
Male	3,363	2,538	825		75.5	24.5
Female	1,028	740	288		72.0	28.0
Sub Total	4,391	3,278	1,113	100.0	74.7	25.3
<u>Portland</u> (32,621)						
Male	163	58	105		35.6	64.4
Female	101	32	69		31.7	68.3
Sub Total	264	90	174	100.0	34.1	65.9
<u>Southeastern</u> (Choctaw, Miss. only) (4,211)						
Male	166	90	76		54.2	45.8
Female	35	20	15		57.1	42.9
Sub Total	201	110	91	100.0	54.7	45.3
<u>Totals</u>						
Male	11,196	8,404	2,792	100.0	75.1	24.9
Female	3,553	2,331	1,222	100.0	65.6	34.4
Grand Total	14,749	10,735	4,014	100.0	72.8	27.2

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS  
TOTAL ACCIDENTS 3,518  
1972

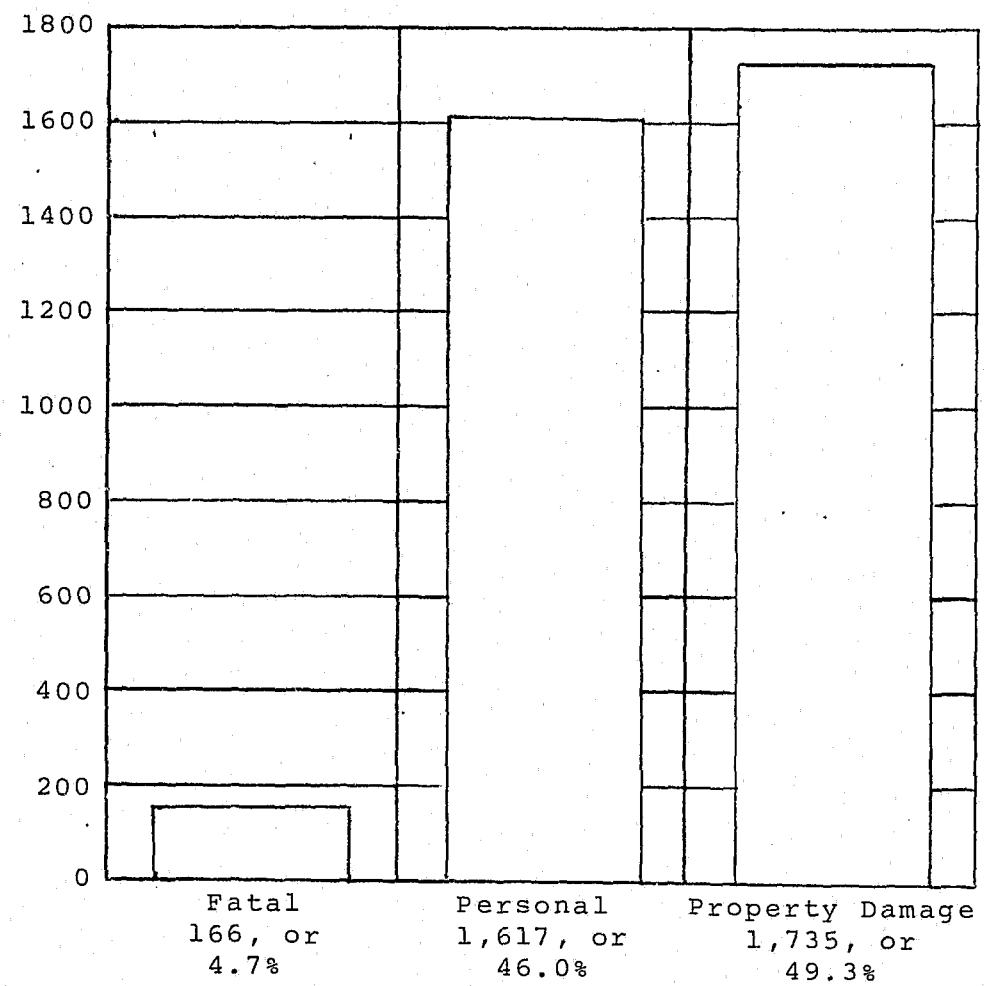
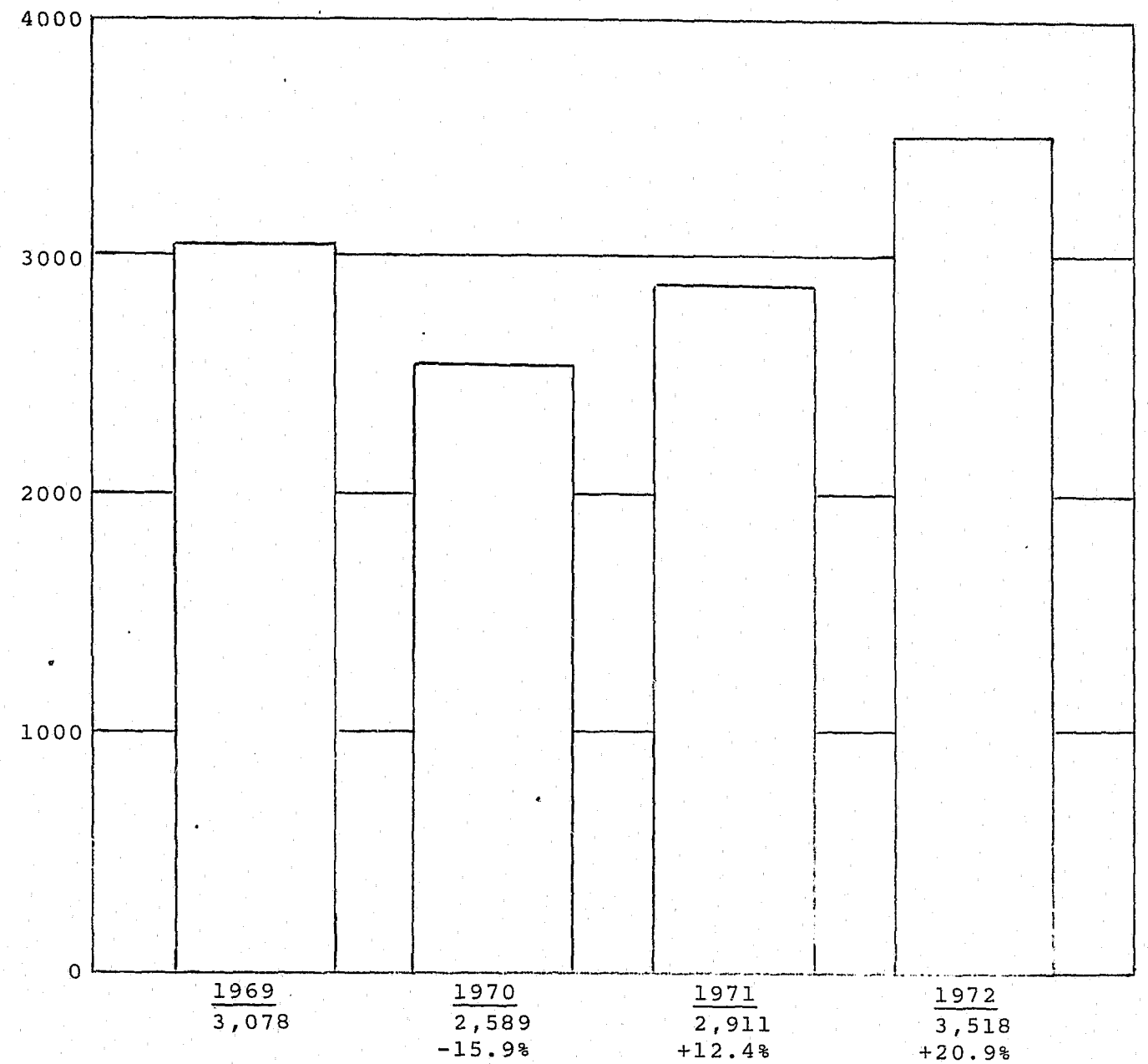


CHART 68

TOTAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS  
1969 - 1972



+ INCREASE  
- DECREASE

CHART 69

# TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

TOTAL KILLED 184

1972

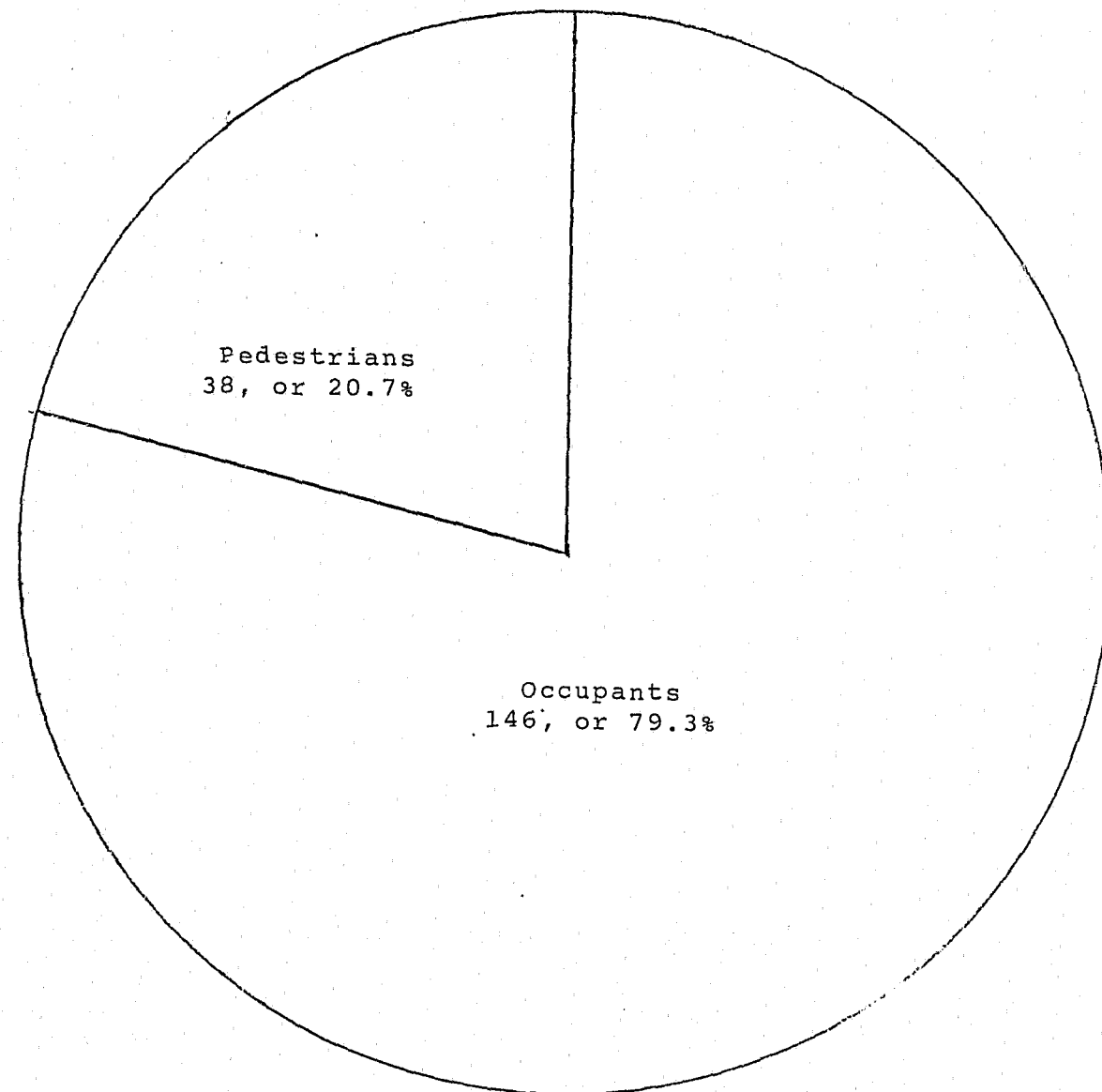
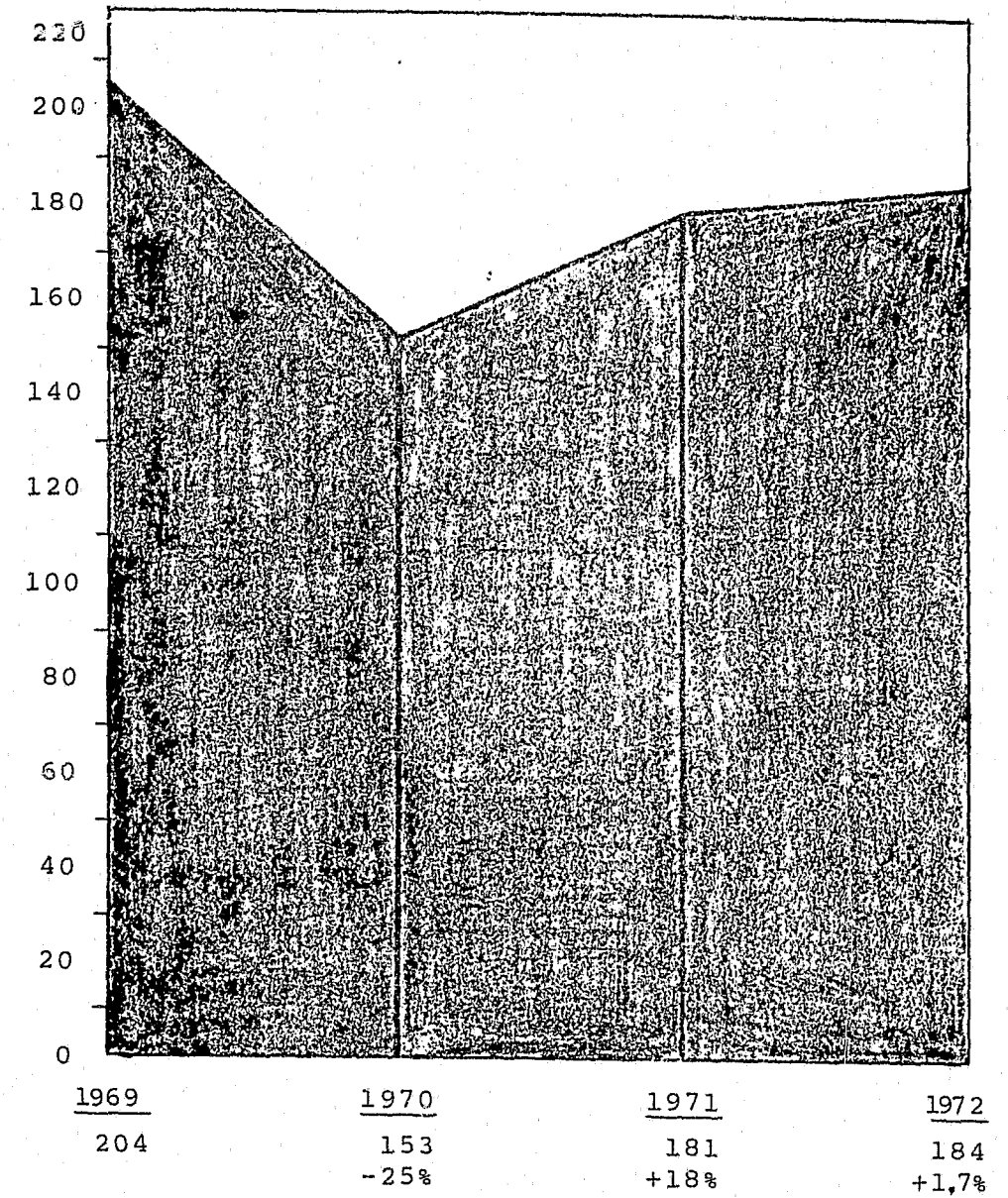


CHART 70

# TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS TOTAL KILLED

1969 - 1972



- DECREASE  
+ INCREASE

CHART 71

# TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

TOTAL INJURED 1,438

1972

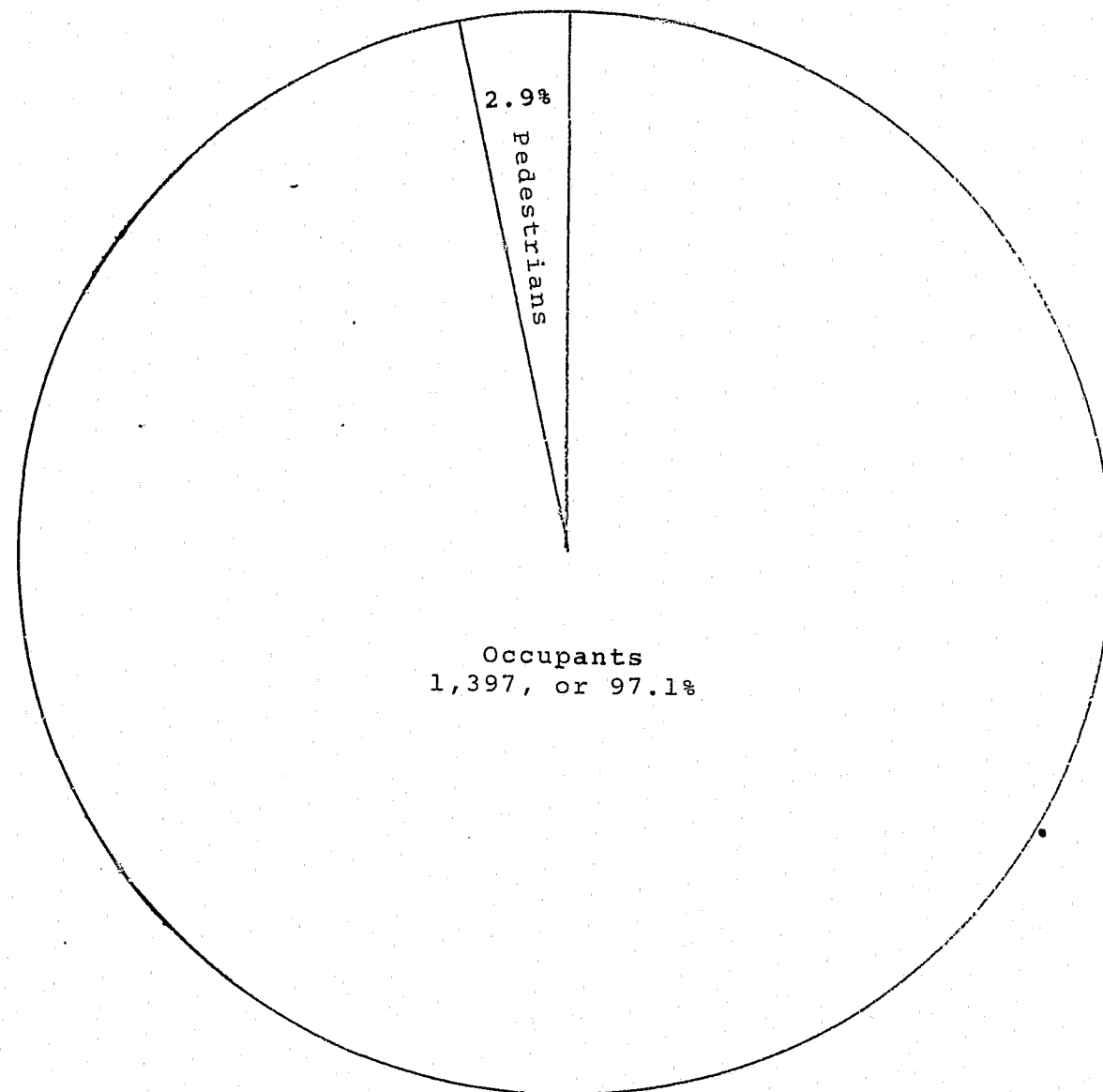


CHART 72

# TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS TOTAL INJURED

1969 - 1972

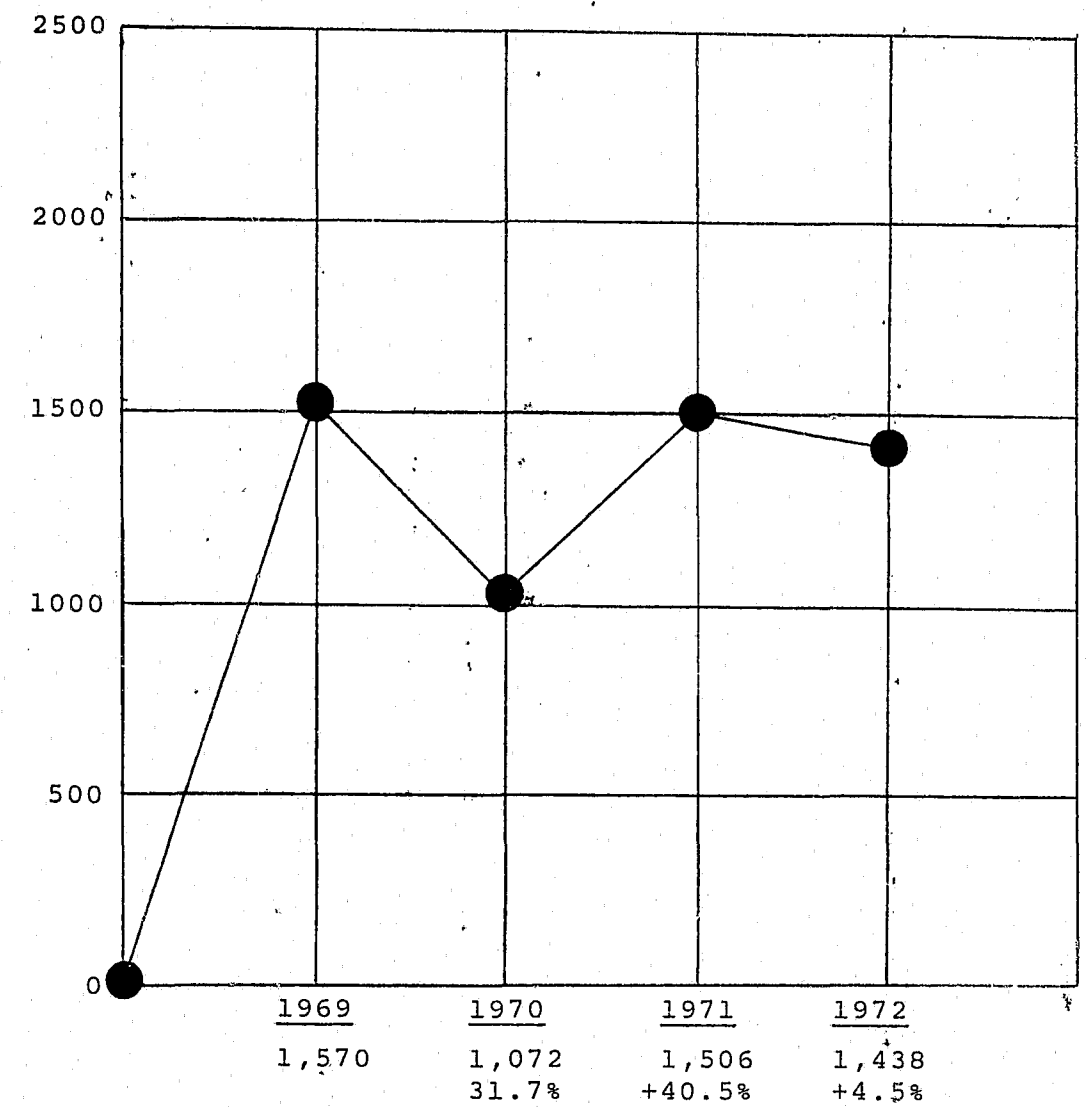


CHART 73



# PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENTS

1969 - 1972

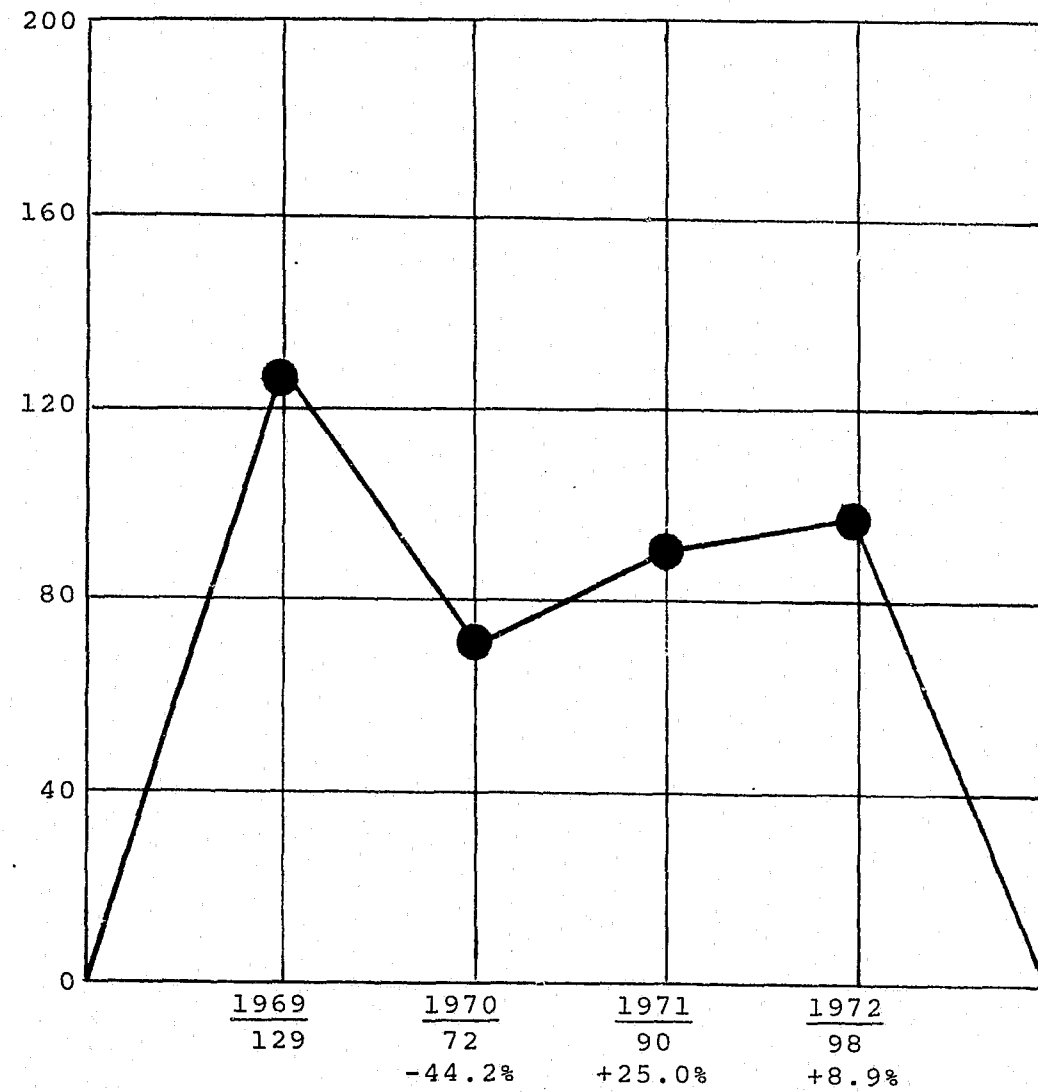


CHART 74

# HIT & RUN ACCIDENTS

1969 - 1972

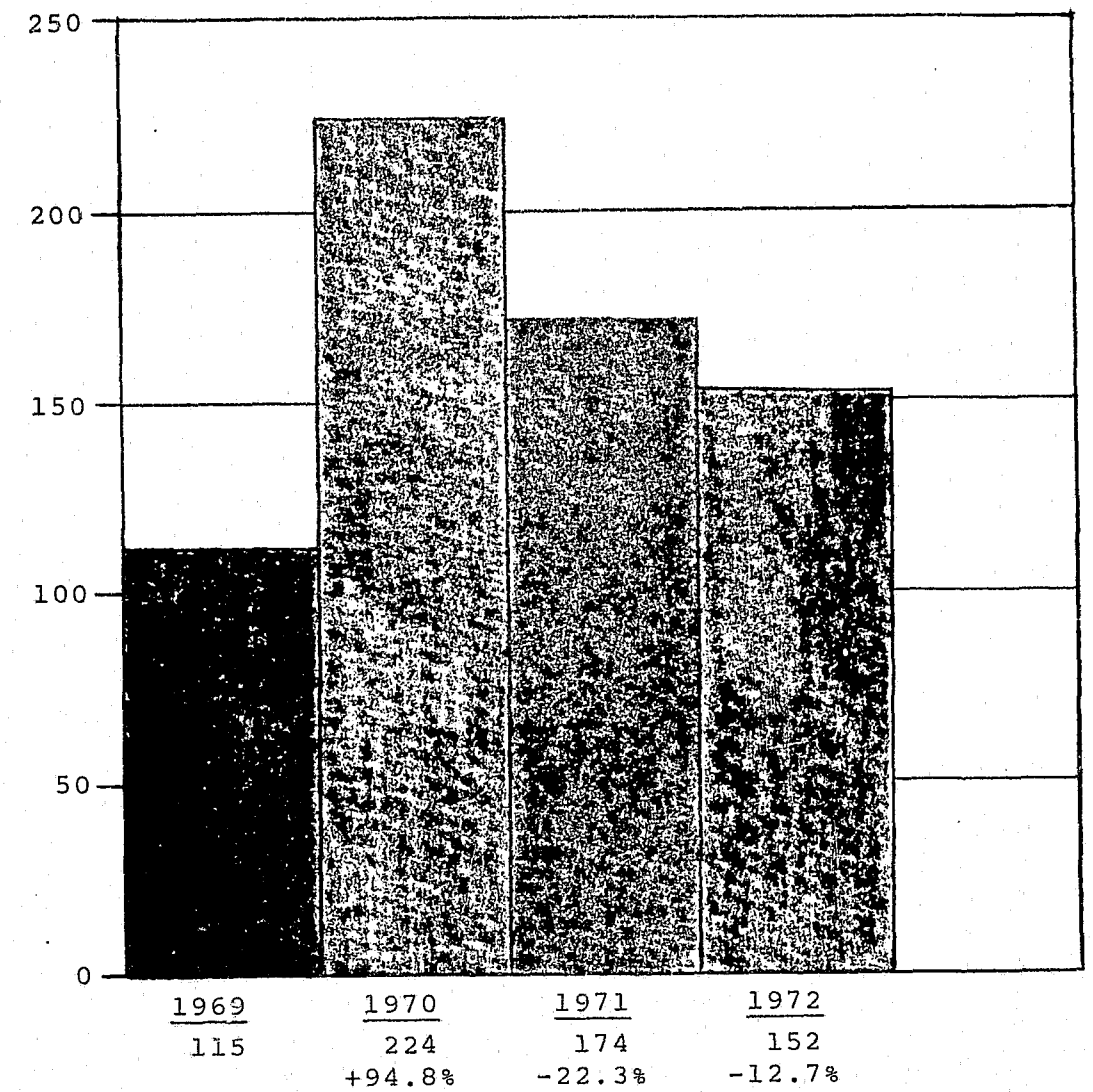


CHART 75

# TRAFFIC ACCIDENT SUMMARY

1972

CLASSIFICATION	AB.	ALB.	BILL.	MINN.	NAV.
1. Total Accidents	481	219	692	58	1,269
Percent	13.7	6.2	19.7	1.6	36.1
a. Fatal	28	16	23	2	56
Percent	16.9	9.6	13.9	1.2	33.7
b. Personal Injury	187	98	216	3	816
Percent	11.6	6.1	13.4	.2	50.5
c. Property Damage	266	105	453	53	397
Percent	15.3	6.1	26.1	3.1	22.9
2. Total Killed	32	21	25	2	58
Percent	17.4	11.4	13.6	1.1	31.5
a. Occupants	31	18	20	1	42
Percent	21.2	12.3	13.7	.7	28.8
b. Pedestrains	1	3	5	1	16
Percent	2.6	7.9	13.2	2.6	42.1
3. Total Injured	206	103	220	11	546
Percent	14.2	7.2	15.3	.8	38.0
a. Occupants	201	95	216	9	536
Percent	14.4	6.8	15.5	.6	38.4
b. Pedestrains	5	8	4	2	10
Percent	12.2	19.5	9.8	4.9	24.4
4. Hit & Run Accidents	38	17	26	1	22
Percent	25.0	11.2	17.1	.7	14.5
5. Pedestrian Accidents	6	11	9	1	24
Percent	6.1	11.2	9.2	1.0	24.5

CHART 76

# TRAFFIC ACCIDENT SUMMARY 1972

CHART 76 (Continued)

CLASSIFICATION	PHOE.	PORT.	S.E.	TOTAL
1. Total Accidents	644	141	14	3,518
Percent	18.3	4.0	.4	100.0
a. Fatal	32	9	0	166
Percent	19.3	5.4	.0	100.0
b. Personal Injury	256	40	1	1,617
Percent	15.6	2.5	.1	100.0
c. Property Damage	356	92	13	1,735
Percent	20.5	5.3	.7	100.0
2. Total Killed	37	9	0	184
Percent	20.1	4.9	.0	100.0
a. Occupants	26	8	0	146
Percent	17.8	5.5	.0	100.0
b. Pedestrains	11	1	0	38
Percent	29.0	2.6	.0	100.0
3. Total Injured	297	53	2	1,438
Percent	20.7	3.7	.1	100.0
a. Occupants	286	52	2	1,397
Percent	20.5	3.7	.1	100.0
b. Pedestrains	11	1	0	41
Percent	28.8	2.4	.0	100.0
4. Hit & Run Accidents	29	13	6	152
Percent	19.1	8.6	3.8	100.0
5. Pedestrian Accidents	45	2	0	98
Percent	45.9	2.1	.0	100.0

# NON-ENFORCEMENT SERVICES RENDERED

1971 - 1972

AREA & POPULATION	TOTAL SERVICES RENDERED		+ OR - PERCENT	RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION
	FY - 71	FY - 72		
Aberdeen 48,846	72,433	66,813	- 7.8	136,782
Albuquerque 34,952	23,935	24,394	+ 1.9	69,792
Billings 30,460	33,842	35,355	+ 4.5	116,070
Minneapolis 3,163	3,203	4,554	+42.2	143,977
Navajo 127,286	16,061	75,885	+372.5	59,617
Phoenix 51,099	46,967	57,787	+23.0	113,088
Portland 32,621	65,253	42,099	-35.5	129,054
Southeastern 4,211	2,241	2,828	+26.2	67,157
TOTAL: 332,638	263,935	309,715	+17.3	93,108

CHART 77

SECTION 10  
NON-ENFORCEMENT  
SERVICES RENDERED

SECTION 11  
INDIAN COURT  
CIVIL CASE REPORT



# INDIAN COURT CIVIL CASE REPORT COMPARISON

1971 - 1972

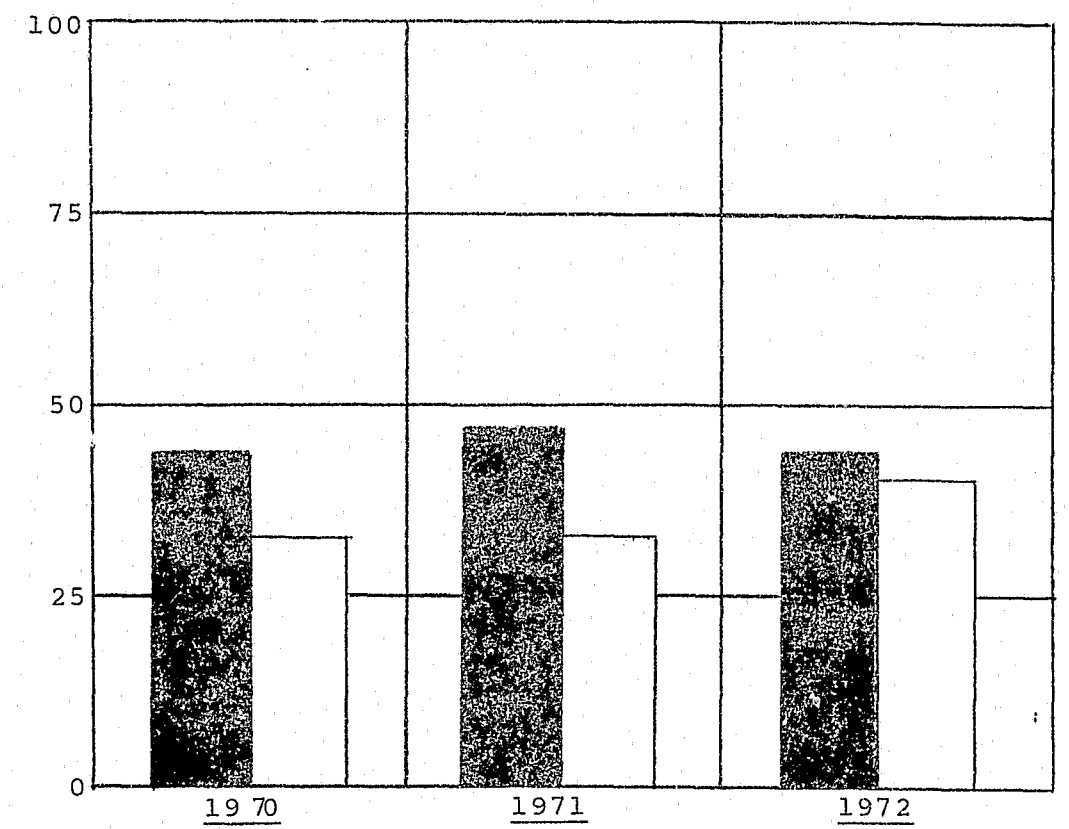
AREA & POPULATION	PENDING BEGIN FY-72	OPEN FY-72	TOTAL	DISPOSED FY-72	PENDING END FY-72	PENDING PERCENT
Aberdeen 48,846	164	1,233	1,397	1,088	309	3.6
Albuquerque 34,952	66	187	253	225	28	.3
Billings 30,460	442	728	1,170	319	851	9.7
Minneapolis (Red Lake) 3,163	79	100	179	139	40	.5
Navajo 127,286	7,457	1,342	8,799	1,653	7,146	82.7
Phoenix 51,099	53	782	835	613	222	2.6
Portland 32,621	15	173	188	139	49	.6
Southeastern (Choctaw) 4,211	2	116	118	118	0	0.0
TOTAL	8,278	4,661	12,939	4,294	8,645	
PERCENT	64.0	36.0	100.0	33.2	66.8	100.0
FY-71 TOTALS	8,257	5,158	13,415	4,626	8,789	
AND PERCENT	61.6	38.4	100.0	34.5	65.5	100.0

CHART 78

SECTION 12  
JAIL FACILITIES

JAIL FACILITIES

1970 - 1972



TOTAL: 78  
BIA/TRIBAL: 44  
CONTRACT: 34

TOTAL: 81  
BIA/TRIBAL: 47  
CONTRACT: 34

TOTAL: 85  
BIA/TRIBAL: 44  
CONTRACT: 41

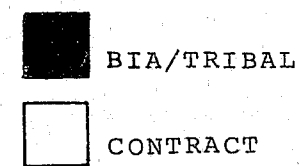


CHART 79

# JAIL DETENTION AND FACILITIES

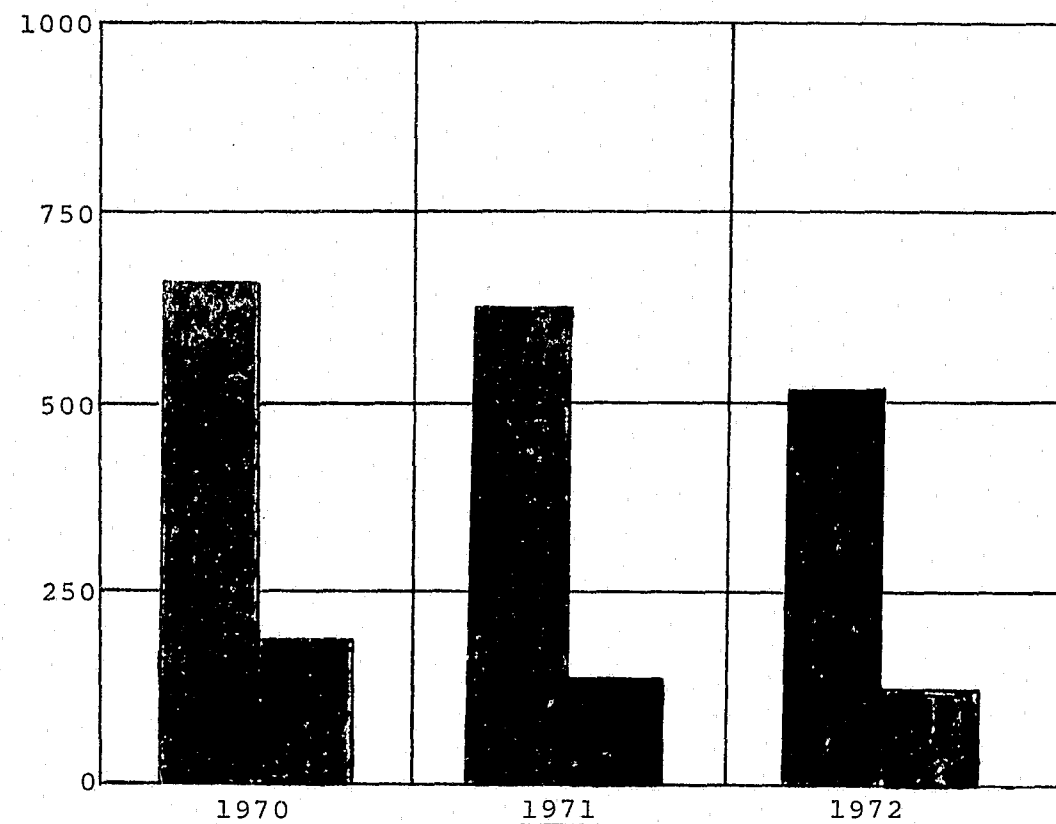
1971 - 1972

AREA & POPULATION	NUMBER OF JAILS						NUME- RICAL CHANGE	PER- CENT CHANGE
	1971			1972				
	BIA/TR	CONTR	TOTAL	BIA/TR	CONTR	TOTAL		
Aberdeen 48,846	11	1	12	9	1	10	-2	-16.7
Albuquerque 34,952	5	4	9	4	11	15	+6	+66.7
Billings 30,460	6	8	14	5	7	12	-2	-14.3
Minneapolis (Red Lake, Minn. only) 3,163	1	2	3	1	1	2	-1	-33.3
Navajo 127,286	9	0	9	9	0	9	0	0
Phoenix 51,099	10	11	21	10	12	22	+1	+ 4.8
Portland 32,621	4	5	9	5	6	11	+2	+22.2
Southeastern (Choctaw, Miss. only) 4,211	1	3	4	1	3	4	0	0
TOTAL	47	34	81	44	41	85	+4	+ 4.9

CHART 80

# AVERAGE DAILY PRISONER POPULATION

1970 - 1972



1970 1971 1972

853.0 T 790.1 T 663.2 T  
 666.0 M - 7.4% -16.1%  
 187.0 F 645.8 M 526.8 M  
 - 3.0% -18.4%  
 144.0 F 136.4 F  
 -23.0% - 5.3%

T TOTAL

M MALE

F FEMALE

CHART 81

# AVERAGE DAILY MALE PRISONER POPULATION

1972

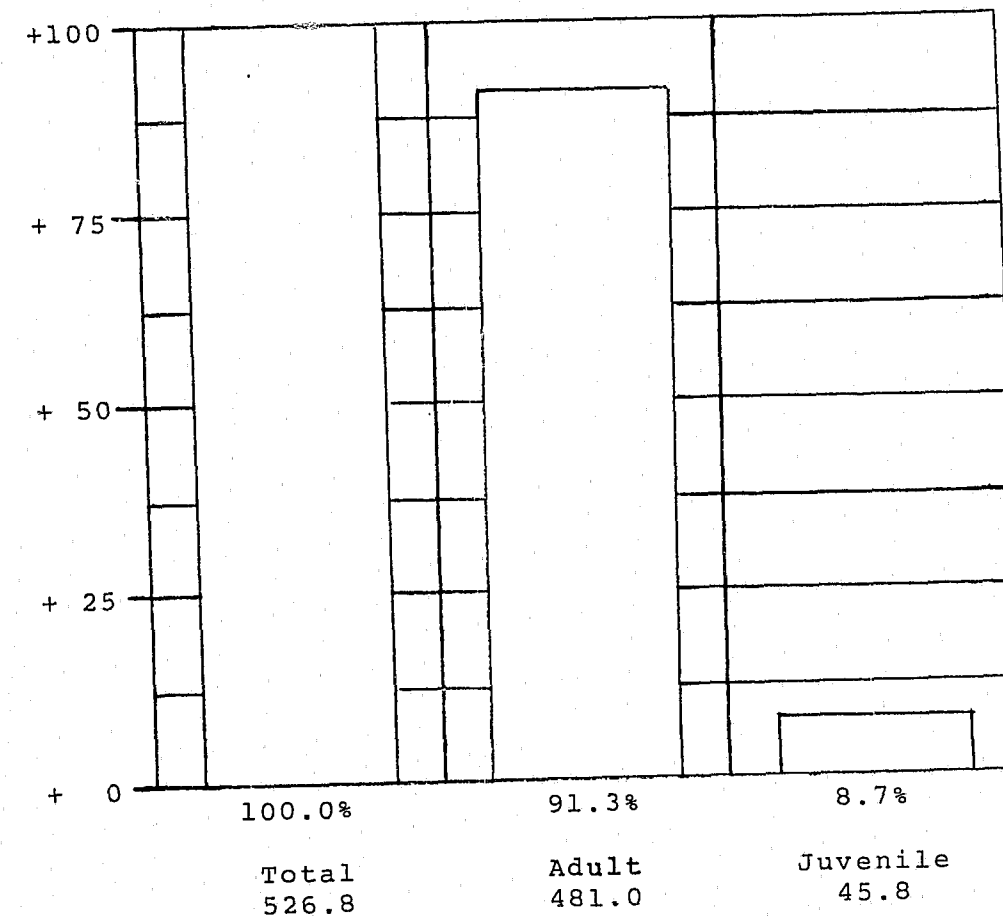
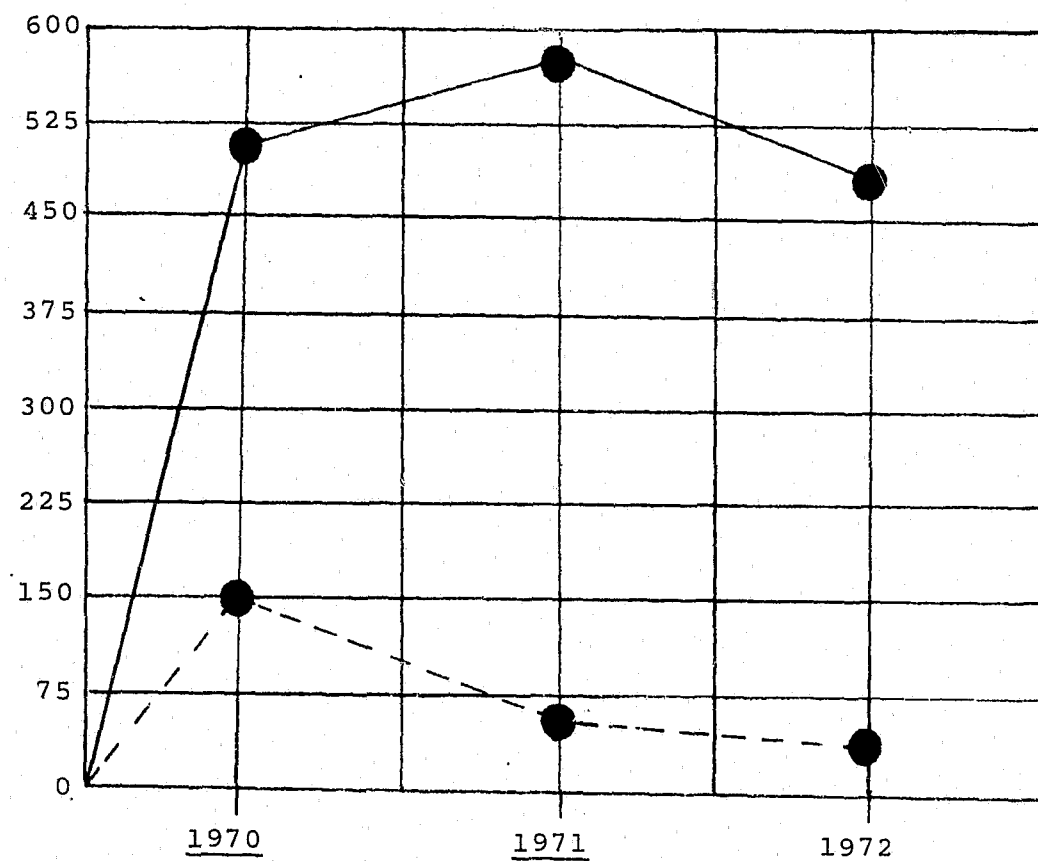


CHART 82



AVERAGE DAILY MALE PRISONER POPULATION  
1970 - 1972



666.0 T	645.8 T	526.8 T
514.0 A	- 3.0%	-18.4%
152.0 J	585.6 A	481.0 A
	+13.9%	-17.9%
	60.2 J	45.8 J
	-60.4%	-23.9%

T TOTAL  
A ADULT  
J JUVENILE

CHART 83

AVERAGE DAILY FEMALE PRISONER POPULATION  
1972

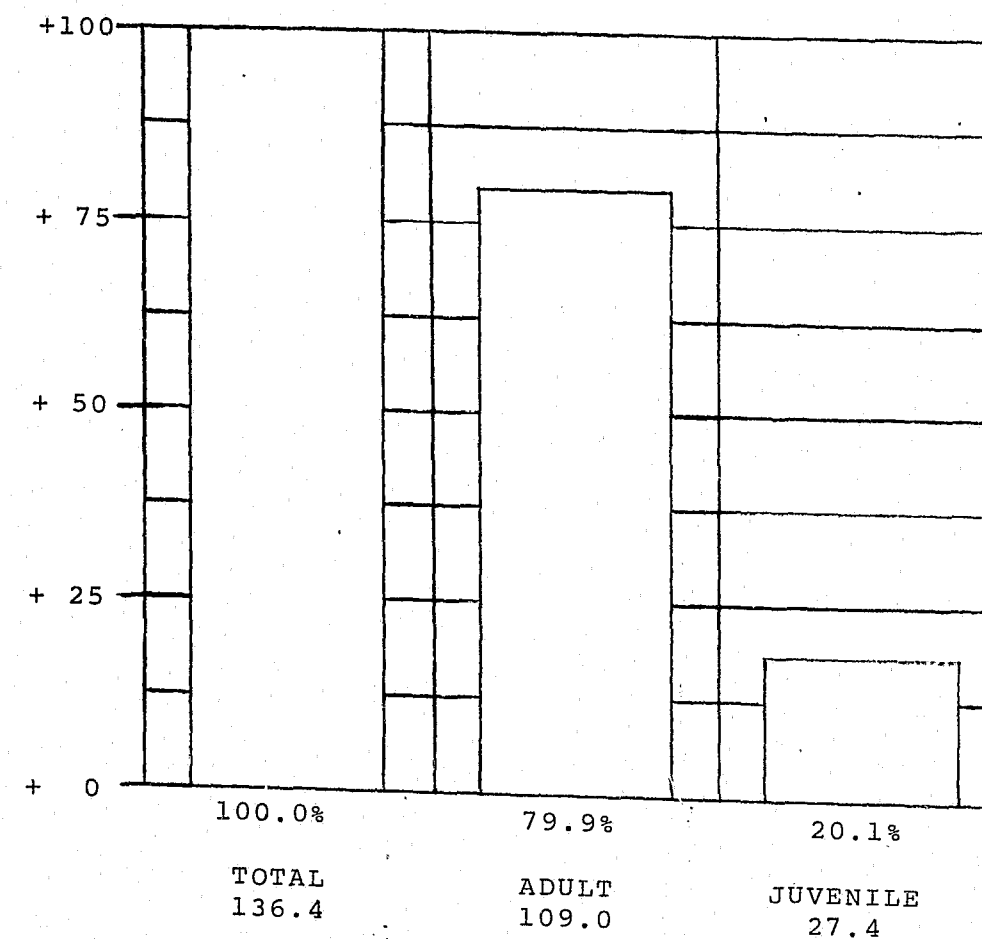
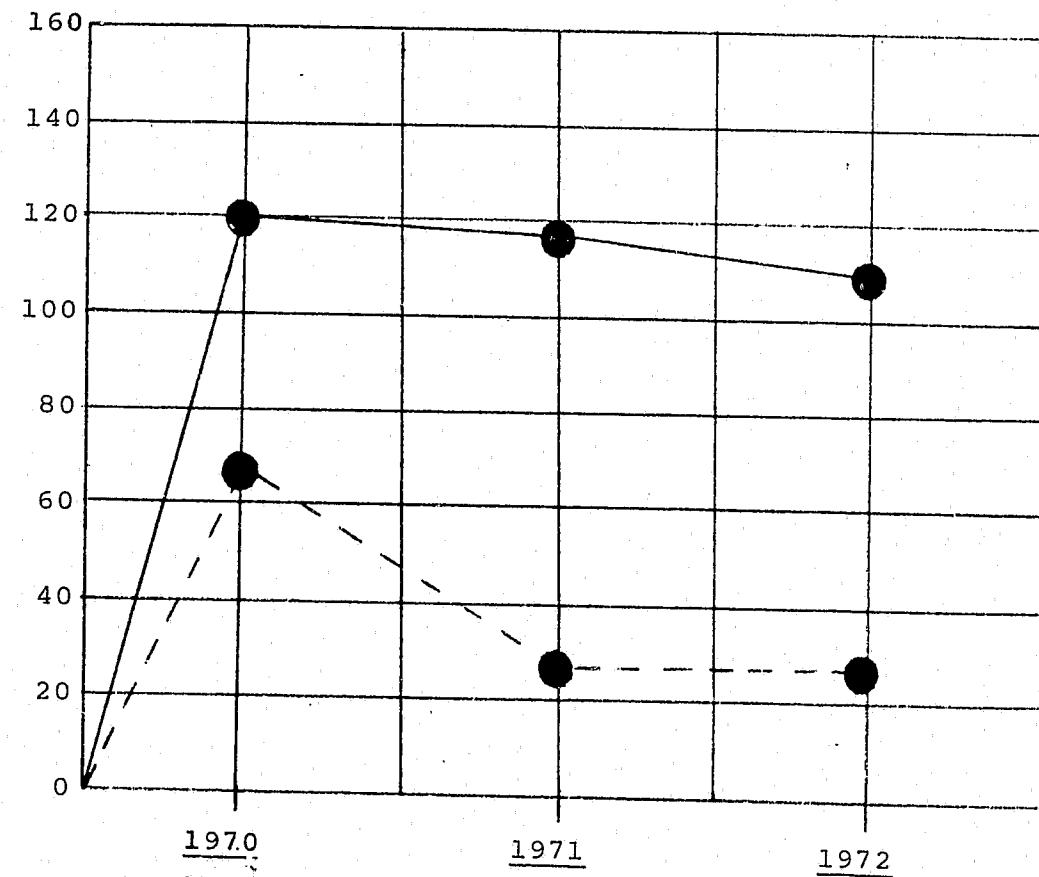


CHART 84

# AVERAGE DAILY FEMALE PRISONER POPULATION

1970 - 1972



187.0 T  
121.0 A  
66.0 J

144.3 T  
-22.8%  
117.5 A  
- 2.9%  
26.8 J  
-59.4%

136.4 T  
-5.5%  
109.0 A  
-7.2%  
27.4 J  
+2.2%

T TOTAL

A ADULTS

J JUVENILES

CHART 85

## AVERAGE DAILY JAIL POPULATION IN BIA/TRIBAL JAILS

1971

AREA & POPULATION	ADULTS		JUVENILES		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	
Aberdeen 47,400	126.0	29.0	8.0	3.0	166.0
Albuquerque 27,300	41.0	14.0	3.0	3.0	61.0
Billings 26,800	57.0	8.0	5.0	4.0	74.0
Minneapolis (Red Lake, Minn. only) 2,760	5.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	11.0
Muskogee (Choctaw, Miss. only) 3,180	-	-	4.0	1.0	5.0
Navajo 130,200	85.0	17.0	4.0	2.0	108.0
Phoenix 48,900	170.0	37.0	23.0	9.0	239.0
Portland 24,800	2.4	.3	.3	.2	3.2
TOTAL	486.4	107.3	49.3	24.2	667.2
PERCENT	61.6	13.6	6.2	3.0	84.4

CHART 86

AVERAGE DAILY JAIL POPULATION IN CONTRACT JAILS

1971

AREA & POPULATION	ADULTS		JUVENILES		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	
Aberdeen 47,400	.19	.03	.04	.02	.28
Albuquerque 27,300	64.00	3.00	6.00	.24	73.24
Billings 26,800	5.00	.11	1.45	1.00	7.56
Minneapolis (Red Lake, Minn. only) 2,760	2.00	-	1.00	-	3.00
Muskogee (Choctaw, Miss. only) 3,180	5.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	9.00
Navajo 130,200	-	-	-	-	-
Phoenix 48,900	16.00	4.00	1.00	.20	21.20
Portland 24,800	7.00	1.10	.43	.21	8.74
TOTAL	99.19	10.24	10.92	2.67	123.02
PERCENT	12.6	13.0	13.0	3.4	15.6
GRAND TOTAL	585.59 74.1	117.54 14.9	60.22 7.6	26.87 3.4	790.22 100.00

CHART 87

AVERAGE DAILY JAIL POPULATION IN BIA/TRIBAL JAILS

1972

AREA & POPULATION	ADULTS		JUVENILES		TOTAL	PERCENT OF CHANGE
	M	F	M	F		
Aberdeen 48,846	110.1	23.7	6.3	3.5	143.6	- 13.5
Albuquerque 34,952	11.1	2.5	1.3	.8	15.7	- 74.3
Billings 30,460	62.0	10.2	5.5	3.5	81.2	+ 9.7
Minneapolis (Red Lake, Minn. only) 3,163	2.0	.3	.4	.2	2.9	- 73.6
Navajo 127,286	67.5	21.5	3.0	2.0	94.0	- 13.0
Phoenix 51,099	155.8	42.1	20.2	12.8	230.9	- 3.4
Portland 32,621	12.8	2.7	.6	.3	16.4	+412.5
Southeastern Ch (Choctaw, Miss. only) 4,211	-	-	2.0	1.0	3.0	- 40.0
TOTAL	421.3	103.0	39.3	24.1	587.7	- 11.9
PERCENT	63.5	15.5	5.9	3.6	88.6	+ 5.0

CHART 88

AVERAGE DAILY JAIL POPULATION IN CONTRACT JAILS

1972

AREA & POPULATION	ADULTS		JUVENILES		TOTAL	PERCENT OF CHANGE
	M	F	M	F		
Aberdeen 48,846	.45	.10	.08	.01	.64	+128.6
Albuquerque 34,952	19.60	1.10	1.20	.40	22.30	- 69.6
Billings 30,460	16.00	1.80	3.20	1.50	22.50	+197.61
Minneapolis (Red Lake, Minn. only) 3,163	2.00	-	-	-	2.00	33.3
Navajo 127,286	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phoenix 51,099	12.50	1.30	.40	.10	14.30	- 32.6
Portland 32,621	4.17	.84	.58	.28	5.87	- 32.84
Southeastern (Choctaw, Miss. only) 4,211	5.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	8.00	- 11.1
TOTAL	59.72	6.14	6.46	3.29	75.61	- 38.5
PERCENT	9.00	.93	.97	.50	11.40	- 36.9
GRAND TOTAL	481.02	109.14	45.76	27.39	663.31	- 16.05
PERCENT	72.5	16.5	6.9	4.1	100.0	

CHART 89

ADULT OFFENSES REPORTED TO POLICE AS INVOLVING INTOXICATING LIQUORS/DRUGS

1970 - 1972

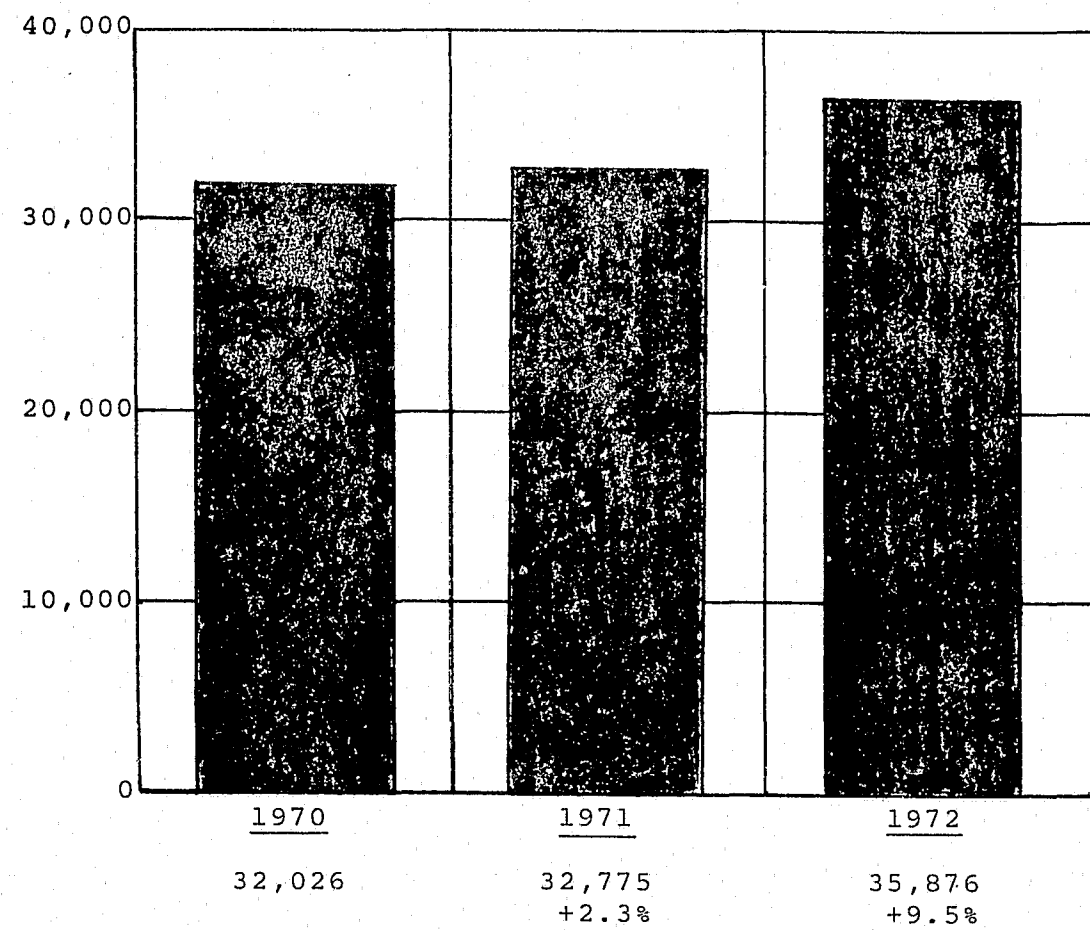


CHART 90

JUVENILE OFFENSES REPORTED INVOLVING INTOXICATING LIQUORS/DRUGS

1972

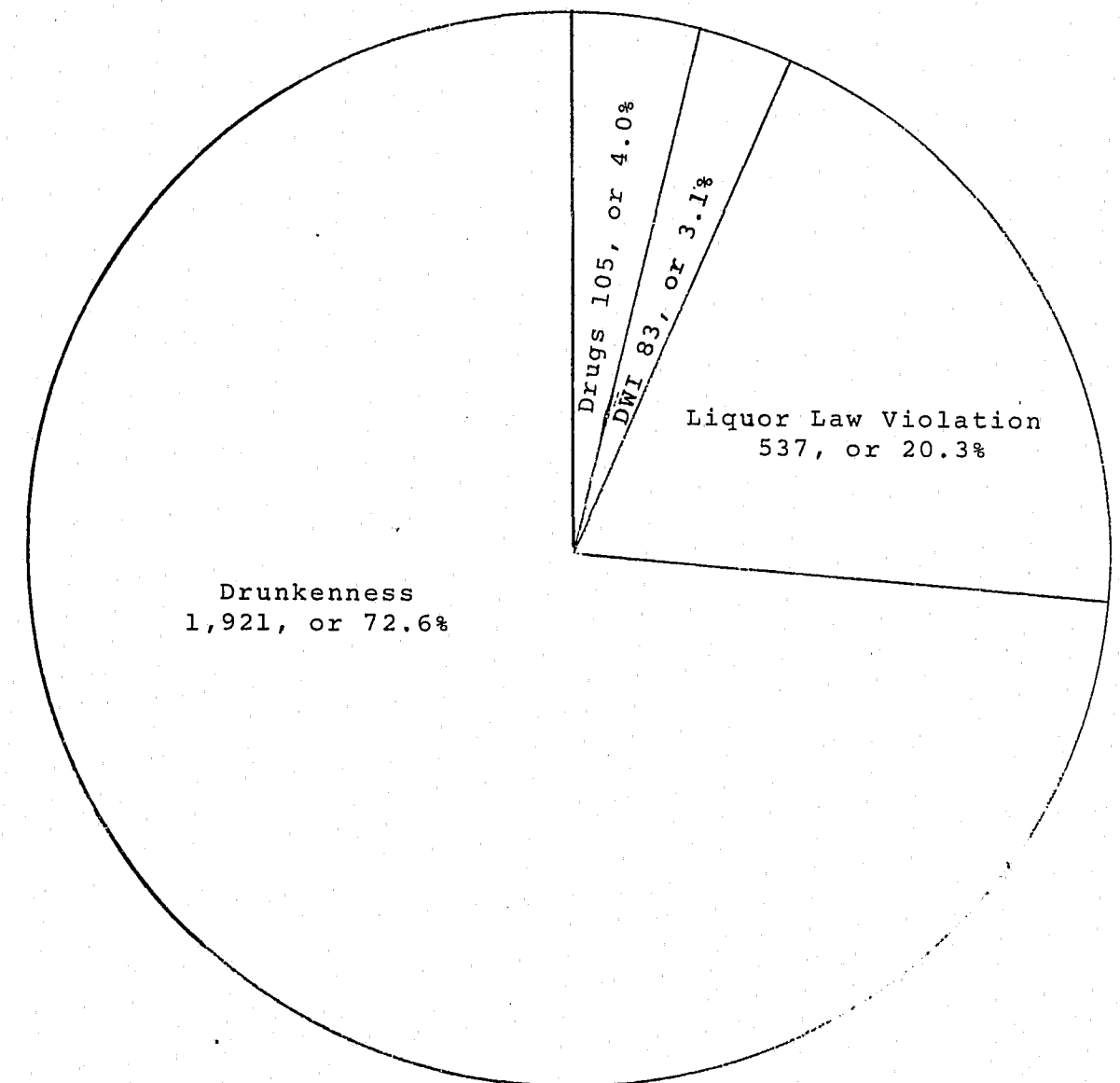


CHART 91

JUVENILE OFFENSES REPORTED TO POLICE AS INVOLVING INTOXICATING LIQUORS/DRUGS

1970 - 1972

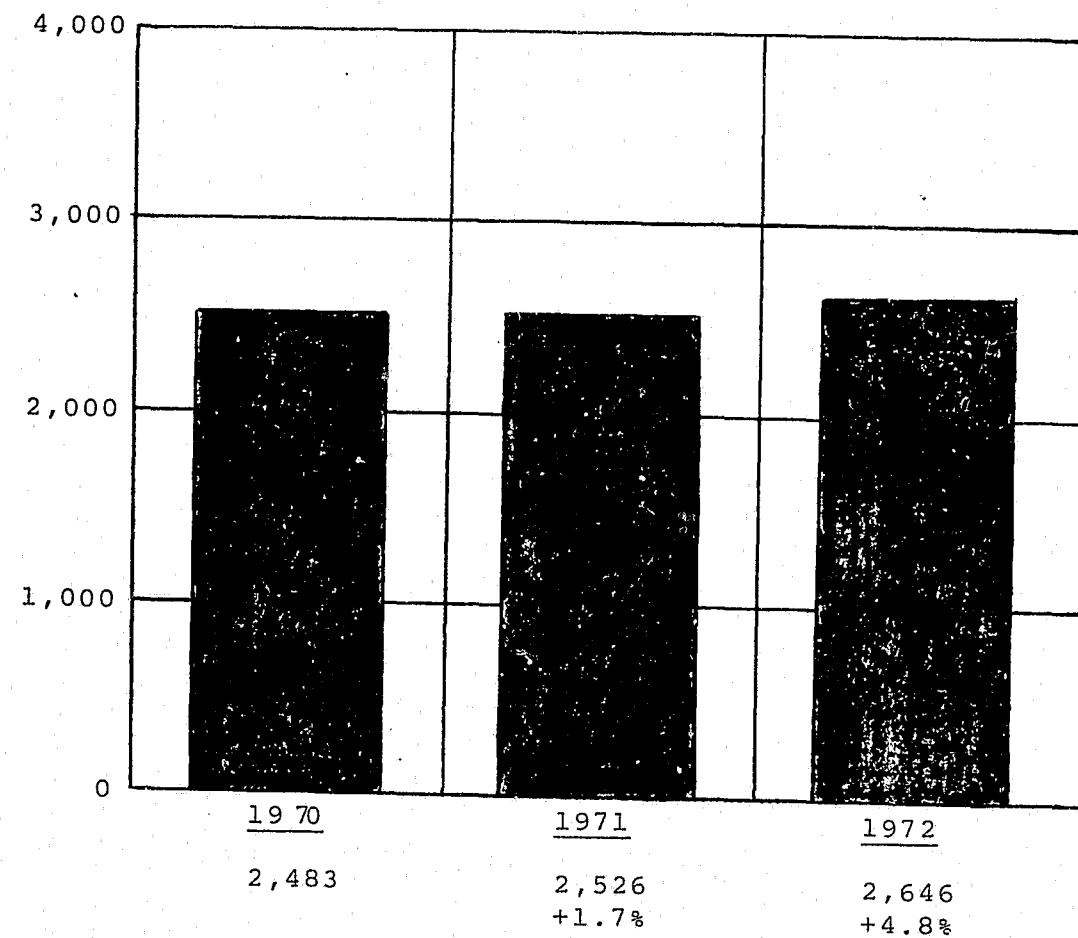


CHART 92

OFFENSES REPORTED TO POLICE AS INVOLVING INTOXICATING LIQUORS/DRUGS

1971 - 1972

AREA	1971		1972		PERCENT (+ or -)	PERCENT (+ or -)
	ADULTS	JUVENILES	ADULTS	JUVENILES	ADULTS	JUVENILES
<u>Aberdeen</u>						
NARC.DRUGS	53	-	1	3	- 98.1	+100.0
DWI	516	18	571	22	+ 10.7	
LIQ.LAW VIO.	796	73	756	85	+ 22.2	
DRUNKENNESS	9,889	358	9,188	455	- 7.1	+ 27.1
<u>Albuquerque</u>						
NARC.DRUGS	1	-	5	3	+400.0	+100.0
DWI	204	7	234	9	+ 14.7	+ 28.7
LIQ.LAW VIO.	648	55	832	102	+ 28.4	+ 85.5
DRUNKENNESS	1,426	126	1,222	179	+ 14.3	+ 42.1
<u>Billings</u>						
NARC.DRUGS	30	-	89	83	+196.7	+100.0
DWI	452	9	681	17	+ 50.7	+ 88.9
LIQ.LAW VIO.	1,047	336	1,319	205	+ 25.0	- 39.0
DRUNKENNESS	3,490	384	5,562	415	+ 59.4	+ 8.1
<u>Minneapolis (Red Lake only)</u>						
NARC.DRUGS	98	-	158	2	+ 61.2	+100.0
DWI	91	-	82	-	- 9.9	-
LIQ.LAW VIO.	231	17	225	2	- 2.6	- 88.2
DRUNKENNESS	578	63	528	61	- 8.7	- 3.2
<u>Navajo</u>						
NARC.DRUGS	6	-	22	1	+266.7	+100.0
DWI	1,159	10	1,314	21	+ 13.4	+110.0
LIQ.LAW VIO.	1,144	14	999	8	- 12.7	- 42.9
DRUNKENNESS	1,905	26	2,073	45	+ 8.8	+ 73.1

CHART 93

OFFENSES REPORTED TO POLICE AS INVOLVING INTOXICATING  
LIQUORS/DRUGS

1971 - 1972

CHART 93 (Continued)

AREA	1971		1972		PERCENT	PERCENT
	ADULTS	JUVENILES	ADULTS	JUVENILES	(+ or -) ADULTS	(+ or -) JUVENILES
Phoenix						
NARC.DRUGS	11	-	5	1	- 54.5	+100.0
DWI	356	4	543	11	+ 52.5	+175.0
LIQ.LAW VIO.	1,359	166	1,478	78	+ 8.8	- 53.0
DRUNKENNESS	5,563	775	6,436	700	+ 15.7	- 9.7
Portland						
NARC.DRUGS	21	1	24	12	+ 14.3	+110.0
DWI	83	2	90	3	+ 8.4	+ 50.0
LIQ.LAW VIO.	310	18	282	51	- 9.0	+183.3
DRUNKENNESS	509	26	576	25	+ 13.2	- 3.8
Southeastern (Choctaw only)						
NARC.DRUGS	3	-	4	-	+ 33.3	-
DWI	4	-	12	-	+200.0	-
LIQ.LAW VIO.	96	3	63	6	- 34.4	+100.0
DRUNKENNESS	696	35	502	41	- 27.9	+ 17.1
Totals						
NARC.DRUGS	223	1	308	105	+ 38.1	+10400.0
DWI	2,865	50	3,527	83	+ 23.1	+ 66.0
LIQ.LAW VIO.	5,631	682	5,954	537	+ 5.7	- 21.3
DRUNKENNESS	24,056	1,793	26,087	1,921	+ 8.4	+ 7.1
GRAND TOTALS	32,775	2,526	35,876	2,646	+ 9.5	+ 4.8

DWI - Driving While Under the Influence

VEHICLES ASSIGNED LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES

1972

Total 451

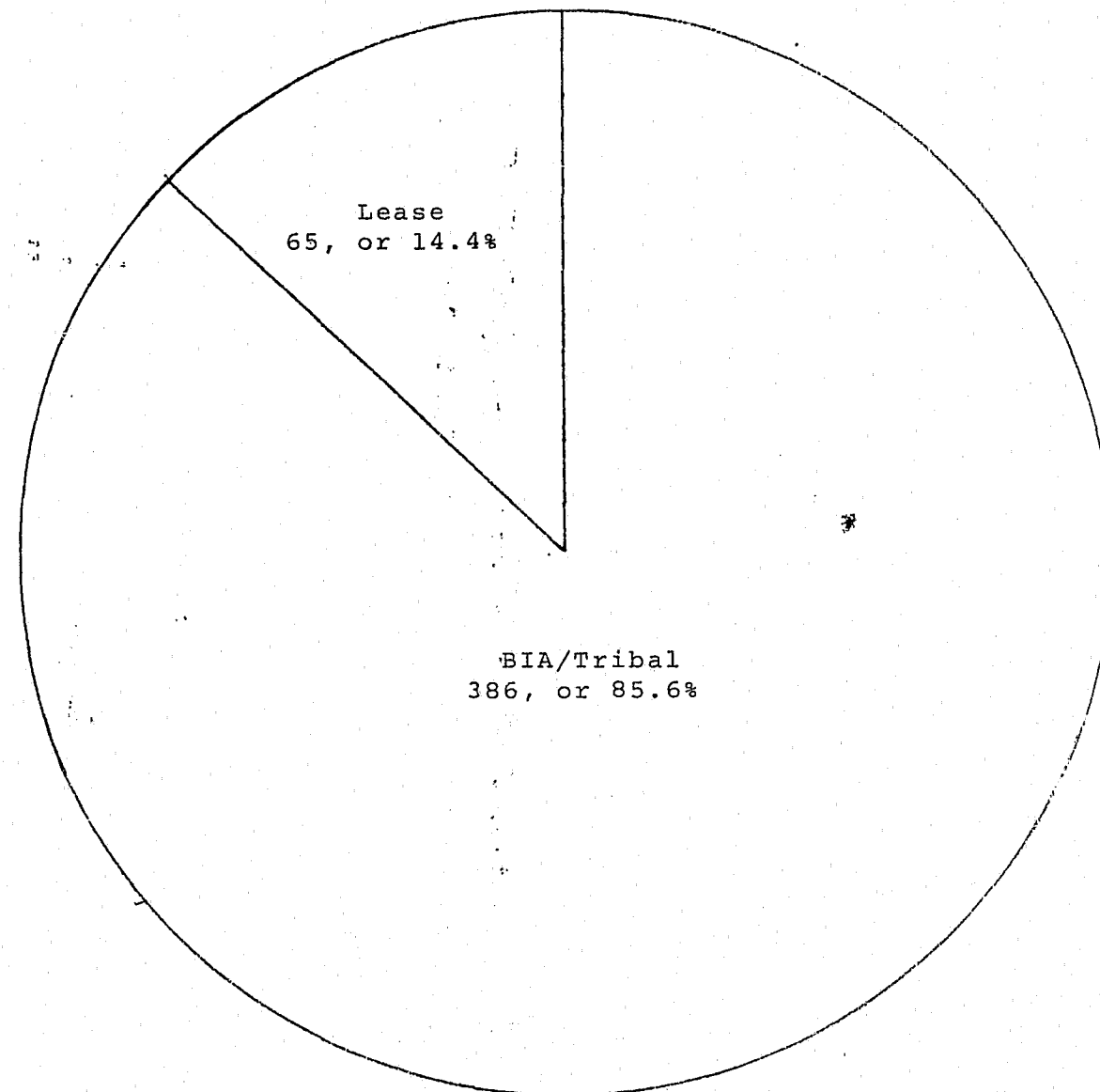


CHART 94

VEHICLES ASSIGNED LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES

1971

Total 447

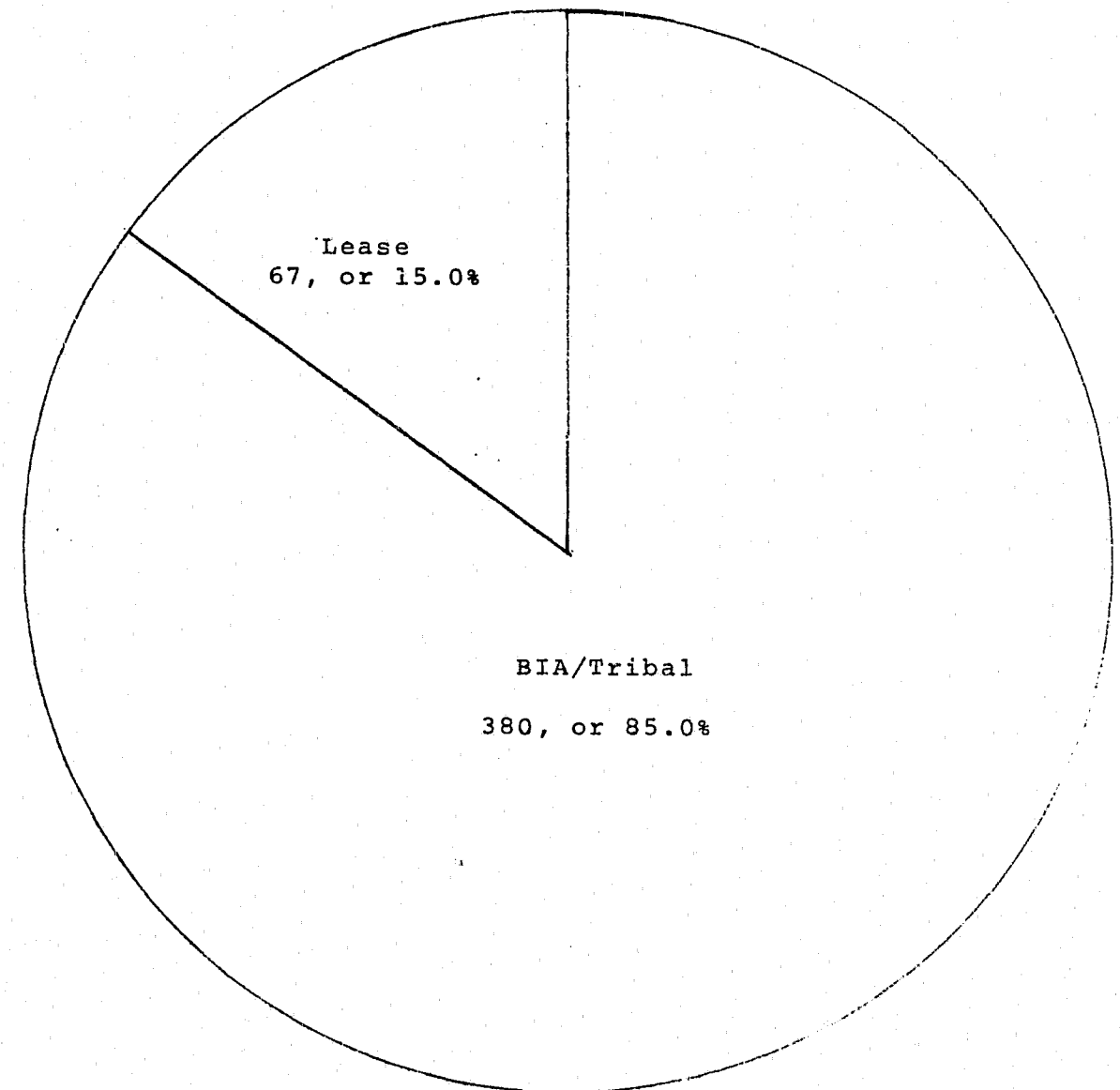


CHART 95



# VEHICLES ASSIGNED LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES

1970

Total 362

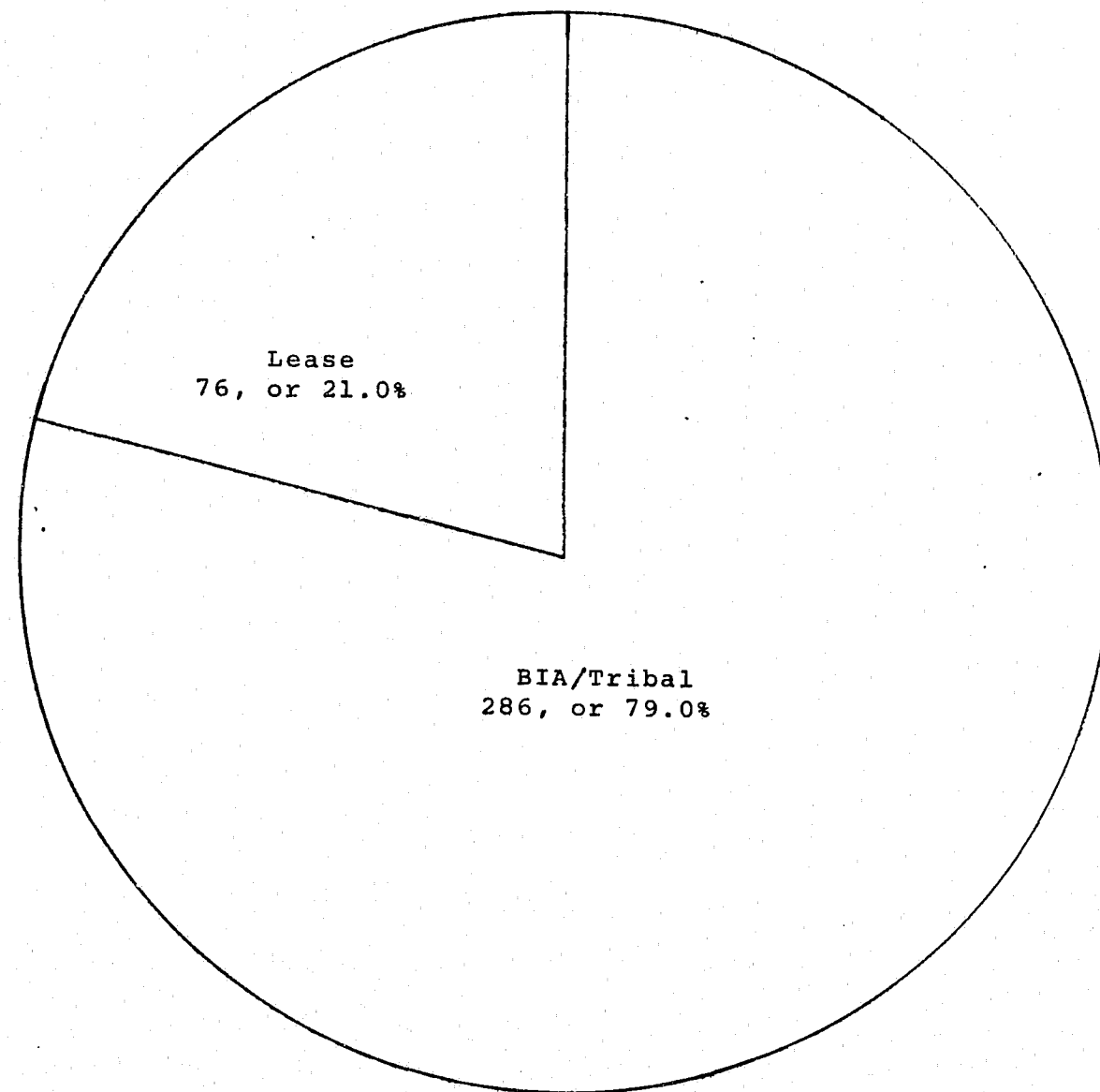


CHART 96

# VEHICLES ASSIGNED LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES

1970 - 1972

AREA & POPULATION	1970	1971	1972	% (+ or -) OVER 1970	% (+ or -) OVER 1971	% OF 1972
Aberdeen 48,846	54	78	85	+57.4	+ 8.9	18.8
Albuquerque 34,952	39	32	50	+28.2	+56.3	11.1
Billings 30,460	41	48	56	+36.6	+16.7	12.4
Minneapolis (Red Lake, Minn. only) 3,163	8	9	10	+25.0	+11.1	2.2
Navajo 127,286	109	158	115	+ 5.5	-27.2	25.5
Phoenix 51,099	64	70	89	+39.1	+27.1	19.7
Portland 32,621	44	47	41	- 6.8	-12.8	9.1
Southeastern (Choctaw, Miss. only) 4,211	3	5	5	+66.7	-	1.2
TOTAL	362	447	451	+24.6	+ .9	100.0

CHART 97

MILES TRAVELED

1970 - 1972

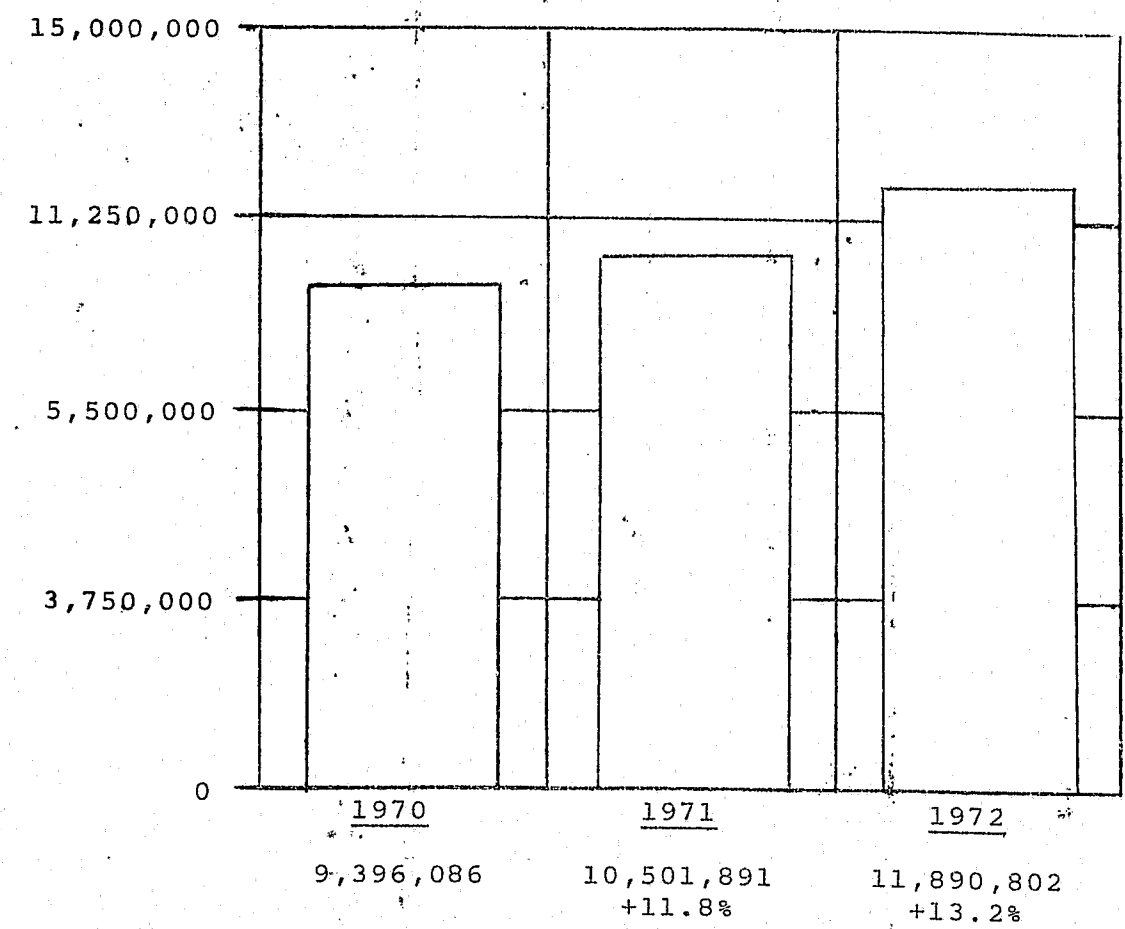


CHART 98

## MILES TRAVELED

1972

AREA	1970	1971	1972	1972 (+ or -) OVER 1970	1972 (+ or -) OVER 1971	% OF TOTAL 1972
<u>Aberdeen</u>						
BIA/TR	1,435,999	1,812,974	1,981,976	+ 38.0	+ 9.3	
LEASE	18,820	12,700	24,000	+ 27.5	+ 89.0	
OTHER	498	2,779	5,415	+ 987.3	+ 94.9	
SUB TOTAL	1,455,317	1,828,453	2,011,391	+ 38.2	+ 10.0	16.9
<u>Albuquerque</u>						
BIA/TR	329,052	305,991	997,482	+ 203.1	+ 22.6	
LEASE	409,147	460,027	256,910	- 37.2	- 44.2	
OTHER	5,204	16,671	265	- 94.9	- 98.4	
SUB TOTAL	743,403	782,689	1,254,657	+ 68.8	+ 60.3	10.6
<u>Billings</u>						
BIA/TR	644,949	821,693	1,322,080	+ 105.0	+ 60.9	
LEASE	417,549	348,237	263,258	- 37.0	- 24.4	
OTHER	64,060	5,000	4,992	- 92.2	- .2	
SUB TOTAL	1,126,558	1,174,930	1,590,330	+ 41.2	+ 35.4	13.4
<u>Minneapolis (Red Lake)</u>						
BIA/TR	148,426	161,967	183,669	+ 23.7	+ 13.4	
LEASE	-	27,641	-	-	-	
OTHER	2,722	2,590	38,182	+1302.7	+1307.6	
SUB TOTAL	151,148	192,198	221,851	+ 46.8	+ 15.4	1.9
<u>Navajo</u>						
BIA/TR	2,983,668	3,126,447	3,224,770	+ 7.5	+ 3.1	
LEASE	-	-	-	-	-	
OTHER	2,433	3,013	6,394	+ 168.8	+ 112.2	
SUB TOTAL	2,986,101	3,129,460	3,231,164	+ 8.2	+ 3.2	27.2

CHART 99

## MILES TRAVELED

1972

CHART 99 (Continued)

AREA	1970	1971	1972	1972 (+ or -) OVER 1970	1972 (+ or -) OVER 1971	% OF TOTAL 1972
<u>Phoenix</u>						
BIA/TR	759,271	1,025,864	1,352,095	+ 78.1	+ 31.8	
LEASE	1,002,327	952,027	1,089,869	+ 8.7	+ 14.5	
OTHER	22,300	56,089	29,000	+ 30.0	- 48.3	
SUB TOTAL	1,783,898	2,033,980	2,470,964	+ 38.5	+ 21.5	20.8
<u>Portland</u>						
BIA/TR	985,059	1,149,024	950,414	- 3.5	- 17.3	
LEASE	49,681	75,075	22,422	-54.868	- 70.1	
OTHER	2,329	5,657	6,505	+ 64.2	+ 15.0	
SUB TOTAL	1,037,069	1,229,756	979,341	- 5.6	- 20.4	8.1
<u>Southeastern (Choctaw)</u>						
BIA/TR	112,592	102,327	33,331	- 70.4	- 67.4	
LEASE	-	28,098	97,587	+ 100.0	+ 247.3	
OTHER	-	-	186	+ 100.0	+ 100.0	
SUB TOTAL	112,592	130,425	131,104	+ 16.4	+ .52	1.1
<u>TOTAL</u>						
BIA/TR	7,399,016	8,506,287	10,045,817	+ 35.8	+ 18.1	84.4
LEASE	1,897,524	1,903,805	1,754,046	- 7.6	- 7.9	14.8
OTHER	99,546	91,799	90,939	- 8.6	- .9	.8
GRAND TOTAL	9,396,086	10,501,891	11,890,802	+ 26.6	+ 11.7	100.0

GPO 879-238

**END**