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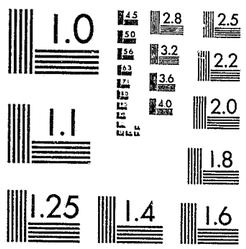

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CHILDREN IN FEDERAL CUSTODY
NATIVE AMERICAN YOUTH STUDY

PHASE II

Final Report

Submitted To The

FEDERAL COORDINATING COUNCIL

ON

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

ARROW, INC.

95469

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CHILDREN IN FEDERAL CUSTODY:
NATIVE AMERICAN YOUTH STUDY
PHASE II REPORT

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ARROW, Inc. (Americans for the Restitution and Righting of Old Wrongs) a nonprofit organization founded in 1949, initiates constructive efforts at the reservation level embracing direct aid, education, health, and training in law and enforcement. ARROW meets high standards of accountability and has a 501(C)(3) not-a-private foundation tax-exempt status as defined in 509(a) of the IRS code.

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PREFACE

The Federal Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention initiated a "Children in Federal Custody" study several years ago to determine Federal practices in the handling and placement of juvenile status offenders, non-offenders, and criminal offenders. The study determined that the Departments of Justice and Interior and their respective agencies functioned under different policies. In particular, the study concluded that very little was known regarding the processes and condition afforded Native American juveniles by Tribal justice systems in relation to recent amendments to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. These legislative provisions provided that: 1) juvenile status offenders and non-offenders are not to be placed in secure detention facilities; 2) suspected or adjudicated juvenile delinquents will not be detained or confined in facilities allowing regular contact with incarcerated adults; and 3) that no juvenile will be detained or confined in any jail or lock-up for adults by 1985 except in low population density areas or where appropriate facilities are unavailable.

The Federal Coordinating Council implemented a three phase study in 1982 to gather available information on the placement and detention of Native American juveniles. The first phase compiled general information; the second phase representing the enclosed report gathered on-site information; and, the third phase was planned to analyze the data and make specific recommendation.

The enclosed report provides instructive insights into the existing Tribal justice systems and their respective initiatives and problems

relative to the handling and placement of their youth. From the data presented in the Study, it is obvious that existing fractionated resources, varying roles and responsibilities, and available facilities are generally inadequate to offer full compliance with the intention of the legislation. Also, Tribal law enforcement codes do not generally address the handling and placement of youth although traditional Tribal practice appears to seek appropriate protective custody for Indian youth. The need to coordinate Federal resources related to Native American juveniles, identify model codes, prevention programs, and cooperative Tribal-Federal-Local government effective efforts; and, disseminate this information to Tribal leadership has been determined by the Study.

Recent government statements expand and develop earlier national Indian policy of self-determination for Indian Tribes and support efforts to strengthen government-to-government relationships. The Study findings underscore the importance of continued concentration of concern and resources by the Federal Coordinating Council to assist Tribal governments in addressing the needs of their youth.

Ben Reifel
President
Arrow, Inc.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
CHAPTER 1:	INTRODUCTION	1
	Organization of Report	5
CHAPTER 2:	METHODOLOGY	6
	Literature Review	6
	Tribal Self-Report Questionnaire	7
	On-Site Monitoring Instrument	9
	Tables	13
CHAPTER 3:	DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE FINDINGS	25
	Tables	28
CHAPTER 4:	AMERICAN INDIAN JUVENILE OFFENSE AND DETENTION CHARACTERISTICS	45
	Indian Juvenile Offenses	45
	Facilities Jurisdictions	48
	Status Offender Deinstitutionalization	49
	Separation of Juveniles from Adults	50
	Tables	52
CHAPTER 5:	COURT CODES AND SUPPORT SERVICES	58
	Tribal and CFR Court Codes	58
	Support Services	61
	Tables	64
CHAPTER 6:	FACILITIES FINDINGS: SETTINGS, COMPLIANCE AND SERVICES	82
	Settings	82
	Compliance	86
	Services	92
	Summary	99
	Tables	103
CHAPTER 7:	DISCUSSION, IMPLICATIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS	161
	Discussion and Implications	161
	Recommendations	164
APPENDICES		168
	A. Tribal Self Report Questionnaire	169
	B. On-Site Monitoring Instrument	175
REFERENCES		199

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
2-1.	Tribal Court Sample Profile	13
2-2.	CFR Court Sample Profile	21
2-3.	Facility Sample by Type of Court (CFR, Tribal) and BIA Area	23
3-1.	BIA Local Estimates of Resident Indian Population Under 16 Years of Age Living On and Adjacent to Reservations by BIA Area and State, January, 1983	28
3-2.	American Indian Children and Juveniles by Age Groupings and Sex as Determined from the 1980 Census of Population	30
3-3.	General Characteristics for American Indian Persons on Reservations and Alaska Native Villages: 1980 Census of Population	31
3-4	Household Type and Family Relationships for American Indian Eskimo, and Aleut Youth Under 18 Years of Age	37
3-5.	Self-Report Questionnaires: Population Demographics	38
3-6.	On-Site Monitoring Instrument Response Tabulation-Number of Indian Youth Ages 10-18	43
4-1.	Nationwide Frequency Analysis of Offenses and Arrests of Persons Under 18 by Tribe or BIA-1981 (Major Offenses and Motor Vehicle Violations)	52
4-2.	Nationwide Frequency Analysis of Offenses and Arrests of Persons Under 18 by Tribe or BIA-1981 (Misdemeanor Offenses)	53
4-3.	Indian Juvenile (Under 18 Years of Age) Arrests by Tribe or BIA in 1981 for BIA Areas by Sex	54
4-4.	Self-Report Indian Juvenile Detention Characteristics	55
5-1.	Tribal Self-Report Questionnaire-Tribal/CFR Court Codes and Procedures Comparison to Federal Law	64
5-2.	Examples of Tribal and CFR Court Codes Addressing Section 223(a)(12),(13),(14) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, As Amended	68
5-3.	Self-Report Questionnaire: Services Available to Assist Juveniles	73
6-1.	BIA Area in Which Facilities are Located	103
6-2.	Is Facility on a Reservation?	104
6-3.	Number of Reservations that Place Youth in Facility	105
6-4.	Facility Ownership	106
6-5.	Facility Administration	107
6-6.	Is Facility Secure?	108
6-7.	Type of Facility	109
6-8.	Number of Indian Youth Ages 10-18	110
6-9.	Rated Capacity of Facility for Juveniles	112

List of Tables--Continued

Table		Page
6-10.	Juvenile Beds in Facility	113
6-11.	Rated Capacity of Facility for Adults	114
6-12.	Adult Beds in Facility	115
6-13.	Set Time Period for Notification of Parents When Juvenile is Detained	116
6-14.	Length of Time Period for Notification of Family When Juvenile is Detained	117
6-15.	Job Title of Person Responsible for Notifying Family of Detained Juvenile	118
6-16.	Period for Which Facility Data are Reported	119
6-17.	Types of Juveniles Accepted in Facility	120
6-18.	Number of Facilities Used by CFR Courts Holding Non-Offenders 24 Hours or More	121
6-19.	Number of Facilities Used by Tribal Courts Holding Non-Offenders 24 Hours or More	122
6-20.	Number of Facilities Used by CFR Courts Holding Status Offenders 24 Hours or More	123
6-21.	Number of Facilities Used by Tribal Courts Holding Status Offenders 24 Hours or More	124
6-22.	Number of Facilities Used by CFR Courts Holding Criminal-Type Offenders 24 Hours or More	126
6-23.	Number of Facilities Used by Tribal Courts Holding Criminal-Type Offenders 24 Hours or More	127
6-24.	Major Constraint Impeding Facility Compliance With Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders and Non-Offenders	131
6-25.	Facilities that Held Adult and Juvenile Offenders	132
6-26.	Number of Juveniles Detained in Facilities that Held Both Juveniles and Adults During Reporting Period	133
6-27.	Number of Adults, Male and Female, Currently Detained in Facilities	134
6-28.	Type of Separation of Juveniles and Adult Criminal Offenders	135
6-29.	Constraints Impeding Separation of Juveniles and Adults at Facilities	136
6-30.	Number of Criminal-Type Juvenile Offenders Held in 16 Jails Used by Tribal Courts During Reporting Period by Sex of Juveniles	137
6-31.	Number of Status Offenders (Adjudicated and Accused) Held in Jails Used by Tribal Courts During Reporting Period by Sex of Juveniles	138
6-32.	Lay-Out Description of Facility	139
6-33.	Areas Included in the Facility	140
6-34.	Furnishings in Typical Cell/Room (Personal Area)	141
6-35.	Personal Items in Cells/Rooms	142
6-36.	Fire Safety at Facilities	143

List of Tables--(continued)

Table		Page
6-37.	Nutrition at Facilities	144
6-38.	Medical Services Provided at the Facility	145
6-39.	Where Medical Services are Provided Outside the Facility	146
6-40.	Numbers of Detained Juveniles Experiencing Chronic Illnesses or Medical Problems During the Previous Full Month	147
6-41.	Handling of New Resident Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs	148
6-42.	Behavior-Controlling Drugs Dispensed to Residents	149
6-43.	Percent of Residents Receiving Behavior-Controlling Drugs	150
6-44.	Where Prescription Drugs are Dispensed	151
6-45.	Written Instructions and Procedures for Dispensing Prescription Drugs	152
6-46.	Medical Records Maintained	153
6-47.	Job Title of Person Who Maintains Medical Records	154
6-48.	Social Services and Activities at Facilities	155
6-49.	Availability of Education Program and Vocational Training at Facilities	156
6-50.	Education Services at the Facilities	157
6-51.	Hours Per Week Juvenile Residents Attend School	158
6-52.	Visitors Permitted at Facility	159
6-53.	Telephone Privileges, Personal Appearance, Mail Privileges	160

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 as amended (P.L. 96-509) requires State governments and their subsidiaries to remove juvenile status offenders and non-offenders from secure facilities as well as the separation of criminal-type juvenile offenders from adult offenders. The Federal Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice initiated a Children in Federal Custody study in 1980-81 to determine Federal practices in handling juveniles by:

(1) Bureau of Prisons, U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)

(2) U.S. Marshall's Service, DOJ

(3) Immigration and Naturalization Service, DOJ

(4) National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior (DOI)

(5) Bureau of Indian Affairs, DOI

The study concluded that each of the Federal agencies functioned under different policies as to the placement of youth in custody.

American Indian Tribal governments generally manage the handling, placement, and detention of American Indian youth through either Tribal court and detention facilities, Code of Federal Regulations (CF) courts, or traditional courts. Placement facilities range from Tribally-controlled to BIA or county supervision.

Information on Native American juveniles is lacking regarding the provisions of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended, related to:

- Section 223(a)(12)(A) providing that juveniles who are status offenders or nonoffenders such as dependent or neglected children "shall not be placed in secure detention facilities or secure correctional facilities;"
- Section 223(a)(13) providing that juveniles suspected or judged to be delinquent according to Section 223(a)(12)(A) "shall not be detained or confined in any institution in which they have regular contact with adult persons incarcerated because they have been convicted of a crime or are awaiting trial on criminal charges;" and
- Section 223(a)(14) providing that within five years of the Juvenile Justice Amendments of 1980 becoming law, that "no juvenile shall be detained or confined in any jail or lockup for adults, except that the Administrator shall promulgate regulations which (A) recognize the special needs of areas characterized by low population density with respect to the detention of juveniles; and (B) shall permit the temporary detention in such adult facilities of juveniles accused of serious crimes against persons, subject to the provisions of paragraph (13), where no existing acceptable alternative placement is available."

As Native American youth are not subject, when detained or incarcerated in Tribal or BIA facilities, to existing or planned state monitoring systems to ensure compliance with the above-referenced sections, special emphasis from a Federal perspective needs to be applied to Native American juveniles to ensure compliance with the provisions of Public Law 96-509.

The Federal Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice, after reviewing the findings of the Children in Federal Custody study, concluded that data on the placement and detention of American Indian youth were simply unavailable in any centralized form. The necessary information was scattered among Tribal, BIA agency and area offices, or county operations.

The Federal Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice implemented a study in 1982 to gather available information on the

placement and detention of American Indian youth for analysis and potential policy development. The study consists of three phases, including:

I. Compile accurate up-to-date information on American Indians;

II. Gather on-site information as to the appropriate or inappropriate placement of American Indian youth; and,

III. Analyze Phase I and II data and make recommendations to the Federal Coordinating Council.

The first phase of the project provided for the synthesis of information available in printed form. As pointed out in the SRA Corporation report (Sherard, 1982), the document is a collection of preliminary data relevant to the Federal placement of Native American youth.

The information collected from printed data sources by Sherard (1982) included:

- Names of Tribal entities located within each State;
- Location of Tribal entities within the State;
- Population -- broken down by children and adults of each Tribal entity;
- Legal structure Tribal entity operates under;
- Court structure of each entity;
- Number of jails located within each Tribal entity and the size of jail, i.e., number of persons it was designed to hold;
- Number of lock-ups within each Tribal entity, and the size of the lock-up;
- Number of detention facilities within each Tribal entity, and the size of detention facility;
- Number of jails, lock-ups, detention facilities operated by BIA but located outside a Tribal entity, including location and size of each;

- Agency or entity responsible for operating detention facilities mentioned above; and
- Social Services provided by BIA -- including amount for each Tribal entity.

Phase II of the project has involved the designing of data collection instruments and implementing surveys of the number of Indian juveniles processed by Tribal and CFR courts and identifying characteristics of the respective detention and correctional facilities. The stated objectives of this study are:

1. To develop a demographic profile of the numbers of Native American youth (male and female), aged 10-19, living on the reservation.
2. To document the number of youth, by reservation, by offense, and category (adjudicated/non-adjudicated) in and/or under BIA facilities or care, Tribal facilities or care, or under supervision of Federal probation.
3. To document responsibility, by BIA or Tribe, by reservation regarding court, detention, and probation including a determination of single and/or shared responsibility.
4. To document the basic services provided and the degree of compliance with Public Law 96-509, Section 223(a)(12)(A) Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders, Section 223(a)(13) Separation of Juveniles from Adults, and Section 223(a)(14) Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups, of 40 facilities used to detain Native American juveniles (25 utilized for CFR court placements and 15 utilized for Tribal court placements).

ARROW, Inc., a non-profit Washington, D.C.-based firm controlled by American Indians and specializing in issues impacting American Indian youth, was awarded a cooperative agreement in May, 1983 by the Department of Justice in collaboration with the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of Interior to complete Phase II of the study. ARROW subcontracted technical elements of the project to the National Center for Research in Vocational Education of The Ohio State University to design an On-Site Monitoring Instrument and computer-analyze the results. SENSE, Inc., a Washington, D.C.-based firm extensively involved in American Indian concerns, also subcontracted with ARROW to provide technical support and project coordination.

Organization of Report

The methodology for this study is presented in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 presents the demographic profile findings. Findings related to American Indian juvenile offense and detention characteristics are presented in Chapter 4. Chapter 5 presents findings related to court codes and support services. Findings related to the facilities utilized by 48 courts: 14 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Courts, 33 Tribal Courts, and 1 court under State jurisdiction, are presented in Chapter 6. Chapter 7 provides a discussion of the implications of the data and recommendations.

CHAPTER 2. METHODOLOGY

The Phase II project required the development, field testing, and dissemination of an On-Site Monitoring Instrument to gather information on the placement and detention of American Indian youth with forty Tribal governments representing a mixture of geographic location, population size, Tribal and CFR court jurisdictions, and placement facilities managed by Tribal, BIA, or County-State jurisdiction. A basic questionnaire was also developed and disseminated to all 128 Tribal and CFR courts to gather background information on a broader scale. Traditional Tribal courts were excluded from this study.

Literature Review

Neither a search of computerized databases nor a manual search of journal indexes identified a great deal of information on the issues of Indian juvenile justice.

French (1980), in discussing adult justice issues, pointed out that Native American justice is currently embroiled in controversy. He indicated that this dilemma seems to be exacerbated by two popular, yet contravening, perceptions of the situation. French stated that the only viable perspective to Native American justice seems to be a synthesis of two orientations--that of the aboriginal customary judicial perspective and that of the white adversary judicial perspective.

French cited Medcalf (1978) who portrayed the law as a mechanism of legal control and consequently, minority suppression. Brakel (1978) argued that tribal courts and tribal justice are

white American creations and that the Indians have a difficult time administering white-type justice to their people.

In discussing juvenile justice issues, Krisberg and Schwarz (1983) pointed out the gaps in information on juvenile justice. They indicated that there are no reliable data on admissions to detention centers and training schools by race, that data on admissions to facilities by offense types are generally unavailable, that there is an absence of data on juveniles admitted to adult jails, and that comprehensive national data about youth crime and its control do not exist.

The Association of American Indian Affairs, Inc. (Unger, 1984) provided testimony on juvenile justice to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs of the United States Senate. Unger indicated that the most recent government data available reports a total of 25,612 Indian juvenile arrests in 1979. Further, Unger indicated that a survey involving a sample of 50,000 residents in public juvenile corrections facilities in 1982 determined that Indian juveniles constituted 3.4 percent of the juveniles in those facilities. Unger stated: "On a per capita basis, Indian youth in the 27 states surveyed were incarceratred at three times the rate for non-Indian juveniles." (p. 20)

Tribal Self-Report Questionnaire

The Tribal Self-Report Questionnaire, developed by SENSE, Inc., was completed to draft stage in August, 1983 and finalized with concurrence of the Department of Justice in early September. The questionnaire was disseminated to all 128 Tribal and CFR

courts listed in the National American Indian Court Judges Association 1983 Indian Court Judges Directory in September with a pre-stamped and self-addressed return envelope. Limited response to the questionnaire in September-October created concern among project staff regarding Tribal-CFR court response to the On-Site Monitoring Instrument if it were disseminated directly as originally planned. With Department of Justice concurrence, project staff revised their strategy for gathering On-Site Monitoring Instrument information by developing contractual arrangements with Tribal judges and American Indian professionals to visit the sites and assist Tribal personnel to complete the instrument and, where appropriate, a questionnaire. The On-Site Monitoring Instrument contractual arrangements were completed by mid-December to cover the 40 pre-selected sites during the Christmas holidays and January, 1984. During this period, project staff also made telephone follow-up inquiries to questionnaire non-respondents to encourage questionnaire completion and return.

The Tribal Self-Report Questionnaire was designed to gather basic data addressing Objectives 1 through 3 including: Demographic Profile; Numbers of Youth, By Reservation, By Offense and Category in Facilities, Care, or Supervision; and Court, Detention, and Probation Responsibility.

The questionnaire included eight topical areas as follows:

- Identification information
- Population characteristics
- Numbers of Indian youth processed in 1982
- Responsibility for Indian juveniles

- Status Offender institutionalization
- Juveniles in adult jails and lockups
- Tribal and CFR Court codes and procedures compared to Federal law
- Services to assist Indian juveniles processed through Tribal/CFR Courts

See Appendix A for a copy of the questionnaire.

Project staff hand-tabulated the questionnaire responses. Findings from the questionnaire responses are presented in Chapter 3. Demographic Profile Findings, Chapter 4. American Indian Juvenile Offense and Detention Characteristics, and Chapter 5. Court Codes and Support Services.

The sample included all Tribal and CFR courts that are members of the National American Indian Court Judges Association excepting traditional Tribal courts. A total of 128 Tribes were contacted for information including 38 Tribes under CFR courts and 90 Tribes with Tribal courts. Of the total 128 questionnaires mailed, 52 were returned for a participation rate of 41 percent.

On-Site Monitoring Instrument

Research staff at the National Center for Research in Vocational Education (NCRVE) of The Ohio State University developed a draft On-Site Monitoring Instrument in June-July, 1983. The first draft of the Monitoring Instrument was reviewed by the project advisory committee in August, 1983 at The Ohio State University. The committee consisted of four professionals, including:

- Mr. Robert A. Bennett, past BIA Commissioner and consultant, National American Indian Court Judges Association,
- Judge Homer Bluehouse, Navajo Nation, President of National American Indian Court Judges Association,
- Dr. William Dunn, University of Pittsburgh, methodologist,
- Dr. Ronald Huff, Ohio State University, sociologist with experience in the area of juvenile crime and delinquency.

The OJJDP project officer, Roberta Dorn, also attended the advisory committee meeting and reviewed the monitoring instrument.

The monitoring instrument was revised on the basis of the review indicated above and tested at four representative sites during October, 1983. The two CFR Court field sites were at the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Red Lake, Minnesota and at the Five Tribes (Absentee Shawnee, Kickapoo, Sac and Fox, Iowa, and Citizen Band of Pottawatamie) of Shawnee, Oklahoma. The two Tribal Court field sites were at the Navajo Nation, Window Rock, Arizona and at the Suquamish Tribe, Suquamish, Wahsington.

The monitoring instrument was designed to gather demographic data, in general, and specifically to address project objective 4: Facilities Information (Settings, Compliance, Services). See Appendix B for a copy of the final On-Site Monitoring Instrument.

Sample

The information on facilities, collected in Phase I of this study (Sherard, 1982), was found to be inadequate for choosing a

sample of facilities (CFR court placements and Tribal court placements) to survey to meet this objective. Therefore, project staff developed the information matrix reflected in Table 2-1 (Tribal Court Sample Profile) and Table 2-2 (CFR Court Sample Profile).

It should be noted that, at the time this information was developed (September, 1983), there were only 38 CFR Courts in the United States. Since that time, several of the CFR Courts have been converted to Tribal Courts. Additionally, four of the BIA areas (Albuquerque, Juneau, Muskogee, Navajo) had no CFR Courts that processed juvenile cases.

Purposive sampling was used, so that each BIA area, juvenile caseload size, type of facility control, and juvenile detention conditions would be represented in the sample. Table 2-3 provides a listing of the 48 Tribes that participated in the facilities information part of the study.

Data Collection

Field consultants, including active Indian judges and professionals in American Indian justice served as on-site interviewers to complete the monitoring instruments at the 48 sites. None of the judges provided information on their own facilities. Project research staff provided technical assistance to the field consultants as well as those Tribal staff completing the self-report questionnaire via a toll free 1-800 telephone. On-Site Monitoring Instrument interviews were completed between December, 1983 and June, 1984.

Most of the field consultants involved in the completion of the monitoring instruments reported difficulty in finding and extracting the needed statistics and information. At some sites, return visits and visits to several offices were necessary. Multiple contact with Tribal courts, Tribal police, Tribal administration, BIA agency and area offices and local State and County offices were required. Adverse weather conditions, particularly for Midwest and Southwest Indian reservations in rural areas, impeded prompt access by field consultants to complete the On-Site Monitoring Instrument. These factors all contributed to delay in the projected schedule of completion of On-Site Monitoring Instruments requiring an OJJDP two-month extension of the project to July 31, 1984.

Data Processing

The interviewers mailed the monitoring instruments to ARROW, Inc. Copies of the instruments were then sent to the National Center for Research in Vocational Education where they were coded for computer tabulation. Computer tabulations were then made using the standard SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) program package.

Tables were compiled from the computer printouts and appear in Chapter 6 and other chapters as appropriate.

Table 2-1
TRIBAL COURT SAMPLE PROFILE

AREA	INDIAN TRIBE	STATE	JUVENILE CASELOAD SIZE			TYPE OF FACILITY CONTROL			JUVENILE DETENTION CONDITIONS		
			0-30	30-100	100-Up	Tribal	Local Government	BIA	Separate From Adults	Same Bldg./ Other Bldg.	Unknown
ABERDEEN	Winnebago Tribe	NE	X			X			No		X
Tribal	Crow Creek Sioux Tribe	SD		X		X			No	Same	
	Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	SD			X	X			No	Same	
	Lower Brule Sioux Tribe	SD			X	X			No	Same	
	Oglala Sioux Tribe	SD			X	X			Yes	Same	
	Sisseton Wahpeton Sioux Tribe	SD			X	X			Yes	Same	
	Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	SD			X	X			Yes	Other	
	Winnemucca Indian Colony	NV	X			X			Yes	Other	
BIA	Devils Lake Sioux Tribe	ND	X					X	No	Same	
	Three Affiliated Tribes	ND	X					X	Yes	Same	
	Rosebud Sioux Tribe	SD			X			X	No	Same	
	Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians	ND			X			X	No	Same	
No Local Government											
ALBUQUERQUE	Southern Ute Tribe	CO	X			X			Yes	Other	
Tribal	Ute Mountain Ute Tribe	CO		X		X					X

Source: Native American Tribal Court Profiles - 1981
National American Indian Court Judges Association and
Judicial Services - B.I.A. October, 1982

Table 2-1 (cont'd)
TRIBAL COURT SAMPLE PROFILE

AREA	INDIAN TRIBE	STATE	JUVENILE CASELOAD SIZE			TYPE OF FACILITY CONTROL			JUVENILE DETENTION CONDITIONS		
			0-30	30-100	100-Up	Tribal	Local Government	BIA	Separate From Adults	Same Bldg./Other Bldg	Unknown
ALBUQUERQUE	Jicarilla Apache Tribe	NM			X	X			No	Same	
Tribal	Pueblo of Laguna Tribe	NM			X	X			Yes	Other	
	Pueblo of Pojoaque	NM	X			X					X
	Zuni Tribe	NM			X	X					X
BIA	Mescalero Apache Tribe	NM			X			X	Yes	Other	
	Pueblo of Isleta Tribe	NM			X			X	Yes	Other	
Local Government	Pueblo of San Ildefonso Tribe	NM	X				X				X
	Pueblo of Santa Ana Tribe	NM	X				X		Yes	Other	
	Pueblo of Santa Clara Tribe	NM	X				X		Yes	Other	
	Pueblo of San Juan Tribe	NM		X			X		Yes	Other	
ANADARKO											
No Tribal											
No BIA											
No Local Government											

Table 2-1 (cont'd)
TRIBAL COURT SAMPLE PROFILE

AREA	INDIAN TRIBE	STATE	JUVENILE CASELOAD SIZE			TYPE OF FACILITY CONTROL			JUVENILE DETENTION CONDITIONS		
			0-30	30-100	100-Up	Tribal	Local Government	BIA	Separate From Adults	Same Bldg./ Other Bldg	Unknown
BILLINGS Tribal	Fort Belknap Indian Community	MT	X			X			Yes	Other	
	Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes	MT		X		X			Yes	Same	
	Chippewa Cree Tribe	MT			X	X			Yes	Other	
	Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes	MT			X	X			Yes	Other	
BIA	Crow Tribe	MT		X				X	Yes	Other	
	Blackfeet Tribe	MT			X			X	Yes	Other	
	Northern Cheyenne Tribe	MT			X			X	No	Same	
No Local Government											
EASTERN Tribal	Penobscot Nation	ME	X			X					X
	Seneca Nation of Indians	NY	X			X					X
No BIA Local Government	Passamaquoddy Tribes	ME	X				X		No	Same	

Table 2-1 (cont'd)
TRIBAL COURT SAMPLE PROFILE

AREA	INDIAN TRIBE	STATE	JUVENILE CASELOAD SIZE			TYPE OF FACILITY CONTROL			JUVENILE DETENTION CONDITIONS		
			0-30	30-100	100-Up	Tribal	Local Government	BIA	Separate From Adults	Same Bldg./ Other Bldg.	Unknown
JUNEAU Tribal	Metlakatla Indian Community	AK			X	X			No	Same	
No BIA											
No Local Government											
MINNEAPOLIS Tribal	Hannahville Indian Tribe	MI	X			X					X
	Menominee Indian Tribe	WI			X	X					X
	Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians	WI	X			X					X
No BIA											
Local Government	Bay Mills Indian Community	MI	X				X		Yes	Other	
	Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians	WI	X				X				X
	Keweenaw Bay Indian Community	MI	X				X				X
	Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe	MI	X				X		No	Same	
MUSKOGEE No Tribal											
No BIA											
No Local Government											

Table 2-1 (cont'd)
TRIBAL COURT SAMPLE PROFILE

AREA	INDIAN TRIBE	STATE	JUVENILE CASELOAD SIZE			TYPE OF FACILITY CONTROL			JUVENILE DETENTION CONDITIONS		
			0-30	30-100	100-Up	Tribal	Local Government	BIA	Separate From Adults	Same Bldg./ Other Bldg.	Unknown
NAVAJO Tribal No BIA No Local Government	Navajo Tribes (Includes five (5) separate districts)	AZ			X	X			No	Same	
PHOENIX	Ak-Chin Indian Community	AZ	X			X			Yes	Other	
Tribal	Fort McDermitt Paiute & Shoshone Tribe	NV	X			X			Yes	Other	
	Fort Mojave Indian Tribe	NV	X			X					X
	Havasupai Tribe	AZ	X				X				X
	Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians	NV	X			X			No	Same	
	Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe	NV	X			X					X
	Colorado River Indian Tribes	ID			X	X			Yes	Other	
	Hualapai Tribe	AZ			X	X					X
	Papago Tribe	AZ			X	X			Yes	Other	
	Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community	AZ			X	X			No	Same	
	Ute Indian Tribe	UT			X	X			No	Same	
BIA	San Carlos Apache Tribe	AZ	X					X	Yes	Other	

Table 2-1 (cont'd)
TRIBAL COURT SAMPLE PROFILE

AREA	INDIAN TRIBE	STATE	JUVENILE CASELOAD SIZE			TYPE OF FACILITY CONTROL			JUVENILE DETENTION CONDITIONS		
			0-30	30-100	100-Up	Tribal	Local Government	BIA	Separate From Adults	Same Bldg./ Other Bldg	Unknown
PHOENIX (Cont'd) BIA	Shoshone Paiute Tribes	NV		X				X	Yes	Same	
	Gila River Indian Community	AZ			X			X			X
	Hopi Tribe	AZ			X			X	Yes	Same	
	White Mountain Apache Tribe	AZ			X			X	Yes	Same	
Local Government	Moapa Band of Paiute Indians	NV	X				X		Yes	Other	
	Yavapai-Apache Indian Community	AZ	X				X		Yes	Other	
	Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe	AZ	X			X			Yes	Other	
	Yerington Paiute Tribe	NV	X				X		Yes	Other	
PORTLAND Tribal	Confederated Tribes - Colville Reservation	WA	X			X			No	Same	
	Lower Elwha Tribal Community	WA	X			X					X
	Nooksack Indian Tribe	WA	X			X					X
	Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe	WA	X			X					X
	Spokane Island Tribe	WA	X			X			No	Same	
	Squaxin Island Tribe	WA	X			X					X
	Swinomish Indians	WA	X			X			Yes	Same	
	Upper Skagit Indian Tribe	WA	X			X			Yes	Same	

Table 2-1 (cont'd)
TRIBAL COURT SAMPLE PROFILE

AREA	INDIAN TRIBE	STATE	JUVENILE CASELOAD SIZE			TYPE OF FACILITY CONTROL			JUVENILE DETENTION CONDITIONS		
			0-30	30-100	100-Up	Tribal	Local Government	BIA	Separate From Adults	Same Bldg./Other Bldg.	Unknown
PORTLAND (Cont'd) Tribal	Confederated Tribes - Warm Springs Reservation	OR			X	X			No	Same	
	Makah Indian Tribe	WA			X	X			No	Same	
	Shoshone-Bannock Tribes	ID			X	X			No	Same	
	Yakima Indian Nation	WA			X	X			Yes	Other	
BIA	Quinault Indian Nation	WA			X			X	No	Same	
Local Government	Burns Paiute Indian Colony	OR	X				X				X
	Confederated Tribe - Chehalis Reservation	WA	X				X				X
	Confederated Tribes of Umatilla	OR	X				X		No	Same	
	Hoh Indian Tribe	WA	X				X				X
	Kalispel Indian Community	WA	X				X				X
	Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	WA	X				X				X
	Nisqually Indian Community	WA	X				X				X
	Port Gamble Indian Community	WA	X				X				X
	Quileute Tribe	WA	X			X	X				X
	Skokomish Indian Tribe	WA	X				X				X
	Suquamish Tribe	WA	X				X		Yes	Other	

Table 2-1 (cont'd)
TRIBAL COURT SAMPLE PROFILE

AREA	INDIAN TRIBE	STATE	JUVENILE CASELOAD SIZE			TYPE OF FACILITY CONTROL			JUVENILE DETENTION CONDITIONS		
			0-30	30-100	100-Up	Tribal	Local Government	BIA	Separate From Adults	Same Bldg./ Other Bldg.	Unknown
PORTLAND (Cont'd)	Tulalip Tribes	WA	X				X				X
Local Government	Coeur D'Alene Tribe	Id		X			X				X
	Lummi Tribe	WA		X			X				X
SACRAMENTO											
No Tribal											
No BIA											
No Local Government											

Table 2-2
CFR COURT SAMPLE PROFILE

AREA	INDIAN TRIBE	STATE	JUVENILE CASELOAD SIZE			TYPE OF FACILITY CONTROL			JUVENILE DETENTION CONDITIONS		
			0-30	30-100	100-Up	Tribal	Local Government	BIA	Separate From Adults	Same Bldg./ Other Bldg.	Unknown
ABERDEEN	Flandreau Santee Sioux	SD	0				X				X
	Omaha Indian Tribe	NE			180	X					X
	Yankton Sioux Tribe	SD	0			X			No	Same	
ANADARKO	Absentee-Shawnee Tribe	OK	N/A*				X				X
	Apache Tribe of Oklahoma	OK	N/A				X				X
	Caddo Indian Tribe	OK	N/A				X				X
	Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribe	OK	N/A				X				X
	Citizen Band of Potawatomi Indians	OK	N/A				X				X
	Comanche Indian Tribe	OK	N/A				X				X
	Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma	OK	N/A				X				X
	Fort Sill Apache Tribe	OK	N/A				X				X
	Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma	OK	N/A				X				X
	Kaw Indian Tribe	OK	N/A				X				X
	Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma	OK	N/A				X				X
	Kiowa Indian Tribe	OK	N/A				X				X
	Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma	OK	N/A				X				X
	Pawnee Indians of Oklahoma	OK	N/A				X				X
	Ponca Indian Tribe	OK	N/A				X				X
	Sac & Fox Tribe of Oklahoma	OK	N/A				X				X
	Tonkawa Indian Tribe	OK	N/A				X				X
	Wichita Indian Tribe	OK	N/A				X				X
BILLINGS	Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes	WY			269			X	No	Same	
EASTERN	Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	NC	N/A				X				X
	Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians	MS			215			X	Yes	Other	

Source: Native American Tribal Court Profiles - 1981
National American Indian Court Judges Association and
Judicial Services - B.I.A. October, 1982

Table 2-2 (cont'd)
CFR COURT SAMPLE PROFILE

AREA	INDIAN TRIBE	STATE	JUVENILE CASELOAD SIZE			TYPE OF FACILITY CONTROL			JUVENILE DETENTION CONDITIONS		
			0-30	30-100	100-Up	Tribal	Local Government	BIA	Separate From Adults	Same Bldg./ Other Bldg.	Unknown
MINNEAPOLIS	Minnesota Chippewa Tribe	MN	N/A					X	Yes	Same	
	Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians	MN			401			X	Yes	Other	
PHOENIX	Cocopah Tribe	AZ	29				X		Yes	Other	
	Kaibab Paiute Tribe	AZ	4				X				X
	Lovelock Paiute Tribe	NV	N/A				X				X
	Paiute Shoshone Tribe	NV		44			X				X
	Reno Sparks Indian Colony	NV	15				X		Yes	Other	
	Te-moak Bands of Western Shoshone Indians	NV	5								X
	Walker River Paiute	NV	21				X		Yes	Other	
	Washoe Tribe	NV		73				X	Yes	Other	
	Yomba Shoshone Tribe	NV	N/A				X				X
PORTLAND	Kootenai Tribe	ID	N/A				X		Yes	Other	
	Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe	WA	N/A				X				X
SACRAMENTO	Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation	CA	0					X			X

NOTE: There are no CFR Courts in the Albuquerque, Juneau, Muskogee or Navajo Areas.

* Data was not available (N/A).

Table 2-3

FACILITY SAMPLE BY TYPE OF COURT (CFR, TRIBAL) AND BIA AREA

BIA Area	CFR Court	Tribal Court
Aberdeen		Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Crow Creek Sioux Tribe Lower Brule Sioux Tribe Rosebud Sioux Tribe Standing Rock Sioux Tribe
Albuquerque		Isleta Pueblo Jicarilla Apache Tribe Mescalero Apache Tribe Southern Ute Tribe Ute Mountain Ute Tribe Zuni Tribe (2 facilities)
Anadarko	Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribe Pawnee Indians of Oklahoma	
Billings	Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes	Blackfeet Tribe Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes Fort Belknap Indian Community Northern Cheyenne Tribe
Eastern*	Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	Passamaquoddy Tribes
Juneau		Metlakatla Indian Community
Minneapolis		Menominee Tribe
Muskogee**		
Navajo***		
Phoenix	Cocopah Tribe Kaibab Paiute Tribe Lovelock Paiute Tribe Paiute Shoshone Tribe Reno-Sparks Indian Colony Walker River Paiute Tribe Washoe Tribe Yomba Shoshone Tribe	Ak-Chin Community Colorado River Indian Tribes Fort McDowell Mohave/ Apache Community Gila River Indian Community Hopi Tribe Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community

Table 2-3 (cont'd)

BIA Area	CFR Court	Tribal Court
Portland	Kootenai Tribe Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe	Coeur d'Alene Tribe Confederated Tribes - Colville Reservation Kalispel Indian Community Lummi Tribe Makah Indian Tribe Quinalt Indian Nation Spokane Tribe

* The St. Regis Mohawk Nation, under New York State court jurisdiction, also participated in the facility survey

** This area has CFR courts, but they do not process juveniles

*** The Navajo Nation Tribal court participated in the study as a test site for the monitoring instrument

CHAPTER 3. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE FINDINGS

Demographic population figures for American Indian juveniles, ages 10-18, living on or near reservation lands were virtually impossible to ascertain from existing records as Federal agencies and Tribal governments record data under different age groupings. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) records aggregate population figures for the grouping of "under 16 years of age." The Bureau of the Census records age groupings by male-female categories for "under 5 years of age," "5 to 9 years," "ten to 14 years of age," and "15 to 19 years of age." The Indian Health Service relies on Census data. Tribal government self-reports on population estimates were unreliable as either BIA or Census figures were provided, a different age group classification was offered, or no response was given. The possibility of a Census tape computer tabulation by age and sex was determined to be prohibitively expensive. Project staff utilized information from all available sources to compose a demographic profile of American Indian youth living on or near Indian reservations.

The BIA annually provides a publication entitled: Local Estimates of Resident Indian Population and Labor Force Status. The January, 1983 estimates, released in August, 1983, identified a total of 755,201 American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts living on or near Indian reservations or Alaskan Native villages. The population under 16 years of age totals 261,321. Table 3-1 provides population figures for American Indians and Alaskan

Natives under 16 years of age by Bureau of Indian Affairs administrative areas and by State.

The 1980 Census data provides more defined population characteristics for American Indian and Alaskan Native people nationwide and for reservations and Alaskan Native villages. Nationwide, the total American Indian and Alaskan Native population in 1980 was 1,420,400 indicating almost half the Native populations live away from the reservations and villages. The population figures presented on Table 3-2 identify age groupings by sex for under 5 years of age, ages 5-9, ages 10-14, and ages 15-19 for American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts nationwide. The reservation and Alaskan Native village population characteristics only cover under 5 years of age and ages 5-17 for this age sample. From the Census Data it was determined that these populations total as follow:

	Reservations	Alaskan Villages
Under 5 years of age	44,229	3,816
Ages 5-17	110,524	10,008

These figures indicate that approximately one-sixth of the reservation and Native village populations are within the age 5-17 category. Census figures for each reservation and Alaskan Native village are included in Table 3-3.

In terms of Census data on "Household Type and Family Relationships" as outlined on Table 3-4, the total nationwide population of American Indians and Alaskan Natives under 18 years of age is 555,735 or approximately one-third of the total

population. Of this total, 335,013 of these youth live in a married-couple family, 107,078 live in single parent homes, and 92,724 live with other relatives, non-relatives, or in group quarters.

The Tribal Self-Report Questionnaire requested population characteristics information for total reservation population, total American Indian youth ages 10 through 18, and a breakdown by sex within this age grouping. Table 3-5 graphically illustrates the diversity of responses and non-responses to the population inquiry with figures based on BIA, Census, and Tribal estimates.

The On-Site Monitoring Instrument, administered by field consultants, yielded a more consistent response to the inquiry regarding the number of Indian youth living on or near the reservation ages 10-18. Unfortunately, as illustrated in Table 3-6, there were nine non-responses to this category and eight different age ranges reported for the sample.

In summary, population statistics for American Indians and Alaskan Natives juvenile populations are best represented on Tables 3-1 and 3-2 as extracted from Census figures. The problems associated with differentiation between nationwide and reservation/village based statistics will require an individual census computer tape by age/sex cohorts. Also, Tribal governments in general have questioned the accuracy of Census data for their respective populations further diminishing data usefulness.

Table 3-1

BIA LOCAL ESTIMATES OF RESIDENT INDIAN POPULATIONS
UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE LIVING ON AND ADJACENT
TO RESERVATIONS BY BIA AREA & STATE
JANUARY, 1983

Total Population - 755,201 including American Indian, Eskimo & Aleuts
Total Population Under 16 Years of Age - 261,321

Indian Youth Under 16 Years of Age

AREA	STATE	TOTAL
ABERDEEN		28,947
	Nebraska (pt)	1,308
	North Dakota	8,025
	South Dakota	19,545
	Montana (pt)	69
ALBUQUERQUE		16,263
	Colorado	852
	New Mexico (pt)	15,411
ANADARKO		10,848
	Kansas	902
	Oklahoma (pt)	9,925
	Nebraska (pt)	21
BILLINGS		10,059
	Montana (pt)	8,365
	Wyoming	1,694
EASTERN		8,347
	Florida	723
	Louisiana	253
	Maine	860
	Mississippi	1,750
	New York	2,942
	North Carolina	1,819
JUNEAU		25,211
	Alaska (pt)	25,211

(pt) - indicates part of State included in designated BIA Geographic Area

Table 3-1 (cont'd)

AREA	STATE	TOTAL
MINNEAPOLIS		15,761
	Iowa	285
	Michigan	1,984
	Minnesota	6,803
	Wisconsin	6,689
MUSKOGEE		39,790
	Oklahoma (pt)	39,790
NAVAJO		50,895
	Arizona (pt)	33,251
	California (pt)	723
	Idaho (pt)	74
	Nevada	2,610
	Utah (pt)	1,063
PORTLAND		20,274
	Alaska (pt)	407
	Idaho (pt)	2,552
	Montana (pt)	1,677
	Oregon	1,547
	Washington	14,091
SACRAMENTO		6,621
	California	6,621

SOURCE: BIA Financial Management
August, 1983
Local Estimates of Resident Indian Population & Labor Force Status: January, 1983 - Table 2

Table 3-2

AMERICAN INDIAN CHILDREN & JUVENILES BY AGE GROUPINGS AND SEX
As determined from the 1980 Census of Population
Volume I, Characteristics of the Population; Chapter B,
General Population Characteristics

	AMERICAN INDIANS	ESKIMOS	ALEUTS	TOTAL
Total Persons	1,364,033	42,162	14,205	1,420,400
Male Under 5	72,742	2,424	637	75,803
Female Under 5	70,540	2,327	605	73,472
Total Under 5	143,282	4,751	1,242	149,275
Male 5-9 yrs	71,215	2,326	641	74,182
Female 5-9 yrs	69,609	2,230	626	72,465
Total 5-9 yrs	140,824	4,556	1,267	146,647
Male 10-14 yrs	75,767	2,518	703	78,988
Female 10-14 yrs	73,946	2,342	716	77,004
Total 10-14 yrs	149,713	4,860	1,419	155,992
Male 15-19 yrs	82,471	2,833	898	86,202
Female 15-19 yrs	80,485	2,678	850	84,013
Total 15-19 yrs	162,956	5,511	1m748	170,215

General Characteristics for American Indian
Persons on Reservations & Alaskan Native
Villages - 1980

Reservations	
Total Under 5 yrs	44,229
Total 5-17 yrs	110,524
Alaskan Native Villages	
Total Under 5 yrs	3,816
Total 5-17 yrs	10,008

SOURCE: General Population Characteristics
United States Summary Page 1-50 Table 47; pages 1-300 to 1-305, Table 7.

TABLE 3-3

Table 71. General Characteristics for American Indian Persons on Reservations and Alaska Native Villages: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Reservations Alaska Native Villages	Total persons[1]	American Indian[1] Total	Percent of total persons	Male	Female	Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 64 years	65 years and over	16 years and over	Median age	Families: Married-couple	Families: Female householder, no husband present	Persons per household
RESERVATIONS														
Acoma Pueblo, N. Mex.	2 359	2 268	96.1	1 063	1 205	275	691	1 104	198	1 419	21.3	264	95	4.95
Agua Caliente Reservation, Calif.	13 743	65	0.5	24	41	10	10	41	4	47	32.5	12	1	2.68
Alabama-Coushatta Reservation, Tex.	504	494	98.0	254	240	50	149	262	33	312	24.9	87	16	3.69
Alamo Reservation, N. Mex.	1 072	1 062	99.1	502	560	191	353	480	38	571	17.5	168	17	5.13
Allegany Reservation, N.Y.	7 681	925	12.0	447	478	89	272	479	85	611	24.8	144	64	3.18
Alturas Rancheria, Calif.	7	7	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	–	1	...
Annette Island Reserve, Alaska	1 195	958	80.2	506	452	123	283	505	47	612	21.8	165	23	3.89
Augustine Reservation, Calif.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bad River Reservation, Wis.	916	699	76.3	352	347	96	210	342	51	427	21.5	94	42	3.64
Barona Rancheria, Calif.	300	222	74.0	118	104	36	60	120	6	134	20.8	29	17	3.75
Bay Mills Reservation, Mich.	322	283	87.9	153	130	36	84	151	12	179	20.0	39	8	4.02
Benton Paiute Reservation, Calif.	12	12	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Berry Creek Rancheria, Calif.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Big Bend Rancheria, Calif.	11	8	72.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	–	...
Big Cypress Reservation, Fla.	387	351	90.7	173	178	36	122	170	23	212	20.4	40	23	3.76
Big Lagoon Rancheria, Calif.	11	8	72.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Big Pine Rancheria, Calif.	396	269	67.9	135	134	34	84	141	10	161	20.7	32	24	3.78
Bishop Rancheria, Calif.	1 125	784	69.7	389	395	105	221	401	57	498	22.5	93	61	3.34
Blackfeet Reservation, Mont.	6 680	5 080	76.3	2 460	2 620	681	1 497	2 551	351	3 154	21.2	777	249	3.99
Bois Forte Reservation (Nett Lake), Minn.	416	392	94.2	196	196	57	135	187	13	227	18.4	32	37	3.66
Bridgeport Colony, Calif.	55	47	85.5	19	28	4	13	28	2	33	27.3	4	6	2.58
Brighton Reservation, Fla.	338	323	95.6	160	163	43	102	155	23	195	20.9	44	18	4.42
Burns Reservation, Oreg.	167	160	95.8	84	76	18	48	89	5	101	22.4	16	10	4.63
Cabazon Reservation, Calif.	8[1]	8	[1]0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachil Dehe Rancheria, Calif.	17	17	100.0	11	6	1	4	11	1	13	30.5	–	3	2.83
Cahuilla Reservation, Calif.	56	29	51.8	13	16	1	7	16	5	24	48.5	5	2	2.64
Campo Reservation, Calif.	100	86	86.0	39	47	10	26	40	10	55	22.0	8	8	2.96
Camp Verde Reservation, Ariz.	200	173	86.5	81	92	29	52	79	13	101	19.9	25	12	3.89
Canoncito Reservation, N. Mex.	978	969	99.1	477	492	124	345	473	27	560	18.6	137	45	4.51
Capitan Grande Reservation, Calif.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carson Colony, Nev.	227	213	93.8	99	114	20	62	115	16	138	23.9	26	19	3.43
Catawba Reservation, S.C.	998	728	72.9	370	358	120	234	343	31	399	18.8	105	18	3.39
Cattaraugus Reservation, N.Y.	1 994	1 855	93.0	882	973	193	555	954	153	1 200	22.9	258	140	3.50
Cedarville Rancheria, Calif.	6	6	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chehalis Reservation, Wash.	405	200	49.4	96	104	41	53	95	11	115	18.9	29	12	4.04
Chemehuevi Reservation, Calif.	265	23	8.7	12	11	3	4	15	1	16	30.3	5	1	2.63
Cheyenne River Reservation, S. Dak.	1 826	1 529	83.7	786	743	244	528	701	56	853	17.8	167	70	4.78
Chitimacha Reservation, La.	1 300	185	14.2	96	89	26	60	85	14	112	19.6	34	5	2.90
Cochiti Pueblo, N. Mex.	839	613	73.1	288	325	65	203	296	49	377	20.5	86	28	4.15
Cocopah Reservation, Ariz.	355	349	98.3	178	171	39	114	178	18	212	21.1	35	19	5.27
Coeur d'Alene Reservation, Idaho	4 911	538	11.0	265	273	68	186	249	35	311	19.7	66	34	3.53
Cold Springs Rancheria, Calif.	65	63	96.9	28	35	7	20	27	9	43	23.8	3	6	4.85
Colorado River Reservation, Ariz.-Calif.	7 873	1 965	25.0	985	980	297	1	981	96	1 164	20.3	282	102	3.80
Colville Reservation, Wash.	7 047	3 500	49.7	1 736	1 764	436	1 045	1 806	213	2 174	22.0	480	242	3.42
Cortina Rancheria, Calif.	6	2	33.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coushatta Reservation, La.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coyote Valley Rancheria, Calif.	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Crow Reservation, Mont.	5 973	3 953	66.2	1 930	2 023	546	1 243	2 001	163	2 416	20.1	540	167	4.95
Crow Creek Reservation, S. Dak.	1 787	1 474	82.5	735	739	228	526	659	61	805	17.5	155	86	4.61
Cuyapaipe Reservation, Calif.	2	2	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deer Creek Reservation, Minn.	219	7	3.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dresslerville Colony, Nev.	129	127	98.4	61	66	12	38	74	3	89	21.8	14	9	3.74
Dry Creek Rancheria, Calif.	46	41	89.1	19	22	5	14	18	4	24	18.5	1	6	5.11
Duck Valley Reservation, Idaho-Nev.	1 041	932	89.5	481	451	101	299	461	71	592	21.6	114	52	3.93
Duckwater Reservation, Nev.	106	103	97.2	51	52	14	25	50	14	70	22.5	17	5	3.85
Eastern Cherokee Reservation, N.C.	5 717	4 844	84.7	2 399	2 445	492	1 504	2 517	331	3 108	22.3	804	316	3.54
Eastern Pequot Reservation, Conn.	29	16	55.2	6	10	–	7	6	3	10	39.0	3	–	1.88
Ely Colony, Nev.	78	67	85.9	37	30	8	28	27	4	33	16.8	7	4	4.00
Enterprise Rancheria, Calif.	16	16	100.0	8	8	–	6	7	2	10	18.5	...	...	8.00
Fallon Colony, Nev.	64	46	71.9	23	23	–	13	27	6	35	34.3	6	5	2.88
Fallon Reservation, Nev.	279	258	92.5	129	129	20	68	148	22	186	23.8	36	13	4.00
Flandreau Reservation, S. Dak.	169	158	93.5	74	84	20	56	76	6	92	18.8	16	13	3.23
Flathead Reservation, Mont.	19 628	3 771	19.2	1 985	1 786	412	1 157	1 992	210	2 444	21.1	573	209	3.50
Fond du Lac Reservation, Minn.	2 853	514	18.0	264	250	62	170	249	33	316	20.1	67	33	3.47
Fort Apache Reservation, Ariz.	7 774	6 880	88.5	3 405	3 475	900	2 402	3 349	229	3 947	19.1	873	314	4.72
Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont.	2 060	1 870	90.8	963	907	238	622	910	100	1 122	19.6	235	112	4.32
Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak.	5 577	2 640	47.3	1 301	1 339	338	889	1 293	120	1 559	19.3	306	164	4.34
Fort Bidwell Reservation, Calif.	98	93	94.9	44	49	17	23	48	5	55	23.5	12	7	3.77
Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho	4 783	2 542	53.1	1 258	1 284	307	807	1 257	171	1 554	21.1	344	151	3.85
Fort Independence Reservation, Calif.	61	31	50.8	19	12	1	3	18	9	28	47.3	6	3	2.06
Fort McDermitt Reservation, Nev.-Oreg.	472	463	98.1	233	230	63	161	217	22	258	18.5	53	24	5.00
Fort McDowell Reservation, Ariz.	249	245	98.9	189	156	36	103	174	32	229	24.2	45	16	4.15
Fort Mojave Reservation, Ariz.-Calif.-Nev.	219	127	58.0	59	68	26	36	61	4	72	18.5	17	8	3.91
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.	9 92[illegible]	4 273	43.1	2 092	2 181	599	1 381	2 086	207	2 539	19.7	518	251	4.06
Fort Totten Reservation, N. Dak.	2 [illegible]3	2 261	68.2	1 143	1 118	379	806	967	109	1 191	17.0	212	137	4.64
Fort Yuma Reservation, Ariz.-Calif.	4 581	1 096	23.9	527	569	117	351	531	97	678	22.6	126	89	3.47
Gila Bend Reservation, Ariz.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gila River Reservation, Ariz.	7 380	7 067	95.8	3 501	3 566	853	2 249	3 540	425	4 315	20.6	700	435	4.29
Golden Hill Reservation, Conn.	3	3	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gosnute Reservation, Nev.-Utah	105	105	100.0	57	48	10	28	60	7	68	23.9	14	7	3.75
Grand Portage Reservation, Minn.	281	187	66.5	95	92	21	39	110	17	133	27.6	36	12	2.83
Grindstone Creek Rancheria, Calif.	73	72	98.6	35	37	13	21	35	3	40	20.0	10	1	4.29
Hannahville Community, Mich.	211	206	97.6	109	97	46	69	88	3	107	16.5	22	12	4.64
Hassanamisco Reservation, Mass.	1	1	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Havasupai Reservation, Ariz.	282	267	94.7	132	135	38	70	149	10	173	21.9	32	11	4.38

[1]Includes Eskimos and Aleuts on Annette Island Reserve and Alaska Native Villages.

Table 3-3 (cont'd)

Table 71. General Characteristics for American Indian Persons on Reservations and Alaska Native Villages: 1980—Con.

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Reservations Alaska Native Villages	Total persons	American Indian[1] Total	Percent of total persons	Male	Female	Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 64 years	65 years and over	16 years and over	Median age	Families: Married-couple	Families: Female householder, no husband present	Persons per household
RESERVATIONS—Con.														
Hoh Reservation, Wash.	67	46	68.7	20	26	9	11	23	3	28	20.5	6	3	3.43
Hollywood Reservation, Fla.	2 592	416	16.0	222	194	71	112	229	4	245	20.1	43	37	3.61
Hoopa Valley Reservation, Calif.	2 041	1 502	73.6	716	786	194	437	776	95	942	21.8	209	96	3.27
Hoopa Valley Extension Reservation, Calif.	1 082	411	38.0	218	193	53	101	222	35	273	24.0	60	22	2.94
Hopi Reservation, Ariz.	6 906	6 601	95.6	3 224	3 377	753	1 993	3 328	527	4 224	21.7	928	277	4.50
Hopland Rancheria, Calif.	13	10	76.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hualapai Reservation, Ariz.	849	809	95.3	410	399	115	232	432	30	506	20.8	101	34	5.11
Indian (Tribe) Reservation, Calif.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indian Township Reservation, Maine	423	333	78.7	173	160	39	125	155	14	185	18.2	39	24	3.84
Isleta Reservation, N. Mex.	112	26	23.2	14	12	3	7	15	1	17	21.0	6	–	3.57
Isabella Reservation, Mich.	23 020	517	2.2	245	272	74	160	254	29	308	20.4	63	38	4.06
Jicarilla Apache Reservation, N. Mex.	2 412	2 289	94.9	1 133	1 156	243	645	1 243	158	1 528	23.2	366	136	3.39
Jicarilla Apache Reservation, N. Mex.	15	15	100.0	11	4	1	3	11	–	13	23.5	...	...	3.75
Jemez Pueblo, N. Mex.	1 516	1 504	99.3	715	789	188	482	740	94	916	20.8	179	74	4.95
Jicarilla Apache Reservation, N. Mex.	1 996	1 715	85.9	853	863	232	580	834	69	999	19.1	230	87	4.04
Laguna Reservation, Ariz.	173	93	53.8	41	52	11	27	49	6	58	23.8	13	4	3.72
Lawson Reservation, Wash.	106	98	92.5	53	45	11	38	46	3	56	18.0	8	6	4.50
Leech Lake Reservation, Minn.	461	356	77.2	181	175	36	111	180	29	224	22.8	58	21	3.70
Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation, Wis.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lac du Flambeau Reservation, Wis.	1 699	1 145	67.4	560	585	141	383	558	63	675	19.9	124	94	3.93
Laguna Pueblo, N. Mex.	2 211	1 092	49.4	534	558	121	394	518	59	639	19.3	116	75	3.93
La Jolla Reservation, Calif.	3 79[illegible]	3 564	94.0	1 699	1 865	486	962	1 828	288	2 273	23.0	589	174	3.77
L'Anse Reservation, Mich.	151	141	93.4	72	69	27	48	54	12	72	16.5	19	8	3.33
Lac Vieux Desert Reservation, Mich.	3 289	581	17.7	297	284	69	209	279	24	351	19.0	78	31	3.45
Las Vegas Colony, Nev.	1	1	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lovelock Rancheria, Calif.	113	106	93.8	48	58	18	30	52	6	64	19.0	8	7	4.38
Lower Lake Reservation, Minn.	111	105	94.6	51	54	11	34	55	5	63	20.2	12	6	4.12
Lower Sioux Community, Minn.	8 441	2 759	32.7	1 363	1 396	358	927	1 292	182	1 632	19.6	337	175	3.73
Lummi Reservation, Wash.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Makah Reservation, Wash.	248	172	69.4	77	95	22	56	81	13	103	20.5	24	14	3.25
Manchester Rancheria, Calif.	13	12	92.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mantonita Reservation, Calif.	51	45	88.2	23	22	6	9	26	4	34	22.5	10	4	3.00
Lovelock Colony, Nev.	126	117	92.9	57	60	19	32	61	5	72	22.3	15	7	3.46
Lower Brule Reservation, S. Dak.	1 023	850	83.1	419	431	167	259	397	27	463	17.9	88	59	4.26
Lower Elwha Reservation, Wash.	67	47	70.1	23	24	4	18	23	2	26	24.5	6	2	3.85
Lower Sioux Community, Minn.	79	65	82.3	33	32	7	14	35	9	46	25.5	12	5	3.08
Lummi Reservation, Wash.	2 274	1 259	55.4	645	614	152	435	622	50	738	19.4	173	58	4.27
Makah Reservation, Wash.	1 245	803	64.5	406	397	118	253	403	29	481	19.7	105	49	3.06
Manchester Rancheria, Calif.	81	77	95.1	45	32	9	20	45	3	57	21.5	8	4	4.11
Mantonita Reservation, Calif.	14	13	92.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Maricopa Reservation, Ariz.	397	375	94.5	190	185	45	119	199	12	233	20.8	45	8	5.54
Mashantucket Reservation, Va.	76	68	89.5	22	46	9	17	36	6	45	25.3	–	17	2.96
Menominee Reservation, Wis.	2 672	2 377	89.0	1 183	1 194	315	769	1 157	136	1 410	20.3	266	130	4.46
Mesa Grande Reservation, Calif.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mescalero Apache Reservation, N. Mex.	2 101	1 922	91.5	925	997	288	678	895	61	1 049	17.9	240	100	4.33
Mescalero Reservation, Fla.	276	1	0.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middletown Rancheria, Calif.	40	39	97.5	20	19	4	14	18	3	22	18.8	2	1	5.00
Mille Lacs Reservation, Minn.	37	36	97.3	15	21	7	9	18	2	21	20.5	1	5	3.70
Mississippi Choctaw Reservation	2 866	2 756	96.2	1 333	1 423	370	978	1 321	87	1 565	18.5	342	154	4.87
Moapa River Reservation, Nev.	185	182	98.4	95	87	19	68	86	9	104	19.7	18	15	4.24
Montgomery Creek Rancheria, Calif.	1	1	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morongo Reservation, Calif.	414	313	75.6	161	152	38	94	162	19	199	21.8	52	16	3.58
Muckleshoot Reservation, Wash.	2 991	375	12.5	200	175	47	147	169	12	209	17.5	40	11	3.58
Nambe Pueblo, N. Mex.	386	175	45.3	91	84	24	42	100	9	116	22.9	33	8	3.98
Navajo Reservation, Ariz.-N. Mex.-Utah	110 433	104 968	95.1	50 940	54 028	14 482	36 066	49 383	5 037	60 388	18.8	13 983	4 822	4.70
Nez Perce Reservation, Idaho	17 806	1 463	8.2	716	747	166	467	724	106	907	22.0	202	85	3.52
Nooksack Reservation, Wash.	254	42	16.5	21	21	3	13	23	3	32	31.5	6	4	3.58
Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oil Springs Reservation, N.Y.	3 664	3 101	84.6	1 533	1 568	467	1 079	1 452	103	1 709	18.1	406	172	4.25
Omaha Reservation, Iowa-Nebr.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oneida Reservation, Wis.	5 459	1 275	23.4	618	657	175	423	589	68	742	19.6	124	38	4.30
Onondaga Reservation, N.Y.	13 389	1 821	13.6	889	932	174	568	884	195	1 168	22.9	264	95	3.32
Onondaga Reservation, Mich.	596	592	99.3	300	292	34	156	355	47	429	26.8	1	66	3.55
Osage Reservation, Okla.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ozette Reservation, Wash.	39 327	4 749	12.1	2 343	2 406	505	1 290	2 475	479	3 178	25.4	921	186	2.85
Pala Reservation, Calif.	6	1	16.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pamunkey Reservation, Va.	648	519	80.1	248	271	59	142	292	26	337	23.2	72	36	3.33
Pascua Reservation, Ariz.	59	50	84.7	14	36	3	3	39	5	45	36.5	–	10	2.06
Pawnee Reservation, Okla.	7 203	6 959	96.6	3 441	3 518	805	2 253	3 449	452	4 204	21.4	691	414	4.47
Pecos Pueblo, N. Mex.	562	551	98.0	258	293	84	192	259	16	299	18.0	55	18	6.87
Peoria Reservation, Okla.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peyote Community of Yavapai-Apache, Ariz.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pechanga Reservation, Calif.	141	117	83.0	56	61	20	36	52	9	69	19.3	12	10	3.79
Penobscot Reservation, Maine	458	398	86.9	216	182	42	120	216	20	250	22.2	64	31	3.09
Picuris Pueblo, N. Mex.	337	116	34.4	64	52	8	30	62	16	81	31.0	18	6	3.30
Pine Creek Reservation, Mich.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak.	13 143	11 882	90.4	5 962	5 920	1 706	4 153	5 444	579	6 649	18.3	1 116	697	5.17
Pleasant Point Reservation, Maine	549	504	91.8	243	261	67	184	224	29	284	18.1	61	43	3.82
Pocatello Pueblo, N. Mex.	1 191	94	7.9	47	52	12	29	47	6	56	22.0	11	9	3.14
Pocatello Reservation, N.Y.	203	94	46.3	39	55	13	35	34	12	50	17.7	9	4	3.71
Port Gamble Reservation, Wash.	302	266	88.1	134	132	38	76	141	11	163	20.0	34	19	3.67
Port Madison Reservation, Wash.	3 415	148	4.3	89	59	16	34	86	12	101	24.8	27	6	2.85
Potawatomi Reservation, Wis.	224	220	98.2	120	100	32	77	103	8	125	18.1	18	16	4.87
Pottawatomi Reservation, Kans.	985	331	33.6	163	168	35	89	168	39	221	26.8	47	17	3.48
Prairie Island Community, Minn.	111	80	72.1	40	40	10	21	44	5	53	24.0	8	8	4.32

[1]Includes Eskimos and Aleuts on Annette Island Reserve and Alaska Native Villages

Table 71. **General Characteristics for American Indian Persons on Reservations and Alaska Native Villages: 1980—Con.**

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Reservations Alaska Native Villages	Total persons	American Indian[1]										Families		Persons per household
		Total	Percent of total persons	Male	Female	Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 64 years	65 years and over	16 years and over	Median age	Married-couple	Female householder, no husband present	
RESERVATIONS—Con.														
Puyallup Reservation, Wash	25 188	856	3.4	412	444	125	280	410	41	490	19.1	91	74	3.58
Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nev	853	720	84.4	368	352	96	201	360	63	462	22.5	99	46	3.60
Quileute Reservation, Wash	327	273	83.5	150	123	34	94	139	6	166	18.8	30	13	4.56
Quinault Reservation, Wash	1 501	943	62.8	494	449	115	302	492	34	577	20.4	131	49	3.88
Rincon Community, N. Mex.	1 237	1 163	94.0	540	623	127	353	622	61	743	21.2	143	82	3.82
Ramona Reservation, Calif	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Cliff Reservation, Wis.	686	589	85.9	313	276	77	212	272	28	331	18.4	84	25	4.09
Red Lake Reservation, Minn.	2 979	2 823	94.8	1 439	1 384	364	1 003	1 311	145	1 610	18.7	324	193	4.20
Reno-Sparks Colony, Nev	463	451	97.4	220	231	50	131	251	19	293	23.1	58	28	3.70
Resighini Rancheria, Calif.	21	18	85.7	7	11	5	4	9	-	10	18.0	1	2	2.20
Rincon Reservation, Calif	490	297	60.6	143	154	38	100	137	22	170	20.3	41	16	3.96
Rooney Creek Rancheria, Calif	25	24	96.0	11	13	5	9	8	2	14	17.0	...	...	6.00
Rocky Boy's Reservation, Mont	1 650	1 549	93.9	758	791	213	575	695	66	864	17.7	207	73	4.98
Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak	7 328	5 688	77.6	2 749	2 939	866	1 938	2 630	254	3 149	18.4	621	397	4.24
Round Valley Reservation, Calif	1 268	528	41.6	253	275	70	166	262	30	314	21.7	72	42	3.37
Rumsey Rancheria, Calif	13	11	84.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sac and Fox Reservation, Iowa	509	492	96.7	248	244	77	156	233	26	288	18.9	63	16	4.83
Sac and Fox Reservation, Kans.-Nebr	114	3	2.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Croix Reservation, Wis	427	392	91.8	196	196	50	119	200	23	240	20.6	41	30	4.04
St. Regis Mohawk Reservation, N.Y	1 802	1 763	97.8	910	853	147	482	966	168	1 213	25.5	288	76	3.50
Salt River Reservation, Ariz	4 089	2 624	64.2	1 278	1 346	366	825	1 327	106	1 571	19.8	264	170	4.56
San Carlos Reservation, Ariz	6 104	5 872	96.2	2 875	2 997	711	2 021	2 885	255	3 507	19.5	705	292	4.78
Sandia Pueblo, N. Mex	683	217	31.8	105	112	28	57	119	13	141	24.6	34	11	3.22
Sandy Lake Reservation, Minn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Felipe Pueblo, N. Mex	2 266	1 789	78.9	873	916	221	643	855	70	1 021	18.6	146	86	4.34
San Ildefonso Pueblo, N. Mex	1 491	488	32.7	234	254	61	110	273	44	332	25.1	77	37	3.65
San Juan Pueblo, N. Mex	4 365	852	19.5	417	435	81	278	430	63	548	22.1	116	46	3.59
San Manuel Reservation, Calif	31	24	77.4	14	10	2	8	12	2	14	21.0	3	1	2.86
San Pasqual Reservation, Calif	209	133	63.6	64	69	23	39	60	11	74	19.3	19	7	3.18
Santa Ana Pueblo, N. Mex	409	407	99.5	197	210	38	110	227	32	279	25.1	60	25	4.15
Santo Clara Pueblo, N. Mex	6 740	459	6.8	228	231	73	113	233	40	294	22.5	71	33	3.45
Santa Rosa Rancheria, Calif	169	117	69.2	63	54	30	38	44	5	57	15.7	5	8	4.68
Santa Rosa Reservation, Calif	12	12	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	-	...
Santa Ynez Reservation, Calif	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Ysabel Reservation, Calif	196	181	92.3	94	87	20	46	98	17	123	23.3	19	9	3.09
Santee Reservation, Nebr	914	420	46.0	223	197	66	138	188	30	230	18.5	41	32	4.16
Santo Domingo Pueblo, N. Mex	2 162	2 139	98.9	1 088	1 051	260	738	1 027	114	1 249	19.9	210	79	6.31
San Xavier Reservation, Ariz	875	851	97.3	408	443	103	251	450	47	529	21.8	77	63	4.57
Sauk-Suiattle Reservation, Wash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sault Ste. Marie Reservation, Mich	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Schaghticoke Reservation, Conn	6	2	33.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shakopee Community, Minn	105	77	73.3	41	36	11	23	40	3	46	23.5	16	5	3.38
Sheep Ranch Rancheria, Calif	2	2	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sherwood Valley Rancheria, Calif	19	17	89.5	9	8	5	2	9	1	10	25.2	4	1	2.83
Shingle Springs Rancheria, Calif	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shinnecock Reservation, N.Y	297	194	65.3	85	109	7	54	112	21	137	33.3	34	19	2.90
Shoalwater Reservation, Wash	33	28	84.8	16	12	2	5	18	3	22	24.0	4	2	2.75
Sisseton Reservation, N. Dak.-S. Dak	13 586	2 700	19.9	1 327	1 379	385	961	1 183	171	1 497	18.1	238	199	4.15
Skokomish Reservation, Wash	483	305	63.1	153	152	39	108	146	12	177	18.7	45	10	4.05
Skull Valley Reservation, Utah	13	13	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soboba Reservation, Calif	258	230	89.1	122	108	32	80	107	11	126	19.8	29	15	3.38
Sokaogon Chippewa Community, Wis	105	95	90.5	48	47	16	16	58	5	66	24.5	12	6	3.35
Southern Paiute Reservation, Utah	1 217	196	16.1	84	112	31	67	95	3	101	18.5	19	17	4.44
Southern Ute Reservation, Colo	5 739	855	14.9	425	430	99	314	396	46	497	18.5	107	36	3.52
Spokane Reservation, Wash	1 475	1 050	71.2	552	498	119	314	559	58	669	22.0	162	52	3.85
Squaxin Island Reservation, Wash	56	35	62.5	17	18	11	8	16	-	16	9.5	6	2	4.38
Standing Rock Reservation, N. Dak.-S. Dak	8 816	4 800	54.4	2 444	2 356	716	1 585	2 287	212	2 773	16.5	456	318	4.35
Stewart's Point Rancheria, Calif	75	72	96.0	40	32	8	20	35	9	49	21.3	8	2	4.29
Stockbridge Reservation, Wis	1 272	582	45.8	294	288	73	166	285	58	370	23.7	99	20	3.40
Sulphur Bank Rancheria, Calif	115	115	100.0	59	56	25	35	50	5	60	17.4	14	5	4.79
Summit Lake Reservation, Nev	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Susanville Reservation, Calif	90	82	91.1	40	42	5	27	45	5	57	21.5	7	7	3.63
Swinomish Reservation, Wash	1 390	414	29.8	217	197	52	117	215	30	261	22.2	55	27	3.99
Syracuse Reservation, Calif	61	48	78.7	27	21	6	18	21	3	28	18.0	5	2	3.64
Tama Reservation, Iowa	33	30	90.9	19	11	-	7	20	3	24	30.5	4	2	3.88
Taos Pueblo, N. Mex	1 421	716	50.4	367	349	61	175	369	111	513	29.4	132	34	3.37
Te-Moak Reservation, Nev	91	91	100.0	43	48	7	23	50	11	66	28.6	14	4	3.23
Tesuque Pueblo, N. Mex	252	235	93.3	112	123	22	69	125	19	157	23.3	35	13	4.25
Tigua Reservation, Tex	503	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonawanda Reservation, N.Y	467	438	93.8	202	236	34	114	240	50	313	30.0	60	25	3.26
Torres-Martinez Reservation, Calif	278	11	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinidad Rancheria, Calif	43	47	74.6	24	23	2	16	25	4	34	74.5	8	3	3.79
Tulalip Reservation, Wash	5 046	768	15.2	349	399	106	251	370	41	451	19.8	90	41	3.85
Tule River Reservation, Calif	453	424	93.6	212	212	68	155	194	7	228	17.0	44	31	3.84
Tunica-Biloxi Reservation, La	63	7	11.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuolumne Rancheria, Calif	93	73	78.5	39	34	4	25	42	2	45	27.8	14	3	3.38
Turtle Mountain Reservation, N. Dak.	4 311	4 021	93.3	1 993	2 028	555	1 389	1 852	225	2 326	18.7	530	242	4.62
Tuscarora Reservation, N.Y	921	873	94.8	731	142	62	167	483	161	671	37.0	37	9	2.85
Twenty-Nine Palms Reservation, Calif	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uintah and Ouray Reservation, Utah	16 909	2 050	12.1	993	1 057	324	632	1 011	83	1 201	19.4	272	101	4.75
Umatilla Reservation, Oreg	2 619	908	34.7	405	503	97	286	436	89	575	23.1	123	60	3.69
Upper Sioux Community, Minn	54	51	94.4	24	27	5	13	24	9	35	25.8	8	3	2.4
Upper Skagit Reservation, Wash	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ute Mountain Reservation, Colo.-N. Mex	1 138	1 111	97.6	560	551	127	328	607	49	698	21.1	165	58	3.78
Vermillion Lake Reservation, Minn	116	103	88.8	60	43	12	34	54	3	65	20.1	8	11	3.7

[1]Includes Eskimos and Aleuts on Annette Island Reserve and Alaska Native Villages.

Table 71. **General Characteristics for American Indian Persons on Reservations and Alaska Native Villages: 1980—Con.**

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Reservations Alaska Native Villages	Total persons	American Indian[1]										Families		Persons per household
		Total	Percent of total persons	Male	Female	Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 64 years	65 years and over	16 years and over	Median age	Married-couple	Female householder, no husband present	
RESERVATIONS—Con.														
Viejas Rancheria, Calif	209	142	67.9	77	65	19	38	75	10	91	23.2	16	16	3.54
Walker River Reservation, Nev	571	471	82.5	228	243	45	144	247	35	313	23.6	75	31	3.32
Wampanoag Reservation, Mass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warm Springs Reservation, Oreg	2 244	2 004	89.3	1 031	973	251	676	1 019	58	1 185	19.6	251	105	4.37
Washoe Reservation, Nev	87	4	4.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	...
Western Pequot Reservation, Conn	24	6	25.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White Earth Reservation, Minn	9 505	2 554	26.9	1 341	1 213	340	781	1 219	214	1 574	20.6	313	148	3.74
Wind River Reservation, Wyo	23 157	4 159	17.9	2 040	2 110	543	1 348	2 099	160	2 471	19.9	536	195	4.49
Winnebago Reservation, Nebr	2 554	1 140	44.6	540	600	149	362	564	65	689	21.1	103	113	3.76
Winnemucca Colony, Nev	37	35	94.6	15	20	4	10	19	2	24	25.5	6	3	3.36
Wisconsin Winnebago Reservation	658	579	88.0	287	292	67	219	266	27	317	18.3	54	42	4.50
Woodfords Community, Calif	308	126	40.9	59	67	9	31	72	14	92	26.0	10	11	4.10
XL Ranch Reservation, Calif	24	24	100.0	13	11	3	4	11	6	17	51.5	3	3	2.67
Yakima Reservation, Wash	25 363	4 983	19.6	2 452	2 531	605	1 614	2 497	267	3 043	20.6	627	331	3.96
Yankton Reservation, S. Dak	6 541	1 688	25.8	802	866	273	530	772	113	962	19.3	156	137	4.03
Yavapai Reservation, Ariz	76	66	86.8	28	38	7	18	38	3	41	21.5	9	7	3.25
Yerington Reservation, Nev	421	105	24.9	53	52	11	36	48	10	64	21.3	16	8	3.68
Yomba Reservation, Nev	60	57	95.0	39	18	8	15	28	6	37	22.5	8	1	4.46
Zia Pueblo, N. Mex	524	524	100.0	253	271	73	153	276	22	330	20.7	56	38	5.01
Zuni Pueblo, N. Mex	6 291	5 988	95.2	2 888	3 100	709	2 106	2 876	297	3 525	19.3	698	280	5.51
San Felipe-Santa Ana Joint Area, N. Mex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Felipe-Santo Domingo Joint Area, N. Mex	122	116	95.1	51	65	19	40	53	4	60	16.7	11	7	5.09
Other reservation lands in Montana	8	1	12.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGES														
Afognak	11	3	27.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akhiok	105	101	96.2	56	45	12	29	57	3	65	20.1	10	4	3.92
Akutan	438	398	90.9	197	201	60	104	210	24	263	21.5	46	18	5.08
Akiak	198	191	96.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	5	...
Akutan	69	66	95.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alakanuk	522	491	94.1	248	243	67	187	224	13	264	17.4	69	9	5.28
Alatna	30	29	96.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aleknagik	154	138	89.6	77	61	13	45	72	8	86	23.8	23	2	4.22
Alexander	11	2	18.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alakoket	133	129	97.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ambler	192	155	80.7	78	77	18	60	71	6	85	17.9	20	6	4.75
Anaktuvuk Pass	203	191	94.1	96	95	29	50	106	4	122	21.2	...	...	4.00
Andreafsky	100	93	93.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angoon	465	412	88.6	201	211	48	129	207	28	258	21.5	54	11	4.63
Anvik	341	218	63.9	122	96	30	67	113	8	137	20.7	...	...	3.51
Arctic	114	91	79.8	44	47	11	30	43	7	58	21.2	12	4	3.35
Arctic Village	111	98	88.3	47	51	19	29	45	5	57	18.3	7	7	3.31
Atka	93	90	96.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atkasook	107	99	92.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atmautluak	219	206	94.1	110	96	32	67	101	6	123	19.2	29	2	5.47
Barrow	2 207	1 720	77.9	892	828	174	524	949	73	1 122	22.0	215	54	4.76
Beaver	66	65	98.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belkofsky	10	10	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bethel	3 576	2 417	67.6	1 199	1 218	320	754	1 279	64	1 482	20.3	266	107	3.82
Bill Moore's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birch Creek	32	31	96.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brevig Mission	138	138	100.0	77	61	18	36	76	8	93	21.0	19	3	4.31
Buckland	177	161	91.0	97	69	18	58	80	5	94	19.1	16	8	4.91
Cantwell	89	28	31.5	20	8	1	8	16	3	19	35.0	6	-	4.13
Chalkyitsik	100	96	96.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chefornak	230	221	96.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chevak	466	445	95.5	239	206	62	150	220	13	256	18.8	48	7	5.30
Chignik	178	95	53.4	48	47	10	36	49	-	51	19.5	19	-	3.86
Chignik Lagoon	48	41	85.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chignik Lake	138	123	89.1	68	55	17	37	64	5	75	19.6	21	2	3.85
Chilkat	135	113	83.7	61	52	20	21	63	9	72	25.5	23	2	3.26
Chistochina	55	27	49.1	16	11	3	5	14	5	20	22.5	6	1	3.75
Chitina	42	20	47.6	17	3	-	4	13	3	18	31.5	...	...	3.33
Circle	81	60	74.1	38	22	9	16	32	3	37	23.0	6	2	5.08
Clark's Point	79	70	88.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	...
Cooper Center	213	85	39.9	38	47	7	27	39	12	58	28.5	...	...	3.00
Craig	527	170	32.3	78	92	21	47	87	15	114	20.8	...	...	3.00
Crooked Creek	108	91	84.3	47	44	11	31	45	4	56	18.9	6	7	4.79
Deering	150	138	92.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dillingham	1 563	891	57.0	439	452	86	282	489	34	578	21.4	118	33	4.09
Dot Lake	67	38	56.7	18	20	3	17	12	6	21	17.5	...	...	3.33
Eagle	164	57	34.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	...
Eek	228	220	96.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	2	...
Egegik	75	57	76.0	33	24	2	15	36	4	43	24.5	3	3	2.52
Eklutna	65	42	64.6	25	17	1	9	31	1	34	32.0	1	2	2.82
Elim	7	6	85.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emmonak	77	71	92.2	41	30	4	22	41	4	49	23.3	...	...	4.06
English Bay	211	203	96.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Evansville	567	517	91.2	270	247	64	178	255	20	299	19.8	73	8	4.66
Fort Yukon	124	98	79.0	56	42	14	33	50	1	54	19.3	15	1	4.45
Gakona	94	27	28.7	13	14	1	5	19	2	23	28.5	2	1	2.50
Galena	70	60	85.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambell	586	442	75.4	227	215	67	103	241	31	291	24.0	47	39	3.35
Gakona	87	14	16.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Galena	289	215	74.4	98	117	23	82	102	8	126	18.4	17	13	3.87

[1]Includes Eskimos and Aleuts on Annette Island Reserve and Alaska Native Villages.

Table 71. **General Characteristics for American Indian Persons on Reservations and Alaska Native Villages: 1980—Con.**

[For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Reservations Alaska Native Villages	Total persons	American Indian[1]												
		Total	Percent of total persons	Male	Female	Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 64 years	65 years and over	16 years and over	Median age	Families: Married couple	Families: Female householder, no husband present	Persons per household
ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGES—Con.														
Gambell	445	425	95.5	247	178	58	129	218	20	261	20.6	53	12	4.47
Georgetown	6	2	33.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Golovin	87	85	97.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goodnews Bay	168	161	95.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grayling	209	129	61.7	57	72	20	44	60	5	72	18.5	19	11	3.76
Gulkana	104	43	41.3	22	21	2	10	25	6	33	31.5	6	3	3.23
Hamilton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Healy Lake	33	29	87.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holy Cross	241	221	91.7	121	100	22	75	110	14	136	20.8	24	7	4.17
Hoonah	680	543	79.9	290	253	72	163	278	30	338	21.7	89	17	4.35
Hooper Bay	627	598	95.4	326	272	69	196	300	33	376	20.2	70	14	5.46
Hughes	73	71	97.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huslia	188	178	94.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydaburg	298	253	84.9	140	113	31	75	122	25	164	21.8	32	14	3.20
Igiugig	33	25	75.8	11	14	1	12	11	1	16	17.8	3	1	3.57
Kaltag	94	38	40.4	19	19	4	17	16	1	18	15.8	6	–	4.57
Kake	139	136	97.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kake	40	37	92.5	23	14	6	13	16	2	21	17.5	...	...	4.86
Ivanof Bay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kasaan	555	467	84.1	246	221	58	148	235	26	285	22.1	75	17	3.92
Kake														
Kaktovik	165	148	89.7	82	66	7	50	87	4	99	22.3	21	–	4.76
Kasigluk	129	108	83.7	54	54	7	35	58	8	76	21.6	11	3	4.04
Kiana	247	236	95.5	132	104	34	73	120	9	138	19.2	30	6	4.69
King Cove	96	96	100.0	51	45	15	30	49	2	54	20.7	16	1	4.57
Kipnuk	25	14	56.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kivalina	342	325	95.0	145	180	50	108	146	21	182	18.5	38	5	5.93
Klawock	345	325	94.2	170	155	52	104	154	15	192	18.8	37	14	4.71
Knik	460	367	79.8	184	183	52	96	209	10	233	21.4	63	4	4.49
Koyuk	371	358	96.5	192	166	34	128	177	19	220	20.4	52	5	5.23
Koyukuk	241	237	98.3	125	112	26	81	122	8	144	20.1	...	...	6.61
Kotlik	318	210	66.0	120	90	21	66	116	7	132	22.4	33	7	4.53
Kwethluk	454	441	97.1	231	210	53	144	219	25	265	20.4	...	...	5.30
Kwigillingok	354	343	96.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larsen Bay	144	120	83.3	55	65	22	42	54	2	59	14.5	15	6	4.17
Levelock	79	69	87.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...
Lime Village	48	39	81.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Kalskag	246	237	96.3	127	110	36	67	121	13	144	20.1	36	5	4.50
McGrath	355	165	46.5	79	86	18	60	78	9	99	19.6	20	5	2.85
Manley Hot Springs	61	12	19.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manokotak	294	273	92.9	142	131	32	102	133	6	163	18.3	41	4	5.38
Marshall	262	246	93.9	126	120	31	68	135	12	155	24.7	35	8	4.25
Mary's Igloo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mekoryuk	160	153	95.6	96	57	12	45	81	15	105	23.2	...	...	3.70
Mentasta Lake	59	55	93.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minto	153	141	92.2	85	56	22	28	76	15	96	26.8	19	1	3.05
Mountain Village	583	539	92.5	282	257	60	224	238	17	285	17.9	68	8	6.07
Naknek	318	161	50.6	83	78	13	41	103	4	113	21.9	...	...	3.55
Nanwalek	4	4	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Napaimute	262	254	96.9	124	130	25	81	130	18	162	23.5	38	11	4.46
Napakiak	244	239	98.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nelson Lagoon	59	55	93.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nenana	470	214	45.5	115	99	23	55	120	16	140	25.5	...	...	2.88
Newhalen	87	82	94.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Stuyahok	331	311	94.0	161	150	26	104	153	18	191	19.6	42	5	5.4[illegible]
Newtok	131	124	94.7	60	64	22	37	61	4	66	21.3	...	...	4.85
Nightmute	119	116	97.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	...
Nikolai	91	82	90.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nikolski	50	48	96.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nome	341	58	17.0	29	29	2	17	36	3	46	21.5	10	1	3.18
Nondalton	273	259	94.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	9	...
Noatak	173	161	93.1	87	74	16	48	87	10	112	21.9	22	6	4.53
Nondalton														
Nuiqsut	492	467	94.9	261	206	52	156	240	19	291	19.7	50	13	5.97
Nunapitchuk	112	102	91.1	49	53	17	21	50	10	61	24.5	9	4	3.62
Nuiqsut	208	181	87.0	92	89	22	58	94	7	107	21.1	25	6	4.64
Nulato	350	329	94.0	161	168	41	107	168	13	203	19.8	27	11	5.34
Nunapitchuk	299	295	98.7	155	140	28	101	149	17	182	20.5	...	...	4.79
Ohogamiut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Old Harbor	360	315	92.6	161	154	46	84	176	7	196	20.9	38	11	3.85
Oscarville	56	56	100.0	32	24	5	21	27	3	33	21.5	8	–	4.67
Ouzinkie	173	163	94.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paimiut	1	1	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pauloff Harbor	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pedro Bay	33	31	93.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	...
Perryville	111	103	92.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pilot Point	66	57	86.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pilot Station	325	306	94.2	151	155	48	99	148	11	174	19.0	41	8	5.32

[1]Includes Eskimos and Aleuts on Annette Island Reserve and Alaska Native Villages.

Table 71. **General Characteristics for American Indian Persons on Reservations and Alaska Native Villages: 1980—Con.**

[For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Reservations Alaska Native Villages	Total persons	American Indian[1]												
		Total	Percent of total persons	Male	Female	Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 64 years	65 years and over	16 years and over	Median age	Families: Married-couple	Families: Female householder, no husband present	Persons per household
ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGES—Con														
Pitkas Point	88	82	93.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Platinum	55	44	80.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Point Hope	464	434	93.5	230	204	57	130	224	23	271	19.9	59	7	5.12
Point Lay	68	63	92.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portage Creek	48	44	91.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port Graham	161	141	87.6	71	70	12	40	78	11	96	22.8	20	7	3.09
Port Heiden	92	59	64.1	35	24	4	15	37	3	45	22.8	10	–	3.63
Port Lions	215	158	73.5	90	68	20	39	86	13	103	24.8	36	3	3.32
Quinhagak	412	402	97.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramsort	50	47	94.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Red Devil	39	18	46.2	9	9	3	7	8	–	8	13.0	...	...	4.00
Ruby	197	171	86.8	92	79	26	43	93	9	112	22.9	21	10	3.12
Russian Mission (Kuskokwim)	105	93	88.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	...
Russian Mission (Yukon)	169	159	94.1	81	78	28	53	76	2	84	17.6	...	...	4.30
St George	158	153	96.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St Mary's	282	243	86.2	127	116	25	89	114	15	146	19.1	...	...	5.19
St Michael	239	227	95.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	5	...
St Paul	551	483	87.7	272	211	55	146	263	19	305	21.5	73	10	4.38
Saint Michael	234	43	12.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
Sand Point	625	357	57.1	189	168	34	96	214	13	247	23.1	59	9	3.32
Savoonga	491	463	94.3	249	214	55	144	246	18	292	21.2	61	9	4.78
Saxman	434	204	47.0	111	93	18	66	106	14	132	23.6	25	10	4.02
Scammon Bay	250	241	96.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Selawik	361	352	97.5	197	155	52	104	173	23	216	20.1	...	...	5.43
Seldovia	479	117	24.4	57	60	4	35	69	9	85	29.4	15	3	2.54
Shageluk	131	120	91.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shaktoolik	164	159	97.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheldon's Point	103	98	95.1	57	41	9	47	41	...	48	15.8	14	1	5.76
Shishmaref	394	369	93.7	198	171	48	125	185	11	217	19.1	48	10	4.84
Shungnak	202	179	88.6	94	85	20	54	93	12	116	20.9	22	10	4.77
Stebbins	49	8	16.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stevens Village	107	95	88.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	...
Stony River	4	4	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Takotna	145	124	85.5	58	66	13	37	65	9	84	20.6	16	6	3.19
Tanacross	331	316	95.5	158	158	55	107	143	11	168	17.2	42	7	4.82
Tanana	96	61	63.5	35	26	8	11	38	4	46	28.2	2	6	3.00
Tatitlek	62	56	90.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tenakee	48	25	52.1	11	14	1	9	15	–	16	20.3	2	2	2.67
Tetlin	117	101	86.3	50	51	11	24	57	9	67	27.1	9	5	3.77
Teller	388	307	79.1	170	137	32	94	161	20	195	21.8	36	14	3.44
Togiak	68	53	77.9	29	24	7	12	31	3	34	24.5	13	2	3.18
Tok	31	4	12.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tolsona	33	32	97.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toksook Bay	212	196	92.5	109	87	25	40	117	14	140	24.2	23	7	3.28
Tuluksak	107	104	97.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuntutuliak	470	443	94.3	227	216	35	146	246	16	291	21.4	61	10	4.87
Tununak	333	312	93.7	160	152	30	134	138	10	167	17.1	42	7	5.74
Twin Hills	236	228	96.6	109	119	30	78	109	11	130	20.1	...	...	5.71
Tyonek	216	209	96.8	115	94	26	80	96	7	114	17.8	29	5	5.36
Ugashik	298	283	95.0	152	131	32	93	147	11	180	19.8	42	4	4.56
Umkumiut	70	67	95.7	34	33	4	20	38	5	53	23.8	...	...	4.13
Unalakleet	239	222	92.9	120	102	28	73	116	5	134	19.9	27	11	3.34
Unalaska	13	11	84.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unalakleet	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unalaska	623	546	87.6	291	255	59	170	288	29	363	21.2	65	22	4.15
Unga	1 322	200	15.1	120	80	11	56	127	6	143	24.4	19	11	2.97
Uyak	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venetie	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wainwright	132	129	97.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wales	405	372	91.9	208	164	55	102	196	19	239	21.5	58	8	4.48
White Mountain	133	122	91.7	71	51	9	27	78	8	92	24.8	15	5	3.45
Woody Island	125	116	92.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	...
Yakutat	5	3	60.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	449	279	62.1	136	143	35	80	144	20	170	22.1	30	15	3.06

[1]Includes Eskimos and Aleuts on Annette Island Reserve and Alaska Native Villages.

Table 3-4

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS FOR AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT YOUTH UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE

Category	American Indian	Eskimo	Aleut	Total
Total Persons Under 18 yrs.	533,315	17,537	4,883	555,735
Householder or Spouse	1,980	38	18	2.036
Own Child	442,105	14,744	4,126	460,975
In Married-Couple Family	319,956	11,868	3,189	335,013
With Female Householder (No Husband Present)	104,259	2,101	718	107,078
Other relatives	67,863	2,073	468	70,404
Non-relatives	14,075	521	239	14,835
In Group Quarters	7,292	161	32	7,485

Source: 1980 Census of Population,
Volume 1 - Characteristics of the Population
Chapter B - General Population Characteristics
Part 1 - United States Summary - Issued May 1983
Table 47, General Characteristics for Selected Racial Groups: 1980, pages 1-50.

Table 3-5

SELF REPORT QUESTIONNAIRES: POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

AREA/TRIBE	TOTAL POPULATION	INDIAN YOUTH LIVING ON RESERVATION (10-18)	MALE	FEMALE
ABERDEEN				
Crow Creek	2,384	1,046 aged 16 & under 1,338 aged 16 & over	N/A	N/A
Cheyenne River Sioux	4,649	2,521 aged 16 & over 2,128 aged 16 & under	N/A	N/A
Omaha Tribal Court	2,100	360	170	190
Lower Brule Sioux	748	436	324	312
Oglala Sioux	17,000	3,205	----	----
Standing Rock Sioux	10,458	2,906 aged 16 & under 5,291 aged 16 & over		
Rosebud	9,674	3,676 aged 16 & under 5,998 aged 16 & over		
ANADARKO				
Cheyenne & Arapahoe Tribes of Oklahoma	5,000	3,500	1,800	1,700
CFR Court of Indian Offenses	10,887 (7 Tribes)	2,043 (estimate)	1,084	959
Fort Sill Apache	312	65 (Tribal)	37	28

Table 3-5 (cont'd)
SELF REPORT QUESTIONNAIRES: POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

AREA/TRIBE	TOTAL POPULATION	INDIAN YOUTH LIVING ON RESERVATION (10-18)	MALE	FEMALE
ALBUQUERQUE				
Pueblo of Laguna	6,525	848 (13 - 18)	421	427
Pojoaque Tribal Court	95	25	13	12
Zuni Tribal Court	7,288	1,556	782	774
Pueblo of Isleta	3,500	1,150	550	600
BILLINGS				
Blackfeet Tribal Court	6,186	1,089	541	548
EASTERN				
Passamaquoddy	541 (Pleasant Point) 348 (Indian Township)	135 (Pleasant Point) 100 (Indian Township)	69	66
Cherokee	5,971	1,315	688	627
JUNEAU				
Metlakatla	1,102	230	118	112

Table 3-5 (cont'd)
SELF REPORT QUESTIONNAIRES: POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

AREA/TRIBE	TOTAL POPULATION	INDIAN YOUTH LIVING ON RESERVATION (10-18)	MALE	FEMALE
MINNEAPOLIS				
Menominee	3,582	769	398	371
Red Cliff	997	121	67	54
Lac Courte Oreilles	1,800	900	500	400
NAVAJO				
Window Rock District	170,000 (approx.)			
Navajo	165,000	50,895	27,454	23,441
PHOENIX				
Phoenix Area Office	130,000 (approx.)			
Ft. McDermitt	771	154 (approx)	80	74
Shoshone Paiute				
Havasupai Tribe	535	184	101	83
Pyramid Lake	1,285	464 (Under 16) 327 (16 - 24)	379	412
Ft. Mojave	350	110	50	60
Hualapai	946	177	89	88
Papago	5,171	2,114	1,268	846

Table 3-5 (cont'd)
SELF REPORT QUESTIONNAIRES: POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

AREA/TRIBE	TOTAL POPULATION	INDIAN YOUTH LIVING ON RESERVATION (10-18)	MALE	FEMALE
PHOENIX				
Salt River Pima-Maricopa	3,697	1,885	933	952
Ute Tribal Court	1,700	600 - 700		
San Carlos Apache	5,799	3,189	1,754	1,435
Gila River	7,000	1,746 Females: 442, 411 / Males: 431 (10-14), 462 (15-19)	893	853
Hopi	6,896	1,072	493	579
White Mountain Apache	7,780	3,503	1,927	1,576
Moapa Paiute	200	51	22	29
Yavapai-Apache	419	290 Females: 93, 40 / Males: 113 (1-15), 44 (16-24)	157	133
Yavapai-Prescott Indians	124 94 - Tribal, 30 - Indian non-Tribal)	22 Females: 11 / Males: 5	8	14
Yerington Paiute	262	51	27	24
Temoak	298	181	87	94

Table 3-5 (cont'd)
SELF REPORT QUESTIONNAIRES: POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

AREA/TRIBE	TOTAL POPULATION	INDIAN YOUTH LIVING ON RESERVATION (10-18)	MALE	FEMALE
PORTLAND				
Colville Confederated	3,779	602	293	309
Spokane	1,154	166	89	77
Squaxin Island	46	12	9	3
Upper Skagit	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/a
Warm Springs Confederated	2,400	546	276	270
Makah	919	174	93	81
Quinault	1,137	328	178	150
Muckleshoot	2,300	598	300	298
Suquamish	1,597	367	220	146
Coeur d' Alene	833	186 (5 - 17)		
Quileute	326	70 (estimate)		

Table 3-6
On-Site Monitoring Instrument Reponse
Table 6-8. Number of Indian Youth Ages 10-18*

Total Sample N = 48	CFR Courts N = 14	Tribal Courts N = 33
16 (2)	16 (2)	
20		20
24	24	
39	39	
40	40	
43		43
88		88
120	120	
138		138
142		142
160	160	
166		166
174		174
186		186
195	195	
230		230
235		235
283		283
285	285	
306		306
328		328
377		377
402		402
422	422	
512		512
560		560
570		570
720		
769		769
791		791
842	842	
850		850

Table 3-6
Table 6-8. Number of Indian Youth Ages 10-18* (continued)

Total Sample N = 48	CFR Courts N = 14	Tribal Courts N = 33
1019		1019
1452 (2)		1452 (2)
1746		1746
2384		2384
9674		9674
Missing Data (9)	Missing Data (3)	Missing Data (6)
*Age Ranges Reported		
10 - 18 = 29	10 - 18 = 8	10 - 18 = 21
0 - 18 = 2	0 - 18 = 1	0 - 18 = 1
5 - 17 = 1		5 - 17 = 1
0 - 24 = 2	0 - 24 = 1	0 - 24 = 1
7 - 17 = 1		7 - 17 = 1
9 - 17 = 1		9 - 17 = 1
10 - 19 = 1		10 - 19 = 1
12 - 17 = 3	12 - 17 = 1	12 - 17 = 1
Missing Data = 8	Missing Data = 3	Missing data = 5

CHAPTER 4. AMERICAN INDIAN JUVENILE OFFENSE AND DETENTION CHARACTERISTICS

The characteristics of American Indian juvenile offenses and detention reflect a diversity of relationships between Tribes, local governments, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs for supervision and custody depending on availability of human resources and facilities; a high incidence of status offender detention in secure facilities; and a general practice of separation of youths from incarcerated adults by sight and sound.

Since the passage of the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, Tribal court systems have been forced to rapidly expand civil jurisdiction capabilities and responsibilities with a minimum of additional resources. During these recent years, numerous Indian youth, initially adopted by non-Indians, have returned to their respective reservations and families and experienced behavior problems. The problems are associated both with their adoptive years in a non-Indian environment and with identifying themselves in their appropriate cultural environment. With a high turnover of Tribal judges, insufficient training for court clerks and social service personnel coupled with the delicacy of handling status offenders and non-offenders, Tribal courts should be commended for their perseverance and justice.

Indian Juvenile Offenses

Information from fiscal year 1981 provides the most comprehensive information on juvenile offenses, Tribal court systems, and the handling and placement of American Indian juveniles.

National statistics for Indian juvenile offenses FY 1981 are provided by a comprehensive report prepared by the Criminal Justice Data Unit, Division of Law Enforcement Services of the Bureau of Indian Affairs entitled: Tribal and Bureau Law Enforcement Services Automated Data Report - January 1 - December 31, 1981. The most frequent major offenses committed by Indian juveniles are charted on Table 4-1 as well as alcohol/drug-related major offenses, motor vehicle violations, and alcohol/drug-related motor vehicle violations differentiated by sex. Table 4-2 provides a frequency distribution of Indian juvenile misdemeanors differentiated by sex. Total national statistics from these tables include:

CATEGORY	
Major Offenses	176
Major Offenses - Alcohol/Drug Related	77
Motor Vehicle Violations	1514
Motor Vehicle Violations - Alcohol/Drug Related	505
Misdemeanors	9960
Misdemeanors - Alcohol/Drug Related	5597

These statistics represent reservation-based offenses handled by Tribal and BIA police and do not reflect offenses and arrests in off-reservation areas. Thus, "nationwide" covers all Indian reservations only. Table 4-3 identifies arrests of Indian juveniles under 18 years of age by BIA administrative area, sex, and percentage of total arrests in each area. It should be noted that there is a wide range in the number of juvenile arrests as

a percentage of total arrests between areas. The range is from 32.3 percent for the Minneapolis Area to 4.3 percent in the Sacramento area.

The National American Indian Court Judges Association conducted a survey of its membership of 140 Tribal, CFR, and Traditional courts in 1981. The study was published by the Division of Judicial Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs and entitled: Native American Tribal Court Profiles. Project staff extracted pertinent information on the 90 Tribal Courts and 36 CFR courts as illustrated in Tables 2-1 and 2-2. These tables were utilized to select by purposive sample the 48 sites for the on-site monitoring instruments to reflect the numerous variables of CFR/Tribal Courts, caseloads, facility jurisdiction, detention conditions, and geographic areas.

The juvenile caseload size was divided into categories of (0-30) - (30-100) - (100-up). Under these categories, the data available on Tribal and CFR caseloads reveals:

Juvenile Caseloads	(0 - 30)	(30 - 100)	(100-up)
Tribal Courts	50	8	32
CFR Courts*	8	2	4

(*24 CFR courts had no information available on caseload size.) The total juvenile caseload reported for all Tribal courts in 1981 was 14,803.

The Tribal Self-Report Questionnaire response tabulations regarding Indian juvenile detention characteristics are displayed on Table 4-4. The Tribal Self-Report figures for 1982 status

offenders, non-offenders, and criminal type offenders represent active Tribal court systems in all categories. The small group of five CFR courts represented no handling of status offenders with the largest handling being non-offenders.

Facilities Jurisdictions

Jurisdiction over local detention and jail facilities depends on a myriad of factors ranging from Tribal size and resource base to adequate or available facilities. Prior to the passage of Public Law 93-638, The Indian Self-Report Determination and Educational Assistance Act of 1974, Tribal governments relied primarily on the Bureau of Indian Affairs for law enforcement and judicial services as well as facilities construction and maintenance. P.L. 93-638 allows Tribal governments to contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to perform service functions handled previously by the BIA. Many Tribal governments began assuming control of services and facilities while others chose to remain under existing conditions. The data reflect general Tribal control with some opting for local government facilities or BIA control.

The 1981 survey of Tribal courts by the National American Indian Court Judges Association provides an example of this mixture as illustrated on Tables 2-1 and 2-2. Facility control for Tribal and CFR courts was reported as follows:

	TRIBAL	LOCAL GOVT.	BIA
Tribal Court	49	26	15
CFR Court	2	29	6

The tribal self-report questionnaire data showed even further diversity of control as illustrated in Table 4-4. The five respondent CFR courts generally show BIA control. The Tribal Courts reflect the following:

	Tribal	Local Govt.	BIA	Tribal/ BIA	Tribal/ LG	BIA/LG
Status Offender	29	2	5	4	4	1
Non-Offender	27	4	4	5	4	1
Criminal Type	28	5	3	1	6	2

It is assumed, once again, that the diversity of relationships and responsibilities for care and custody mirror local adjustments to existing conditions including the availability of human resources and facilities.

Status Offender Deinstitutionalization

The Tribal Self-Report Questionnaire also inquired as to whether status offenders were detained in secure facilities on or near the reservation with a yes or no response option and a definition supplied by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention as to "secure." If the response was yes, space was provided to "explain briefly the type of facility utilized and the primary reasons for their being placed under secure care." Twenty-eight Tribes responded "yes," twenty-one Tribes responded "no," and one Tribe had no response. The twenty-eight "yes" respondents described their secure facilities option as the only facilities available. These facilities included:

- 14 local jails separating juveniles from adults

- 8 local county juvenile detention facilities
- 4 local group homes or shelter homes
- 2 State juvenile facilities

The primary reason for secure care given was for the offender's own protection. Most responses indicated a lack of appropriate facilities and services for status offenders.

Separation of Juveniles from Adults

The separation of incarcerated juveniles from adults, including sight and sound separation, was also explored in the Tribal Self-Report Questionnaire (Table 4-4) and the Native American Tribal Court Profile data. The Tribal Self-Report Questionnaire recorded forty-six yes responses for separation of juveniles from adults and four no responses. Of those Tribal Courts responding yes to separation of juveniles from adults, twenty-nine indicated sight and sound separation, thirteen noted only sight separation, and four did not respond.

The 1981 survey by the National American Indian Court Judges Association provides a broader, less defined picture of juvenile detention conditions. In terms of Tribal and CFR court separation of juveniles from adults, existing data reflects the following from Tables 2-1 and 2-2.

	No Separation Same Bldg.	Yes Separation Same Bldg.	Yes Separation Other Bldg.	Unknown
Tribal Court	22	9	26	33*
CFR Courts	2	1	7	28*

(*The unknown factor for Tribal court profiles corresponded to facility control by local government (17), Tribal government (15), and BIA (1). For CFR court profiles, local government facilities control corresponded to 27 unknowns and Tribal control to one unknown. Given local government compliance with State jurisdiction, it may be assumed that at least 44 unknowns separate juveniles from adults.)

The Bureau of Indian Affairs Division of Law Enforcement Services has identified twenty-four detention and jail facilities requiring renovations under the agency's jurisdiction. Currently twelve facilities are being renovated with a $10 million Jobs Bill appropriation from FY82. Bureau officials indicate that all these facilities comply with life safety codes and will provide for separation of juveniles from adults except in instances where existing youth detention facilities are available. At least six more Bureau jail facilities will require major renovations before all BIA facilities are in compliance with the legislation. The Bureau has no specific information except estimates on the condition of Tribal jails and Tribal capacity to comply with the law.

TABLE 4-1

NATIONWIDE FREQUENCY ANALYSIS OF OFFENSES & ARRESTS
OF PERSONS UNDER 18 BY TRIBE OR BIA - 1981

MAJOR OFFENSES (Total = 176)

Type of Offense	Total	Indian	Male	Female
Burglary (Forcible Entry)	69	64	61	3
Larceny	29	21	19	2
Arson	12	12	12	
Burglary (non-Forcible Entry)	9	9	9	
Assault (w/Dangerous Weapon)	8	8	8	
Forcible Rape	7	7	7	

MAJOR OFFENSES - ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED (Total = 77)

Type of Offense	Total	Indian	Male	Female
Burglary (Forcible Entry)	31	29	28	1
Larceny	8	7	7	
Arson	7	7	7	
Assault (Dangerous Weapon)	7	7	7	
Forcible Rape	6	6	6	

MOTOR VEHICLE VIOLATIONS (Total = 1514)

Other Violations	638	551	401	150
Moving Violations	504	355	276	79
Driving Under Influence	238	226	186	40
Reckless Driving	134	121	95	26

MOTOR VEHICLE VIOLATIONS - ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED (Total = 505)

Driving Under Influence	237	225	186	39
Other Violations	124	118	92	26
Moving Violations	78	68	57	11
Reckless Driving	66	63	49	14

SOURCE: Tribal & BIA Law Enforcement Services
Automated Data Report - January 1 - December 31, 1981

TABLE 4-2

NATIONWIDE FREQUENCY ANALYSIS OF OFFENSES & ARRESTS
OF PERSONS UNDER 18 BY TRIBE OR BIA - 1981

MISDEMEANOR OFFENSES - (Total = 9960)

Type of Offense	Total	Indian	Male	Female
Drunkeness	1940	1931	1429	502
Disorderly Conduct	1521	1516	1162	354
Curfew Violation	1103	1097	682	415
Liquor Laws	794	789	598	191
Runaway Child	615	606	189	417
Disobey Lawful Order of Court	393	391	257	134
Theft	345	337	292	45
Malicious Mischief	292	289	245	44
Protective Custody	266	264	137	127
Inhaling Toxic Vapors	257	257	202	55
Truancy	236	236	155	81
Assault & Battery	187	186	134	52
Breaking & Entering	152	152	139	13
Resisting Arrest	152	151	116	35
Narcotic & Drug Laws	137	133	109	24

MISDEMEANOR OFFENSES - ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED (Total = 5597)

Type of Offense	Total	Indian	Male	Female
Drunkeness	1572	1564	1150	414
Disorderly Conduct	1098	1090	823	273
Liquor Laws	643	638	481	157
Curfew Violations	514	509	327	182
Inhaling Toxic Vapors	228	228	182	46
Protective Custody	174	173	89	84
Malicious Mischief	120	119	100	19
Narcotic & Drug Laws	106	105	84	21
Runaway Child	104	104	31	73
Resisting Lawful Arrest	102	102	75	27

Source: Tribal & BIA Law Enforcement Services
Automated Data Report - January 1 - December 31, 1984

Table 4-3
INDIAN JUVENILE (Under 18 Years of Age) ARRESTS
BY TRIBE OR BIA IN 1981 FOR BIA AREA BY SEX

Area	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Total Indian Juvenile Arrests	Total Male Indian Juvenile Arrests	Total Female Indians Juvenile Arrests	Indian Junvenile Arrest Percentage of Total Arrests
ABERDEEN	32,131	22,836	2,438	1,686	797	10.9%
ALBUQUERQUE	8,276	6,957	1,017	715	302	14.6%
ANADARKO	1,542	535	109	57	52	20.4%
BILLINGS	12,219	10,240	692	460	232	6.8%
EASTERN	2,648	1,240	112	94	18	9 %
FLAGSTAFF	5	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -
JUNEAU	687	319	25	12	13	7.8%
MINNEAPOLIS	5,614	3,341	1,080	770	310	32.3%
NAVAJO	22,447	17,099	2,054	1,576	478	12 %
PHOENIX	20,057	11,896	1,813	1,288	525	15.2%
PORTLAND	6,744	3,435	754	506	248	22 %
SACRAMENTO	73	23	1	1	-0-	4.3%

SOURCE: Tribal & BIA Law Enforcement Services
Automated Data Report
January 1 - November 31, 1981

TABLE 4-4

SELF REPORT - INDIAN JUVENILE DETENTION CHARACTERISTICS

AREA/TRIBE	TYPE OF COURT		NUMBER OF YOUTH APPEARING COURT			AUTHORITY FOR CARE/CUSTODY			STATUS OFFEN. DET. IN SECURE FAC.	SEPARATION OF JUVENILES FROM ADULTS			
	CFR	Tribal	Status	Non-Offen.	Crim.	Status	Non-Offen.	Crim.		Y/N	Sight/ Sound	Sight Only	Sound Only
ABERDEEN													
Crow Creek		x	--	--	--	T	BIA/Tribal	BIA/Tribal	yes	y	--	--	--
Cheyenne		x	123	340	298	B	BIA/Tribal	Tribal	yes	y	x		
Lower Brule			20	37	not sure	B	Tribal	Fed'l	yes	y		x	
Omaha Tribal Ct.		x	31	61	113	T	Tribal	Tribal	yes	y		x	
Oglala		x	276	136	329	B	BIA/Tribal	Tribal	yes	y		x	
Standing Rock		x	196	---	---	L. G.	BIA	L.Govn't	yes	y	x		
Rosebud		x	---	---	---	T	---	Tribal	no	y		x	
Pine Ridge		x	128	24	266	T	BIA/Tribal	Tribal	yes	y			
ANADARKO													
Cheyenne-Arapahoe	x		---	75	---	B	BIA/Tribal	BIA	yes	y		x	
Anadarko Agency (Tribes)	x		---	10	2	B	BIA/Tribal	BIA	yes	y	x		
Fort Sill	x		---	---	---	B	Tribal	BIA	no	y	x		
CFR Court of Ind. Offenses	x		---	10	2	B	BIA/Tribal	BIA	yes	y	x		
ALBUQUERQUE													
Pueblo of Laguna		x	---	---	---	T	Tribal	Tribal	yes	y		x	
Pojoaque		x	2	---	---	T	Tribal	L.Govn't	yes	y	x		
Zuni		x	134	16	234	T/L.G.	T/L.G.	T/L.G.	no	no			
Pueblo of Isleta		x	10	3	6	T	Tribal	Tribal	yes	y	x		
BILLINGS													
Blackfeet		x	343	47	74	B/T	BIA/Tribal	Tribal	yes	n		x	

TABLE 4-4 (cont'd)

SELF REPORT - INDIAN JUVENILE DETENTION CHARACTERISTICS

AREA/TRIBE	TYPE OF COURT		NUMBER OF YOUTH APPEARING COURT			AUTHORITY FOR CARE/CUSTODY			STATUS OFFEN. DET. IN SECURE FAC.	SEPARATION OF JUVENILES FROM ADULTS			
	CFR	Tribal	Status	Non-Offen.	Crim.	Status	Non-Offen.	Crim.		Y/N	Sight/ Sound	Sight Only	Sound Only
EASTERN													
Passamaquoddy		x	---	8	13	T	Tribal	L.G.	yes	y			
Cherokee	x		---	---	6			L.G.	no	y	x		
JUNEAU													
MINNEAPOLIS													
Menominee		x	86	14	86	T	L.G.	Tribal	no	y	x		
Red Cliff		x	1	4	---		L.G.	L.G.	no	y		x	
Lac Courte Oreilles		x	10	---	---	L.G.	L.G.	LG/Fed'l	no	y	x		
NAVAJO													
Navajo		x	---	---	1,625	B/T	T/L.G.	Tribal	no	y		x	
Window Rock		x	100	300	600	T	Tribal	Tribal	yes	no			
PHOENIX													
Ft. McDermitt		x	12	7	22	T/L.G	Tribal	T/L.G.	no	y	x		
Havasupai		x	3	5	3	T	Tribal	Tribal	yes	y	x		
Pyramid Lake		x	20	6	27	T	Tribal	Tribal	yes	y	x		
Ft. Mojave		x	13	2	8	T/L.G	T/L.G.	T/L.G.	no	y	x		
Hualapai		x	59	15	69	T	Tribal	Tribal	yes	y	x		
Papago		x	87	132	141	T	BIA	Tribal	no	y	x		
Salt River		x	12	231	55	T	Tribal	Tribal	no	y	x		
Ute Tribe		x	8	214	226	T	Tribal	Tribal	no	y	x		
San Carlos		x	299	---	128	T	Tribal	Tribal	no	y		x	
Shoshone-Paiute		x	24	28	28	T	Tribal	Tribal	no	y		x	

TABLE 4-4 (cont'd)

SELF REPORT - INDIAN JUVENILE DETENTION CHARACTERISTICS

AREA/TRIBE	TYPE OF COURT		NUMBER OF YOUTH APPEARING COURT			AUTHORITY FOR CARE/CUSTODY			STATUS OFFEN. DET. IN SECURE FAC.	SEPARATION OF JUVENILES FROM ADULTS			
	CFR	Tribal	Status	Non-Offen.	Crim.	Status	Non-Offen.	Crim.		Y/N	Sight/ Sound	Sight/ Only	Sound Only
PHOENIX (Cont'd)													
Gila River	x	71	212	362	T	Tribal	Tribal	no		y	x		
Phoenix Area Offc	x				B	B/T/L.G.	LG/Fed	yes/no				x	
Hopi	x	10	5	184	T	Tribal	Tribal	yes		y	x		
White Mountain	x	235	134	290	T	Tribal	Tribal	no		y	x		
Moapa Paiute	x	5	---	16	T	Tribal	Tribal	no		y	x		
Yavapai-Apache	x	2	4	---	BIA	BIA	BIA	no					
Yavapai-Prescott	x	---	2	1	BIA	BIA	BIA	no					
Yerington	x	2	---	13	T	Tribal	Tribal	yes		y	x		
Temoak Shoshone	x	---	3	2	T	Tribal	Tribal	no		y	x		
PORTLAND													
Colville Confederated Courts	x	---	56	---	T	Tribal				y	x		
Spokane	x	28	20	64	T	Tribal	T/L.G	yes		y		x	
Squaxin	x	---	1	---	T	Tribal	Tribal	yes		y	x		
Upper Skagit													
Warm Springs Conf.	x	384	330	291	T	Tribal	Tribal	yes		y		x	
Makah	x			76	T/LG	T/L.G	T/LG	yes		y	x		
Quinault	x	---	15	9		L.G.	L.G.			N			
Muckleshoot	x	2	30	---	T	Tribal	L.G.	no		y			
Suquamish	x	---	---	---	T	B/T/LG	B/T/LG	yes		y	x		
Coeur d' Alene	x	39	43	1	B/F	Tribal	Tribal	yes		y	x		
Quileute	x	---	----	9	B/LG	B/L.G.	B/LG	yes		y	x		
Metlakatla	x	23	10	63	T	Tribal	Tribal	no					

CHAPTER 5. COURT CODES AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Tribal codes relating to the handling and plcement of juveniles represent a wide variety of sovereign Tribal laws and traditional practices. Support services such as probation, counseling, health, and education depend on available Federal resources, established working relationships with adjacent counties and municipalities, and Tribal resources. The non-uniformity of codes and fractionated responsibilities for support services needs to be considered with the fact that Tribal, CFR, and Traditional courts processed a total of 14,803 juvenile cases in fiscal year 1981, according to the Native American Tribal Court Profile data. Also, according to the Tribal Self-Report Questionnaire, the Tribal respondents in 1982 processed the following numbers of juveniles:

Status Offenders	2798
Non-Offenders	2590
Criminal Offenders	5742

Tribal and CFR Court Codes

The Tribal Self-Report Questionnaire inquired, for comparative purposes, how Tribal and CFR court codes relate to the removing of status offenders and non-offenders from secure detention, the separation of juveniles from adults, and the removal of juveniles from adult jails and lock-ups. Table 5-1 outlines each Tribal response to addressing the provisions of Sections 223(a)12-13-14 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, as amended.

The questionnaire responses to the removing of status offenders and non-offenders from secure detention revealed the following:

No provision in Tribal Code	26
Addressed in Tribal Code	11
Application of State Statutes	6
CFR Application of Federal Codes	3
Juveniles Released Between 8-24 Hours	2
Common Practice	2
No Response	4

Thus, over one-half the respondents had no Tribal code provisions and approximately one-fifth of the respondents addressed the issue in the Tribal code.

The questionnaire responses to the separation of juveniles from adults revealed the following:

No Provision in Tribal Code	23
Addressed in Tribal Code	9
Application of State Statutes	4
CFR Application of Federal Codes	3
Separation by Practice	5
Separation by Practice, but not sight/sound	2
Separation by Practice, but sight only	1
Lack Proper Facilities	1
No Response	6

CONTINUED

1 OF 3

The responses in this category may be misleading in that a response of "no provision in Tribal Code" does not necessarily mean there is not separation by practice. The important fact, however, is that only nine Tribal Codes address this important issue.

The third comparative issue regarding the removal of juveniles from adult jails and lock-ups offered similar results. As mentioned in Chapter 4 under the separation of juveniles issues, lack of available appropriate facilities and services, as well as the need to protect the child, force Tribal law enforcement personnel into utilizing jails and lock-ups for Indian juveniles. The responses to this issue are as follows:

No Provision in Tribal Code	26
Addressed by Tribal Code	5
Application of State Statutes	6
CFR Application of Federal Codes	3
Removal Between 8 and 24 Hours	3
No Code but Common Practice	2
Lack of Proper Facilities	1
No Response	7

There is an obvious lack of Tribal codes addressing the removal of juveniles from adult jails and lock-ups as well as the other legislative provisions. It is most likely a non-intentional oversight given the recent emergence of Tribal courts into the civil jurisdiction field, lack of alternative appropriate facilities and services, and a general unawareness of the legislative provisions.

Several Tribal governments provided sections of their judicial codes which address the handling and placement of juveniles. Examples of these codes extracted from responses to the Tribal Self-Report Questionnaire are provided in Table 5-2.

Support Services

Support services for Indian juvenile status offenders, non-offenders, and criminal-type offenders processed through Tribal courts are secured from a wide variety of resources. The last inquiry on the Tribal Self-Report Questionnaire concerned the identification of primary and secondary resources utilized to help these juveniles in the fields of health, education, training, social services, and other services with space provided for an explanation of "none available" under each category. Tribal and CFR court responses to this question are detailed in Table 5-3, "Services Available to Assist Juveniles."

The chart represents a wide range of service providers for the Tribal and CFR Court justice systems. Generally, the Indian Health Service was the primary resource for health-related needs. The public health service, local hospitals and clinics and emergency treatment facilities were prominent among the secondary resources.

The primary and secondary Education and Training resources listed were local public schools, BIA boarding schools, and Tribal education programs, including GED.

Under the social services resource categories, the Bureau of Indian Affairs social services was the most prevalent resource

followed by State Welfare agencies and Tribal social/community services and Indian Child Welfare programs. For the "other services" category, Tribal and State alcoholism and mental health counseling were most commonly identified.

Tribal governments rely prevalently on Federal and State facilities and resources in meeting the processing, detention and support service needs of their respective juvenile justice systems. Jurisdiction and responsibility assignments appear vague and confusing between Tribal, Federal, State, and County officials. Public Law 83-280 further complicates jurisdiction for law enforcement and social services on Indian land. The original legislation, passed in 1952 and amended in 1968, provided for "State jurisdiction over offenses committed by or against Indians in Indian Country" for California, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, and Wisconsin. Tribal governments, viewing this legislation as a threat to their sovereignty and a potential step towards termination, secured a retrocession clause in the amended legislation to allow a petition process for Tribes to return jurisdiction to Tribal/Federal control. Currently, a patchwork of jurisdictional authorities cloud responsibilities in P.L. 280 states. Tribes which have retroceded and resumed jurisdiction include Metlakatla in Alaska, Red Lake in Minnesota, Warm Springs in Oregon, and Omaha in Nebraska. The remaining Tribes, often in rural areas, are dependent on justice services provided through the States. This confusion of roles and responsibilities places the Indian juvenile, particularly status offenders and non-offenders, in jeopardy of being trapped between

or within bureaucracies pending judgement. Also, with a lack of appropriate facilities and resource personnel on reservations, there is the ever-present chance for status offender and non-offender incarceration in jails and lock-ups as the place of last resort.

In conclusion, American Indian and Alaskan Native peoples do not fit within the presently conceived government system of Federal, State, County, and metropolitan jurisdictions. With reliance on diminishing Federal support and limited ability to raise tax revenue for justice systems, Tribal and Alaskan Village governments tend to be forgotten in the system. The same holds true for Federal support related to the American Indian and Alaskan Native juveniles residing on or near reservations and villages.

Table 5-1
TRIBAL SELF-REPORT QUESTIONNAIRE
TRIBAL/CFR COURT CODES AND PROCEDURES COMPARISON TO FEDERAL LAW

AREA/TRIBE	TRIBAL/CFR	SECTION 223(a)(12) REMOVING STATUS OFFENDERS & NON-OFFENDERS FROM SECURE DETENTION	SECTION 223(a)(13) SEPARATION OF JUVENILE FROM ADULTS	SECTION 223(a)14 REMOVAL OF JUVENILES FROM ADULT JAILS & LOCKUPS
ABERDEEN				
Crow Creek	Tribal	No provision in Tribal Code	No provision in Tribal Code	No provision in Tribal Code
Cheyenne River	Tribal	No provision in Tribal Code	Lack of proper facilities	Lack of proper facilities
Lower Brule Sioux	Tribal	Law enforcement notifies children's Court Counselor	No response	No response
Omaha Tribal Court	Tribal	No provision in Tribal Code	No provision in Tribal Code	No provision in Tribal Code
Oglala Sioux	Tribal	No secure dentention utilized	Addressed in Tribal Code	No provision in Tribal Code
Standing Rock	Tribal	No response	No response	No response
Rosebud	Tribal	All juveniles released in 8 hours	separate cells	No response
Pine Ridge	Tribal	Notify parents within 24 hours	Addressed in Tribal Code	Notify parents withing 24 hours
ANADARKO				
Cheyenne-Arapahoe	CFR	CFR application	CFR application	CFR application
Anadarko Agency (7 Tribes)	CFR	Not applied in Code section	Child/adult separation	Alternative means sought before jail
Fort Sill Apache	CFR	CFR application	CFR application	CFR application
CFR Court of Indian Offenses	CFR	CFR Application	CFR application	CFR application
ALBUQUERQUE				
Pueblo of Laguna	Tribal	No provision in Tribal Code	No provision in Tribal Code	No provision in Tribal Code
Pojoaque	Tribal	Addressed by Tribal Code	Addressed by Tribal Code	Addressed by Tribal Code
Zuni	Tribal	Apply State Statutes	Apply State Statutes	Apply State Statutes
Pueblo of Isleta	Tribal	No provision in Tribal Code	No provision in Tribal Code	No provision in Tribal Code
BILLINGS				
Blackfeet	Tribal	Addressed in Tribal Code	Addressed in Tribal Code	Addressed in Tribal Code

Table 5-1 (cont'd)
TRIBAL SELF-REPORT QUESTIONNAIRE
TRIBAL/CFR COURT CODES AND PROCEDURES COMPARISON TO FEDERAL LAW

AREA/TRIBE	TRIBAL/CFR	SECTION 223(a)(12) REMOVING STATUS OFFENDERS & NON-OFFENDERS FROM SECURE DETENTION	SECTION 223(a)(13) SEPARATION OF JUVENILE FROM ADULTS	SECTION 223(a)14 REMOVAL OF JUVENILES FROM ADULT JAILS & LOCKUPS
EASTERN				
Passamaquoddy	Tribal	Apply State Statutes	Apply State Statutes	Apply State Statutes
Cherokee	CFR	MOU with State Court	Apply State Statutes	Apply State Statutes
MINNEAPOLIS				
Menominee	Tribal	Chapter 48(48.20) of the Children's Codes	Addressed in Tribal Code	Chapter 48 (48.20) of the Children's Code
Red Cliff	Tribal	Chapter 48 Of the Children's Code	Chapter 48 of the Children's Code	Chapter 48 of the Children's Code
Lac Courte Oreilles	Tribal	Chapter 48 of the Children's Code	Tribal Code	Chapter 48 of the Children's Code
NAVAJO				
Navajo	Tribal	No Code Requirement	No Code Requirement	No Code Requirement
Window Rock	District Tribal	No Code Requirement	No Code Requirement	No Code Requirement
PHOENIX				
Ft. McDermitt	Tribal	Tribal Code does not address this issue	No Code Requirement	No Code Requirement
Havasupai	Tribal	Nothing specific in Tribal Code	No provision in Tribal Code	No provision in Tribal Code
Pyramid Lake	Tribal	Tribal Code does not address this issue	No provision in Tribal Code	No provision in Tribal Code
Ft. Mojave	Tribal	Tribal Code does not address this issue	No provision in Tribal Code	No provision in Tribal Code
Hualapai	Tribal	Nothing specific in Tribal Code	No provision in Tribal Code	No provision in Tribal Code
Papago	Tribal	Tribal Code does not address this issue	No provision in Tribal Code	No provision in Tribal Code
Salt River	Tribal	Addressed in Tribal Code	Addressed in Tribal Code	Addressed in Tribal Code

Table 5-1 (cont'd)
TRIBAL SELF-REPORT QUESTIONNAIRE
TRIBAL/CFR COURT CODES AND PROCEDURES COMPARISON TO FEDERAL LAW

AREA/TRIBE	TRIBAL/CFR	SECTION 223(a)(12) REMOVING STATUS OFFENDERS & NON-OFFENDERS FROM SECURE DETENTION	SECTION 223(a)(13) SEPARATION OF JUVENILE FROM ADULTS	SECTION 223(a)14 REMOVAL OF JUVENILES FROM ADULT JAILS & LOCKUPS
PHOENIX Cont'd)				
Ute Tribe	Tribal	Juveniles not placed by practice	Facilities separate juveniles	No response
San Carlos	Tribal	Tribal Code does not address this issue	No provision in Tribal Code	No provision in Tribal Code
Shoshone-Paiute	Tribal	No response	No response	No response
Gila River	Tribal	Tribal code does not address this issue	Addressed by Tribal Code	No provision in Tribal Code
Hopi	Tribal	Tribal Code does not address this issue	No provision in Tribal Code	No provision in Tribal Code
White Mountain	Tribal	Tribal Code does not address this issue	No provision in Tribal Code	No provision in Tribal Code
Moapa Paiute	Tribal	Tribal Code does not address this issue	No provision in Tribal Code	No provision in Tribal Code
Yavapai-Apache	Tribal	Tribal Code does not address this issue	No provision in Tribal Code	No provision in Tribal Code
Yavapai-Prescott	Tribal	Tribal Code does not address this issue	No provision in Tribal Code	No provision in Tribal Code
Yerington-Paiute	Tribal	Court Judge discretion under 25CFR 11.36	No response	
Temoak Shoshone	Tribal	Tribal Court does not address this issue	No provision in Tribal Code	No provision in Tribal Code
PORTLAND				
Colville	Tribal	No Code Section	Detention in separate cell but not removed from sight/sound of adults; 24 hours supervision	No Code section
Spokane	Tribal	No written code: only accepted and usual procedures	Separate from adults by sight	No written code: only usual & accepted procedures
Squaxin Island	Tribal	The Youth Code does not address this issue	No provision in Tribal Code	No provision in Tribal Code
Upper Skagit	Tribal	No Response	No response	No response
Warm Springs	Tribal	Detention for up-to-one working day	No provisions in Tribal Code	No provision in Tribal Code

Table 5-1 (cont'd)
TRIBAL SELF-REPORT QUESTIONNAIRE
TRIBAL/CFR COURT CODES AND PROCEDURES COMPARISON TO FEDERAL LAW

AREA/TRIBE	TRIBAL/CFR	SECTION 223(a)(12) REMOVING STATUS OFFENDERS & NON-OFFENDERS FROM SECURE DETENTION	SECTION 223(a)(13) SEPARATION OF JUVENILE FROM ADULTS	SECTION 223(a)14 REMOVAL OF JUVENILES FROM ADULT JAILS & LOCKUPS
PORTLAND Cont'd)				
Makah	Tribal	Juveniles may not be jailed except under specific & severe instances	Specifically addressed by Tribal Code	Specifically address by Juvenile Code
Quinault	Tribal	Specifically addressed in Tribal Code	If appropriate facilities not available detention separate from adults, but not sight/sound separation wherever possible	No provision in Quinault Tribal Code
Muckleshoot	Tribal	No response	No response	No response
Suquamish	Tribal	Not addressed in present code	No provision in juvenile code	Not addressed in Tribal Code, but practiced by court
Cour d'Alene	Tribal	A child may be detained in a place designated by the court suitable for the care of a child	A room entirely separate from adults in a detention facility	Tribal Court approval of appropriate non-detention care or suitable facility
Quileute	Tribal	When lock-up necessary, juveniles transferred to local municipality or Makah Tribal facilities	Separated from adults by sight & sound in practice	Non-responsive, except juveniles never in lock-up unless a serious violation is committed... in practice
Metlakatla	Tribal	No provision in Tribal Code	No provision in Tribal Code	No provision in Tribal Code

TABLE 5-2

EXAMPLES OF TRIBAL & CFR COURT CODES ADDRESSING SECTION 223(a)(12), (13), (14) OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT, AS AMENDED

This information was provided by Tribal courts in the self report questionnaire.

1. BLACKFEET TRIBAL COURT

a. Removing status offenders and non-offenders from secure detention:

Section 2:- 201-(e) A child taken into custody for allegedly committing a delinquent act shall be released to a parent, guardian or adult custodian where possible or taken to a nonsecure residential juvenile services center or other nonsecure residential shelter on the reservation. (We have a nonsecure residential shelter but it is closed because of a lack of monies to operate it.)

b. Separation of juveniles from adults:

Section 2: - 201 of the Blackfeet Juvenile Code.
Children who are detained in a secure facility under 2.01 (e) shall not be detained or confined in any institution in which they have sight or sound contact with adult persons incarcerated because such adults have been convicted of a crime or awaiting trial on criminal charges.

c. Removal of juveniles from adult jails and lock-ups:

Same as number b.

2. CFR COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES-ANADARKO AGENCY

a. Removing status offenders and non-offenders from secure detention:

1-2-3. Detention and Shelter - Hearing - Time Limits - Restrictions.
3(b) No child taken to a detention or shelter facility pursuant to section 1-2-2 as the result of an allegedly delinquent act which would constitute a major crime if committed by an adult shall be released from such facility if a law enforcement agency has requested that a detention hearing be held to determine whether the child's immediate welfare or the protection of the community requires that he be detained. No such child shall thereafter be released from detention except after a hearing in which reasonable advance notice has been given to the presenting officer, alleging new circumstances concerning the further detention of the child.
(Comanche Child Welfare Code)

b. Separation of juveniles from adults:

1-2-3 Detention & Shelters - Hearing - Time Limits - Restrictions.
6(b) A child fourteen (14) years of age or older shall be detained separately from adult offenders or persons charged with a crime, including any child ordered by the court to be held for criminal proceedings.

c. Removal of juveniles from adult jails and lock-ups:

1-2-3 Detention & Shelter - Hearing - Time Limits - Restrictions
6(a) No child within the Court's jurisdiction under the age of fourteen (14) and, except upon order of the Children's Court, no child fourteen years of age or older and under sixteen (16) years of age shall be detained in a jail, lockup, or other place used for the confinement of adult offenders or persons charged with a crime. The exception shall be used by the Court only if no other suitable place of confinement is available. The Children's Court shall make every effort to use alternative means of detention before resorting to confinement in adult detention facilities.

3. SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA INDIAN COMMUNITY

TRIBAL COURT CODES: Code in Process of Revision, has incorporated 223(a) 12-13-14.

a. Removing status offenders and non-offenders from secure detention:

11-22(h)(3): A child alleged to be a child in need of supervison may not be detained in a jail facility intended or used for the detention of adults charged with or convicted of criminal offenses or used for the detention of children alleged to be delinquent.

b. Separation of juveniles from adults:

11-22(h)(2): A child alleged to be delinquent may not be detained in a jail or other facility for the detention of adults unless a juvenile detention facility is not available, and only if the facilities provided for in subsection (1) are unavailable and the detention is in a cell separate from sight and sound of incarcerated adults.

c. Removal of juveniles from adult jails and lock-ups:

Same as "b". We also have a criteria for placing children in detention or shelter care and place of detention and shelter.

4. SHOSHONE-PAIUTE TRIBE

TAKING A CHILD INTO CUSTODY Sec.1, Chapter 3 -Detention

a. No child may be taken into immediate custody except:
(1) With an order issued by the Court. If it appears from the petition or by separate affidavit of a person having knowledge of the facts that the child is in a situation that his welfare requires that his custody be immediately assumed by the Court, or that the child presents a danger to the community, the Court may issue an order to take the child into custody.

(2) In accordance with the laws relating to arrests; or

(3) By a Law Enforcement Office when a child has run away from his parent, guardian, or custodian or when the Officer reasonably believes such child has run away from his parent, guardian, or custodian or when a child is found in surroundings or conditions which endanger the child's health or welfare or which the Officer reasonable believes will endanger such child's health or welfare; or reasonably believes will endanger such child's health or welfare; or

(4) By a Tribal or Police Officer when it is reasonably believed that the child has violated the terms of his probation, parole or other order of supervision.

(5) The taking of a child into custody under the provisions of this Section shall not be considered an arrest.

RELEASE OR DETENTION - Section 2

a. A child taken into custody may be released or detained as follows:

(1) When a child is taken into custody, the parent, guardian, or custodian of the child and the Juvenile or Probation Officer shall be notified as soon as possible. Except where the immediate welfare of the child or the protection of the community requires that the child be detained, the child shall be released by the Juvenile Officer, Probation Officer, Police or Judge, to the custody of his parent, guardian, or other person on the promise of the person either orally or in writing to bring the child to the Court at any time as the Court may direct.

(2) If the child is not released, the Officer taking the child into custody shall notify the Court as soon as possible of the detention of the child and the reasons for detention. The child may be detained in a place of detention for not longer than twenty-four (24) hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, after being taken into custody unless an order for detention, specifying the reason for detention, is signed by the Children's Court Judge but no child may be held longer than forty-eight (48) hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays unless a petition has been filed. The parent, guardian, or custodian of the child shall be notified of the place of detention as soon as possible, and any detention facility for a child must have twenty-four (24) hours coverage.

(3) If continued detention is not ordered, the Court or designated officer shall release the child to the parent, guardian or custodian of other person approved by the court. The Court may release the child on his own recognizance or in his/her certain cases may require a bail or bond to be posted.

PLACE OF DETENTION - Section 3

a. A child may be detained in one of the following places:

(1) A place designated by the Court suitable for care of the child; or

(2) A room entirely separated from adults in a detention facility.

(3) When a child is detained as provided in this Section, any federal, state, tribal, public or private non-profit agency may be requested to assist in arranging for the care of the child in a home or suitable facility, if necessary, which has been approved by the Court.

5. QUINAULT INDIAN NATION

a. Removing status offenders and non-offenders from secure detention:

There are no "status offenders" under Quinault Tribal law. A non-offender, or minor in need of care under Quinault law, may not be placed in secure detention, but must be placed in shelter care pending a preliminary inquiry. QTC 55.04.050- "If a minor is not released to his or her parent, (after being taken into custody by a police officer), the Counselor shall place the minor in shelter care pending the preliminary inquiry." QTC55.04.060(d) "A minor alleged to be a minor in need of care may not be detained in jail or other facility used for the detention of adults."

b. Separation of juveniles from adults:

QTC 55.03.070 - "Only a minor who is 16 years of age or older may be detained in a jail or facility used for the detention of adults, and only if: (a) a (foster home, detention home, or private family home designated by the tribal council) is not available or would not assure adequate supervison of the minor; and (b) Detention is in a cell separate but not removed from sight and sounds of adults where ever possible; and (c) adequate supervision is provided 24 hours a day.

c. Removal of juveniles from adult jails and lock-ups:

There is no such provision in Quinault Tribal law.

6. OGLALA SIOUX TRIBE

a. Removing status offenders and non-offenders from secure detention:

Section 5.13 NOTICE TO PARENTS, GUARDIAN, OR CUSTODIAN OF CHILD TAKEN INTO TEMPORARY CUSTODY. When a child taken into temporary custody, the officer or designated Court official shall notify the parents, guardian, or custodian without necessary delay, but within (24) hours and inform them their child is placed in detention, the officer has a right to determine whether the child is to be detained further. (See copy of Tribal Code enclosed)

b. Separation of juveniles form adults:

Section 5.16 In the event no other facility or home is available, a juvenile offender may be detained in a jail or a facility used for the detention of adults only if detention is separate from adult prisoners or

Table 5-2 (cont'd)

inmates, that adequate supervision is provided (24) hours a day, and the child is not removed from sight and sound of adult supervision whenever possible, and a facility commonly used for the detention, attention, or shelter care for minors would not assure adequate supervision of the minor.

c. Removal of juveniles from adult jails and lock-ups:

Same as a. on previous page.

Table 5-3

SELF-REPORT QUESTIONNAIRE: SERVICES AVAILABLE TO ASSIST JUVENILES

	HEALTH			EDUCATION & TRAINING			SOCIAL SERVICES			OTHER SERVICES		
AREA/ TRIBE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	NONE AVAILABLE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	NONE AVAILABLE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	NONE AVAILABLE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	NONE AVAILABLE
ABERDEEN												
Crow Creek Tribal Ct.	Emerg. Care & Amb. Svcs.	IHS	Lack of Funds	State Dept of Soc. Svcs.			BIA Soc. Svcs.	So. Dakota Dept of Soc. Svcs.				
Cheyenne River Sioux	IHS	Outpatient Clinics		Elem. Sch or High Sch.			BIA	Indian Clinic Welfare Prog. or Shelter Care				
Omaha Tribal Court of Indian Offenses	IHS			Pub. Sch			Child & Fam. Svcs (Tribal Welfare State & Co	On-reserva. Foster parent prog	Lack of funds	Multiple Svcs. sources listed	local churcés	Foster Boarding home
Lower Brule Sioux	Pub. Health Svcs or nearest Hosp.	Wagner PHS Facilities		Local High Sch.			BIA Soc. Svcs.	U.S.Dept of Soc. Svcs.		Multiple services sources listed		
Oglala	Pub. Health Svcs.			Project Phoenix Pierre Ind Learning Ctr./Pub Schools	Job Corp		State BIA Soc Svcs foster care & Placement for non-offenders			Multiple services sources listed		
Standing Rock	USPHS/BIA Soc. Svcs. or Tribal Health Proj.									N.D. State Soc. Svcs.		
Rosebud Tribal Court	IHS	Emergency Svcs.					BIA Social Services					

Table 5-3 (cont'd)

SELF-REPORT QUESTIONNAIRE: SERVICES AVAILABLE TO ASSIST JUVENILES

	HEALTH			EDUCATION & TRAINING			SOCIAL SERVICES			OTHER SERVICES		
AREA/TRIBE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	NONE AVAILABLE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	NONE AVAILABLE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	NONE AVAILABLE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	NONE AVAILABLE
ANADARKO												
Cheyenne-Arapahoe	IHS	Local Hosp. contract w/ IHS		Cheyenne-Arapahoe Ind. Child Welfare Off. Police Counseling	School Counseling		C&A Child Welfare Bur. of Soc. Svcs.	Church & Private Sources				
CFR Court of Indian Offenses	PHS-IHS	Dept. of Hum. Svcs.		BIA	Dept of Hum. Svcs.		Tribal Soc Svcs. BIA Soc Svcs.	Dept of Hum. Svcs.				
Fort Sill Apache	USPHS	Anadarko Area Health Clinic		Riverside Ind. Boarding Sch.	Apache Pub. School		Fam. Svcs. Dept. BIA/Anadarko Soc. Svcs.	Oklahoma Dept of Hum. Svcs.	Taliaferro Mental Health Ctr			
ALBUQUERQUE												
Pueblo of Laguna	PHS-Laguna Clinic Albq. Grants Hospital	Albq. Grants or Galley Fac.		Laguna Acoma H.S. Multiple services sources listed	Out-of-state BIA Boarding School Group Homes		Laguna Soc Services Fam. Ctr ACL Soc. Svcs. Local Churches etc.					
Pojoaque	USPHS Ind. Hospital	Santa Clara Clinic		State Pub. Sch. System			BIA Soc. Svcs.	Mental Health Svcs.				
Zuni	Zuni Public Health Svcs.	Gallup Ind. Medical Ctr.		Zuni Pub. Schools	Training supplied by CETA Prog.		Zuni Soc. Svcs.	Zuni Community Svcs.				

Table 5-3 (cont'd)
SELF-REPORT QUESTIONNAIRE: SERVICES AVAILABLE TO ASSIST JUVENILES

	HEALTH			EDUCATION & TRAINING			SOCIAL SERVICES			OTHER SERVICES		
AREA/TRIBE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	NONE AVAILABLE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	NONE AVAILABLE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	NONE AVAILABLE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	NONE AVAILABLE
ALBUQUERQUE												
Pueblo of Isleta	IHS Clinic Community Svcs., Alcoholism Prog.			Community Health Svcs. Alcoho. Prog. IHS			Soc. Svcs. Program contracted from BIA Community Health Svcs., Alcoholism program					
BILLINGS												
Blackfeet	IHS						BIA Soc. Svcs.	SRS Glacier Co. Welfare		Little Wound School		
Kyle Tribal Court				Job Corp S.D. Job Svcs.	Youth Detention Home		S.D. Soc Svcs.	S.D. Soc Svcs.				
EASTERN												
Passamaquoddy	IHS			Ind. Educ. Svcs. on Reservation			BIA Soc. Svcs.	State-administered svcs.				
Cherokee	Indian Health Hospital			BIA & State High Sch. S.W. Tech. Sch.			Cherokee Child & Family Svcs.					

Table 5-3 (cont'd)
SELF-REPORT QUESTIONNAIRE: SERVICES AVAILABLE TO ASSIST JUVENILES

	HEALTH			EDUCATION & TRAINING			SOCIAL SERVICES			OTHER SERVICES		
AREA/TRIBE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	NONE AVAILABLE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	NONE AVAILABLE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	NONE AVAILABLE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	NONE AVAILABLE
JUNEAU												
Metlakatla				School & Counseling & Soc. Svc.				School Counselors Social Svcs				
MINNEAPOLIS												
Menominee	Menominee Co. 51.42 Unified Health Board & Hum.	Res. Ctr.		Men. Ind. Sch. Dist.			Men. Co. Dept of Soc. Svcs.	Men. Tribal Soc. Svcs.	Wisconsin Dept.	of Health & Soc. Svc		
Red Cliff	IHS	Native American based conferences, schools, etc	Fed-funded Tribal Svcs.	Bayfield Co. D.D.S.		Bayfield Co. Circuit Court Division	County/ State Svcs.	State & Fed'l funded workshops		Crisis Intervention Couns. Group Couns. Fam. Therapy	Volunteers	Jobs
Lac Courte Oreilles	IHS	State of Wisconsin										
NAVAJO												
Window Rock	PHS			BIA Boarding Sch.	Local Pub. Schs.		Navajo Soc. Svcs.	State Soc. Svcs.		Navajo group home	Local Christian Child Care	
Navajo	USPHS/IHS			Pub. Schs.			Nav. Tribe Div. of Soc Welfare (BIA-funded	State Soc. Svcs.				
PHOENIX												
Phoenix Area Office	IHS	State Health Prog. (AFDC)		BIA Educ Board. Sch Institutional Placements	Pub. Schs. in Pri.		BIA Soc. Svcs	State Soc. Svcs. Program				

Table 5-3 (cont'd)
SELF-REPORT QUESTIONNAIRE: SERVICES AVAILABLE TO ASSIST JUVENILES

	HEALTH			EDUCATION & TRAINING			SOCIAL SERVICES			OTHER SERVICES		
AREA/TRIBE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	NONE AVAILABLE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	NONE AVAILABLE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	NONE AVAILABLE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	NONE AVAILABLE
PHOENIX												
Fort McDermitt	IHS	Private Hosp.					Tribal Soc workers see attach	BIA Soc. Svcs.		State provides Mental Health & alcoholism counseling to individual/groups		
Havasupai	IHS	Off-reservation Mental Health Counseling from Mohave Co. Health Svcs.		Havasupai Tribal Educ Dept. provides academic tutoring	local schs		BIA Soc. Svcs.					
Pyramid Lake	IHS	IHS		Tribal Johnson-O'Malley Program	Title IV Ind. Educ.		BIA Soc. Svcs.			Tribal/State alcoholism prog.	State provides mental health svcs.	
Ft. Mojave	IHS	San Bernadino Co.		see attach	Tribal sponsored Johnson-O'Malley Program		Tribally-operated child Welfare	Tribal Soc. Svcs				
Hualapai	IHS	Mojave Co. Health Dept		Tribal Educ Dept	local schools		BIA Soc. Services					
Papago	IHS	Tribal Medicine Man		Tribal Youth Workers provide tutoring @ Detention Ctr.	Multiple services sources listed					Tribal alcoholism provides substance abuse counseling	Tribal Mental Health Program	

Table 5-3 (cont'd)
SELF-REPORT QUESTIONNAIRE: SERVICES AVAILABLE TO ASSIST JUVENILES

	HEALTH			EDUCATION & TRAINING			SOCIAL SERVICES			OTHER SERVICES		
AREA/TRIBE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	NONE AVAILABLE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	NONE AVAILABLE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	NONE AVAILABLE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	NONE AVAILABLE
PHOENIX												
Salt River Pima-Maricopa	S. River Clinic & Medical Ctr	Mental Health Facility		Public Sch			Tribal Soc Svcs,	Multiple services sources listed		Juvenile Intake Officers	Multiple services sources listed	
Ute Tribal Court	Pub. Health State of Utah Div. of Fam Svcs.			Pub. Schs BIA Boarding Schs, Ute Tribal Adult Educ Ctr.			State of Utah Div. of Fam Svcs. Ute Tribal Soc. Svcs. Dept.					
San Carlos Apache	IHS	Phoenix Ind Medical Ctr		Local Sch.	Multiple services sources listed		Tribe has contracted for soc. svcs. from BIA					
Shoshone-Paiute	Owyhee Community Health Fac.						Shoshone-Paiute Tribal Soc. Services			Mental Health Svcs. & alcohol Drug Abuse Program		
Gila River	IHS	Tribal Hum. Resources Dev. Dept.		Multiple services sources listed			Tribal Soc Svcs.	Bia Soc. svcs.				
Hopi	IHS	Medicine Man		Tribal Probation Dept.			Tribal Soc	Svcs.				
White Mountain	IHS	IHS		"	" Tribal Guidance Ctr.		BIA Soc. Svcs.			Multiple services sources listed		
Moapa Paiute	IHS	IHS					Tribal Soc	Svcs.				

Table 5-3 (cont'd)

SELF-REPORT QUESTIONNAIRE: SERVICES AVAILABLE TO ASSIST JUVENILES

AREA/TRIBE	HEALTH			EDUCATION & TRAINING			SOCIAL SERVICES			OTHER SERVICES		
	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	NONE AVAILABLE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	NONE AVAILABLE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	NONE AVAILABLE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	NONE AVAILABLE
PHOENIX												
Yavapai-Apache	IHS						BIA Soc. Svcs.					
Yavapai-Prescott	IHS			Tribal Juvenile Officer Monitor sch. attend	Johnson-O'Malley & Title IV Ind. Educ. Prog.		BIA Soc. Svcs.	Tribe has a paraprofessional who provides family counseling (BIA Child Welfare Grants funding)				
Yerington Pauice	Tribal Health Nurse for low level problems	IHS	638 contract	Educ/Career Couns. (Tribal 638 contract)	Tribal tutoring program (638)		Tribal Soc. Svc. Prog. Fam. Assist. counselor (Child Welfare Prog.)					
Temoak	IHS	IHS clinics/ hospitals			Pub. Sch. programs		BIA Soc. Svcs.					
PORTLAND												
Colville Confederated	IHS	other avail. hospitals clinics										
Spokane	IHS	Spokane Area Emerg. Treatment Ctrs. & Local Hospitals		Spokane Tribe, Youth Employ Prog. and Educ. Grant Prog.	BIA Educ. Grant Prog.		Spokane Tribe Soc Svcs. Coordinator & ICWA Coordinator	BIA Soc. Svcs.		Child Welfare Svcs.		

Table 5-3 (cont'd)
SELF-REPORT QUESTIONNAIRE: SERVICES AVAILABLE TO ASSIST JUVENILES

	HEALTH			EDUCATION & TRAINING			SOCIAL SERVICES			OTHER SERVICES		
AREA/TRIBE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	NONE AVAILABLE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	NONE AVAILABLE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	NONE AVAILABLE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	NONE AVAILABLE
PORTLAND												
Squaxin Island	IHS	Prevention Workshops		Tutor			Field trips & Movies	Sports events				
Upper Skagit	IHS	local physicians		Sedro Woolley Pub.Sch	Chemawa Board Sch.		Tribal	DSHS				
Warm Springs Confederated	IHS	Mountainview Hospital		Jefferson Co. Sch. Dist	BIA Board, Schools		Tribal-operated counseling			Multiple services sources listed	Oregon State training schs.	
Makah	IHS	DSHS		On-site local trainers on-the-job	Higher Educ. & Adult Programs		Makah Family Svcs.	IHS & DSHS		MACC Makah alcoholism Counseling Ctr.		
Quinault	IHS			Tribal GED Prog.	Kiwanis Voc. Home in Calif		Tribal Counseling Prog	Off-reservation counseling for youth				
Muckleshoot	Muckleshoot Tribal Clinic Pre-Practitioner	Hospitals/ Clinics		Auburn Pub Sch.	BIA or other Board, Schs.		Tribal (case worker svcs	BIA for Educ. purposes		Tribal through equity health funds	BIA mental health worker	
Suquamish	IHS	DSHS		Ind. Educ Title IV Johnson-O'Malley	Pub. Sch. sys.		Ind. Child Welfare Coordinator	Tribal Soc. Svc. funded by IHS		Tribal Police Dept.		

Table (cont'd)
SELF-REPORT QUESTIONNAIRE: SERVICES AVAILABLE TO ASSIST JUVENILES

	HEALTH			EDUCATION & TRAINING			SOCIAL SERVICES			OTHER SERVICES		
AREA / TRIBE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	NONE AVAILABLE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	NONE AVAILABLE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	NONE AVAILABLE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	NONE AVAILABLE
PORTLAND												
Coeur d'Alene	Substance Abuse Coun. Mental Health Counseling	State-HEW		Schools			BIA	Group Homes		Multiple services sources listed		
Quileute	IHS			Voc Educ School K-8			Ind, Child Welfare	DSHS		Soc. Svcs Director, Ind. Child Welfare		

CHAPTER 6. FACILITIES FINDINGS: SETTINGS, COMPLIANCE AND SERVICES

This chapter presents the data obtained from the 48 monitoring instruments (see Appendix B for the instrument). The findings are organized under three major headings: settings, compliance, and services. Tables are presented at the end of the chapter.

Settings

Table 6-1 provides information on the BIA areas in which the 48 facilities are located. Fourteen of the facilities are utilized by CFR Courts for juvenile placement, 33 of the facilities are utilized by Tribal Courts, and 1 of the facilities is utilized by a tribe under State Court jurisdiction.

In the CFR Court sample, two facilities are presented three times each, as the same facility is utilized by three tribes in two different instances. In the Tribal Court sample, two facilities are represented twice, as the same facility is used by two tribes in two different instances. Additionally, one tribe is represented by two facilities (one juvenile, one adult). However, specific data was provided for these facilities, as well as all the other facilities included in the sample, by each of the CFR or Tribal Courts for each tribe.

Table 6-2 indicates that just over half (54.2 percent) of the facilities are located on a reservation. However, only about 20 percent of the facilities utilized by CFR Courts are located on a reservation.

Half of the facilities utilized by Tribal Courts are used only by one tribe (see Table 6-3), while only two (14.3 percent) of the facilities utilized by CFR Courts are used only by one tribe. No instance of a facility used by a Tribal Court that was used by more than four tribes was noted, while six of the fourteen CFR courts utilized facilities that were used by five or more reservations.

Ownership and Administration of Facilities

Tables 6-4 and 6-5 present information on the ownership and administration of the 48 facilities. In only one instance was a difference between ownership and administration noted. In that instance, a facility that was owned by a county was jointly administered by the county and the tribe that utilized the facility. Over 40 percent of the facilities included in this study were owned and administered by tribes. However, the most commonly noted ownership and administration type for facilities utilized by CFR Courts was that of a county. Approximately 15 percent of the facilities were owned and administered by the BIA.

Facility Types

Eighty-five percent of the facilities reported on in this study (see Table 6-6) were noted as secure (residential facilities which have fixtures designed to physically restrict the movements and activities of persons in custody such as locked rooms and buildings, fences, or other physical structures).

Table 6-7 shows that the most commonly reported type of facility was a secure detention facility. In the Tribal Court

sample, there were as many (24 percent) facilities that housed juveniles and adults in the same facility as there were secure detention facilities. Another 18 percent of the facilities used by Tribal Courts were adult jails.

Types of facilities noted in the "Other Category" were: court facility, emergency youth shelter, group home, and temporary detention center.

Youth Populations

Interviewers were to provide the number of Indian youth ages 10-18 on the monitoring instrument. However, it was recognized that available statistics might be for a different age range, as proved to be the case in 11 instances. Table 6-8 reports the number of Indian youth for each Tribal or CFR Court and also indicates the age ranges represented. The range in number of Indian youth under court jurisdictions was from 16 to 9,674.

Size of Facilities

Tables 6-9 and 6-10 provide information on the rated capacity of the facilities for juveniles and the number of juvenile beds in the facility. The range in rated capacity was from 0 to 263 juveniles. The range in number of juvenile beds was the same. Only two of the facilities could house over 100 juveniles. Both of these facilities were utilized by Tribal Courts.

Tables 6-11 and 6-12 provide information on the rated capacity of the facilities for adults and the number of adult beds in the facility. Half of the facilities included in the study did not house adults. The range in the rated capacity of a facility

for adults was from 0 to 300. The number of adult beds reported per facility ranged from 0 to 200. Only one of the facilities could house over 100 adults. This facility was utilized by a Tribal Court. Of the facilities utilized by CFR Courts, 70 percent did not house adults, while 45 percent of the facilities utilized by Tribal Courts did not house adults.

Family Notification When Juveniles Are Detained

Almost 80 percent of the facilities utilized have a set time period for the notification of parents when a juvenile is detained (see Table 6-13). The length of the set time period varied from immediately, as soon as possible, or within one hour to within 48 hours (see Table 6-14). Ten different job titles were listed as being the job title of the person at the facility responsible for notifying the family of a detained juvenile. The most commonly utilized person for parental notification was a police or arresting officer for facilities used by a Tribal Court. For facilities utilized by CFR Courts, the most commonly used person was a detention officer.

Detention of Out-of-State Reservation Juveniles

Only four instances of the current detention of out-of-state reservation juveniles were reported. All four of the instances were at facilities utilized by Tribal Courts. In all four instances, the out-of-state juveniles were from geographically contiguous states. Two of the facilities had held 2 out-of-state juveniles, one facility had held 6, and one facility had held 25.

Compliance

In order to determine whether the facilities utilized by CFR and Tribal Courts were in compliance with the sections of Public Law 96-509 that require deinstitutionalization of non-offenders and status offenders, the separation of juveniles and adults, and the removal of juveniles from adult jails, information on detentions for a one-year period was requested through the monitoring instrument.

Table 6-16 provides information on the reporting period that was utilized for providing the data on the facilities included in this study. The most commonly reported reporting period was the year July 1, 1982 through June 30, 1983. Next most commonly reported was calendar year 1983, followed by the Federal fiscal year (October 1, 1982-September 30, 1983). Data for two facilities were reported for a partial year, due to the dates the facilities were opened.

The types of juveniles accepted by the facilities is reported in Table 6-17. Non-offenders were reported to be accepted at 40 percent of the facilities, status offenders at over half the facilities, and criminal-type offenders at 85 percent of the facilities. The types of juveniles included in the "Other" category that were reported included intoxicated runaways if a charge was filed and illegal aliens.

Deinstitutionalization of Non-Offenders and Status Offenders

Non-offenders. Table 6-18 indicates that no adjudicated non-offenders were held 24 hours or more in facilities used by CFR

Courts. Four of the facilities used by CFR Courts reported holding non-offenders awaiting a hearing during the reporting period.

Table 6-19 shows that five facilities used by Tribal Courts held adjudicated male Indian juvenile non-offenders 24 hours or more. Four facilities held adjudicated female Indian juvenile non-offenders. One facility was reported to have held adjudicated non-Indian juvenile non-offenders (both male and female) during the reporting period.

Four facilities were reported to have held male Indian juvenile non-offenders awaiting hearings. Four were also reported to have held female Indian juvenile non-offenders awaiting hearings. One facility was reported to have held non-Indian male juveniles awaiting hearings and one facility was reported to have held non-Indian female juveniles awaiting hearings.

Status offenders. In facilities used by CFR Courts (see Table 6-20), no facilities were reported to have held adjudicated Indian status offenders (male and female). One facility was reported to have held non-Indian adjudicated male status offenders and one facility was reported to have held non-Indian adjudicated female status offenders.

Two facilities were reported to have held accused Indian male status offenders and two facilities were reported to have held accused Indian female status offenders. No facilities were reported to have held non-Indian accused status offenders (male or female).

Table 6-21 indicates that 12 facilities utilized by Tribal Courts were reported to have held adjudicated Indian male status offenders 24 hours or more. Eleven facilities were reported to have held adjudicated Indian female status offenders.

Two facilities were reported to have held non-Indian adjudicated male status offenders and two facilities were reported to have held non-Indian adjudicated female status offenders.

Twelve facilities utilized by Tribal Courts were reported to have held accused Indian male status offenders and 12 facilities were reported to have held accused Indian female status offenders. One facility was reported to have held accused non-Indian male status offenders and one facility was reported to have held accused non-Indian female status offenders.

Criminal-type offenders. Information reported on criminal-type offenders held in facilities used by CFR Courts is reported in Table 6-22. No adjudicated criminal-type offenders were reported to have been held in the facilities utilized by CFR courts during the reporting period. Six facilities were reported to have held accused Indian male criminal-type offenders during the reporting period, with the number held ranging from 1 to 24. Five facilities were reported to have held accused Indian female criminal-type offenders during the reporting period, with the number held ranging from 2 to 5. One facility was reported to have held 3 accused non-Indian males and one facility was reported to have held 2 accused non-Indian females.

Table 6-23 presents information reported on criminal-type offenders held in facilities used by Tribal Courts. Twenty-four

(73 percent) of the facilities were reported to have held adjudicated criminal-type Indian male juveniles during the reporting period, with the number held ranging from 1 to 150. Nineteen (58 percent) of the facilities were reported to have held adjudicated criminal-type Indian female juveniles during the reporting period, with the number held ranging from 1 to 97. Five of the facilities were reported to have held adjudicated criminal-type non-Indian male juveniles during the reporting period, with the number held ranging from 4 to 500. Four of the facilities were reported to have held adjudicated criminal-type non-Indian female juveniles during the reporting period, with the number held ranging from 5 to 150.

Eighteen of the facilities were reported to have held accused criminal-type Indian male juveniles during the reporting period, with the number held ranging from 2 to 300. Seventeen of the facilities were reported to have held accused criminal-type Indian female juveniles during the reporting period, with the number held ranging from 2 to 180. Three of the facilities were reported to have held accused criminal-type non-Indian male juveniles during the reporting period, with the number held ranging from 7 to 84. One facility was reported to have held 18 accused criminal-type non-Indian female juveniles during the reporting period.

Constraints impeding deinstitutionalization. The constraint impeding facility compliance with deinstitutionalization of status offenders and non-offenders that was reported most often was that no other facility was available (see Table 6-24).

Information listed for the "Other" response included: social services policy, to deter delinquent activities, behavior of juvenile is such that available facilities are not appropriate.

Separation of Juveniles and Adults

Table 6-25 indicates that two facilities utilized by CFR Courts held juveniles and adults during the reporting period, while 18 of the facilities utilized by Tribal Courts held juveniles and adults during the reporting period. Table 6-26 provides information on the number of juveniles detained in facilities that held both juveniles and adults, while Table 6-27 provides information on the number of adults currently detained in the facilities.

Table 6-28 indicates that the most common type of separation reported in the facilities was that of sight and sound separation. No separation was reported in three facilities used by Tribal Courts for juvenile placements. Again, the most often reported constraint impeding the separation of juveniles and adults at facilities was that of separate facilities not being available (see Table 6-29).

Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails

CFR Court facilities. Two jail facilities were reported to have held juveniles. One facility had held six criminal-type Indian juveniles (three males and three females). One facility had held 182 criminal-type Indian juveniles (120 male, 62 female).

No non-offenders awaiting hearings were reported to have been held in jails. One facility was reported to have held three male adjudicated Indian non-offenders.

One facility was reported to have held 271 accused Indian status offenders (154 male, 117 female). Two facilities were reported to have held adjudicated status offenders. One held three females. The other held 398 (177 male, 221 female).

Tribal Court facilities. The number of criminal-type juvenile Indian offenders reported to be held in 16 jails is presented in Table 6-30. Table 6-31 presents information on the number of status offenders (adjudicated and accused) held in jails used by Tribal Courts.

No adjudicated Indian juvenile non-offenders were held in facilities used by Tribal Courts. Four Indian juvenile non-offenders (2 male, 2 female) were reported to have been held in jails used by Tribal Courts.

Services

This section of Chapter 6 presents information on housing, fire safety, nutrition, health services, social services and activities, and education and training at the facilities used for juvenile placements by CFR Courts and Tribal Courts. Information on privileges (visitors, telephone, personal appearance, and mail) is also included.

Housing

Table 6-32 presents information on the layout of the facilities. The most common layout of facilities used by CFR Courts is that of one major building. For facilities used by Tribal Courts, the most common layout is part of a major building, followed closely by one major building and one small building.

Information on areas included in the facility is presented in Table 6-33. "Other" responses included information on the areas for adults housed in the facility, an indication that individual cells could be converted to double bunk cells if the population increased, indication that cells could be changed into padded cells if needed, and that mattresses could be laid on the floor if more than eight juveniles were detained.

Furnishings in a typical cell/room (personal area) in the facilities are indicated in Table 6-34. "Other" responses for facilities utilized by CFR Courts included water fountains and sound monitors. For facilities utilized by Tribal Courts, "Other" responses included showers.

Table 6-35 presents information on personal items noted in cells/rooms. "Other" responses included the notation that

facility policy prohibited personal items in cells/rooms. Other personal items noted in cells were reading material (books, magazines), games, and personal grooming items (toothbrushes, combs, shampoo).

Fire Safety

Table 6-36 presents information on fire safety devices noted at the facilities. Many of the facilities did not have smoke detectors, while all had fire extinguishers, sprinklers, or both. Approximately one-third of the facilities did not have written fire emergency procedures. It was noted that one facility which will be enlarged and renovated over the next year will have both smoke detectors and sprinklers when the renovation is completed.

Nutrition

Table 6-37 provides information on nutrition at the facilities. The facilities that do not provide three meals a day send the juveniles to school outside the facility so lunch is provided at school. Snacks are not permitted in nearly half of the facilities utilized by CFR Courts. Provisions for special diets are available at 80 percent of the facilities. Food preparation and serving facilities are inspected on a regular basis at nearly 90 percent of the facilities. Visitors are permitted to bring food to juveniles in about half of the facilities. In several instances it was noted that families could bring food only if it was provided for all the juveniles in the facility. In one instance it was noted that food could be brought during visiting

hours, on holidays, and on the juvenile's birthday. It was noted in one instance that food could not be brought to juveniles because of problems with drugs in the food.

Health Services

Medical services. Tables 6-38 and 6-39 indicate how medical services are provided to the Indian juveniles at the facilities. Very few of the facilities provide for more than emergency procedures at the facility. Most of the medical services are provided through the Indian Health Services (IHS), either by transporting the juvenile to a clinic or hospital or by having a doctor come to the facility.

Drug/alcohol problems. An attempt was made to ascertain the numbers of detained juveniles who experienced alcohol-related problems, drug-related problems, diabetes, and diet-related problems (gastroenteritis) during the previous full month. Information was provided for only half of the facilities in the study. Diabetes and diet-related problems were not noted to any great extent (no facilities were reported to have juveniles with diabetes and only one facility noted diet-related problems).

There appeared to be a higher incidence of alcohol-related problems than of drug-related problems. In addition to the information provided in Table 6-40, one facility was reported to have approximately 95 percent juvenile cases related to alcohol or drugs, one facility, approximately 85 percent, and one facility approximately 80 percent.

Table 6-41 indicates the methods used by the facilities to handle a new resident under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

In the category of "other" responses, the most often mentioned was that of placement of the juvenile with a tribal non-medical detoxification facility. In one instance it was noted that the juvenile was placed in the tribal jail if violent. In two instances, examination by a physician prior to acceptance of the juvenile was noted.

Behavior-controlling drugs. Behavior-controlling drugs were not reported as being widely used in the facilities used by CFR and Tribal Courts for juvenile placements. Three facilities used by Tribal Courts indicated that about 1 percent of the residents received behavior-controlling drugs. One facility used by a CFR Court and one facility used by a Tribal Court was noted to have approximately 10 percent of the residents receiving behavior-controlling drugs (see Table 6-42 and 6-43 for specific information).

Prescription drugs. Table 6-44 indicates where prescription drugs were dispensed at the facility. "Other" responses indicated that IHS personnel dispensed the prescription drugs, either at the facility or at the IHS clinic or hospital. Written instructions and procedures for dispensing prescription drugs were in place in approximately two-thirds of the facilities (see Table 6-45).

Medical records. Medical records were maintained at fewer than half of the facilities (see Table 6-46). Where medical records were maintained, the job title of the person responsible for record maintenance is indicated in Table 6-47.

Social Services and Activities

The social service most often noted as available at the facilities was that of individual counseling (see Table 6-48). The next most available social service noted was alcohol or drug abuse counseling and/or treatment. Counseling by a tribal elder or medicine man was available at 45 percent of the facilities used by Tribal Courts, but only at 14 percent of the facilities used by CFR Courts.

Indoor recreation for Indian juveniles was noted at just under two-thirds of the facilities, while outdoor recreation was noted at 56 percent of the facilities.

Education and Training

No education programming was available for Indian juvenile residents at 35 percent of the facilities (see Table 6-49). No vocational training was available at 75 percent of the facilities.

The most commonly noted education programs at facilities used by CFR Courts were at the facility, while the most commonly noted education programs at facilities used by Tribal Courts were outside the facilities. The outside facility programs were basically the release of the Indian juveniles to attend their regular schools.

No specific information was provided regarding the vocational training at the one facility used by CFR Courts. The vocational training provided at facilities used by the Tribal Courts included office skills at five facilities, mechanics at four

facilities, electricity at two facilities, barbering/cosmetology at two facilities, and electronics, carpentry, and wood-working at one facility. One facility offered food service and welding and foundry programs. One facility provided a farming program. One facility provided referral to the tribal adult education program. One facility provided referral to the Job Corps. One facility indicated that the detained juvenile could participate in anything at the tribal Vocational-Technical Center if the juvenile were eligible to be released for school outside.

No school credits were awarded at 65 percent of the facilities (see Table 6-50). High school diplomas could be obtained at 23 percent of the facilities, while GED diplomas could be obtained at 25 percent of the facilities. Participation in education programs was required at 54 percent of the facilities.

Only 8 percent of the facilities were noted as not meeting special education needs. However, it is believed that the wording of the question on the monitoring instrument was confusing, so that the information is probably not very reliable.

Table 6-51 provides information on the number of hours per week that juvenile residents of the facilities attend school. The range reported was from 6 hours to 40 hours for the facilities that provided education programs.

Privileges (Visitors, Telephone, Personal Appearance, Mail)

Table 6-52 provides information on the frequency of visits permitted to juveniles detained at the facilities. No facility was reported as not allowing visitors. The most commonly noted

frequency for visits was weekly. In the "other" category, the following patterns for visiting were noted:

- three days a week
- two days a week
- twice a day
- weekly and nearly any other time for families traveling long distances
- anytime unless attending school or engaged in other facility required functions.

Table 6-53 presents information on telephone privileges, personal appearance, and mail privileges. Use of the telephone by juveniles is controlled at 87.5 percent of the facilities. Among the regulations noted were: only one call as outlined by police; only official calls (attorney, social worker, probation officer); calls must be approved by staff; only calls to and from family; only when absolutely necessary and on visiting day; only at specific times; and only for brief times (limited to five minutes).

Uniforms were issued to juvenile residents at only 21 percent of the facilities (see Table 6-53). Another 27 percent of the facilities issued clothing to the juveniles. Daily baths or showers were available to juvenile residents at 92 percent of the facilities.

Mail was restricted at 42 percent of the facilities. At facilities used by CFR Courts, 71 percent of the facilities have some restriction on mail. The most frequently noted restriction on mail was that all incoming mail was checked for contraband (presumably drugs). Two instances of losing mail privileges for cause (assault, theft, escape attempt) were noted.

Summary

The major findings of the survey of facilities utilized by CFR Courts and Tribal Courts for the detention of Indian juveniles are presented below under three major headings: settings, compliance, and services.

Settings

The following are felt to be the major findings related to settings identified through the survey.

- Facilities utilized by CFR Courts and Tribal Courts were often not located on a reservation.
- Facilities were often utilized by more than one tribe.
- Almost 60 percent of the facilities were not owned and/or administered by the tribes.
- Eighty-five percent of the facilities were secure facilities.
- Half of the facilities housed adults and juveniles.
- Most of the facilities housed fewer than 100 residents.
- Twenty percent of the facilities were reported to have no set time period for the notification of the family of a detained juvenile.
- Very little detention of out-of-state juveniles was reported.

Compliance

The following are felt to be the major findings related to compliance issues.

Deinstitutionalization of Non-offenders and Status Offenders:

- Non-offenders had been held in 1/4 of the facilities.
- Status offenders had been held in 1/4 of the facilities.

- The major constraint to deinstitutionalization was reported to be the lack of any other facility.

Separation of Juveniles and Adults:

- Over 40 percent of the facilities had held juveniles and adults.
- Sight and sound separation of juveniles and adults was the most commonly reported separation available, followed closely by sight only separation.
- Three facilities utilized by Tribal Courts were reported to have no separation between juveniles and adults.
- Again, the major constraint to compliance was reported to be the lack of any other facility.

Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails:

- Thirty-seven percent of the facilities were reported to have held juveniles in adult jails.

Services

The following are felt to be the major findings related to services provided in the facilities utilized by CFR Courts and Tribal Courts for the detention of Indian juveniles.

Housing:

- Facilities were typically one major building, part of a major building, or one small building.
- Storage space (closet, chest-of-drawers) or study facilities (chair, desk, lamp) were rarely provided in cells/rooms.
- Personal items were not often observed in cells/rooms and sometimes were specifically prohibited by facility policy.

Fire Safety:

- All facilities were reported to have fire extinguishers, sprinklers, or both.
- Forty percent of the facilities did not have smoke detectors.

- One-third of the facilities did not have written fire emergency procedures.

Nutrition:

- Food preparation and serving facilities were inspected on a regular basis at 90 percent of the facilities.
- Provisions were made for special diets at 80 percent of the facilities.
- Snacks were permitted at about 3/4ths of the facilities.
- Visitors were permitted to bring food to the juveniles in about half of the facilities.

Health Services:

- Medical services were typically provided through the Indian Health Services (IHS), either by transporting the juvenile to a clinic or hospital or by having IHS personnel come to the facility.
- Fewer than half of the facilities maintained medical records.
- There was a high reported incidence of alcohol-related problems among the juveniles detained.
- There was a lesser reported incidence of drug-related problems.
- There was little or no reported incidence of diabetes and/or diet-related problems.
- Little use of behavior-controlling drugs was reported.

Social Services:

- Individual counseling was reported to be available at over 80 percent of the facilities.
- Alcohol or drug abuse counseling and/or treatment was reported to be available at almost 80 percent of the facilities.
- Counseling by a tribal elder or medicine man was reported to be available at only 1/3 of the facilities.
- Indoor and outdoor recreation opportunities were reported to be limited.

Education and Training:

- No education programming was reported to be available at 35 percent of the facilities.
- No vocational training was reported to be available at 75 percent of the facilities.
- Education programming at 1/3 of the facilities was outside the facility (juvenile released to attend regular school).

Privileges:

- All facilities permitted visitors, although the frequency of permitted visits varied widely.
- Telephone use was controlled or regulated at nearly 90 percent of the facilities.
- Mail was restricted at 42 percent of the facilities.

Table 6-1. BIA Area in Which Facilities Are Located

BIA Area	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Aberdeen	5	10.4	0	--	5	15.2
Albuquerque	7	14.6	0	--	7	21.2
Anadarko	2	4.2	2	14.3	0	--
Billings	5	10.4	1	7.1	4	12.1
Eastern	3	6.3	1	7.1	1	3.0
Juneau	1	2.1	0	--	1	3.0
Minneapolis	1	2.1	0	--	1	3.0
Muskogee	0	--	0	--	0	--
Navajo	0	--	0	--	0	--
Phoenix	15	31.3	8	57.1	7	21.2
Portland	9	18.8	2	14.3	7	21.2
Sacramento	0	--	0	--	0	--
Total	48	100	14	100	33	100

Table 6-2. Is Facility on a Reservation?

	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	21	43.7	11	78.6	9	27.3
Yes	26	54.2	3	21.3	23	69.7
Missing Data	1	2.1	0	--	1	3.0
Total	48	100	14	100	33	100

Table 6-3. Number of Reservations that Place Youth in Facility

Number of Reservations	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	19	39.6	2	14.3	17	51.5
2	10	20.8	2	14.3	8	24.2
3	5	10.4	0	--	5	15.2
4	3	6.3	1	7.1	2	6.1
5	3	6.3	3	21.4	0	--
7	3	6.3	3	21.4	0	--
N/A	4	8.3	3	21.4	0	--
Missing Data	1	2.1	0	--	1	3.0
Total	48	100	14	100	33	100

Table 6-4. Facility Ownership

Owner	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
BIA	8	16.7	2	14.3	6	18.2
Tribe	20	41.7	1	7.1	18	54.5
State	3	6.2	1	7.1	2	6.1
County	16	33.3	9	64.3	7	21.2
Missing Data	1	2.1	1	7.1	0	--
Total	48	100	14	100	33	100

Table 6-5. Facility Administration

Administrator	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
BIA	8	16.7	2	14.3	6	18.2
Tribe	20	41.7	1	7.1	18	54.5
State	3	6.2	1	7.1	2	6.1
Joint Tribe/County	1	2.1	1	7.1	0	--
County	15	31.2	8	57.1	7	21.2
Missing Data	1	2.1	1	7.1	0	--
Total	48	100	14	100	33	100

Table 6-6. Is Facility Secure?

	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	41	85.4	12	85.7	29	87.9
No	4	8.3	1	7.1	3	9.1
N/A	2	4.2	1	7.1	0	--
Missing Data	1	2.1	0	--	1	3.0
Total	48	100	14	100	33	100

Table 6-7. Type of Facility

Facility Type	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adult Jail	8	16.7	2	14.3	6	18.2
Adult Lockup	2	4.2	1	7.1	1	3.0
Secure Detention Facility	16	33.3	8	57.1	8	24.2
Secure Correctional Facility	4	8.3	0	--	4	12.1
Adult-Juvenile Combination	9	18.8	1	7.1	8	24.2
Juvenile Combination	1	2.1	0	--	1	3.0
Adult Combination	1	2.1	0	--	1	3.0
Other	5	10.4	1	7.1	4	12.1
Not Applicable	2	4.2	1	7.1	0	--
Total	48	100	14	100	33	100

Table 6-8. Number of Indian Youth Ages 10-18*

Total Sample N = 48	CFR Courts N = 14	Tribal Courts N = 33
16 (2)	16 (2)	
20		20
24	24	
39	39	
40	40	
43		43
88		88
120	120	
138		138
142		142
160	160	
166		166
174		174
186		186
195	195	
230		230
235		235
283		283
285	285	
306		306
328		328
377		377
402		402
422	422	
512		512
560		560
570		570
720		
769		769
791		791
842	842	
850		850

Table 6-8. Number of Indian Youth Ages 10-18* (continued)

Total Sample N = 48	CFR Courts N = 14	Tribal Courts N = 33
1019		1019
1452 (2)		1452 (2)
1746		1746
2384		2384
9674		9674
Missing Data (9)	Missing Data (3)	Missing Data (6)

*Age Ranges Reported		
10 - 18 = 29	10 - 18 = 8	10 - 18 = 21
0 - 18 = 2	0 - 18 = 1	0 - 18 = 1
5 - 17 = 1		5 - 17 = 1
0 - 24 = 2	0 - 24 = 1	0 - 24 = 1
7 - 17 = 1		7 - 17 = 1
9 - 17 = 1		9 - 17 = 1
10 - 19 = 1		10 - 19 = 1
12 - 17 = 3	12 - 17 = 1	12 - 17 = 1
Missing Data = 8	Missing Data = 3	Missing data = 5

Table 6-9. Rated Capacity of Facility for Juveniles

Rated Capacity	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	6	12.5	2	14.3	3	9.1
2	3	6.2	0	--	3	9.1
4	10	20.8	2	14.3	8	24.2
5	1	2.1	0	--	1	3.0
6	2	4.2	1	7.1	1	3.0
8	4	8.3	1	7.1	3	9.1
10	1	2.1	0	--	1	3.0
12	3	6.2	0	--	3	9.1
18	3	6.2	3	21.4	0	--
20	3	6.2	0	--	3	9.1
24	2	4.2	0	--	2	6.1
28	1	2.1	0	--	1	3.0
29	1	2.1	1	7.1	0	--
30	1	2.1	1	7.1	0	--
74	3	6.2	3	21.4	0	--
89	1	2.1	0	--	1	3.0
220	1	2.1	0	--	1	3.0
263	1	2.1	0	--	1	3.0
Missing Data	1	2.1	0	--	1	3.0
Total	48	100	14	100	33	100

Table 6-10. Juvenile Beds in Facility

Number of Juvenile Beds	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	3	6.2	2	14.3	1	3.0
2	5	10.4	0	--	5	15.2
3	2	4.2	0	--	2	6.1
4	8	16.7	2	14.3	6	18.2
5	1	2.1	0	--	1	3.0
6	2	4.2	1	7.1	1	3.0
8	5	10.4	1	7.1	4	12.1
10	1	2.1	0	--	1	3.0
12	3	6.2	0	--	3	9.1
18	3	6.2	3	21.4	0	--
20	2	4.2	0	--	2	6.1
22	1	2.1	0	--	1	3.0
24	2	4.2	0	--	2	6.1
29	1	2.1	1	7.1	0	--
30	1	2.1	1	7.1	0	--
74	3	6.2	3	21.4	0	--
98	1	2.1	0	--	1	3.0
251	1	2.1	0	--	1	3.0
263	1	2.1	0	--	1	3.0
Missing Data	2	4.2	0	--	1	3.0
Total	48	100	14	100	33	100

Table 6-11. Rated Capacity of Facility for Adults

Rated Capacity	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	24	50.0	10	71.4	14	42.4
4	1	2.1			1	3.0
6	1	2.1				
8	1	2.1	1	7.1		
12	1	2.1			1	3.0
16	4	8.3	1	7.1	3	9.1
17	1	2.1			1	3.0
18	2	4.2			2	6.1
20	1	2.1	1	7.1		
22	2	4.2			2	6.1
23	1	2.1	1	7.1		
24	1	2.1			1	3.0
25	1	2.1			1	3.0
30	2	4.2			2	6.1
34	1	2.1			1	3.0
64	1	2.1			1	3.0
82	1	2.1			1	3.0
300	1	2.1			1	3.0
Missing Data	1	2.1			1	3.0
Total	48	100	14	100	33	100

Table 6-12. Adult Beds in Facility

Number of Adult Beds	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	25	52.1	10	71.4	15	45.5
4	1	2.1			1	3.0
6	1	2.1			1	3.0
8	1	2.1	1	7.1		
10	1	2.1			1	3.0
16	3	6.3			3	9.1
18	2	4.2			2	6.1
20	3	6.3	2	14.3	1	3.0
22	2	4.2			2	6.1
23	1	2.1	1	7.1		
24	2	4.2			2	6.1
30	1	2.1			1	3.0
40	1	2.1			1	3.0
200	1	2.1			1	3.0
Missing Data	3	6.3			2	6.1
Total	48	100	14	100	33	100

Table 6-13. Set Time Period for Notification of Parents When Juvenile is Detained

	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	38	79.2	9	64.3	28	84.8
No	7	14.6	3	21.4	4	12.1
Not Applicable	2	4.2	2	14.3	--	--
Missing Data	1	2.1	--	--	1	3.0
Total	48	100	14	100	33	100

Table 6-14. Length of Time Period for Notification of Family When Juvenile is Detained

Time Period	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Immediately, As Soon as Possible (ASAP), Within One Hour	23	47.9	6	42.9	17	51.5
Within 6 hours	1	2.1			1	3.0
Within 12 hours	2	4.2			2	6.1
Within 24 hours	11	22.9	3	21.4	7	21.2
Within 48 hours	1	2.1			1	3.0
Not Applicable	9	18.8	5	35.7	4	12.1
Missing Data	1	2.1			1	3.0
Total	48	100	14	100	33	100

Table 6-15. Job Title of Person Responsible for Notifying Family of Detained Juvenile

	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Intake Worker/ Booking Officer	3	6.3			3	9.1
Probation Officer	7	14.6			7	21.2
County Sheriff/ Chief BIA Police Officer	2	4.2	2	14.3		
Police or Arresting Officer	15	31.3	3	21.4	11	33.3
Facility Treatment Director	1	2.1			1	3.0
Juvenile Officer	7	14.6	1	7.1	6	18.2
Tribal Court	1	2.1			1	3.0
Detention Officer	6	12.5	6	42.9		
Social Worker	1	2.1			1	3.0
Probation Counselor	1	2.1			1	3.0
Not Applicable	3	6.3	2	14.3	1	3.0
Missing Data	1	2.1			1	3.0
Total	48	100	14	100	33	100

Table 6-16. Period for Which Facility Data Are Reported

Reporting Period	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
July 1, 1982 - June 30, 1983	25	52.1	10	71.4	15	45.4
January 1, 1983 - December 31, 1983	11	22.9	1	7.1	10	30.3
October 1, 1982 - September 30, 1983	6	12.5	0	--	6	18.2
November 23, 1982* - June 30, 1983	1	2.1	1	7.1	0	--
January 1, 1984* - May 30, 1984	1	2.1	0	--	1	3.0
Not Applicable	4	8.3	2	14.3	1	3.0
Total	48	100	14	100	33	100

*Date facility opened

Table 6-17. Types of Juveniles Accepted in Facility

	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Non Offenders	19	39.6	8	57.1	11	33.3
Status Offenders	27	56.3	10	71.4	17	51.5
Criminal-Type Offenders	41	85.4	12	85.7	29	87.9
Other	2	4.2	0	--	2	6.1

Table 6-18. Number of Facilities Used By CFR Courts Holding Non-Offenders 24 Hours or More

Number of Non-Offenders Held	Adjudicated				Awaiting Hearing			
	Indian		Non-Indian		Indian		Non-Indian	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	12	12	7	7	11	11	7	7
1						1		
2					1			
4						1		
5					1			
Missing Data	2	2	7	7	1	1	7	7

Table 6-19. Number of Facilities Used By Tribal Courts Holding Non-Offenders 24 Hours or More

Number of Non-Offenders Held	Adjudicated				Awaiting Hearing			
	Indian		Non-Indian		Indian		Non-Indian	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	24	24	30	30	25	25	30	30
1	2				1	1		
2		2			1	1		
3	1	1						
5		1	1	1		1		
9					1			
10	1							
11								1
19							1	
23						1		
81					1			
91	1							
99		1						
Missing Data	4	4	2	2	4	4	2	2

Table 6-20. Number of Facilities Used By CFR Courts Holding Status Offenders 24 Hours or More

Number of Status Offenders Held	Adjudicated				Accused			
	Indian		Non-Indian		Indian		Non-Indian	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	12	12	6	6	11	11	7	7
2			1					
3				1		1		
5					2	1		
Missing Data	2	2	7	7	1	1	7	7

Table 6-21. Number of Facilities Used By Tribal Courts Holding Status Offenders 24 Hours or More

Number of Status Offenders Held	Adjudicated				Accused			
	Indian		Non-Indian		Indian		Non-Indian	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	19	19	29	29	17	18	29	29
1				1		2		
2		1			3	1		
3		2			1	1		
5	2	1	1					1
6		2			1			
7	1				1			
10	1			1			1	
11	1							
12	1					3		
13	1							
16						1		
17								
20		1	1					
25						1		

Table 6-21. Number of Facilities Used By Tribal Courts Holding Status Offenders 24 Hours or More (continued)

Number of Status Offenders Held	Adjudicated				Accused			
	Indian		Non-Indian		Indian		Non-Indian	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
30						2		
40					1			
46					1			
47	1							
50		1			2			
57	1							
70		1						
79		1						
80	1							
90					1			
110					1			
113	1							
125						1		
127						1		
192		1						
213	1							
Missing Data	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3

Table 6-22. Number of Facilities Used By CFR Courts Holding Criminal-Type Offenders 24 Hours or More

Number of Criminal-Type Offenders Held	Adjudicated				Accused			
	Indian		Non-Indian		Indian		Non-Indian	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	12	12	5	5	7	8	4	4
1					1			
2					1	1		1
3					1	1	1	
5						3		
12					1			
14					1			
24					1			
Missing Data	2	2	9	9	1	1	9	9

Table 6-23. Number of Facilities Used By Tribal Courts Holding Criminal-Type Offenders 24 Hours or More

Number Criminal-Type Offenders Held	Adjudicated				Accused			
	Indian		Non-Indian		Indian		Non-Indian	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	5	10	24	25	7	9	25	27
1	2	2						
2	3				1	1		
3		2			1	1		
4	1	2	1			1		
5	1	2		1				
6	1				1			
7		1					1	
8		2				1		
9	1	1			1			
10	2		1			1		
11	1				1			
12		1						
15					2	2		
16						1		
18						1		1
20		2		1		1		

Table 6-23. Number of Facilities Used By Tribal Courts Holding Criminal-Type Offenders 24 Hours or More (continued)

Number of Criminal-Type Offenders Held	Adjudicated				Accused			
	Indian		Non-Indian		Indian		Non-Indian	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
22						1		
23		1						
24	1							
26	2							
27	1							
30							1	
33	1							
34						1		
35	1				1			
40	1			1	1			
41					1			
46						1		
50		1						
57	1							
60					1			
63	1							

Table 6-23. Number of Facilities Used By Tribal Courts Holding Criminal-Type Offenders 24 Hours or More (continued)

Number of Criminal-Type Offenders Held	Adjudicated				Accused			
	Indian		Non-Indian		Indian		Non-Indian	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
76						1		
79		1						
84							1	
90					1			
93					1			
97		1						
100	1							
110					1			
119						1		
120	1							
127						1		
136					1			
150	1			1	1			
160			1					
176			1					
180						1		

Table 6-23. Number of Facilities Used By Tribal Courts Holding Criminal-Type Offenders 24 Hours or More (continued)

Number of Criminal-Type Offenders Held	Adjudicated				Accused			
	Indian		Non-Indian		Indian		Non-Indian	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
182					1			
300					1			
500			1					
Missing Data	4	4	4	4	7	7	5	5

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2 OF 3

Table 6-24. Major Constraint Impeding Facility Compliance With Deinstitutionali ation of Status Offenders and Non-Offenders

Constraint	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Other Facility Available	19	39.6	4	28.6	15	45.5
Tribal Custom	0	--	0	--	0	--
Tribal Custom and No Other Facility Available	1	2.1	0	--	1	3.0
Other	9	18.8	4	28.6	5	15.2
Missing Data	4	8.3	1	7.1	3	9.1
Not Applicable	15	31.3	5	35.7	9	27.3
Total	48	100	14	100	33	100

Table 6-25. Facilities that Held Adult and Juvenile Offenders

	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Number of Facilities that Held Adult and Juvenile Offenders	20	41.7	2	14.3	18	54.5

Table 6-26. Number of Juveniles Detained in Facilities that Held Both Juveniles and Adults During Reporting Period

CFR Courts N = 2		Tribal Courts N = 18	
Male	Female	Male	Female
			1
		2	
3	3		3
			4
		5	
		11	
		17	17
			22 (2)
			31
			32
			39
			43
		50	
			53
		55	
		63	
			70
			88
		96	
		105	
		107	
			113
		119	
		147	
		149	
		196	
			206
		213	
Missing Data (1)	Missing Data (1)	Missing Data (3)	Missing Data (3)

Table 6-27. Number of Adults, Male and Female, Currently Detained In Facilities

Number of Adults	Total Sample Facilities N = 48						CFR Court Facilities N = 14						Tribal Court Facilities N = 33					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	26	54.2	33	68.8	26	54.2	10	71.4	11	78.6	10	71.4	16	48.5	22	66.7	16	48.5
1	1	2.1	4	8.3	1	2.1							1	3.0	4	12.1	1	3.0
2	1	2.1	2	4.2	2	4.2					1	7.1	1	3.0	2	6.1	1	3.0
3	1	2.1	1	2.1									1	3.0	1	3.0		
4	1	2.1	2	4.2	1	2.1	1	7.1			1	7.1			2	6.1		
5	1	2.1	1	2.1	2	4.2			1	7.1			1	3.0			2	6.1
6	2	4.2	1	2.1	1	2.1							2	6.1	1	3.0	1	3.0
7			1	2.1					1	7.1								
8	1	2.1			2	4.2							1	3.0			2	6.1
10	1	2.1					1	7.1										
11	1	2.1											1	3.0				
12	1	2.1			1	2.1							1	3.0			1	3.0
13	1	2.1											1	3.0				
14	1	2.1			1	2.1							1	3.0			1	3.0
15	1	2.1											1	3.0				
16					1	2.1											1	3.0
17	1	2.1			1	2.1	1	7.1			1	7.1						
18					1	2.1											1	3.0
19	1	2.1											1	3.0				
20					1	2.1											2	6.1
22					2	4.2					1	7.1						
24	1	2.1											1	3.0				
28					1	2.1											1	3.0
31	1	2.1											1	3.0				
32	1	2.1			1	2.1							1	3.0			2	6.1
Missing Data	3	6.3	3	6.3	2	4.2	1	7.1	1	7.1			1	3.0	1	3.0	1	3.0
Total	48	100	48	100	48	100	14	100	14	100	14	100	33	100	33	100	33	100

Table 6-28. Type of Separation of Juveniles and Adult Criminal Offenders

Type of Separation	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sight and Sound	9	18.8	1	7.1	8	24.2
Sight Only	7	14.6	2	14.3	5	15.2
Sound Only	0	--	0	--	0	--
No Separation	4	8.3	0	--	3	9.1
Not Applicable	25	52.1	10	71.4	15	45.5
Missing Data	3	6.3	1	7.1	2	6.1
Total	48	100	14	100	33	100

Table 6-29. Constraints Impeding Separation of Juveniles and Adults at Facilities

Constraint	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Separate Facilities Not Available	16	33.3	2	14.3	14	42.4
Tribal Custom	0	--	0	--	0	--
Other	4	8.3	0	--	3	9.1
Not Applicable	26	54.2	11	78.6	15	45.5
Missing Data	2	4.2	1	7.1	1	3.0
Total	48	100	14	100	33	100

Table 6-30. Number of Criminal-Type Juvenile Offenders Held in 16 Jails Used By Tribal Courts During Reporting Period By Sex of Juveniles

Male Criminal-Type Juveniles Held	Female Criminal-Type Juveniles Held
1	1 (3 facilities)
2	2 (2 facilities)
3	3
5	
6	
	8
11 (2 facilities)	
	15
	19 (2 facilities)
	20
	22
	24
33	
41	
62 (2 facilities)	
82	
86	
147	
	206
Missing Data - 2 facilities	Missing Data - 2 facilities

Table 6-31. Number of Status Offenders (Adjudicated and Accused) Held in Jails Used By Tribal Courts During Reporting Period By Sex of Juveniles

Adjudicated Status Offenders	Male Juveniles Held in 4 Jails	Female Juveniles Held in 5 Jails
		1
		3
	11	
	Missing Data - 3 Jails	Missing Data - 3 Jails

Accused Status Offenders	Male Juveniles Held in 9 Jails	Female Juveniles Held in 8 Jails
	1 (2 jails)	
		2
		3
	6	
	11	
		12
		30
	50	
	147	
		206
	Missing Data - 3 jails	Missing Data - 3 jails

Table 6-32. Lay Out Description of Facility

Lay Out	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
One small building	8	16.7	1	7.1	7	21.2
One major building	19	39.6	10	71.4	9	27.3
Part of major building	11	22.9	1	7.1	10	30.3
One major building with other buildings	4	8.3			4	12.1
Campus design	1	2.1	1	7.1		
Other	3	6.3			3	9.1
Not Applicable	2	4.2	1	7.1		
Total	48	100	14	100	33	100

Table 6-33. Areas Included in the Facility

Areas	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Isolation Cell	16	33.3	3	21.4	13	39.4
Padded Cell	8	16.7	5	35.7	3	9.1
Drunk Tank	16	33.3	3	21.4	13	39.4
Individual Cell Room	25	52.1	9	64.3	16	48.5
2 to 4 Youths per Cell/Room	23	47.9	4	28.6	19	57.6
5 to 7 Youths per Cell/Room	8	16.7	4	28.6	4	12.1
8 to 10 Youths per Cell/Room	4	8.3	4	28.6	0	--
More than 10 Youths per Cell/Room	0	--	0	--	0	--
Dormitories	3	6.3	1	7.1	2	6.1
Other	6	12.5	2	14.3	4	12.1

Table 6-34. Furnishings in Typical Cell/Room (Personal Area)

Furnishings	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Bed or Bunk	43	89.6	11	78.6	32	97.0
Closet or Chest-of-Drawers	9	18.8	1	7.1	8	24.2
Desk/Chair/Lamp	11	22.9	1	7.1	10	30.3
Toilet/Sink	39	81.3	12	85.7	27	81.8
Other	16	33.3	6	42.9	10	30.3

Table 6-35. Personal Items in Cells/Rooms

Personal Items	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Television/Radio/ Record Player	11	22.9	1	7.1	10	30.3
Plants/Pets (fish, birds)	3	6.3	0	--	3	9.1
Pictures/Stuffed Animals/Pillows	11	22.9	1	7.1	10	30.3
Other	9	18.8	1	7.1	8	24.2

Table 6-36. Fire Safety at Facilities

Facility Has:	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Smoke Detectors	29	60.4	5	35.7	24	72.7
Automatic Fire Suppression System (sprinklers)	13	27.1	4	28.6	9	27.3
Fire Extinguishers	43	89.6	11	78.6	32	97.0
Written Fire Emergency Procedures	32	66.7	9	64.3	23	69.7

Table 6-37. Nutrition at Facilities

Nutrition Items	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Three Meals/Day Provided	44	91.7	12	85.7	32	97.0
Snacks are Permitted	35	72.9	6	42.9	29	87.9
Special Diets are Provided	39	81.3	10	71.4	29	87.9
Food Preparation/ Serving Facilities Inspected on a Regular Basis	42	87.5	12	85.7	30	90.9
Visitors Permitted to Bring Food	25	52.1	8	57.1	17	51.5

Table 6-38. Medical Services Provided at the Facility

Medical Services	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Routine Exams on Admission	5	10.4	0	--	5	15.2
Routine Medical Care	10	20.8	1	7.1	9	27.3
Emergency Procedures	29	60.4	5	35.7	23	69.7
Surgery	1	2.1	0	--	1	3.0
Dental Services	4	8.3	0	--	4	12.1
Optometric Services	1	2.1	0	--	1	3.0
Physical Therapy	3	6.3	0	--	3	9.1
Other	19	39.6	5	35.7	14	42.4

Table 6-39. Where Medical Services Are Provided Outside the Facility

Service Providers	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adult Correctional Facility	1	2.1	0	--	1	3.0
IHS (Indian Health Service Facility)	32	66.7	7	50.0	25	75.8
Private Reservation Facility	2	4.2	0	--	2	6.1
Off-Reservation Facility	7	14.6	2	14.3	5	15.2
Other	13	27.1	7	50.0	5	15.2

Table 6-40. Numbers of Detained Juveniles Experiencing Chronic Illnesses or Medical Problems During the Previous Full Month

Number of Juveniles	Alcohol-Related Problems		Drug-Related Problems		Diabetes		Diet-Related Problems (Gastroenteritis)	
	CFR Court Facilities	Tribal Court Facilities	CFR Court Facilities	Tribal Court Facilities	CFR	Tribal	CFR Court Facilities	Tribal Court Facilities
0	6	6	6	13	7	16	7	15
1		2		1				
2		1		1				
3	1			1				
5								1
6		1	1					
7		2		1				
10		3						
136		1						
340		1						
Missing Data	7	16	7	16	7	17	7	17

Table 6-41. Handling of New Resident Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs

Action Taken	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Placed in Isolation	19	39.6	3	21.4	15	45.5
Placed with other residents	2	4.2	0	--	2	6.1
Referred to hospital or other health facility	5	10.4	4	28.6	1	3.0
Other	19	39.6	6	42.8	13	39.4
N/A	1	2.1	1	7.1	0	--
Missing Data	2	4.2	0	--	2	6.1
Total	48	100	14	100	33	100

Table 6-42. Behavior-Controlling Drugs Dispensed to Residents

	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	6	12.5	1	7.1	5	15.2
No	38	79.2	11	78.6	26	78.8
N/A	1	2.1	1	7.1	0	--
Missing Data	3	6.3	1	7.1	2	6.1
Total	48	100	14	100	33	100

Table 6-43. Percent of Residents Receiving Behavior-Controlling Drugs

Percent	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	3	6.3	0	--	3	9.1
10	2	4.2	1	7.1	1	3.0
N/A	39	81.3	12	85.7	26	78.8
Missing Data	4	8.3	1	7.1	3	9.1
Total	48	100	14	100	33	100

Table 6-44. Where Prescription Drugs Are Dispensed

Location	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
At a central location	11	22.9	7	50.0	4	12.1
By security personnel at individual stations	20	41.7	3	21.4	16	48.5
By medical personnel at individual stations	1	2.1	0	--	1	3.0
Other	13	27.1	2	14.3	11	36.3
N/A	1	2.1	1	7.1	0	--
Missing Data	2	4.2	1	7.1	1	3.0
Total	48	100	14	100	33	100

Table 6-45. Written Instructions and Procedures for Dispensing Prescription Drugs

	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	31	64.6	10	71.4	20	60.6
No	14	29.2	2	14.3	12	36.4
N/A	1	2.1	1	7.1	0	--
Missing Data	2	4.2	1	7.1	1	3.0
Total	48	100	14	100	33	100

Table 6-46. Medical Records Maintained

Response	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	21	43.8	6	42.9	14	42.4
No	22	45.8	6	42.9	16	48.5
N/A	2	4.2	2	14.3	0	--
Missing Data	3	6.3	0	--	3	9.1
Total	48	100	14	100	33	100

Table 6-47. Job Title of Person Who Maintains Medical Records

Job Title	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Chief, Records Section	1	2.1			1	3.0
Nursing Supervisor/ Registered Nurse	2	4.2			2	6.1
Jailer	3	6.3			3	9.1
IHS (Indian Health Service)	5	10.4			5	15.2
Senior Detention Officer	6	12.5	6	42.9		
Juvenile Probation Officer	1	2.1			1	3.0
Detention Aide	1	2.1			1	3.0
Mental Health Counselor	1	2.1				
Clinical Clerk	1	2.1			1	3.0
N/A	24	50.0	8	57.1	16	48.5
Missing Data	3	6.3			3	9.1
Total	48	100	14	100	33	100

Table 6-48. Social Services and Activities at Facilities

Services and Activities	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Individual Counseling	40	83.3	9	64.3	31	93.9
Group Counseling	24	50.0	3	21.4	21	63.6
Counseling by Tribal Elder or Medicine Man	17	35.4	2	14.3	15	45.5
Religious Services, Including Tribal Religious Practices	25	52.1	3	21.4	22	66.7
Religious Services, Excluding Tribal Religious Practices	9	18.8	2	14.3	7	21.2
Alcohol/Drug Abuse Counseling and/or Treatment	38	79.2	7	50.0	30	90.9
Indoor Recreation	30	62.5	8	57.1	21	63.6
Outdoor Recreation	27	56.3	8	57.1	19	57.6

Table 6-49. Availability of Education Program and Vocational Training at Facilities

Education Program Available	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
At the facility	11	22.9	7	50.0	4	12.1
Outside the facility	15	31.3	1	7.1	14	42.4
Both at and outside the facility	2	4.2	0	--	2	6.1
Not available	17	35.4	4	28.6	12	36.4
Not applicable	1	2.1	1	7.1	0	--
Missing data	2	4.2	1	7.1	1	3.0
Total	48	100	14	100	33	100
Vocational Training Available						
At the facility	2	4.2	0	--	2	6.1
Outside the facility	4	8.3	1	7.1	3	9.1
Both at and outside the facility	3	6.3	0	--	3	9.1
Not available	36	75.0	11	78.6	24	72.7
Not applicable	1	2.1	1	7.1	0	--
Missing Data	2	4.2	1	7.1	1	3.0
Total	48	100	14	100	33	100

Table 6-50. Education Services at the Facilities

	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
Credits Transferable?	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Credits Awarded	31	64.6	6	42.9	25	75.8
Yes	11	22.9	6	42.9	5	15.2
Not Applicable	1	2.1	1	7.1	0	--
Missing Data	5	10.4	1	7.1	3	9.1
Total	48	100	14	100	33	100
Participation?						
Required	26	54.2	8	57.1	18	54.5
Voluntary	8	16.7	0	--	8	24.2
Not Applicable	10	20.8	5	35.7	5	15.2
Missing Data	4	8.3	1	7.1	2	6.1
Total	48	100	14	100	33	100
Special Education Needs NOT Being Met?						
Yes	4	8.3	0	--	3	9.1
No	36	75.0	10	71.4	26	78.8
Not Applicable	2	4.2	2	14.3	0	--
Missing Data	6	12.5	2	14.3	4	12.1
Total	48	100	14	100	33	100
High School Diploma?						
Can Get at Facility	11	22.9	6	42.9	5	15.2
Cannot Get at Facility	33	68.8	6	42.9	26	78.8
Not Applicable	1	2.1	1	7.1	0	--
Missing Data	3	6.3	1	7.1	2	6.1
Total	48	100	14	100	33	100
GED?						
Can Get at Facility	12	25.0	6	42.9	6	18.2
Cannot Get at Facility	32	66.7	6	42.9	25	75.8
N/A	1	2.1	1	7.1	0	--
Missing Data	3	6.3	1	7.1	2	6.1
Total	48	100	14	100	33	100

Table 6-51. Hours Per Week Juvenile Residents Attend School

Hours/Week	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	18	37.5	6	42.9	12	36.4
6	1	2.1			1	3.0
15	7	14.6	6	42.9	1	3.0
20	1	2.1			1	3.0
24	3	6.3			3	9.1
25	3	6.3			3	9.1
30	4	8.3			4	12.1
35	2	4.2			2	6.1
36	1	2.1				
40	1	2.1			1	3.0
Missing Data	7	14.6	2	14.3	5	15.2
Total	48	100	14	100	33	100

Table 6-52. Visitors Permitted at Facility

Frequency of Visiting Allowed	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Daily	9	18.8	0	--	9	27.3
Weekly	18	37.5	6	42.9	12	36.4
Any Time	5	10.4	0	--	5	15.2
Other	12	25.0	4	14.3	7	21.2
Not Applicable	1	2.1	1	7.1	0	--
Missing Data	3	6.3	3	21.4	0	--
Total	48	100	14	100	33	100

Table 6-53. Telephone Privileges, Personal Appearance, Mail Privileges

	Total Sample N = 48		CFR Courts N = 14		Tribal Courts N = 33	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Telephone use is allowed	18	37.5	5	35.7	13	39.4
Telephone use is controlled/ regulated	42	87.5	11	78.6	31	93.9
Own clothing is worn	27	56.3	3	21.4	24	72.7
Clothing (not uniforms) Issued by Facility	13	27.1	9	64.3	4	12.1
Uniforms issued by facility	10	20.8	2	14.3	8	24.2
Daily baths/showers available	44	91.7	11	78.6	33	100
Some opportunity to keep up personal appearance	27	56.3	11	78.6	16	48.5
Unrestricted Mail privileges	11	22.9	2	14.3	9	27.3
Restricted Mail	20	41.7	10	71.4	10	30.3

CHAPTER 7. DISCUSSION, IMPLICATIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Phase II of the Native American Youth Study has raised the level of awareness among impacted Tribal government personnel and Federal officials as to current processes and conditions on Indian reservations regarding the handling and placement of American Indian juvenile status offenders, non-offenders, and criminal-type offenders. The two methods utilized to gather data on Indian juveniles, including the Tribal Self-Report Questionnaire and the field consultant-administered On-Site Monitoring Instrument, both underscored the difficulty in securing accurate and uniform data and the general lack of records at the Tribal and BIA agency levels.

Discussion and Implications

The data suggest an extensive caseload of juveniles in all categories handled by CFR and Tribal justice systems. A diverse combination of agencies have responsibility for Indian juveniles after they leave the courtroom. Also, status offenders are detained for their own protection with a noticeable degree of frequency in Tribal jails or lock-ups primarily due to the non-availability or accessibility of appropriate facilities. Generally, juveniles incarcerated with adults in the same facility are separated by sight and sound. However, the incidence of non-separation due to lack of facilities needs to be addressed for Tribal detention systems. Thirty-seven percent of the On-Site Monitoring Instrument facilities were reported to have held juveniles in adult jails. The Bureau of Indian Affairs could

not provide data on the condition of Tribally-controlled jails and lock-ups and their compliance with separation of juveniles from adults legislative requirements.

A large proportion of the sample Tribal codes had no provisions for the removing of status offenders and non-offenders from secure detention, separation of juveniles from adults, and removal of juveniles from adult jails and lock-ups. However, it is conceivable that this is a technical oversight with most justice systems complying by virtue of traditional practice except in those cases where no other facility is available.

Storage space or study space in the sample cells was rarely provided. Forty percent of the facilities reporting did not have smoke detectors and one-third did not have written fire emergency procedures, although all facilities had fire extinguishers, sprinklers or both.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service are the primary providers of support services. Tribal-State conflicts over jurisdiction and the issue of Tribal sovereignty over the last century limits access to State resources. Also, local government resources and assistance vary according to established political relationships.

In terms of support services, individual counseling and alcohol or drug abuse counseling and/or treatment was reported available in 80 percent of the monitoring instrument sample. However, counseling by a Tribal elder or medicine man was reported available at only one-third of the facilities reporting. Indoor and outdoor recreational opportunities were limited.

Surprisingly, the monitoring instrument sample showed 35 percent of the facilities with no education programming and 75 percent with no vocational training opportunities.

Tribal justice and social service systems, operating on limited resources and handling juveniles growing up in the confusing stress of two cultural worlds, face extremely difficult challenges. The obvious overlapping and conflicting roles and responsibilities, particularly between Tribal and local governments, but also between Federal agencies such as the BIA and the Department of Justice as well as within the BIA (social, law enforcement and judicial services divisions) create a potential vacuum of support for these children at a most delicate stage of development. Indian juvenile offenders, especially alcohol-related status offenders and criminal offenders, are expressing frustrations and disassociations by their actions which are not countered by targeted prevention and follow-up support mechanisms. The Indian juvenile non-offender, unfortunately the most innocent victim to be processed through the Tribal justice system, also depends on fragmented government support mechanisms and Tribal volunteers. Many of these children will undoubtedly survive through bonds of Tribal culture and extended family support, but their futures will have remnant scars from a system requesting too much from too few. Many other children, as statistics on alcoholism, drug abuse, and suicide attest, will not survive due to limited prevention and support mechanisms.

Recommendations

Recommendations to the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention were originally scheduled for determination in Phase III of the Native American Youth Study. At the encouragement of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention staff, project personnel reviewed the findings and propose both general and specific recommendations for Coordinating Council review and consideration. These recommendations follow:

1. The Federal Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention should maintain and expand the Native American Youth subcommittee to include all agencies providing services to juveniles, given the heavy Tribal reliance on Federal resources and the often fractionated provision of such resources.
2. The Bureau of Indian Affairs should establish an American Indian Task Force to consolidate resources for this target age group, assess existing conditions, and identify potential programmatic coordinated support strategies. It is suggested that Indian youth be included in the Task Force.
3. Research initiatives should explore effective delinquency prevention strategies on Indian Reservations and identify communities most in need of focused prevention resources.
4. A system to gather and maintain comparative data on American Indian juveniles by the affected agencies

and Tribal governments should be developed in cooperation with the Tribes to improve capabilities to effect change on Tribal systems and programs. The system, of course, should be devised for compatability with emerging information technologies.

5. A major assessment study of the availability and effectiveness of emotional, alcohol, and drug abuse counseling for Indian juveniles, as well as counseling by Tribal elders and Medicine Men, should be initiated with the resultant findings and recommendations disseminated through the existing Indian Health Service networks, including Community Health Representatives.
6. Model Tribal and local government relationships from a variety of settings should be identified as exemplary in addressing Indian juvenile and general social service needs with follow-up workshops at the area, State, or local levels to disseminate the concepts for potential replication.
7. Model programs and facility sharing by Tribal and local governments targeted to status offenders, non-offenders, and criminal-type offenders should be identified and disseminated by workshops and print media.
8. The Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of Justice should prepare an information packet on the

provisions of Section 223(a)(12)(13)(14) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, as amended, and disseminate this information to Tribal government officials encouraging adoption into Tribal codes followed by area/regional workshops.

9. The Administrator of the Department of Justice should promulgate regulations under Section 223(a)(14) as provided under Subsections (A) and (B) for Tribal consideration.

10. The Bureau of Indian Affairs should develop a model Children's Code as a working document. National, regional, and local workshops should then be offered to encourage Tribal governments to develop Children's Codes as a part of their body of laws. As a specific example, the Bureau of Indian Affairs should prepare Tribal Code policy recommendations regarding notification of family after a juvenile is detained, disseminate this information to Tribal government officials and encourage uniform adoption into Tribal Codes.

11. The Bureau of Indian Affairs should make a complete assessment of Tribal jail and lock-up facilities for possible renovation to bring facilities into compliance regarding juvenile detention conditions.

12. The Bureau of Indian Affairs should undertake a major campaign to upgrade BIA and Tribal detention facilities regarding the installation of smoke detectors and the placement of written fire emergency procedures.

In conclusion, the Federal Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention should be commended for their concern for American Indian juveniles. The Council is encouraged to continue addressing the obvious needs of this often forgotten target group.

APPENDICES

NATIVE AMERICAN YOUTH PROJECT

PHASE II

TRIBAL SELF REPORT QUESITONNAIRE

(Please answer the following questions and return by September 20, 1983. A self-addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed for your use.)

1. Identification Information:

   a. Tribal Court: _____

   b. Address: _____

   _____

   c. Telephone: _____

   d. Contact person or individual responsible for completing information:

   _____

   e. BIA Area: _____

   f. Type of Court: (check one): Tribal _____ CFR _____

2. Population Characteristics: (Check with your Tribal planner or administrator for the following information:)

   a. The total American Indian population residing on the reservation in 1982: _____

   b. The total number of American Indian youth, ages 10 thru 18, living on the reservation in 1982: _____

   c. The number of American Indian youth, ages 10 thru 18, by sex, living in 1982 on the reservation: _____ Male _____ Female

3. Indian youth who have appeared in your Tribal Court in 1982. From available records, please indicate the number of Indian youth processed by your court in 1982 in the following categories:

   a. _____ Status Offenders (Definition)- Those Indian youth who are brought before the court for offenses which would not be a crime if committed by an adult.

   b. _____ Criminal type offender (Definition)- A juvenile offender who has been charged or adjudicated for conduct which would, under the law of the jurisdiction in which the offense was committed, be a crime if committed by an adult.

c. _____ Non-offender (Definition)- A juvenile who is subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, usually under abuse, dependency, or neglect statutes for reasons other than legally prohibited conduct of the juvenile.

4. Responsibility for Indian Juveniles after they leave the courtroom:

We are interested in determining the authority for care or custody of the Indian juvenile after the youth leaves the Tribal or CFR Court. Please check the appropriate authority responsible for handling and placement for each type of offender.

a. Status Offender -

_____ BIA _____ Tribal _____ Local Government _____ Federal

b. Non-Offender -

_____ BIA _____ Tribal _____ Local Government _____ Federal

c. Criminal Type Offender -

_____ BIA _____ Tribal _____ Local Government _____ Federal

5. Status Offender De-Institutionalization:

a. Are status offenders detained in secure facilities on or near the Reservation? _____ Yes _____ No

(Definition of Secure - As used to define a detention or correctional facility, this term includes residential facilities which have fixtures designated to physically restrict the movements and activities of persons in custody such as locked rooms and buildings, fences, or other physical structures.)

b. If yes, please explain briefly the type of facility utilized and the primary reasons or factors for their being placed under secure care:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

6. Separation of Juveniles and Adults:

Does the detention or correctional facility used by your court for placement of juveniles provide for separation of juvenile and adult offenders (including inmate trustees)? _____ Yes _____ No

If yes, is there:

A. _____ Sight and sound separation

B. _____ Sight separation only

C. _____ Sound separation only

7. Tribal and CFR Court Codes and Procedures Compared to Federal Law:

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, as amended, includes several sections related to the handling and placement of juveniles including:

223(a) (12) - Removing status offenders and non-offenders from secure detentions

(13) - Separation of juveniles from adults

(14) - Removal of juveniles from adult jails and lock-ups

We are interested in determining, for comparative purposes, how Tribal and CFR Court codes relate to these three issues. Would you please reference and quote the Tribal Code as related to the removal of status offenders and non-offenders, separation of adults and juveniles, and removal of juveniles from adult jails and lock-ups.

TRIBAL COURT CODES

a. Removing status offenders and non-offenders from secure detention:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

b. Separation of juveniles from adults:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

c. Removal of juveniles from adult jails and lock-ups:

8. When American Indian status offenders, non-offenders, and criminal type juvenile offenders are processed through the Tribal/CFR courts, various services are potentially applied to assist the juvenile. Please describe, briefly, the primary and secondary resources utilized to help these juveniles. If no services are available, please explain the circumstances which prevent their availability.

Service Area — Providers (agency or organization)

HEALTH

Primary (used most often) -

Secondary (used only occasionally) -

None Available (explain) -

EDUCATION & TRAINING

Primary (used most often) -

Secondary (used only occasionally) -

None Available (explain) -

SOCIAL SERVICES

Primary (used most often) -

Secondary (used only occasionally) -

None Available (explain) -

OTHER SERVICES

Primary (used most often) -

Secondary (used only occasionally) - _____

_____

_____

_____

None Available (explain) - _____

_____

_____

_____

I appreciate your willingness to complete this questionnaire. The compiled results will help in understanding existing conditions. We want to improve the future handling and placement of American Indian juveniles involved in the Tribal justice system as status offenders, non-offenders, and criminal type juvenile offenders. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to call us. Give us your name and phone number and we'll call you back.

Tom Colosimo - (202) 296-0685

Joe Tallakson - (202) 628-1151

or

Juliet Pittman - (202) 628-1151

Please return this questionnaire in the enclosed, pre-stamped envelope

ARROW, Inc.
Suite 401
1000 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036
ATTN: Phase II Study

APPENDIX B

ON-SITE MONITORING INSTRUMENT

ARROW, Inc.
E. Thomas Colosimo
Executive Director
1000 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Suite 401
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 296-0685

SENSE, Inc.
Joe Tallakson
1010 Vermont Avenue, NW
Suite 421
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 628-1151

National Center for Research
in Vocational Education
Louise Vetter
1960 Kenny Road
Columbus, OH 43210
(Toll Free) 800-848-4815

INSTRUCTIONS FOR INTERVIEWERS

General Comments:

1. Read through the entire survey questionnaire before you visit the facility.

2. Write down any questions you have concerning how you will obtain any of the requested information or how you are to respond to any particular question about which you have doubts.

3. Feel free to call Dr. Louise Vetter at the National Center for Research in Vocational Education toll free at 1-800-848-4815. Dr. Vetter will be pleased to discuss your questions.

Special notes:

1. Some questions require providing numbers.

2. Some questions require checking one response only. Others require or permit more than one response. Therefore, read each question carefully before you mark your response.

3. Refer to the definitions as needed. Also, some questions provide essential explanatory information within the questions themselves.

4. Do not write down the names of any inmates or juveniles at the facility.

5. Be polite and considerate. Remember that you are a guest.

6. Do not pry or ask any questions that are not printed on the survey questionnaire.

7. Treat all information as confidential.

8. Make no comments about any aspect of the facility, its operation, the inmates, or the staff.

9. Sign, date, and mail the completed survey questionnaire to the National Center for Research in Vocational Education in the envelope provided as soon as you have completed your visit.

Thank you for your help.

DEFINITIONS

Secure Detention or Correctional Facilities

(A) Any secure public or private facility used for the lawful custody of accused or adjudicated juvenile offenders or non-offenders; or

(B) Any secure public or private facility, which is also used for the lawful custody of accused or convicted adult criminal offenders.

Secure - As used to define a detention or correctional facility this term includes residential facilities which have fixtures designated to physically restrict the movements and activities of persons in custody such as locked rooms and buildings, fences, or other physical structures.

Facility - A place, an institution, a building or part thereof, set of buildings or an area whether or not enclosing a building or set of buildings which is used for the lawful custody and treatment of juveniles and may be owned and/or operated by public and private agencies.

Juvenile who is accused of having committed an offense - A juvenile with respect to whom a petition has been filed in the juvenile court or other action has occurred alleging that such juvenile is a juvenile offender, i.e., a criminal-type offender or a status offender, and no final adjudication has been made by the juvenile court.

Juvenile who has been adjudicated as having committed an offense - A juvenile with respect to whom the juvenile court has determined that such juvenile is a juvenile offender, i.e., a criminal-type offender or a status offender.

Juvenile offender - An individual subject to the exercise of juvenile court jurisdiction for purposes of adjudication and treatment based on age and offense limitations as defined by State law, i.e., a criminal-type offender or a status offender.

Criminal-type offender - A juvenile offender who has been charged with or adjudicated for conduct which would, under the law of the jurisdiction in which the offense was committed, be a crime if committed by an adult.

Status offender - A juvenile offender who has been charged with or adjudicated for conduct which would not, under the law of the jurisdiction in which the offense was committed, be a crime if committed by an adult.

Non-offender - A juvenile who is subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, usually under abuse, dependency, or neglect statutes for reasons other than legally prohibited conduct of the juvenile.

Lawful custody - The exercise of care, supervision and control over a juvenile offender or non-offender pursuant to the provisions of the law or of a judicial order or decree.

Adult jail - A locked facility, administered by State, county, or local law enforcement and correctional agencies, the purpose of which is to detain adults charged with violating criminal law, pending trial. Also considered as adult jails are those facilities used to hold convicted adult criminal offenders sentenced for less than one year.

Adult lock-up - Similar to an adult jail except that an adult lock-up is generally a municipal or police facility of a temporary nature which does not hold persons after they have been formally charged.

Serious crime against person - The juvenile must be accused of a crime to include: criminal homicide, forcible rape, mayhem, kidnapping, aggravated assault, robbery, and extortion accompanied by threats of violence, or others as designated by the State and approved by OJJDP.

FACE SHEET

1. _____ Facility Code Number

2. _____ B I A Area

3. _____ B I A Area Number

4. Write in the total number of the reservation youth population, ages 10 through 18 years _____. If census figures are not available by this age category, write in the number of youth and the ages represented.

   #_____ Indian youth

   _____ Ages represented

5. Write in the names, titles, and telephone numbers of persons at this facility who provided information for filling out this questionnaire.

Names	Title of Position at this Facility	Telephone Number

6. Write in the name, address, and telephone number of the person who administered the questionnaire (interviewer).

   Name of Interviewer: _____

   Address of Interviewer: _____

   _____

   Telephone Number of Interviewer: _____

7. Write in the date/s when the questionnaire was completed.

   Month _____ Day/s _____ Year_____

JUVENILE FACILITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Write the name of the facility in the blank below.

_____

2. Write the address of the facility in the blank.

_____

3. Write the name and title of the individual who is the primary contact regarding data on this facility.

Name: _____

Title: _____

4. Write the telephone number of the contact person named in question no. 3 above.

Telephone number of contact person: ( ) _____

5. Write in the rated or established capacity this facility has both for adults and juveniles.

Capacity for Adults: _____

Capacity for Juveniles: _____

6. Who owns this facility? Write A on the blank in front of the appropriate choice. Who administers this facility? Write B on the blank in front of the appropriate choice. If the choice is state, county, or city, write in the appropriate name.

_____ B I A
_____ Tribe
_____ State Name: _____
_____ County Name: _____
_____ City Name: _____
_____ Other (Specify) _____

7. Is the facility on a reservation? Check the appropriate response.

Yes _____

No _____

If "yes", write the name of the reservation.

_____

8. Is the facility secure? (See definitions.) Check the appropriate response.

Yes _____

No _____

9. Describe the type of facility. Check the appropriate response. (See definitions.)

_____ Adult jail
_____ Adult lock-up
_____ Secure detention facility
_____ Secure correctional facility
_____ Other (specify) _____

10. Indicate the types of juveniles accepted at this facility by checking all appropriate blanks. (See definitions.)

_____ Non-offender
_____ Status offender
_____ Criminal-type offender
_____ Other (specify) _____

_____

11. Name all Indian reservations that place youth in this facility.

_____
_____
_____

TYPES OF OFFENDERS RESIDING IN THE FACILITY

Answer Questions 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 only if the facility is a public or private juvenile residential facility which has been classified as a secure detention or correctional facility as defined in the current OJJDP regulations.

*Where a juvenile is admitted on multiple offenses, the most serious offense should be utilized for the responses to this questionnaire.

**The 24-hour period should not include non-judicial days. This provision is meant to accommodate weekends and holidays only.

12. Reporting period. Write in the period of time for which information is being recorded if different from July 1, 1982-June 30, 1983.

Reporting period: _____

13. Write in the number of status offenders* held 24 hours** or more during the report period who are: (Ages 18 or younger)

	male	female
Adjudicated American Indian youth	_____	_____
Adjudicated Non-Indian youth	_____	_____
Accused American Indian youth	_____	_____
Accused Non-Indian youth	_____	_____

14. Write in the number of juvenile non-offenders held 24 hours** or more during the report period who are: (Ages 18 or younger)

	male	female
Adjudicated American Indian youth	_____	_____
Adjudicated Non-Indian youth	_____	_____
American Indian youth awaiting hearing	_____	_____
Non-Indian youth awaiting hearing	_____	_____

15. Write in the number of criminal-type juvenile offenders held during the report period who are: (Ages 18 or younger)

	male	female
Adjudicated American Indian youth	_____	_____
Adjudicated Non-Indian youth	_____	_____
Accused American Indian youth	_____	_____
Accused Non-Indian youth	_____	_____

16. Check the blank which indicates the major constraint impeding the facility's compliance with the deinstitutionalization of status offenders and non-offenders.

ANSWER ONLY IF THIS IS A SECURE FACILITY. If the facility is secure, check the reasons status offenders are placed here.

_____ No other facility available

_____ Tribal Custom

_____ Other (specify)

SEPARATION OF JUVENILES AND ADULTS

Answer Questions 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, only if this is a residential facility which can be used for the secure detention and confinement of both juvenile offenders and adult criminal offenders.

17. Reporting Period. Write in the period of time for which information is being recorded if different from July 1, 1982-June 30, 1983.

    Reporting period: _____

18. Check "yes" in the space below if the facility by statute, certification, or licensing "can be used" to detain juveniles. A "yes" response does not necessarily mean that it was used to detain juveniles.

    Can the facility be used for the secure detention and confinement of juvenile offenders?

    _____Yes

    _____No

19. Check the response* that indicates the type of offenders held in this facility during the reporting period, July 1, 1982-June 30, 1983 or during the reporting period written in the blank in 18 above.

    _____A. Juvenile offenders only

    _____B. Adult offenders only

    _____C. Adult and juvenile offenders

*If the response is "C" answer questions 20, 21, and 22. If the response is "A", or "B", move to question 23.

20. Write in the numbers* of juvenile offenders and non-offenders held during the reporting period who were American Indian youth ages 10-18 years.

    Number of juvenile offenders and non-offenders:

    Males _____

    Females _____

    Total _____

*These numbers should not include other individuals accused of having committed a criminal offense or convicted of a criminal offense and individuals subject to the jurisdiction of a court other than juvenile court.

21. Does the facility provide separation* of juveniles and adult criminal offenders (including inmate trustees)? Check the appropriate response.

    _____ Sight and sound separation

    _____ Sight separation only

    _____ Sound separation only

    _____ No separation

*Separation means adult inmates and juveniles cannot see each other and no conversation is possible (sight and sound). This prohibition seeks as absolute a separation as possible and permits no more than haphazard or accidental contact between juveniles and incarcerated adults. Areas in which separation must be achieved includes, but is not limited to admissions, sleeping, toilet and shower, dining, recreational, educational, vocational, transportation, and health care. Separation may be established through architectural design or time-phasing use of the area to prohibit contact by juveniles and adult offenders. The elimination of contact includes contact with adult trustees.

22. Check the blank which indicates the major constraint impeding the facility's compliance with separation of juveniles and adults.

    What are the reasons adults and juveniles are held in the same facility? (Check all that apply).

    _____ Separate facilities are not available

    _____ Tribal custom

    _____ Other (explain) _____

JAIL REMOVAL

Answer Questions 23, 24, 25, and 26 only if the facility is an adult jail or lock-up. The information in this section concerns the removal of juveniles from adult jails and lock-ups.

23. Reporting Period. Write in the period of time for which information is being recorded if different from July 1, 1982-June 30, 1983.

    Reporting period: _____

24. Has the facility held juveniles during this reporting period? Check the appropriate blank.

    _____ Yes

    _____ No

    (If the answer is "yes", answer questions 25 and 26. If the answer is "no", move to question 27).

25. Write in the number* of juvenile criminal-type offenders held longer than six (6) hours during the report period who are American Indian youth ages 10-18 years.

    Number of criminal-type offender American Indian youths held longer than six hours.

    Males _____

    Females _____

    Total _____

*This number should not include (1) status offenders or non-offenders held, and (2) criminal-type offenders held less than six hours.

26. Write in the numbers of accused and adjudicated status offenders or detained non-offenders held in this adult jail or lock-up during the reporting period who are American Indian youth ages 10-18 years.

    Number of accused status offenders:

    Males _____

    Females _____

    Total _____

    Number of non-offenders awaiting hearing:

    Males _____

    Females _____

    Total _____

    Number of adjudicated status offenders:

    Males _____

    Females _____

    Total _____

    Number of adjudicated non-offenders:

    Males _____

    Females _____

    Total _____

FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS

27. Indicate the number of juveniles from reservations in other states who are at the facility:

_____ Number of juveniles from other states

Name the home states of these juveniles in the blanks below.

_____
_____
_____
_____

28. Write in the number of beds in this facility for juveniles.

_____Number of beds for juveniles

29. If adults are detained in this facility, write in the number of beds in this facility for adults.

_____Number of beds for adults
_____Not applicable to this facility

30. Write in the current number of adults in this facility if adults are detained at the facility.

#_____ Adults
#_____ Males
#_____ Females
_____ Not applicable

31. When a juvenile is detained in this facility, write in the title of the person who is responsible for notifying the family.

_____(job title)

32. Is there a set time period for notification of the family when a juvenile is detained?

_____ Yes (indicate length of time) _____
_____ No

HOUSING

33. Layout Description of Facility. Check the appropriate response.

_____ one small building
_____ group of small buildings
_____ one major building
_____ part (or floor) of major building*
_____ one major building with other buildings, rooms, cottages
_____ campus design
_____ other (specify)_____

COMMENTS (*Note which floor) _____
_____

34. If the facility has the following areas, check all that apply.

_____ Isolation Cell
_____ Padded Cell
_____ Drunk Tank
_____ Individual Cell/Room
_____ 2 to 4 Youths per Cell/Room
_____ 5 to 7 Youths per Cell/Room
_____ 8 to 10 Youths per Cell/Room
_____ More than 10 Youths per Cell/Room (specify)_____
_____ Dormitories (different than cell)
_____ Other (specify)_____

COMMENTS _____
_____
_____
_____

35. Regarding furnishings in typical cell/room (personal area), check all that apply:

_____ bed/bunk

_____ closet/chest of drawers

_____ desk/chair/lamp

_____ toilet/sink

_____ other (specify) _____

COMMENTS (Note condition and type of furniture)

_____

_____

36. What personal items were evident in the cells/rooms? Check all that apply.

_____ T.V./radio/record player

_____ Plants/pets (fish, birds)

_____ Pictures, stuffed animals, pillows

_____ Other (specify)_____

COMMENTS _____

_____

_____

37. Are daily baths/showers available?

Yes _____

No _____

38. Please check all items that apply to this facility.

_____ juveniles are allowed to use a telephone

_____ use of telephone by juveniles is controlled or regulated (explain)_____

_____

_____ juveniles may wear their own clothing

_____ juveniles do not wear exactly the same uniforms, but clothing is issued by the facility; some opportunity for the individualizing of appearance

_____ juveniles wear the same uniform, little or no opportunity for individualization

_____ juveniles have some opportunity to keep up personal appearance

_____ juveniles have unrestricted mail privileges (both outgoing and incoming)

_____ juveniles have restricted mail privileges (explain)_____

_____

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

39. Is there an education program available to juvenile residents? Check appropriate responses.

_____ yes, at the facility

_____ yes, outside the facility (regular school or training program).

_____ no

40. Is there a vocational training program available to juvenile residents? Check appropriate responses.

_____ yes, at the facility

_____ yes, outside the facility (regular school or training program)

_____ no

41. Are the credits earned by the juvenile residents at the facility transferable to their regular schools? Check one response.

_____ no credits are awarded at the facility

_____ yes, credits are transferable

_____ no, credits are not transferable

42. Is participation in an education or vocational program required or voluntary? Check one response.

_____ required

_____ voluntary

43. What types of vocational education courses are available to the juvenile residents? Check all that apply.

_____ no vocational education courses are available

_____ office skills

_____ mechanics (engine repair, automotive)

_____ electric (wiring, small appliance repair, radio and television repair)

_____ barbering/cosmetology

_____ other (Please list.)_____

_____

_____

44. How many hours per week do residents attend school? Write in the number of hours.

_____ number of hours

45. Are there special education needs* of residents that are not being met? Check the appropriate response.

_____ no

_____ yes (explain)_____

_____

_____

*Special education - any specific teaching strategies or methods utilized to enhance the learning of a particular student based upon the particular learning problems of that student.

46. Can juvenile residents get a high school diploma at this facility? Check one response.

_____ no

_____ yes

47. Can juvenile residents get a GED (General Education Diploma) at this facility? Check one response.

_____ no

_____ yes

NUTRITION

48. Does the facility provide three meals per day to the residents? Check one response.

_____ no

_____ yes

49. Are residents allowed snacks in addition to regular meals? Check one response.

_____ no

_____ yes

50. Are residents with special nutritional requirements provided special diets (e.g., low salt, low sugar, milk substitutes, etc.)? Check one response.

_____ no

_____ yes

51. Are food preparation and serving facilities inspected on a regular basis by a licensing or inspecting authority? Check one response.

_____ no

_____ yes

52. Are family members or other visitors permitted to bring tribal food specialties to the juvenile residents? Check one response.

_____ no

_____ yes

HEALTH, SAFETY, SOCIAL SERVICES AND RECREATION

53. What medical services are provided at the facility? Check all that apply.

_____ routine examinations when juveniles are first admitted to the facility

_____ routine medical care for all juveniles

_____ emergency procedures

_____ surgery

_____ dental services

_____ optometric services

_____ physical therapy

_____ other (explain) _____

_____

54. If no services (or only routine medical care) are available at the facility, where are the medical services provided? Check all that apply.

_____ at adult correctional facility

_____ at IHS (Indian Health Service) facilities

_____ at private reservation facilities

_____ off the reservation

_____ other (explain) _____

_____

55. Write in the numbers of juveniles experiencing the chronic illnesses or medical problems listed below during the previous full month.

#_____ alcohol-related problems

#_____ drug-related problems

#_____ diabetes

#_____ diet-related problems (gastroenteritis)

56. Are medical records maintained? Check one response.

_____ no

_____ yes (If yes, write in the job title of the person who is responsible for maintaining medical records.)

_____
(job title)

57. How does the facility handle a new resident under the influence of alcohol or drugs? Check one response.

_____ new resident is placed in isolation

_____ new resident is placed with other residents

_____ new resident is referred to a hospital or other health facility

_____ other (explain) _____

_____

_____

58. Where are prescription drugs dispensed? Check one response.

_____ at a central location

_____ by security personnel at individual stations

_____ by medical personnel at individual stations

_____ other (explain) _____

_____

59. Are behavior-controlling drugs (tranquilizers, valium, thorazine, etc.) dispensed to residents? Check one response.

_____ no

_____ yes If yes, write in the approximate percentage of residents who receive behavior-controlling drugs. _____ %

60. Are there written instructions and procedures for dispensing prescription drugs? Check one response.

_____ no

_____ yes

61. Are the following services and/or activities available (either at the facility or outside the facility) to the juvenile residents of the facility? Check all that apply.

_____ individual counseling with a psychiatrist, psychologist, or social worker

_____ group counseling conducted by a psychiatrist, psychologist, or social worker

_____ counseling by a tribal elder or medicine man

_____ religious services, including tribal religious practices

_____ religious services, excluding tribal religious practices

_____ alcohol/drug abuse counseling and/or treatment

_____ indoor recreation

_____ outdoor recreation

62. Does the facility have smoke detectors? Check one response.

_____ no

_____ yes

63. Does the facility have an automatic fire suppression system (sprinklers, etc.)? Check one response.

_____ no

_____ yes

64. Does the facility have fire extinguishers? Check one response.

_____ no

_____ yes

65. Does the facility have written procedures for a fire emergency? Check one response.

_____ no

_____ yes

66. How often are the residents of the facility allowed to have visitors? Check one response.

_____ daily

_____ weekly

_____ monthly

_____ any time

_____ other (explain) _____

_____

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END