



Tribal Law Enforcement in the United States, 2018

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Tribal governments operated 234 law enforcement agencies in 2018, a 31% increase from the 178 agencies operated by tribal governments in 2008 (**figure 1**). During this 10-year period, the largest percentage growth was among tribally operated agencies employing 25 to 49 full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn officers (up 68%), followed by agencies with 50 or more FTE sworn officers (up 67%).¹

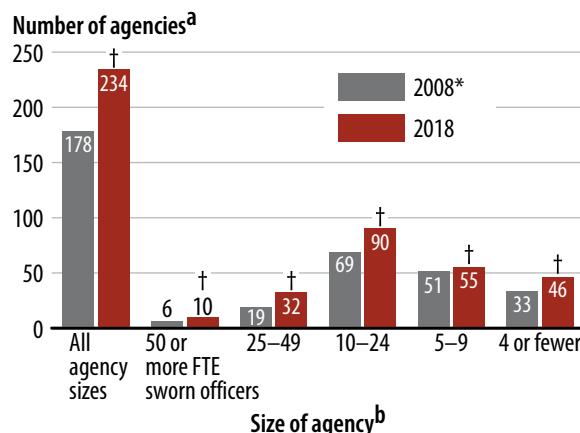
In addition to the 234 tribally operated law enforcement agencies, 23 Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) law enforcement agencies and the Alaska State Troopers Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO) Program were authorized to issue citations or arrest persons for violating regulations or laws in Indian country (American Indian reservations and other tribal lands) and Alaska Native villages. (See appendix table 1.)

Findings are from the 2008 Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies (CSLLEA) and the 2019 Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies (CTLEA).² The CSLLEA examines the

¹FTE is calculated as the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers.

²For additional information on the 2008 CSLLEA tribal agency data and methodology, see <https://bjs.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh236/files/media/document/tle08.pdf>.

FIGURE 1
Number of tribally operated law enforcement agencies in the United States, by size of agency, 2008 and 2018



Note: See table 1 for estimates and appendix table 4 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aIncludes tribally operated agencies that employed at least one full-time sworn officer with general arrest powers, the authority to issue citations, or both in 2018.

^bBased on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn officers (the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008; and Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

HIGHLIGHTS

- A total of 234 tribally operated law enforcement agencies, 23 Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) agencies, and the Alaska State Troopers Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO) Program operated across the United States in 2018.
- The number of tribally operated law enforcement agencies increased 31% from 2008 to 2018, from 178 to 234 agencies.
- In 2018, nearly 90% of tribally operated law enforcement agencies employing 50 or more full-time-equivalent sworn officers received funding from the U.S. Department of Justice's Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation.
- Of the 3,834 full-time sworn officers in tribally operated law enforcement agencies in 2018, about 49% were American Indian or Alaska Native, 38% were white, and 14% were another race or ethnicity.

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HIGHLIGHTS CONTINUED

- In 2018, tribally operated law enforcement agencies received about 2 million calls for service and made a total of 162,190 arrests.
- All BIA police agencies and 80% of tribally operated law enforcement agencies made arrests for domestic violence in 2018.
- In 2018, BIA police agencies received nearly 88,000 calls for service and made almost 13,000 arrests.
- Alaska VPSOs received 2,217 calls for various services and assistance in 2018.

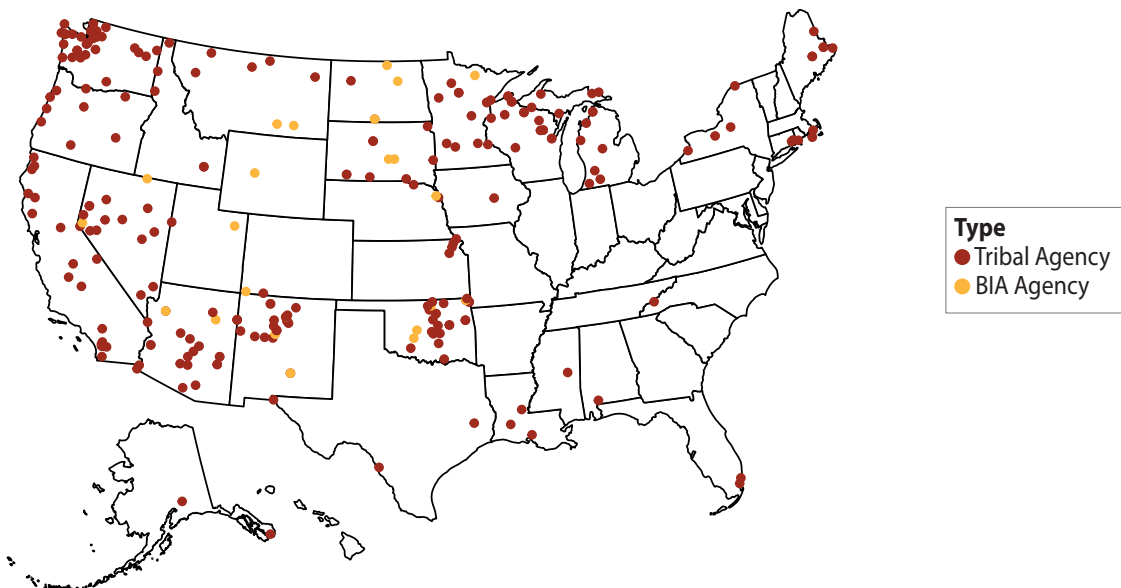
basic functions and duties of all publicly funded state, county, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies, while the CTLEA captures more in-depth details about the administration and operational characteristics of tribal agencies only. The 2019 CTLEA was the first Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) data collection dedicated solely to tribal law enforcement agencies. It examined tribal agencies and programs operating in 2018 that (1) employed at least one full-time sworn officer with general arrest powers, the authority to issue citations, or both and (2) had law enforcement authority under a federal or state government, federally recognized tribe, tribal constitution, or tribal code. See *Key legislation, terms, and definitions* for additional information about tribal sovereignty and establishment of tribal justice systems, criminal jurisdiction, budget sources, and cross-deputation agreements.

Across the United States, tribally operated law enforcement agencies are often the first responders to public and community safety incidents on tribal lands, whether they involve tribal members or nonmembers ([map 1](#)). Tribally operated agencies are operated by tribal governments, whereas BIA law enforcement agencies are federally funded and operated by the BIA and VPSOs are sponsored by the state of Alaska.

General-purpose law enforcement agencies (203) were the primary type of law enforcement agency or program operated by tribes in 2018, followed by conservation and wildlife enforcement agencies (30) and tribal university or college campus police (1). (See appendix table 1.) In 2018, tribally or BIA-operated

MAP 1

Tribally operated and Bureau of Indian Affairs law enforcement agencies in the United States, by state, 2018



Note: Includes tribally operated agencies that employed at least one full-time sworn officer with general arrest powers, the authority to issue citations, or both and law enforcement agencies operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 2018. Excludes the Alaska Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO) Program because it reported aggregate data for all VPSOs rather than responses by their location. See appendix table 3 for estimates and census response status. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

Key legislation, terms, and definitions

Three types of sovereign entities coexist in the United States: the federal government, the states, and the Indian tribes.³ A key aspect of sovereignty is the ability to establish a judicial system and administer justice. Each of the three sovereigns has its own judicial system, and each plays an important role in the administration of justice in this country. The centralization of most Indian people on reservations in the 1860s and 1870s led to the implementation of Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) police forces and Code of Federal Regulations Courts to maintain law and order among the native inhabitants, starting with the Pawnee police force in 1862.⁴

The **Indian Reorganization Act of 1934** enabled tribal nations to establish formal governments. Many tribal nations have since established and implemented tribal constitutions, developed tribal codes and laws, and created their own court systems and law enforcement agencies.

The **Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975**, also known as Public Law 93-638, afforded tribes the ability to assume responsibility for programs and services administered to meet the needs of the local communities.⁵ BIA **Public Law 93-638 contracts** provide funding and technical assistance to tribes to set up programs, including resource management, law enforcement, court systems, education, childcare, and environmental protection and guidelines.

Self-governance compacts are other tribally driven options that authorize federally recognized tribes and tribal organizations to assume full funding and control over programs, services, functions, or activities, or portions thereof, that best fit the needs of their citizens and tribal communities.

The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) **Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation** (CTAS) program combines DOJ's tribal-specific competitive funding programs into a single solicitation. Funding for CTAS covers various programs administered by the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services and various bureaus and offices within the Office of Justice Programs, including the Office for Victims of Crime, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Criminal jurisdiction over crimes committed in Indian country varies by the type and seriousness of the crime, whether the offender or victim is a tribal member, and the location of the offense. Crimes committed in Indian country among American Indians may be subject to concurrent jurisdiction by tribal, federal, state, or local criminal justice agencies. This is due to the sovereign status of federally recognized tribes and to Public Law 83-280.

Public Law 83-280 (commonly referred to as P.L. 280) conferred jurisdiction of the federal government to six state governments. Congress extended criminal jurisdiction over tribal lands to Alaska, California, Minnesota (except the Red Lake Reservation), Nebraska, Oregon (except the Warm Springs Reservation), and Wisconsin. These are mandatory P.L. 280 states.⁶ P.L. 280 permitted Arizona, Idaho, Iowa, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Washington to acquire jurisdiction at their discretion. The optional P.L. 280 states assumed jurisdiction either in whole or in part over Indian country within their boundaries.

In states where P.L. 280 does not apply, the federal government retains criminal jurisdiction for major crimes committed under the General Crimes Act (18 U.S.C. § 1152), the Major Crimes Act (18 U.S.C. § 1153), and the Assimilative Crimes Act (18 U.S.C. § 13). The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 expanded federal criminal jurisdiction in Indian country for offenses related to guns, violent juveniles, drugs, and domestic violence.

The Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies (CTLEA) did not collect information regarding P.L. 280 status in the most recent collection; rather, it focused on the person-level criminal jurisdictional authority of tribal law enforcement agencies to issue citations and arrest persons on tribal lands (see table 3).

Cross-deputation agreements with federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies enable tribal police to investigate and arrest non-Indians for state law violations and allow non-tribal law enforcement agencies such as local sheriffs to investigate and arrest American Indians committing crimes that violate laws within their reservations.

The **Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010** (TLOA) was signed into law on July 29, 2010 (P.L. 111-211, 124 Stat. 2258). TLOA was enacted to clarify governmental responsibilities regarding crimes in Indian country; increase and improve collaboration among jurisdictions; support tribal self-governance and jurisdiction; reduce the prevalence of violent crime in Indian country; combat crimes such as domestic violence, sexual assault, and drug trafficking; reduce the rates of substance abuse in Indian country; and support the collection and sharing of crime data among jurisdictions.⁷

Tribal law enforcement agencies operating in Indian country vary in their constitution and revolve around three core types: tribally operated agencies, BIA law enforcement agencies, and the Alaska Village Public Safety Officers program operated by the Alaska State Troopers.

³O'Connor, S.D. (1997). Lessons from the Third Sovereign: Indian Tribal Courts. *Tulsa Law Journal*, 33(1), 1–6.

⁴Luna-Firebaugh, E. (2007). Tribal Policing: Asserting Sovereignty, Seeking Justice. <https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctv1prsrpj>.

⁵See U.S. Department of the Interior, Indian Affairs: Self-Determination.

⁶See Public Law 83-280, August 15, 1953, codified as 18 U.S.C. § 1162, 28 U.S.C. § 1360, and 25 U.S.C. §§ 1321–1326. Additional information available at <https://www.bia.gov/faqs/what-public-law-280-and-where-does-it-apply>.

⁷See Tribal Law and Order Act: Enhanced Sentencing Authority Tribal Code Development Considerations Quick-Reference Overview & Checklist.

agencies carried out law enforcement in 32 states, with Washington (29), Oklahoma (27), Arizona (25), New Mexico (21), and California (20) each having 20 or more such agencies. (See appendix table 3.)

Tribally operated law enforcement agencies

About 18% (42) of all tribally operated law enforcement agencies employed 25 or more FTE sworn officers in 2018, while 43% (101) had 9 or fewer FTE sworn officers (table 1). During the 10-year period from 2008 to 2018, the number of tribally operated law enforcement agencies with 50 or more FTE sworn officers increased

from 6 to 10 agencies (up 67%), while the number employing 4 or fewer FTE sworn officers grew from 33 to 46 agencies (up 39%).

The total number of full-time sworn officers working in tribally operated law enforcement agencies rose 28% from 2008 to 2018, from 2,999 to 3,834 officers. During that period, agencies with 25 to 49 FTE sworn officers had the largest percentage increase (74%) in full-time sworn officers compared to agencies of other sizes (figure 2). In 2018, about 52% (1,981) of all full-time sworn officers in tribally operated law enforcement agencies worked in larger agencies (those with 25 or more FTE sworn officers).

TABLE 1
Number of tribally operated law enforcement agencies and full-time sworn officers, by size of agency, 2008 and 2018

Size of agency ^a	Number of agencies ^b			Number of full-time sworn officers		
	2008*	2018	Percent change, 2008–2018	2008*	2018	Percent change, 2008–2018
All agency sizes	178	234 †	31.5%	2,999	3,834 †	27.8%
50 or more FTE sworn officers	6	10 †	66.7	871	927	6.4
25–49	19	32 †	68.4	607	1,054 †	73.6
10–24	69	90 †	30.4	1,062	1,353 †	27.4
5–9	51	55 †	7.8	361	366	1.4
4 or fewer	33	46 †	39.4	98	134 †	36.7

Note: Percentages may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 4 for standard errors.
*Comparison year.
†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
^aBased on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn officers (the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers).
^bIncludes tribally operated agencies that employed at least one full-time sworn officer with general arrest powers, the authority to issue citations, or both in 2018.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008; and Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

American Indians, Alaska Natives, reservations, and villages in the United States

In the United States, 574 tribes are federally recognized and eligible for Bureau of Indian Affairs funding and services, and 334 tribal reservations and villages are recognized by the federal government or a state.^{8,9}

A total of 5.1 million people lived on American Indian reservations in the lower 48 states or in Alaska Native

villages in 2020.¹⁰ A quarter (1.3 million) of these individuals identified as American Indian or Alaska Native, while three-quarters (3.8 million) did not.

Racial demographics impact whether officers have the authority to issue citations or make arrests for law and regulatory violations. Reservations, tribal lands, and villages are served by multiple law enforcement agencies (tribal, federal, state, county, or municipal) whose jurisdiction over a crime depends on whether the offender or victim is American Indian or Alaska Native and on the crime’s type, seriousness, and location. Criminal jurisdiction in rural Alaska resides with the Alaska State Troopers.

⁸See Bureau of Indian Affairs. (2019). Indian entities recognized by and eligible to receive services from the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs [Notice]. Federal Register. <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/02/01/2019-00897/indian-entities-recognized-by-and-eligible-to-receive-services-from-the-united-states-bureau-of>.
⁹See National Congress of American Indians. (2020). Tribal nations and the United States: An introduction. https://www.ncai.org/tribalnations/introduction/Indian_Country_101_Updated_February_2019.pdf.

¹⁰See U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.). Redistricting Data Program. <https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/2020/dec/2020-census-redistricting-summary-file-dataset.html>.

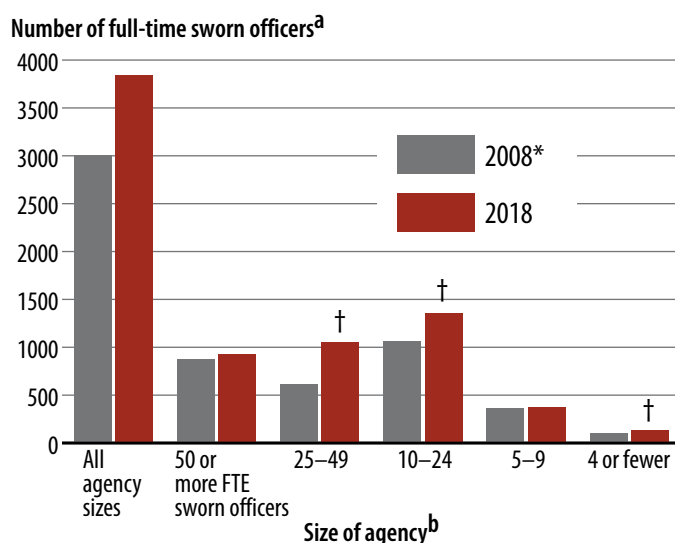
In 2018, fewer than half of tribally operated law enforcement agencies received Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation funding

Tribally operated law enforcement agencies rely on a mix of tribal, state, and federal funding. In 2018, tribal councils or governments provided funding for 84% of tribally operated law enforcement agencies, while construction, gaming, and other tribal business enterprises served as a source of funds for less than a quarter (23%) of such agencies (table 2). Tribally operated law enforcement agencies also received funding from a variety of federal sources in 2018, including Public Law 93–638 contracts (61% of agencies), the U.S. Department of Justice’s Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation program (45%), self-governance compacts (30%), and other federal grants (48%).

About 80% of tribally operated law enforcement agencies could cite or arrest persons of all races or ethnicities on tribal lands

The jurisdiction (the power or authority to make arrests or issue citations) exercised by tribal, federal, state, county, and municipal law enforcement agencies on tribal lands varies by whether the offender or victim in a crime is American Indian or Alaska Native and the severity of the crime. In 2018, about 4 in 5 (79%) tribally operated law enforcement agencies had jurisdiction to issue citations to or make arrests of offenders of any race or ethnicity for violating regulations or laws on reservation or tribal lands (table 3).

FIGURE 2
Number of full-time sworn officers in tribally operated law enforcement agencies, by size of agency, 2008 and 2018



Note: See appendix table 4 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aIncludes officers in tribally operated agencies that employed at least one full-time sworn officer with general arrest powers, the authority to issue citations, or both in 2018.

^bBased on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn officers (the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008; and Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

TABLE 2
Percent of tribally operated law enforcement agencies, by size of agency and source of funding, 2018

Source of funding	All agency sizes	50 or more FTE sworn officers*	25–49	10–24	5–9	4 or fewer
Tribal						
Tribal council/government	84.0%	100%	89.3% †	87.7% †	84.5% †	68.8% †
Tribal business enterprise (e.g., construction or gaming)	23.2	11.4	31.4 †	26.7 †	21.8 †	14.9
Federal						
P.L. 93–638 contract	61.4%	67.2%	65.5%	68.2%	61.9%	43.1% †
Justice Department Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation	45.1	88.6	64.7 †	45.5 †	35.7 †	32.1 †
Self-governance compact	29.7	54.2	27.3 †	37.3 †	22.6 †	19.9 †
Other federal grant	48.4	44.2	62.4 †	63.4 †	29.3 †	32.8
State						
State grant	24.8%	55.6%	30.6% †	27.3% †	28.1% †	4.8% †
Other state funding	5.8	0	3.1 †	10.5 †	5.8 †	0
Private	2.8%	0%	3.6% †	0%	5.8% †	4.7% †

Note: Agency size is based on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn officers (the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers). Percentages include tribally operated agencies that employed at least one full-time sworn officer with general arrest powers, the authority to issue citations, or both in 2018. Agencies could report multiple funding sources. See appendix table 5 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

TABLE 3**Percent of tribally operated law enforcement agencies, by size of agency and arrest or citation authority, 2018**

Arrest or citation authority	All agency sizes	50 or more FTE sworn officers*	25–49	10–24	5–9	4 or fewer
American Indian/Alaska Native offender in—						
Crime against American Indian/Alaska Native victim	98.2%	100%	100%	98.9% †	96.1% †	97.8% †
Crime against victim of other race/ethnicity	95.9	100	96.9 †	97.6 †	92.4 †	95.2 †
Other crime ^a	96.6	100	100	97.6 †	95.8 †	92.6 †
Offender of other race/ethnicity in—						
Crime against American Indian/Alaska Native victim	79.2%	100%	79.4% †	78.9% †	74.8% †	80.2% †
Crime against victim of other race/ethnicity	73.4	77.2	72.7	76.7	68.7	72.4
Other crime ^a	78.4	88.6	82.5	83.6	68.7 †	74.9 †

Note: Agency size is based on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn officers (the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers). Percentages include tribally operated agencies that employed at least one full-time sworn officer with general arrest powers, the authority to issue citations, or both in 2018. Agencies could report multiple types of jurisdiction. See appendix table 6 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aIncludes crimes with no direct or identifiable victims (i.e., societal crimes such as gambling, prostitution or drug violations).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

Almost all tribally operated law enforcement agencies in 2018 had the authority to cite or arrest American Indian or Alaska Native offenders for crimes against American Indian or Alaska Native victims (98%), crimes against victims of another race or ethnicity (96%), and crimes with no direct or identifiable victims, such as gambling, prostitution, or drug violations (97%). Seventy-nine percent of agencies had the authority to cite or arrest offenders who were not American Indian or Alaska Native for crimes against American Indian or Alaska Native victims, 73% for crimes against victims of another race or ethnicity, and 78% for crimes with no direct or identifiable victims.

In 2018, about 3 in 5 tribally operated law enforcement agencies were responsible for collecting forensic or DNA evidence

Tribally operated law enforcement agencies were responsible for a wide range of general police functions in 2018. Agencies were commonly responsible for traffic enforcement (89%), crime scene investigation (85%), parking enforcement and control (71%), collecting digital or electronic evidence (69%), and collection of forensic or DNA evidence (61%) (table 4).

TABLE 4
Percent of tribally operated law enforcement agencies, by size of agency and agency functions, 2018

Agency function	All agency sizes	50 or more FTE sworn officers*	25–49	10–24	5–9	4 or fewer
General police						
Traffic enforcement	89.3%	100%	100%	96.3% †	88.2% †	66.8% †
Crime scene investigation	85.3	100	93.7 †	92.7 †	79.7 †	68.1 †
Parking enforcement and control	71.0	78.6	79.9	73.8	76.9	50.1 †
Collection of digital/electronic evidence	69.0	90.0	93.2	80.5 †	60.7 †	34.5 †
Collection of forensic/DNA evidence	60.9	78.6	75.2	71.9	52.9 †	35.0 †
Special						
Animal control	78.7%	65.6%	65.1%	86.4% †	80% †	74.8%
Patrol of/at casinos	73.6	100	96.4 †	86.4 †	70.8 †	29.6 †
Fire services, including evacuation and traffic control	72.0	76.9	68.5	72.6	85.0	56.3 †
Emergency medical services	67.6	55.6	68.5 †	64.7	75.1 †	66.3
Natural resources enforcement	65.1	67.2	51.4 †	67.1	67.2	67.9
Housing code enforcement	40.3	32.8	44.9 †	35.0	48.6 †	39.1
School resource officers	38.7	55.6	62.7	45.3	24.5 †	22.4 †

Note: Agency size is based on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn officers (the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers). Percentages include tribally operated agencies that employed at least one full-time sworn officer with general arrest powers, the authority to issue citations, or both in 2018. Agencies could report multiple functions. See appendix table 7 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

Many also carried out special functions. More than half of tribally operated law enforcement agencies were responsible for animal control (79%), patrolling casinos (74%), fire services (72%), emergency medical services (68%), and natural resource enforcement (65%). About 4 in 10 agencies were responsible for housing code enforcement (40%) or serving as school resource officers (39%).

In half of tribally operated law enforcement agencies in 2018, officer duties included registering sex offenders

Law enforcement duties of police officers varied across tribally operated law enforcement agencies. Officers in most of the agencies executed arrest or search warrants (83% of agencies) and transported prisoners (80%)

(table 5). Officers in half or fewer agencies registered sex offenders under the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) (52% of agencies), temporarily held persons for other authorities (42%), and booked and released arrested persons and inmates (37%).

Tribal police officers also had a variety of court-related duties in 2018, including providing evidence or testimony in cases (92% of agencies); serving eviction notices, protection orders, child support orders, and other legal documents (85%); and providing court security (71%). Officers' special duties included support for social services (80% of agencies), crisis intervention (66%), probation officer or probationary functions (30%), and jail, detention, or corrections services or operations (19%).

TABLE 5
Percent of tribally operated law enforcement agencies, by size of agency and officer duties, 2018

Officer duty	All agency sizes	50 or more FTE sworn officers*	25–49	10–24	5–9	4 or fewer
Law enforcement						
Execute arrest/search warrants	82.6%	100%	96.9% †	87.7% †	80.3% †	60.8% †
Prisoner transport	79.8	100	93.7 †	89.0 †	78.2 †	48.6 †
Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act registration	52.4	100	79.8 †	62.2 †	41.5 †	15.5 †
Temporary hold for other authorities	42.1	66.9	44.8 †	50.0 †	33.0 †	30.1 †
Booking and release of arrested persons/inmates	37.0	54.2	44.9	49.2	31.1 †	10.3 †
Court-related						
Providing evidence/testimony in court	92.0%	100%	100%	96.5% †	88.1% †	80.4% †
Process server ^a	84.7	100	93.7 †	89.1 †	86.4 †	63.3 †
Court security/bailiffs	70.9	55.8	58.6	75.0 †	84.2 †	58.2
Special						
Support for social services ^b	80.3%	100%	82.9% †	90.3% †	76.3% †	58.7% †
Crisis intervention ^c	66.4	90.0	69.1 †	79.1 †	54.4 †	48.3 †
Probation officer/probationary functions	30.3	32.8	23.9	36.2	32.1	20.4 †
Jail/detention/corrections services or operations	18.7	22.8	34.6 †	21.3	13.5	7.5 †

Note: Agency size is based on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn officers (the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers). Percentages include tribally operated agencies that employed at least one full-time sworn officer with general arrest powers, the authority to issue citations, or both in 2018. Agencies could report multiple duties. See appendix table 8 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aIncludes serving eviction notices, protection orders, child support orders, and other legal documents.

^bIncludes assisting with children in need of care.

^cIncludes assisting with psychological evaluations or holds.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

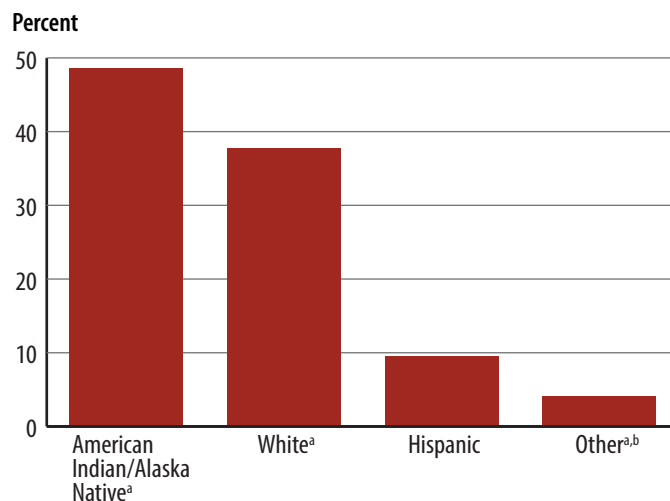
About 70% of tribally operated law enforcement agencies had at least one officer who could enforce state laws in 2018

In 2018, about 70% of tribally operated law enforcement agencies had at least one officer who was authorized by their state to enforce state laws (table 6). Tribally operated law enforcement agencies had cross-deputization agreements with federal (37%), local (32%), state (19%), and other tribally operated (11%) law enforcement agencies in 2018. Tribally operated agencies with 50 or more FTE sworn officers were more likely to have a cross-deputization agreement with a federal law enforcement agency (67%) than with a local (46%), state (44%), or other tribally operated (23%) law enforcement agency.

Nearly half of full-time sworn officers in tribally operated law enforcement agencies were American Indian or Alaska Native in 2018

Of the 3,834 full-time sworn officers in tribally operated law enforcement agencies in 2018, about 49% were American Indian or Alaska Native, 38% were white, 10% were Hispanic, and 4% were another race (table 7; figure 3). The largest agencies (those employing 50 or more FTE sworn officers) also had the highest percentage of American Indian or Alaska Native officers

FIGURE 3
Percent of full-time sworn officers in tribally operated law enforcement agencies, by race or ethnicity, 2018



Note: Percentages include officers in tribally operated agencies that employed at least one full-time sworn officer with general arrest powers, the authority to issue citations, or both in 2018. Percentages may not sum to totals due to rounding. See table 7 for estimates and appendix table 10 for standard errors.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

^bIncludes persons who are black, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, or of unknown race.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

TABLE 6

Percent of tribally operated law enforcement agencies, by size of agency and characteristics of cross-deputization agreement, 2018

Characteristic of cross-deputization agreement	All agency sizes	50 or more FTE sworn officers*	25–49	10–24	5–9	4 or fewer
Tribal law enforcement officers authorized by the state to enforce state laws ^a	70.4%	88.6%	76.4% †	77.9% †	57.4% †	63.1% †
Tribal police officers deputized by other government law enforcement agencies ^b —						
Federal law enforcement agency	37.3%	67.2%	66.1%	45.3% †	19.0% †	15.5% †
Local law enforcement agency	31.7	45.8	44.8	40.0	19.0 †	17.8 †
State law enforcement agency	19.0	44.2	20.6 †	28.5 †	7.3 †	7.0 †
Other tribal law enforcement agency	11.4	22.8	13.8	14.9	5.5 †	7.4 †

Note: Agency size is based on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn officers (the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers). Percentages include tribally operated agencies that employed at least one full-time sworn officer with general arrest powers, the authority to issue citations, or both in 2018. Agencies could report multiple agreement characteristics. See appendix table 9 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aAt least one officer in the tribally operated law enforcement agency is authorized by the state to enforce state laws.

^bAt least one other law enforcement agency is authorized to investigate and arrest American Indian and Alaska Native persons for tribal law violations occurring on the reservation or tribal land where the tribally operated law enforcement agency has jurisdiction.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

TABLE 7

Percent of full-time sworn officers in tribally operated law enforcement agencies, by size of agency and officer race or ethnicity, 2018

Officer race/ethnicity	All agency sizes	50 or more FTE sworn officers*	25–49	10–24	5–9	4 or fewer
All officers	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
American Indian/Alaska Native ^a	48.6	60.8	44.8 †	44.4 †	45.9 †	41.9 †
White ^a	37.8	29.8	36.9	42.1 †	42.6 †	43.3 †
Hispanic	9.6	6.5	13.5 †	9.2	6.9	11.3 †
Other ^{a,b}	4.1	2.9	4.8 †	4.3 †	4.6 †	3.5
Total number of officers	3,834	927	1,054	1,353 †	366 †	134 †

Note: Agency size is based on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn officers (the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers). Percentages include tribally operated agencies that employed at least one full-time sworn officer with general arrest powers, the authority to issue citations, or both in 2018. Percentages may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 10 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

^bIncludes persons who are black, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, or of unknown race.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

(61%) in 2018, while the smallest agencies (those with 4 or fewer FTE sworn officers) had the lowest percentage of American Indian or Alaska Native officers (42%). About 43% of officers in the smallest agencies and 30% of officers in the largest agencies were white.

Nearly 3 in 5 tribally operated law enforcement agencies in 2018 trained officers on collecting digital or electronic evidence (58%) or forensic or DNA evidence (57%)

In 2018, most tribally operated law enforcement agencies provided officers with professional skills training on the use of force (93%) and patrolling (89%), as well as

required Peace Officer Standards and Training (81%), the set minimum selection and training standards for federal, state, and tribal law enforcement officers (**table 8**). Almost 60% of agencies trained officers on the collection of digital or electronic evidence (58%) and forensic or DNA evidence (57%).

Most tribally operated law enforcement agencies also provided special skills training on leadership (85%) and crisis response (84%). About 3 in 5 tribally operated law enforcement agencies provided Native language or cultural awareness training (61%) and BIA Special Law Enforcement Commission training (60%) to their officers.

TABLE 8

Percent of tribally operated law enforcement agencies, by size of agency and officer skills training provided, 2018

Officer skills training provided	All agency sizes	50 or more FTE sworn officers*	25–49	10–24	5–9	4 or fewer
Professional						
Use of force	93.4%	100%	100%	93.9% †	90.3% †	90.2% †
Patrol skills	89.1	100	100	91.1 †	78.7 †	87.5 †
Required Peace Officer Standards and Training	80.9	100	83.0 †	79.5 †	82.9 †	75.4 †
Collection of digital/electronic evidence	57.8	88.6	76.1 †	64.9 †	46.1 †	38.3 †
Collection of forensic/DNA evidence	56.9	77.2	68.9	62.5 †	46.0 †	46.2 †
Special						
Leadership	84.5%	100%	96.3% †	92.7% †	78.4% †	63.9% †
Crisis response ^a	84.3	100	100	88.1 †	79.3 †	68.4 †
Native language/cultural awareness	60.8	88.6	82.1	62.8 †	50.3 †	48.2 †
BIA Special Law Enforcement Commission	59.8	78.6	63.3 †	68.8 †	54.0 †	42.4 †

Note: Agency size is based on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn officers (the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers). Percentages include tribally operated agencies that employed at least one full-time sworn officer with general arrest powers, the authority to issue citations, or both in 2018. Agencies could report multiple types of training. See appendix table 11 for standard errors. BIA denotes Bureau of Indian Affairs.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aIncludes identifying mental health or substance abuse issues and other crisis response skills.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

More than a third of tribally operated law enforcement agencies in 2018 issued officers a backup firearm

In 2018, all tribally operated law enforcement agencies issued uniforms to their officers (100%) and most agencies provided body armor (96%), primary sidearms (94%), electronic tasers (88%), pepper spray (85%), and batons (84%) (table 9). More than a third (34%) of agencies issued backup sidearms to their officers. More than three-quarters (77%) of the largest tribally operated law enforcement agencies provided backup firearms to their officers, compared to less than a quarter (23%) of the smallest agencies.

In 2018, tribally operated law enforcement agencies received more than 2 million calls for service and made more than 162,000 arrests

Tribally operated law enforcement agencies received 2,037,250 calls for service and made 162,190 arrests in 2018 (table 10). On average, agencies received 531 calls for service and made 42 arrests per full-time sworn officer. A median of 2,490 calls for service were received by each agency in 2018, while a median of 120 arrests were made. More than half of all calls for service (58%) and arrests (52%) were handled by agencies employing 25 or more FTE sworn officers.

In 2018, tribally operated law enforcement agencies made 7,920 arrests of juveniles, or 2 juvenile arrests per full-time sworn officer and a median of 3 juvenile arrests per agency. In 2018, about 56% of all juvenile arrests were handled by agencies with 25 or more FTE sworn officers.

31% of tribally operated law enforcement agencies made arrests for elderly neglect, abuse, or financial exploitation in 2018

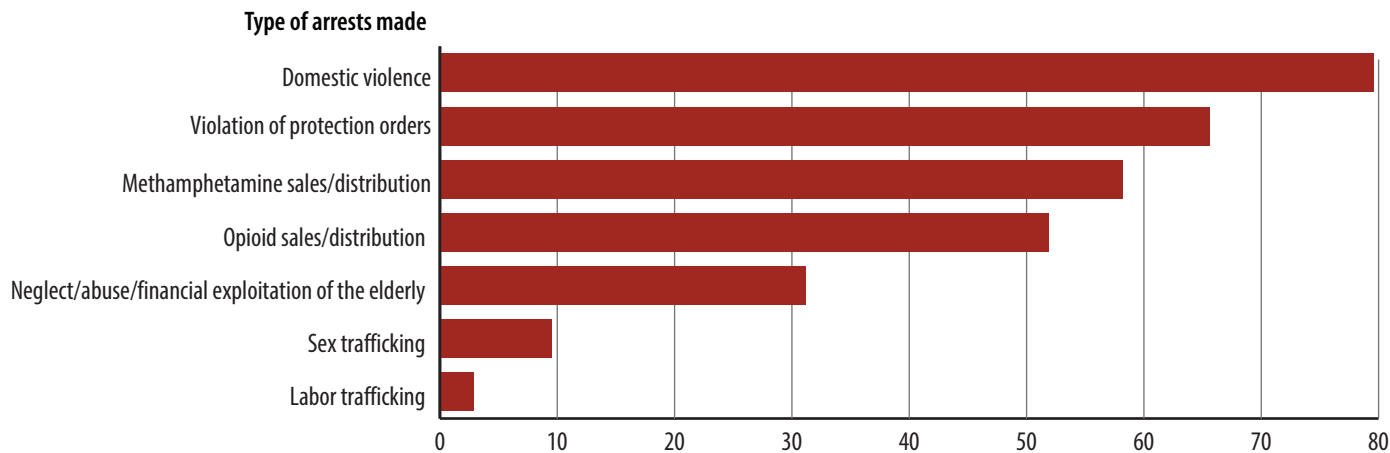
In 2018, more than half of tribally operated law enforcement agencies made arrests for domestic violence (80%), violation of protection orders (66%), methamphetamine sales or distribution (58%), and opioid sales or distribution (52%) (figure 4). A smaller proportion of agencies (31%) made arrests for the neglect, abuse, or financial exploitation of the elderly. Most (80%) agencies with 25 or more FTE sworn officers made arrests for domestic violence in 2018, while about half (51%) of agencies with 4 or fewer FTE sworn officers made domestic violence arrests (not shown in figure).

2 in 5 tribally operated law enforcement agencies had electronic fingerprinting machines in 2018

All tribally operated law enforcement agencies had office computers in 2018 (table 11). More than 4 in 5 (83%) had a case management system or record management system in their office, while 2 in 5 (40%) had electronic fingerprinting machines. More than 2 in 5 (43%) agencies could issue AMBER Alerts from their office.

Tribally operated law enforcement agencies also had a variety of mobile technology for use in the field in 2018. This included land mobile radio systems (87%), cellphones for personal use (76%), professional cameras for evidence collection (68%), laptop or tablets in patrol vehicles (68%), body worn cameras (65%), GPS equipment (58%), and mobile hot spot or internet access throughout the agency’s jurisdiction (57%). In addition,

FIGURE 4
Percent of tribally operated law enforcement agencies, by type of arrests made, 2018



Note: Percentages include tribally operated agencies that employed at least one full-time sworn officer with general arrest powers, the authority to issue citations, or both in 2018. Agencies could report multiple types of arrests. See appendix table 12 for standard errors.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

TABLE 9**Percent of tribally operated law enforcement agencies, by size of agency and officer equipment provided, 2018**

Officer equipment provided	All agency sizes	50 or more FTE sworn officers*	25–49	10–24	5–9	4 or fewer
Uniform	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Body armor	96.3	100	100	98.9 †	94.2 †	90.3 †
Primary sidearm	94.4	100	96.9 †	95.3 †	92.1 †	92.7 †
Electronic control device/Taser	87.5	100	82.0 †	94.2 †	86.6 †	76.4 †
Oleoresin capsicum/pepper spray	85.1	88.6	82.1	82.2	88.1	88.6
Collapsible/noncollapsible baton	83.6	88.6	78.5 †	84.7	80.8	87.5
Backup sidearm	34.2	77.2	24.6 †	39.8 †	32.6 †	22.5 †

Note: Agency size is based on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn officers (the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers). Percentages include tribally operated agencies that employed at least one full-time sworn officer with general arrest powers, the authority to issue citations, or both in 2018. Agencies could report multiple types of equipment. See appendix table 13 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

TABLE 10**Number of calls for service received and arrests made by tribally operated law enforcement agencies, by size of agency, 2018**

	All agency sizes	50 or more FTE sworn officers*	25–49	10–24	5–9	4 or fewer
Calls for service						
Total	2,037,250	614,880	572,440	662,370	121,120 †	66,440 †
Mean	8,705	60,377	17,621 †	7,343 †	2,183 †	1,455 †
Median ^a	2,490	19,736	12,120	4,631	982	600
Per full-time sworn officer	531	663	543	489 †	331 †	495 †
Arrests of any persons						
Total	162,190	51,350	32,540	68,120	8,430 †	1,750 †
Mean	693	5,043	1,002 †	755 †	152 †	38 †
Median ^a	120	1,263	415	192	40	10
Per full-time sworn officer	42	55	31 †	50	23 †	13 †
Arrests of juveniles^b						
Total	7,920	2,860	1,580 †	3,060	370 †	60 †
Mean	34	281	48 †	34 †	7 †	1 †
Median ^a	3	92	12	6	2	0
Per full-time sworn officer	2	3	1 †	2	1 †	0.4 †

Note: Agency size is based on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn officers (the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers). Counts include calls for service received and arrests made by tribally operated agencies that employed at least one full-time sworn officer with general arrest powers, the authority to issue citations, or both in 2018. See appendix table 14 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aStatistical significance testing does not apply.

^bIncludes arrests of persons age 17 or younger.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

TABLE 11**Percent of tribally operated law enforcement agencies, by technological resources, 2018**

Technological resource	Percent
In-office technology	
Computer in office	100%
Case/record management system	82.8
AMBER Alert system	43.4
Electronic fingerprinting machine	40.1
Tablet not in patrol vehicle	30.2
Mobile technology for field use	
Land mobile radio system/radio management system	87.1%
Cellphone for personal use	76.4
Professional camera for evidence collection	67.9
Laptop/tablet in patrol vehicle	67.6
Body-worn camera	65.1
GPS equipment	57.9
Mobile hot spot/internet access throughout jurisdiction	57.4
Dashboard camera	50.4
Satellite phone	12.9
Mobile fingerprint scanner	5.1
IT staff	
Access to IT department/specialist not on staff	73.3%
IT department/specialist on staff	45.0
Outside contracted IT services	33.1

Note: Percentages include tribally operated agencies that employed at least one full-time sworn officer with general arrest powers, the authority to issue citations, or both in 2018. Agencies could report multiple resources. See appendix table 15 for standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

most agencies had access to a tribal IT department or IT specialist not on the agency's staff (73%), while smaller percentages of agencies had an IT department or IT specialist on staff (45%) or outside contracted IT services (33%).

More than a third of tribally operated law enforcement agencies submitted crime data to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program in 2018

In 2018, nearly three-quarters (73%) of tribally operated law enforcement agencies electronically shared criminal justice data with the BIA via the Incident Management, Analysis and Reporting System (table 12). More than a third submitted crime data to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program (37%) or to a state UCR program (35%). Among the programs administered by the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division, tribal agencies most commonly shared data with the National Crime Information Center (66%) and National Instant Criminal Background Check System

(35%). Agencies less commonly shared data with the CJIS's Next Generation Identification (16%), which stores fingerprint, palmprint, iris, facial recognition, and criminal history data; and with the CJIS's National Data Exchange (13%), a tool for sharing, searching, linking, and analyzing data from investigations.

Bureau of Indian Affairs law enforcement agencies

BIA law enforcement agencies were established to ensure public safety and justice for communities on reservations or tribal lands.¹¹ BIA police officers enforce tribal codes and laws and, in some cases, state and federal regulations. In 2018, a total of 23 BIA law enforcement agencies could issue citations, make arrests, or do both in Indian country in 12 states: Arizona, Colorado, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

¹¹See Bureau of Indian Affairs. (n.d.). Office of Justice Services: Overview. Retrieved March 22, 2023, from <https://www.bia.gov/bia/ojs>.

TABLE 12
Percent of tribally operated law enforcement agencies, by size of agency and criminal justice data sharing, 2018

Criminal justice data shared with—	All agency sizes	50 or more FTE sworn officers*	25–49	10–24	5–9	4 or fewer
DOI Incident Management, Analysis and Reporting System ^a	73.2%	88.6%	90.1%	80.4%	70.8% †	45.8% †
FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program ^b	37.4%	65.6%	34.5% †	36.9% †	43.7% †	26.1% †
State Uniform Crime Reporting Program ^c	34.5%	44.2%	44.4%	34.8%	40.1%	17.6% †
FBI Criminal Justice Information Services Division						
National Crime Information Center ^d	66.0%	76.9%	90.1% †	73.1%	57.2% †	41.9% †
National Instant Criminal Background Check System ^e	34.7	44.2	47.8	38.3	36.0	13.2 †
Next Generation Identification ^f	15.7	44.2	20.7 †	23.5 †	3.7 †	4.7 †
National Data Exchange ^g	13.1	21.4	20.6	15.6	9.5 †	5.1 †

Note: Agency size is based on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn officers (the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers). Percentages include tribally operated agencies that employed at least one full-time sworn officer with general arrest powers, the authority to issue citations, or both in 2018. Agencies could report data sharing with multiple programs. See appendix table 16 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aData were shared with the Bureau of Indian Affairs via the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) system. See <https://www.doi.gov/ocl/law-enforcement-system>.

^bSee <https://www.fbi.gov/how-we-can-help-you/more-fbi-services-and-information/ucr>.

^cSee <https://ucr.fbi.gov/state-ucr-program-contacts-1>.

^dSee <https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/ncic>.

^eSee <https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/nics>.

^fSee <https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/fingerprints-and-other-biometrics/ngi>.

^gSee <https://le.fbi.gov/informational-tools/national-data-exchange-n-dex>.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

About half of BIA law enforcement agencies in 2018 had person-level jurisdiction over offenders who were not American Indian or Alaska Native in crimes against American Indian or Alaska Native victims

In 2018, all or most BIA law enforcement agencies had person-level jurisdiction over American Indian or Alaska Native offenders in crimes against American Indian or Alaska Native victims (100%), crimes with no direct or identifiable victims (100%), and crimes against victims of another race or ethnicity (96%) that occurred on tribal lands (table 13). Half (52%) of agencies had person-level jurisdiction over offenders of another race or ethnicity in crimes against American Indian or Alaska Native victims.

BIA police agencies also had different types of subject matter jurisdiction in 2018. All agencies were authorized to enforce tribal codes or constitutional law (100%), while the majority could enforce federal statutes, laws, and regulations (96%). More than a third (35%) had the authority to enforce state and local laws or regulations.

In 2018, BIA police agencies had a combined operating budget of about \$35.9 million

BIA law enforcement agencies employed a total of 167 sworn officers and 114 nonsworn personnel full time in 2018 (table 14). The agencies had a combined operating budget of \$35.9 million, with a mean agency budget of \$1.6 million and a median agency budget of \$1.5 million.

TABLE 13
Percent of Bureau of Indian Affairs law enforcement agencies, by person-level and subject matter jurisdiction, 2018

Jurisdiction	Percent
Person-level	
American Indian/Alaska Native offender in—	
Crime against American Indian/Alaska Native victim	100%
Crime against victim of other race/ethnicity	95.7
Other crime*	100
Offender of other race/ethnicity in—	
Crime against American Indian/Alaska Native victim	52.2%
Crime against victim of other race/ethnicity	17.4
Other crime*	26.1
Subject matter	
Tribal code/constitutional law	100%
State and local laws/regulations	34.8
Federal statutes/laws/regulations	95.7

Note: Agencies could report multiple types of jurisdiction.
*Includes crimes with no direct or identifiable victims (i.e., societal crimes such as gambling, prostitution, or drug violations).
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

TABLE 14
Full-time employees and operating budgets in Bureau of Indian Affairs law enforcement agencies, 2018

	All agencies
Full-time employees ^a	
Sworn officers	167
Nonsworn personnel	114
Operating budgets ^b	
Total	\$35,918,650
Mean	\$1,632,666
Median	\$1,514,384
Per full-time employee	\$237,872

^aIncludes authorized and actual full-time paid employees who were regularly scheduled to work at least 35 hours per week as of December 31, 2018. Data on part-time employees were not collected from Bureau of Indian Affairs-operated law enforcement agencies.
^bExcludes one agency that did not report operating budget information.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

BIA law enforcement agencies received nearly 88,000 calls for service and made nearly 13,000 arrests in 2018

BIA police agencies received a total of 87,851 calls for service in 2018, which amounted to a median of 4,229 calls for service per agency and 619 calls for service per full-time sworn officer (table 15). Agencies also made a total of 12,923 arrests during this time, amounting to a median of 368 arrests per agency and 91 arrests per full-time sworn officer.

A total of 831 arrests of juveniles were made by BIA law enforcement agencies in 2018. This amounted to a median of 22 juvenile arrests per agency and 6 juvenile arrests per full-time sworn officer.

Almost 90% of BIA police agencies made arrests for protection order violations in 2018

In 2018, all BIA law enforcement agencies made arrests for domestic violence (100%) and most made arrests for protection order violations (87%) and methamphetamine sales or distribution (78%) (table 16). About half of agencies made arrests for elderly neglect, abuse, or financial exploitation (52%) and opioid sales or distribution (48%). About 9% of agencies made arrests for sex trafficking.

TABLE 15
Number of calls for service received and arrests made by Bureau of Indian Affairs law enforcement agencies, 2018

	All agencies
Calls for service^a	
Total	87,851
Mean	4,183
Median	4,229
Per full-time sworn officer	619
Arrests of any persons^a	
Total	12,923
Mean	615
Median	368
Per full-time sworn officer	91
Arrests of juveniles^b	
Total	831
Mean	44
Median	22
Per full-time sworn officer	6

^aExcludes two agencies that did not have counts of calls for service and total arrests.
^bIncludes arrests of persons age 17 or younger. Excludes four agencies that did not have counts of juvenile arrests.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

TABLE 16
Percent of Bureau of Indian Affairs law enforcement agencies, by type of arrests made, 2018

Type of arrests made	Percent
Domestic violence	100%
Violation of protection orders	87.0
Methamphetamine sales/distribution	78.3
Opioid sales/distribution	47.8
Neglect/abuse/financial exploitation of the elderly	52.2
Sex trafficking	8.7
Labor trafficking	0

Note: Agencies could report multiple types of arrests.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

Nearly all BIA law enforcement agencies owned or had access to a mobile command unit

In 2018, BIA police agencies most commonly owned automobiles (83%) and all-terrain vehicles (57%), followed by marine vehicles or boats (39%), mobile command units (26%), bicycles (22%), and snowmobiles (4%) (table 17). No agency owned a helicopter, an airplane, an unmanned aerial vehicle such as a drone, a horse, a motorcycle, or a human transporter such as a Segway.

More than a quarter of BIA police agencies participated in a Drug Enforcement Administration task force in 2018

More than half (52%) of BIA law enforcement agencies participated in a task force with another BIA agency in 2018 (table 18). Some BIA police agencies participated in a task force with the FBI (35%), state and local law enforcement (35%), the U.S. Marshals Service (30%), the Drug Enforcement Administration (26%), or a U.S. Probation and Pretrial Services Office (26%).

TABLE 17
Percent of Bureau of Indian Affairs law enforcement agencies, by access to transportation or vehicles, 2018

Type of transportation/vehicle	Owned	Had access to use	Did not own/ have access to use
Automobile	82.6%	13.0%	4.3%
All-terrain vehicle	56.5	30.4	13.0
Marine vehicle/boat	39.1	4.3	56.5
Mobile command unit	26.1	69.6	4.3
Bicycle	21.7	17.4	60.9
Snowmobile	4.3	34.8	60.9
Helicopter	0	34.8	65.2
Airplane	0	30.4	69.6
Unmanned aerial vehicle/drone	0	17.4	82.6
Horse	0	13.0	87.0
Motorcycle	0	4.3	95.7
Human transporter/Segway	0	4.3	95.7

Note: Agencies could report multiple types of transportation and vehicle access.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

TABLE 18
Percent of Bureau of Indian Affairs law enforcement agencies, by task force participation, 2018

Task force participation with—	Percent
Other BIA agency	52.2%
Other federal agency	
Federal Bureau of Investigation	34.8%
U.S. Marshals Service	30.4
Drug Enforcement Administration	26.1
U.S. Probation and Pretrial Services Office	26.1
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	17.4
U.S. Department of Homeland Security	8.7
Other federal agency	17.4
State/local agency	
State/local law enforcement	34.8%
State probation agency	13.0
Tribal probation agency	13.0
Other tribal law enforcement agency	8.7
Agency in Canada/Mexico/other country	0%

Note: Agencies could report participation with multiple agencies.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

Alaska Village Public Safety Officer Program

Alaska Native tribes do not have criminal jurisdiction over geographic territory, as tribes in the lower 48 states do.¹² Alaska is a mandatory P.L. 280 state, whereby the state of Alaska has jurisdiction to prosecute certain crimes committed by or against Native Americans. There are a total of 228 federally recognized tribes with more than 180,000 members in Alaska.¹³ The Alaska State Troopers have law enforcement authority in rural Alaska. Their Village Public Safety Officers (VPSO) Program provides funding to nonprofit regional corporations, Alaska Native organizations, and municipalities to hire, train, and supervise VPSOs.¹⁴

VPSOs had jurisdiction over crimes involving offenders and victims of any race or ethnicity in 2018

Alaska VPSOs in 2018 could cite or arrest offenders of any race or ethnicity for crimes in Alaska Native villages, regardless of the victim's race or ethnicity (**table 19**). Among VPSOs' general police functions were crime scene investigation and collecting digital or electronic

¹²According to 18 U.S.C. § 1151, "Indian country" generally defines the geographic scope of tribes' territorial jurisdiction.

¹³See Bureau of Indian Affairs. (n.d.). Alaska region. Retrieved March 22, 2023, from <https://www.bia.gov/regional-office/alaska-region>.

¹⁴See Alaska Department of Public Safety, State Troopers. (n.d.). Village Public Safety Officer Program. Retrieved March 22, 2023, from <https://dps.alaska.gov/AST/VPSO/Home>.

evidence and forensic or DNA evidence. Special functions included animal control, fire services, emergency medical services, and serving as school resource officers. VPSOs did not have traffic law enforcement, parking enforcement and control, casino patrol, natural resource enforcement, and housing code enforcement functions in 2018.

Full-time sworn VPSOs had a variety of law enforcement, court-related, and special duties in 2018. Those included executing arrest or search warrants, transporting prisoners, managing SORNA registrations, holding persons for other authorities, serving legal documents, supporting social services, providing crisis interventions, serving as probation officers, and operating jails or detention centers.

VPSOs received 2,217 calls for services in 2018

In 2018, the Alaska VPSO program employed 40 full-time sworn officers, 25 of whom were white and 15 of whom were American Indian or Alaska Native (**table 20**). VPSOs received 2,217 calls for services in 2018, or 55 calls per full-time sworn officer.

TABLE 19**Person-level jurisdiction, agency functions, and officer duties of the Alaska Village Public Safety Officer Program, 2018**

	Had	Did not have
Person-level jurisdiction		
American Indian/Alaska Native offender in—		
Crime against American Indian/Alaska Native victim	■	
Crime against victim of other race/ethnicity	■	
Other crime ^a	■	
Offender of other race/ethnicity in—		
Crime against American Indian/Alaska Native victim	■	
Crime against victim of other race/ethnicity	■	
Other crime ^a	■	
Agency function		
General police		
Collection of digital/electronic evidence	■	
Collection of forensic/DNA evidence	■	
Crime scene investigation	■	
Parking enforcement and control		■
Traffic law enforcement		■
Special		
Animal control	■	
Emergency medical services	■	
Fire services, including evacuation and traffic control	■	
Housing code enforcement		■
Natural resources enforcement		■
Patrol of/at casinos		■
School resource officers	■	
Officer duty		
Law enforcement		
Booking and release of arrested persons/inmates		■
Execute arrest/search warrants	■	
Prisoner transport	■	
Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act registration	■	
Temporary hold for other authorities	■	
Court-related		
Court security/bailiffs		■
Process server ^b	■	
Providing evidence/testimony in court		■
Special		
Crisis intervention ^c	■	
Jail/detention/corrections service or operations	■	
Probation officer/probationary functions	■	
Support for social services ^d	■	

Note: The Alaska State Troopers reported data on behalf of the Alaska Village Public Safety Officer Program.

^aIncludes crimes with no direct or identifiable victims (i.e., societal crimes such as gambling, prostitution or drug violations).

^bIncludes serving eviction notices, protection orders, child support orders, and other legal documents.

^cIncludes assisting with psychological evaluations or holds.

^dIncludes assisting with children in need of care.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

TABLE 20**Race of full-time sworn officers and number of calls for service received in the Alaska Village Public Safety Officer Program, 2018**

	Number	Percent
Full-time sworn officers	40	100%
American Indian/Alaska Native ^a	15	37.5
White ^a	25	62.5
Other ^b	0	0
Calls for service		
Total	2,217	
Per full-time sworn officer	55	

Note: The Alaska State Troopers reported data on behalf of the Alaska Village Public Safety Officer Program.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

^bIncludes persons who are black, Hispanic, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, or of unknown race.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

Methodology

The universe of the 2019 Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies (CTLEA) was based on the 2018 Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies (CSLLEA) tribal respondents, the 2002 Census of Tribal Justice Agencies respondents, the International Association of Chiefs of Police's Indian Country Law Enforcement Section membership list, and a list of tribal agencies received from the FBI's Indian Crime Unit.

The 2019 CTLEA was fielded from August to December 2019 among 305 tribal law enforcement agencies and Alaska State Troopers operating as of September 30, 2018. Based on responses to the eligibility-criteria and screener questions, the CTLEA universe consisted of 258 tribal law enforcement agencies responsible for policing in Indian country and Alaska Native villages: 234 tribally operated law enforcement agencies, 23 Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) law enforcement agencies, and the Alaska State Trooper Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO) Program. The universe excluded 19 tribal police or public safety departments found to be out of scope for 2018 and 28 agencies found to be ineligible.

Among the eligible agencies, 92% (214) of tribally operated law enforcement agencies and 100% of BIA law enforcement agencies completed the CTLEA. (See appendix table 1.) The Alaska State Troopers also completed the survey on behalf of the VPSO Program, which provides public safety support in Alaska Native villages.

Adjusting for unit nonresponse

The CTLEA dataset was adjusted for unit nonresponse through weighting to account for the 20 agencies that did not respond to the survey. Tribally operated law enforcement agencies serving small and medium land areas completed the CTLEA survey at different rates than agencies serving the smallest and largest land areas. This difference was statistically significant, and weights were created using the 2018 American Community Survey resident populations in the tribal lands or reservations served by the agencies. (See appendix table 2 for nonresponse adjusted weights.)

Adjusting for item nonresponse

For the 214 tribally operated agencies that responded to the survey, hot-deck imputation was used for four variables:

- total calls for service (C1) = 13 missing values

- total number of arrests (C2) = 23 missing values
- total number of juvenile arrests (C3) = 32 missing values
- issuance of AMBER Alerts (E4) = 16 missing values.

The CTLEA data file was sorted by variables that correlated with C1, C2, C3, and E4. The “sort” variables were chosen based on models in which the imputation variable was the dependent variable and the independent variables (sort variable candidates) were other variables known for all 214 agencies.¹⁵ Once the data file was sorted, the “nearest neighbor” of the missing value was used as its donor.

There were insufficient cases to impute variables for the 23 BIA agencies. An examination of the missing data led to two edits for the total citations issued (C5d) variable. For two agencies, C5d was updated to reflect the total from adding C5a, C5b, and C5c. Editing resulted in item nonresponse decreasing from 26.1% to 17.4% for C5d. Six (26.1%) of the BIA agencies did not have reported data for C5d (the sum of the traffic (C5a), fish and wildlife (C5b), and all other violations (C5c) variables), with four (17.4%) BIA agencies reporting no data for C5 and two leaving C5b blank.

Accuracy of estimates

The accuracy of estimates presented in this report depend on nonsampling error. Nonsampling error can be attributed to many sources, such as the inability to obtain information about agencies in the universe, the inability to obtain complete and correct information from agency records or databases, and processing errors.

Standard error estimates for the 2019 CTLEA were generated using the IBM SPSS Complex Samples statistical software package. The Taylor linearization method was used for these calculations. (See the appendix tables for standard error estimates.)

Standard error estimates may be used to construct confidence intervals around the percentages in this report. For example, the 95% confidence interval around the percentage of tribally operated law enforcement agencies that reported any domestic violence arrests in 2018 was $79.6\% \pm 1.96 \times 0.85\%$ (or approximately 77.9% to 81.3%). Using counts, the 95% confidence interval was approximately $162,190 \pm 1.96 \times 12,903$ (or 136,900 to 187,480).

¹⁵The other variables used to sort candidates included total population and total reservation land area.

APPENDIX TABLE 1**Tribal law enforcement agencies in the United States, by census response status and type of agency or program, 2018**

Type of agency/program	Number of agencies	Percent of agencies	Number of respondents	Response rate
Total	258	100%	238	92.2%
Tribally operated*	234	90.7%	214	91.5%
General-purpose law enforcement agency	203	78.7	185	91.1
Conservation/wildlife enforcement agency	30	11.6	28	93.3
Tribal university/college campus police	1	0.4	1	100
Federally or state-operated	24	9.3%	24	100%
Bureau of Indian Affairs law enforcement agency	23	8.9	23	100
Alaska Village Public Safety Officer Program	1	0.4	1	100

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

*Includes tribally operated agencies that employed at least one full-time sworn officer with general arrest powers, the authority to issue citations, or both in 2018.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 2**CTLEA resident population categories, tribally operated agency universe and nonresponse adjustment weights, 2018**

Resident population size	Number of agencies identified	Number of non-responding agencies	Nonresponse adjustment weight
Total	234	20	~
Missing total resident population count	8	1	1.143
Fewer than 485 residents	57	9	1.188
485–1,499 residents	53	1	1.019
1,500–7,499 residents	58	1	1.018
Greater than 7,499 residents	58	8	1.160

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 3**Estimates for map 1: Tribally operated and Bureau of Indian Affairs law enforcement agencies in the United States, by census response status and state, 2018**

State	Number of agencies	Number of respondents	Number of nonrespondents
Total	257	237	20
Washington	29	27	2
Oklahoma	27	27	0
Arizona	25	22	3
New Mexico	21	20	1
California	20	16	4
Wisconsin	16	16	0
Nevada	16	14	2
Minnesota	13	13	0
Michigan	13	13	0
South Dakota	10	8	2
Oregon	9	8	1
Montana	7	6	1
Maine	6	5	1
North Dakota	5	4	1
Idaho	5	5	0
New York	4	4	0
Kansas	4	4	0
Texas	3	3	0
Nebraska	3	3	0
Louisiana	3	3	0
Alaska	2	2	0
Utah	2	2	0
Massachusetts	2	1	1
Florida	2	1	1
Connecticut	2	2	0
Colorado	2	2	0
Wyoming	1	1	0
Rhode Island	1	1	0
North Carolina	1	1	0
Mississippi	1	1	0
Iowa	1	1	0
Alabama	1	1	0

Note: Includes tribally operated agencies that employed at least one full-time sworn officer with general arrest powers, the authority to issue citations, or both and law enforcement agencies operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 2018. Excludes the Alaska Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO) Program because it reported aggregate data for all VPSOs rather than responses by their location.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Standard errors for figure 1: Number of tribally operated law enforcement agencies in the United States, by size of agency, 2008 and 2018; and table 1: Number of tribally operated law enforcement agencies and full-time sworn officers, by size of agency, 2008 and 2018

Size of agency	Number of agencies		Number of full-time sworn officers (FTE)	
	2008	2018	2008	2018
All agency sizes	~	0	~	116
50 or more FTE sworn officers	~	1	~	120
25–49	~	2	~	62
10–24	~	2	~	38
5–9	~	2	~	11
4 or fewer	~	2	~	6

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2008 Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008; and Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Standard errors for table 2: Percent of tribally operated law enforcement agencies, by size of agency and source of funding, 2018

Source of funding	All agency sizes	50 or more FTE sworn officers	25–49	10–24	5–9	4 or fewer
Tribal						
Tribal council/government	0.78%	0.00%	2.14%	1.13%	1.37%	2.26%
Tribal business enterprise (e.g., construction or gaming)	0.89	3.98	2.97	1.42	1.60	1.92
Federal						
P.L. 93–638 contract	1.01%	5.26%	2.97%	1.57%	1.72%	2.43%
Justice Department Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation	1.02	3.98	3.02	1.58	1.59	2.49
Self-governance compact	0.88	5.88	2.66	1.47	1.35	2.17
Other federal grant	1.02	5.73	2.97	1.59	1.75	2.55
State						
State grant	0.81%	5.75%	2.76%	1.33%	1.42%	1.06%
Other state funding	0.37	0.00	0.44	0.80	0.83	0.00
Private	0.33%	0.00%	1.31%	0.00%	0.83%	0.93%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 6

Standard errors for table 3: Percent of tribally operated law enforcement agencies, by size of agency and arrest or citation authority, 2018

Arrest or citation authority	All agency sizes	50 or more FTE sworn officers	25–49	10–24	5–9	4 or fewer
American Indian/Alaska Native offender in—						
Crime against American Indian/Alaska Native victim	0.21%	0.00%	0.00%	0.16%	0.79%	0.32%
Crime against victim of other race/ethnicity	0.34	0.00	0.44	0.50	0.86	0.97
Other crime	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.50	1.05	1.39
Offender of other race/ethnicity in—						
Crime against American Indian/Alaska Native victim	0.79%	0.00%	2.51%	1.11%	1.64%	2.12%
Crime against victim of other race/ethnicity	0.90	5.17	2.72	1.13	1.79	2.45
Other crime	0.86	3.98	2.49	1.00	1.79	2.39

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 7

Standard errors for table 4: Percent of tribally operated law enforcement agencies, by size of agency and agency functions, 2018

Agency function	All agency sizes	50 or more FTE sworn officers	25–49	10–24	5–9	4 or fewer
General police						
Traffic enforcement	0.61%	0.00%	0.00%	0.66%	1.32%	2.23%
Crime scene investigation	0.77	0.00	0.66	0.85	1.82	2.40
Parking enforcement and control	0.89	4.19	2.25	1.35	1.55	2.56
Collection of digital/electronic evidence	0.95	1.61	1.46	1.32	1.85	2.43
Collection of forensic/DNA evidence	1.01	4.19	2.88	1.50	1.83	2.56
Special						
Animal control	0.92%	5.83%	3.02%	1.24%	1.75%	2.40%
Patrol of/at casinos	0.94	0.00	1.31	1.22	1.74	2.42
Fire services, including evacuation and traffic control	0.95	5.34	2.97	1.56	1.05	2.51
Emergency medical services	0.98	5.75	2.99	1.58	1.53	2.35
Natural resources enforcement	1.01	5.26	3.10	1.56	1.71	2.46
Housing code enforcement	1.02	5.26	3.11	1.54	1.78	2.54
School resource officers	0.99	5.75	2.92	1.58	1.37	2.24

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 8

Standard errors for table 5: Percent of tribally operated law enforcement agencies, by size of agency and officer duties, 2018

Officer duty	All agency sizes	50 or more FTE sworn officers	25–49	10–24	5–9	4 or fewer
Law enforcement						
Execute arrest/search warrants	0.78%	0.00%	0.45%	1.13%	1.63%	2.45%
Prisoner transport	0.83	0.00	0.66	1.06	1.70	2.56
Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act registration	0.98	0.00	2.30	1.57	1.69	2.11
Temporary hold for other authorities	1.02	5.33	3.10	1.60	1.74	2.45
Booking and release of arrested persons/ inmates	1.00	5.88	3.10	1.61	1.76	1.74
Court-related						
Providing evidence/testimony in court	0.56%	0.00%	0.00%	0.49%	1.38%	1.94%
Process server	0.71	0.00	0.64	1.01	1.29	2.39
Court security	0.93	5.73	3.07	1.32	1.48	2.53
Special						
Support for social services	0.82%	0.00%	2.27%	0.97%	1.70%	2.43%
Crisis intervention	1.01	1.61	2.86	1.41	1.83	2.64
Probation officer/probationary functions	0.94	5.26	2.56	1.54	1.56	2.25
Jail/detention/corrections services or operations	0.79	5.17	2.99	1.19	1.24	1.39

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 9

Standard errors for table 6: Percent of tribally operated law enforcement agencies, by size of agency and characteristics of cross-deputization agreement, 2018

Characteristic of cross-deputization agreement	All agency sizes	50 or more FTE sworn officers	25–49	10–24	5–9	4 or fewer
Tribal law enforcement officers authorized by the state to enforce state laws	0.91%	3.98%	2.46%	1.08%	1.82%	2.50%
Tribal police officers deputized by other government law enforcement agencies—						
Federal law enforcement agency	1.00%	5.26%	2.72%	1.63%	1.30%	1.95%
Local law enforcement agency	1.00	5.88	3.10	1.65	1.30	1.90
State law enforcement agency	0.76	5.73	2.51	1.46	0.53	0.60
Other tribal law enforcement agency	0.67	5.17	2.17	1.26	0.44	1.16

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 10

Standard errors for figure 3: Percent of full-time sworn officers in tribally operated law enforcement agencies, by race or ethnicity, 2018; and table 7: Percent of full-time sworn officers in tribally operated law enforcement agencies, by size of agency and officer race or ethnicity, 2018

Officer race/ethnicity	All agency sizes	50 or more FTE sworn officers	25–49	10–24	5–9	4 or fewer
All officers	:	:	:	:	:	:
American Indian/Alaska Native	1.47%	4.60%	2.13%	1.06%	1.02%	2.12%
White	1.16	3.62	1.80	0.97	1.14	1.81
Hispanic	0.59	1.44	1.52	0.37	0.36	1.55
Other	0.19	0.39	0.43	0.27	0.37	0.81
Total number of officers	116	120	62	38	11	6

:Not calculated.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 11

Standard errors for table 8: Percent of tribally operated law enforcement agencies, by size of agency and officer skills training provided, 2018

Officer skills training provided	All agency sizes	50 or more FTE sworn officers	25–49	10–24	5–9	4 or fewer
Professional						
Use of force	0.51%	0.00%	0.00%	0.81%	1.17%	1.51%
Patrol skills	0.69	0.00	0.00	1.16	1.51	1.85
Required Peace Officer Standards and Training	0.79	0.00	2.22	1.32	1.25	2.25
Collection of digital/electronic evidence	0.97	3.98	2.56	1.50	1.80	2.40
Collection of forensic/DNA evidence	1.00	5.17	2.88	1.54	1.81	2.58
Special						
Leadership	0.75%	0.00%	1.42%	0.85%	1.63%	2.40%
Crisis response	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.96	1.29	2.35
Native language/cultural awareness	1.00	3.98	2.68	1.55	1.81	2.52
BIA Special Law Enforcement Commission	0.99	4.19	2.82	1.48	1.81	2.60

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 12

Standard errors for figure 4: Percent of tribally operated law enforcement agencies, by type of arrests made, 2018

Type of arrests made	Percent
Domestic violence	0.85%
Violation of protection orders	0.99
Methamphetamine sales/distribution	1.00
Opioid sales/distribution	1.03
Neglect/abuse/financial exploitation of the elderly	0.86
Sex trafficking	0.62
Labor trafficking	0.37

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 13

Standard errors for table 9: Percent of tribally operated law enforcement agencies, by size of agency and officer equipment provided, 2018

Officer equipment provided	All agency sizes	50 or more FTE sworn officers	25–49	10–24	5–9	4 or fewer
Uniform	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Body armor	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.83	1.46
Primary sidearm	0.45	0.00	0.45	0.58	1.15	1.36
Electronic control device/Taser	0.65	0.00	2.72	0.53	1.14	1.89
Oleoresin capsicum/pepper spray	0.72	3.98	2.68	1.13	1.38	1.09
Collapsible/noncollapsible baton	0.77	3.98	2.82	1.03	1.43	1.86
Backup sidearm	0.97	5.17	2.76	1.57	1.66	2.29

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 14

Standard errors for table 10: Number of calls for service received and arrests made by tribally operated law enforcement agencies, by size of agency, 2018

	All agency sizes	50 or more FTE sworn officers	25–49	10–24	5–9	4 or fewer
Calls for service						
Total	125,796	119,998	48,466	33,494	5,791	3,784
Mean	537	9,691	1,078	315	100	73
Median	:	:	:	:	:	:
Per full-time sworn officer	22	70	33	21	14	27
Arrests of any persons						
Total	12,903	12,111	3,711	4,511	400	206
Mean	55	1,029	99	48	7	4
Median	:	:	:	:	:	:
Per full-time sworn officer	2	8	3	3	1	1
Arrests of juveniles						
Total	513	427	225	260	17	6
Mean	2	33	7	3	0	0
Median	:	:	:	:	:	:
Per full-time sworn officer	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0

:Not calculated.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 15**Standard errors for table 11: Percent of tribally operated law enforcement agencies, by technological resources, 2018**

Technological resource	Percent
In-office technology	
Computer in office	0.00%
Case/record management system	0.75
AMBER Alert system	1.04
Electronic fingerprinting machine	1.01
Tablet not in patrol vehicle	0.95
Mobile technology for field use	
Land mobile radio system/radio management system	0.64%
Cellphone for personal use	0.90
Professional camera for evidence collection	0.97
Laptop/tablet in patrol vehicle	0.92
Body-worn camera	1.00
GPS equipment	1.03
Mobile hot spot/internet access throughout jurisdiction	0.99
Dashboard camera	1.04
Satellite phone	0.73
Mobile fingerprint scanner	0.43
IT staff	
Access to IT department/specialist not on staff	0.94%
IT department/specialist on staff	1.04
Outside contracted IT services	1.00

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 16**Standard errors for table 12: Percent of tribally operated law enforcement agencies, by size of agency and criminal justice data sharing, 2018**

Criminal justice data shared with—	All agency sizes	50 or more FTE sworn officers	25–49	10–24	5–9	4 or fewer
DOI Incident Management, Analysis and Reporting System	0.92%	3.98%	1.52%	1.35%	1.74%	2.57%
FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program	0.99%	5.83%	2.96%	1.50%	1.75%	2.54%
State Uniform Crime Reporting Program	0.97%	5.73%	3.08%	1.51%	1.73%	2.07%
FBI Criminal Justice Information Services Division						
National Crime Information Center	0.99%	5.34%	1.52%	1.50%	1.83%	2.65%
National Instant Criminal Background Check System	0.96	5.73	3.03	1.55	1.66	1.98
Next Generation Identification	0.68	5.73	2.54	1.19	0.35	0.48
National Data Exchange	0.68	4.19	2.47	1.13	0.96	1.11

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, 2019.

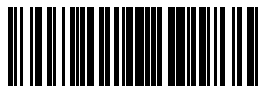


The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates reliable statistics on crime and justice systems in the United States, supports improvements to state and local criminal justice information systems, and participates with national and international organizations to develop and recommend national standards for justice statistics. Alexis R. Piquero, PhD, is the director.

This report was written by Steven W. Perry and Michael B. Field. Todd Minton verified the report.

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