

California American Indian/Alaska Native Data Sources

Introduction

This data sources matrix and accompanying annotated bibliography seek to address the lack of American Indian/Alaska Native specific data relating to child neglect or abuse, adult and juvenile crime, child custody and support disputes, sexual assault, and domestic violence in California.

Ten types of data that touch on these topics are covered:

- Juvenile dependency;
- Juvenile delinquency;
- General crime;
- Sexual violence/intimate partner violence/violence against women;
- Marriage dissolution;
- Child custody;
- Child support;
- Health;
- Elder abuse; and
- Education.

For each type of data two general topics are addressed:

- Potential audience and use of data; and
- Known sources of data.

For each known source of data five specific topics are addressed:

- General data elements collected by the source;
- Quality of the data;
- Accessibility of the data;
- Barriers to accessing the data; and

- Availability of the data.

Background

This project is one of the many results of a process begun in 2009 by the California Administrative Office of the Courts, Center for Children Families and the Courts (AOC) that initiated a dialogue with California Native communities to better understand family violence in Native communities, how the courts can best serve those communities and in particular the victims of violence. The “Native American Communities Justice Project” (NACJP) issued its final reports in 2010, based on 17 community meetings held around the state followed by a statewide conference.

Among its findings were the challenges posed by the paucity of tribally specific data in California. Insufficient tribally-specific data makes it exceedingly difficult for communities to document the magnitude and nature of problems such as child neglect or abuse, juvenile crime, child custody disputes, sexual assault, and domestic violence so that tribes can secure the funding necessary to address these problems. The reports propose several solutions, including:

- Develop protocols for cooperative data collection efforts between county law enforcement and Native American communities. These protocols would define standardized reporting methods and make provisions for disaggregating county statistics to the tribal level.
- Mine existing data to identify sources of tribal specific crime statistics and family violence data.
- Identify potential data exchange and crosswalks using extant administrative data from other government agencies, such as CalWORKs-Tribal TANF.
- Address obstacles to reporting family violence.

The full reports can be accessed at:

<http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/NACJPResearchReport051310.pdf>

<http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/NACJPPolicyPaper051810.pdf>

The reports recognize that data about American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/AN) related to courts and justice system issues such as juvenile dependency, juvenile delinquency, adult crime, or domestic violence is often difficult to obtain or nonexistent. In some cases data is not collected, in others it is collected in existing governmental systems but is difficult or impossible for people outside those systems to obtain. Much of the useful data that *is* collected focuses only on whether AI/AN ancestry is present in general as part of a race/ethnicity field rather than also identifying the particular tribe or tribes to which the individual may belong. Since each federally recognized tribe is a sovereign entity with its own legal status, history, culture, benefits, and obligations it is crucial that tribal affiliation is identified rather than simply noting AI/AN as a general category.

Many reasons have been given for the lack of data related to AI/AN people. Some of those reasons include: relatively small population sizes lead data collectors to aggregate Native data into an “other” category for statistical purposes, resistance on the part of AI/AN communities to take part in research projects and data collection efforts because of past problematic research that focused

on irrelevant or offensive areas of inquiry; a lack of understanding about the political nature of tribes and the usefulness of tribally specific data to tribes and funders; difficulty in identifying some of those with AI/AN heritage because of mixed heritage and a long history of erasing Native cultures in North America; reluctance on the part of some keepers of data to share the information they have with Native tribes for whom they do not feel responsible; and antiquated or underfunded systems for collecting, cleaning, and analyzing relevant, tribally specific data.

In California, these issues are compounded by an additional barrier to data collection -- Public law 280.ⁱ Unlike most of Indian country in the United States, where jurisdiction is shared between the federal government and tribal authorities, California tribes are subject to state criminal and limited civil jurisdiction. Since most California tribes are small with only limited governmental structures such as tribal courts and police, much of the law enforcement on tribal lands falls to State and county law enforcement and state courts. This has resulted in confusion about jurisdictional responsibilities, neglect of tribal areas, and a general lack of data about what is going on in California Indian County.ⁱⁱ

To begin to address some of these problems, The California Administrative Office of the Courts – Center for Families, Children & the Courts (AOC/CFCC), in collaboration with the Tribal Law and Policy institute (TLPI), has undertaken a project to investigate what tribally specific data is available, whether or not it is accessible and, if it is not accessible, to document why and whether anything can be done to make it accessible. The matrix below, along with an accompanying annotated bibliography, summarizes those efforts to date.

Data Matrix

Juvenile Dependency, Indian Child Welfare Data						
Audience & Use	Source	Elements	Quality	Accessibility	Barriers	Availability
TANF & Title IV-E Funding; Keeping track of member children off reservation; accountability	California Court Case Management System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case participant. • Federally recognized tribe. • Historical tribal identity. • Address. • ICWA contact information. • ICWA status. • Designated tribal agent. • Tribal address. • Date ICWA notice sent. • Date ICWA notice received. • Date ICWA notice return receipt received. • Response of tribe. 	Unknown at this time as system is still under development.	Only the courts and the California Department of Social Services will have direct access to this data. A formal protocol entitling and enabling tribes to get access to their own data should be developed.	System not yet implemented.	None.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date of tribe response. 				
Child Welfare Dynamic Report System: California Department of Social Services / University of California at Berkeley collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Race/ethnicity. • Tribal membership (Member; Eligible; Pending Verification; Claims Membership; Not Eligible; Missing). • Indian Child Welfare Act eligibility (Eligible; Pending; Not eligible; Not Asked/Unknown). 	<p>General AI status is there as race/ethnicity, but thought to undercount AI children because if child is multi-ethnic other ethnicities are often listed as primary and system reports only primary race/ethnicity.</p> <p>Data on tribal affiliation thought to be irregular. Topic is currently under investigation.</p>	<p>Public website and database: http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Lack of uniform protocol for entering data at the county level. •Existing data on tribal affiliation unavailable through publicly accessible websites. •Poor quality of existing data on tribal affiliation or membership. •Lack of funding to improve data collection systems and processes. 	<p>General American Indian data available through U.C. Berkeley website. No tribally specific data is readily available at this time due to concerns about the quality of the data that might exist and confidentiality of the data for tribes and counties in which the numbers are small.</p>	
Bureau of Indian Affairs – D.C.		Unknown at this time.	OUTCOME PENDING	No protocol for accessing data. Difficult to access.	Tribal level data available from ICWA notices.	

Juvenile Delinquency

Audience & Use	Source	Elements	Quality	Accessibility	Barriers	Availability
U.S. Dept. of Justice (DOJ) solicitations (OJJDP)	County Sheriff	Varies by county.	Multiple jurisdictions/ responding agencies make this data set incomplete.	Call individual Sheriff's departments to request.	No protocol for accessing data. Difficult to access.	Reservation level data may be available on a county by county basis.

General Crime Data						
Audience & Use	Source	Elements	Quality	Accessibility	Barriers	Availability
U.S. DOJ solicitations (TCAP, IASAP, COPS, etc.)	County sheriff	Varies by county.	Multiple jurisdictions/ responding agencies make this data set incomplete.	Call individual Sheriff's departments to request. ⁱⁱⁱ	No set protocol for requests. No requirement that data be shared.	Reservation level data: available on a county by county basis by request.
	Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)	None.	Does not include data from Public Law 280 jurisdictions such as California.	Available in 2009 Crime in the US, Table 11, http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/data/table_11.html	None.	New for 2009: BIA submissions to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program were disaggregated by tribe and reported in the UCR, 2009. California is not included in this disaggregated data, because no CA tribes report their data to the BIA. Nationwide data is also aggregated under "Bureau of Indian Affairs" designation.
	FBI: National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Categories of crime. • Detail on individual crime incidents (offenses, offenders, victims, property, and arrests). • Linkage between arrests and clearances to specific incidents or offenses. • All concurrent offenses. • Attempted versus completed crimes. • Linkages between offense, offender, victim, property, and arrestee variables. • Information on weapons, injuries, location, and property loss. • Characteristics of victims, offenders, and arrestees. 	Unknown.	Forthcoming: http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=301	Unknown, not yet available.	This is a NEW system that will capture reservation level data. Data will be available in coming years.
	National Crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed housing information, including whether respondent lives on 	Includes off reservation crimes.	http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=245	None	Nationwide level data. Aggregated race data (also used for "American Indians

	Victimization Survey (NCVS)	<p>“American Indian Reservation or American Indian Lands.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General race/ethnicity. • Survey questions about many types of crime including those of property, injury to persons, and identity theft. 	Not Indian country specific. On-going from 1973. Latest year available: 2008.			and Crime”).
	Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS): American Indians and Crime	Reports the rates and characteristics of violent crimes experienced by American Indians and summarizes data on American Indians in the criminal justice system.	Includes off reservation crimes. Not Indian country specific. Published in 2004, covers 1992 – 2002.	http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=386	None.	Nationwide level data: ^{iv} Aggregated race data.
	National Institute of Justice (NIJ): PL 280 study	Varies by county.	Data from Sheriffs only – no data from tribal jurisdictions.	Copies of crime data for selected reservations (see endnote "i" for reporting counties) available upon request.	Not available electronically.	Paper copies only available on request from TLPI.

Sexual Violence – Intimate Partner Violence – Violence Against Women

Audience & Use	Source	Elements	Quality	Accessibility	Barriers	Availability
U.S. DOJ solicitations: Office of Violence Against Women	National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed housing information, including whether respondent lives on “American Indian Reservation or American Indian Lands.” • General race/ethnicity. • Information about incidents of sexual assault, abuse, or violence including frequency, location, and whether perpetrator was known to the victim. • Information about incidents of forced or unwanted sexual acts including frequency, location, and whether perpetrator was known to the victim. 	Includes off reservation crimes. Not Indian country specific. On-going from 1973. Latest year available: 2008.	http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdata&iid=245	None.	Nationwide level data: aggregated race data (also used for “American Indians and Crime”).
	National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)	Primarily nation-wide, disaggregated data tables on violence against American Indian and Alaska Native women.	Not officially published by U.S. Department of Justice. August 2008.	http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/223691.pdf	None.	Nationwide level data and aggregated race/ethnicity data.
	Indian Health Service (IHS)	California specific data regarding percentage of American Indian/Alaska Native women screened for domestic violence.	Published 2009.	http://www.ihs.gov/california/UploadedFiles/Local/2009_California_Book_FINAL.pdf	None.	Data from 23 regional IHS clinics on DV and IPV screening. Urban and tribal reservation clinics.
	National Institute of Justice (NIJ)	Data elements currently under development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tribal study of public safety and public health issues facing American Indian women, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Determining the extent of victimization and re-victimization; ○ Determining the coexistence of other forms of victimization; ○ Examining any formal service utilization; 	On-going effort.	Forthcoming study. For additional information, see www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/topics/tribal-justice/vaw-research/welcome.htm	Not yet available.	Anticipating disaggregated data, but unclear if it will be reservation level.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and ○ Examining any formal and informal help-seeking behavior. ● American Indian and Alaska Native Lifetime Prevalence of Interpersonal and Sexual Violence Survey. ● Federal Response to Indian Country Crime Study. 				
	CA Office of Native American Affairs (ONA)		Very limited in scope.	On file with TLPI, AOC/CFCC.	Individual request, paper copy available from TLPI.	Data from select counties in California.
	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC), in collaboration with the National Institutes of Justice (NIJ), and the Department of Defense (DoD)	Ongoing population-based surveillance data regarding incidence and prevalence estimates for Intimate Partner Violence (IPV), Sexual Violence (SV), and stalking victimization. Includes some demographic data on American Indian/Native Alaskans but it is unclear whether this is race/ethnicity data or tribally specific data.	Unknown.	Forthcoming data source. For current information, see http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/NISVS/index.html	Not yet available.	First report expected in October, 2011.

Family Law: Marriage Dissolution, Child Custody, and Child Support

Type of Data	Audience & Use	Source	Elements	Quality	Accessibility	Barriers	Availability
Marriage Dissolution	RFPs; community well being.	None known.				There is no system in the courts or elsewhere that would track this information. Demographic information is not routinely collected in court cases.	
Child Custody	RFPs; community well being.	California Administrative Office of the Courts, Center for Families, Children & the Courts	American Indian/Alaska Native as a racial/ethnic group only. No tribally specific data.	“Snapshot” survey of parties referred to court based child custody mediation services. Does not cover all court-ordered child custody matters.	See, e.g., http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/Snapshot2008SummaryFindings.pdf See generally, <i>Child Custody Mediation & Evaluation Study</i> : http://www.courts.ca.gov/13173.htm	There is no system in the courts or elsewhere that would track this information. Demographic information is not routinely collected in court cases.	California Administrative Office of the Courts, Center for Families, Children & the Courts.
Child Support	RFPs; community well being.	Family Law Facilitator Electronic Database System	American Indian/Alaska Native as a racial/ethnic group only. No tribally specific data.	Limited to users of Family Law Facilitator’s services. Does not cover all court-ordered child support matters.	None at this time. Data has not been published.	There is no system in the courts or elsewhere that would track this information. Demographic information is not routinely collected in court cases.	California Administrative Office of the Courts, Center for Families, Children & the Courts.

Health, Elder Abuse, and Education

Type of Data	Audience & Use	Source	Elements	Quality	Accessibility	Barriers	Availability
Health	HHS Solicitations to address Alcohol, substance abuse.	Indian Health Service (IHS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diabetes. • Dental. • Immunizations. • Cancer screening. • Tobacco cessation. • Alcohol screening. • Domestic violence/Intimate partner violence. • Depression screening. • CVD prevention. • Prenatal HIV screening. • Childhood weight control. 	Published 2009: California Area Trends (2003-2009); Results by Program (2008 & 2009).	http://www.ihs.gov/california/UploadedFiles/Local/2009_California_Book_FINAL.pdf	None.	Data from 23 regional IHS clinics. Urban and tribal reservation clinics.
Elder Abuse	RFPs; community well being.	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Admin on Aging	National and state counts of American Indian/Alaska Native persons 65 and older, and projections of populations growth over the next 40 years.	Last updated March 2, 2010. Very limited information. No tribally specific data for California.	http://ruralhealth.und.edu/projects/nrcnaa/pdf/aoa_snapshot2010.pdf		State wide data, statistical profile.
Education	RFPs; community well being.	Local schools or school districts.	Varies.	Unknown.	Generally not accessible except by special permission from the school district. At best, data would be made available only in aggregate form and not be tribally specific because of confidentiality concerns.	This is not public data except in limited, aggregate form.	Contact the local school or school district of interest.

Common Acronyms

AOC – Administrative Office of the Courts (California)

BIA – Bureau of Indian Affairs

BJA – Bureau of Justice Assistance

BJS – Bureau of Justice Statistics

COPS – Community Oriented Policing

CMS/CWS – Case Management System/Child Welfare System

CTAS – Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation

HHS – Health and Human Services

IASAP - Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program

ICWA – Indian Child Welfare Act

IHS – Indian Health Service

OJJDP – Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

OJP – Office of Justice Programs (USDOJ)

ONA – Office of Native American Affairs (California)

NCJRS –National Criminal Justice Reference Service

NIBRS – National Incident Based Reporting System

NIJ – National Institute of Justice

NCVC – National Crime Victimization Survey

OVC – Office for Victims of Crime

OVW – Office on Violence Against Women

RFP – Request for Proposals

TANF – Temporary Aid to Needy Families

TCAP – Tribal Courts Assistance Program

TLOA – Tribal Law and Order Act

TLPI – Tribal Law and Policy Institute

UCR – Uniform Crime Reports

USDOJ – United States Department of Justice

VAWA – Violence Against Women Act

Annotated Bibliography

Anisko, Briana, 2009. Elder Abuse in American Indian Communities. *American Indian Culture and Research Journal* 33(3):43-51.

This study utilizes health and census data, and discusses American Indian communities in general. It discusses the various reasons for elder abuse within American Indian communities, positing that elder abuse has been connected to childhood abuse, stress, poverty, and psychologically disturbed caregivers. Although the many American Indian tribes of the United States are unique in their own customs, languages, and histories, a common thread throughout their traditions and cultural lifestyles is that they are of a culture that reveres the elder in their communities. Elders are the carriers of the culture/history; they are the storytellers, holders of wisdom, and strength of the community. They assist in raising children; teach languages, customs, and ceremonies; and often comprise leadership groups of spiritual leaders, healers, and council chairs. This article seeks to identify the different types of abuse that are prevalent in American Indian communities both on and off reservations. Implications for mistreatment will be explored because the existence of elder abuse among American Indian populations is an important concern as it could contribute to further health disparities. Recommendations for additional research are made based on the status of the issue discussed.

Aranaydo, Linda, Dahl, Susan, Carter, Deborah, Thompson, Michael, Pulla, Vanitha, Bitsilly, Elizabeth, 2007. Information Technology Systems for Rural Indian Health Care: Implementation and Use of a Commercial Ambulatory Care Electronic Health Record, Final Report. California Rural Indian Health Board.
http://crihb.org/files/Electronic_Health_Record_Implementation.pdf

This study looks at the implementation of a new software system: EHR (electronic healthcare record) within a Tribal Health Program. This study goes over the various trials and tribulations, the positives and the negatives, of this software system. The study includes data from California Tribal Health Programs.

Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Tribal Crime Data*, 2011. <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=1599>

This article is made up of 5 separate articles: 1) Tribal Crime Data Collection Activities, 2011; 2) Tribal Law Enforcement, 2008; 3) State Prosecutors' Offices with Jurisdiction in Indian Country, 2007; 4) Selected Findings: Jails in Indian Country, 2009; 5) Summary: Tribal Youth in the Federal Justice System. While there is no California specific crime data here, there is some information on the California State Prosecutor's Offices.

California Department of Education, 2011. *No Child Left Behind Data in California*. <http://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/ai/ps/>

This site provides general information concerning how No Child Left Behind, in relation to American Indian students, is to be implemented in California.

California Rural Indian Health Board, California Tribal Epidemiology Center, *California American Indian Health Profile*, 2009.
http://crihb.org/files/california_community_health_profile_september2009.pdf

This article is California specific, but not tribally specific. The article contains data primarily from IHS, CHIS surveys, and the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH). The article contains some information regarding California Indian history. It provides an overview of health information regarding California Indians, which includes charts and data concerning: drug use, diabetes, domestic violence, and basic health data on diet, exercise, dental care, cancer screening, doctor checkups, medications, etc.

Center for Disease Control, 1993. *Classification of American Indian Race on Birth and Infant Death Certificates -- California and Montana MMWR*, 42(12):220-223.
<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00020085.htm>

This article discusses race classification discrepancies in American Indian infant birth and mortality rates. This study compares infant birth and mortality rates in California and Montana to show that there are large discrepancies depending on where information is taken. These large discrepancies may serve as an "underestimation [of] mortality of minority populations."

Champagne, Duane and Goldberg, Carole, 1996. *A Second Century of Dishonor: Federal Inequities and California Tribes*. UCLA American Indian Studies Center.
<http://www.aisc.ucla.edu/ca/Tribes.htm>

This paper is California Indian specific. The data analyzed in this study is from both BIA and IHS (a small section discusses data from HUD). This study has three sections which largely focus on funding discrepancies between the California Indian population and the BIA, IHS, and California state. Additionally, this study focuses on land discrepancies and BIA employee to client discrepancies. The main argument is that California Indians have been done a great disservice in terms of funding through the state of California, BIA, and IHS.

Champagne, Duane and Goldberg-Ambrose, Carole, Machamer, A., Phillips B., Evans T., 1996. *Service Delivery for Native American Children in Los Angeles County, 1996*. UCLA American Indian Studies Center. <http://www.aisc.ucla.edu/rsrch/ServiceD.htm>

This study focuses on urban American Indian children living within the Los Angeles area. Much of the data gathered is from a survey administered by the authors while additional data has been taken from health and mental health resources to show that American Indian children face a variety of problems. This study focuses on how urban American Indian children are grossly underrepresented within educational and ICWA programs, and therefore missing out on valuable resources and money. This study argues that American Indian children in L.A. county are subject to poverty, high rates of drug/alcohol abuse, low rates of college and high school graduation, lack of resources for childcare, and that ICWA has not been properly implemented within Los Angeles.

Epstein, Myrna, Moreno, Raul, and Bacchetti, Peter, 1997. *The underreporting of deaths of American Indian children in California, 1979 through 1993*. American Journal of Public Health 87(8):1363-1366. <http://ajph.aphapublications.org/cgi/content/abstract/87/8/1363>

This study linked birth and death certificates to determine misclassification of deaths of American Indian children in California. Birth records for 1979 to 1993 were matched with mortality records through a computerized system. The number of deaths to American Indians was estimated to be three to four times greater than that reported on death certificates. Children in urban counties and those who died before 1987 were more likely to be misclassified. Conclusions: California death certificates identify less than one third of the deaths among American Indian children. Adjusting for racial misclassification provides a more accurate accounting of child mortality among American Indians.

This article utilizes health data (mortality data) of AI children in California. Because there is a high rate of misclassification of race on death certificates, this article has attempted to look into the specificities of infant birth and death racial misclassification. In conclusion, this article proposes that infant death rates are actually 3 to 4 times higher for American Indians than is reported. If this racial misclassification is adjusted, the author's find that the infant death rate for AI's is higher than any other race.

Grossman, David C., 2003. *Measuring Disparity Among American Indians and Alaska Natives: Who's Counting Whom?* Medical Care 41(5):579-581.

This is an editorial introduction to the "Disparities in Hospitalizations of Rural American Indians" article. These introductory statements briefly discuss some of the prevailing issues

regarding IHS work within California. The author briefly discusses how IHS is becoming increasingly decentralized, and how this will eventually hinder data collection. The author also highlights how racial misclassification is often an issue with AI clients/patients, leading to further problems with data collection.

Hodge, Felicia Schanche, Fredericks, Larri, Kipnis, Patricia, 1996. *Patient and smoking patterns in Northern California American Indian clinics: Urban and rural contrasts* *Cancer*, 78(S7):1623-1628.

This article compares the smoking rates of urban AI's and rural AI's living in Northern California. This article uses health data, taken from a survey administered to AI people at a health clinic. This study was done for the American Cancer Society, and provides information for servicing AI smoking cessation programs.

Henderson, Eric, Kunitz, Stephen J., and Levy Jerrold E., 1999. *The Origins of Navajo Youth Gangs*. *American Indian Culture and Research Journal*, 23(3):243-264.

Part of a special issue on disease, health, and survival among Native American peoples. The writers investigate the origins of youth gangs in the Navajo Nation. They trace the beginnings of such gangs to the 19th century, when the United States government forced thousands of people from the Navajo tribe into a four-year exile in New Mexico. They state that today, Navajo officials estimate that 60 youth gangs, which started in the 1970s, exist on the reservation. They contend that although these gangs have antecedents in the 19th century, shifting demographic, economic, and social conditions in the 1970s contributed to the rise of modern gangs. They find that membership in a gang is a way for Navajo youths to make the transition from childhood to adulthood. Using a theoretical framework suggested by Terrie Moffitt, they explore the emergence of modern gangs that are closely linked to alcohol and drug abuse and also to other antisocial health-related behavior.

This article discusses the possible historical and cultural reasons for Navajo males to join gangs. This article utilizes interviews with gang members, as well as historical, cultural, anthropological, and mental health data to explain the origins of Navajo gangs. The article is Navajo Nation specific, and discusses the reasons why Navajo males may join gangs as well as some ways in which to mitigate the problem of gangs.

Johnson, Martin, Filla, Jackie, McLaughlin, Jeff. *An Impact Analysis of Tribal Government Gaming in California*. <http://ccnn.ucr.edu/publications/InstitutionalDevelopment.pdf>

This study includes data from a survey administered by the Center for California Native Nations to both casino and non-casino California Indian tribes. This study is California Indian specific and focuses on the governmental and public services administered by casino and non-casino tribes. The authors find that casino tribes are better equipped to provide public services and governmental administration than non-casino tribes, though they find that results are "comparable" between the two.

Jolly, Stacey, Kao, Chi, Bindman, Andrew B., Korenbrot, Carol, 2010. *Cardiac Procedures among American Indians and Alaska Natives compared to Non-Hispanic Whites Hospitalized with Ischemic Heart Disease in California*, *Journal of General Internal Medicine* 25(5):430-434. <http://www.springerlink.com/content/ut32016718321017/fulltext.pdf>

This article looks at health data from various Tribal Health Programs in California and compares rates and services of heart disease to rates recorded for non-Hispanic whites. The study finds that the rates are about the same as that of non-Hispanic whites, but also argues that more data is needed to validate this conclusion. The data in this article is California specific, and focuses on AI's in California. The data is health data, specifically focused on heart disease.

Korenbrot, Carol C., Ehlers, Sara, and Crouch, James A., 2003. *Disparities in Hospitalizations of Rural American Indians*. *Medical Care* 41(5):626-636. http://crihb.org/files/1_Disparities%20in%20Hospitalizations%20in%20California%20AIAN.pdf

This article is California specific (but not tribally specific) and utilizes IHS data. The article argues that looking at the record of avoidable hospitalizations is one way of being able to tell if health care needs are being met and money being sufficiently spent. Using this theory, this article attempts to understand whether or not rural California Indians healthcare needs are being adequately met and money being sufficiently spent at IHS. The authors find a large disparity between hospitalizations and avoidable hospitalizations in rural AI clients in California, thus making the argument that more money needs to be allocated to Contract Health Area/IHS locations servicing rural California.

Korenbrodt, Carol C., Kao, Chi, Crouch, James A., 2009. *Funding of Tribal Health Programs Linked to Lower Rates of Hospitalization for Conditions Sensitive to Ambulatory Care Medical Care*, 47(1). http://crihb.org/files/3_IHS%20Funding%20effects%202009.pdf

This article utilizes health data specific to California Indians. It discusses the cost and use of ambulances and emergency care within AI/AN communities (in California).

Long, Larry, Braunstein, Rich, Manning, Brenda, and Anderson, William D., 2008. *Understanding Contextual Differences in American Indian Criminal Justice*. *American Indian Culture and Research Journal* 32(4):41-65.

The findings of the 1999 and 2004 Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) studies about crime and victimization in the American Indian community deviate from the experience and expectations of South Dakota's current attorney general. The BJS studies focused on the 10-year period from 1992 to 2002 and found that non-Indians had committed 66 percent of all crimes against American Indian victims. The experience of prosecutors in and around Indian country in South Dakota was inconsistent with the BJS findings. Furthermore, the BJS reports deviate in significant ways from academic literature describing violent crime victimization within and outside Indian country. Combined, these concerns produced an overall sense that something was wrong in the findings of the BJS studies that necessitated further investigation. A detailed study of the state of South Dakota's criminal justice system, which contradicted the BJS studies' findings, found that the BJS had ignored federal case data in their research.

This article focuses on crimes against American Indian's within the state of South Dakota, and compares crime data from the attorney general to the BJS findings. This article argues that data collected from BJS is inaccurate when compared to data compiled by the state attorney general. This article argues that the inaccuracies found in the BJS report can create significant problems for future policy and administration. .

Longstreth, George F., 2007. *Southern California Indian Concepts of Illness and Healing from Antiquity to the Present* *American Indian Culture and Research Journal* 31(1):121-139.

This article is Southern California specific. The data used is historical, medical, and anthropological. This article provides a literature review of historical and current texts concerning Southern California AI views on illness. The author argues that medical anthropology needs to be considered as a valid viewpoint and method in understanding AI illness and conceptions of disease.

Mensing, James F., Walter, Jennifer Walter, and Heather Singleton, 2010. *Native American Communities Justice Project: Beginning the Dialogue: Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking & Teen Dating Violence*. (Policy paper and Research report). <http://www.courtinfo.ca.gov/programs/cfcc/pdffiles/NACJPPolicyPaper051810.pdf>
<http://www.courtinfo.ca.gov/programs/cfcc/pdffiles/NACJPRResearchReport051310.pdf>

This report is California specific, utilizing data from both urban Native Americans and California Indians. The data for the NACJP Policy Paper and Research Report was taken from both statewide and local meetings throughout California. These reports provide current information about domestic violence, teen dating violence, and sexual assault in California Native

communities. This report was created in order to educate courts on the cultural realities and discrepancies of resources for California Native Americans. This report goes over a number of problems, followed by potential solutions to these problems.

Ong, Paul M., Houston, Douglas with Wang, Jennifer and Rickles, Jordan, 2002. *Socioeconomic Characteristics of American Indians in LA County*, Ralph & Goldy Lewis Center for Regional Policy Studies http://lewis.sppsr.ucla.edu/research/publications/reports/American_Indians_in_LA1.pdf

Using census and enrollment data, this study focuses on geographic, educational, and socio-economic data regarding American Indians in Los Angeles County. This study finds that American Indians are diverse, geographically dispersed, and typically on the low end of the economic scale, thus making AI's a difficult demographic to service.

Ong, Paul M., Sung, Hyun-Gun, and Houston, Douglas, 2003. *The Status of American Indian Children in Los Angeles*, Los Angeles American Indian Children's Council, and UCLA Ralph & Goldy Lewis Center for Regional Policy Studies. <http://www.icctc.org/FinalAIANChildrenPolicyBrief1103.pdf>

This article focuses on American Indian and Alaska Native children within Los Angeles County, and uses "three decades of census data to provide an updated analysis of the socioeconomic status of AIAN children, focusing on demographic characteristics, poverty, and educational issues" (1). All of the data utilized in this study is from census data. This article focuses on the large disparities in education, poverty, and childcare issues between Alaska Native and American Indian children and other children within Los Angeles County. Rather than proposing ways to assuage these disparities, the authors of the article only state the many disparities.

Ramirez, Renya Katarine, 1998. *Healing Through Grief: Urban Indians Reimagining Culture and Community in San Jose, California*, American Indian Culture and Research Journal 2(4):305-333.

Part of a special issue on American Indians and the urban experience. The American Indian Alliance, an organization of urban Indians in San Jose, have organized an annual American Indian Holocaust exhibit since 1995. A group of Indians and non-Indians exhibit woodblock prints, drawn by the colonizer, photocopied from books and enlarged, in order to start healing the hurts caused by the American Indian holocaust. This group argues that the historical trauma that came from the death, the scattering, the torture, and the rape of the American Indian holocaust experience could be healed through images, grieving, Indian-oriented history, and ceremony. The annual exhibit acts like a sacred space to decolonize knowledge, re-imagine culture and community, and transform existing social relations to make a world where Indian people can belong. The writer focuses primarily on the 1996 exhibit.

This article focuses on an urban American Indian activist group in San Jose, CA who created an exhibit in order to heal from historical trauma. This article utilizes data mostly from interviews and other methods of ethnographic research.

Satter, Delight E. and Wallace, Steven P., 2010. *American Indian Elder Health: Critical Information for Researchers and Policymakers*, UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, American Indian Research Program. http://www.healthpolicy.ucla.edu/pubs/files/AI_Elder_FS_012210.pdf

This article provides health data on the elder American Indian population of California. This short article points out that more resources need to be created for Native American elders who are beset by issues of chronic disease, diabetes, lack of proper cancer screening, and poverty.

Seals, B.F., Burhansstipanov, L., Satter, D.E., Chia, Y.J., Gatchell, M., 2006. *California American Indian and Alaska natives tribal groups' care access and utilization of care: Policy implications*, Journal of Cancer Information Spring; 21(1 Supplement):S15-21. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17020497>

Authors used the 2001 California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) to examine differences in cancer care access and utilization by subgroups of American Indian and Alaskan Natives (AIAN). The CHIS 2001 includes over 55,000 Californian households, with an oversampling of California American Indian, non-California AIAN, and unknown AIAN tribal groups. We found significant differences among the 3 tribal subgroups for various measures of health care coverage and utilization. AIAN must be disaggregated to provide appropriate data for public health and policy making.

Slagle, Al Logan, 1982. *Native Americans and Federal Block Grants to the State of California*, American Indian Culture and Research Journal 6(3):101-110.

This article is California specific, both urban and California Indian. Using demographic and socioeconomic data, this article argues that additional federal and state funds should be allocated to AI's in California.

Smith, Heidi Frith, Singleton, Heather Singleton, 2000. *Urban American Indian Children in Los Angeles County: An Investigation of Available Data*. Los Angeles County American Indian Children's Council, UCLA American Indian Studies Center. <http://www.aisc.ucla.edu/rsrch/uaichildren.htm>

This study concentrates on the urban American Indian population of Los Angeles County. This study looks at educational, health, and mental health data regarding urban American Indian children living in Los Angeles. This study sums up the data available about American Indian urban youth, and makes several recommendations as to how information could be collected and services could be improved within the urban American Indian community of Los Angeles.

Sutton, Imre, 1988. *New Perspectives on California Indian Research: Introduction*, American Indian Culture and Research Journal 12(2):1-7.

This is the introduction to the AICRJ: Special Issue New Perspectives on California Indian Research. This introduction provides an overview of some of the recent and revised historical data about California Indians. The introduction is California specific.

Svendsen, Freida, 2009. *Elder Care and Medicare*, American Indian Culture and Research Journal 33(3):101-102.

This article uses the example of a California Indian woman living in Alaska to explain the problems that can arise with the lack of funding of IHS and Medicare.

Trafzer, Clifford E., 2009. *Children's Health, Assimilation, and Field Nurses among Southern California Indians, 1928–1948*, American Indian Culture and Research Journal 33(4):113-137.

The writer explains how the co-operative effort of American Indian people in Southern California and Western medical providers reduced infant and childhood deaths as well as improved children's health during the 1930s and 1940s. He draws from documents and oral interviews that offer examples that underscore the importance of the medical work of the nurses. He discusses the different ways in which the public health service nurses contributed to the decline in childhood and infant deaths among the Southern California Indians. He shows that the collaborative work of the Indians and the nurses in the region, particularly their use of Western medicine to complement traditional medicine, improved children's health between 1922 and 1948. He explains that the field nurses had a positive impact on the Southern California Indians, and their work was highly regarded by some tribal elders.

This is a historical article about nurses and Southern California Indian tribes. This article focuses specifically on Southern California tribes and communities. The article contains historical data and research, from interviews, oral history, and documents produced by the nurses (diaries, letters, etc.).

U.C. Davis, The Center for Human Services, January 2009. Rural and Tribal Issues in Child Welfare Research.
<http://humanservices.ucdavis.edu/Academy/pdf/FINAL2Tribal%20issues%20in%20Child%20welfare.pdf>

This article contains no data, but instead makes recommendations for the implementation of Child Welfare programs and “research agendas” within California. This article recommends such things as: tribal involvement and cultural sensitivity in research, and knowledge of ICWA. This article includes a California specific research agenda, which provides questions for those who are doing research within rural tribal communities in California.

U.S. Census Bureau, United States, 2003. *2000 Census of Population and Housing Characteristics of American Indians and Alaska Natives by Tribe and Language: 2000* (PHC-5).
<http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/phc-5-pt1.pdf> <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/phc-5-pt2.pdf>

A two-volume report containing sample data based on both the 100-percent and sample questions for respondents who reported as American Indian or Alaska Native and specified only one American Indian or Alaska Native tribe that met a specified threshold. Sample subjects include American Indian and Alaska Native languages; family and household size; educational attainment; disability status; journey to work; income in 1999; poverty in 1999; units in structure; house heating fuel; vehicles available; value of home; telephone service available; selected monthly owner costs; and renter costs. These data are shown for the United States, regions, divisions, states, and selected metropolitan areas. This report is a companion to the Census 2000 American Indian and Alaska Native Summary File (AIANSF). It is somewhat similar to the 1990 CP-3-7, Characteristics of American Indians by Tribe and Language report.

U.S. Census Bureau, 2003. <http://www.census.gov/census2000/pubs/phc-5.html>

Contains tables of census data concerning American Indians and Alaska Natives. The census data focuses on housing data, poverty rates, employment, and language. Much of the data is broken down by tribe, while some of it is broken down into linguistic families.

Vernon, Irene S., 2002. *Violence, HIV/AIDS, and Native American Women in the Twenty-First Century*, American Indian Culture and Research Journal 26(2):115-133.

The writer discusses how HIV/AIDS and intimate-partner violence are increasingly related in the lives of Native American women. She notes some of the critical connections between the AIDS pandemic and women's inability to protect themselves due to the effect of violence on their lives. She recommends a holistic and Native approach to the issues of HIV/AIDS and violence.

The author argues that there is a correlation between the violence AI women experience and AI women's high rates of HIV/AIDS infection. Some of the reasons proposed for the high rate of violence experienced in women's lives are drug/alcohol abuse, poverty, and a history of colonization/historical trauma. Specific examples in this article are taken from New Mexico and South Dakota, though the article utilizes health data from across the US, and seems to refer to violence and HIV/AIDS infection as affecting all AI women's lives.

White, Louellyn, Stauss, Joseph "Jay", and Nelson, Claudia E., 2006. *Healthy Families on American Indian Reservations: A Summary of Six Years of Research by Tribal College, Faculty, Staff, and Students*. American Indian Culture and Research Journal 30(4):99-114.

Research on food assistance and nutrition issues on Indian reservations across America that was conducted under the auspices of the American Indian Studies (AIS) program at the University of Arizona between 1998 and 2004 is discussed. During this period, the AIS provided funding to tribal colleges throughout Indian Country for 13 research projects that dealt with such topics

as the impacts of food assistance policy and programmatic requirement changes on those utilizing federal, state, local, and tribal food assistance programs; the availability of healthy and nutritious foods at trading posts and convenience stores on reservation lands; and the documentation of the loss of traditional foods in Native peoples' diets and the feasibility of reintroducing those foods into modern and socially complex tribal communities. The results of this research can help tribal leaders who are trying to meet the modern challenges that have resulted from generations of ill-informed federal Indian policy.

The authors of this article have implemented a study on food and health at 6 tribal colleges throughout the United States. The data used in the article is taken from their own research. The authors find that the reasons for the unhealthy diet, and subsequent health problems, of AI people is multifaceted; some of the reasons include: poverty level, lack of education about healthy eating habits, expense of healthier foods, lack of access to traditional foods, etc. All of these reasons contribute to problems such as diabetes, chronic disease, and infant mortality.

Wong, Sabrina T., Kao, Chi, Crouch, James A., Karenbrot, Carol C., 2006. *Rural American Indian Medicaid Health Care Services Use and Health Care Costs*, California American Journal of Public Health 96(2). http://crihb.org/files/4_Disparities%20in%20Medicaid%20use%20in%20California.pdf

This article is California specific and focuses on health data within the AI/AN community. Specifically, this article compares Medicaid use and data within the AI/AN community to Medicaid use and data as recorded for non-Hispanic Whites. This article finds that there are barriers for AI/AN clients to receiving their eligible care through Medicaid.

Zahnd, Elaine and Klein, Dorie, 1997. *The Needs of Pregnant and Parenting American Indian Women at Risk for Problem Alcohol or Drug Use*. American Indian Culture and Research Journal 21(3):119-143.

This article is part of a special issue containing 13 articles that were originally presented at the 11th annual California Indian conference. Evidence suggests that prenatal substance exposure can increase the risk of health or developmental problems in newborn babies. Relatively little is known, however, about the special needs and concerns that substance-involved pregnant and parenting American Indian women might have. To complement the data gathered in the Perinatal Needs Assessment from pregnant women of other ethnic groups in California, the Pregnant and Parenting American Indian Study was requested. Its purpose is to provide information on the needs, problems, and concerns of American Indian women who are pregnant or parenting and at risk from substance abuse.

This article discusses the drug, alcohol, and various economic issues that face pregnant and parenting American Indian women. The article utilizes urban research from the San Francisco Bay Area and rural data from the North Coast of California, making this article California specific. The article briefly discusses demographics and represents "35 California tribes and 57 out-of-state tribes" (p. 124). The article focuses on health, medical, and economic data.

ⁱ 18 U.S.C. § 1162, 28 U.S.C. § 1360, and 25 U.S.C. §§ 1321–1326.

ⁱⁱ See, e.g., Office of Justice Programs – National Institute of Justice Programs (2005). Public Law 280 and Law Enforcement in Indian Country -- Research Priorities, <http://www.nij.gov/pubs-sum/209839.htm>. "Some PL 280 reservations have experienced jurisdictional confusion, tribal discontent, and litigation, compounded by the lack of data on crime rates and law enforcement response."

ⁱⁱⁱ A state wide attempt was made to collect this data several years ago. Every sheriff's department in the state was contacted and asked to provide numbers for calls to service from reservations in their jurisdiction for specific crimes. A form was provided and extensive follow up was made with each sheriff. The following sheriff's departments did provide data: Amador, Alpine, Calaveras, El Dorado, Inyo, Kings, Modoc, Placer, Riverside, San Diego, Santa

Barbara, Shasta, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Tehama, Tulare, and Yolo. Among those sheriff's departments that refused to provide the data, many claimed that it would require resources that they did not have to report these numbers. Several other departments reported that the numbers could not be disaggregated by reservation, because the numbers were collapsed into a larger "beat" of which the reservation was only one small portion. One sheriff (Yolo County) changed their database retrieval system so that the reservation land could be pulled out. Copies of the request letter, data collection form and results are on file with author

^{iv} By Nationwide level data, we mean that the data cannot be disaggregated by tribe.