

DR. ANNIE BELCOURT



MICHELLE SUAVE



STEPHEN HAYES



JANE SEGEBRECHT



Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women & Girls: A Snapshot of Data from 71 Urban Cities in the United States

MISSING AND MURDERED *INDIGENOUS* WOMEN & GIRLS

A snapshot of data from 71 urban cities in the United States

*This report contains strong language about violence against American Indian and Alaska Native women.



QR Code:

<https://www.uihi.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Missing-and-Murdered-Indigenous-Women-and-Girls-Report.pdf>

A Nationwide Data Crisis: Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women & Girls

DATA
A NATIONWIDE ^ CRISIS:
MISSING AND MURDERED
INDIGENOUS WOMEN & GIRLS

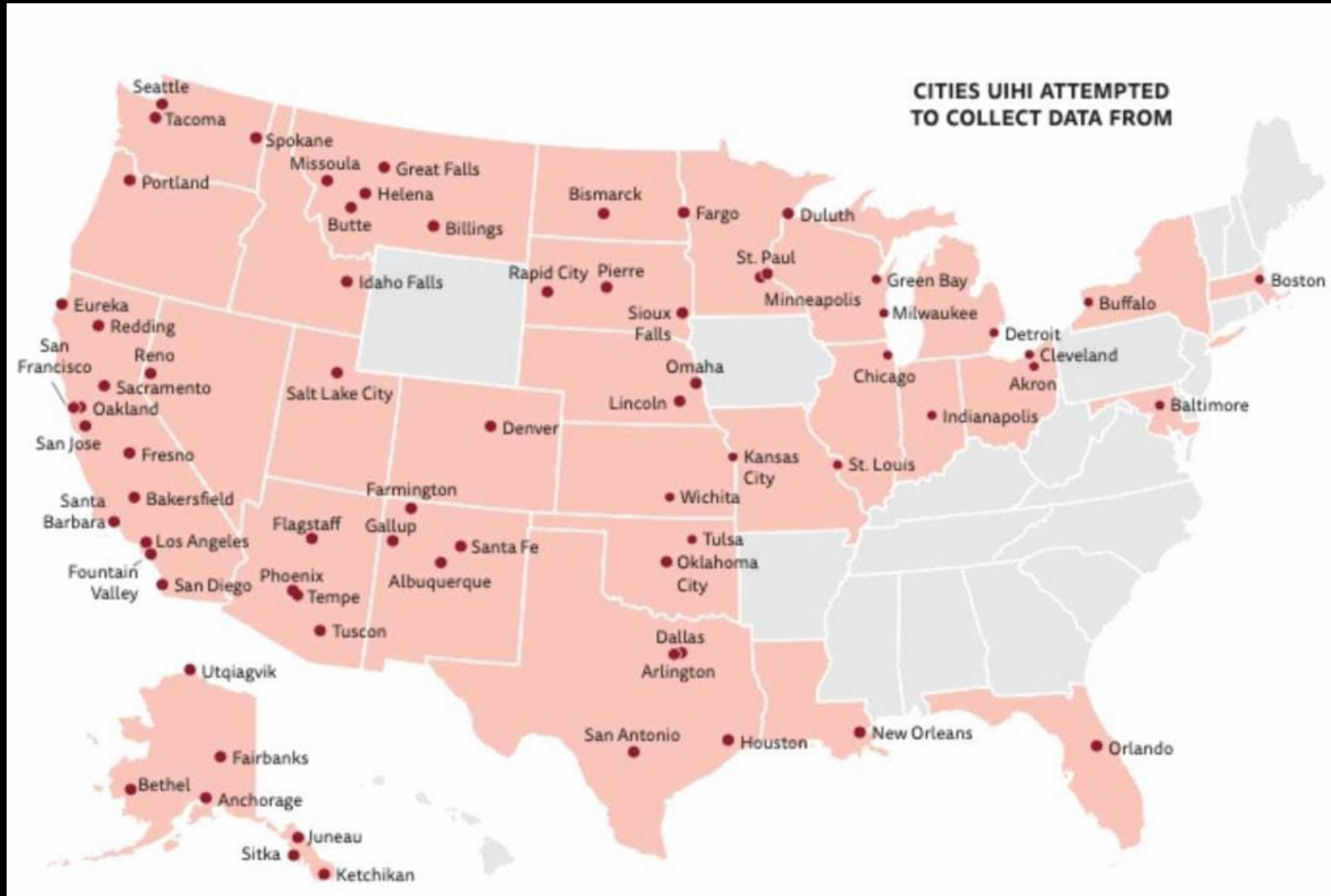
Data on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls



MURDER #3

The third-leading cause of death among American Indian and Alaska Native women and girls aged 10–24.¹¹

Cities UIHI Attempted to Collect Data From



Data on 506 MMIWG Cases

UIHI identified 506 unique cases of missing and murdered American Indian and Alaska Native women and girls across the 71 cities—128 (25%) were missing persons cases, and 98 (19%) had an unknown.

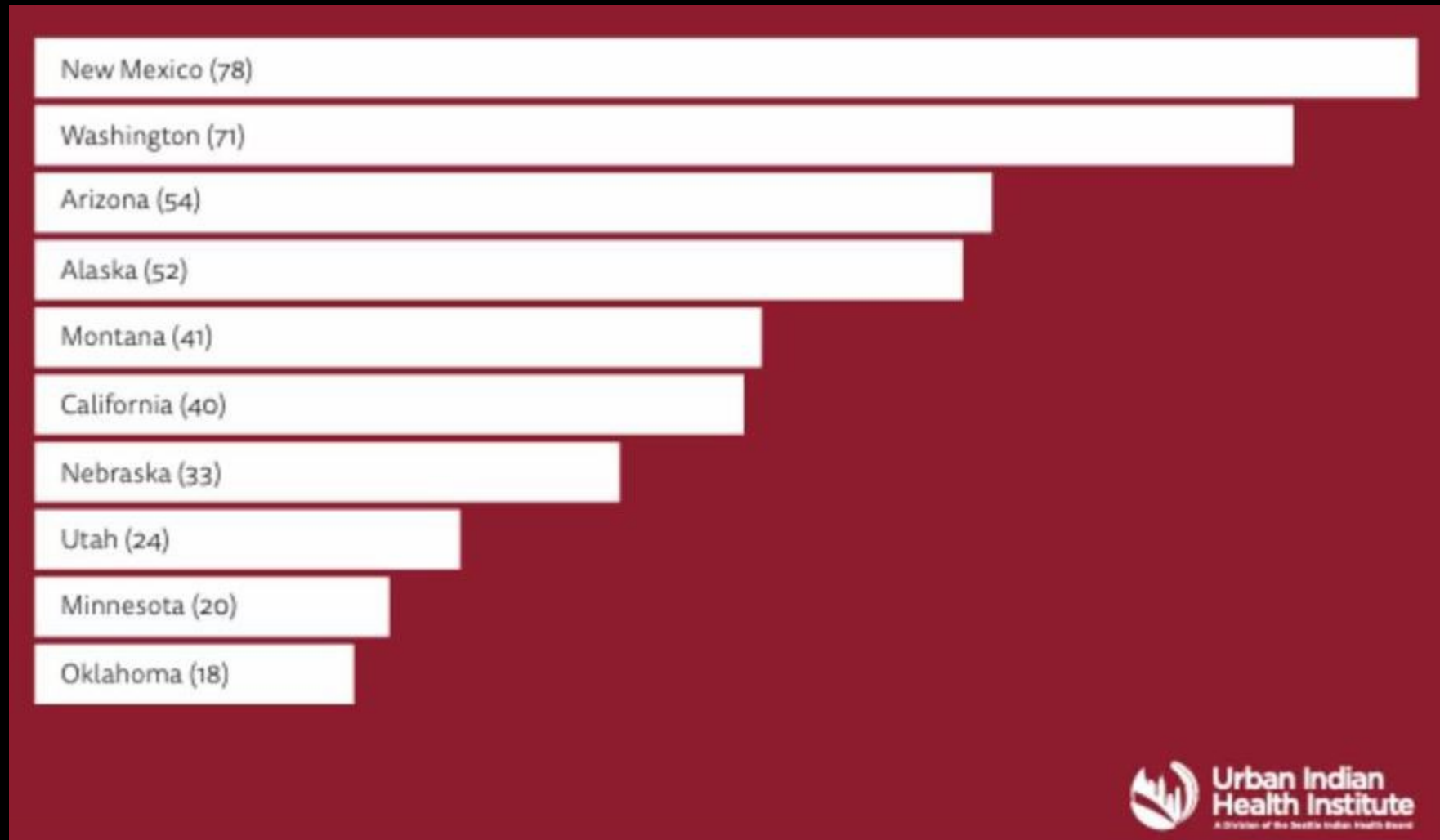
- Approximately 75% of the cases UIHI identified had no tribal affiliation listed.
- Sixty-six of the 506 MMIWG cases that UIHI identified were tied to domestic and sexual violence.
- The youngest victim was a baby less than one year old.
- The oldest victim was an elder who was 83 years old.

The Invisible 153

The Invisible 153

Number of cases identified by UIHI that currently **do not** exist in law enforcement records.

Top 10 States with Highest Number of MMIWG Cases



Top 10 Cities with Highest Number of MMIWG Cases



Police Departments and State Agencies

**71 CITY POLICE
DEPARTMENTS AND
1 STATE AGENCY
WERE SURVEYED.**

OUT OF THOSE:

40 AGENCIES
PROVIDED SOME
LEVEL OF DATA



14 AGENCIES
DID NOT
PROVIDE DATA



18 AGENCIES
STILL HAVE
PENDING FOIA
REQUESTS



as of our cutoff date,
October 15, 2018

“It is unacceptable that law enforcement feel recalling data from memory is an adequate response to a records request. In the one instance where this occurred and the officer searched their records after, several additional cases the officer could not recall were found. This highlights the need for improved records provision standards and shows that the institutional memory of law enforcement is not a reliable or accurate data source.

**--Annita Luccheai (Southern Cheyenne),
PHD-c**

Incorrect Racial Identification

“[Many] Native Americans adopted Hispanic names back during colonial times...Our crime systems are not flexible enough to pick out Native Americans from others in the system...it would be statistically impossible to compile any statistically relevant information for you.”

--Representative from Santa Fe Police Department

“Sometimes the information [on a victim’s race] would not be asked and our record system defaults to white.”

--Representative from Fargo Police Department

“[Regarding the difference] the Homicide unit found that ‘N’ was being used in the 60s up through the late 70s and early 80s – meant Negro and not Native American.”

--Representative from Seattle Police Department

Data Accuracy

“Until there is cooperation and better tracking systems at all government levels, the data on missing and murdered indigenous women will never be 100 percent accurate, which is what we need to strive for in order to protect our mothers, daughters, sisters, and aunties.
--Abigail Echo-Hawk (Pawnee),
Director, Urban Indian Health
Institute

UIHI's RECCOMENDATIONS

- **Support law changes requiring all forms of law enforcement (federal to local) to collect MMIWG data in all jurisdictions.**
- **Improve racial misclassifications, include tribal nations in data collection efforts.**
- **Sovereign nations need to be notified of deaths.**
- **Fund research to collect comprehensive MMIWG data.**