



## MISSING AND MURDERED INDIGENOUS PEOPLE ALARMING FACTS

Missing and Murdered Indigenous People (MMIP), also referred to as 'Missing & Murdered Indigenous Women (MMIW),' 'Missing & Murdered Indigenous Women & Girls (MMIWG),' and 'Missing & Murdered Indigenous Women, Girls, & Two Spirits (MMIWG2S)' is a crisis that refers to the disproportionate amount of violence and abuse that occurs to Indigenous people in the United States. The third leading cause of death for AI/AN youth 1-24 years old in 2020 was homicide.<sup>2</sup> AI/AN males had a 3x higher homicide rate compared to AI/AN females.<sup>3</sup> From 2003-2018, according to National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS) for 34 states and DC, 1 in 2 AI/AN homicide victims lived or were killed in metropolitan areas.<sup>3</sup> Additionally **97% of AI/AN women and 90% of AI/AN men reported that they had a non-AI/AN assaulter(s) in their lifetime.**<sup>1</sup>

**Reported violence for American Indian/Alaskan Native (AI/AN) people within their lifetime:<sup>1</sup>**

**81.6%** of men

**84.3%** of women

### Missing People Facts

**9,575** entries were made for AI/AN persons in the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) Missing Person File in 2020.

**71.0%** of all cases were AI/AN people under the age of 21. It is required of law enforcement to report cases of missing people under the age of 21 to NCIC Missing Person File, but not the same as adults.

**43.1%** of all cases were females under 18.

**15.6%** of those cases remained active at the end of 2020. Cases are reported as closed when the individual is located by law enforcement, returns home, or the case is determined to be invalid.<sup>4</sup>

It is required of law enforcement to report cases of missing people under the age of 21 to NCIC Missing Person file, but not the same as adults. That is why there is more data available on missing AI/AN children compared to adults. Cases are reported as closed when the individual is located by law enforcement, returns home, or the case is determined to be invalid.

From 2009-2018 there were 1,909 Native American children reported missing with National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). **68% were missing from foster care or group homes.**<sup>5</sup> It is important to note that not all Native American children that are missing or abducted are reported to NCMEC.

**Children that were missing from non-tribal territories had an average missing duration of:**

**68 days**<sup>5</sup>

1. Rosay, A. Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native Women and Men. National Institute of Justice <https://nij.ojp.gov/topics/articles/violence-against-american-indian-and-alaska-native-women-and-men> (2016).  
2. Injury Data Visualization Tools | WISQARS | CDC. <https://wisqars.cdc.gov/data/non-fatal/home>.  
3. Petrosky, E. et al. Homicides of American Indians/Alaska Natives - National Violent Death Reporting System, United States, 2003-2018. *Morb. Mortal. Wkly. Rep. Surveill. Summ. Wash. DC* 2002 70, 1-19 (2021).  
4. 2020 NCIC Missing Person and Unidentified Person Statistics. Federal Bureau of Investigation <https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/2020-ncic-missing-person-and-unidentified-person-statistics.pdf/view>.  
5. NCMEC. Native American Children Reported Missing to NCMEC. <https://www.ojp.gov/library/publications/native-american-children-reported-missing-ncmec> (2020).





## Women & Girls Facts

While rates of violence are high overall for AI/AN individuals, violence, and victimization against women and LGBTQ+/2S is especially prominent, hence why MMIP is often renamed to address these specific populations. **The homicide rate for AI/AN females in all Urban Indian Organization (UIO) service areas between 2013-2017 was 3.2x higher than their Non-Hispanic White peers.**<sup>6</sup>

# 45.0%

**of AI/AN females were victims of intimate partner violence related homicides, compared to only 12.1% of AI/AN male homicide victims, in an analysis of NVDRS data from 2003-2018.**<sup>3</sup>

## LGBTQ+/2S Facts

In the 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey, **65% of transgender AI/AN people reported sexual assault and 73% reported intimate partner violence**, the highest of any other racial/ethnic group for transgender people.<sup>7</sup> The overall average for all racial/ethnic groups were 47% reporting a history of sexual assault and 54% reporting a history of intimate partner violence.<sup>7</sup>

3% of reported Native American children marked as an endangered runaway in NCMEC between 2009-2018 were LGBT.<sup>5</sup>



1. Rosay, A. Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native Women and Men. National Institute of Justice <https://nij.ojp.gov/topics/articles/violence-against-american-indian-and-alaska-native-women-and-men> (2016).
2. Injury Data Visualization Tools | WISQARS | CDC. <https://wisqars.cdc.gov/data/non-fatal/home>.
3. Petrosky, E. et al. Homicides of American Indians/Alaska Natives - National Violent Death Reporting System, United States, 2003-2018. *Morb. Mortal. Wkly. Rep. Surveill. Summ. Wash. DC* 2002 70, 1-19 (2021).
4. 2020 NCIC Missing Person and Unidentified Person Statistics. Federal Bureau of Investigation <https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/2020-ncic-missing-person-and-unidentified-person-statistics.pdf/view>.
5. NCMEC. Native American Children Reported Missing to NCMEC. <https://www.ojp.gov/library/publications/native-american-children-reported-missing-ncmec> (2020).
6. Goforth-Ward, M. Community Health Profile, National Aggregate of Urban Indian Organization Service Areas. Urban Indian Health Institute <https://www.uhi.org/resources/community-health-profile-national-aggregate-of-urban-indian-organization-service-areas/> (2021).
7. James, S. et al. 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey. (2016).

