

A STEP TOWARD *JUSTICE:* COMMUNITY INFORMED LAW ENFORCEMENT MMIP WEBSITES

Recommendations to law enforcement from families of missing and murdered Indigenous people (MMIP) regarding appropriate content for websites relating to reporting, investigating, and creating awareness of MMIP

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OVERVIEW



Law enforcement agencies have become increasingly aware of the crisis of missing and murdered Indigenous people (MMIP), driven by the advocacy of impacted families, tribes, tribal organizations, urban Indian organizations, and grassroots organizers who have pushed to address the maze of jurisdiction, apathy, and lack of resources surrounding these cases. In the past five years, efforts to address the MMIP crisis have increased at local, state, and national levels, including enhanced data collection, resource allocation, tribal law enforcement training, task force initiatives, and new legislation. A common theme across these efforts is the need for increased communication between law enforcement and MMIP families regarding active and cold case investigations, in addition to victim resources. However, there is limited information regarding best practices in law enforcement communication that meet the needs of MMIP families.

MMIP families and advocates have expressed frustration in navigating website resources to find information they need when a loved one goes missing or is murdered. Currently, most Americans overwhelmingly use websites for information gathering. The U.S. Census estimates that 90% of all households surveyed in the 2021 census had a broadband internet subscription.¹ Although this statistic does not fully represent internet usage in Indian Country due to a lack of broadband access in rural areas, Indigenous internet users have increasingly turned to the internet to access information.¹ The struggles of finding information is not unique to only Indigenous communities. The amount and type of information available on law enforcement websites has been noted by users as insufficient in scope of content and varies between agencies.² However, Indigenous communities have unique concerns and cultural considerations in MMIP cases, making it urgent to address the gap in information on best practices.

¹ United States Census Bureau. Computer and Internet Use in the United States: 2021. American Community Survey Reports. 2024.

² Hansen MA, Navarro JC, Malvitz SA. Assessing law enforcement websites: a comparative analysis exploring types, quantity and quality of information available. *Policing: An International Journal*. 2022 Apr 6;45(2):298-314.



ABOUT THE SURVEY

The Urban Indian Health Institute (UIHI), a Tribal Epidemiology Center and national leader in addressing MMIP, surveyed Indigenous people directly impacted by MMIP to assess how law enforcement can create and improve website resources specific to MMIP in their jurisdiction. This report provides specific recommendations for law enforcement agencies and emphasizes the importance of engaging further with MMIP families to ensure culturally appropriate communication about active and cold cases, as well as victim resources. Recommendations from this survey are the results of a national UIHI survey conducted in the summer of 2024 with 73 Indigenous people directly affected by MMIP ([Appendix A: Survey Questions](#)). The report is directed toward local, state, and national law enforcement agencies. While findings may be relevant to tribal law enforcement, the report does not provide specific recommendations for tribal agencies.

Who participated in the survey?

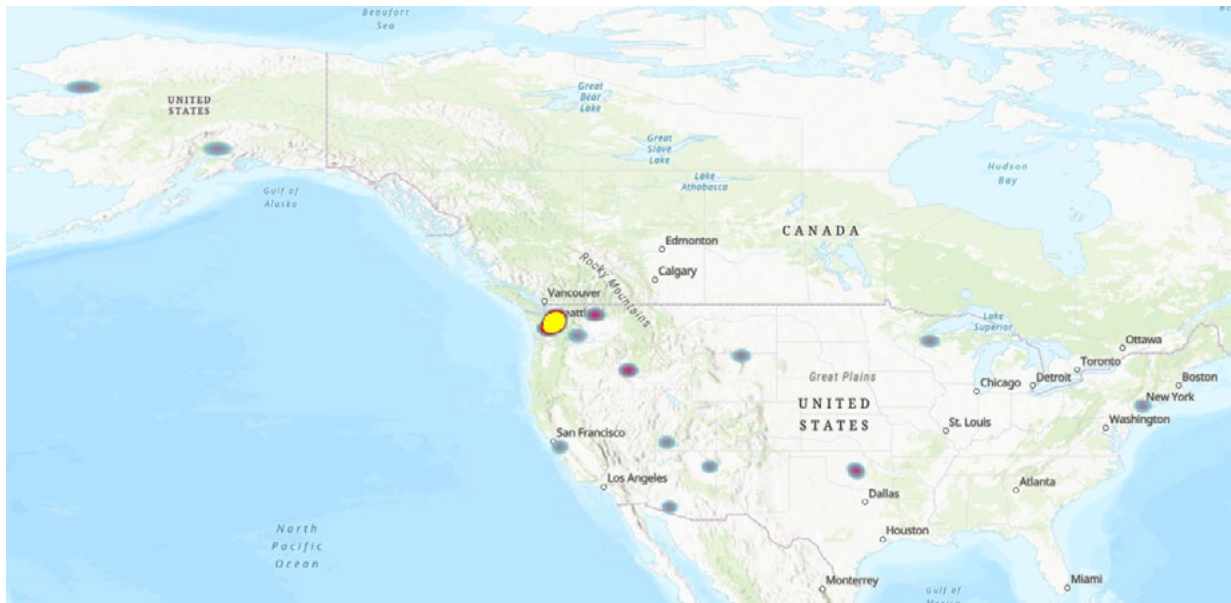
The survey included several screening questions to ensure eligibility, which included: 1) self-identify as American Indian, Alaska Native, First Nations, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander; 2) over 18 years of age; 3) been directly impacted by MMIP; and 4) and live in the U.S. We collected 76 surveys from across the nation. Three surveys were found to be ineligible and were not included in this analysis. For eligible respondents, there was broad representation in current place of residence based on zip codes ranging from rural Alaska to major urban cities such as New York City. Survey respondents represented a total of 39 unique tribal affiliations across the U.S. and Canada.

What questions were survey participants asked?

Respondents were asked a series of questions that included several open-ended questions ([Appendix B: Methodology](#)) regarding their experiences attempting to find information on law enforcement websites. The questions focused on availability and need for: 1) available and helpful resources; 2)

information and resources that they needed immediately regarding their MMIP family member; 3) long-term resources needed during and after investigation; 4) resources they were unable to find but felt were needed; 5) culturally-specific resources including, Indigenous organizations they would like to have had access to; 6) when and if it is appropriate to highlight MMIP stories; and 7) and appropriate MMIP imagery for law enforcement websites.

Respondent Zip codes



Yellow areas represent a higher density of respondent area codes. While this was a national survey, most respondents had area codes located in the Pacific Northwest.



SURVEY RESULTS

Helpful Resources

Survey responses indicate a significant lack of helpful resources available on law enforcement websites for MMIP families who have experienced a missing or murdered loved one. More than 20 respondents explicitly stated that they found no resources, information, or support on law enforcement websites. **One respondent stated, “None, I couldn’t find any resources or source of any information.”** Another community member emphasized, “Absolutely none!” While another responded, “There was precious little help anywhere.” For some, this absence of support is compounded by negative experiences with law enforcement, perceived as dismissive and unresponsive. Several community members provided specific incidents where law enforcement did not press charges, investigate further, or provide updates. Their feedback implied the lack of information on the websites increased their negative experience.

However, several responses mentioned specific helpful resources they were able to access on law enforcement websites. **These responses included access to police reports, case numbers, missing persons posters, and law enforcement contact information.** This highlights the positive impact of access to helpful resources for MMIP families and opportunities to grow websites to provide additional information, which, for some respondents, was currently being provided by grassroots organizations.

Respondents noted that grassroots organizations, community events, and independent efforts were often more helpful than official law enforcement resources. Overall, respondents indicated frustration with the lack of available resources and reliance on alternative methods, and often unfunded efforts, such as community connections and grassroots efforts.

Immediately Available Resources

MMIP families surveyed expect that a law enforcement website should provide a wide array of immediate resources, with a specific focus on the process of reporting a missing person and accessing ongoing family and victim support.

Several community members emphasized the importance of clear, detailed instructions on how to file a missing person report. They indicated that this should include links and examples related to the filing process and criteria for when to file, what to expect during the investigation, and what steps to take throughout the process. Many community members expressed the need for a step-by-step guide, particularly focused on the critical first 24 to 48 hours after a person is missing. MMIP families wanted to understand their options and what to expect, which many survey respondents felt was currently lacking.

Contact information for investigators and clear points of contact for ongoing communication were highlighted as essential. One person relayed, “How to contact the primary investigator for sure, that is what I had troubles with.” Community members want to know who is responsible for their case and how to maintain communication with law enforcement. This would include providing direct contact information for lead investigators, ensuring families can stay informed as the case progresses.

In addition to practical information about the reporting process, **community members highlighted the need for culturally relevant resources.** This includes referrals to tribal services, advocates familiar with the MMIP crisis, and tribal liaisons who can work with law enforcement. These resources are seen as critical for building trust and ensuring the unique needs of Indigenous families are met.

Overall, community members indicate that Indigenous community members are looking for comprehensive, accessible, and culturally sensitive immediate resources.

Long-term Resources

Community members expressed desire for a variety of long-term resources on law enforcement websites to support them after the initial phase of a missing or murdered loved one’s case. A recurring theme in the responses is the need for cold case resources. **Many respondents emphasized the importance of cold case units, with clear contact information and updates to ensure that cases are not forgotten.** Community members also expressed the need for a system that allows families to easily access and inquire about the status of cold cases, ensuring ongoing focus and support from law enforcement.

Grief support also emerged as a long-term resource that should be available. **Many emphasized the need for ongoing grief counseling, support groups, and mental health resources**

tailored to the unique needs of families dealing with the loss of a loved one. This includes access to individual and family counseling and peer support to help navigate the emotional aftermath.

Cultural and community-based resources were also highlighted. Respondents suggested the inclusion of culturally relevant healing practices, such as access to Indigenous organizations, spiritual healing, and land-based recovery resources. **They also expressed the need for greater collaboration between tribal, state, and national resources, including standardized systems for dealing with MMIP cases.** Additionally, some respondents suggested the inclusion of legal advocacy, MMIP advocates, and resources that help families understand their legal rights and navigate the legal system.

Finally, **respondents mentioned the importance of resources that support ongoing communication and awareness.** This includes better communication from law enforcement about case progress and community outreach. They indicated the need for resources for financial support for families, including assistance with travel for investigations and costs associated with ongoing searches.

The responses indicate that Indigenous community members are seeking comprehensive, culturally appropriate, and accessible long-term resources on a law enforcement website.

Resources Missing from Websites

MMIP families identified several types of resources they did not find on law enforcement websites that they needed at the time their loved one went missing or was murdered. These included support groups, what to do when filing a police report, general information and case updates, and resources to make flyers and conduct a missing person search. Regarding a lack of support group resources on law enforcement websites, the community indicated they did not find resources related to how to help or volunteer with a case, how to access culturally appropriate grief support, and how to access community groups and groups for missing people. **A related missing resource was information on how to communicate with investigators, in addition to guidance on how to stay updated about a case.** With reference to access to flyers and searching, the community shared they could not find resources with tips and techniques on *how* and *where* to search for a missing person. **A critical missing resource was practical tips and instructions for how to make effective posters and spread awareness about their loved ones.**

There were a few occasions in which respondents said they could not find step-by-step “what to do” guides to help them know what actions would be appropriate to take when searching for a missing loved one.

Inclusion of Links to Culturally-Specific Organizations

The survey asked what culturally-specific organizations respondents believe would have been helpful to them and others when a loved one went missing or was murdered. These are kinds of organizations the community would like to see included on law enforcement websites. National organizations that respondents specifically recommended for inclusion are listed in [Appendix C: Resources](#).

Table 1: National-serving cultural organizations, including Indigenous domestic and sexual violence helplines; physical, sexual, and relationship health support for Indigenous youth; practical MMIP resources; and groups that provide advocacy and healing services to Indigenous people impacted by sexual and gender violence.

Table 2: Missing person organizations, including organizations working to help solve missing, murdered, and human trafficking cases in the U.S., and sometimes specifically involving American Indians and Alaska Natives.

The respondents emphasized the need for law enforcement websites to include resources responding to homelessness and human trafficking, suicide prevention, drug use prevention, peer-support groups, and mental and behavioral health.

Survey respondents also recommended the inclusion of the following national telephone numbers added to law enforcement websites:

411

a phone number offering local directory assistance in the U.S.

811

a call-before-you-dig phone number to request that buried utilities be marked with flags or paint before digging or excavating.

211

a phone number that connects those in need of assistance to appropriate agencies providing resources for physical and mental health, housing, utilities, food, employment assistance, and suicide and crisis interventions.

988

a suicide and crisis lifeline available 24/7 to provide free and confidential support for people in distress.

Appropriately Sharing Community Stories

Over 80% of surveyed community members responded that they think it is appropriate to include stories about MMIP experiences on a law enforcement website. When asked about what stories would be important to include, 71% of community members said stories from survivors; 71% said stories from families of MMIP; 50% said stories from the tribal communities of the missing or murdered loved one. The open-ended survey responses highlighted several common themes and important considerations regarding what stories should be shared and how they're shared on a law enforcement website.

1. Consent and Family Involvement

Respondents expressed consent as a priority, with a strong emphasis on obtaining explicit consent from family members before sharing their experiences. Stories should only be shared if families are willing and have provided approval. One respondent indicated, "Only if they want to share, yes," while another shared, "stories should be like songs you should have to have permission before using them."

2. Cultural Sensitivity and Protection

It is essential to avoid harm, and if it inadvertently happens, have a community-vetted plan to address it. Engage with local MMIP families, grassroots advocates, tribes, and urban Indian organizations to create protocols and permissions to share stories. This includes reviewing content to ensure stories are presented in a way that honors the victim. As a community member stated: "This depends on the purpose of sharing the story - is the case still open? Did the family consent; etc.? Stories that are local or that may have received significant attention would be good to post on websites to provide families hope. Ideally their experiences would be detailed enough to provide a guideline for others."

3. Review and Accuracy

Stories must be verified by family members to ensure that the information is accurate and reviewed to prevent them from being distorted or used in harmful ways. As a respondent indicated, "Leave the stories raw and true spoken directly from the victims."

4. Balance Transparency and Safety

While transparency is valued, there is a concern about how stories are shared. Respondents suggest the use of media guides and legal rights education to ensure that families understand the implications of sharing their stories and how to protect themselves from potential misuse of their narratives.

Overall, the responses indicate a need for law enforcement websites to approach the sharing of community stories with careful consideration of consent, cultural sensitivity, and privacy. A respondent emphasized "Anonymity, or the option to maintain privacy" when community stories are shared. Emphasizing accuracy, community control, and protective measures are essential for not causing further harm.

Inclusion Of Local, State, and Federal MMIP Policies and Processes

Lack of accessible information on local, state, and federal policies and procedures around MMIP can be particularly difficult for Indigenous communities. 97% of surveyed community members said that local, state, and federal policies and processes around MMIP should be included on a law enforcement website. When asked how they would like to learn more about policies and processes around MMIP, 78% said they wanted additional websites linked to local, state, and federal policies and processes around MMIP; 74% responded wanting videos that explained policies and processes around MMIP; 63% expressed wanting additional websites that have webinars that talk about policies and processes related to MMIP; and 17% of community members responded “Other” and expanded on how they wanted to learn more about these legal components.

Local processes were indicated as the most important. One respondent underlined the importance of including local processes related to MMIP. Survey results also showed the importance of including tribal policies or links to local tribal websites with tribal policy information on law enforcement websites. Community members also described wanting trainings available on policies related to MMIP, and specifically mentioned “jurisdictional collaboration.”

Figure 2. MMIP Policies to Include on a Law Enforcement Website

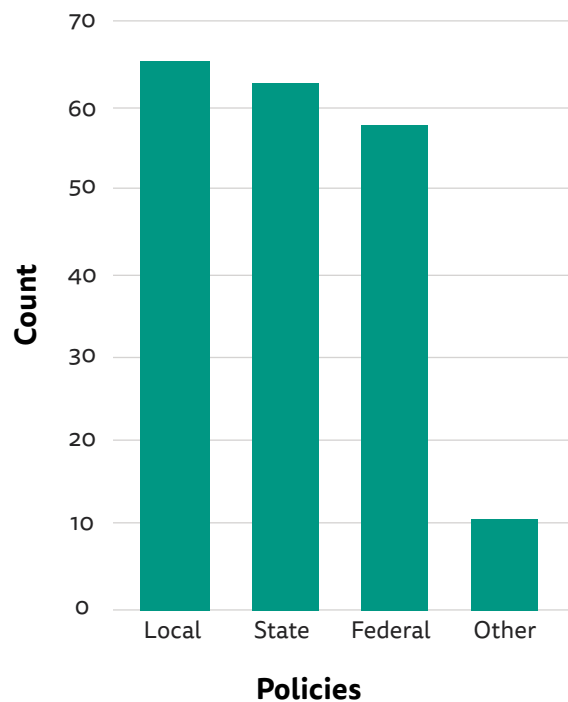
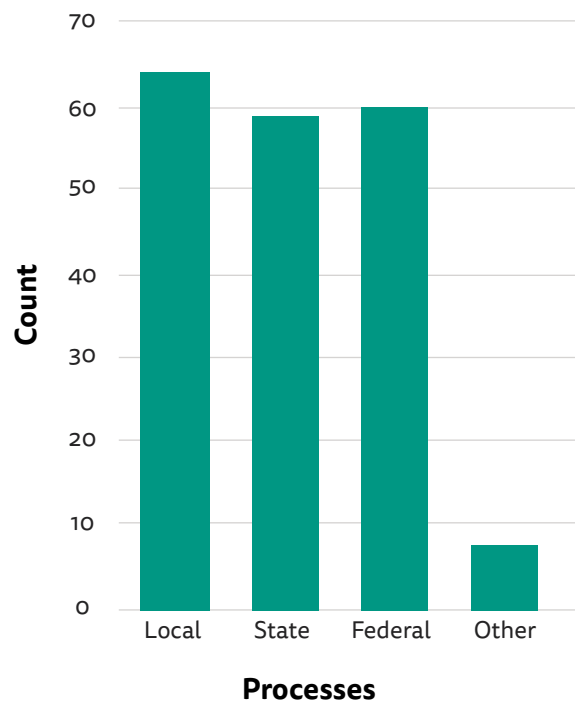


Figure 3. MMIP Processes to Include on a Law Enforcement Website



Appropriate Usage of MMIP Imagery

As the movement seeking justice for MMIP continues to grow across the nation, imagery associated with the movement remains prevalent across digital spaces. We included common MMIP imagery and asked community members what was appropriate to include on a website made by law enforcement.



Red Hand

92% of community members said that the image of a red hand was appropriate to include on a law enforcement website related to MMIP.



Red Dress

71% of community members said that the imagery of the red dress was appropriate to include on a law enforcement website related to MMIP.



Red Hand Over Face

83% of community members said that the image of the red hand on a face image was appropriate to include on a law enforcement website related to MMIP.

When asked about additional images to include, 85% of community members said it is important to include images of Native communities on a law enforcement website specific to MMIP, while 12% said it was not important. Specific image percentage breakdowns are as follows:

Protests and marches

64% of community members said they would like to see images of protests and marches for MMIP.

Native families

77% of community members said they would like to see images of Native families.

Native children

68% of community members said they would like to see images of Native children.

Natives living with disabilities

62% of community members said they would like to see images of Natives living with disabilities.

Natives of all genders

71% of community members said they would like to see images of Natives of all genders.

A community member voiced they would like to see Native American “healing symbols” on law enforcement websites specific to MMIP such as a medicine wheel, the four directions, and smudge medicines. This finding is consistent with research on including culturally-specific imagery on websites to increase website engagement for Indigenous people.^{3,4} Images of individuals who were lost as a result of the MMIP crisis, if provided by the victim’s family, is another type of image community members would like to see on public-facing MMIP-related law enforcement websites. This must be done with caution. It is essential the family consents to the use of images of the victim. Respondents encouraged the inclusion of images of Native organizations supporting the community and practicing culture.

What Else Did We Learn?

The survey allowed respondents to share what they felt was missing or needed in addressing MMIP. Many of these comments highlighted common issues that UIHI and others have been working on over recent years. UIHI specifically has been addressing the issue of racial misclassification, which contributes to the data genocide of MMIP victims.⁵ One respondent wrote, **“We are here and I’m tired of seeing charts with indigenous people classified as ‘other’, there is clear known numbers for every other race white, black, Hispanic, Asian, and then there is the forgotten minority.”** UIHI has a free training resource available for law enforcement on how to collect race and ethnicity of American Indian and Alaska Native people.⁶ Respondents also discussed the need for law enforcement interagency collaboration. The issue of the maze of jurisdictions has been rampant across Indian Country, and the fight for justice that untangles this maze is one that will take law enforcement and tribal collaboration.⁷ Lastly, there was a consistent theme regarding the need for cold case resources. The lack of resources allocated to cold case investigations and family support intensifies the trauma experienced by the families left behind.

3. George, R, Nesbitt, K, Maynard, J, Donovan, M. Capturing culture and community in the design of an Indigenous website. 2007.

4. Filippi, K., Pacheco M., McCloskey, C., et al. Internet Use for Health Information among American Indians: Facilitators and Inhibitors. *J Health Dispar Res Pract.* 2014;7(3):4.

5. Urban Indian Health Institute. Urban Indian Dictionary. <https://www.uihi.org/resources/urban-indian-coloring-pages/>

6. Urban Indian Health Institute. Best Practices for American Indian and Alaska Native Data Collection. <https://www.uihi.org/resources/best-practices-for-american-indian-and-alaska-native-data-collection/>.

7. Amnesty International. Maze of Injustice: The Failure to Protect Indigenous Women from Sexual Violence in the USA. 2011. Accessed: August 30 2024.



RECOMMENDATIONS

This report highlights the lived experiences and stories of Indigenous peoples nationwide affected by MMIP. There are findings from the survey that indicate opportunities for improvement in law enforcement websites that can be quickly implemented and provide immediate support for Indigenous MMIP affected families. However, other findings underscore the need for local community and tribal consultation on the appropriateness of including links to external resources, MMIP stories, and imagery. It will be essential for law enforcement to engage with their respective communities during the creation and updating of websites to ensure they meet the specific needs of those they serve. These actions have the potential to build trust and bi-directional relationship between the Indigenous community and their local law enforcement, while providing MMIP families comfort and resources in their time of need.

Recommendation #1

Include specific information on how to report a missing person, what to expect during the investigation, steps for MMIP families to take, how to contact the assigned detective, common practices and procedure in cold case investigations, and how to file a misconduct complaint.

How to Implement

Assess your current MMIP website pages to ensure this information is provided. If not, update with the appropriate information and create policies and procedures to review and update bi-yearly, at a minimum. This review and update should be implemented into common practice and embedded in department policies and procedures.

Recommendation #2

Provide resources and links to victim and family services programming within your MMIP website pages.

How to Implement

Assess current site and ability to link to available victim and family resources, such as grief counseling. Provide information on the site regarding the staff training of victim and family service advocates on implicit bias and cultural considerations when interacting with Indigenous families.

Recommendation #3

Provide step-by-step instructions on how to work with law enforcement to conduct searches for missing persons. These instructions may vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction as they take into consideration different factors, such as urban or rural searches.

How to Implement

Assess current procedures for missing persons' searches and accessibility of this information. Evaluate for cultural competency and the policies and procedures for engaging with local tribal and urban Indian communities. Adapt resources to meet the needs of the local Indigenous community through community engagement and consultation.

Recommendation #4

Consult with local MMIP families, Indigenous community members, tribes, tribal organizations, and urban Indian organizations around the incorporation of family stories in your MMIP website pages. You must work with community members to obtain consent, practice cultural sensitivity and protection, ensure accuracy, and maintain transparency.

How to Implement

Implement community engagement strategies to build a bi-directional relationship with local Indigenous communities. After receiving express permission, engage with families to highlight their stories. Explicitly state that these stories will be displayed on a law enforcement website related to MMIP and will be used for no other purposes unless agreed upon. Utilize consent forms that ensure Indigenous ownership over all stories used and that allow MMIP families to revoke use of their stories at any time. Compensate Indigenous community members for their contributions. Implement policies and procedure for immediate removal of a MMIP story, if asked by the family.

Recommendation #5

Provide links to local, state, and federal MMIP policies and procedures.

How to Implement

Assess if your state or jurisdiction has passed legislation or implemented policies and procedures related to MMIP. Establish a process for updating the site with new policies and procedures immediately after they are created or mandated by local or state legislation. For national policies and procedures, review the Department of Justice mandates, specifically Savanna's Act and Not Invisible Act.

Recommendation #6

Include commonly used MMIP visualizations and images representing Indigenous communities. Consult with your local Indigenous community to determine appropriate visuals that are diverse and specific to the communities you serve.

How to Implement

Engage in the same process stated above for the inclusion of MMIP stories. As stated above, it is essential to have this process, and ongoing updating of websites with visual content, to be community engaged and approved prior to inclusion.

Recommendation #7

For states with high populations of Indigenous peoples, such as Hawaii and Montana, local law enforcement agencies should allocate resources for a full-time cold case investigator dedicated to Indigenous families. At the state level, establish a statewide cold case unit similar to what has been established in Washington.⁸ Coordinate with Department of Justice MMIP cold case investigators. While it is not related to website reform, it was continuously indicated as a need across the survey respondents.

How to Implement

Assess impact of the MMIP crisis at the local and state levels in consultation with tribes and urban Indian communities. Allocate resources for establishment of cold case units and investigators.

⁸ Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and People Cold Case Investigations Assistance Unit. Substitute House Bill 1177, 68th Legislature, 2023. <https://lawfilesexternal.wa.gov/biennium/2023-24/Pdf/Bills/Session%20Laws/House/1177-S.SL.pdf?q=20240830082328>

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: SURVEY QUESTIONS

UIHI has provided the survey questions as a resource to law enforcement to engage with the community on the above recommendations.

1. What resources did you find helpful on law enforcement websites related to your missing and/or murdered loved one?
2. What resources did you NOT find on law enforcement websites that you needed related to your missing and/or murdered loved one?
3. What are immediate resources that you needed that you think should be put on a law enforcement website that would help support the community, loved ones and tribes of MMIP (ex. how to file a missing person report, how to contact the primary investigator, what to do in the first 24 hours after you report your loved one missing)?
4. What are long-term resources that you needed that should be put on a law enforcement website that would help support the community, loved ones and tribes of MMIP (ex. ongoing grief support, cold case units, state resources)?
5. What existing culturally-specific organizations would have been helpful to know about to better support you, loved ones and community members of MMIP that can be included on a law enforcement website (ex. National Indigenous Women's Resource Center MMIP Toolkit, WeRNative suicide hotline, StrongHearts Native domestic and sexual violence helpline)?
6. Do you think it would appropriate to include stories from survivors, their families, or tribal communities about their MMIP experience on a law enforcement website?
 - If yes, what stories are important to share on a law enforcement website?
 - If yes, what are ways to best ensure these stories are not used against communities in a harmful way?
7. Should there be resources about local, state, and federal policies and processes around MMIP on a law enforcement website?
 - If yes, what policies around MMIP should be included on a law enforcement website?
 - If yes, what processes around MMIP should be included on a law enforcement website?
 - If yes, how would you like to learn more about local, state, and federal policies (ex. Savannah's Act, Violence Against Women Act, Not Invisible Act) and processes around MMIP on a law enforcement website?

8. These are common images associated with the MMIP movement. Which of these images is appropriate/inappropriate to include on a law enforcement resource page to raise awareness for MMIP?
 - Red Hand
 - Red Dress
 - Red Hand Over Face
9. Is it important to include images of Native communities on a law enforcement website specific to MMIP?
 - If yes, when representing Native communities on a law enforcement website specific to MMIP, what images would you like to see?
10. Do you have any additional comments you would like to share on what is important to be included on a law enforcement website or other comments that you wished we had asked?

APPENDIX B: METHODOLOGY

Community members across the US were recruited via UIHI social media, email with trusted state and national MMIP partner organizations, and at an in-person community event in Seattle, WA. Eligibility criteria to participate in the survey: 1) identify as American Indian/Alaska Native, First Nations, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander; 2) have been affected by the experience of having a missing or murdered loved one; 3) be at least 18 years old; and 4) live in the U.S. Eligible participants received a \$50 digital incentive upon survey completion. Redcap 13.10.6 was used to gather and store participant responses. Paper copies of the survey were disseminated at a community event in Seattle, WA and later entered into REDCap and labeled with corresponding online record numbers. An audit compared paper surveys to online REDCap records to check for data entry accuracy between paper and online versions.

Excel v.2021 was used to perform descriptive statistics (proportion calculations and corresponding data visualizations). Descriptive statistics were performed on all close-ended questions.

All survey data was recorded, cleaned, and analyzed using UIHI's Indigenous Evaluation Framework.⁹ As part of UIHI's culturally rigorous methodologies, before conducting analysis, the Evaluators discussed their implicit biases. This process enhanced cultural rigor¹⁰ by acknowledging each person's unique relationship to the work and stories being shared through the data.

⁹ Locklear S, Hesketh M, Begay N, et al. Reclaiming our narratives: an Indigenous evaluation framework for urban American Indian/Alaska Native communities. *Canadian Journal of Program Evaluation*. 2023 Jul 15;38(1):8-26.

¹⁰ Echo-Hawk A. Urban Indian Health Institute. *Urban Indian Dictionary*. Published May 25, 2018. Accessed August 19, 2024. <https://www.uihi.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Urban-Indian-Dictionary.pdf>

Qualitative data was cleaned in alignment with the quantitative data, and skip logic was reviewed. We found nearly 65% of community members provided additional comments. Then, qualitative data from the survey were analyzed using an iterative thematic analysis process.¹¹ Using a deductive approach, data was reviewed and coded. Qualitative analysis was performed using NVivo 14.23.2(61) software.

APPENDIX C: RESOURCES

The following online national resources were identified by community members as helpful throughout their experiences. Before including these national resources on a website, ensure that they are relevant to your specific communities. Consult with the community to add appropriate links to local resources.

Table 1. Cultural Organizations

<p>Strong Hearts Native Helpline strongheartshelpline.org</p>	<p>A culturally appropriate service, available 24/7 nationwide, to Native American and Alaska Natives impacted by domestic and sexual violence.</p>
<p>We R Native wernative.org</p>	<p>A comprehensive health resource for Native youth, by Native youth, providing content and stories about how to have control over one’s physical, sexual, and relationship health, and how to have a strong mind and spirit.</p>
<p>National Indigenous Women’s Resource Center (NIWRC) niwrc.org</p>	<p>Request input from tribes and urban Native communities on analysis, interpretation, and presentation of AI/AN data.</p>
<p>MMIW Toolkit for Families and Communities (NIWRC) niwrc.org/resources/toolkit/mmiw-toolkit-families-and-communities</p>	<p>The MMIW Toolkit is designed to assist families, communities and advocacy organizations in understanding and responding to a case of a missing or murdered Native woman.</p>

¹¹. Braun V & Clarke V. Using thematic analysis in psychology. *Qualitative Research in Psychology*. 2006;3(2):77-101.

<p>Healing Native Hearts Coalition hnhcoalition.org</p>	<p>Healing Native Hearts Coalition (HNHC) is a nonprofit domestic violence and sexual assault coalition serving the tribes and Native DV/SA nonprofits in interior Alaska to better address and respond to domestic and sexual violence occurring in their communities. HNHC promotes safety, justice, victim-centered advocacy, offender accountability, and healing through training, technical assistance, policy, and resource development.</p>
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Table 2. Missing Person Organizations

<p>National Center for Missing & Exploited Children missingkids.org/home</p>	<p>The National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC) is a private, non-profit 501(c)(3) corporation whose mission is to help find missing children, reduce child sexual exploitation, and prevent child victimization. NCMEC works with families, victims, private industry, law enforcement, and the public to assist with preventing child abductions, recovering missing children, and providing services to deter and combat child sexual exploitation.</p>
<p>National Missing and Unidentified Persons System namus.nij.ojp.gov</p>	<p>By bringing people, information, forensic science, and technology together, NamUs helps resolve missing, unidentified, and unclaimed person cases nationwide.</p>
<p>Bureau of Indian Affairs Missing and Murdered Unit www.bia.gov/service/mmu</p>	<p>The Missing and Murdered Unit was established to focus on analyzing and solving missing, murdered, and human trafficking cases involving American Indians and Alaska Natives. Investigators and other specialists work to leverage tribal, federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and other stakeholders to enhance the criminal justice system and address the legitimate concerns of Native communities regarding missing and murdered people — specifically missing and murdered indigenous women and girls.</p>



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