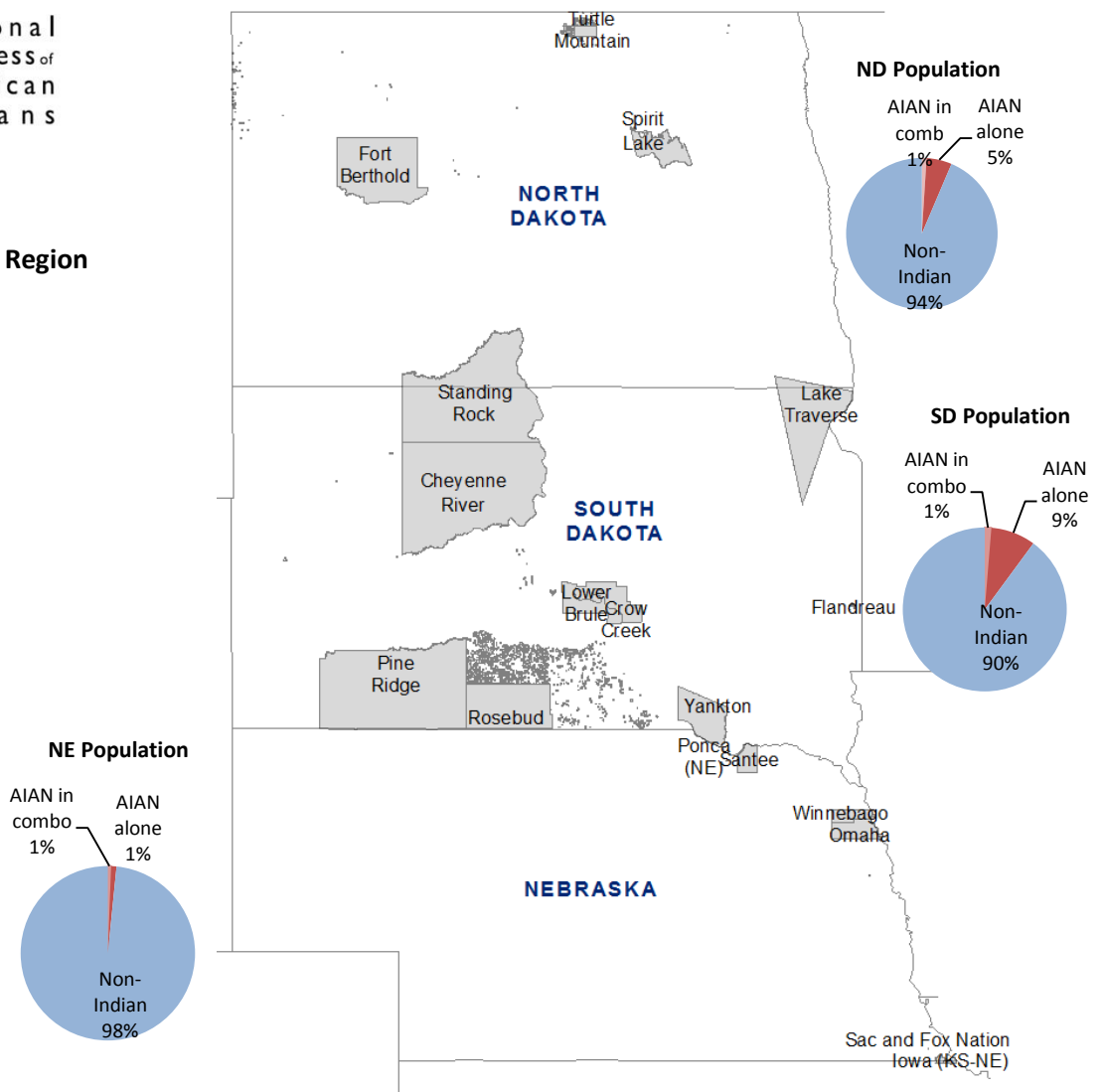


Great Plains NCAI Region

North Dakota
South Dakota
Nebraska

Draft

People



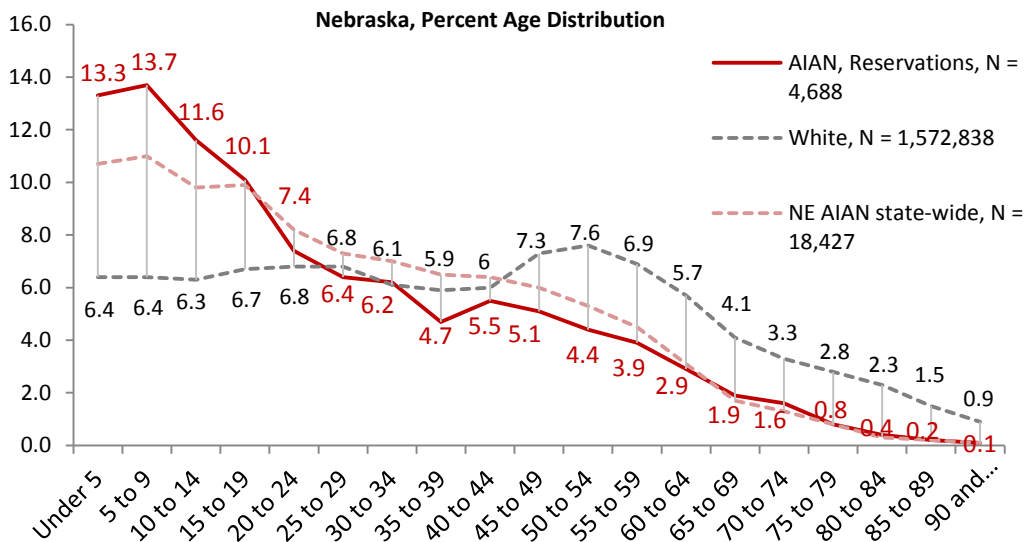
Reservations ¹	ND Reservations		SD Reservations		NE Reservations		ND + SD + NE	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total population (all races)	23,557	100	63,004	100	8,494	100	95,055	
AIAN alone or in combination	20,437	86.8	46,892	74.4	4,825	56.8	72,154	75.9%
AIAN alone	19,963	84.7	45,410	72.1	4,688	55.2	70,061	73.7%
AIAN in combination	474	2	1,482	2.4	137	1.6	2,093	2.2%
Median Age AIAN alone	24.6	x	22.7	x	21	x	x	x

	ND Statewide		SD Statewide		NE Statewide		ND + SD + NE	
	Number	%	%	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total population (all races)	672,591		814,180	100	1,826,341	100	3,313,112	
AIAN alone or in combination	42,996	6.4	82,073	10.1	29,816	1.6	154,885	4.7%
AIAN alone	36,591	5.4	71,817	8.8	18,427	1	126,835	3.8%
Median Age, total population	37	x	36.9	x	36.2	x	x	x
Median Age, AIAN	25.1	x	23.6	x	25.2	x	x	x

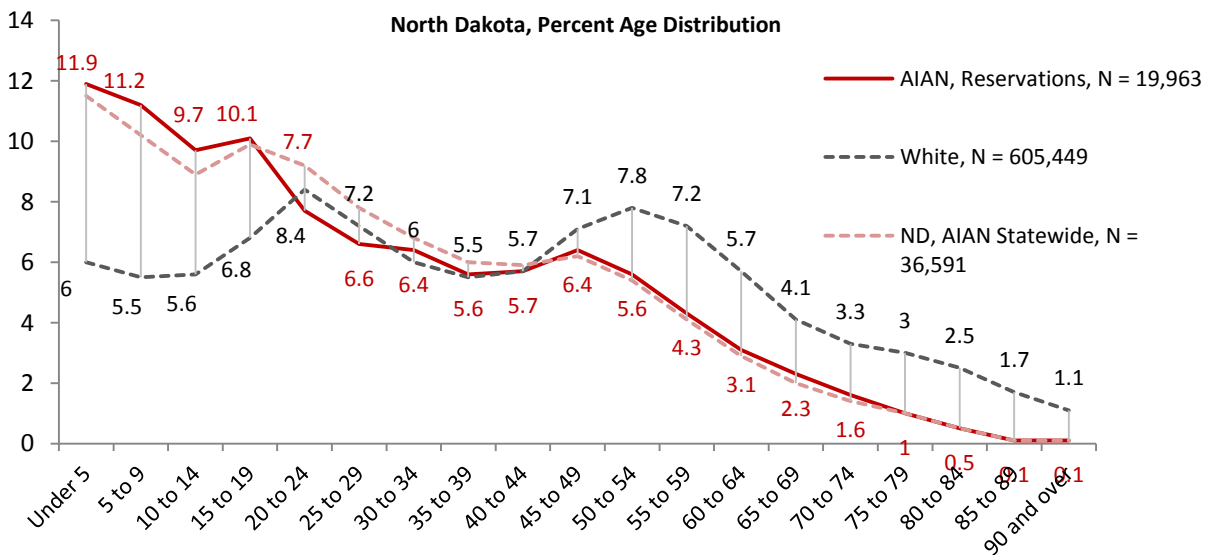
¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, Summary File, Table DP-1

Age Distributionⁱ

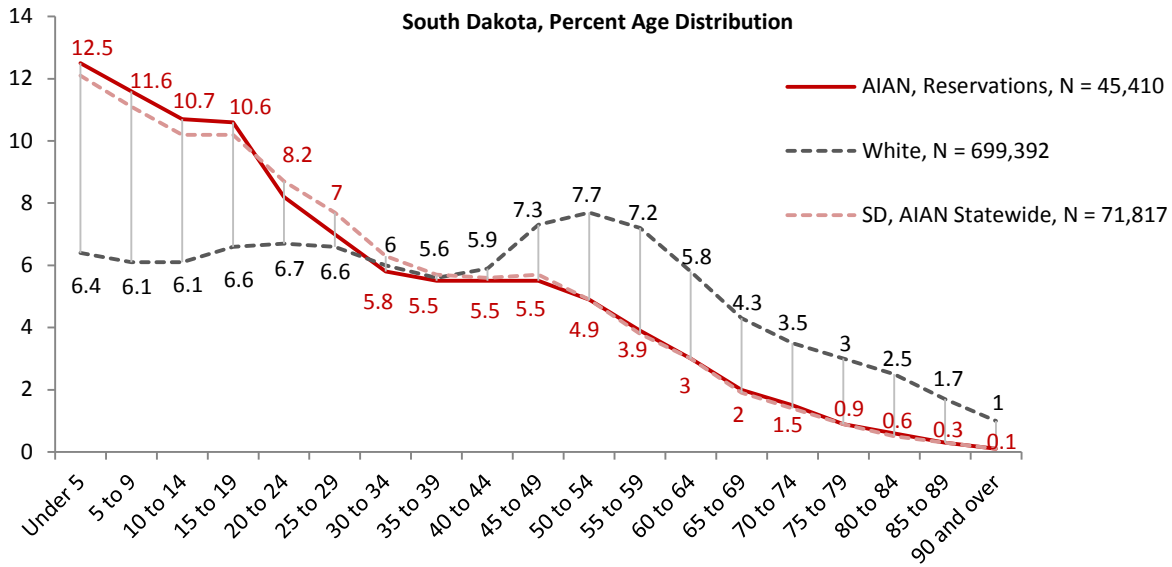
The figures below show age distribution for the AIAN population on reservations and statewide compared to the White population of the Great Plains states. Dependents rely upon the economically active for economic support. In the Great Plains states, the AIAN population is very young compared to the White populations of each state. In Nebraska, 13 percent of the AIAN population on reservations was under the age of 5 compared to 6 percent of the White population. On Nebraska reservations, 45 percent of the AIAN population was under 18 in 2010. Statewide, 37 percent of AIAN people in Nebraska are under 18.



On North Dakota reservations, 39 percent of 19,963 AIAN people were under 18. Statewide, 36 percent of 36,591 AIAN people were under 18 in 2010.

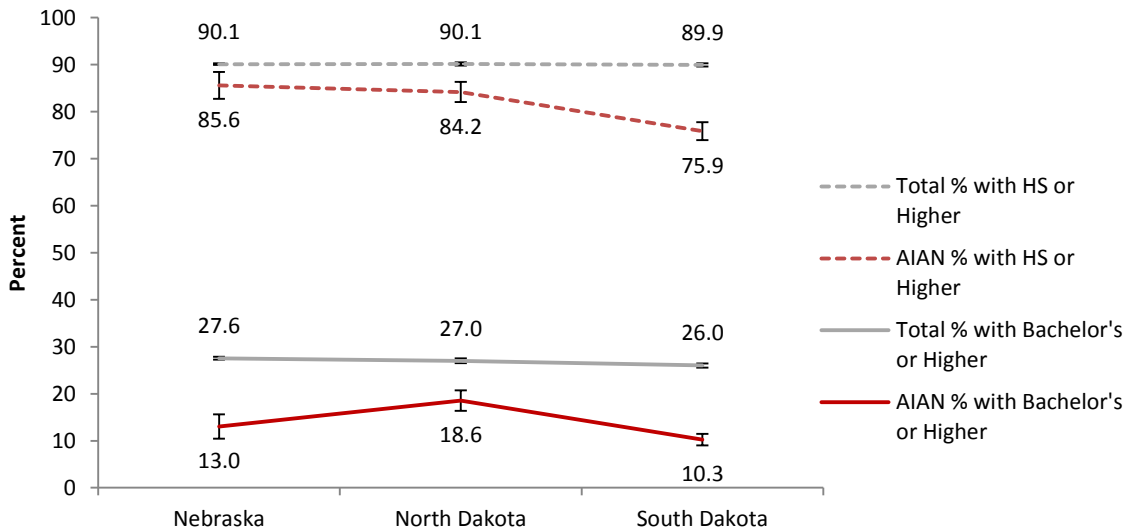


In South Dakota, 41 percent (18,746 individuals) of the 45,410 AIAN people on reservations were under 18 in 2010. Statewide, 40 percent (28,481 individuals) of the 71,817 AIAN people were under 18 in 2010.



Educational Attainment

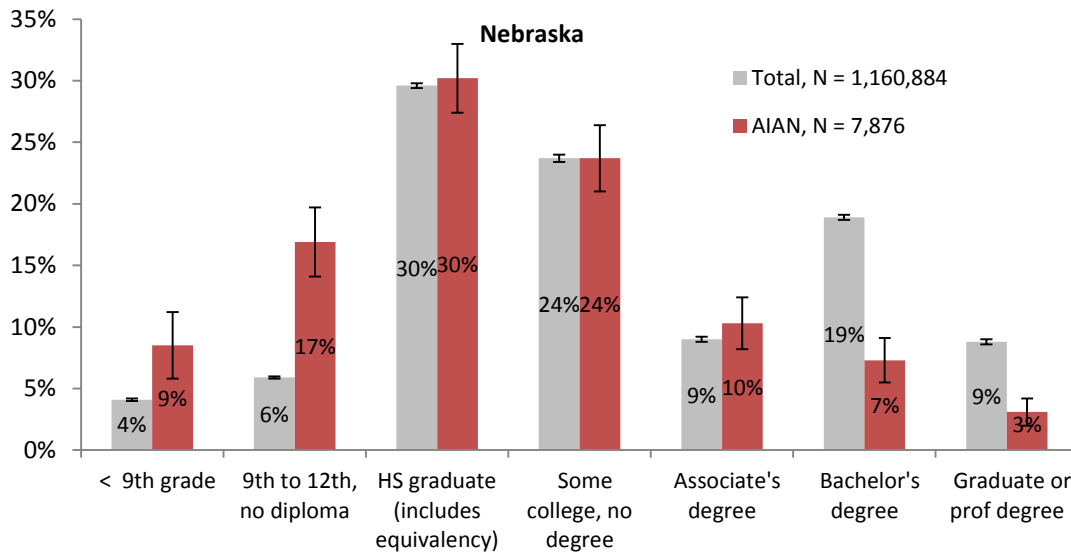
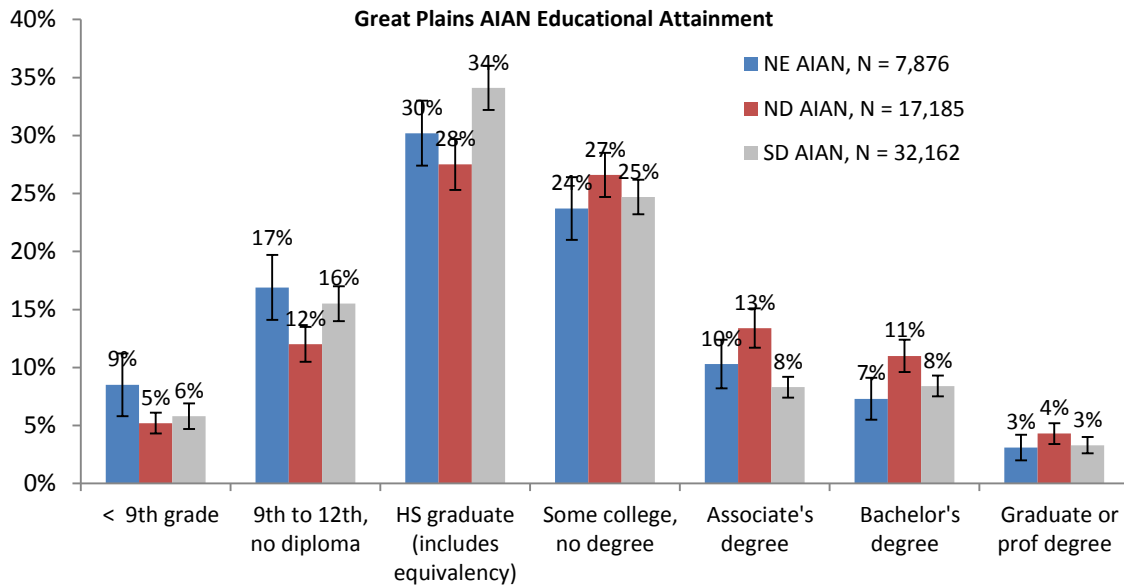
The figure below shows the percentage of persons age 25 and over with high school completion or higher and a bachelor's degree or higher, by state, in the Great Plains region. In North Dakota, about 19 percent of AIAN persons 25 and older have a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 27 percent of the total North Dakota population. In South Dakota, about 76 percent of AIAN people 25 and older has a high school diploma or higher.



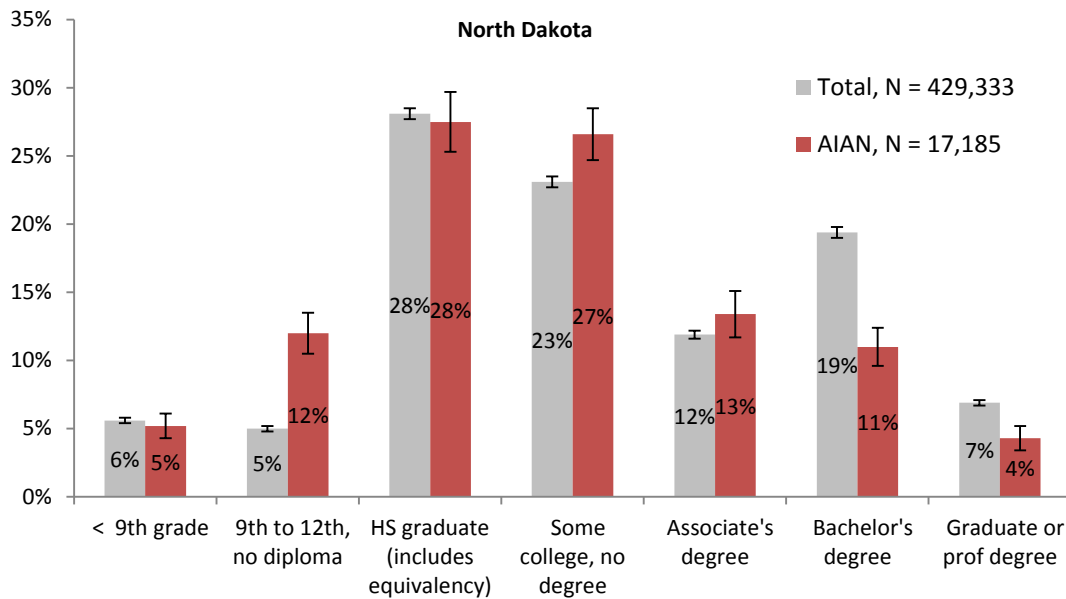
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 3-Year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) data.

NOTE: Estimates are 3-year averages of 2008–10 data. Use of a 3-year average increases the sample size, thereby reducing the size of sampling errors and producing more stable estimates. Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity.

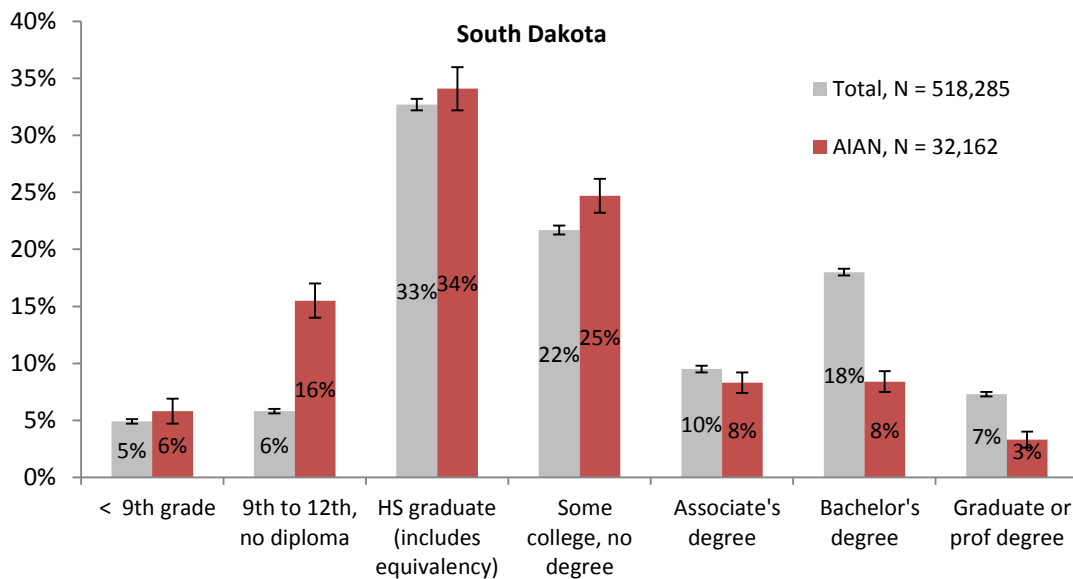
The following figures² show more detail of highest level of education attained for AIAN people 25 and over compared to the total population in each state. In North Dakota, for 11 percent of the 17,185 AIAN people over 25, the highest level of education was a bachelor’s degree; for 4 percent, a graduate or professional degree; and for 17 percent, less than a high school diploma or equivalent.



² Confidence intervals are displayed at the 90-percent confidence level. A 90-percent confidence interval can be interpreted roughly as providing 90 percent certainty that the interval defined by the upper and lower bounds contains the true value of the characteristic.



Source: US Census Bureau, 2006 -2010 American Community Survey, Table DP02



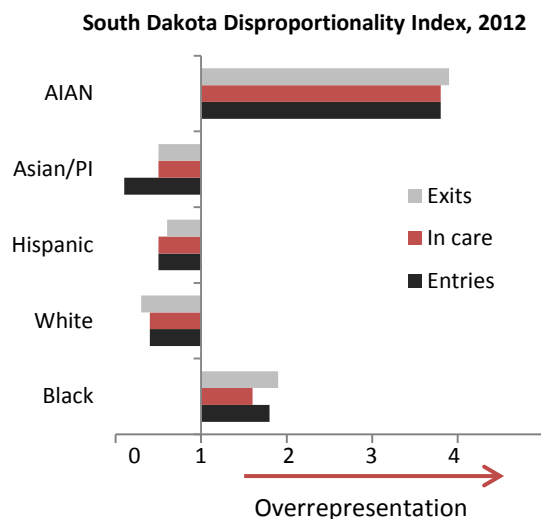
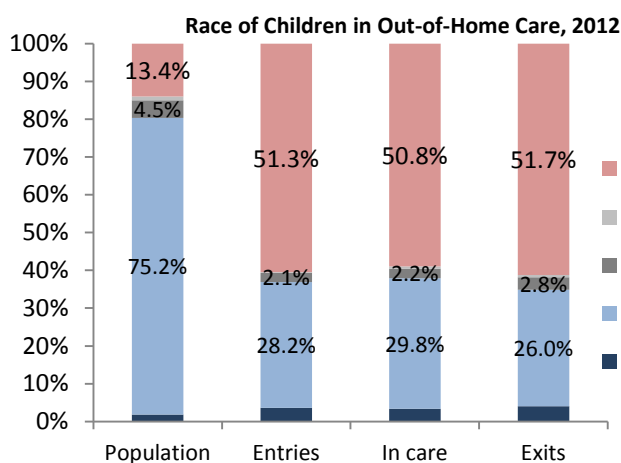
Source: US Census Bureau, 2006 -2010 American Community Survey, Table DP02

About the American Community Survey (ACS): ACS produces period estimates of socioeconomic and housing characteristics which describe the average characteristics of an area over a specific time period. The survey collects information nearly every day of the year and then aggregates the results over a 1, 3, or 5 year period. The multiyear estimates describe the population and characteristics of an area for the full period, as opposed to a point in time. Multiyear estimates are the only type of estimates available for geographic areas with populations of less than 65,000, which describes most tribal geographies and AIAN village- and reservation-level populations. Multiyear estimates, based on larger sample sizes, are more reliable for AIAN populations.

Child Welfare

Disproportionality is the level at which groups of children are present in the child welfare system at higher or lower percentages or rates than in the general population.

The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges published a “disproportionality index,” a measure of the degree a given jurisdiction is disproportionate.³ The index is calculated by dividing the proportion of children in foster care for a given race by the proportion of the same group in the child population. The resulting ratios that are under 1 indicate underrepresentation, ratios of 1.0 indicate no disproportionality, and scores of 1.1 and greater indicate overrepresentation. Disproportionality scores are calculated for the number of children “entering” care, “exiting” care, and “remaining” in care at the end of the year.⁴



Source: National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, Disproportionality Rates for Children of Color in Foster Care, 2012

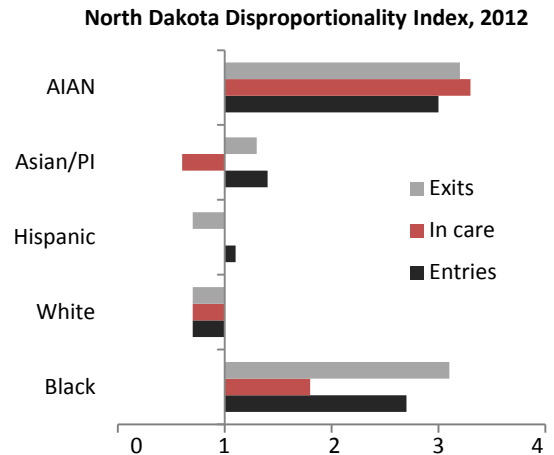
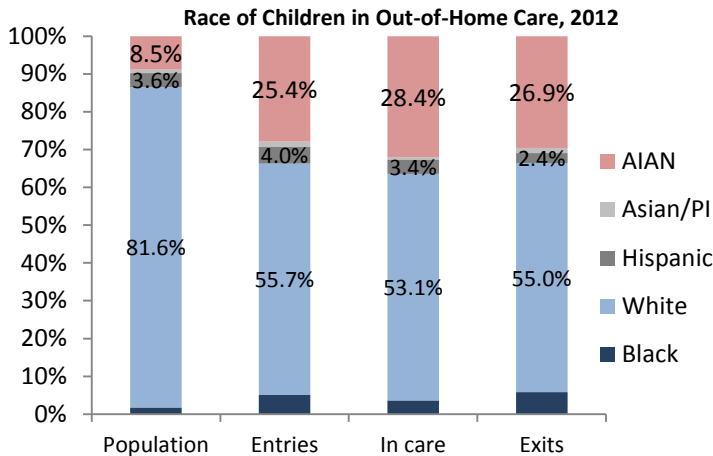
In South Dakota, AIAN children represent 13.4 percent of the child population, but 50.8 percent of the foster care population, resulting in a 3.8 disproportionality index in 2012 (the index was calculated by 50.8/13.4).

Disproportionality Index	Entries	In care	Exits
Black	1.8	1.6	1.9
White	0.4	0.4	0.3
Hispanic	0.5	0.5	0.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.1	0.5	0.5
AIAN	3.8	3.8	3.9

³ National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ), Disproportionality Rates for Children of Color in Foster Care, 2012

⁴ These calculations require (1) the child population (by race) for any given state or jurisdiction, available from the 2010 census data; and (2) the number of children in the child welfare system (by race), available from the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect’s Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS).

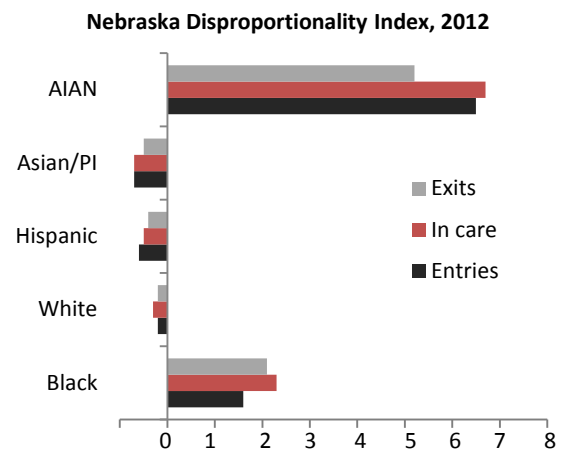
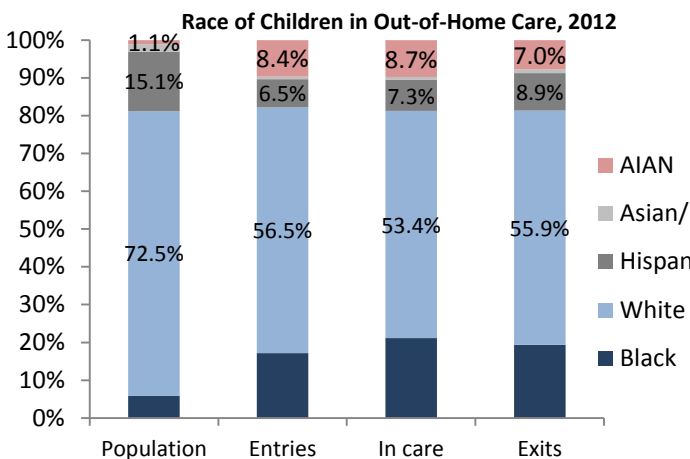
North Dakota



In North Dakota, AIAN children represent 8.5 percent of the child population, but 28.4 percent of the foster care population, resulting in a 3.3 disproportionality index in 2012 (the index was calculated by 28.4/8.5).

Disproportionality Index	Entries	In care	Exits
Black	2.7	1.8	3.1
White	0.7	0.7	0.7
Hispanic	1.1	1	0.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.4	0.6	1.3
AIAN	3	3.3	3.2

Nebraska

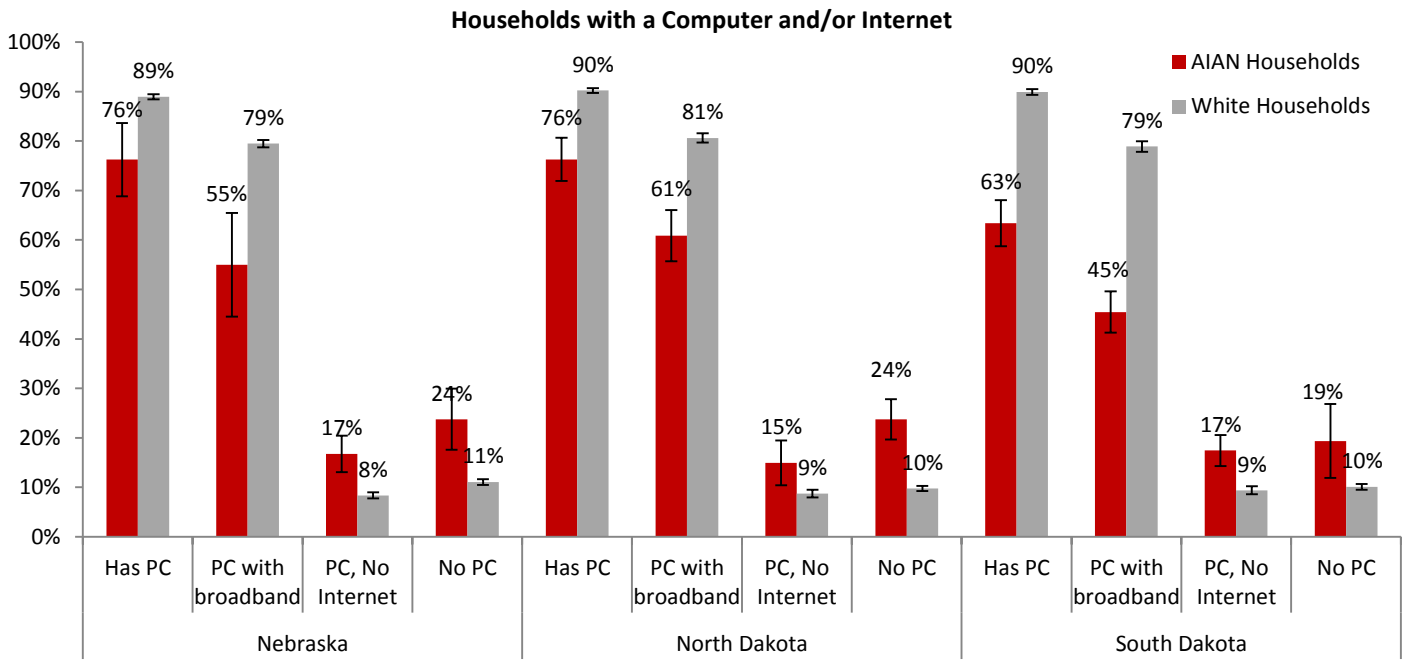


In Nebraska, AIAN children represent 1.1 percent of the child population, but 8.7 percent of the foster care population, resulting in a 7.7 disproportionality index in 2012 (the index was calculated by 8.7/1.1).

Disproportionality Index	Entries	In care	Exits
Black	2.6	3.3	3.1
White	0.8	0.7	0.8
Hispanic	0.4	0.5	0.6
Asian/PI	0.3	0.3	0.5
AIAN	7.5	7.7	6.2

Computer and Internet Usage

In South Dakota in 2013, less than half of AIAN households had access to a computer and broadband (45 percent); 17 percent had a computer but no internet; and 19 percent did not have a computer. In North Dakota, 61 percent of AIAN households had access to a computer and broadband; 15 percent had a computer but no internet, and 24 percent did not have a computer. In Nebraska, 55 percent had a computer with broadband; 17 percent had a computer but no internet, and 24 percent did not have a computer.

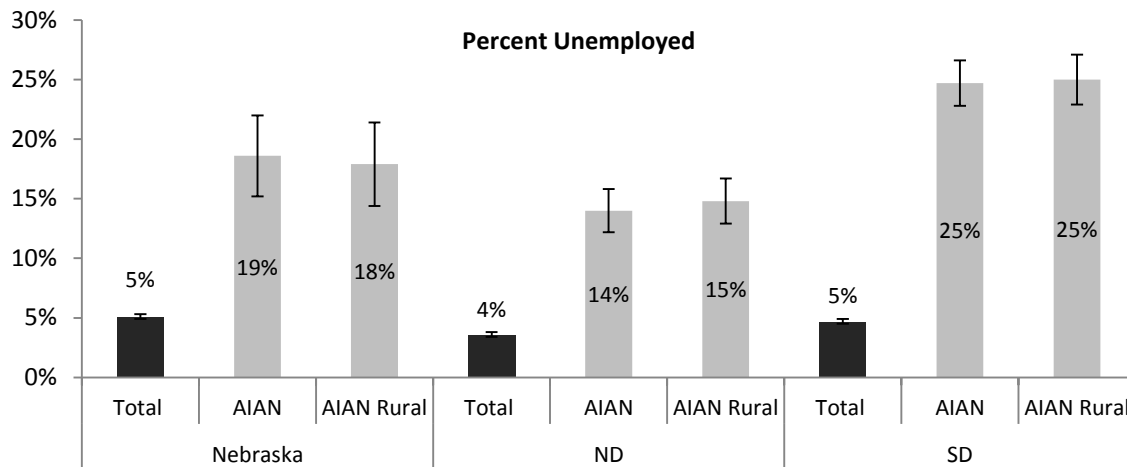


Source: Census Bureau, 2013 ACS 1-year estimates, Table B28003

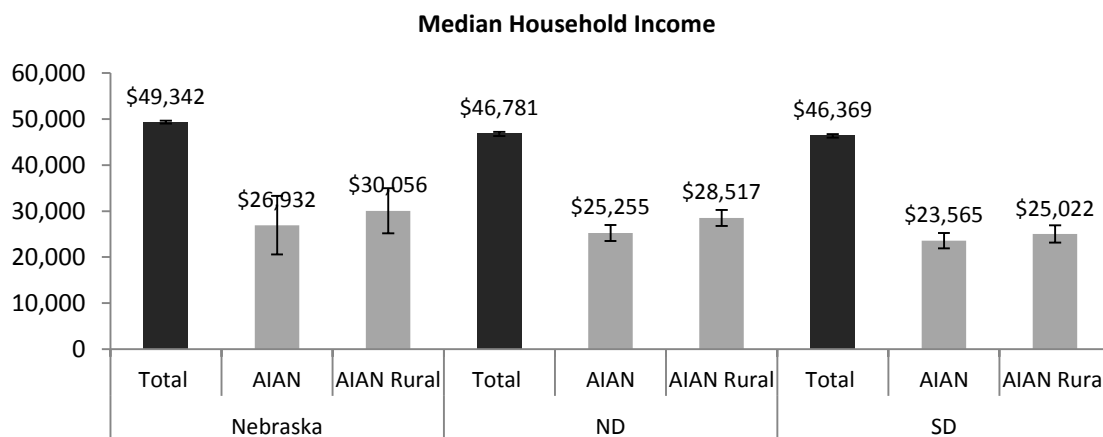
In Nebraska, 24 percent of AIAN households have no computer, 17 percent have a computer but no internet and 55 percent have a computer with broadband.

Economic Characteristics

The Census definition of unemployment differs from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) measure of unemployment. Persons are considered by BIA as "unemployed" if they are thought to be available for work, but not employed. This more realistic approach differs from the definition of unemployment in the Census Bureau data which requires that a person be "actively seeking work" within the last four weeks to be counted as unemployed. The Census definition does not take into account job seeking patterns where persons do not actively search for work when they know it is not available, common for many reservation areas. With that caveat, below is the percent unemployed according to the 5 year estimate (2006-2010) for the Great Plains states.

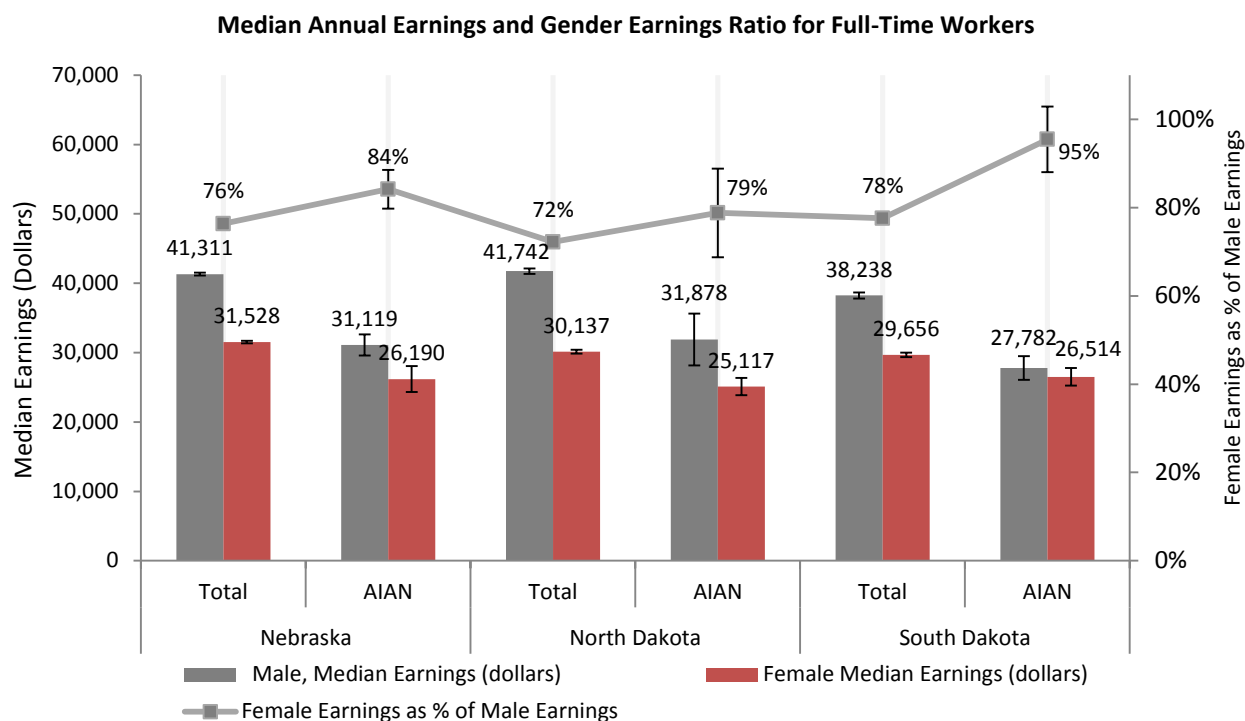


SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03

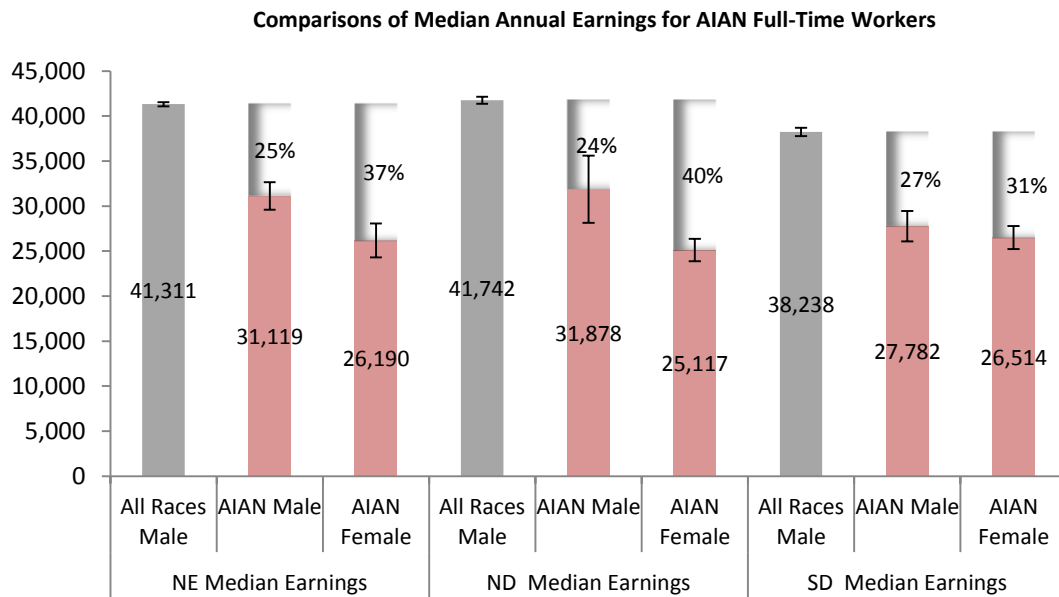
Median household income for AIAN households in North Dakota is \$25,255, an amount which is about half of the median income of all households in that state. The ratio of AIAN median income to total median income is similar in Nebraska (55 percent) and South Dakota (51 percent).



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03

The figure above shows the median annual earnings for AIAN men and women full-time workers and total full-time workers in the Great Plains states. The figure also shows women’s earnings as a percentage of men’s earnings by state for total full-time workers and AIAN full-time workers. In all the Great Plains states, the gender wage gap is smaller for AIAN full-time workers. Women of all groups earn less than men of the same group, with the female/male earnings ratios ranging from a low of 72 percent in in North Dakota to a high of 95 percent for AIAN workers in South Dakota.

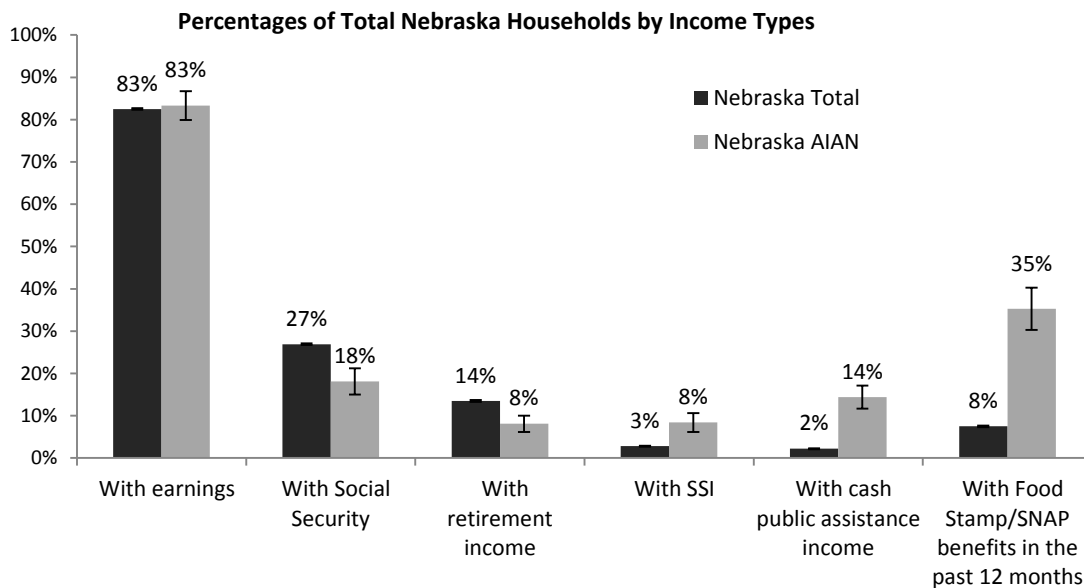
State	Race	Male Median Earnings (dollars)	Female Median Earnings (dollars)	Female Earnings as % of Male Earnings
Nebraska	Total	41,311	31,528	76.3%
	AIAN	31,119	26,190	84.2%
North Dakota	Total	41,742	30,137	72.2%
	AIAN	31,878	25,117	78.8%
South Dakota	Total	38,238	29,656	77.6%
	AIAN	27,782	26,514	95.4%



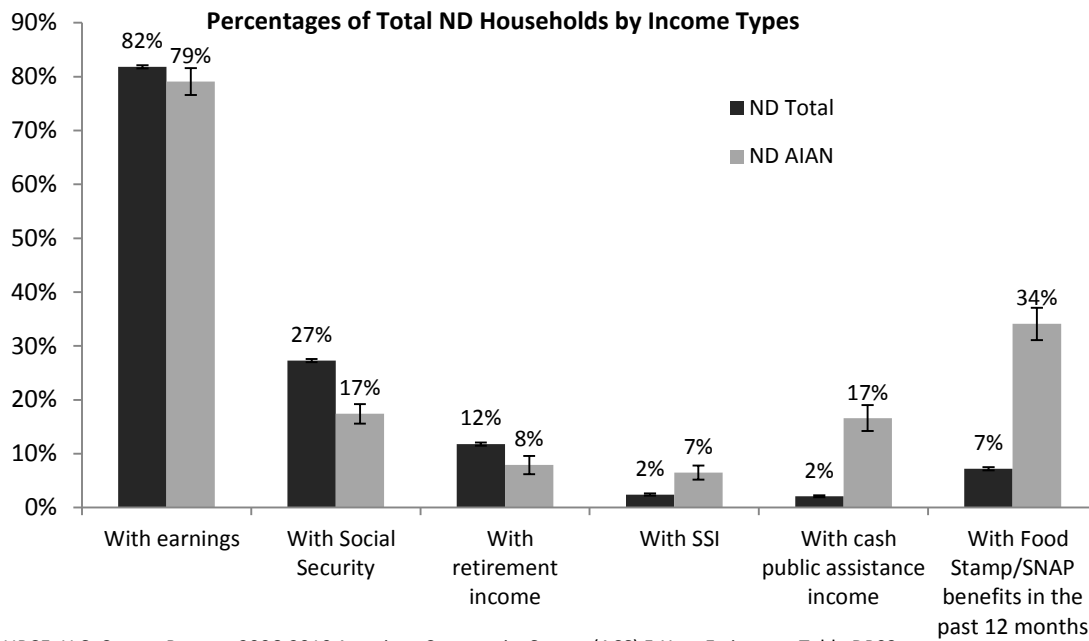
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03

The figure above shows the median annual earnings for AIAN men and women full-time workers compared to the median earnings of all male full-time workers in respective states. In Nebraska, AIAN men’s earnings median was \$32,119, 25 percent less than the median earnings for all men in Nebraska. In North Dakota, AIAN women made 40 percent less than ND men full-time workers, and AIAN men made 24 percent less than the male earnings median in North Dakota. AIAN women in South Dakota had the smallest earnings gap of the Great Plains states, both between AIAN men and all men in the state.

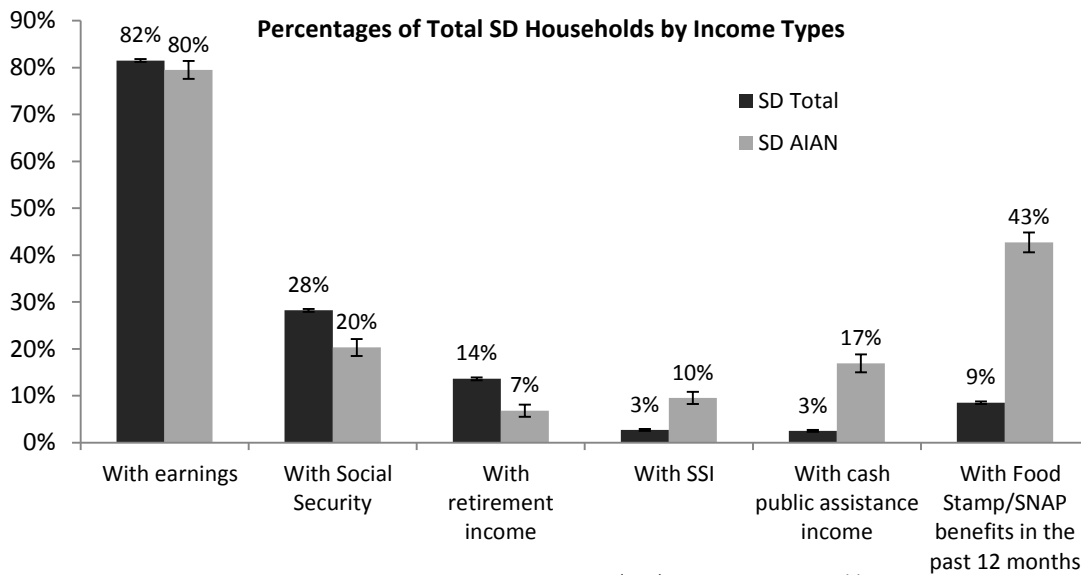
Other Income Types: The following figures show the percentages of AIAN households that receive SNAP, public assistance, SSI, retirement income, and Social Security by state compared to the total populations.



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03

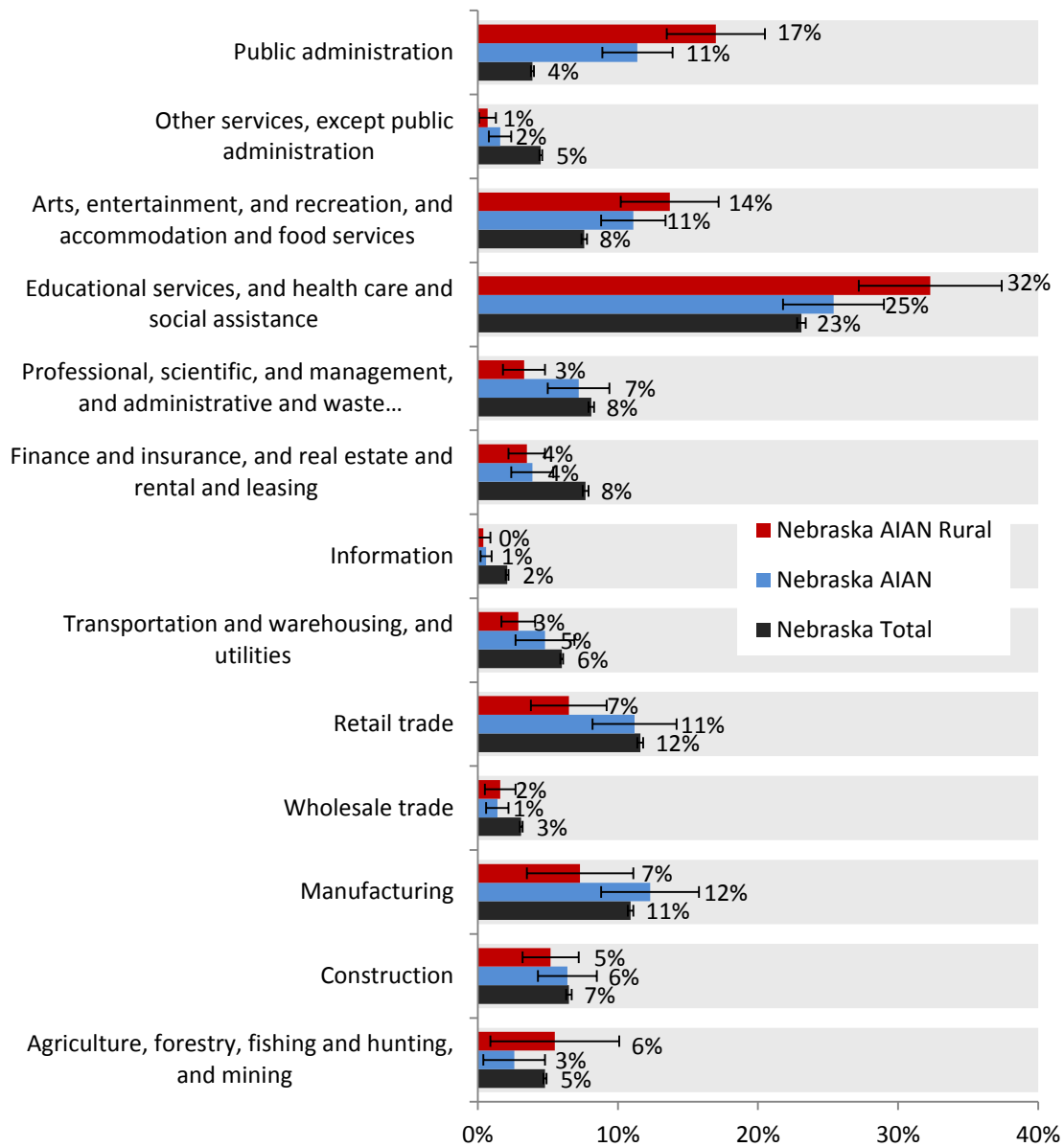


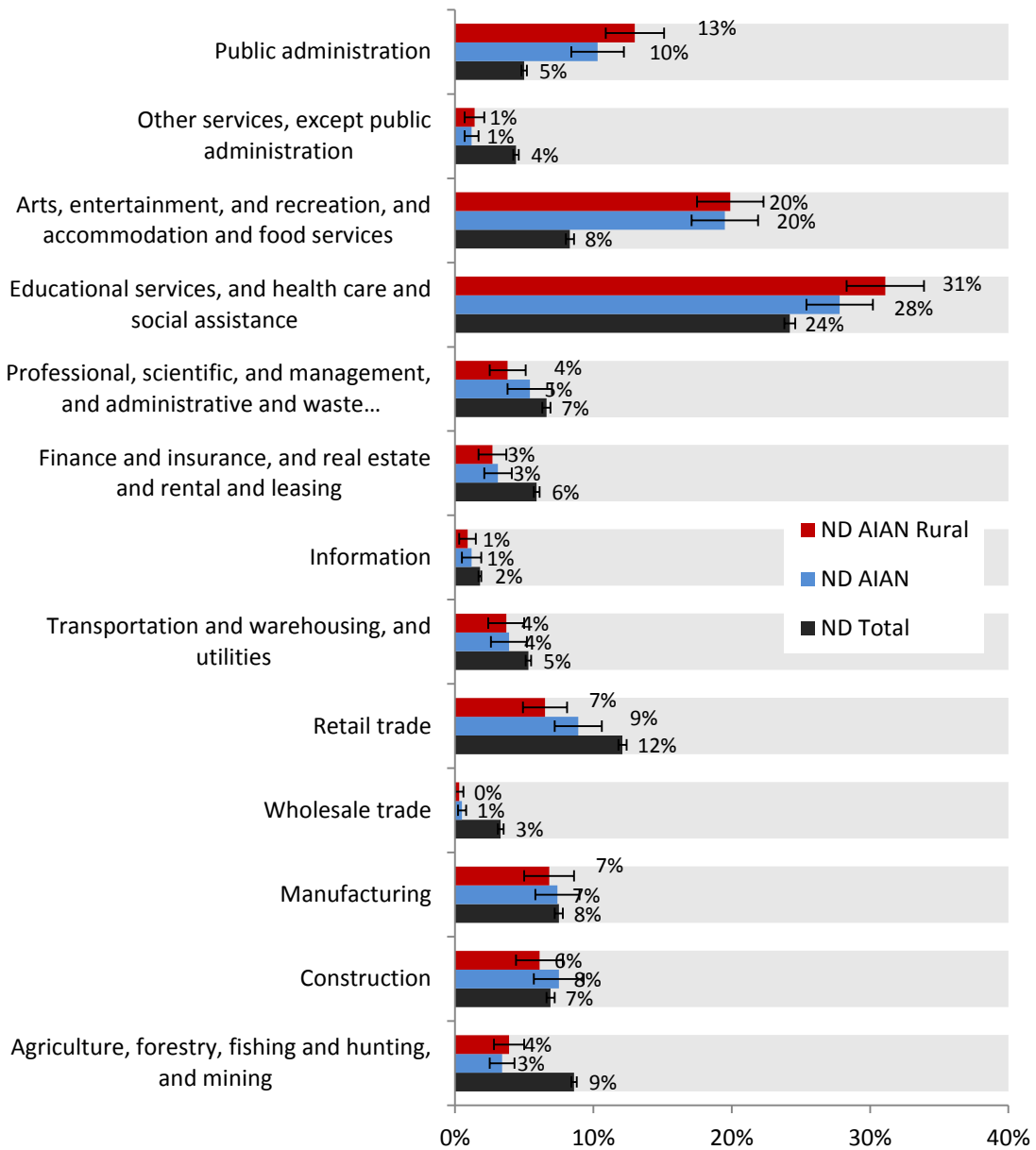
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03

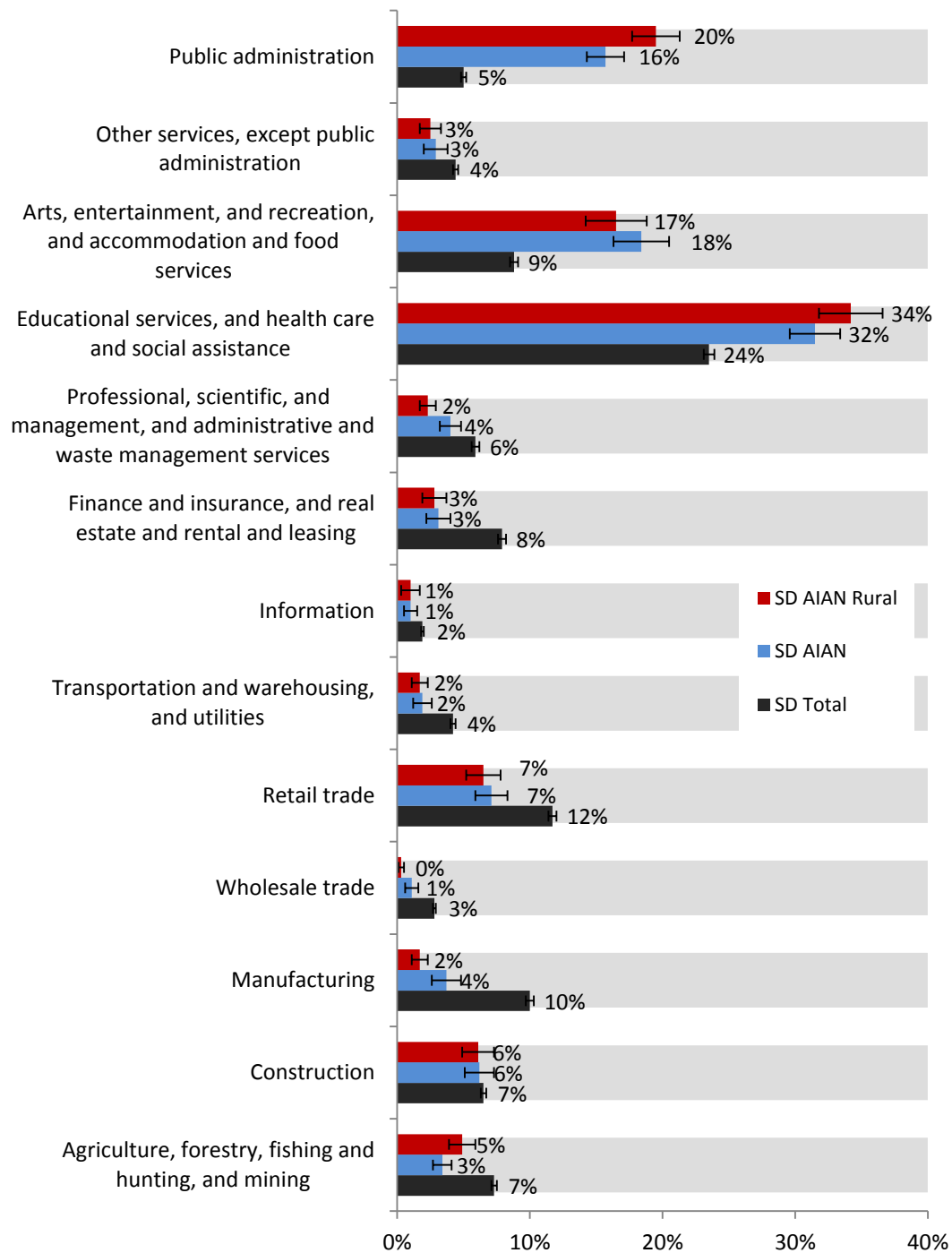


SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table

Employment by Industry Sector

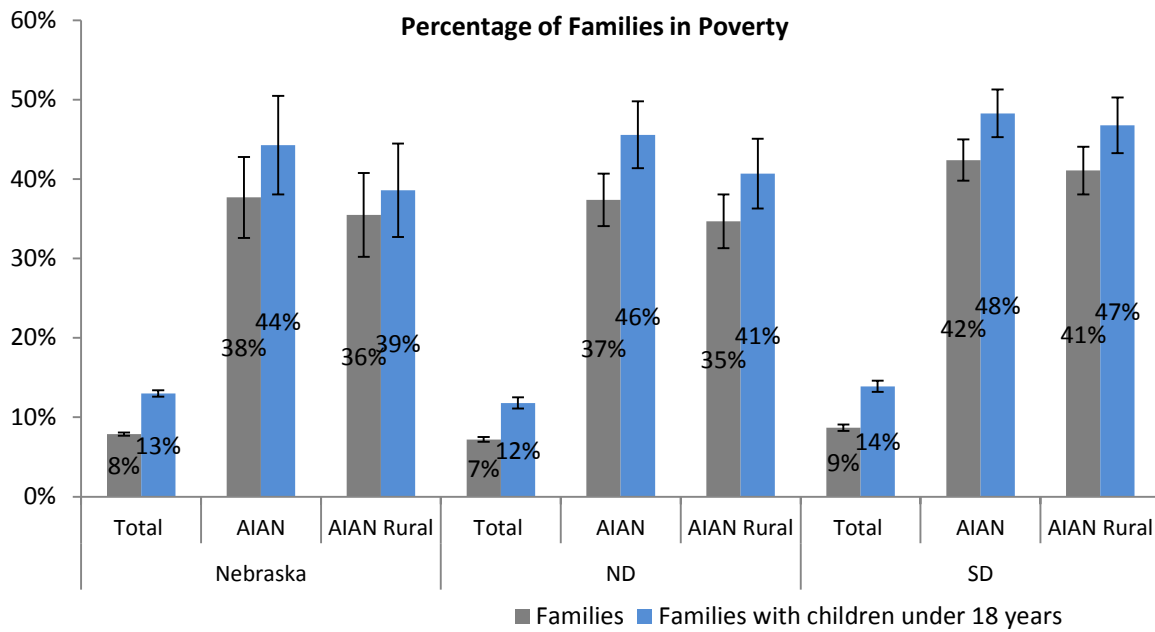




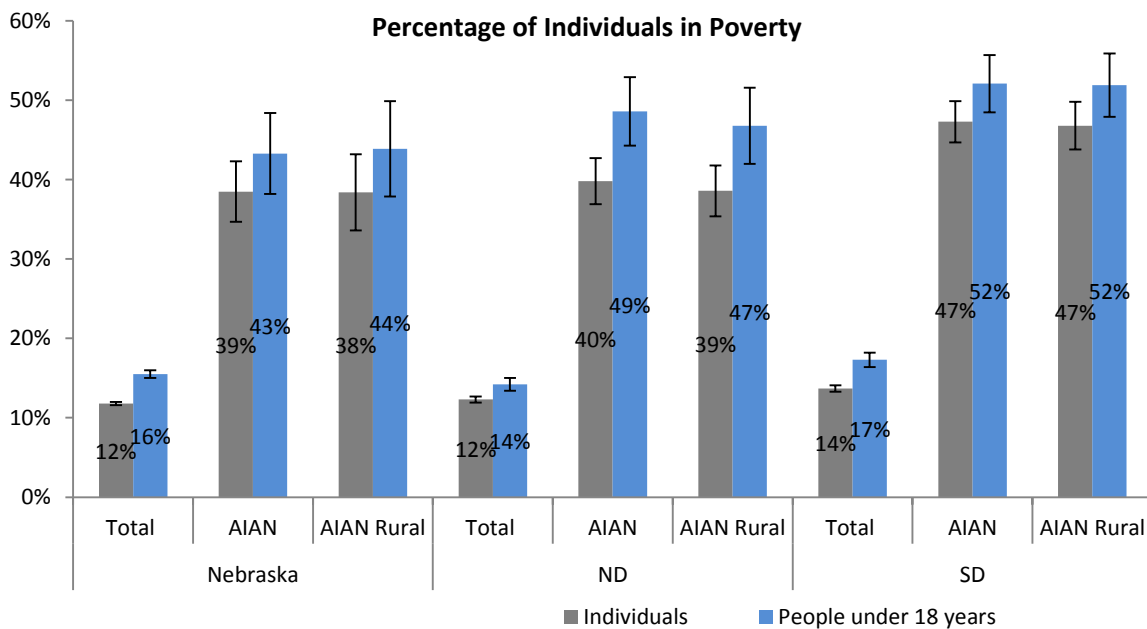


Source: Census ACS 2006-2010, Table DP03

Poverty

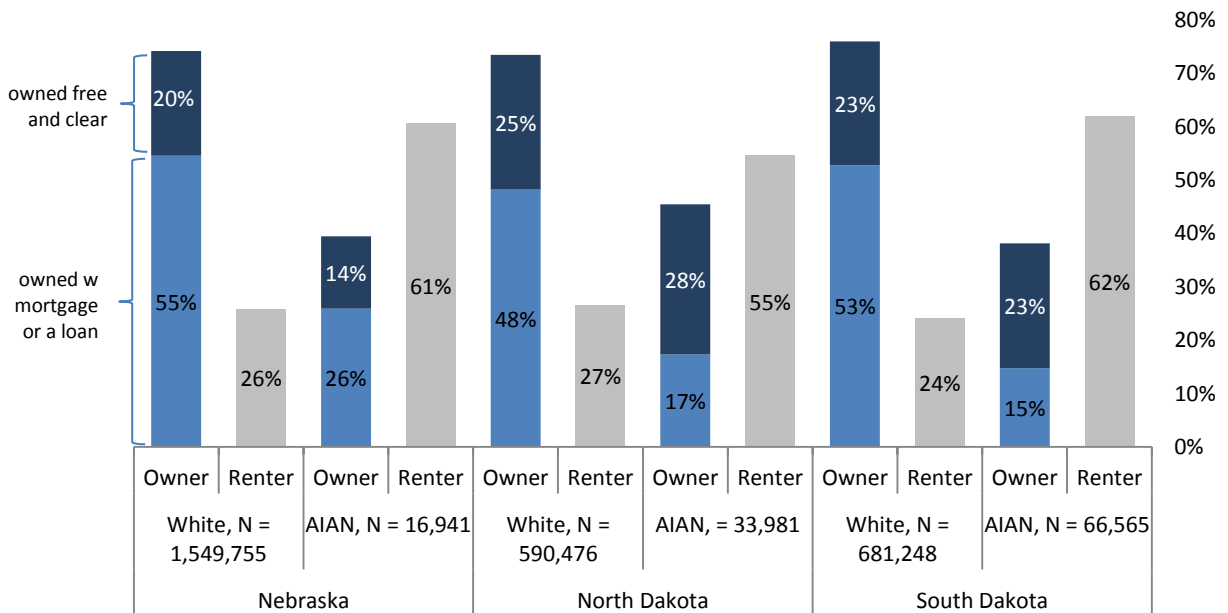


Source: Census ACS 2006-2010, Table DP03



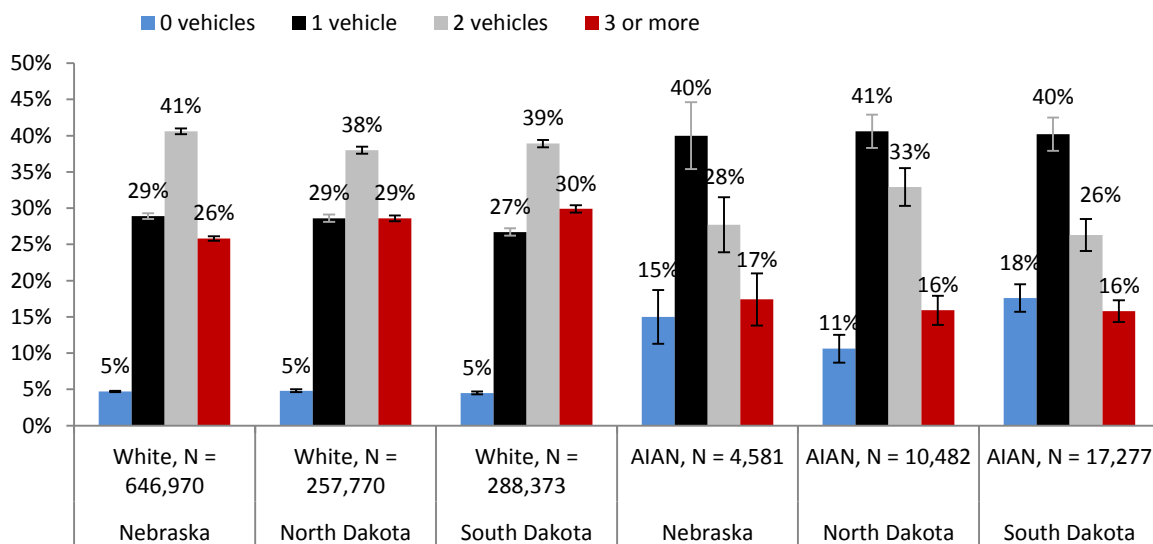
Housing Characteristics

Housing Tenure: in Nebraska, 61 percent of AIAN households are renter occupied compared to 26 percent of white households in the state. In South Dakota, 61 percent of AIAN households are renter-occupied compared to 28 percent of white households in the state.



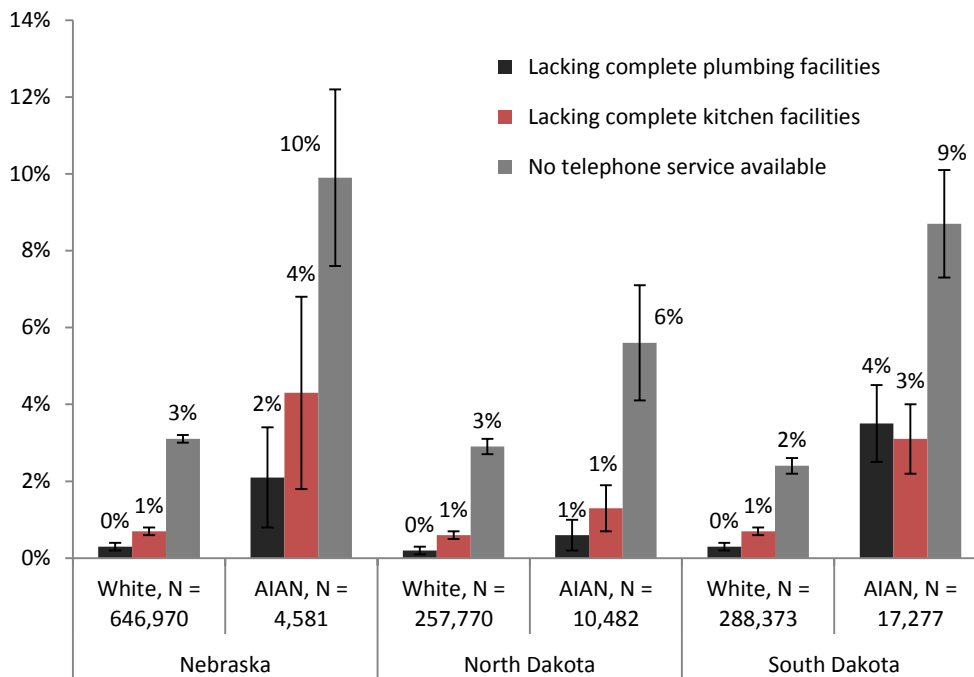
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Summary File 1, Table H11C

Vehicles Available: The figure below shows number of vehicles available per household. In North Dakota, 11 percent of 10,482 AIAN households lack a vehicle; 18 percent of the 17,277 AIAN households in South Dakota have no vehicle.



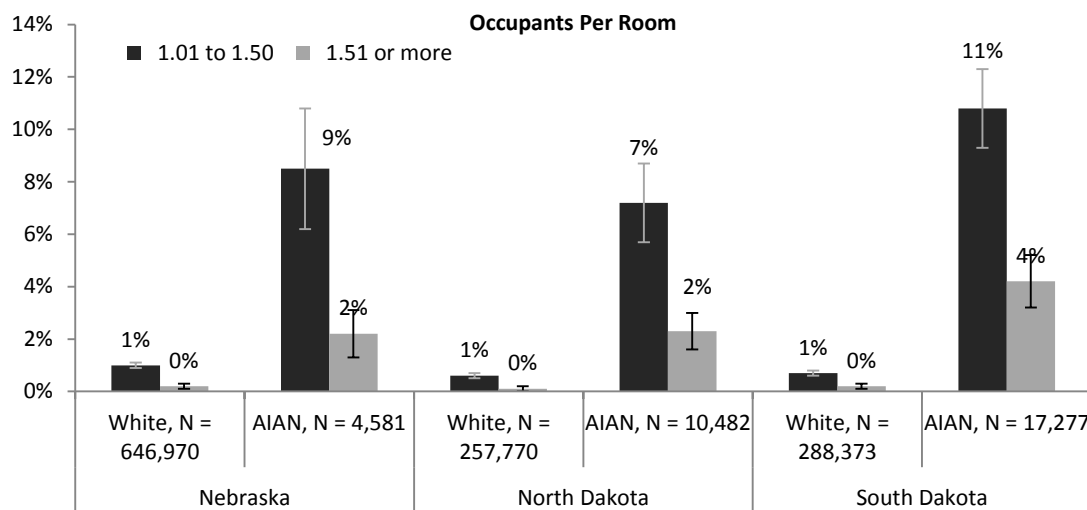
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, Table DP04

Selected Housing Characteristics



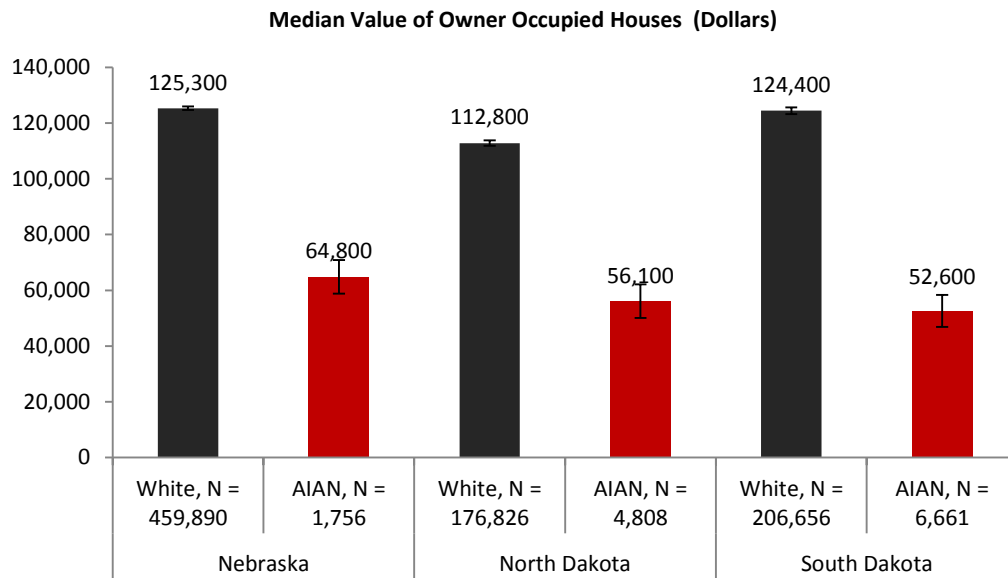
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, Table DP04

Occupants per room is obtained by dividing the number of people in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures show the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of people per room. Although the Census Bureau has no official definition of crowded units, many users consider units with more than one occupant per room to be crowded. In South Dakota, about 15 percent of AIAN occupied households have more than 1 person per room, compared to 1 percent of White households in that state.



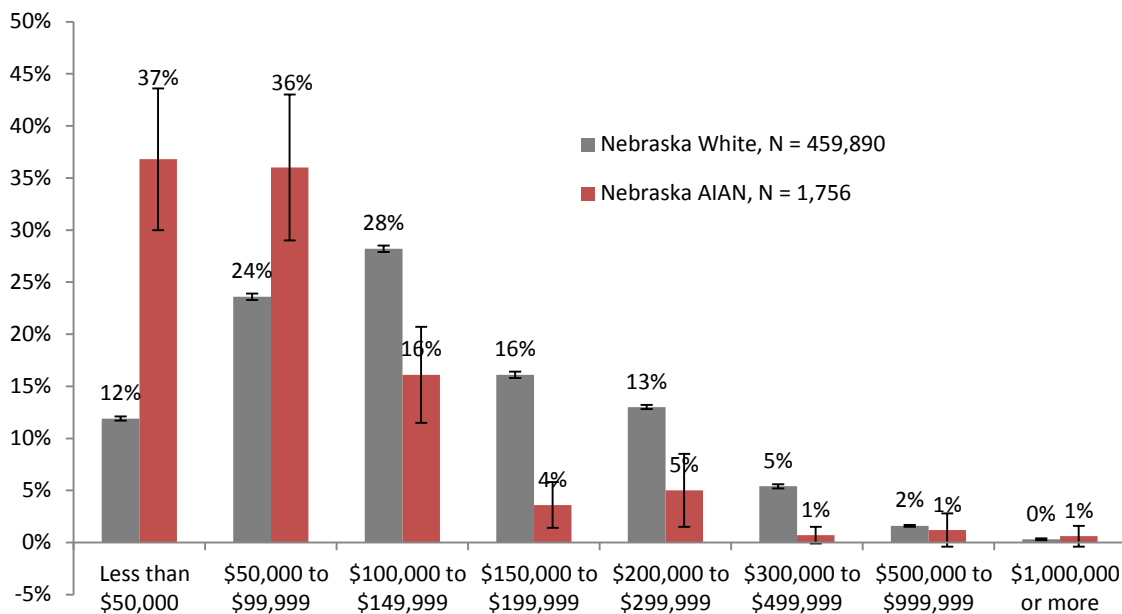
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, Table DP04

Value of Owner-Occupied Houses



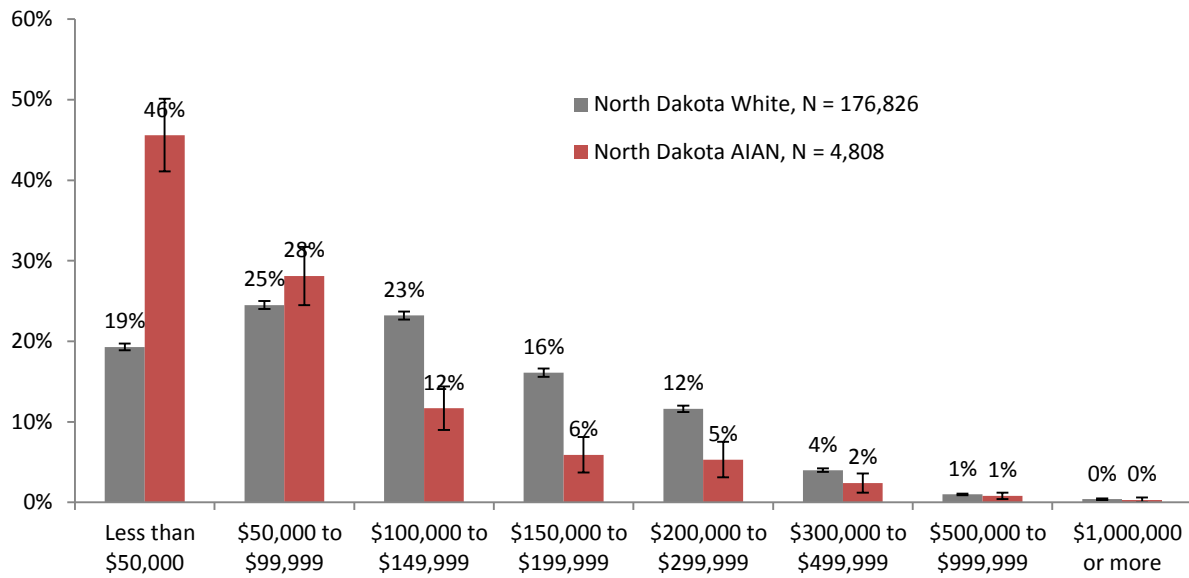
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, Table DP04

The figures below show the distribution of house values for owner-occupied houses. In Nebraska, 37 percent of owner-occupied houses were worth less than \$50,000 compared to 12 percent for white owner occupied households.

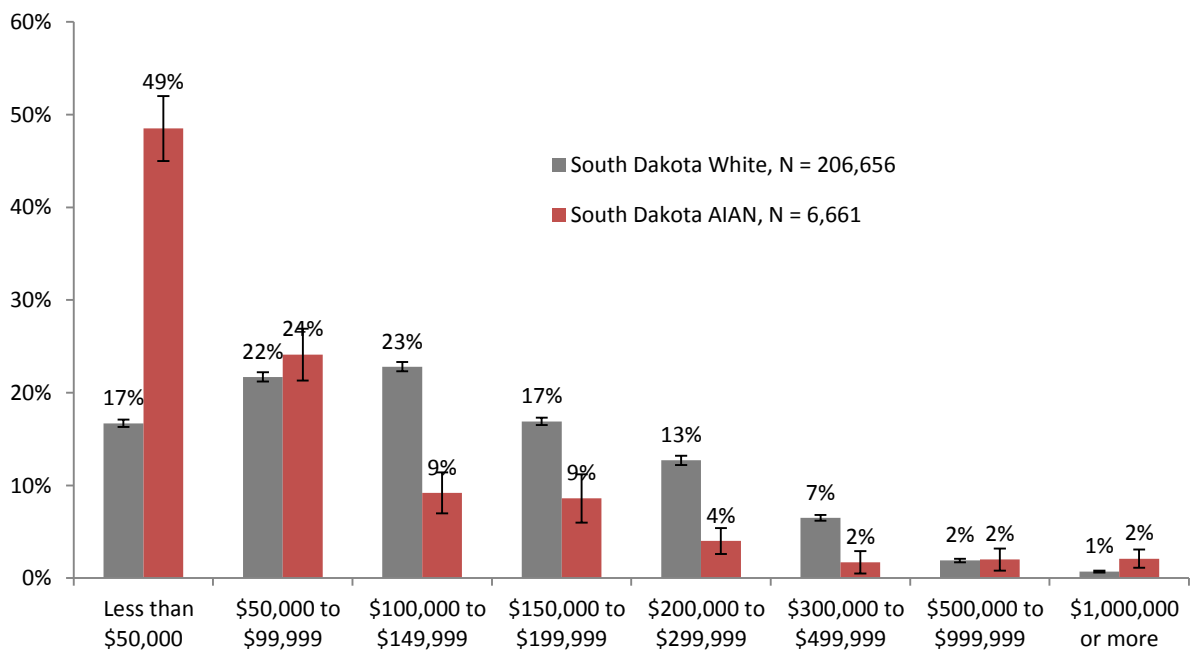


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, Table DP04

In North Dakota, almost half of owner-occupied houses were worth less than \$50,000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, Table DP04



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, Table DP04

ⁱ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, Summary File 1, Table QT-P1