

National Congress of American Indians Pacific Region



Demographics

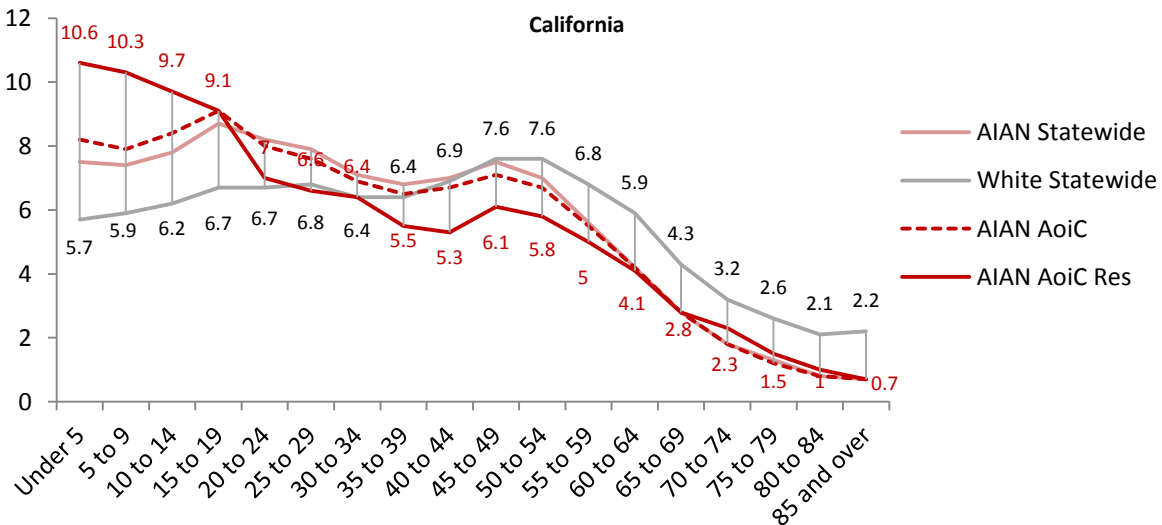
2010 Census Summary File 1	CA, Reservations	
	#	%
Total population (all races)	59,272	100%
AI/AN alone or in combination	20,077	33.87%
Median Age, AIAN AoIC (years)	27.5	(x)

(x): not applicable

Statewide	CA	
	#	%
Total population (all races)	37,253,956	100%
AI/AN alone or in combination	723,225	1.94%
Hispanic	339,268	0.91%
AI/AN alone	362,801	0.97%
Hispanic	200,551	0.54%
Median Age, AIAN Alone (years)	31.7	(x)
Median Age, White (years)	39.5	(x)

Age Distribution

The figure below shows age distribution for the AIAN population statewide and on reservations compared to the White population of California. Dependents (including young dependents under 15 and elderly dependents over 65) rely upon the economically active for economic support. The AIAN population has a higher percentage of young dependents compared to the White population.



Source: 2010 Census AIAN Summary File, Table DP-1

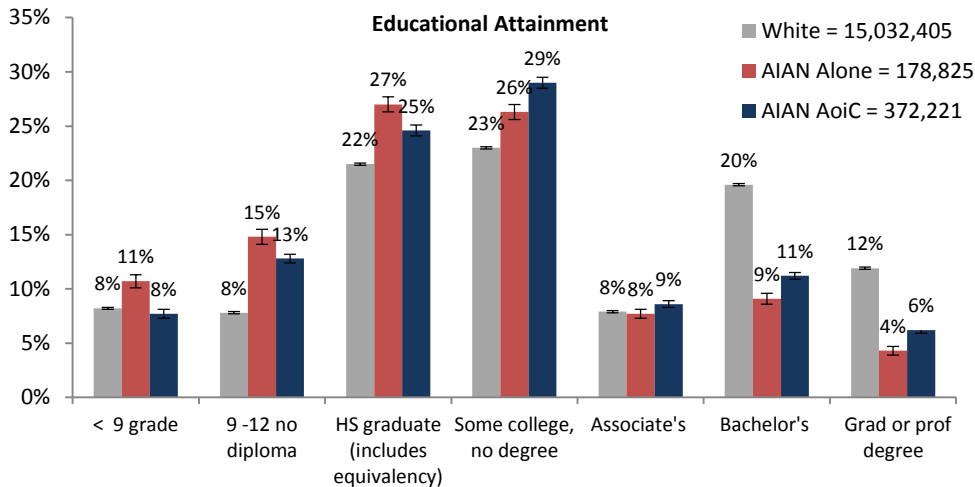
In the figure above, the percentage distribution by age of AIAN AoIC people on reservations is labeled in red and the White population is labeled in dark gray (e.g. 10.6 percent of the AIAN reservations population was under 5 years old in 2010 compared to 5.7 percent of the White population statewide). The AIAN AoIC population statewide is the dotted light red line.

Under 18 Years

- In 2010, 36.6 percent of the AIAN AoIC population on reservations in California was under the age of 18 compared to 21.8 percent of the White population.
- Statewide, 27.8 percent of the AIAN alone population was under 18; for the AIAN AoIC population, the figure was 30 percent.

Educational Attainment

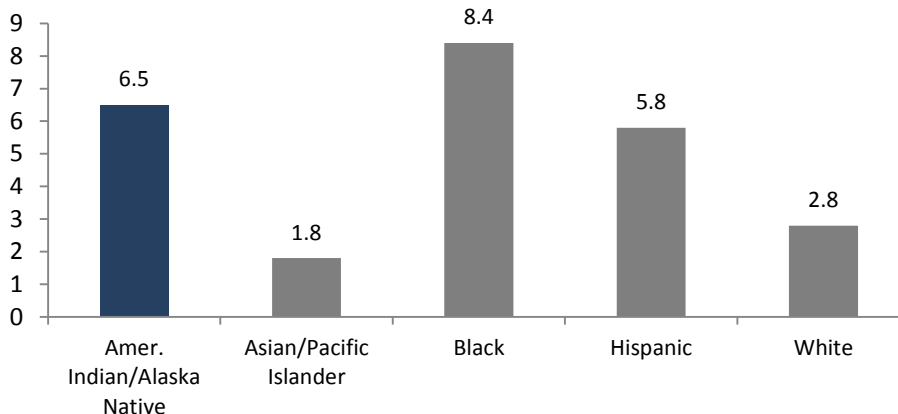
The figure¹ below shows highest level of education attained for AIAN alone, AIAN AoIC, and the White population over 25 in California.



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

- Among the AIAN alone population, 26 percent had less than a high school diploma or equivalent, which compares to 16 percent for the White population.
- The highest level of education attained for 9 percent of the AIAN alone was a bachelor's degree, less than half the proportion of the White population attaining the same level (20 percent).
- The percentage of the AIAN alone population attaining a graduate degree or higher was 4 percent, a proportion that is one-third of the comparable level among the White population (12 percent).

CA State Dropout Rate by Race/Ethnicity 2009-10

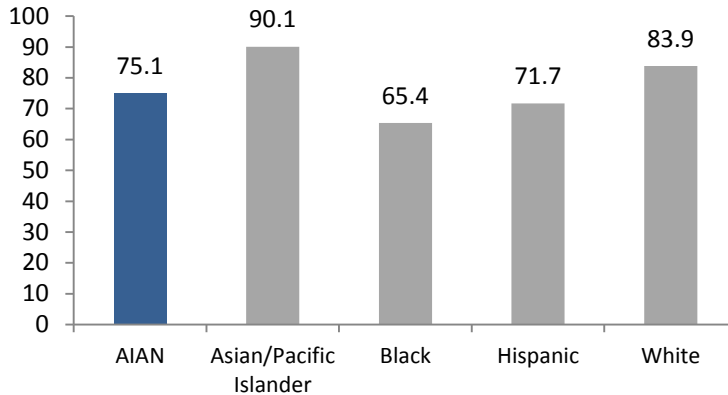


Data Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "State Dropout and Completion Data File", 2009-10 v.1a.

The Dropout Rate is the count of grade dropouts divided by the enrollment base for the grade.

¹ 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.

California, Averaged Freshmen Graduation Rate by Race/Ethnicity 2009-10

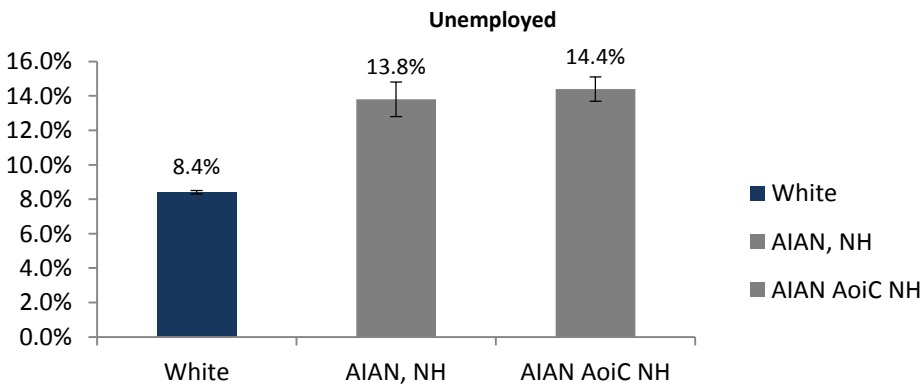


Data Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "State Dropout and Completion Data File", 2009-10 v.1a.

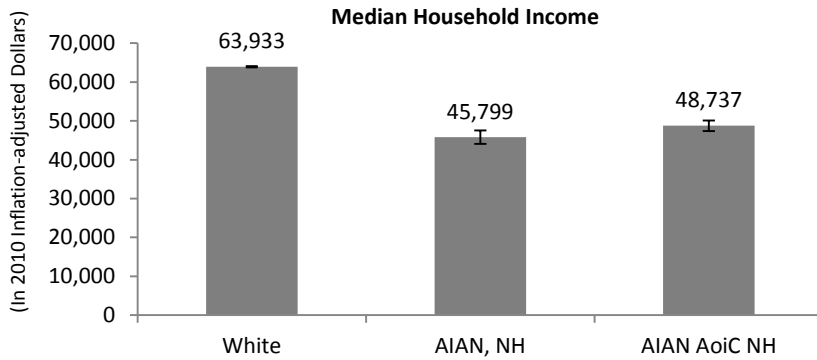
Averaged Freshman Graduation Rate (AFGR) of students is an estimate of the percentage of an entering freshman class students graduating in 4 years. These data are taken from the CCD State Dropout and Completion Data File.

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/tribal areas. With that caveat, below is the percent unemployed according to the 5 year estimate (2006-2010) for AIAN Alone, non-Hispanic (NH), AIAN AoIC, NH, and White populations in California.



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP04

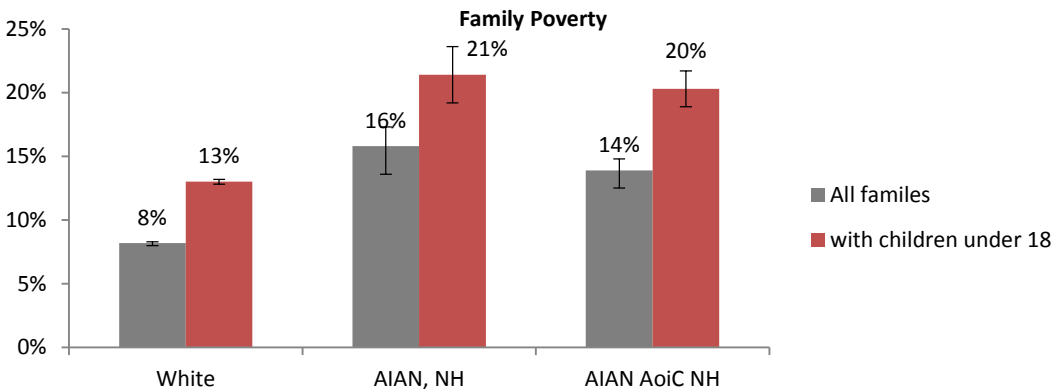


SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP04

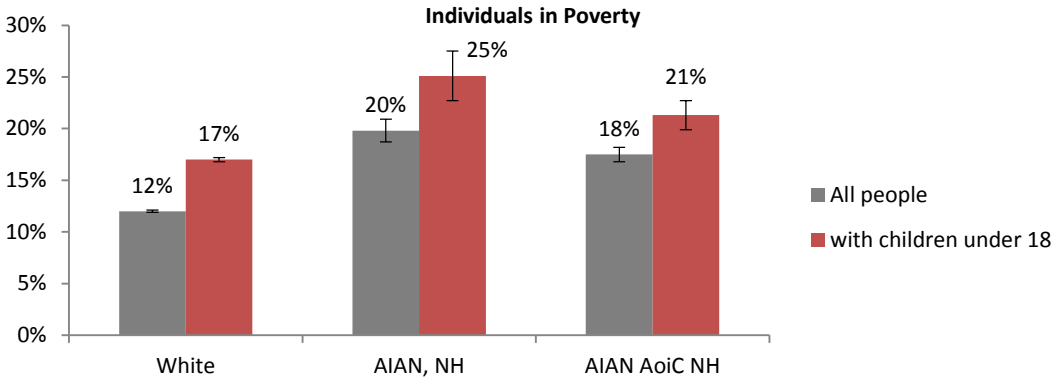
About the American Community Survey (ACS): ACS produces period estimates of socioeconomic and housing characteristics which describe the average characteristics of an area over a specific time period. The survey collects information nearly every day of the year and then aggregates the results over a 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.

Poverty

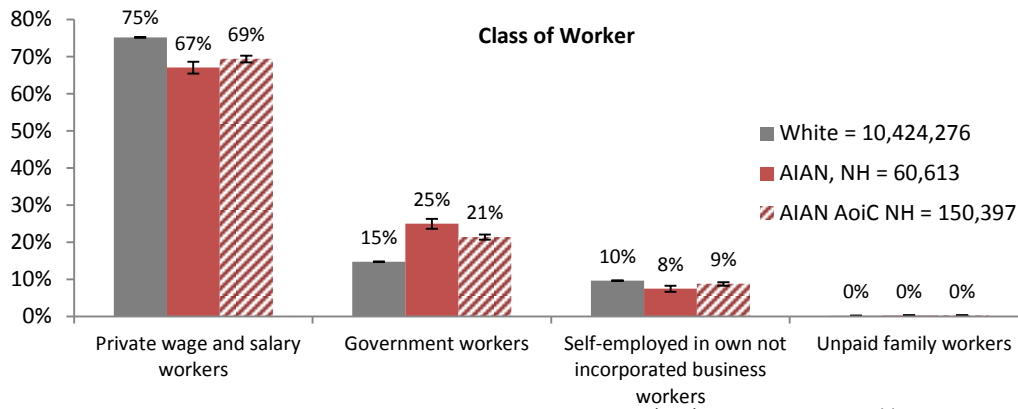
The figure below shows families in poverty for the White population statewide compared to the AIAN, NH (alone) and AIAN, NH alone or in combination with other races population statewide



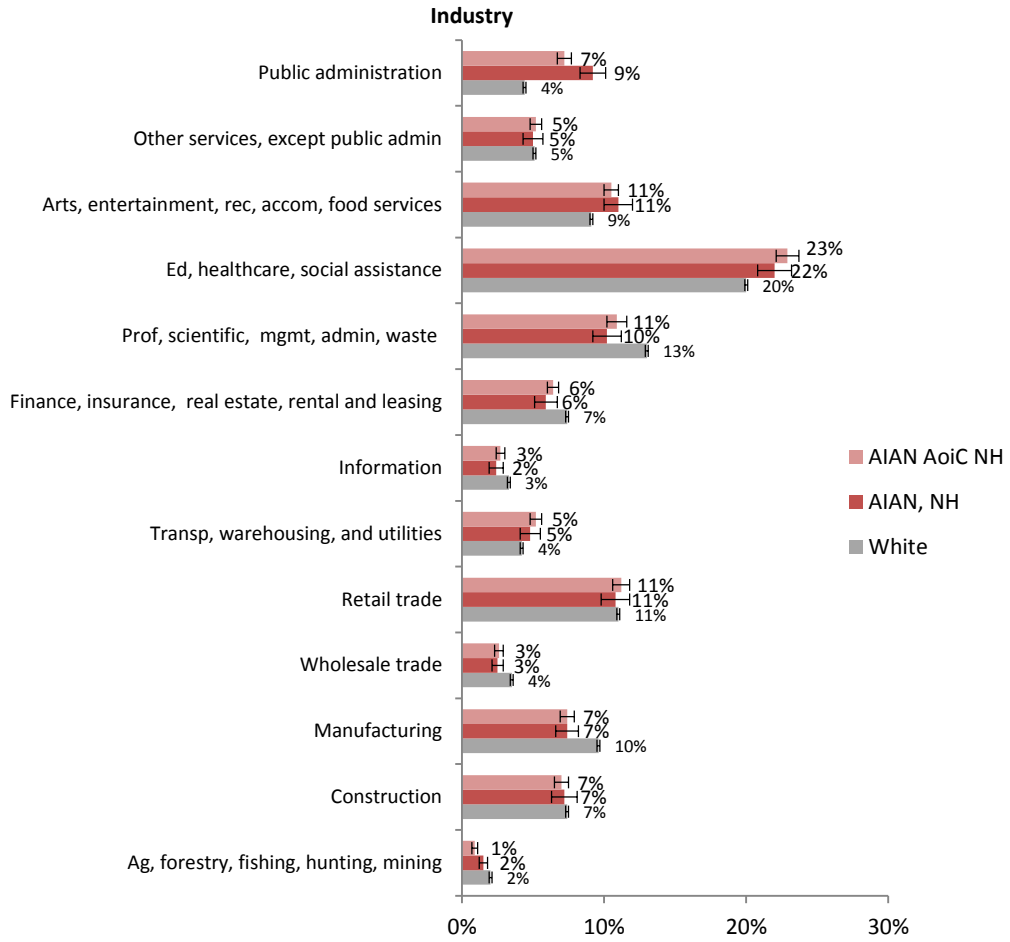
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year



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

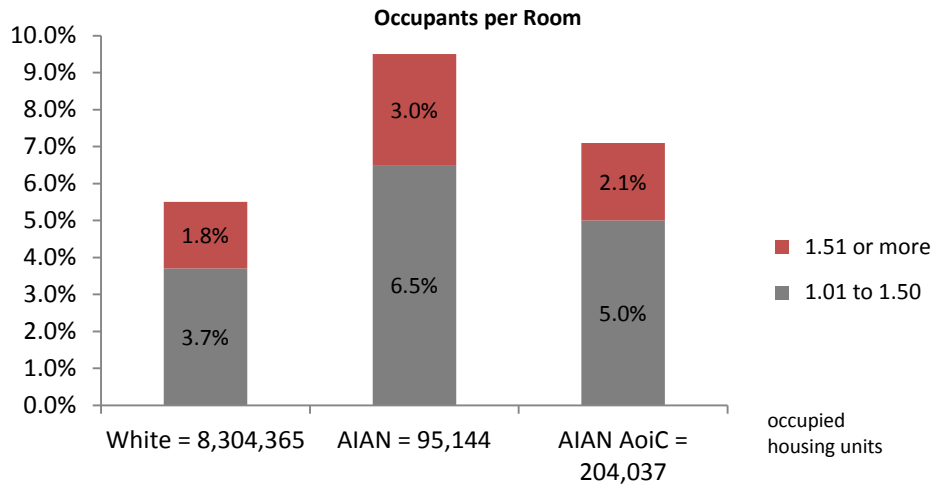


SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03

The figure above shows industry for the employed population over the 2006-2010 time period.

Selected Housing Characteristics

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.



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

