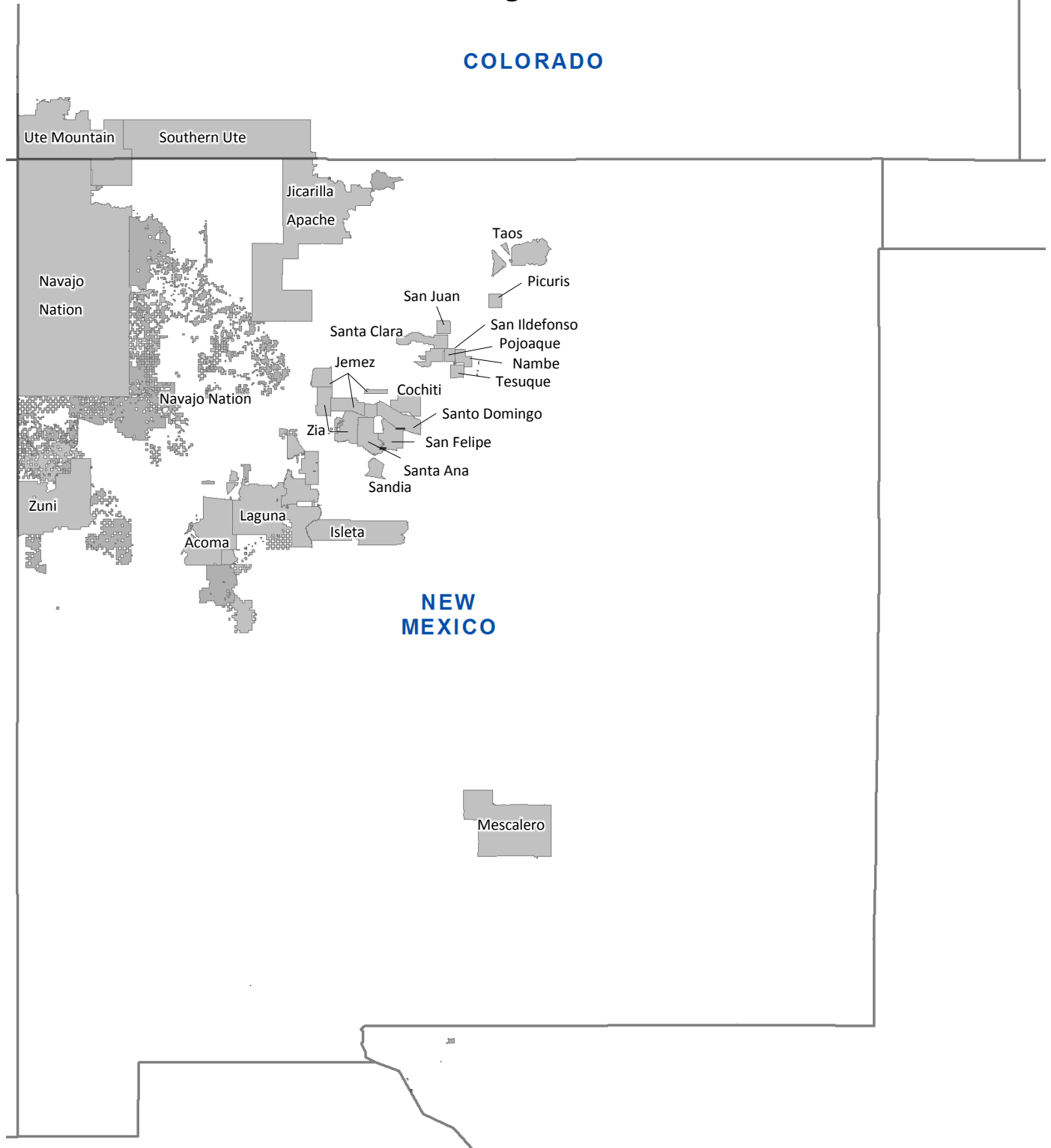


National Congress of American Indians Southwest Region *DRAFT*



Demographics

Southwest states include Colorado and New Mexico. The American Indian/Alaska Native (AIAN) alone and in combination with other races population of New Mexico is 219,512 people, 10.7 percent of the state’s population and the third highest proportion of Native people in any U.S. state (after Alaska and Oklahoma). Colorado is home to 107,832 AIAN alone or in combination with other races people, 2.1 percent of the state’s total population.

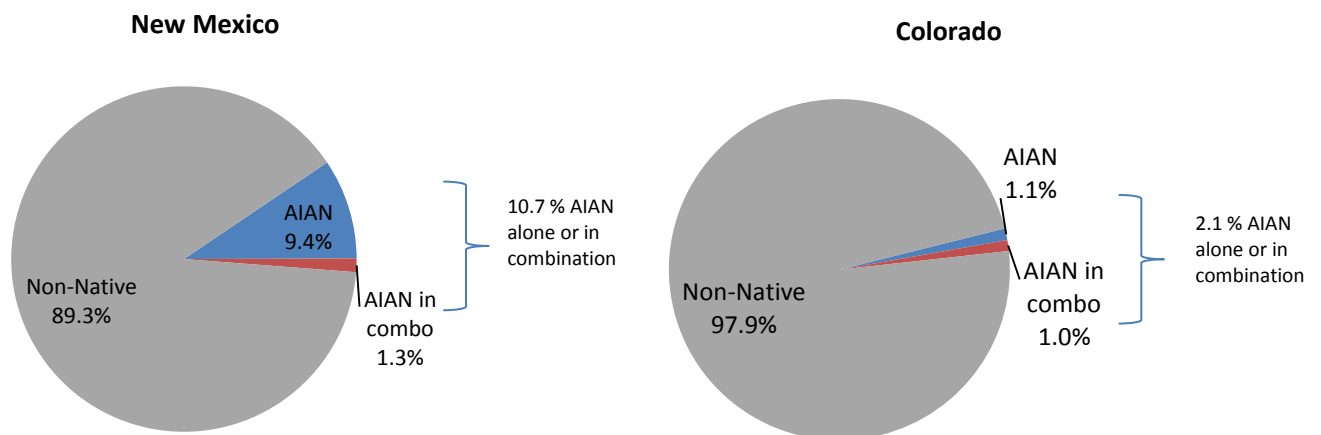
2010 Census Summary File 1	CO, Reservations		NM, Reservations		CO + NM, Reservations	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total population (all races)	13,653	100%	138,779	100%	152,432	100%
AI/AN alone or in combination	3,211	23.5%	105,752	76.2%	108,963	71.5%
AI/AN alone	2,818	20.6%	103,769	74.8%	106,587	69.9%
Median Age, AIAN Alone (years)	29.3	(x)	30	(x)	(x)	(x)

Statewide	CO		NM		CO + NM	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total population (all races)	5,029,196	100%	2,059,179	100%	7,088,375	100%
AI/AN alone or in combination	107,832	2.1%	219,512	10.7%	301,054	4.2%
AI/AN alone	56,010	1.1%	193,222	9.4%	275,522	3.9%
Median Age, AIAN Alone (years)	31.4	(x)	29	(x)	29	(x)
Median Age, White (years)	38.4	(x)	41	(x)	41	(x)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, Summary File, Table DP-1
 (x): not applicable

New Mexico is home to 22 Indian tribes (nineteen Pueblos, two Apache tribes, and the Navajo Nation), as well as many off-reservation AIAN people. Two federally recognized tribes are in Colorado: the Southern Ute Tribe and the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe.

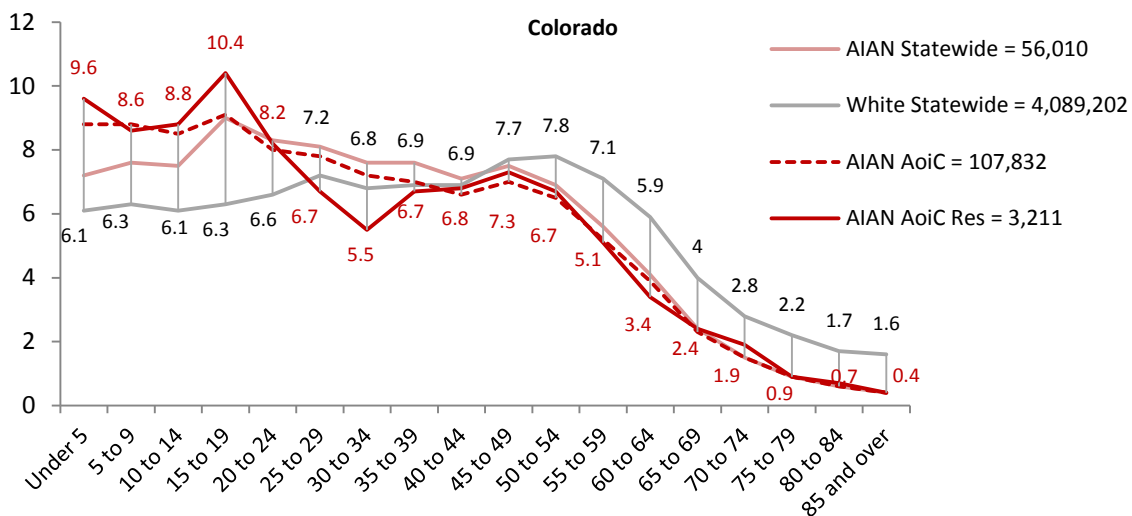
The AIAN population on reservations in New Mexico totals 105,752 individuals (alone or in combination). In Colorado, 3,211 AIAN people live on reservation land.



Age Distribution

The figure below shows age distribution for the AIAN population statewide and on reservation land in Colorado. 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.

According to the World Factbook,¹ age structure of a population affects a nation's key socioeconomic issues. Nations with young populations (high percentage under age 15), for instance, should invest more in schools, while nations with older populations should invest more in the health sector. The age structure can also be used to help predict political issues. The rapid growth of a young adult population unable to find employment, for instance, can lead to unrest.



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

The figure above shows percentage distribution by age of AIAN alone and AIAN alone or in combination with other races (AoiC) population statewide as well as AIAN people living on reservation land. AIAN people on reservations is labeled in red and the White population is labeled in dark gray (e.g. 9.6 percent of the AIAN reservation population was under 5 years old in 2010 compared to 6.1 percent of the White population statewide). The AIAN AoiC population statewide is the dotted light red line.

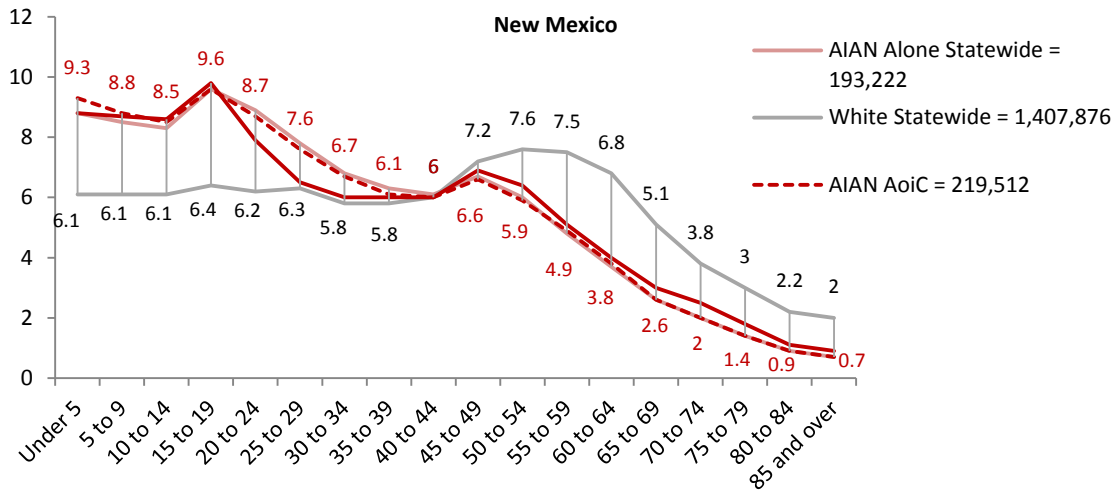
Under Age 18

- In 2010, **27.5 percent of the total 56,010 AIAN (alone)** people statewide were under the age of 18 compared to **22.2 percent of the White population** in Colorado.
- Among the AIAN AoiC population, 31.4 percent was under 18.
- On reservations, **33.1 percent of AIAN people** were under 18 years.

Median Age

- The youngest median age of the populations was for AIAN AoiC people on reservations, at 27.9, compared to 38.4 years old among the White population of Colorado.

¹ The World Factbook 2013-14. Washington, DC: Central Intelligence Agency, 2013.



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

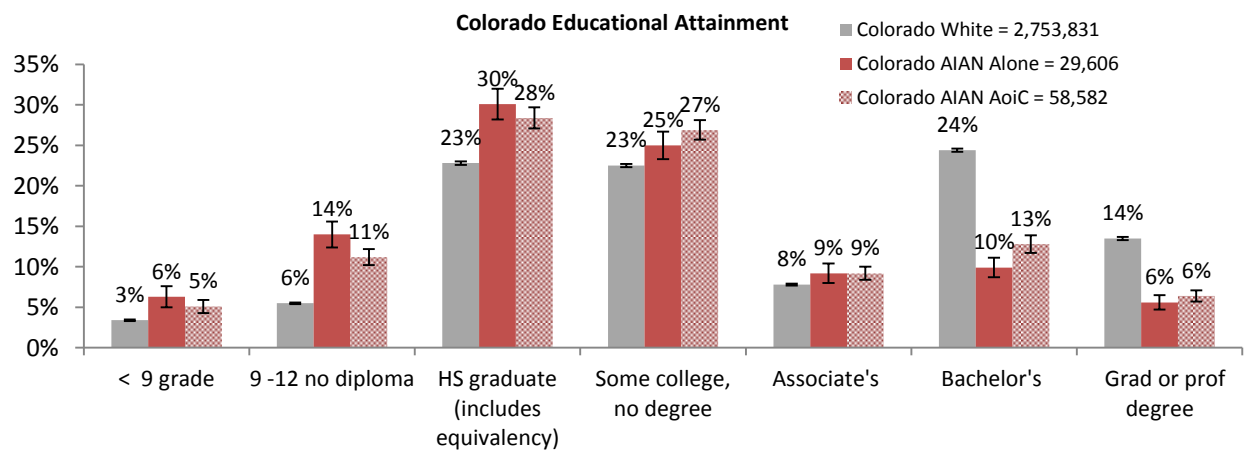
The figure above shows percentage distribution by age of AIAN alone and AIAN alone or in combination with other races (AoiC) population in New Mexico as well as AIAN people living on reservation land. AIAN AoiC is labeled in red and the White population is labeled in dark gray (e.g. 9.3 percent of the AIAN reservation population was under 5 years old in 2010 compared to 6.1 percent of the White population statewide). The AIAN alone population statewide is the light red line.

Under Age 18 and Median Age

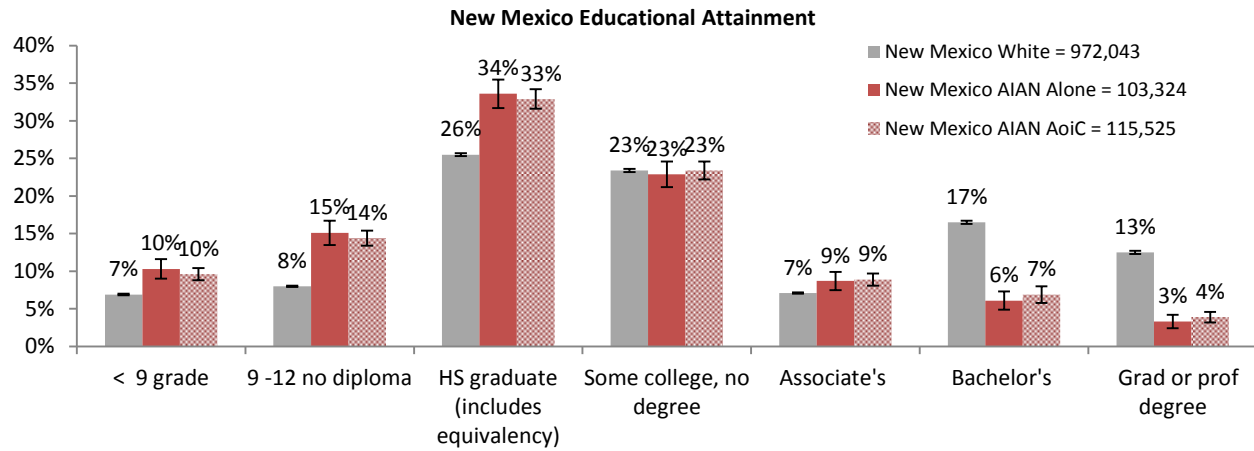
- In 2010, **31.2 percent of the total 193,222 AIAN (alone)** people statewide were under the age of 18 compared to **22.2 percent of the White population** in New Mexico.
- Among the AIAN AoiC population, 32.3 percent was under 18.
- On reservations, **32 percent of AIAN people** were under 18 years.
- The youngest median age of the populations was for AIAN AoiC people statewide, at 28.3, compared to 40.9 years old among the White population of New Mexico.
- The median age for the AIAN AoiC population on reservations was 29.7.

Educational Attainment

The figure below shows the percentages of highest education level attained for populations over 25.



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



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

Colorado had a higher percentage than New Mexico of AIAN (both alone and in combination) people attaining bachelor’s (10 percent in Colorado compared to 6 percent in New Mexico for the AIAN alone population) or a graduate or professional degree (6 percent in Colorado compared to 3 percent in New Mexico).

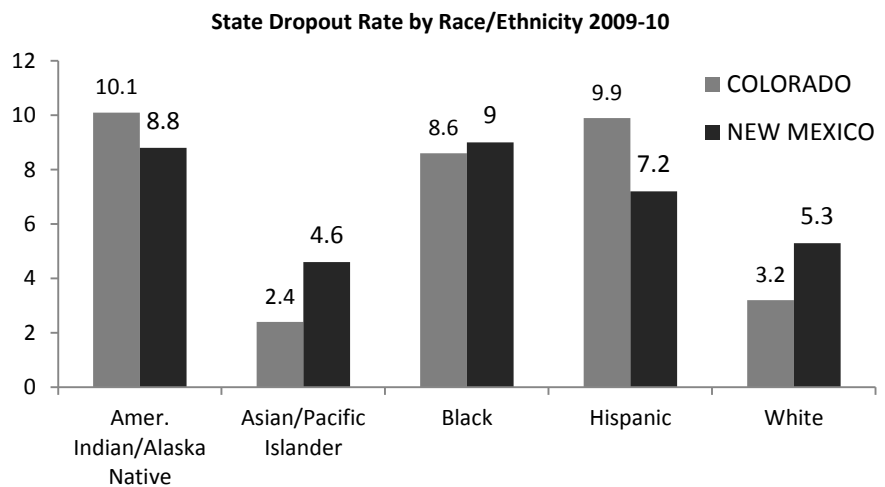
In New Mexico, 25 percent of AIAN (alone) people over 25 had less than a high school graduation or equivalent compared to 15 percent of the White population and 20 percent of the AIAN (alone) population in Colorado.

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.

Dropout Rate

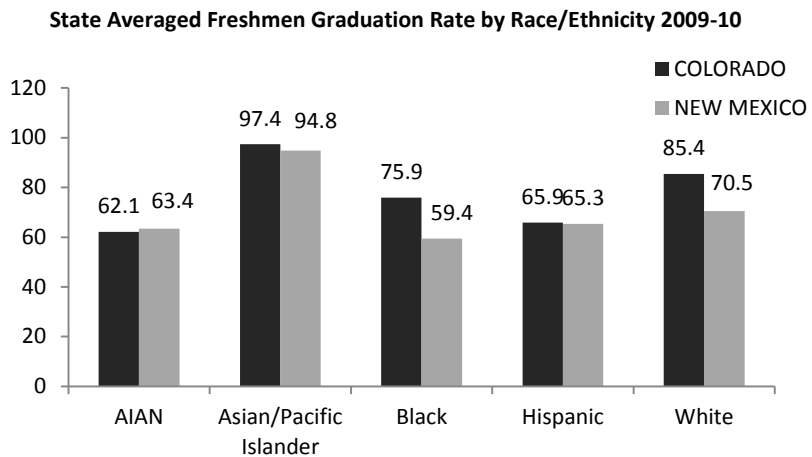
The Dropout Rate is the count of grade dropouts divided by the enrollment base for the grade.

The Colorado AIAN dropout rate was slightly higher than the New Mexico AIAN dropout rate. These data are from the Common Core Data (CCD) State-Level Dropout file.



Source: National Center for Education Statistics - <http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/elsi/>

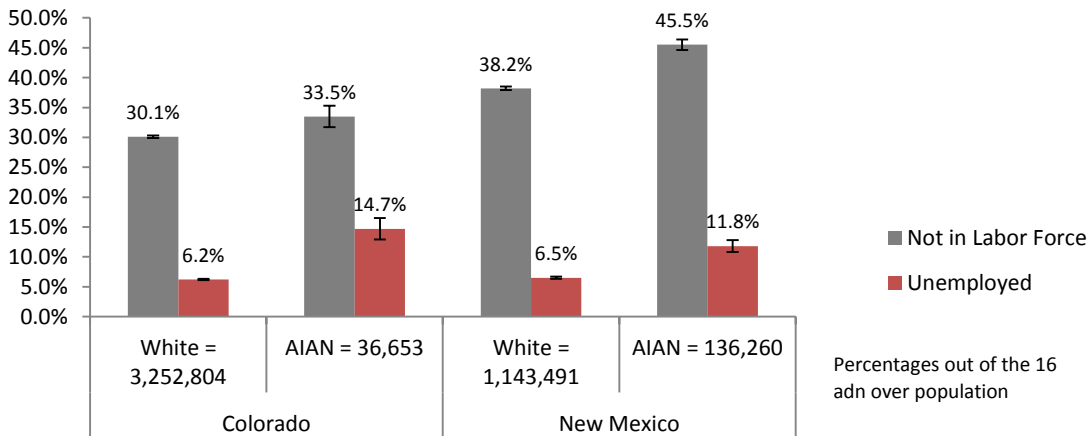
The Averaged Freshman Graduation Rate (AFGR) of students is an estimate of the percentage of an entering freshman class students graduating in 4 years. These data are taken from the CCD State Dropout and Completion Data File.



Source: National Center for Education Statistics - <http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/elsi/>

Economic Characteristics

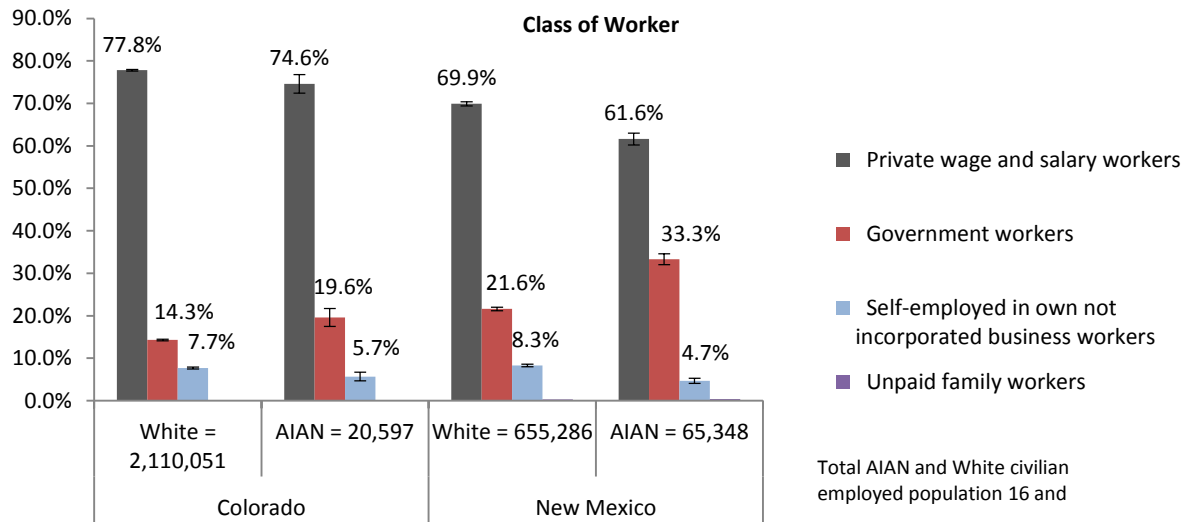
The Census definition of unemploymentⁱ differs from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) measure of unemployment. Persons are considered by BIA as "unemployed" if they are thought to be available for work, but not employed. This more realistic approach differs from the definition of unemployment in the 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 Colorado and New Mexico.



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

In New Mexico, out of the 136,260 AIAN people 16 and over, 45.5 percent were not in the labor forceⁱⁱ, and about 12 percent were unemployed (actively seeking work in the previous 4 weeks at the time of responding to the survey).

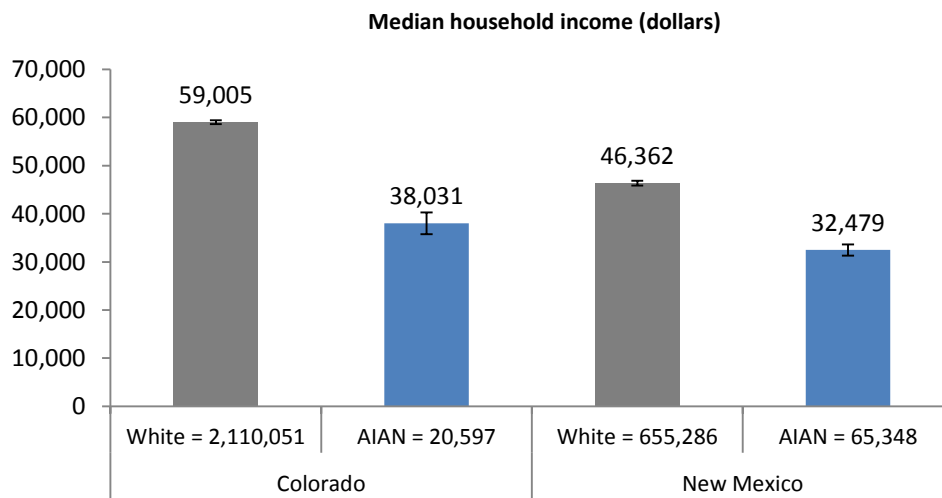
In Colorado, a higher proportion of the AIAN population was in the labor force than in New Mexico, but the unemployment rate was higher, at about 15 percent.



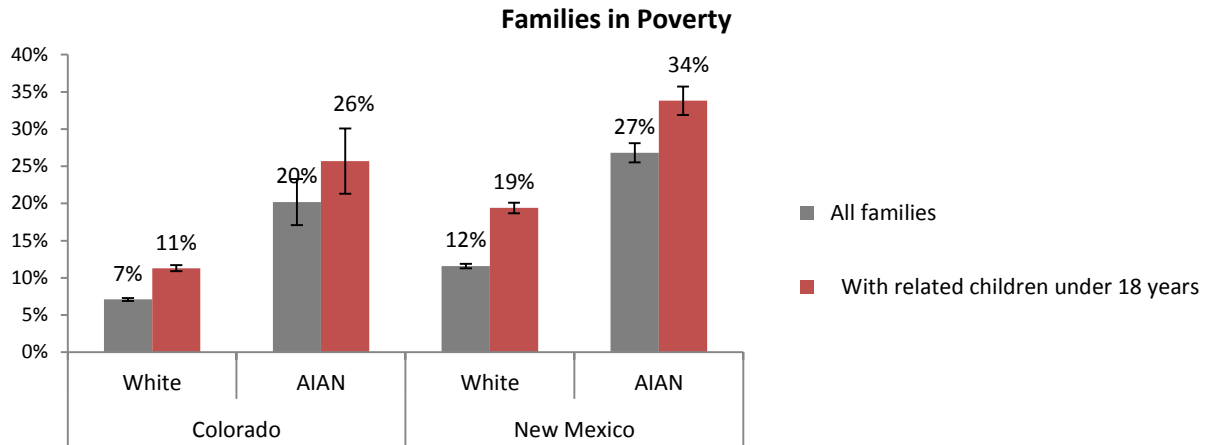
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03

In New Mexico, a third of the 65,348 total AIAN civilian employed population 16 years and over worked in government, compared to 22 percent of the White wage and salary workers in that state. One fifth of AIAN civilian employed population in Colorado worked in government.

Median Household Income

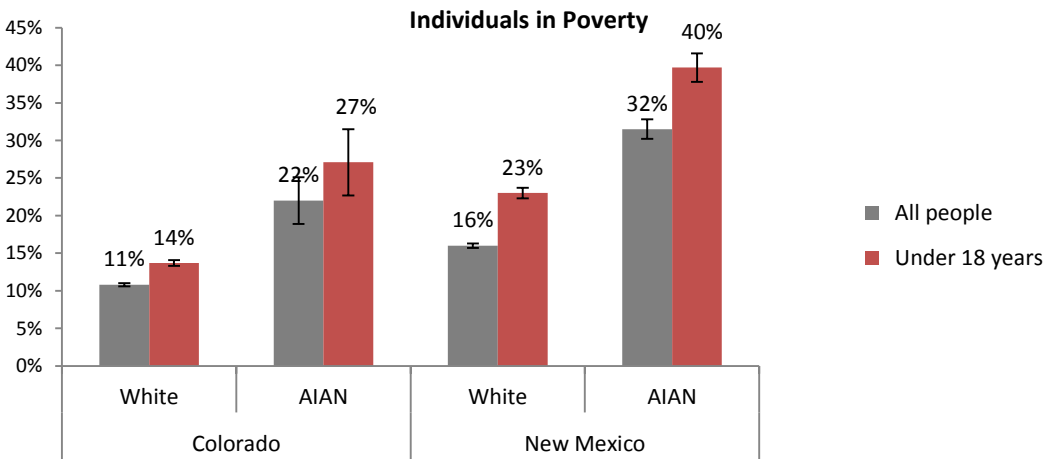


SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table

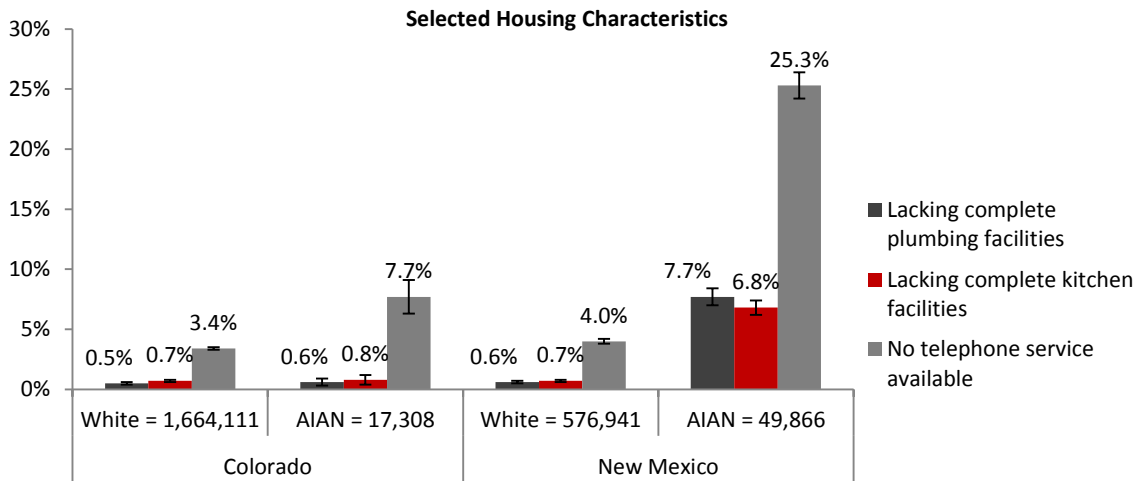


SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03

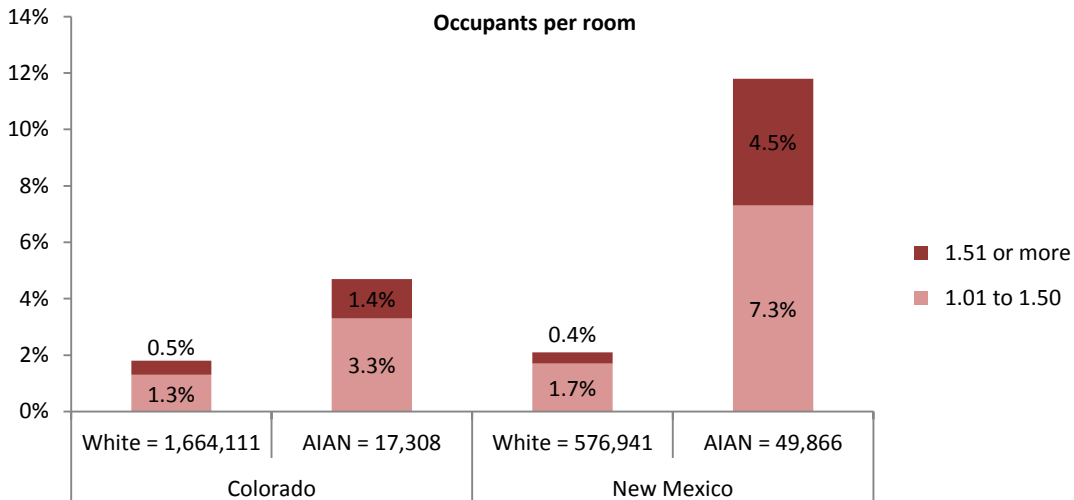
Over the 2006-2010 time period, about a quarter of AIAN families' income was below the poverty level in New Mexico, compared to 12 percent of White families in the state.



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.



ⁱ Unemployed – All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were actively looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to start a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week, were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, and were available for work except for temporary illness. Examples of job seeking activities are: registering at a public or private employment office; meeting with prospective

employers; investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business; placing or answering advertisements; writing letters of application; being on a union or professional register.

ⁱⁱ Labor Force – All people classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (people on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force – All people 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, homemakers, retired workers, seasonal workers interviewed in an off season who not looking for work, institutionalized people, and people were doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).