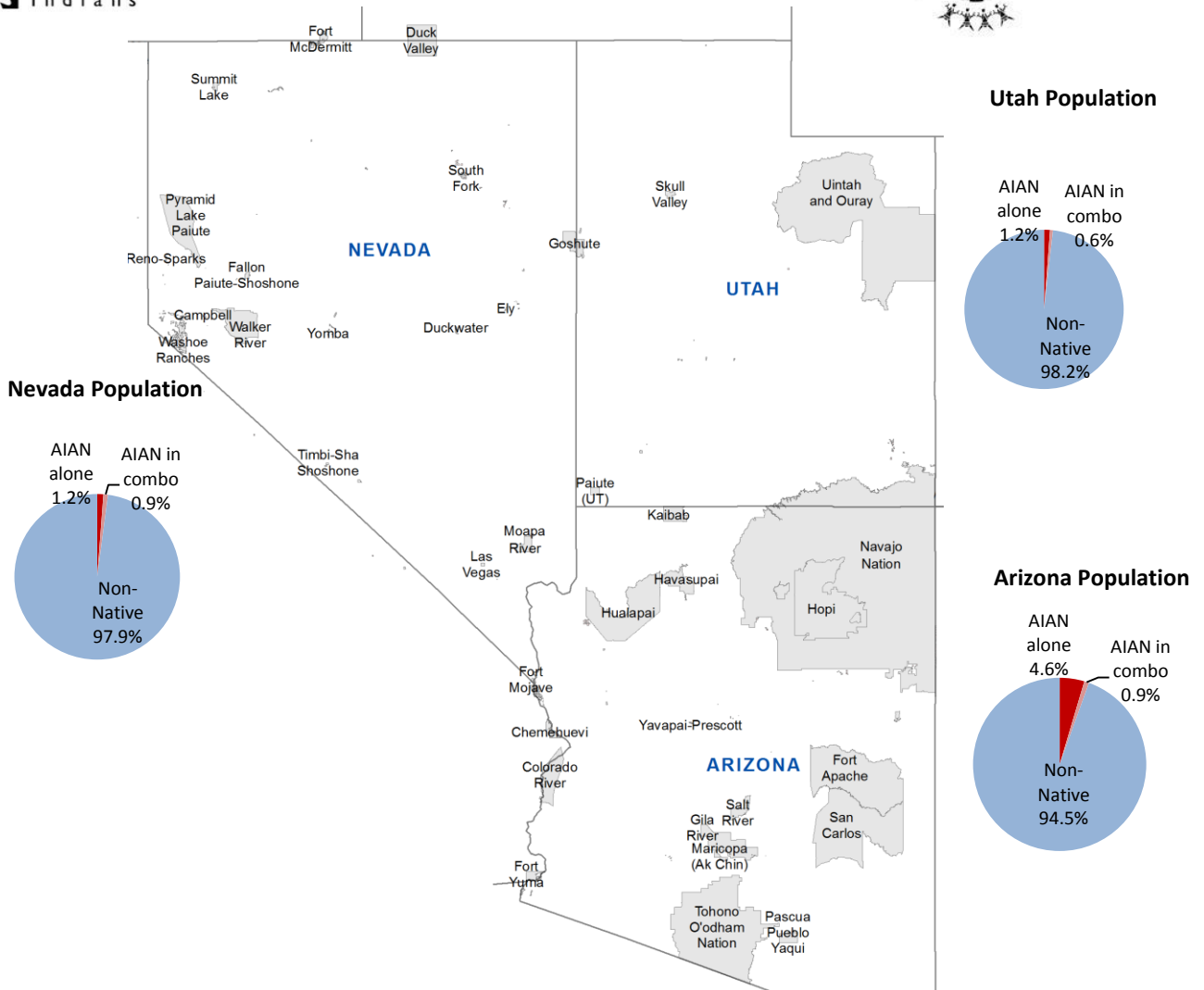


Western Area Regional Profile

Arizona, Nevada, Utah

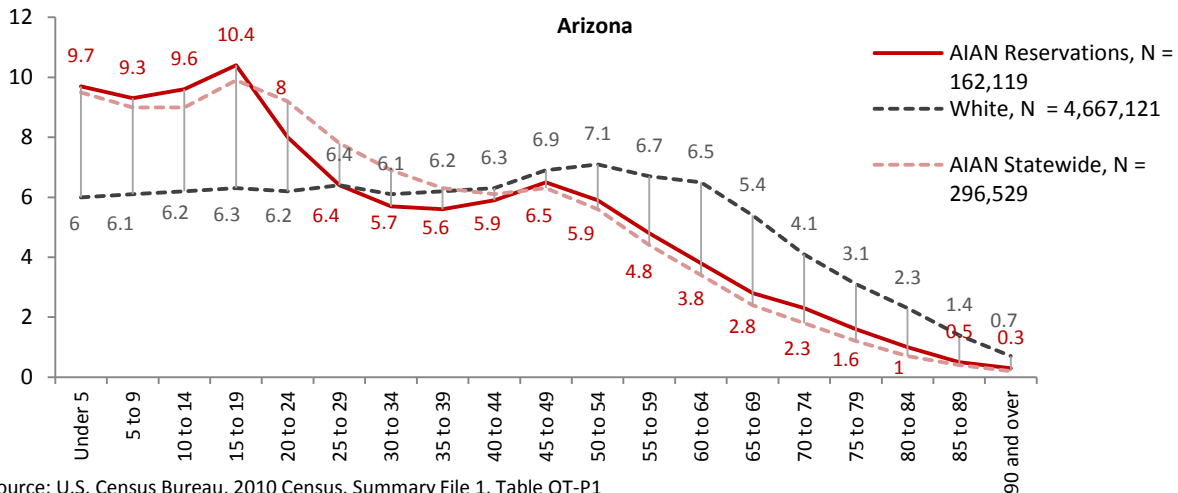


Reservation Populations	AZ, Reservations		NV, Reservations		UT, Reservations		AZ + NV + UT Reservation Lands	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total population (all races)	178,131	100	11,859	100	31,103	100	221,093	100
AI/AN alone or in combination	165,463	92.9	7,551	63.7	10,016	32.2	183,030	82.8%
AI/AN alone	162,119	91	7,197	60.7	9,398	30.2	178,714	80.8%
Median Age, AIAN Alone (years)	27.3	x	32.3	x	26.7	x	x	x

Statewide	Arizona		Nevada		Utah		AZ + NV + UT	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total population (all races)	6,392,017	100	2,700,551	100	2,763,885	100	11,856,453	100
AI/AN alone or in combination	353,386	5.5	55,945	2.1	50,064	1.8	459,395	3.9%
AI/AN alone	296,529	4.6	32,062	1.2	32,927	1.2	361,518	3.0%
Median Age, AIAN Alone (years)	27.2	x	32.9	x	26.3	x	x	x
Median Age, Total (years)	40.4	x	40.4	x	30.2	x	x	x

Demographics

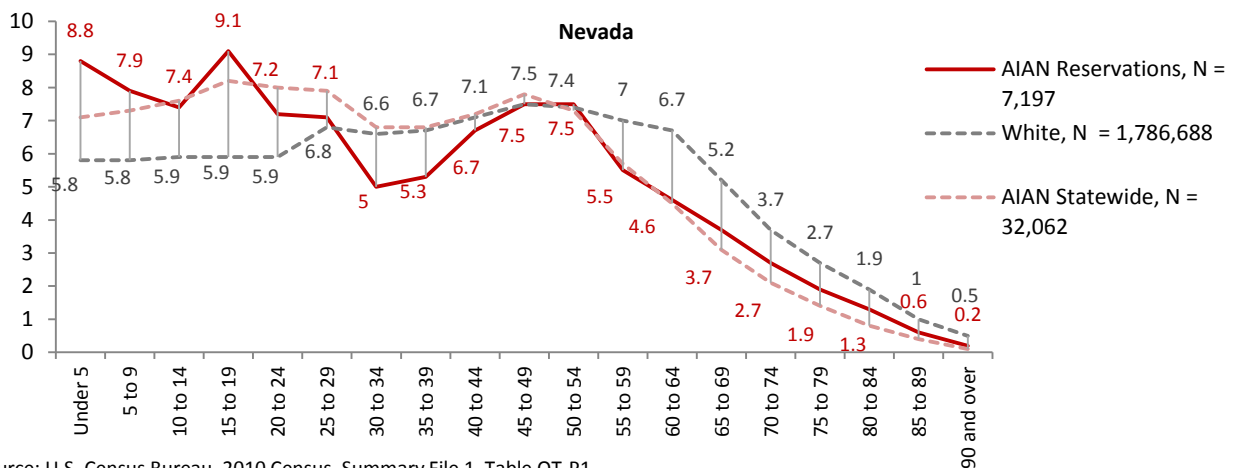
The figures below show age distribution for the AIAN population on reservations and statewide compared to the White population of the Western states. Dependents (including young dependents under 15 and elderly dependents over 65) rely upon the economically active for economic support. In the Western states, the AIAN population is very young compared to the White populations of each state.



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

In the figure above, the percentage distribution by age of AIAN people on reservations is labeled in red, the White population labeled in dark gray, and the AIAN population statewide is the dotted light red line (e.g. 9.7 percent of the AIAN reservation population was under 5 years old in 2010).

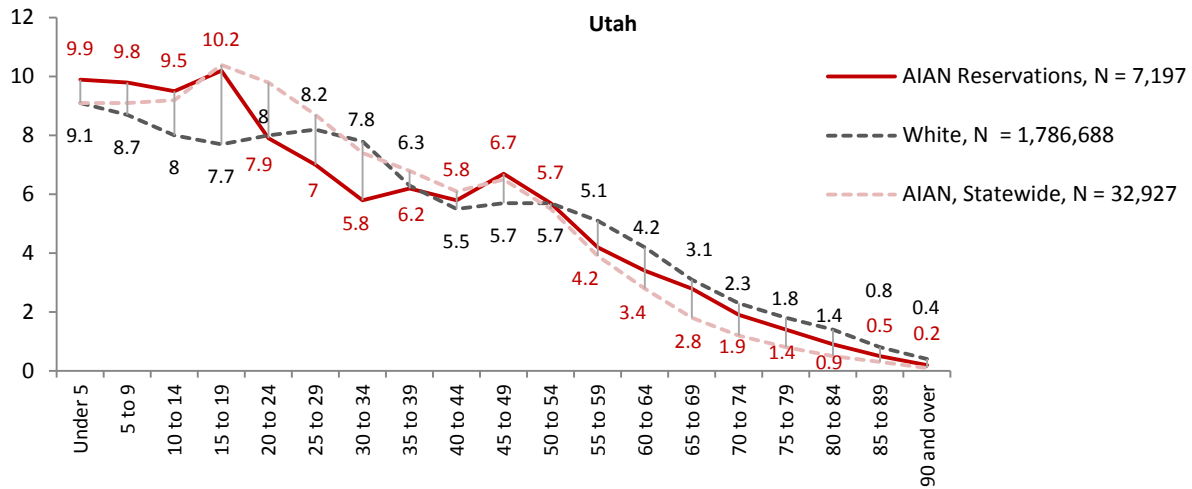
- On Arizona reservations, 35 percent of the AIAN population was under 18, compared 22 percent of the White population.
- Statewide in Arizona, 98,555 AIAN individuals were under 18, 33 percent of the AIAN population.
- The median age for AIAN people on Arizona reservations was 27.3 compared to 40.4 for the total population.



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

On Nevada reservations, 32.3 percent of the AIAN population was under 18, compared 21.2 percent of the White population.

- Statewide in Nevada, 8,656 AIAN individuals were under 18, 27 percent of the AIAN population.
- The median age for AIAN on reservation in Nevada was 32.3 compared to the total of 40.4 statewide.

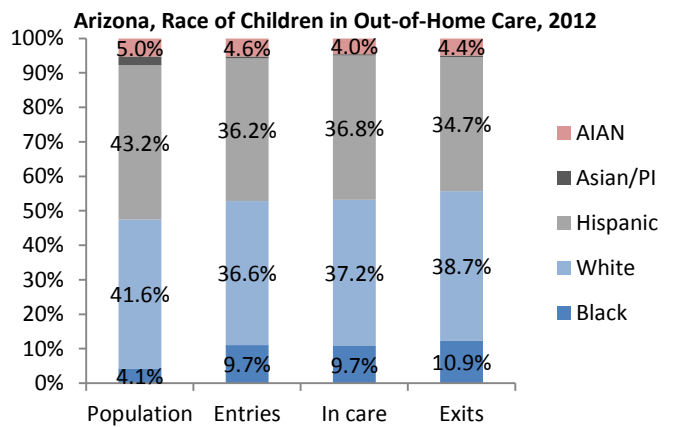
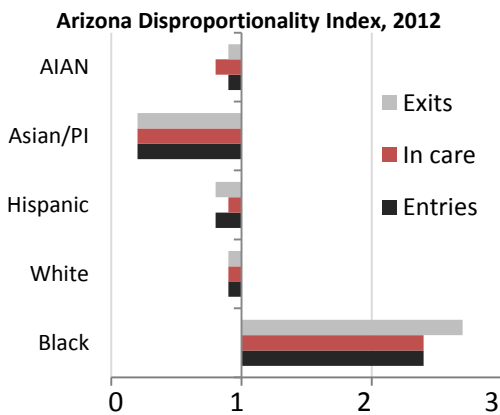


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, Summary File 1, Table QT-P1

- On Utah reservations, 35.7 percent of the AIAN population was under 18, compared 30.3 percent of the White population.
- Statewide in Utah, 11,047 AIAN individuals were under 18, 33.5 percent of the AIAN population.

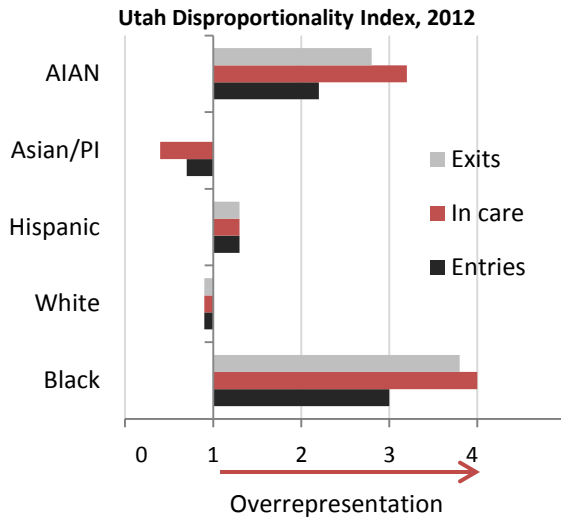
Child Welfare

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 “disproportionality index” is a measure of the degree a given jurisdiction is disproportionate.ⁱ 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.ⁱⁱ

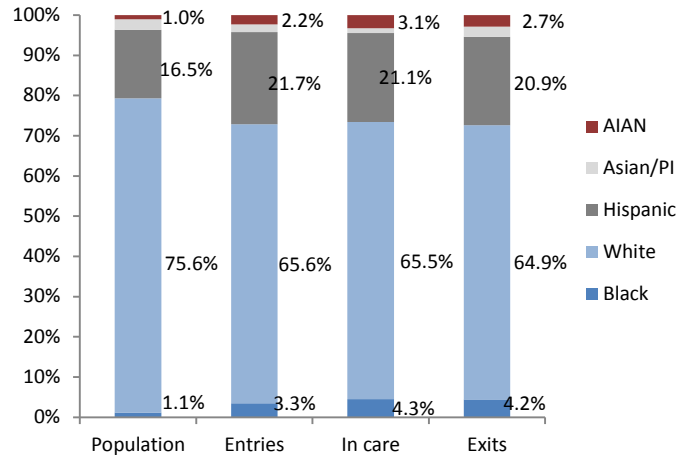


In Arizona, AIAN children represented 5 percent of the child population and 4 percent of the foster care population, which means AIAN were underrepresented in the foster care population in 2012.

Racial Disproportionality Index	Entries	In care	Exits
African American/Black	2.4	2.4	2.7
Caucasian/White	0.9	0.9	0.9
Hispanic/Latino	0.8	0.9	0.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.2	0.2	0.2
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.9	0.8	0.9



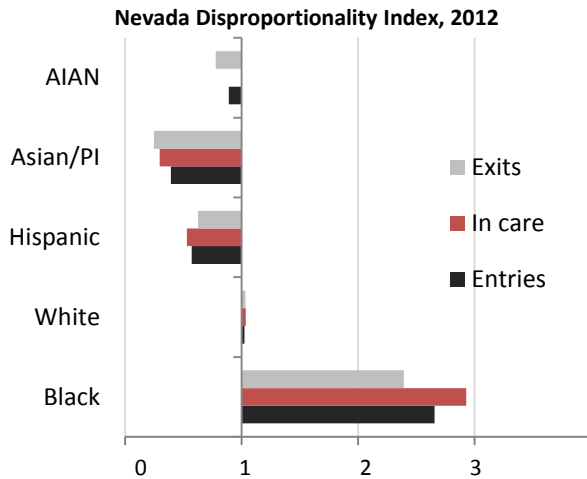
Utah Race of Children in Out-of-Home Care, 2012



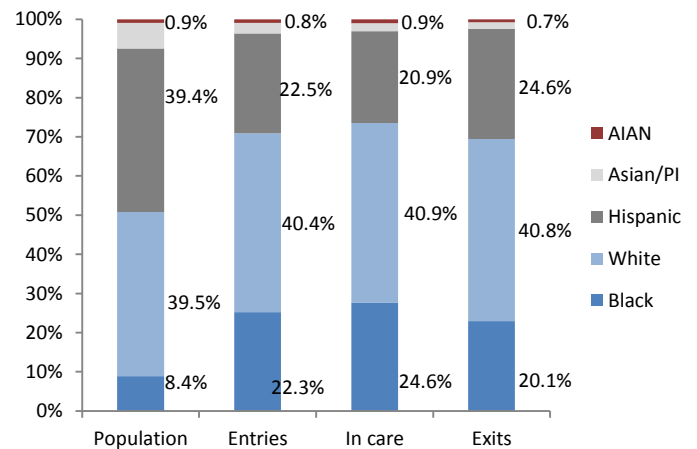
In Utah, AIAN children represented 1 percent of the child population and 3.1 percent of the foster care population, resulting in a 3.2 disproportionality index in 2012 (the index was calculated by 3.1/1).

Utah, Racial Disproportionality Index	Entries	In care	Exits
Black	3	4	3.8
White	0.9	0.9	0.9
Hispanic	1.3	1.3	1.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.7	0.4	1
AIAN	2.2	3.2	2.8

Nevada



Nevada, Race of Children in Out-of-Home Care, 2012

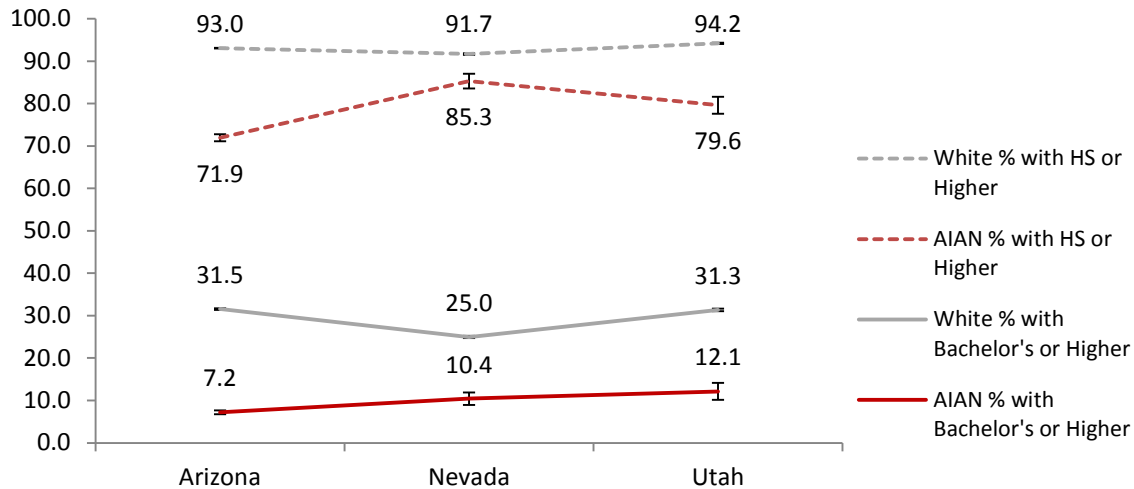


In Nevada, AIAN children represented 0.9 percent of the child population and 0.9 percent of the foster care population, resulting in no disproportionality in 2012 for AIAN children in Nevada.

Nevada, Racial Disproportionality Index	Entries	In care	Exits
Black	2.7	2.9	2.4
White	1.0	1.0	1.0
Hispanic	0.6	0.5	0.6
Asian/PI	0.4	0.3	0.2
AIAN	0.9	1.0	0.8

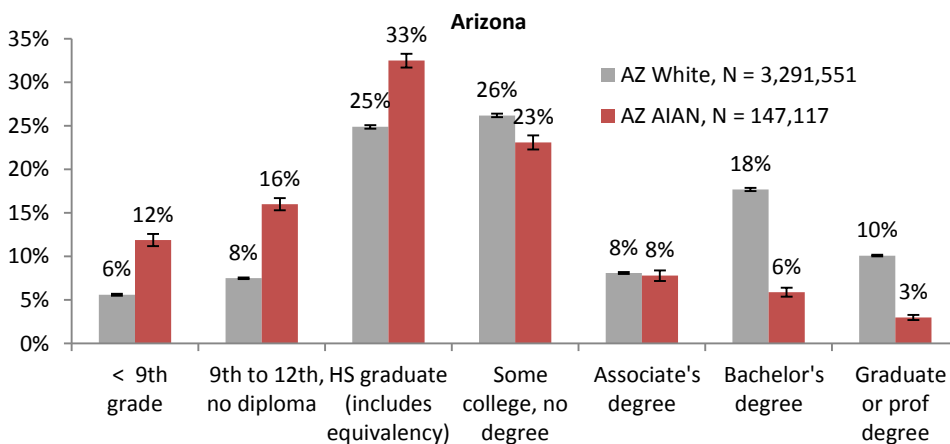
Educational Attainment

The figure below shows the percentage of persons age 25 and over with high school completion or higher and a bachelor's or higher degree, by state, in the Western region. In Utah, about 12 percent of AIAN persons 25 and older have a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 31 percent of the White Utah population. In Arizona, about 72 percent of AIAN people 25 and older has a high school diploma or higher, compared to 93 percent of the White population of Arizona. That means that about 28 percent of AIAN people 25 and over in Arizona has less than a high school diploma or equivalent.



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

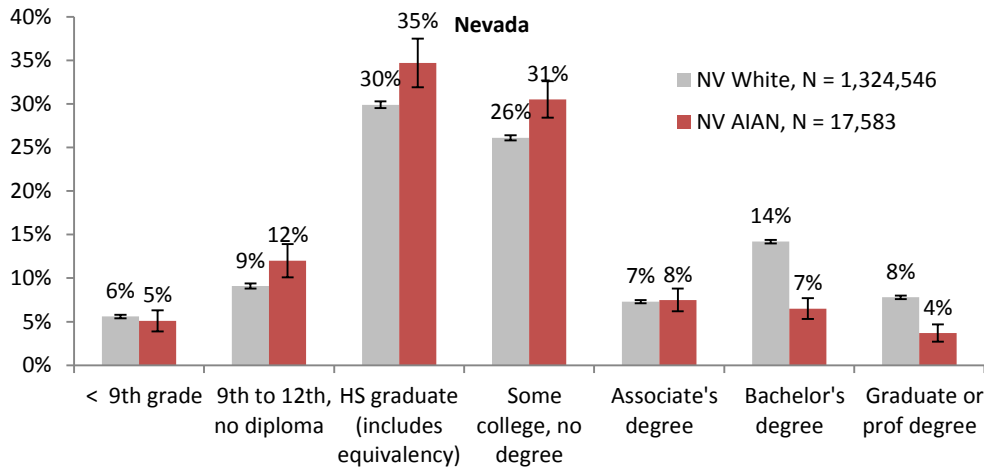
The following figures¹ show more detail of the highest level of education attained for AIAN people 25 and over compared to the White population in each state. In Arizona, 6 percent of the 147,117 AIAN people over 25 have a bachelor's degree (compared to 18 percent of the White population), 3 percent have a graduate or professional degree (compared to 10 percent of the White population), and 28 percent have less than a high school diploma or equivalent.



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

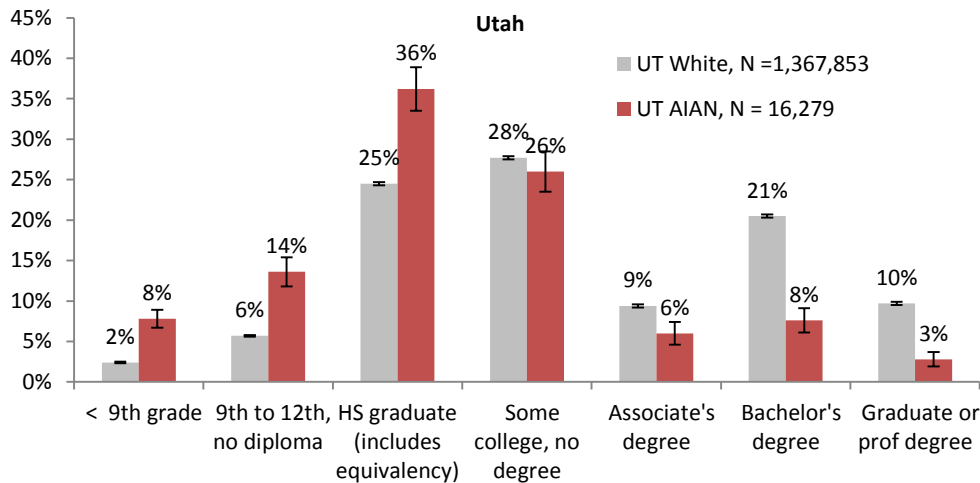
¹ Confidence intervals are displayed at the 90-percent confidence level. A 90-percent confidence interval can be interpreted roughly as providing 90 percent certainty that the interval defined by the upper and lower bounds contains the true value of the characteristic.

In Nevada, 7 percent of AIAN people 25 and over highest education attained was a bachelor's degree (compared to twice that percentage for the White population), and 4 percent had attained a graduate or professional degree.



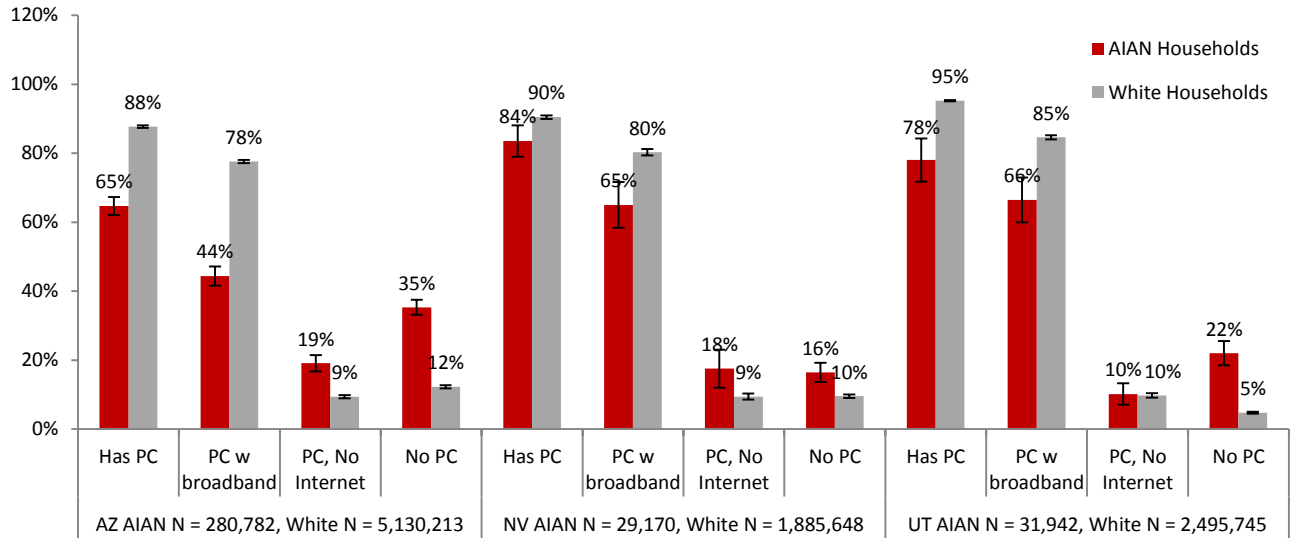
Source: US Census Bureau, 2006 -2010 American Community Survey, Table DP02

In Utah, 8 percent of the 16,279 AIAN people 25 and over highest level of education was a bachelor's degree (compared to 21 percent of the White population), and 3 percent had attained a graduate or professional degree.



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

Computer and Internet Usage

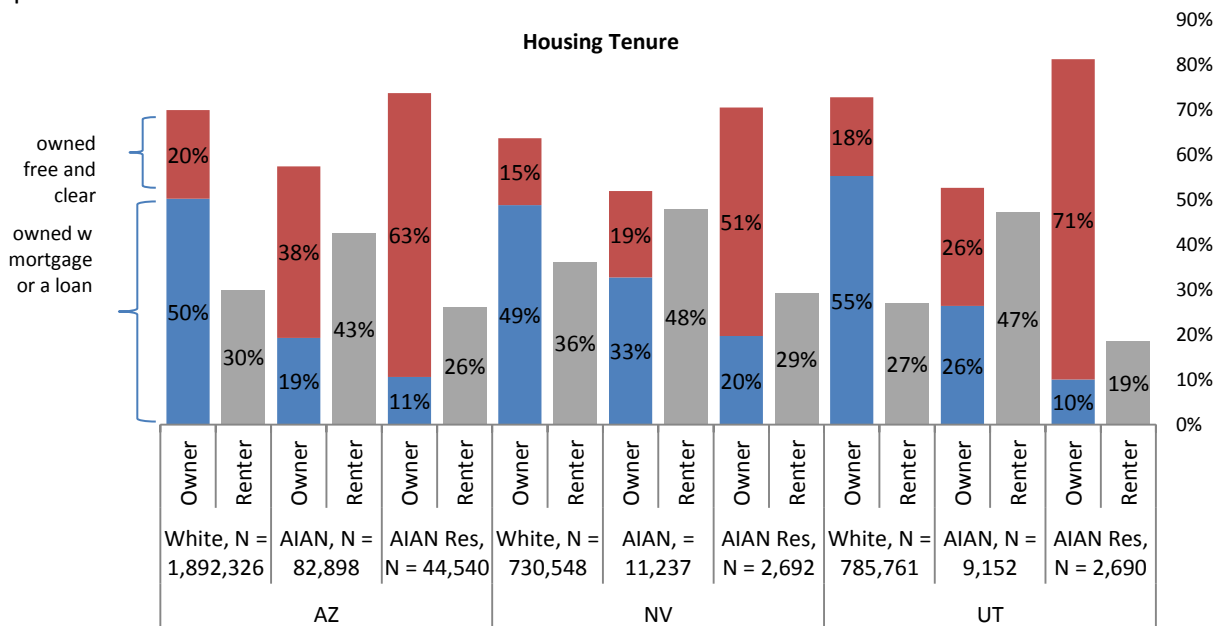


Source: Census Bureau, 2013 ACS 1-year estimates, Table B28003

Arizona households had the lowest percentage of computer access at 65 percent. Only 44 percent of AIAN households in Arizona had access to broadband (compared to 78 percent of White households in that state) and 19 percent had a computer but no internet.

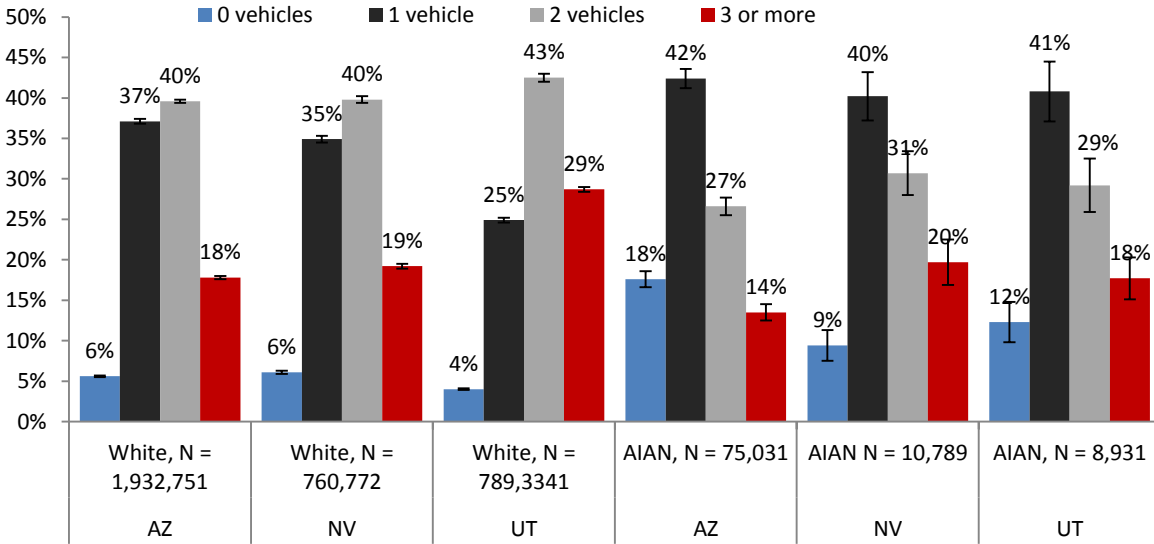
Housing Characteristics

In Utah, 81 percent of AIAN households on reservations were owned 10 percent with a mortgage, and 71 percent owned free and clear. AIAN households on reservations in the Western states were more likely to own the house than AIAN households statewide, and more likely than White households in respective states.



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

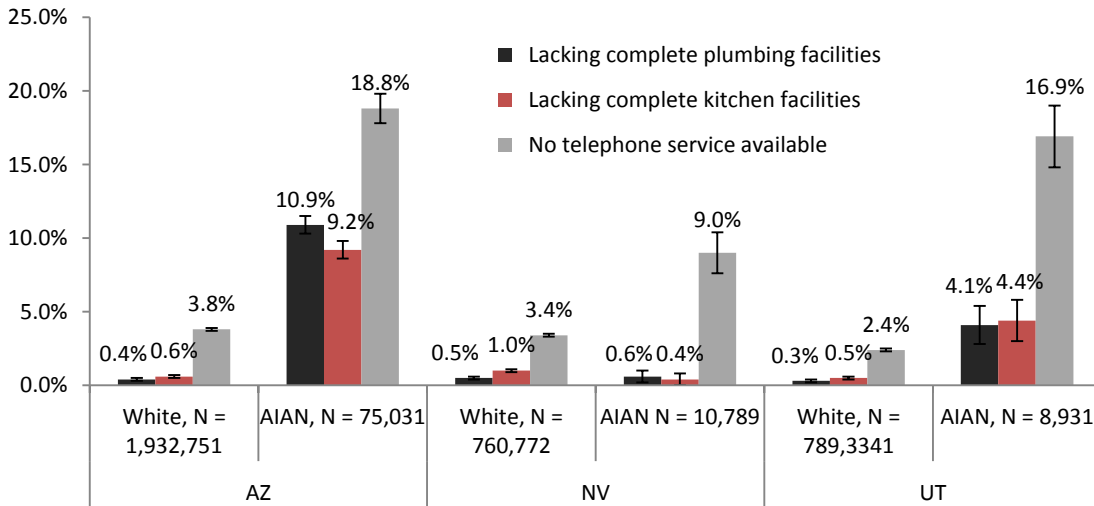
Selected Characteristics



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

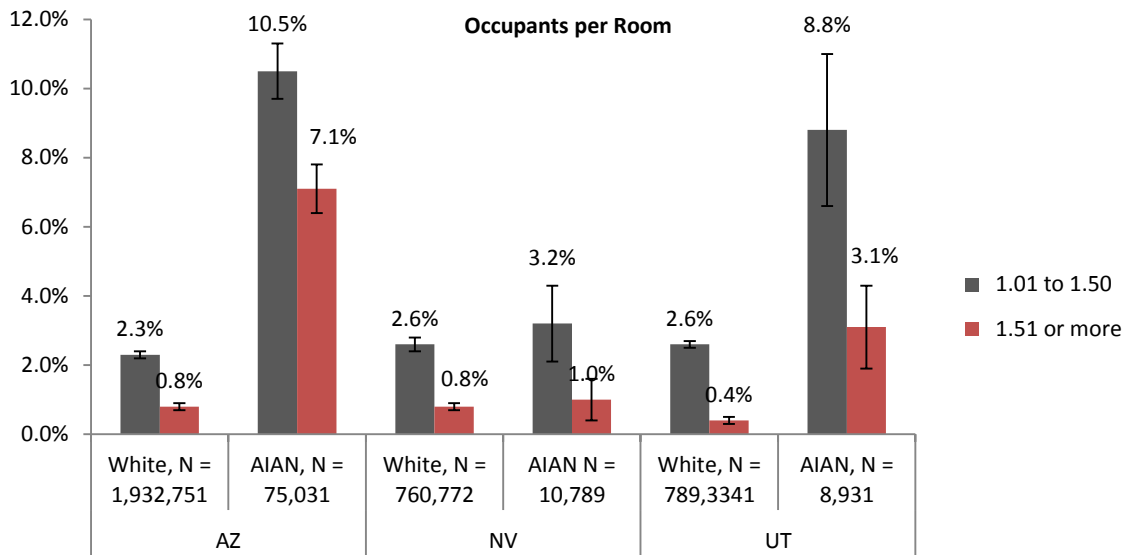
The figure above shows that 18 percent of the 75,031 AIAN households in Arizona had zero vehicles, 42 percent had 1 vehicle, 27 percent had 2 vehicles, and 14 percent had 3 or more.

Among AIAN households in Arizona, almost a fifth of have no telephone service available (compared to 4 percent of the White households statewide), 9 percent lack complete kitchen facilities (compared to less than one percent of White households), and 11 percent lack complete plumbing facilities.



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

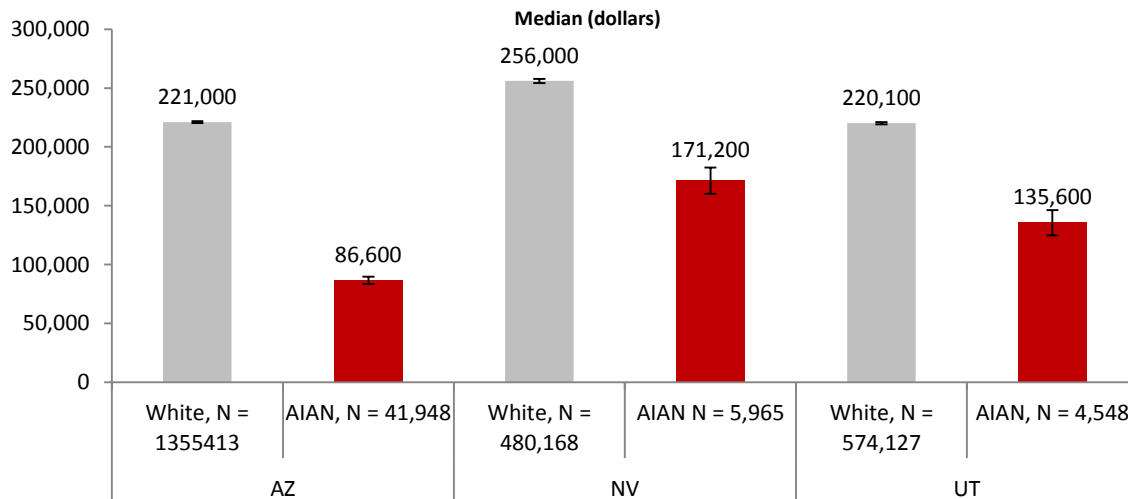
Overcrowding: The general standard for adequate quantity of housing is having no more than one person per room; a household with a higher ratio is considered overcrowded. In Arizona, about 18 percent of AIAN occupied households have more than 1 person per room, compared to 3 percent of White households in that state.



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

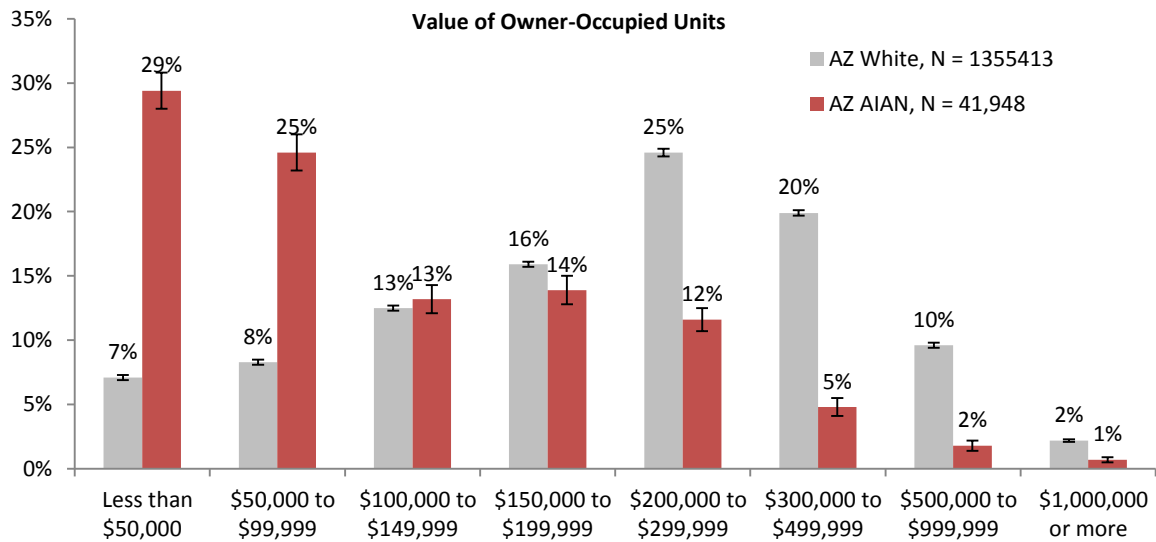
Value of Owner Occupied Houses

The median values of owner-occupied houses are displayed below. The median value of AIAN owned units was highest in Nevada, at \$171,200, but still 66 percent of the value of White owner-occupied units.

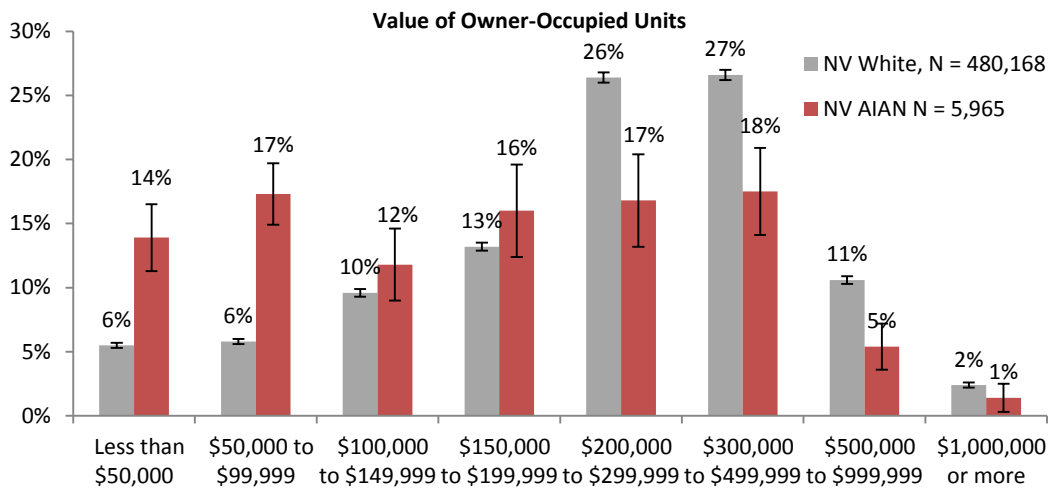


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, Table DP04

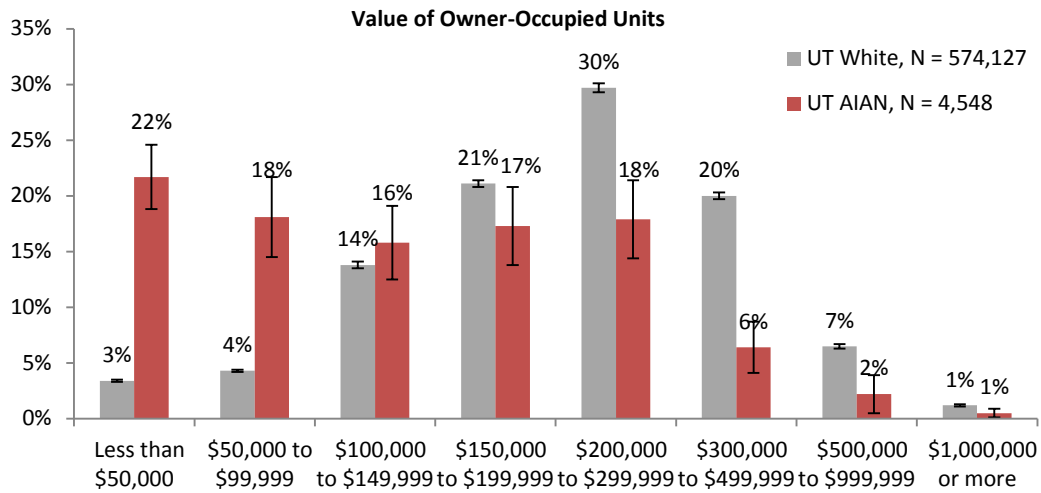
The figure below shows the value of owner-occupied units in Arizona. About 29 percent of AIAN owned units in Arizona were worth less than \$50,000 and a quarter of the 41,948 AIAN units were worth between \$50,000 and \$99,999.



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



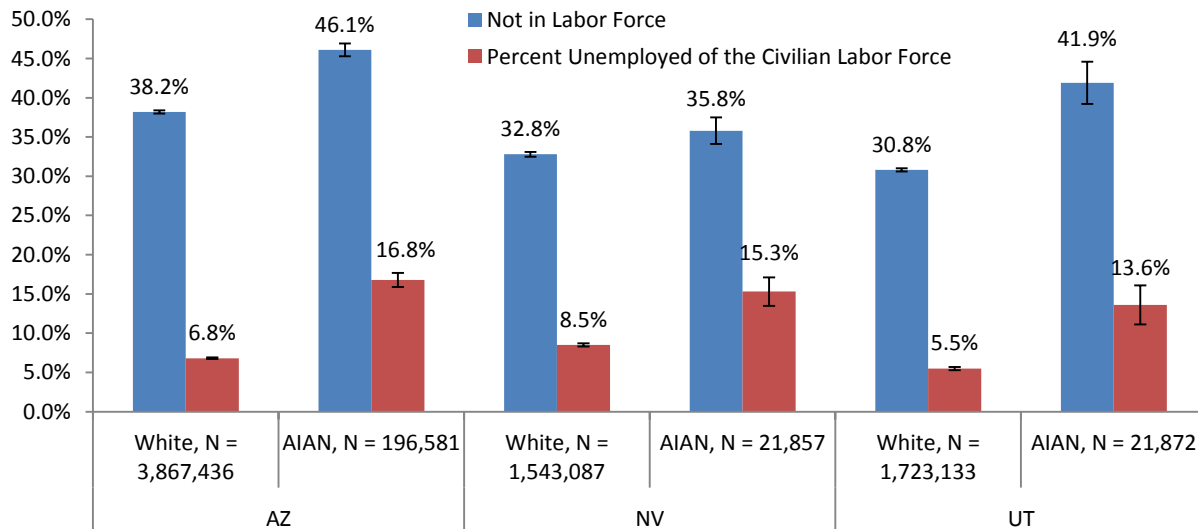
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, Table DP04



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

Economic Characteristics

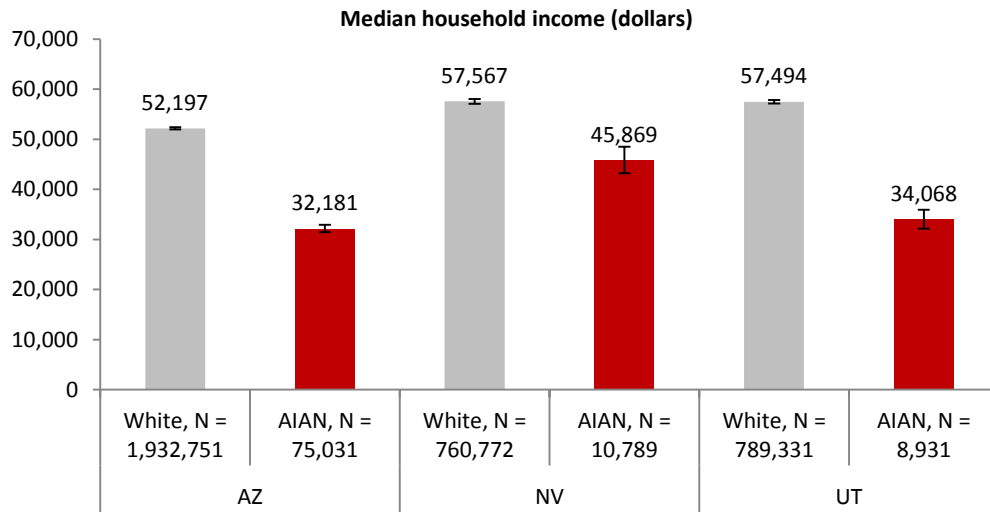
The Census definition of unemploymentⁱⁱⁱ differs from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) measure of unemployment. Persons are considered by BIA as "unemployed" if they are thought to be available for work, but not employed. This more realistic approach differs from the definition of unemployment in the 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 as well as percent of the population 16 years and older not in the labor force according to the 5 year estimate (2006-2010).



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

Of the 196,581 AIAN persons 16 and over in Arizona, 46 percent were not in the labor force^{iv}, compared to 38 percent of the White population in that state. The percent of AIAN persons unemployed was 17 percent compared to 7 percent.

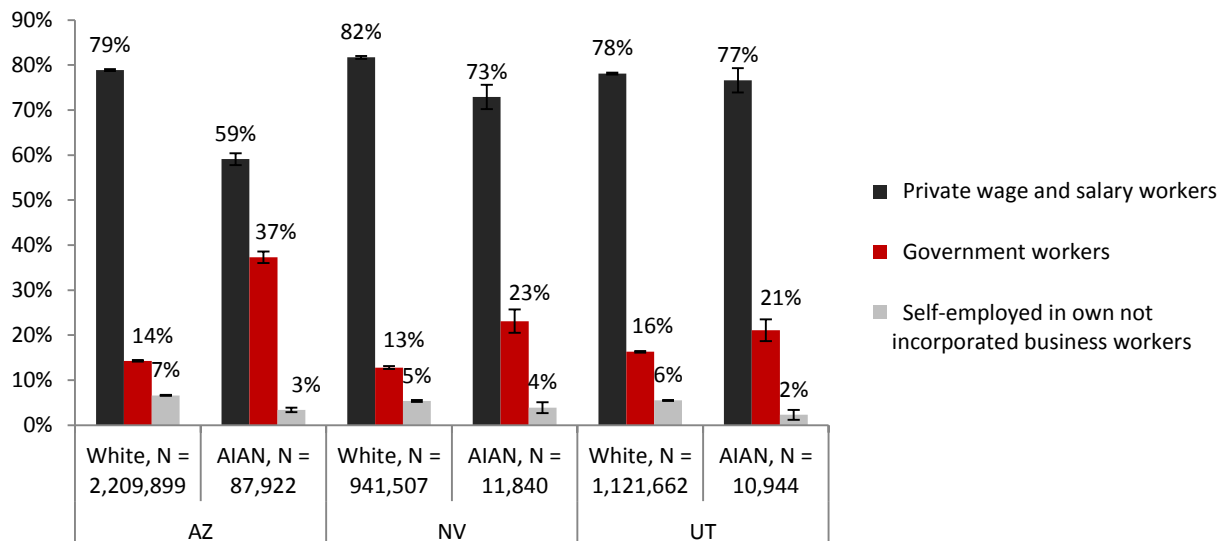
Median household income is displayed below. AIAN households in Nevada had the highest median income of AIAN populations in the Western region; however \$45,869 was 79 percent of the White median household income.



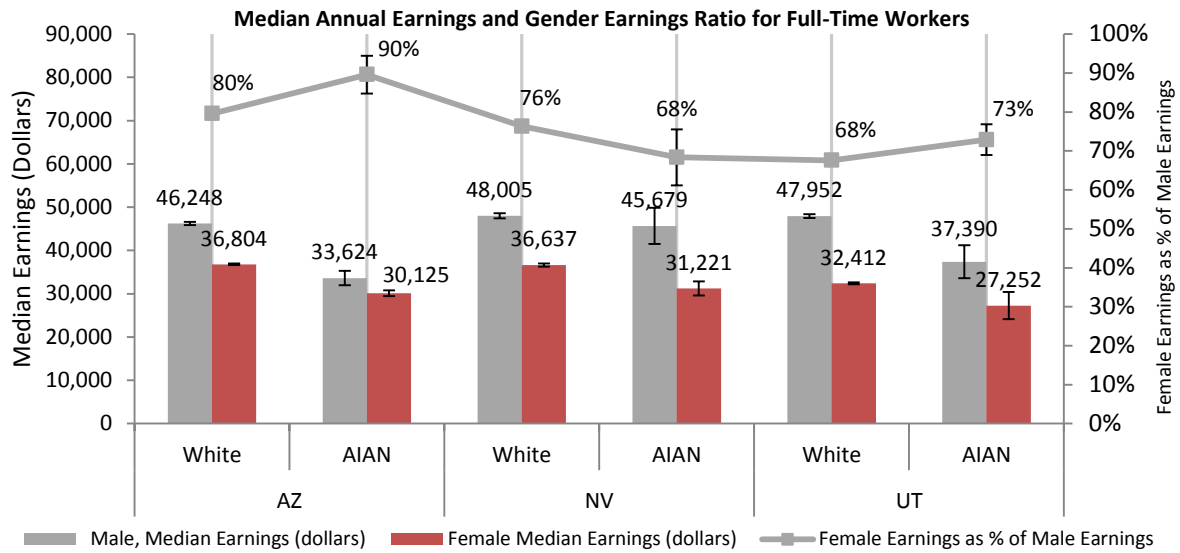
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03

Class of Worker

The figure below shows class of worker for the civilian employed population (16 and over) by race for the Western States. Out of 87,922 employed AIAN individuals, 37 percent were government workers, compared to 14 percent of the White population.

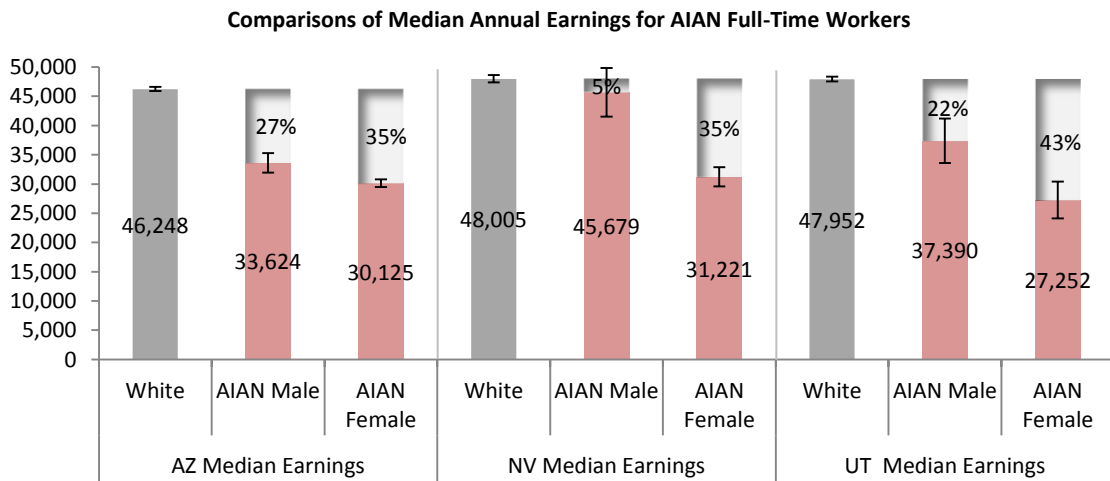


SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03



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

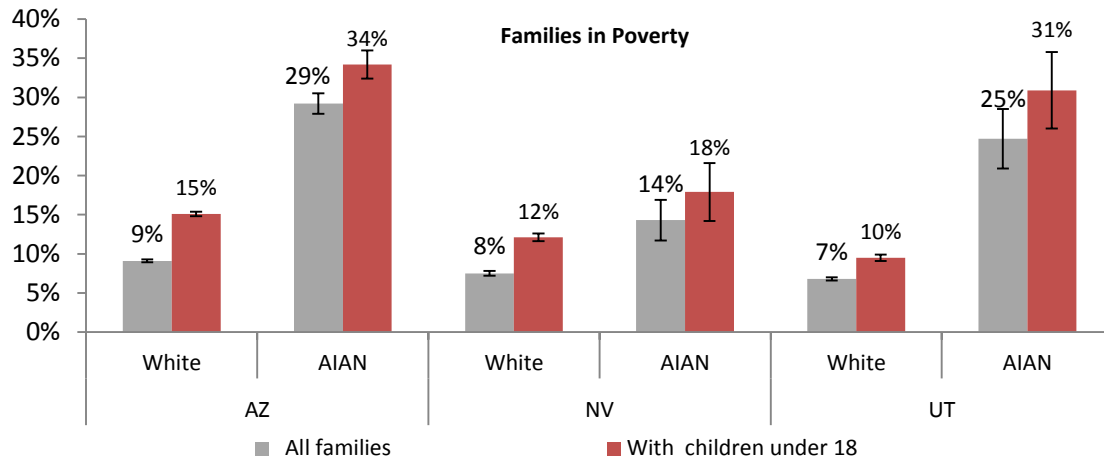
The figure above shows the median annual earnings for AIAN men and women full-time workers and White full-time workers in the Western region. The figure also shows women’s earnings as a percentage of men’s earnings (of the same race) by state for full-time workers. Women of all groups earned less than men of the same group, with the female/male earnings ratios ranging from a low of 68 percent in in Utah (White female/male earnings ratio) and Nevada (AIAN female/male earnings ratio) to a high of 90 percent earnings ratio for AIAN workers in Arizona. This means the median annual earnings for AIAN women in Arizona was 90 percent of the median earnings for AIAN male workers. However, part of the reason the earnings ratio gap was so low for AIAN workers in Arizona is that AIAN men made 63 percent as much as White male workers (see next figure).



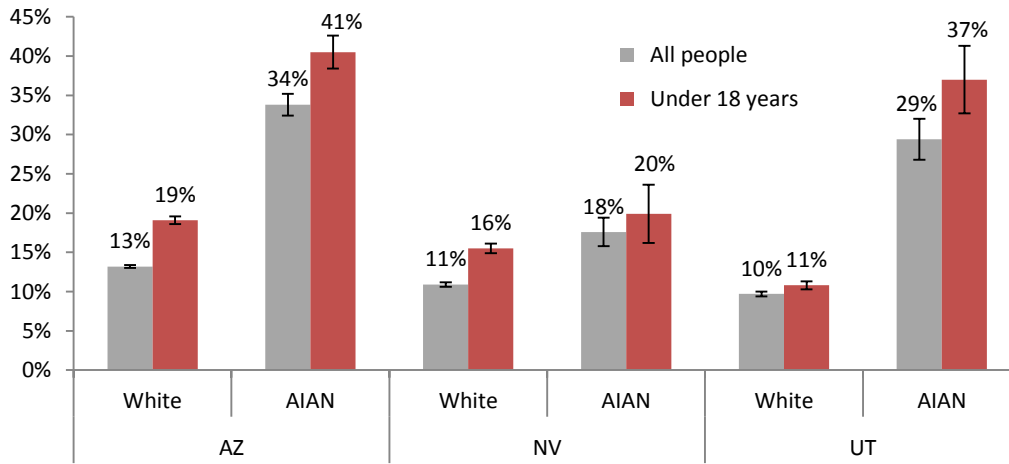
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03

The figure above shows the median annual earnings for AIAN men and women full-time workers compared to the median earnings of White male full-time workers in respective states. In Nevada, AIAN men’s earnings median was \$45,679, only 5 percent less than the median earnings for White men in Nevada. However, AIAN women full-time workers in Nevada made just 65 percent (\$31,221) of the median earnings for White male full-time workers in the state. In Arizona, AIAN women made 35 percent less than White male full-time workers, and AIAN men made 27 percent less. AIAN women in Utah had the largest earnings gap of the Western states.

Poverty

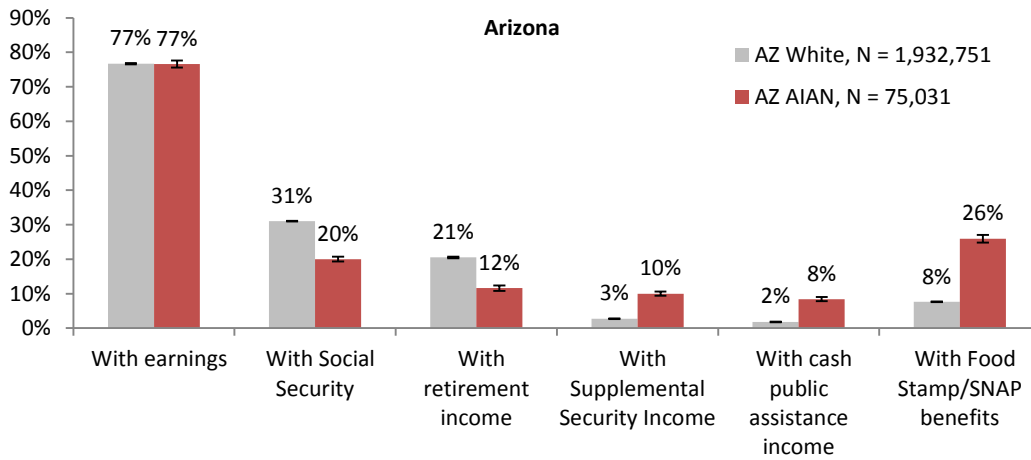


SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03

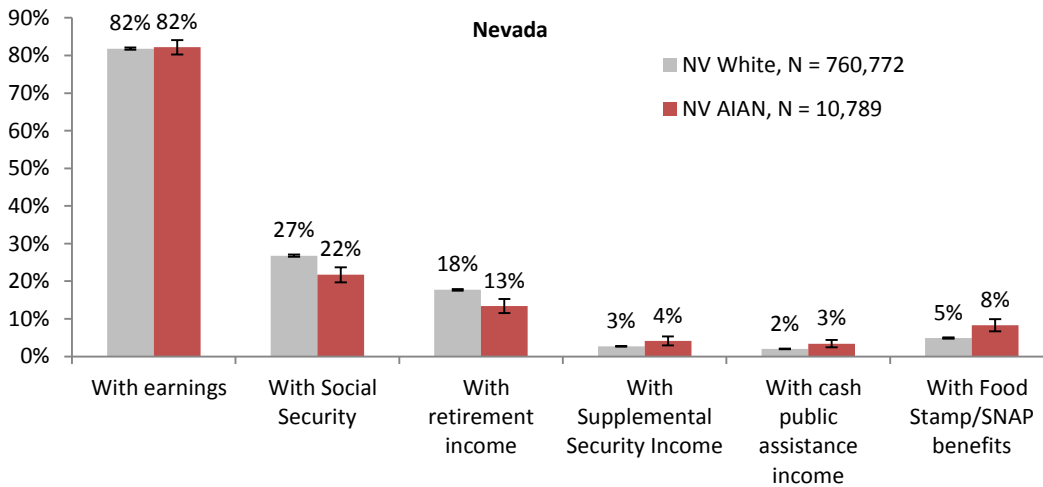


SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03

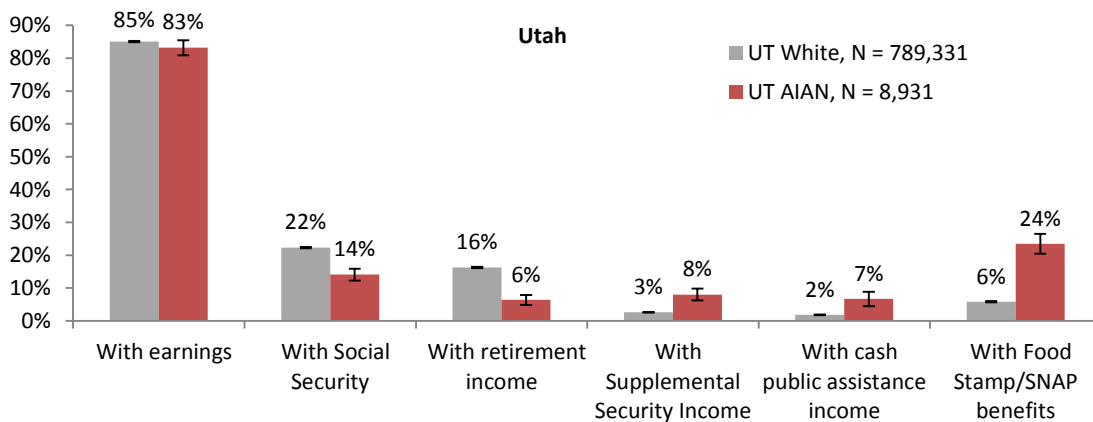
Income Type: The next figures show percentage of households with income type: with earnings, Social Security, retirement, Supplemental Security Income, cash public assistance, and Food Stamps/SNAP.



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

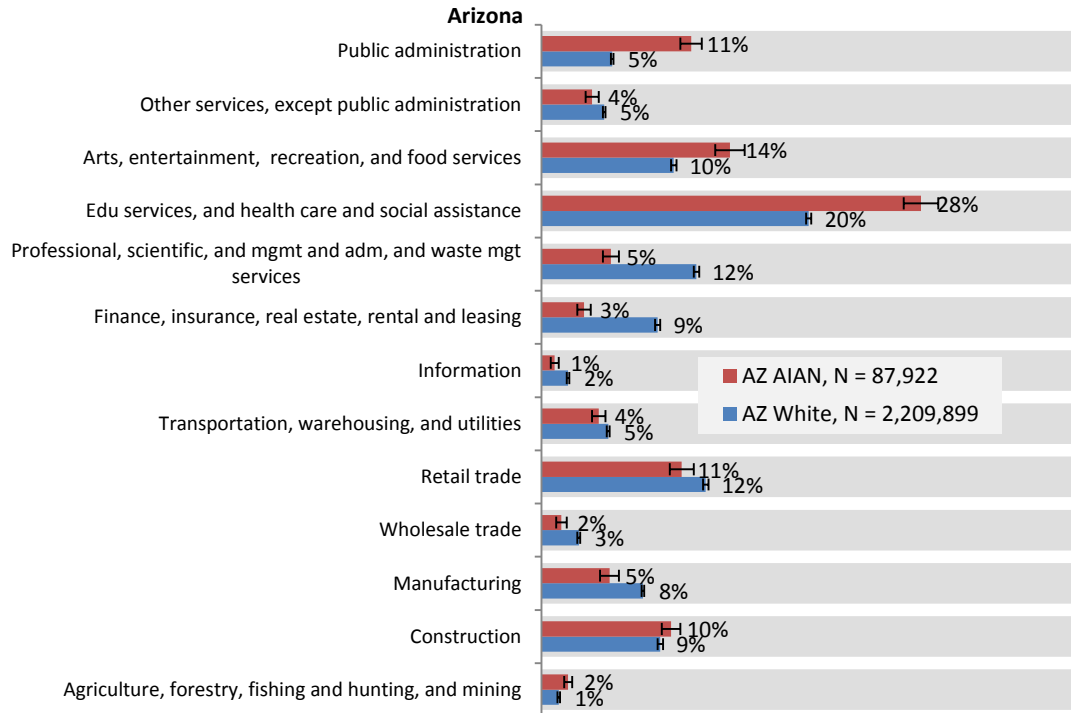


SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03



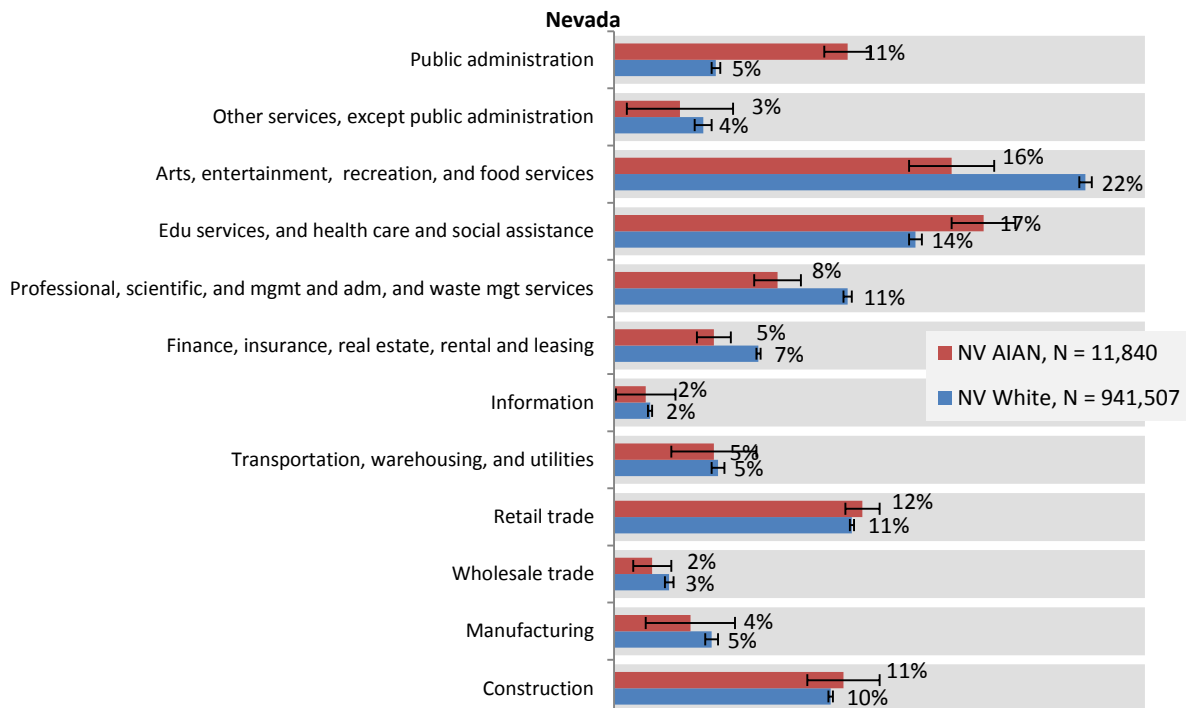
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03

Industry of Employed

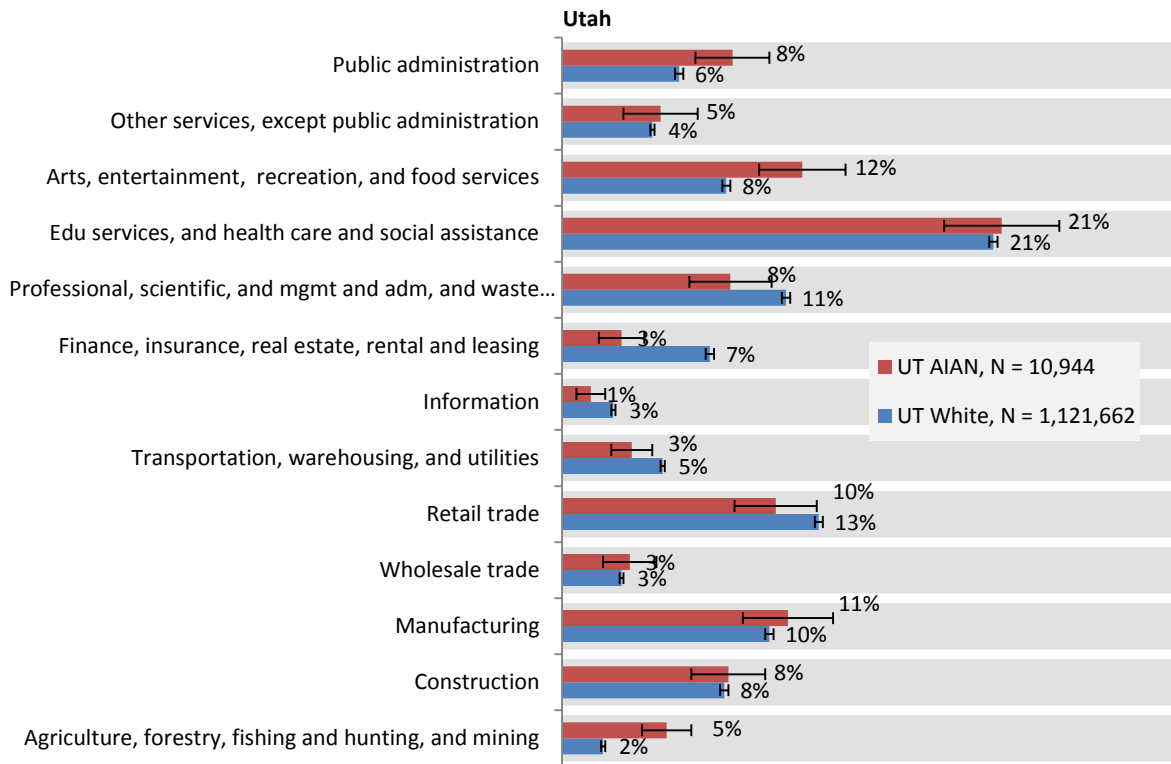


SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03

In Arizona, the top industry (28 percent) employing AIAN workers was Educational Services, Healthcare, and Social Assistance. The second top industry category for AIAN workers in Arizona was Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, and Food Services.



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

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

ⁱⁱ 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).

ⁱⁱⁱ 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.

^{iv} 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).