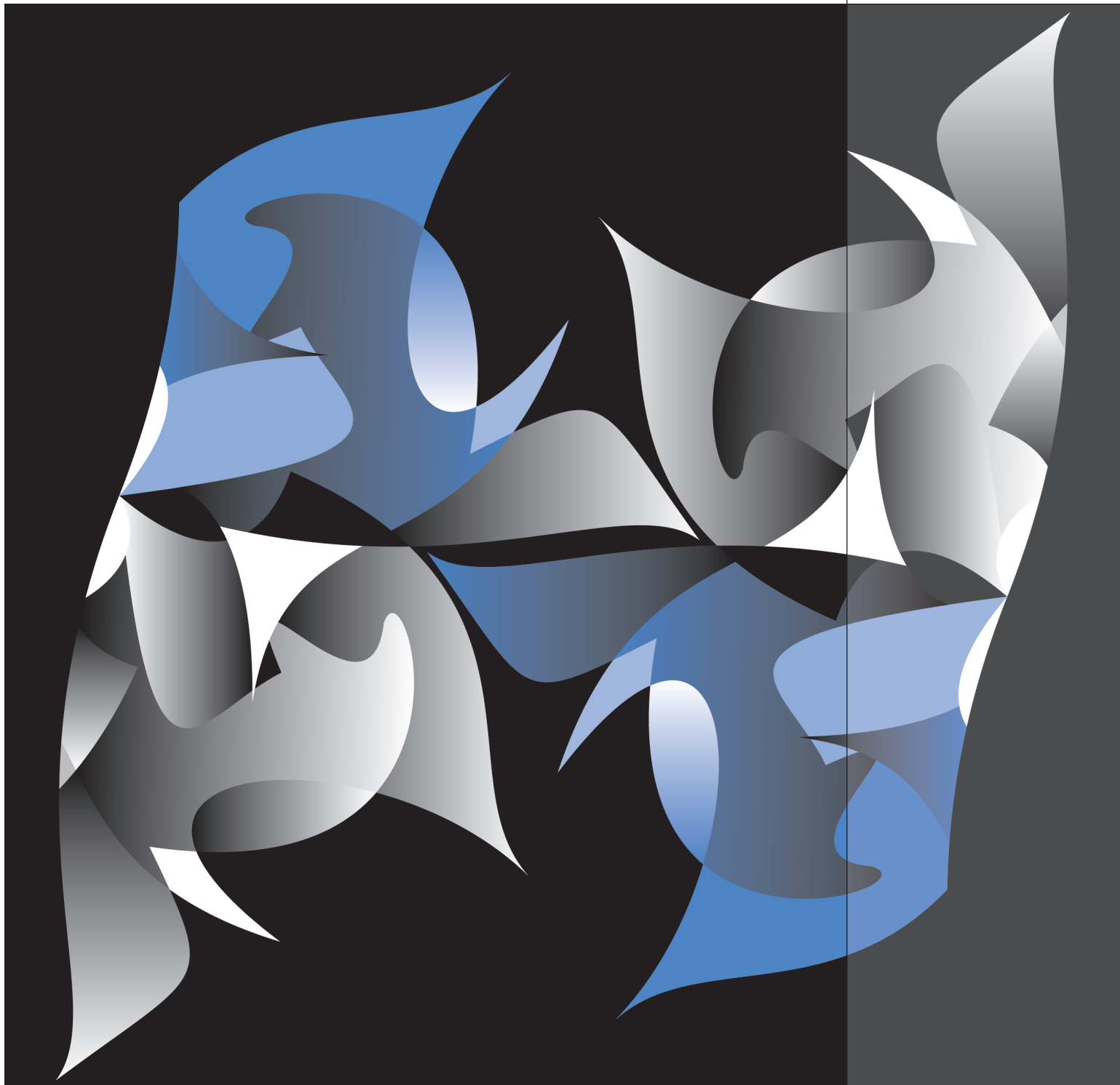


The American Community—
American Indians and Alaska Natives: 2004

American Community Survey Reports

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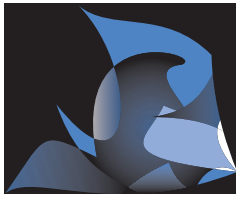
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The American Community— American Indians and Alaska Natives: 2004

INTRODUCTION

This report presents a portrait of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in the United States.¹ It is part of the American Community Survey (ACS) report series.

Information on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics in the tables and figures is based on data from the 2004 ACS Selected Population Profiles and Detailed Tables.² The data for the American Indian and Alaska Native population are based on responses to the 2004 ACS question on race, which asked all respondents to report one or more races.³

The 2004 ACS estimated the number of American Indians and Alaska Natives to be about 4 million, or 1.4 percent of the U.S. household population (Table 1).⁴ The number of individuals who reported American Indian and Alaska Native as their only race was about 2.2 million, or 0.8 percent of the population. About another 1.9 million reported their race as American Indian and Alaska Native and one or more other races,

¹ In the federal government, the category "American Indian or Alaska Native" refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) who maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment.

² The 2004 ACS datasets, including Selected Population Profiles and Detailed Tables, are available online in the American FactFinder at <<http://factfinder.census.gov>>.

³ For further information on the content and format of the questionnaire, see <www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/SQuest03.pdf>.

⁴ This report discusses data for the United States, including the 50 states and the District of Columbia; it does not include data for Puerto Rico.

Table 1.
Household Population by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2004

(Data based on sample limited to the household population and exclude the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/exp_acs2004.html)

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Percent of total population	Margin of error ¹ (±)
Total	285,691,501	100.00	(X)
White alone, not Hispanic	192,362,875	67.33	0.01
American Indian and Alaska Native alone ² ...	2,151,322	0.75	0.02
Not Hispanic	1,852,775	0.65	0.01
Hispanic	298,547	0.10	0.01
American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination	4,006,160	1.40	0.02
Not Hispanic	3,445,472	1.21	0.02
Hispanic	560,688	0.20	0.02
American Indian and Alaska Native in combination	1,854,838	0.65	0.02
Not Hispanic	1,592,697	0.56	0.02
Hispanic	262,141	0.09	0.01
American Indian and Alaska Native and White	1,370,675	0.48	0.02

(X) Not applicable.

¹ This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, produces the 90-percent confidence interval around the estimate.

² This category includes people who reported only "American Indian or Alaska Native," either by specifying one or more American Indian or Alaska Native tribes or tribal groupings or by responding with a generic term such as "American Indian" or "Alaska Native."

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004 American Community Survey, Selected Population Profiles, S0201.

including about 1.4 million people who reported their race as American Indian and Alaska Native **and** White.⁵ The American Indian and Alaska Native-alone-or-in-combination population included about 561,000 Hispanics, and the American Indian and Alaska Native-alone population included about 299,000 Hispanics.⁶

⁵ The race-in-combination categories use the conjunction **and** in bold and italicized print to link the race groups that compose the combination.

⁶ The estimates in this report are based on responses from a sample of households.

Data are reported for both the American Indian and Alaska Native-alone and the American Indian and Alaska Native-alone-or-in-combination populations. In this report, respondents who reported American Indian and Alaska Native and no other race are included in the single-race or American Indian and Alaska Native-alone population

Estimates may vary from the actual values because of sampling error and other factors. All comparative statements have undergone statistical testing and are significant at the 90-percent confidence level unless otherwise noted.

(i.e., including those who reported their race as one or more American Indian and Alaska Native tribes and no other race). Respondents who reported American Indian and Alaska Native either alone or with one or more other race categories are included in the American Indian and Alaska Native-alone-or-in-combination population. The report also includes data for the non-Hispanic segments of these populations.

Data on individuals who reported that they were American Indian and Alaska Native **and** White, a part of the in-combination population, are shown separately in this report in the American Indian and Alaska Native **and** White category.

The term “American Indian and Alaska Native” is used to refer to the American Indian and Alaska Native-alone population and the term “non-Hispanic White” is used to refer to the White-alone, not Hispanic population. In the report graphics, the acronym “AIAN” is used to refer to the American Indian and Alaska Native population.

The American Indian and Alaska Native population includes people who reported American Indian and Alaska Native or wrote in their principal or enrolled tribe or tribes on the ACS question on race.

Among American Indians, Cherokee was the largest tribal grouping, with a population of 331,000 or 15 percent of the American Indian and Alaska Native-alone population (Table 2).⁷ Navajo was the

⁷ Tribal grouping refers to the combining of individual American Indian tribes into a general tribal grouping, such as Fort Sill Apache, Jicarilla Apache, and Mescalero Apache, into the general Apache tribe, or combining individual Alaska Native tribes, such as American Eskimo, Eskimo, and Greenland Eskimo, into the general Eskimo tribe.

Table 2.
American Indian and Alaska Native Household Population by Tribal Group: 2004

(Data based on sample limited to the household population and exclude the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/exp_acs2004.html)

Tribal group	Population	Percent of American Indian and Alaska Native-alone population	Margin of error ¹ (±)
American Indian and Alaska Native alone²	2,151,322	100.0	(X)
American Indian tribal grouping, specified . . .	1,729,574	80.4	0.88
Apache	66,048	3.1	0.63
Blackfeet	39,508	1.8	1.13
Cherokee	331,491	15.4	0.83
Cheyenne	15,715	0.7	0.35
Chickasaw	12,773	0.6	0.27
Chippewa	92,041	4.3	0.47
Choctaw	55,107	2.6	0.47
Creek	27,243	1.3	0.26
Iroquois	50,982	2.4	0.51
Lumbee	59,433	2.8	0.25
Navajo	230,401	10.7	1.20
Osage	13,982	0.6	0.25
Ottawa	12,824	0.6	0.16
Paiute	14,944	0.7	0.23
Pima	48,709	2.3	1.35
Potawatomi	14,952	0.7	0.21
Pueblo	69,203	3.2	0.70
Seminole	12,578	0.6	0.29
Sioux	67,666	3.1	0.70
Tohono O'Odham	20,577	1.0	0.31
Yaqui	16,169	0.8	0.22
Yuman	10,419	0.5	0.78
All other American Indian tribes ³	446,809	20.8	1.27
American Indian tribes, not specified	45,736	2.1	0.35
Alaska Native tribes, specified	89,462	4.2	0.37
Alaska Athabascan	12,370	0.6	0.17
Aleut	11,037	0.5	0.16
Eskimo	35,951	1.7	1.16
Tlingit-Haida	18,677	0.9	0.67
All other Alaska Native tribes ⁴	11,427	0.5	0.73
Alaska Native tribes, not specified	11,808	0.5	0.09
American Indian tribes or Alaska Native tribes, not specified ⁵	274,742	12.8	0.90

(X) Not applicable.

¹ This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, produces the 90-percent confidence interval around the estimate.

² This category includes people who reported only “American Indian or Alaska Native,” either by specifying one or more American Indian or Alaska Native tribes or tribal groupings or by responding with a generic term such as “American Indian” or “Alaska Native.”

³ This category includes people who reported one specified American Indian tribe or tribal grouping not shown above, as well as people who reported two or more specified American Indian tribes or tribal groupings but only reported as American Indian or Alaska Native.

⁴ This category includes people who reported one specified Alaska Native tribe or tribal grouping not shown above, as well as people who reported two or more specified Alaska Native tribes or tribal groupings but reported only as American Indian or Alaska Native.

⁵ This category includes respondents who checked the “American Indian or Alaska Native” response category or wrote in the generic term “American Indian” or “Alaska Native” or tribal entries not elsewhere classified.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004 American Community Survey, Selected Population Profiles, S0201, and Detailed Tables, B02005.

What Is the American Community Survey?

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a new nationwide survey designed to provide reliable, timely information for local communities on how they are changing. This survey is a critical element in the U.S. Census Bureau's 2010 Decennial Census Program. The ACS collects detailed information on the characteristics of the population and housing on an ongoing sample basis. These data previously were collected in census years in conjunction with the decennial census. Since the ACS is conducted every year, rather than once every 10 years, it will provide more current data throughout the decade.

Fully implemented in 2005, the ACS is the largest household survey in the United States, with an annual sample size of about 3 million housing unit addresses throughout the country. Release of annual estimates from the ACS began in 2006 for all geographic areas with a population of 65,000 or more; 3-year period estimates will begin in 2008 for areas and populations as small as 20,000; and 5-year period estimates will start in 2010 for census tracts, block groups, and small populations. All estimates, including the 3-year and 5-year period estimates, are planned to be updated every year.

During the testing program (2000 to 2004), the ACS sampled approximately 800,000 addresses per

year and produced estimates for the United States, states, and essentially all places, counties, and metropolitan areas with at least 250,000 people.

The data contained in this report are based on the ACS sample interviewed in 2004. The population represented (the population universe) is limited to the household population and excludes the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters. For information on the ACS sample design and other ACS topics, visit http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/exp_acs2004.html.

The Census Bureau's population estimates program releases official population estimates of the U.S. resident population by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin. For information on the Census Bureau's population estimates program, visit www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php. The ACS estimates in this report pertain to the household population only (i.e., the total population, excluding the group quarters population). Therefore, the ACS estimate of the American Indian and Alaska Native population shown in this report should not be viewed as the official measure of this population.

second-largest tribal grouping, with a population of 230,000 or 11 percent of the American Indian and Alaska Native-alone population. Other tribal groupings with populations of about 50,000 or more included Apache, Chippewa, Choctaw, Iroquois, Lumbee, Pueblo, and Sioux. These tribal groupings accounted for nearly one-half of the American Indian and Alaska Native-alone population. Among Alaska Natives, Eskimo and Tlingit-Haida tribal groupings both had populations of 15,000 or more people. In the future, as the ACS goes to full implementation and multiple-year estimates are produced, more information about additional tribal groupings may be available.

HIGHLIGHTS

American Indians and Alaska Natives were most likely to live in one of three states—Arizona, California, and Oklahoma. Many of the Western states had relatively larger proportions (3 percent or more) of American Indians and Alaska Natives, compared with the rest of the United States.

Compared with the non-Hispanic White population, the American Indian and Alaska Native population had a larger proportion of younger people and a smaller proportion of older people in 2004. American Indians and Alaska Natives were more likely never to have married than non-Hispanic Whites. About two-thirds of

American Indian and Alaska Native households were family households. Compared with non-Hispanic White women, American Indian and Alaska Native women were more likely to have given birth in the past 12 months.⁸

About 1 of every 4 American Indians and Alaska Natives lived below the poverty level, compared with about 1 of every 10 non-Hispanic Whites. About one-quarter of American Indian and Alaska

⁸ The summary statistics mentioned in these highlights often refer to different segments of the American Indian and Alaska Native-alone population. For example, birth rates are estimated for women 15 to 50 years old, and educational attainment refers to the population aged 25 and older. The figures in the report contain information on the universe for each statistic.

Understanding Data on Race and Hispanic Origin From the 2004 American Community Survey

The 2004 American Community Survey (ACS) followed the federal standards for collecting and presenting data on race and Hispanic origin established by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. In accordance with these standards, which mandate that race and Hispanic origin are two separate and distinct concepts, the ACS asked both a Hispanic-origin question and a race question.* The first question asked respondents if they were Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino. The next question asked respondents to indicate the race or races they considered themselves to be.**

The questions about race and Hispanic origin on the 2004 ACS are comparable with those on Census 2000. In both, the Hispanic-origin question preceded the race question, and respondents were asked to select one or more race categories. The 2004 ACS question on race included 15 separate response categories and two areas where respondents could write in a more specific race group. In addition to White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Some Other Race, 7 of the 15 response categories are Asian and 4 are Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. OMB recognizes five standard race categories: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. The response categories and write-in answers can be combined to create the five OMB race categories plus Some Other Race, as well as all combinations of two or more races. The "Some Other Race" category was included in Census 2000 and also in the 2004 ACS for respondents who were unable to identify with 1 of the 5 OMB race categories.

* For further information, see <www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg/1997standards.html>.

** Race and Hispanic origin, as used by the Census Bureau, reflect self-identification by individuals according to the group or groups with which they most closely identify. The categories are sociopolitical constructs that include racial, ethnic, and national origin groups. For more details, see <www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/2004/usedata/Subject_Definitions.pdf>.

Because the 2004 ACS allowed respondents to report more than one race, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as American Indian and Alaska Native may be defined as those who reported American Indian and Alaska Native and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported American Indian and Alaska Native regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race alone-or-in-combination concept).

Race and Hispanic origin are treated as two separate and distinct concepts in the federal statistical system. People in each race group may be either Hispanic or not Hispanic, and people of Hispanic origin may be any race. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches for showing data on race and ethnicity. The text of this report compares the population and housing characteristics for the single-race American Indian and Alaska Native population with those of the White-alone, not Hispanic population. However, this does not imply that this approach is the Census Bureau's preferred method for analyzing data on race. In the graphics and tables of this report, several approaches for measuring race are shown. These approaches illustrate the overlapping concepts for measuring race. The specific measures shown are: 1) the single-race American Indian and Alaska Native population; 2) the single-race American Indian and Alaska Native, not Hispanic population; 3) the American Indian and Alaska Native-alone-or-in-combination population; and 4) the American Indian and Alaska Native-alone-or-in-combination, not Hispanic population.

Because Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for American Indians and Alaska Natives overlap with data for Hispanics. Data from the ACS show that, in 2004, Hispanic American Indians and Alaska Natives composed approximately 14 percent of the single-race American Indian and Alaska Native population.

Native workers were employed in management, professional, and related occupations.

Most American Indians and Alaska Natives were high school graduates and about 1 of every 7 had a bachelor's degree or more education.

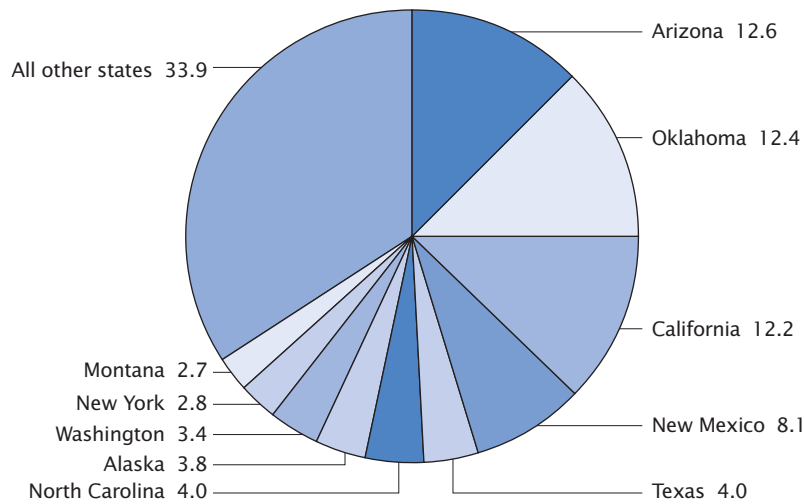
American Indians and Alaska Natives generally spoke only English at home or spoke English very well.

About one-third of American Indians and Alaska Natives resided in three states.

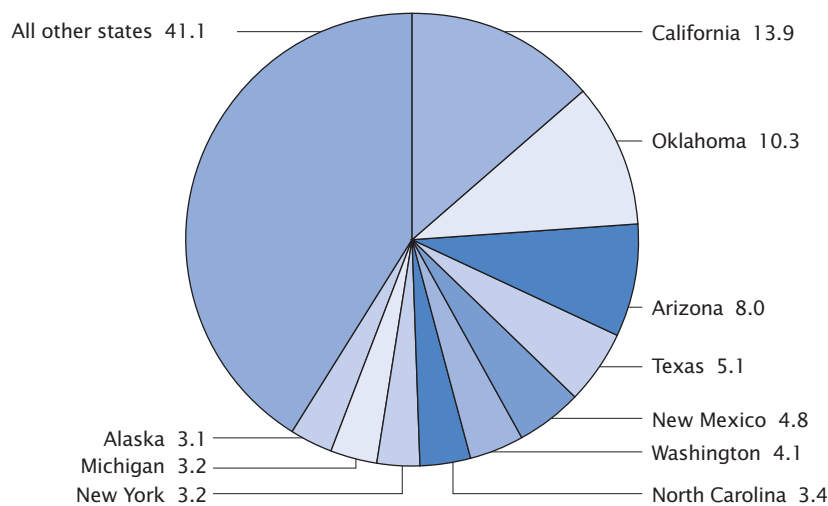
Figure 1.
American Indian and Alaska Native Household Population by State: 2004

(Percent distribution of American Indian and Alaska Native population. Data based on sample limited to the household population and exclude the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/exp_acs2004.html)

American Indian and Alaska Native Alone



American Indian and Alaska Native Alone or in Combination



Note: Percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004 American Community Survey, Selected Population Profiles, S0201.

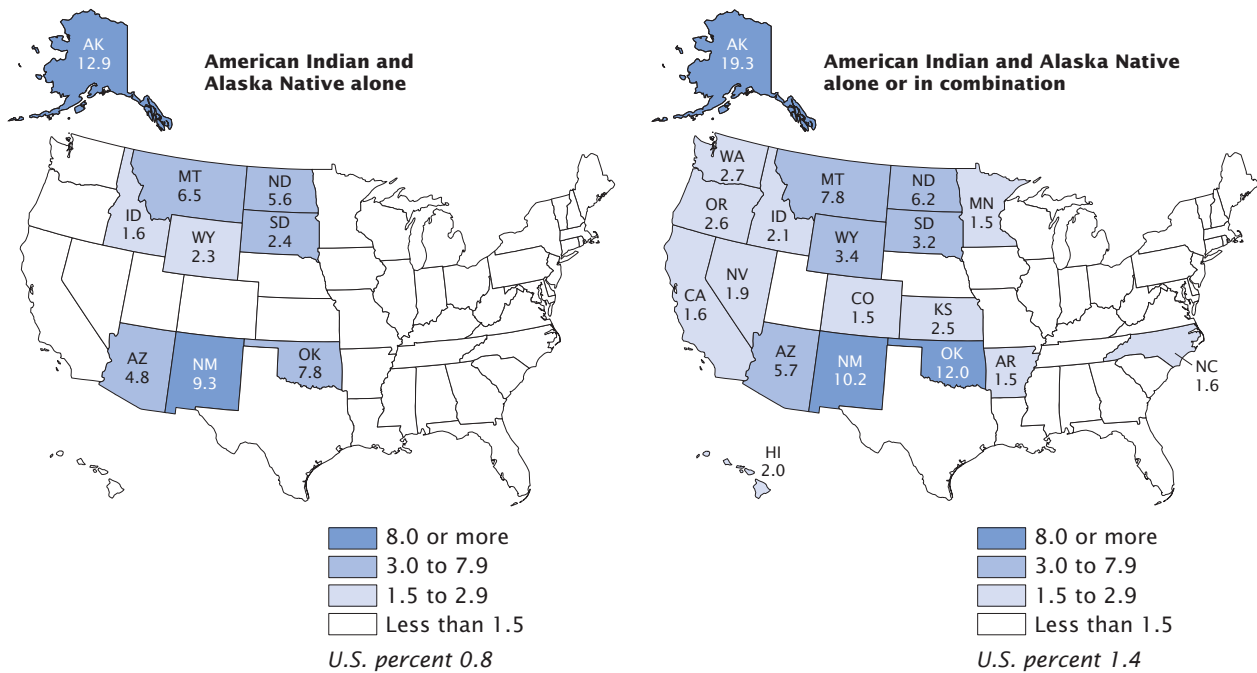
- In 2004, American Indians and Alaska Natives were most likely to live in 1 of 3 states—Arizona, California, or Oklahoma. These states represented the top three states for both the American Indian and Alaska Native-alone population, as well as the American Indian and Alaska Native-alone-or-in-combination population.
- Arizona represented about 13 percent of the American Indian and Alaska Native-alone population and about 8 percent of the American Indian and Alaska Native-alone-or-in-combination population.
- California and Oklahoma each represented about 12 percent of the American Indian and Alaska Native-alone population and about 14 percent (California) and about 10 percent (Oklahoma) of the American Indian and Alaska Native-alone-or-in-combination population.⁹

Alaska had a larger proportion of American Indians and Alaska Natives than any other state.

- The American Indian and Alaska Native-alone population represented about 0.8 percent of the U.S. household population, and the American Indian and Alaska Native-alone-or-in-combination population represented about 1.4 percent.
- The state of Alaska had the largest proportion of single-race American Indians and Alaska Natives in its population (about 13 percent), as well as American Indians and Alaska Natives who reported one or more races (about 19 percent).
- Many western states had relatively larger proportions (3 percent or more) of American Indians and Alaska Natives. For single-race American Indians and Alaska Natives, this included states such as Alaska, Arizona, Montana, and New Mexico. Oklahoma and North Dakota also had relatively larger proportions of American Indians and Alaska Natives.
- In addition to these states, two other states had relatively larger proportions of American Indians and Alaska Natives who reported one or more races—Wyoming and South Dakota.

Figure 2.
Percent American Indian and Alaska Native by State: 2004

(American Indian and Alaska Native-alone, and American Indian and Alaska Native-alone-or-in-combination population, as a percent of state population. Data based on sample limited to the household population and exclude the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/exp_acs2004.html)



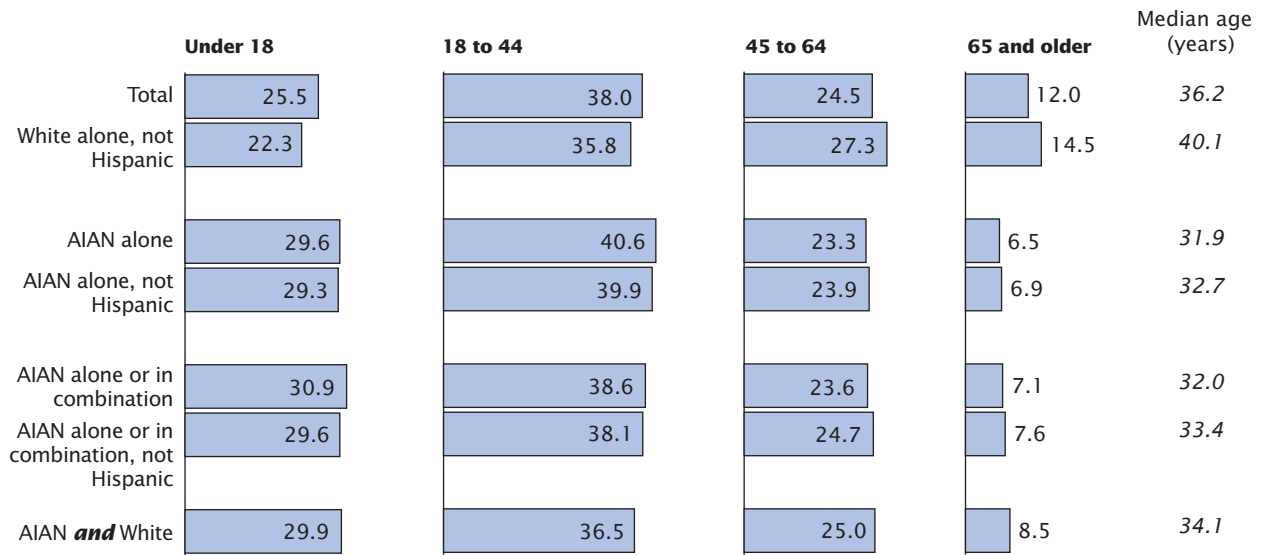
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004 American Community Survey, Detailed Tables, B02001 and B02010.

The median age of American Indians and Alaska Natives was about 8 years younger than that of non-Hispanic Whites.

- In 2004, American Indians and Alaska Natives had a median age of 31.9 years, about 8 years younger than the median age of the non-Hispanic White population, 40.1 years.
- The American Indian and Alaska Native population had a larger proportion of young people and a smaller proportion of older people than the non-Hispanic White population.
- About 30 percent of American Indians and Alaska Natives were children (under 18), compared with about 22 percent of non-Hispanic Whites. About 7 percent of American Indians and Alaska Natives were 65 and older, compared with about 15 percent of non-Hispanic Whites.

Figure 3. Selected Age Groups and Median Age: 2004

(Percent distribution. Data based on sample limited to the household population and exclude the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/exp_acs2004.html)



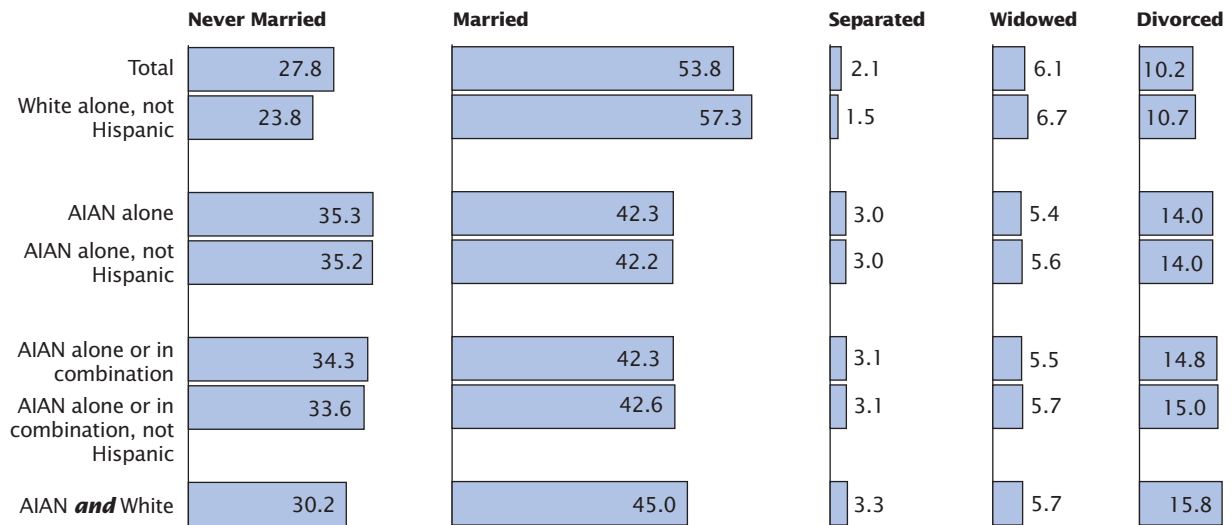
Note: Some percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004 American Community Survey, Selected Population Profiles, S0201.

More than one-third of the American Indians and Alaska Natives had never married.

- In 2004, about 42 percent of American Indians and Alaska Natives aged 15 and older were married, compared with about 57 percent of non-Hispanic Whites aged 15 and older.¹⁰
- American Indians and Alaska Natives (about 35 percent) were more likely than non-Hispanic Whites (about 24 percent) never to have married.
- About 1 of every 6 American Indians and Alaska Natives was either separated (about 3 percent) or divorced (about 14 percent), compared with about 1 of every 8 non-Hispanic Whites (about 2 percent and about 11 percent, respectively).
- About 1 of every 6 American Indians and Alaska Natives was either separated (about 3 percent) or divorced (about

Figure 4.
Marital Status: 2004

(Percent distribution of population 15 and older. Data based on sample limited to the household population and exclude the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/exp_acs2004.html)

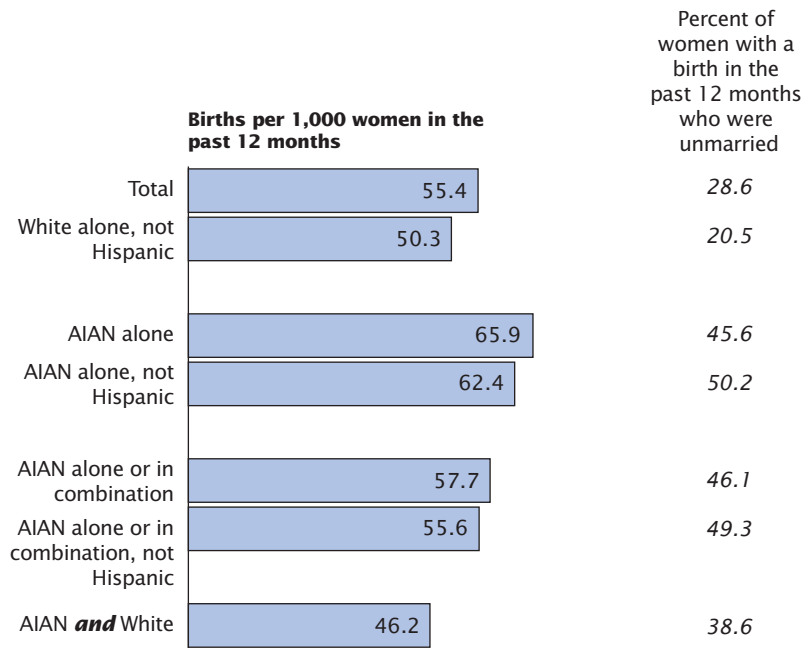


Note: Some percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004 American Community Survey, Selected Population Profiles, S0201.

American Indian and Alaska Native women were more likely to have given birth in the past 12 months than non-Hispanic White women.

Figure 5.
Fertility: 2004

(Of every 1,000 women aged 15 to 50, the number who had given birth in the 12 months preceding the survey, based on the race and Hispanic origin of the mother. Data based on sample limited to the household population and exclude the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/exp_acs2004.html)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004 American Community Survey, Selected Population Profiles, S0201.

- American Indian and Alaska Native women had a higher fertility rate than non-Hispanic White women.¹¹
- About 66 of every 1,000 American Indian and Alaska Native women aged 15 to 50 had given birth in the 12 months prior to being surveyed, compared with about 50 of every 1,000 non-Hispanic White women aged 15 to 50.
- About 46 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native mothers who had given birth were unmarried, compared with about 20 percent of non-Hispanic White mothers.

¹¹ Of every 1,000 women aged 15 to 50, the number who had given birth in the 12 months preceding the date of the survey, whether in 2003 or 2004.

About two-thirds of American Indian and Alaska Native households were family households.

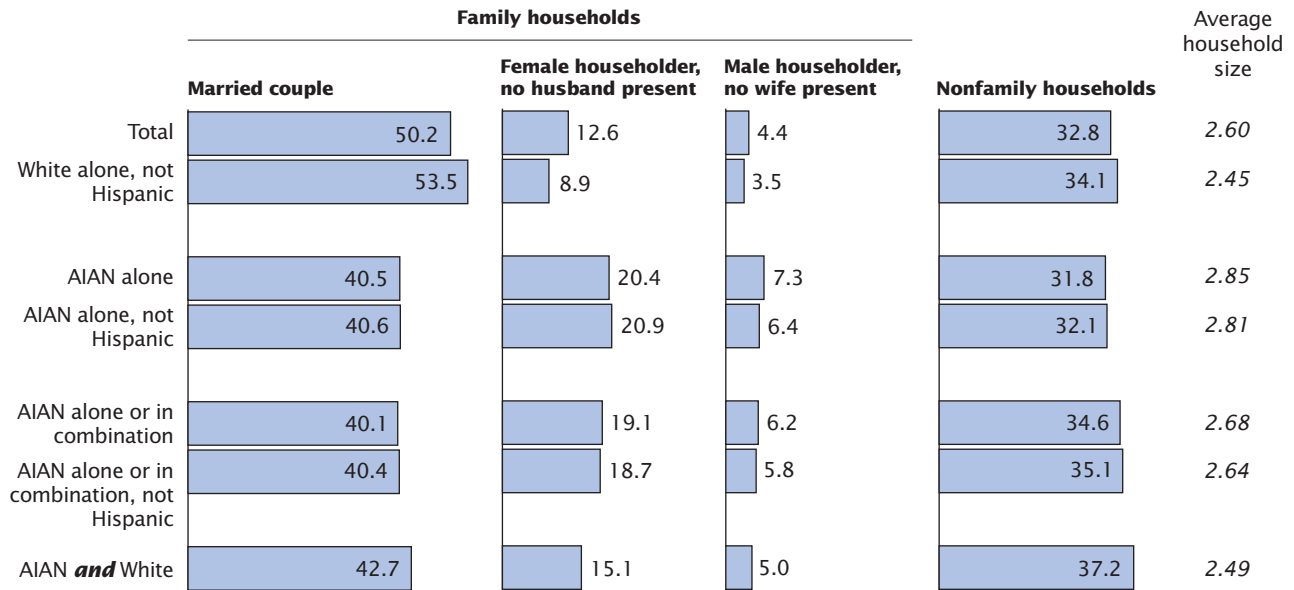
- About 68 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native households and 66 percent of non-Hispanic White households were family households.¹²
- American Indian and Alaska Native households (about 41 percent) were less likely than non-Hispanic White households (about 54 percent) to be married-couple households.
- About 20 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native households were families maintained by a woman with no husband present, compared with about 9 percent of non-Hispanic White households.
- American Indian and Alaska Native households consisted of 2.9 people on average, compared with 2.5 people on average for non-Hispanic White households.

¹² A household is a person or a group of people who occupy a housing unit as their current residence. A family household consists of a householder and one or more people living together in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. It may also include people unrelated

to the householder. There are three types of family households in the survey data: married couple, female householders with no husband present, and male householders with no wife present. In addition, there are nonfamily households, such as a person living alone or with unrelated individuals.

Figure 6.
Household Type: 2004

(Percent distribution. Household type is shown by the race and Hispanic origin of the householder. Data based on sample limited to the household population and exclude the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/exp_acs2004.html)



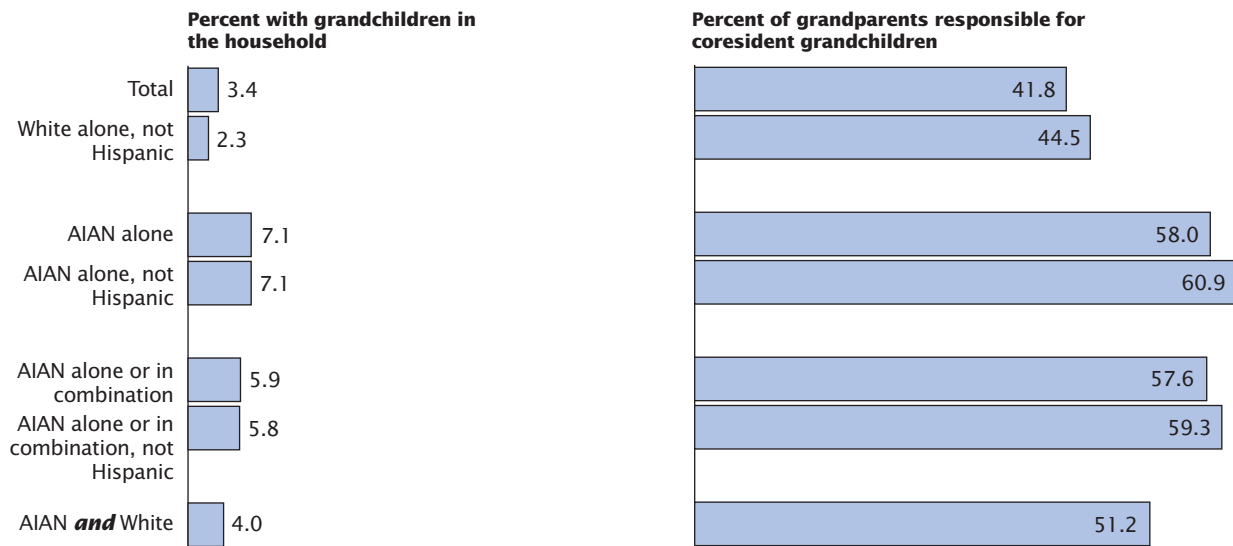
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004 American Community Survey, Selected Population Profiles, S0201, and Detailed Tables, B11001.

American Indians and Alaska Natives were more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to live with and care for grandchildren.

- About 7 percent of American Indians and Alaska Natives aged 30 and older were grandparents living in the same household with their coresident grandchildren younger than 18. In comparison, about 2 percent of non-Hispanic Whites aged 30 and older were grandparents living in the same household with their coresident grandchildren younger than 18.
- About 58 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native grandparents who lived with their coresident grandchildren were also responsible for their care, compared with about 45 percent of non-Hispanic White grandparents who lived with their coresident grandchildren.

Figure 7.
Responsibility for Grandchildren Under 18 Years: 2004

(Percent of people 30 and older. Data based on sample limited to the household population and exclude the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/exp_acs2004.html)



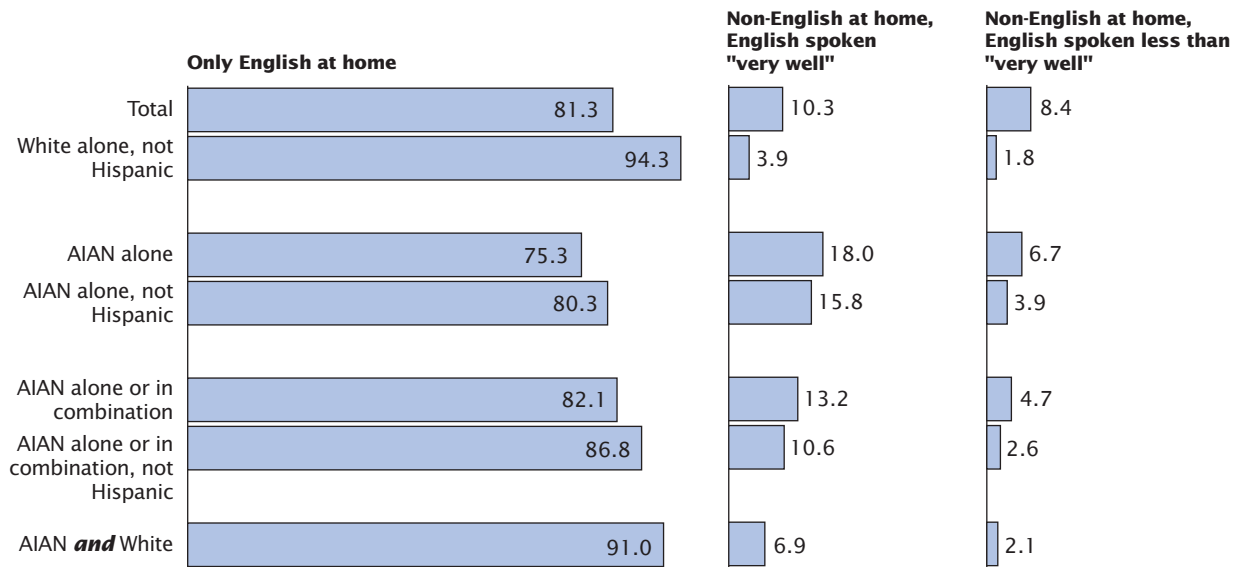
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004 American Community Survey, Selected Population Profiles, S0201.

A majority of American Indians and Alaska Natives spoke only English at home or spoke English very well.

- About 75 percent of American Indians and Alaska Natives aged 5 and older spoke only English at home, compared with about 94 percent of non-Hispanic Whites aged 5 and older.
- About another 18 percent of American Indians and Alaska Natives spoke a language other than English at home and spoke English very well, compared with about 4 percent of non-Hispanic Whites.

Figure 8. Language Spoken at Home and English-Speaking Ability: 2004

(Percent distribution of population 5 and older. Data based on sample limited to the household population and exclude the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/exp_acs2004.html)



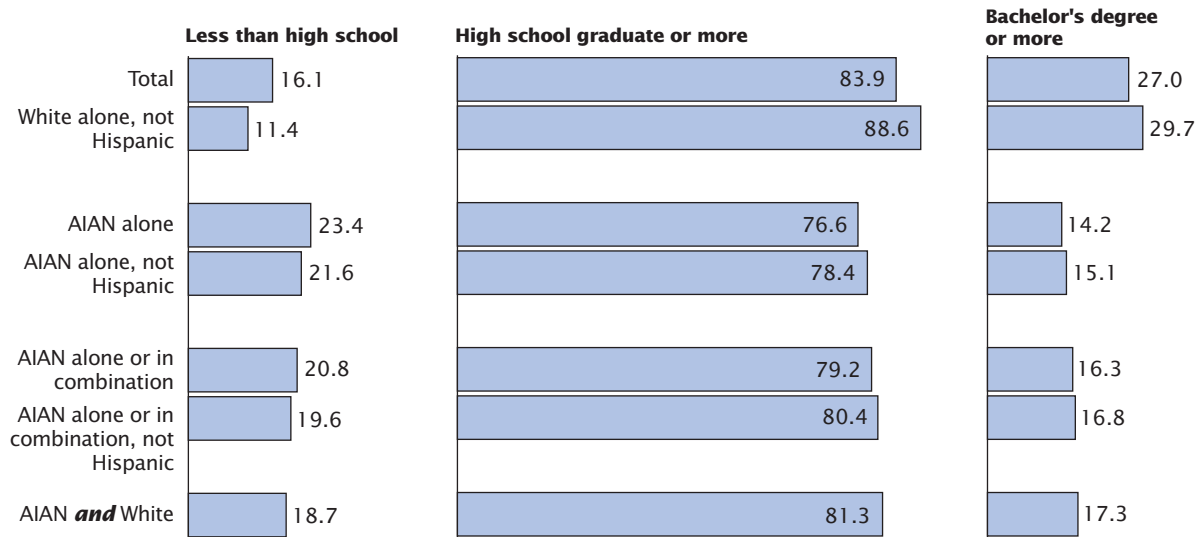
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004 American Community Survey, Selected Population Profiles, S0201.

About three-fourths of American Indians and Alaska Natives were high school graduates.

- About 77 percent of American Indians and Alaska Natives aged 25 and older were high school graduates and about 14 percent had a bachelor's degree or more education.
- Among non-Hispanic Whites aged 25 and older, about 89 percent were high school graduates and about 30 percent had a bachelor's degree or more education.

Figure 9.
Educational Attainment: 2004

(Percent of population 25 and older. Data based on sample limited to the household population and exclude the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/exp_acs2004.html)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004 American Community Survey, Selected Population Profiles, S0201.

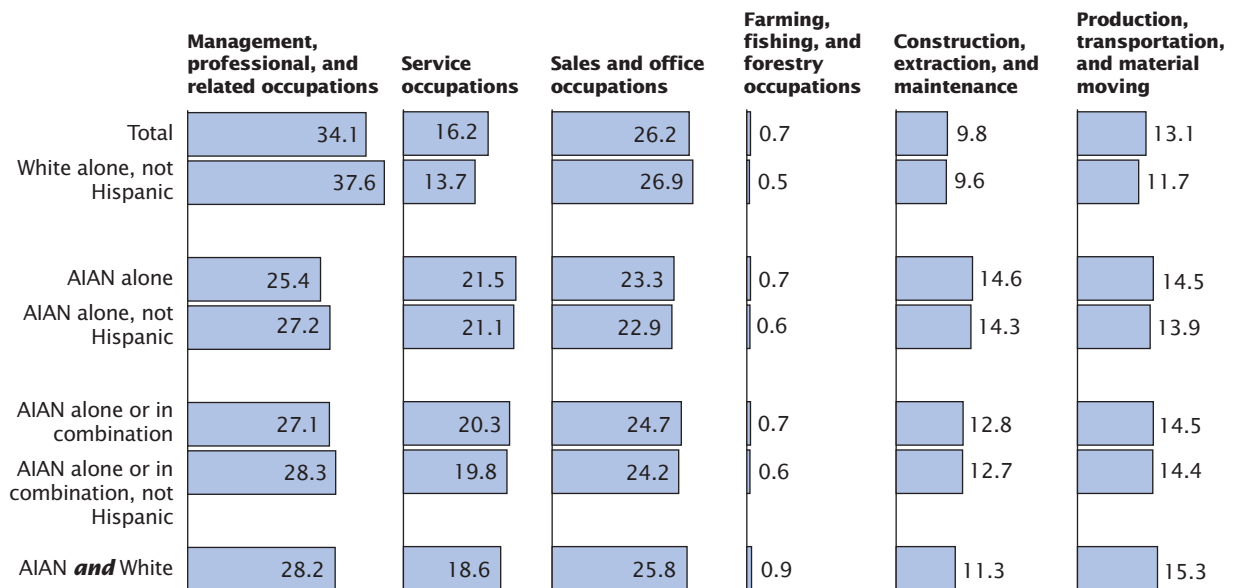
American Indians and Alaska Natives worked in a variety of occupations.

- About 25 percent of civilian employed American Indians and Alaska Natives aged 16 and older worked in management, professional, and related occupations, compared with about 38 percent of civilian employed non-Hispanic Whites aged 16 and older. About 23 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native workers worked in sales and office occupations, compared with about 27 percent of non-Hispanic White workers.
- American Indian and Alaska Native workers were also employed in a variety of other occupations, including about 22 percent in service occupations; about 15 percent in construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations; and about another 15 percent in production, transportation, and material moving occupations.¹³
- In comparison, the proportion of non-Hispanic White workers aged 16 and older in these occupations was about 14 percent in service occupations; about 10 percent in construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations; and about 12 percent in production, transportation, and material moving occupations.

¹³ The proportion of American Indian and Alaska Native workers in sales and office occupations was not significantly different from the proportion in service occupations.

Figure 10.
Occupation: 2004

(Percent distribution of civilian employed population 16 and older. Data based on sample limited to the household population and exclude the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/exp_acs2004.html)



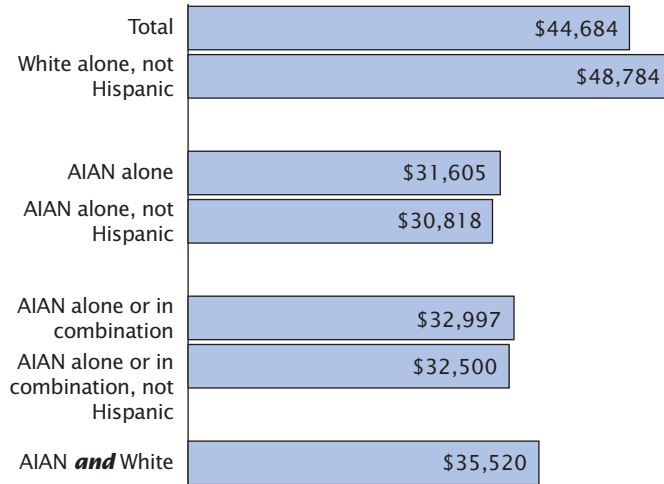
Note: Some percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004 American Community Survey, Selected Population Profiles, S0201.

The median income of American Indian and Alaska Native households was less than that of non-Hispanic White households.¹⁴

Figure 11.
Median Household Income: 2004

(Household income in the past 12 months in 2004 inflation-adjusted dollars. Housing units are classified by the race and Hispanic origin of the householder. Data based on sample limited to the household population and exclude the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/exp_acs2004.html)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004 American Community Survey, Selected Population Profiles, S0201.

- The median income of American Indian and Alaska Native households in the 12 months prior to being surveyed was about \$31,600. This was about \$17,000 less than the median income of non-Hispanic White households (about \$48,800).

¹⁴ Data reflect the median income of households in the 12 months prior to being surveyed. Income is expressed in 2004 inflation-adjusted dollars. It is based on the distribution of the total number of households and includes those with no income. Households are classified by the race and Hispanic origin of the householder.

The poverty rate was higher for American Indians and Alaska Natives than for non-Hispanic Whites.¹⁵

- About 25 percent of American Indians and Alaska Natives were living below the poverty level in the 12 months prior to being surveyed, compared with about

9 percent of non-Hispanic Whites.

- The poverty rate was generally higher for children (under age

18). About 31 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native children and about 11 percent of non-Hispanic White children lived in poverty.

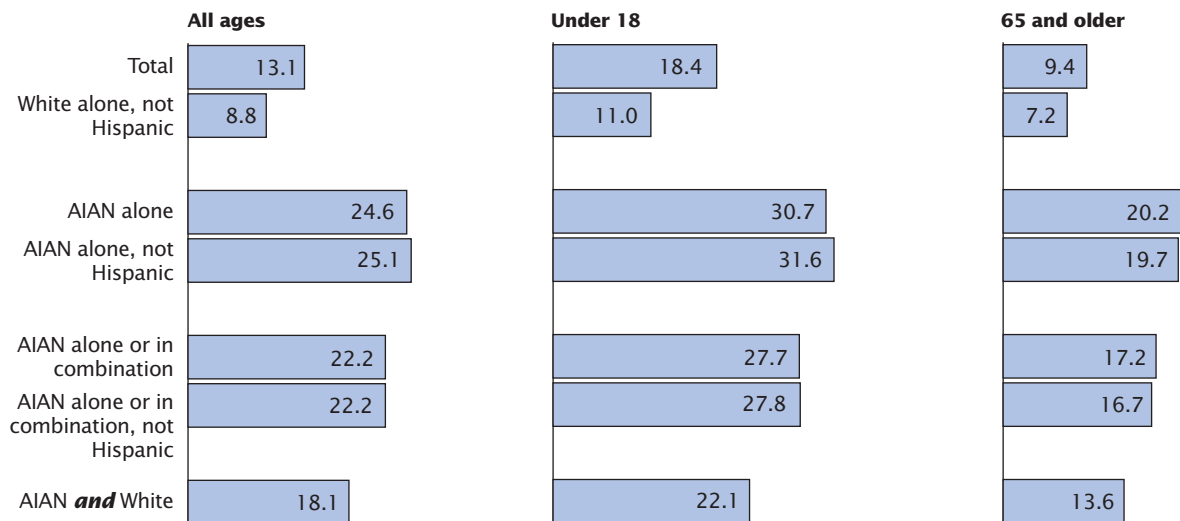
¹⁵ In accordance with the U.S. Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Statistical Policy Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. If a family's total income is less than the threshold for the family, then that family and every individual in it are considered to be in poverty. For example, the poverty threshold for a family of three with one child under 18 for the 1-year period

preceding the ACS interview was \$14,974. Poverty status was determined for all individuals except for unrelated individuals under 15 years old. The official poverty definition uses money income before taxes and does not include capital gains or noncash benefits. For more information on poverty in the ACS, see <www.census.gov/prod/2005pubs/acs-01.pdf> and <www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/Def/Poverty.htm>.

- Among those aged 65 and older, American Indians and Alaska Natives had a poverty rate of about 20 percent, compared with about 7 percent for non-Hispanic Whites.

Figure 12.
Poverty Rate by Age Group: 2004

(Percent of specific group in poverty in the past 12 months. Data based on sample limited to the household population and exclude the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/exp_acs2004.html)



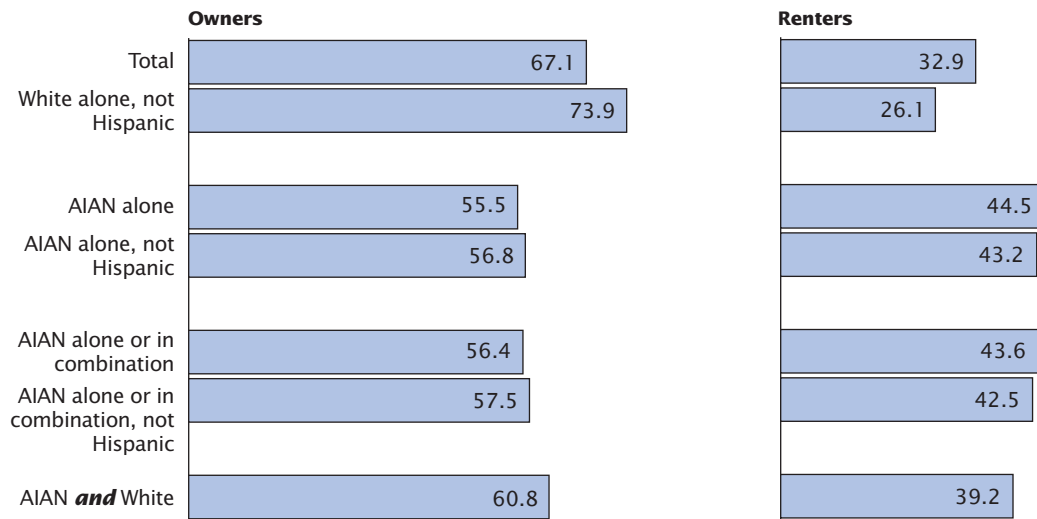
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004 American Community Survey, Selected Population Profiles, S0201.

More than one-half of American Indian and Alaska Native households lived in owner-occupied homes.

- A majority of American Indian and Alaska Native households (about 56 percent) lived in owner-occupied homes. In comparison, about 74 percent of non-Hispanic White households lived in owner-occupied homes.
- About 44 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native households lived in renter-occupied homes, compared with about 26 percent of non-Hispanic White households.

Figure 13.
Housing Tenure: 2004

(Percent of occupied housing units. Housing tenure is shown by the race and Hispanic origin of the householder. Data based on sample limited to the household population and exclude the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/exp_acs2004.html)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004 American Community Survey, Selected Population Profiles, S0201.

The median value of owner-occupied homes for American Indians and Alaska Natives was about \$95,000.

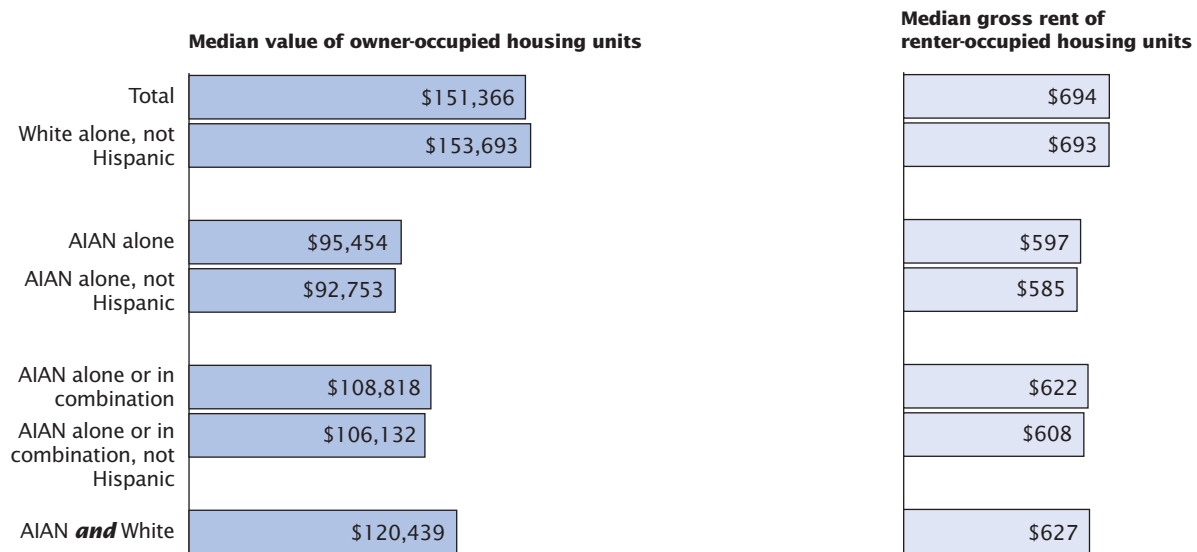
- The median value of American Indian and Alaska Native owner-occupied homes was about \$95,000, compared with a median value of about \$154,000 for non-Hispanic White owner-occupied homes.¹⁶
- The median monthly rental payment of American Indian and Alaska Native households in renter-occupied homes was about \$597. In comparison, the median monthly rental payment made by non-Hispanic White households was about \$693.¹⁷

¹⁶ Differences between the geographic distribution of American Indians and Alaska Natives and non-Hispanic Whites may affect home values and rental costs.

¹⁷ The monthly rental payment represents gross rent (i.e., the amount of the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities and fuels).

Figure 14.
Selected Housing Characteristics: 2004

(Housing units are classified by the race and Hispanic origin of the householder. Data based on sample limited to the household population and exclude the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/exp_acs2004.html)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004 American Community Survey, Selected Population Profiles, S0201.

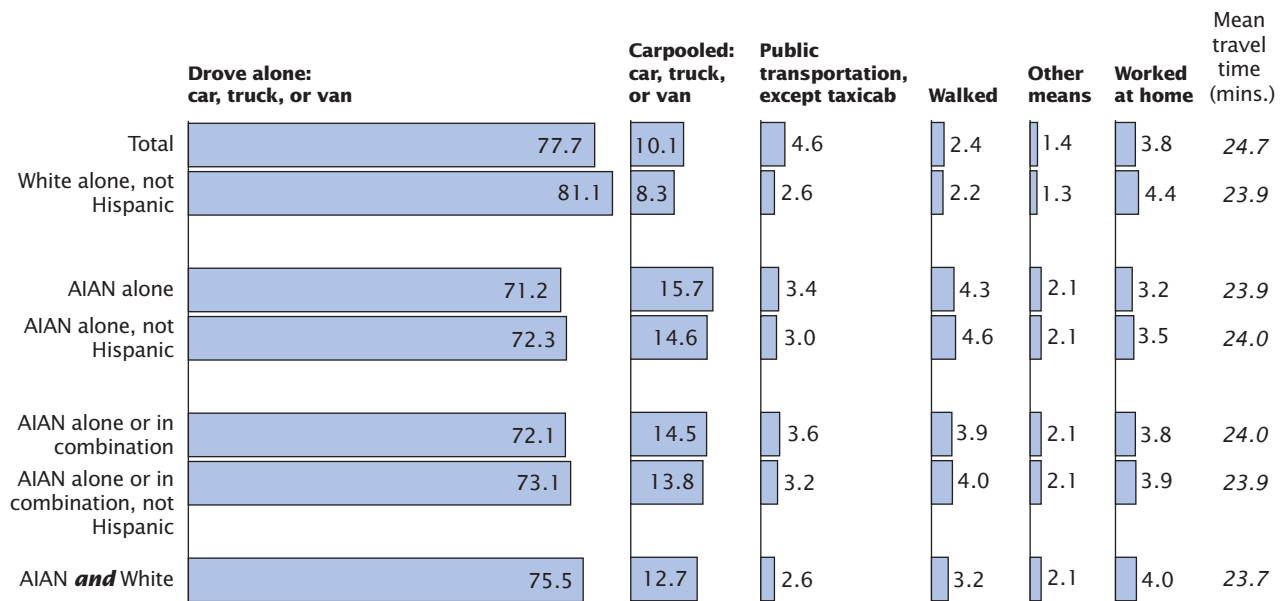
American Indian and Alaska Native workers were more likely than non-Hispanic White workers to carpool to work.

- In 2004, about 71 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native workers aged 16 and older drove alone and about 16 percent carpooled to work.¹⁸
- Among non-Hispanic White workers aged 16 and older, about 81 percent drove alone and about 8 percent carpooled to work.
- The mean travel time to work was similar for American Indian and Alaska Native workers and non-Hispanic White workers (about 24 minutes).

¹⁸ Differences between the geographic distribution of American Indians and Alaska Natives and non-Hispanic Whites may affect commuting patterns.

Figure 15.
Commuting to Work: 2004

(Percent of workers 16 and older. Data based on sample limited to the household population and exclude the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/exp_acs2004.html)



Note: Some percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004 American Community Survey, Selected Population Profiles, S0201.

SOURCE OF THE DATA AND ACCURACY OF THE ESTIMATES

The findings presented in this report are based on the ACS sample interviewed in 2004. The data in this report are based on the population living in households that were included in the ACS sample. The 2004 ACS did not collect information from people living in group quarters, which include correctional facilities, hospitals, college dormitories, group homes, and overnight shelters.

The 2004 ACS used a two-stage stratified sample of approximately 838,000 housing units and the occupants of these units. ACS figures are estimates based on this sample and approximate the actual figures that would have been obtained by interviewing the entire household population using the same methodology. The estimates from the 2004 ACS sample may differ from other samples of housing units and people within those housing units. The process of sampling ensures the integrity and the representativeness of sample survey results but also results in sampling error. Sampling error is the deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples.

In addition to sampling error, other types of errors, specifically, nonsampling errors, may be introduced during any of the operations used to collect and process survey data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or keying data from questionnaires may introduce error into the estimates. Nonsampling errors may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly increase the variability of the data. Systematic errors that are consistent in one direction introduce bias into the results of a sample survey. The Census Bureau protects against the effect of systematic errors on survey estimates by conducting extensive research and evaluation programs on sampling techniques, questionnaire design, and data collection and processing procedures. The primary sources of error and the processes instituted to control error in the 2004 ACS are described in further detail in the Accuracy of the Data (2004) explanation located at www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/ACS/accuracy2004.pdf.

Sampling errors and some types of nonsampling errors are estimated by the measure of standard error. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with a

prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. All comparison statements in this ACS 2004 report have undergone statistical testing, and comparisons are significant at the 90-percent confidence level unless otherwise noted.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Further information from the 2004 ACS is available from the American FactFinder on the Census Bureau's Web site. More than 1,000 tables are available, including population profiles for race, Hispanic-origin, and ancestry groups. The Internet address is <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

For information on confidentiality protection, also see www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/ACS/accuracy2004.pdf.

For more information on the American Indian and Alaska Native population, visit <http://factfinder.census.gov/home/aian/index.html> and www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/race/indian.html.

CONTACT

For additional information, contact the Racial Statistics Branch at 301-763-2402 or via e-mail pop@census.gov.