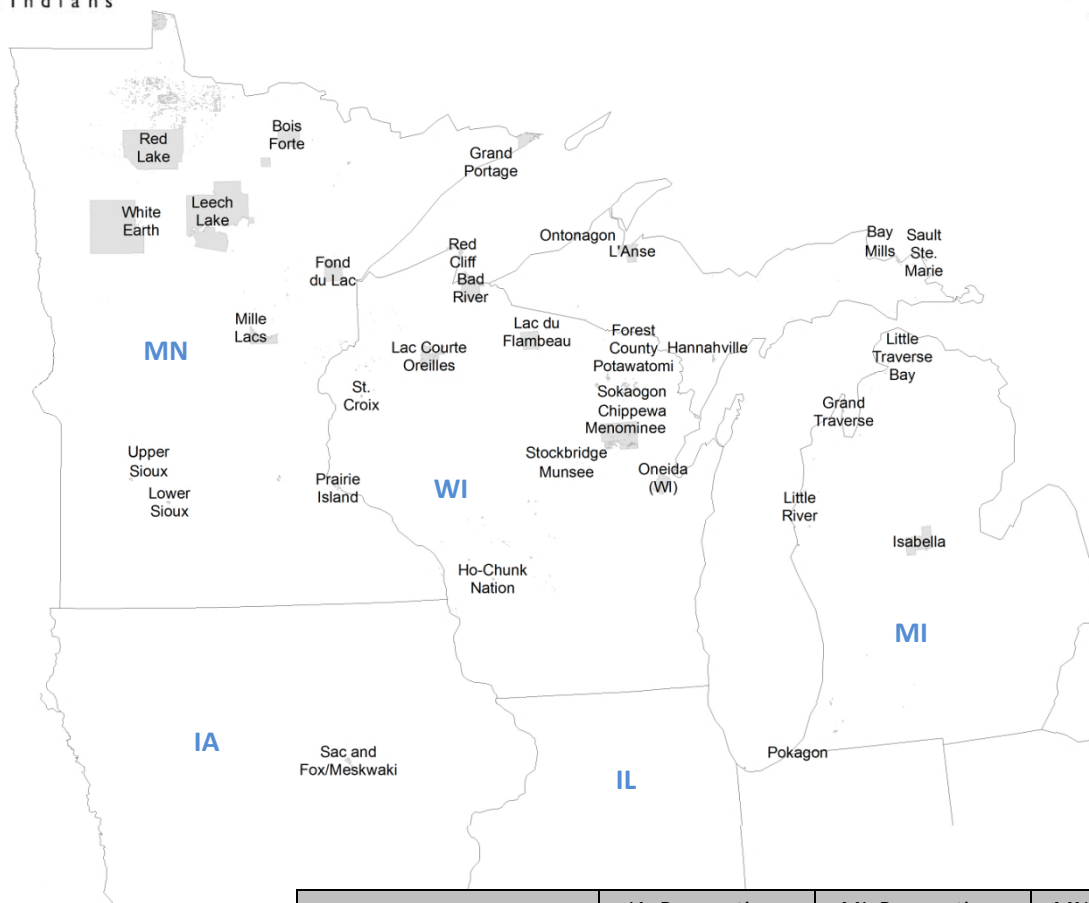


NCAI Midwest Regional Profile

Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa



Tribes and People

The Midwest is home to 35 sovereign tribal nations in the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Michigan.

Reservations ¹	IA, Reservations		MI, Reservations		MN, Reservations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population (all races)	1,062	100	34,195	100	38,210	100
AIAN Alone or in Combination (AoiC)	1,004	94.5	6,934	20.3	21,734	56.9
AIAN alone	937	88.2	5,792	16.9	19,859	52
AIAN in combination	67	6.3	1142	3.3	1875	4.9
Median Age, AIAN alone	29.8	x	26.9	x	25.5	x

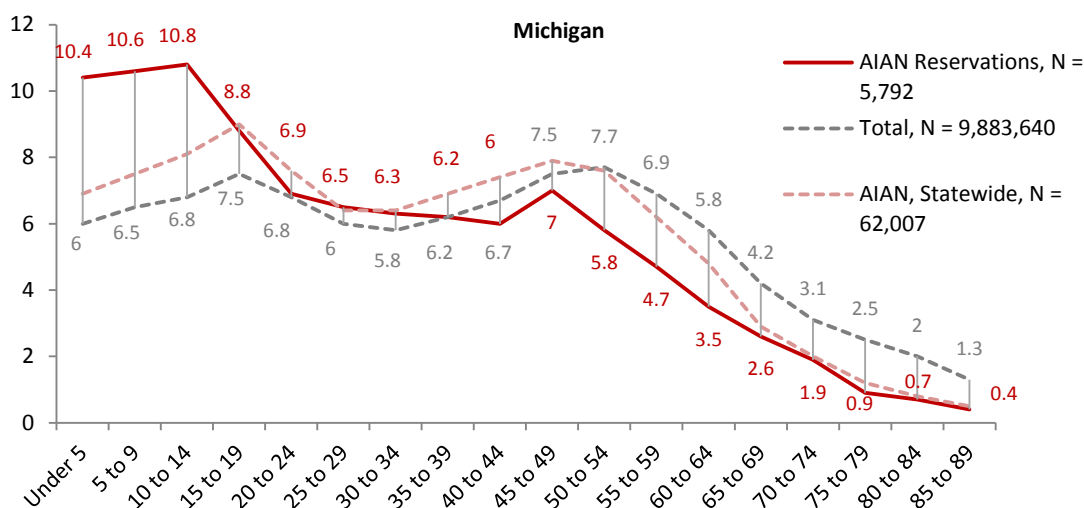
Reservations	WI, Reservations		Midwest Reservations Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population (all races)	38,563	100	112,030	
AIAN AoiC	17,533	45.5	47,205	42.1%
AIAN alone	16,587	43	43,175	38.5%
AIAN in combination	946	2.5	4,030	3.6%
Median Age, AIAN alone	28.1	x	x	x

Statewide ⁱⁱ	IA		MI		MN	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population (all races)	3,046,355	100	9,883,640	100	5,303,925	100
AIAN AoIC	24,511	0.8	139,095	1.4	101,900	1.9
AIAN alone	11,084	0.4	62,007	0.6	60,916	1.1
Median Age, Total	38	x	38.9	x	37.4	x
Median Age, AIAN alone	28.1	x	33.5	x	27.6	x

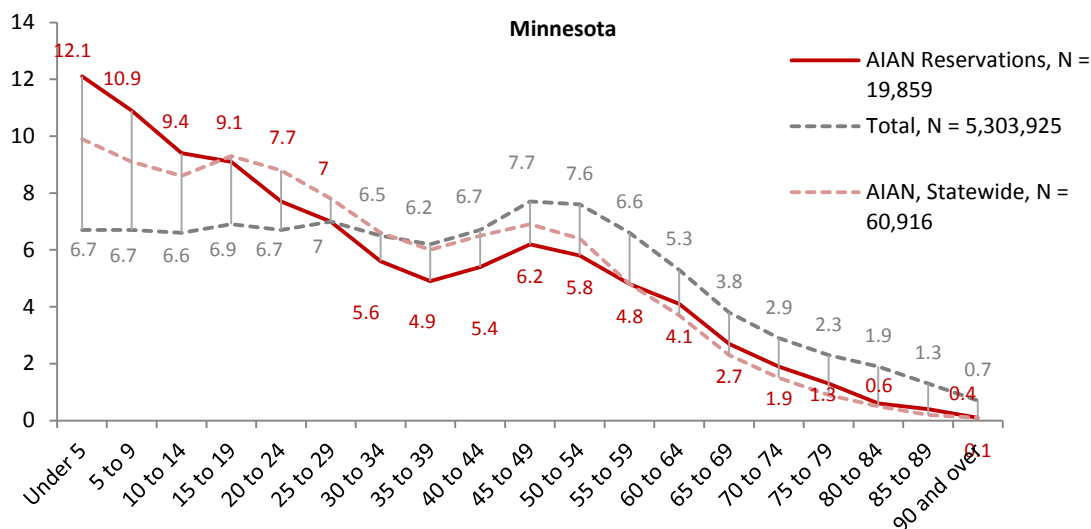
Statewide	WI		IL		Midwest Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population (all races)	5,686,986	100	12,830,632	100	36,751,538	100
AIAN AoIC	86,228	1.5	101,451	0.8	453,185	1.2%
AIAN alone	54,526	1	43,963	0.3	232,496	0.6%
Median Age, Total	38.5	x	36.6	x	x	x
Median Age, AIAN alone	29.9	x	30.5	x	x	x

Demographicsⁱⁱⁱ

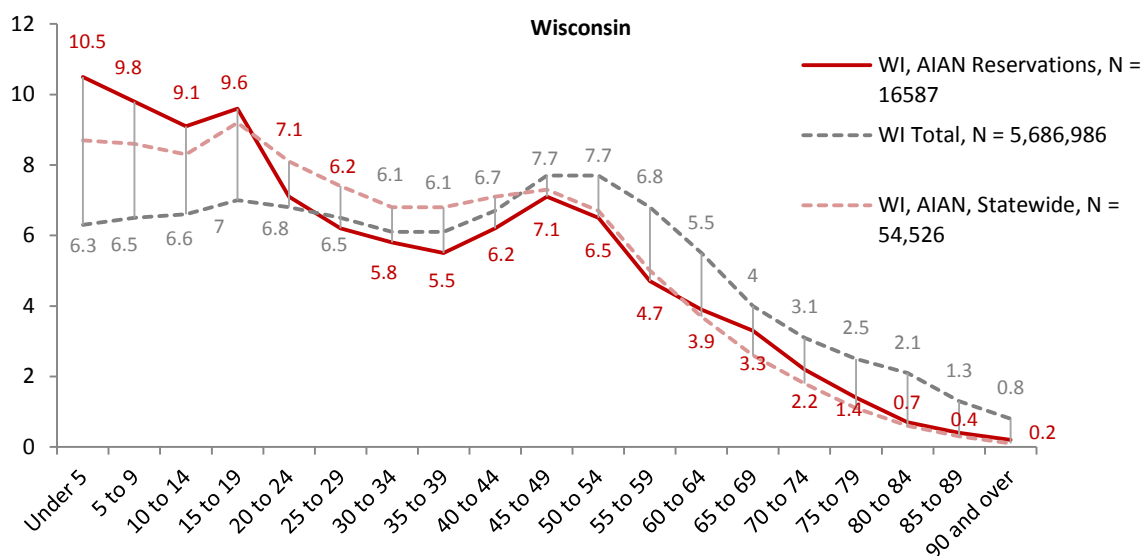
These graphical illustrations show the distribution of various age groups in a population. The shape of a graph conveys the distribution of dependents. (For instance, the figure below shows that 10.4 percent of AIAN people on Michigan reservations are under 5 years old.) Dependents (including young dependents under 15 and elderly dependents over 65) rely upon the economically active for economic support. In the Midwest states, the AIAN population has a higher proportion of young dependents compared to the White populations of each state.



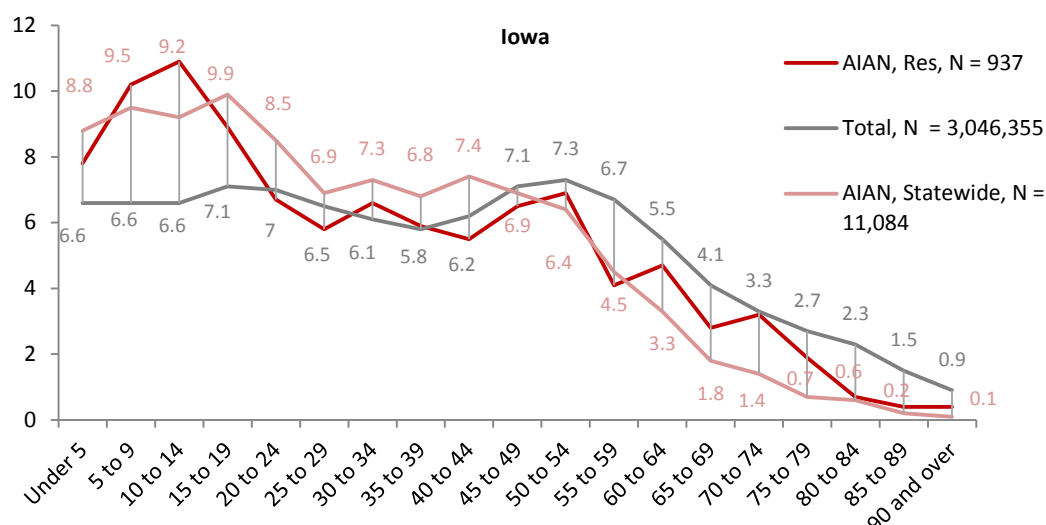
- In Michigan, about 28 percent of AIAN people were under 18 in 2010 (17,268 out of the total 62,007 AIAN people in Michigan.)
- On Michigan reservations, 37 percent of AIAN people were under 18 (2,162 out of 5,792.)
- Of the total Michigan population, 24 percent were under 18 in 2010.



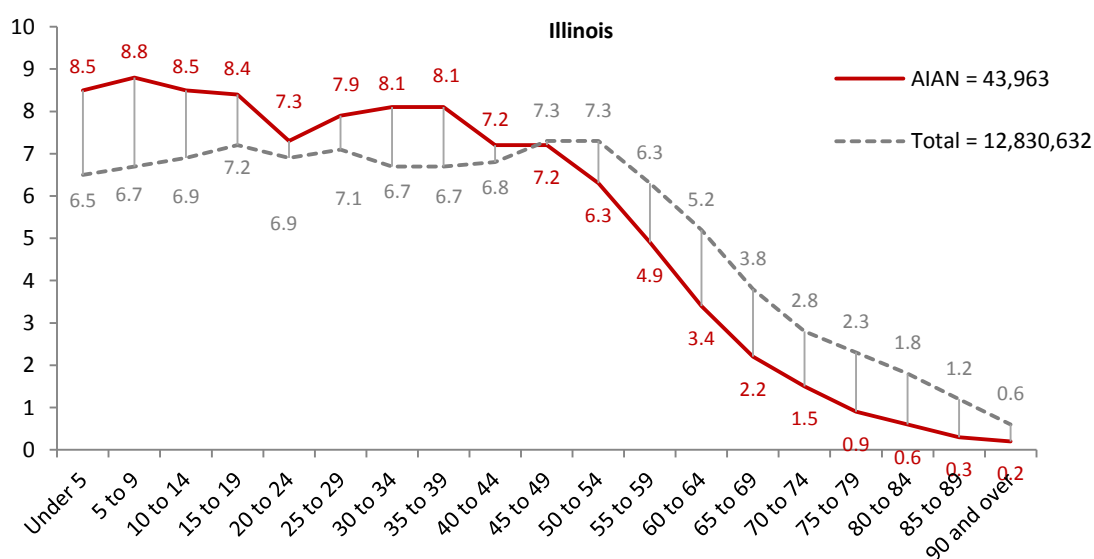
- In Minnesota, 32 percent of the AIAN population was under 18 years old in 2010 (20,070 out of the 60,916 AIAN people in Minnesota.)
- On Minnesota reservations, 38 percent of the 19,859 AIAN people were under 18.
- Of the total Minnesota population, 24 percent was under 18 in 2010.



- In Wisconsin, 31 percent (16,856 AIAN people) were under 18, out of the 54,526 AIAN people statewide.
- On Wisconsin reservations, 35 percent (5,856 AIAN people) were under 18 out of the 16,587 AIAN people on reservations.
- Of the total Wisconsin population, 24 percent was under 18 in 2010.



In Iowa, 33 percent of the 11,084 AIAN people were under the age of 18 in 2010. That compares to 24 percent of the total population of Iowa under 18.



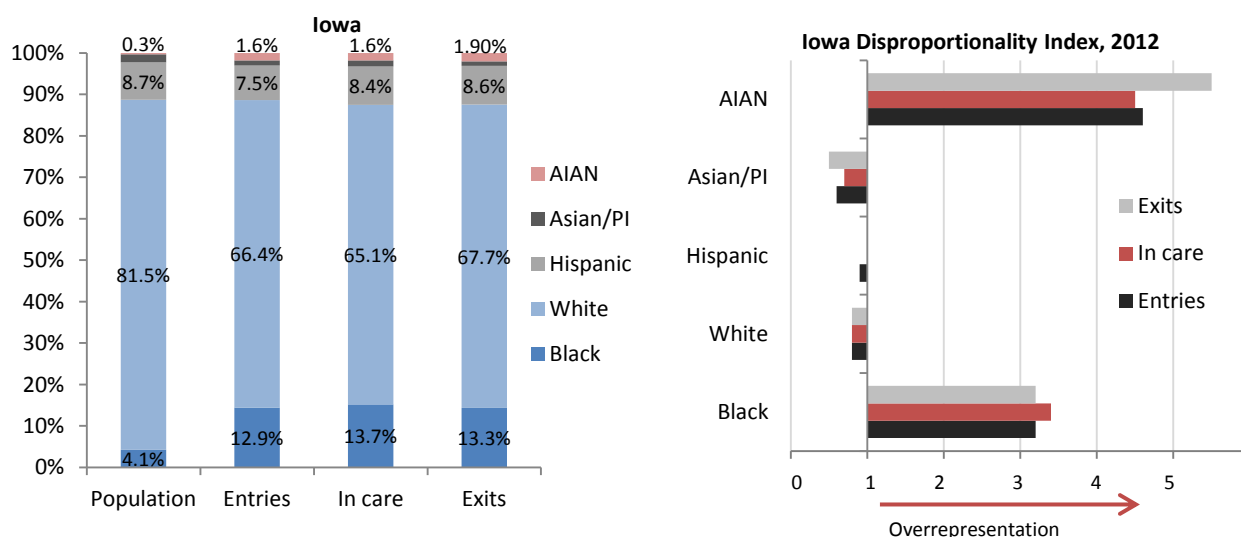
In Illinois, 31 percent (13,475 AIAN people) of the AIAN population (43,963) was under the age 18 in 2010, compared to 24 percent of the total Illinois population.

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 National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges published a “disproportionality index,” a measure of the degree a given jurisdiction is disproportionate.¹ 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.²

The following figures show the disproportionality indexes for the Midwest states. Minnesota had the highest AIAN disproportionality index in 2012 among the Midwest states.

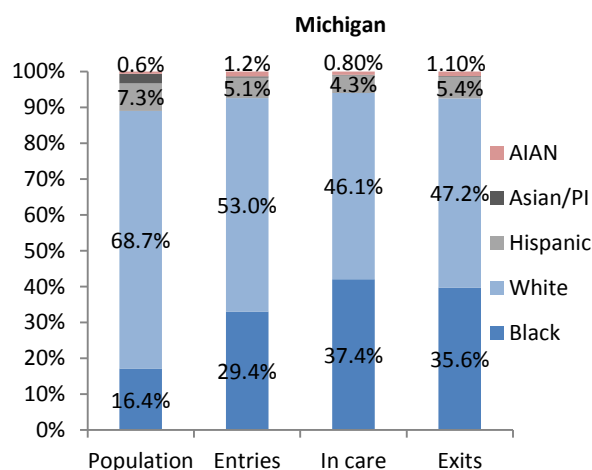


In Iowa, AIAN children represent 0.3 percent of the child population, but 1.5 percent of the foster care population, resulting in a 4.5 disproportionality index in 2012 (the index was calculated by 1.6/.3).

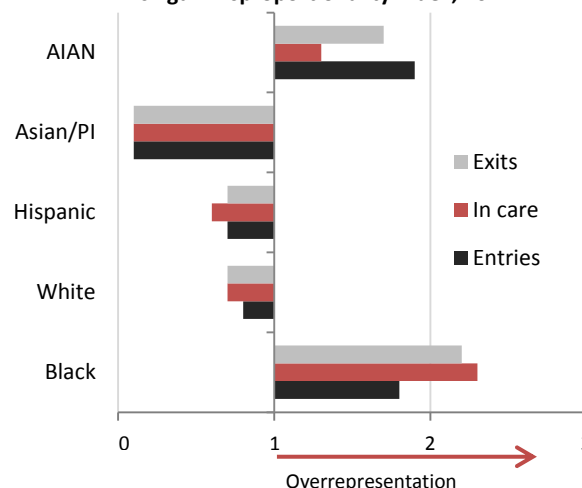
Disproportionality Index	Entries	In care	Exits
Black	3.2	3.4	3.2
White	0.8	0.8	0.8
Hispanic	0.9	1	1
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6	0.7	0.5
AIAN	4.6	4.5	5.5

¹ National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ), Disproportionality Rates for Children of Color in Foster Care, 2012

² 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).

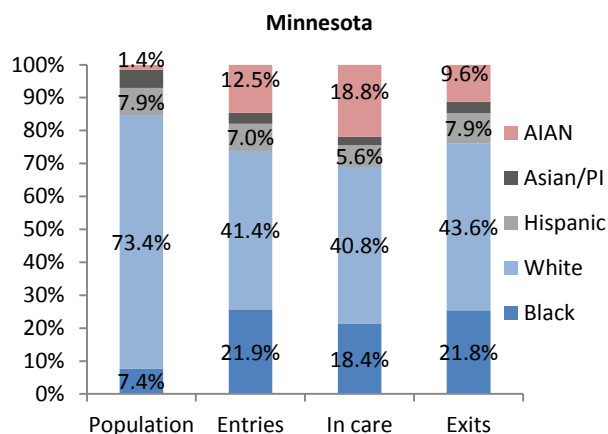


Michigan Disproportionality Index, 2012

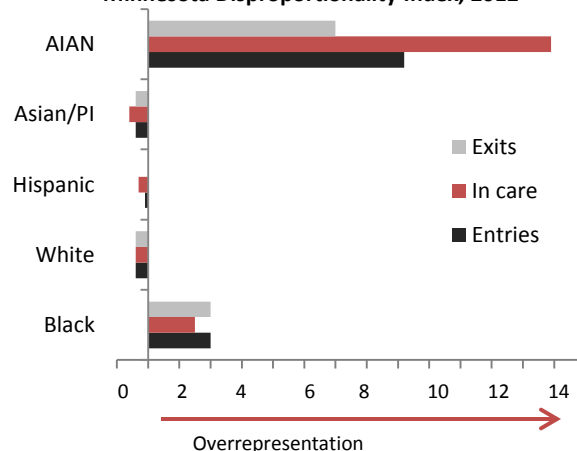


In Michigan, AIAN children represent 0.6 percent of the child population, but 0.8 percent of the foster care population, resulting in a 1.3 disproportionality index in 2012 (the index was calculated by 0.6/0.8).

Disproportionality Index	Entries	In care	Exits
Black	1.8	2.3	2.2
White	0.8	0.7	0.7
Hispanic	0.7	0.6	0.7
Asian/PI	0.1	0.1	0.1
AIAN	1.9	1.3	1.7

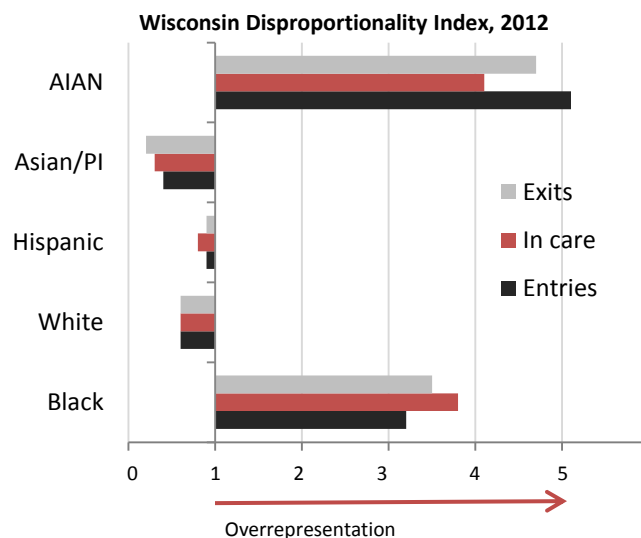
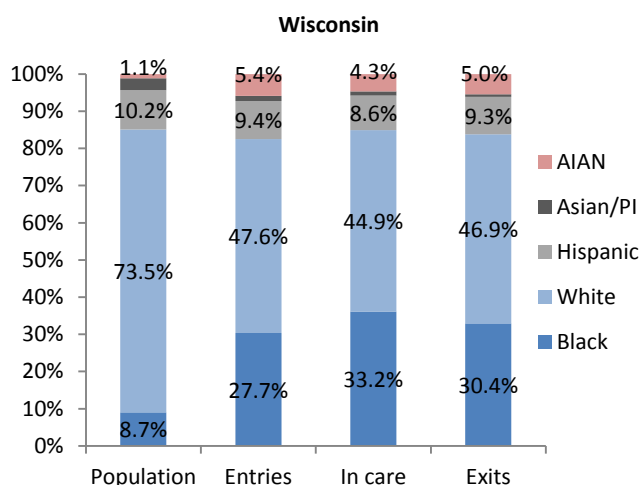


Minnesota Disproportionality Index, 2012



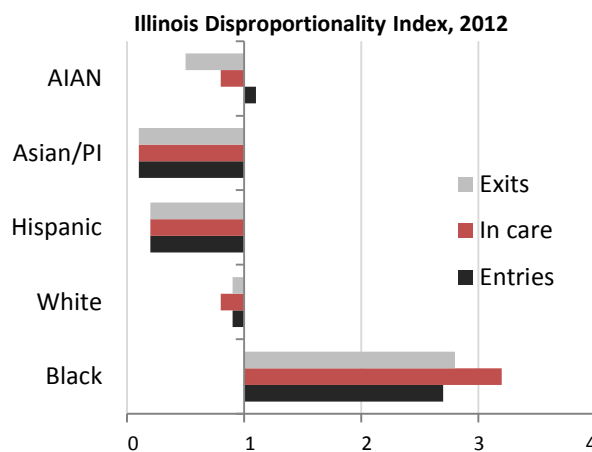
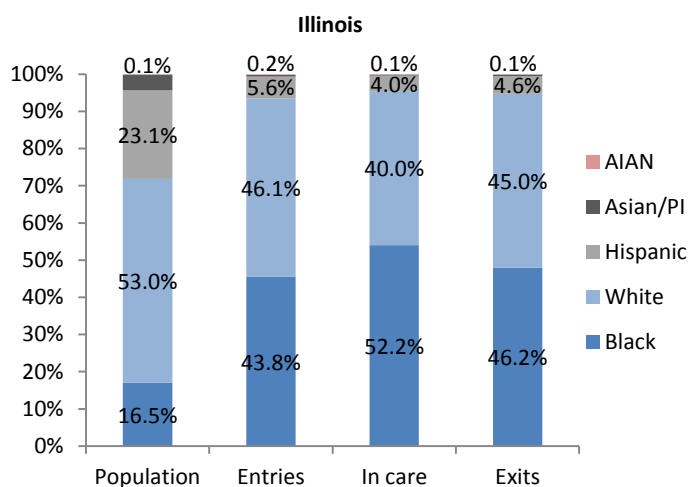
In Minnesota, AIAN children represent 1.4 percent of the child population, but 18.8 percent of the foster care population, resulting in a 13.9 disproportionality index in 2012 (the index was calculated by 18.8/1.4). In the last decade, Minnesota saw an increase in its AIAN disproportionality index, which rose 72 percent since 2000, increasing from 8.1 to 13.9.^{iv}

Disproportionality Index	Entries	In care	Exits
Black	3	2.5	3
White	0.6	0.6	0.6
Hispanic	0.9	0.7	1
Asian/PI	0.6	0.4	0.6
AIAN	9.2	13.9	7



In Wisconsin, AIAN children represent 1.1 percent of the child population, but 4.3 percent of the foster care population, resulting in a 4.1 disproportionality index in 2012 (the index was calculated by 4.3/1.1)

Disproportionality Index	Entries	In care	Exits
Black	3.2	3.8	3.5
White	0.6	0.6	0.6
Hispanic	0.9	0.8	0.9
Asian/PI	0.4	0.3	0.2
AIAN	5.1	4.1	4.7

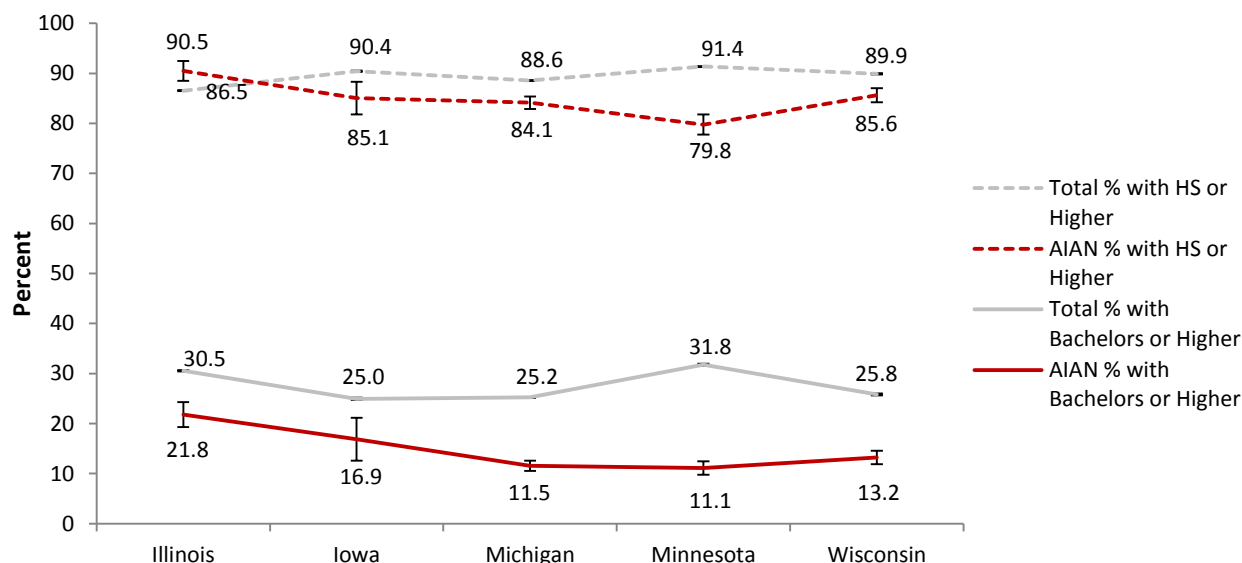


In Illinois, , AIAN children represent 0.1 percent of the child population and 0.1 percent of the foster care population, which results in no disproportionality for AIAN children in Illinois in 2012.

Disproportionality Index	Entries	In care	Exits
Black	2.7	3.2	2.8
White	0.9	0.8	0.9
Hispanic	0.2	0.2	0.2
Asian/PI	0.1	0.1	0.1
AIAN	1.1	0.8	0.5

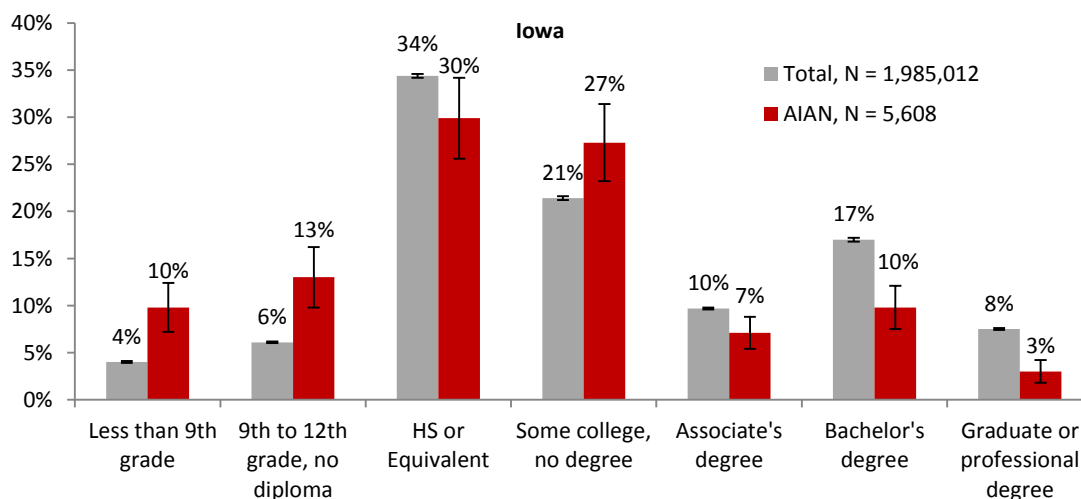
Educational Attainment

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 Midwest region. In Minnesota, about 11 percent of AIAN persons 25 and older have a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 32 percent of the total Minnesota population. In Illinois (which has no reservations in the state), about 22 percent of AIAN people 25 and older has a bachelor's degree or higher.



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 3-Year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) data. (This table was prepared August 2012 by the National Center for Education Statistics.)

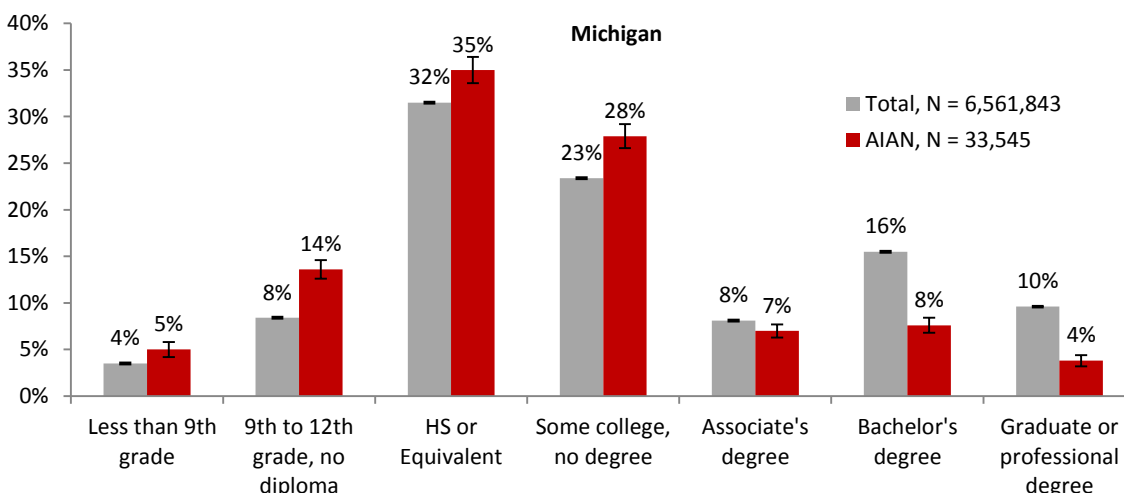
The following figures³ show more detail of highest level of education attained for AIAN people 25 and over compared to the total population in each state. In Iowa, 10 percent of the 5,608 AIAN people have a bachelor's degree, 3 percent have a graduate or professional degree, and 23 percent have less than a high school diploma or equivalent. In Iowa, 10 percent of AIAN people (25 and over) have less than a 9th grade education.



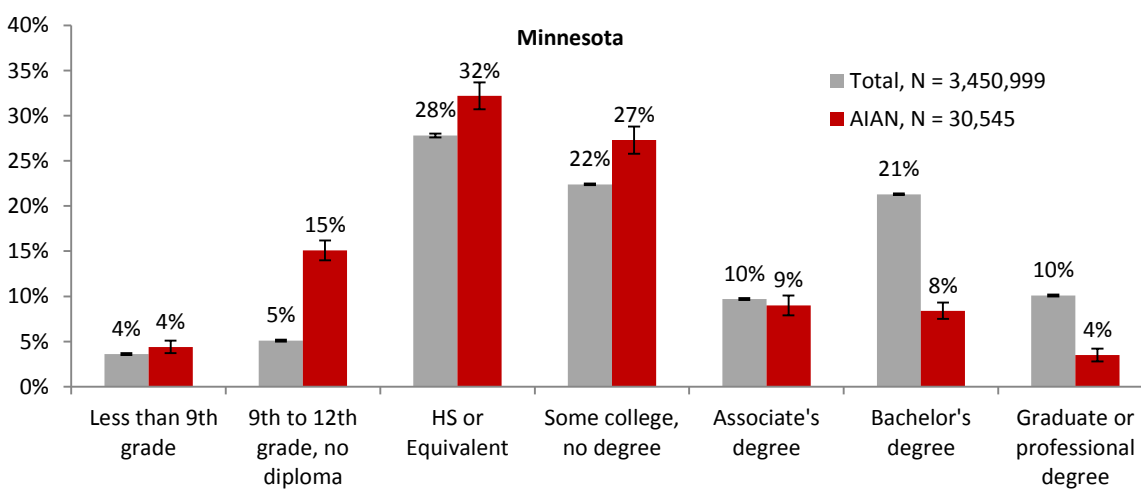
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006 - 2010 , 5-Year Estimates, Table DP02

³ 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 Michigan, for 8 percent of the 33,545 AIAN persons over 25 have, the highest level of education was a bachelor's degree, compared to 16 percent of the total population with a bachelor's degree. For four percent of AIAN people 25 and over, the highest level of education was a graduate or professional degree.

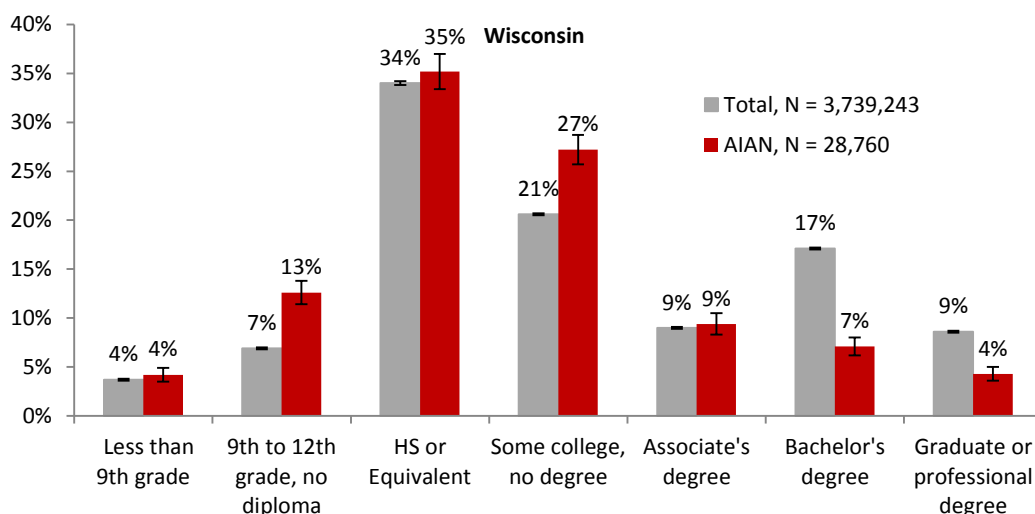


In Minnesota, for 8 percent of the 30,545 AIAN people 25 and over, the highest level of education attained was a bachelor's degree, and for 4 percent, a graduate or professional degree, which were comparable proportions to Michigan's AIAN population for the corresponding levels of education. Fifteen percent of AIAN people in Minnesota (25 and over) had only a 9-12th grade education, compared to 5 percent of the total population in Minnesota.

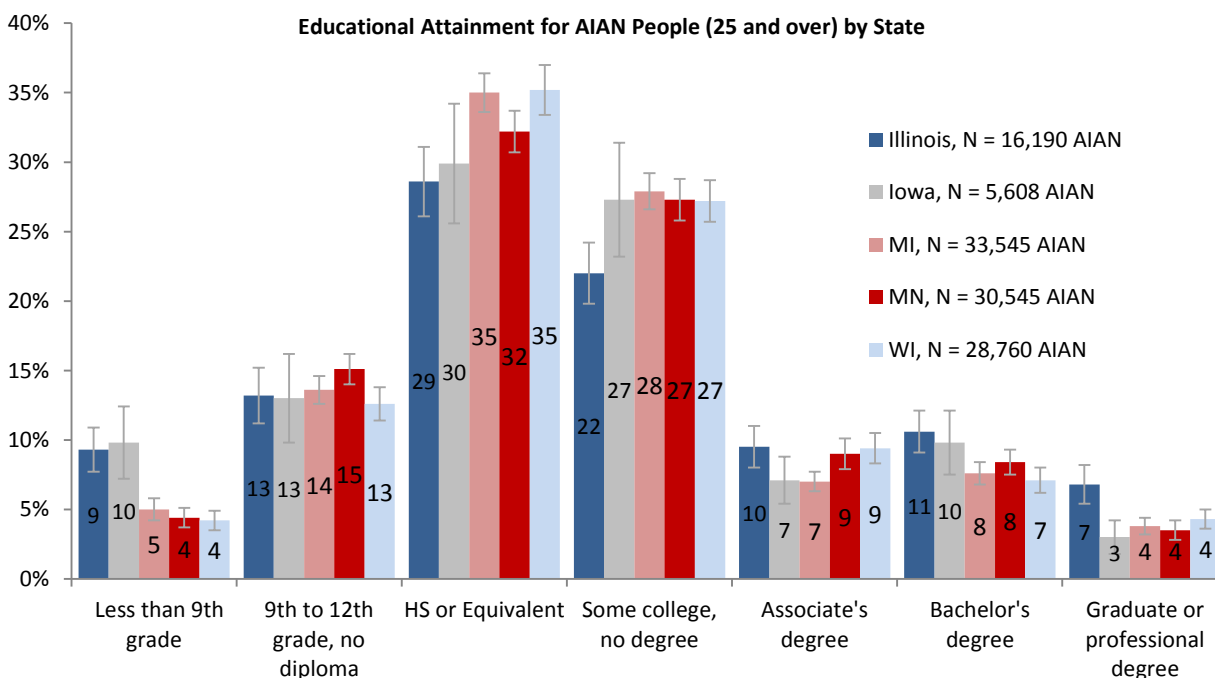


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006 - 2010, 5-Year Estimates, Table DP02

In Wisconsin, for 7 percent of the 28,760 AIAN people (25 and over) the highest level of education attained was a bachelor's degree, for 4 percent, a graduate or professional degree, for 9 percent, an associate's degree, for 27 percent, some college but no degree, and for 35 percent, a high school diploma or equivalent.



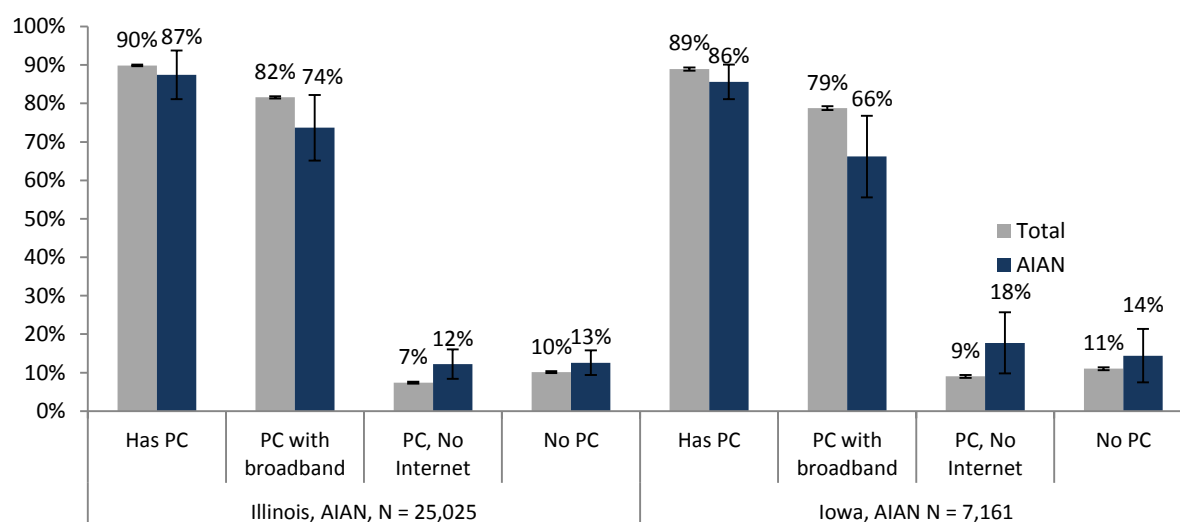
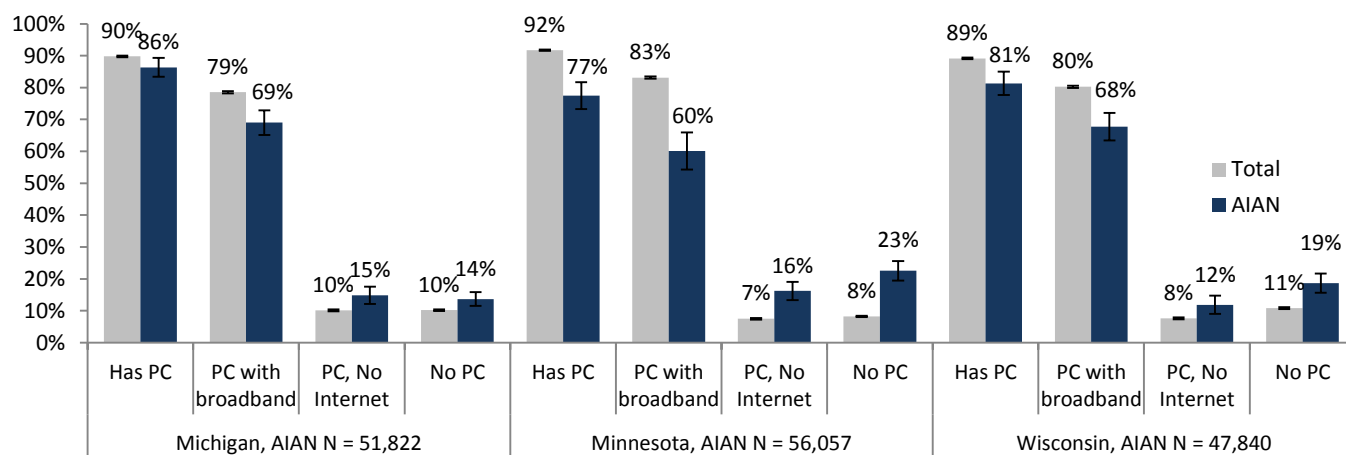
The last figure shows the highest level of educational attainment of the AIAN populations of each Midwest state for comparisons across states.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006 - 2010 , 5-Year Estimates, Table DP02

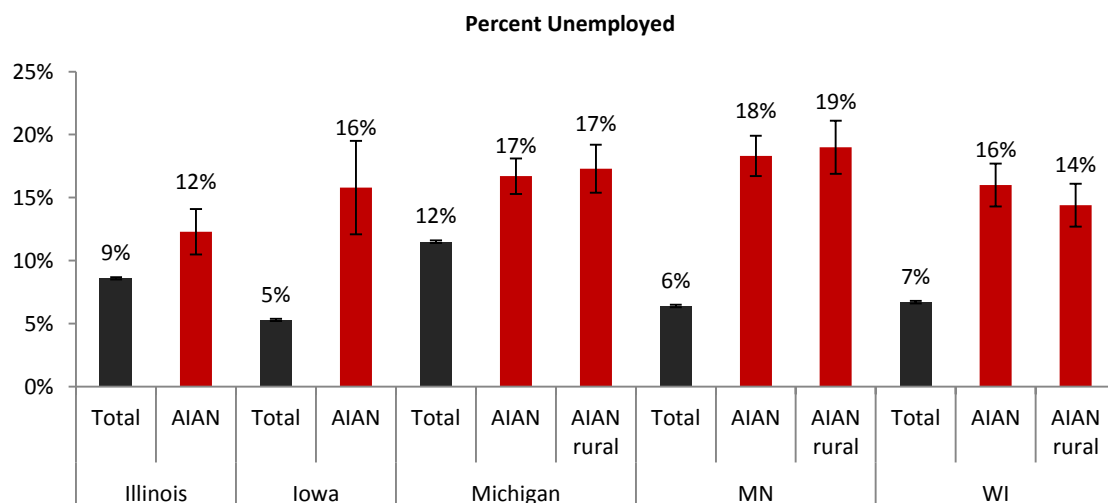
Computer and Internet

The figures below show the percentages of households by race by state with a computer, computer with access to broadband, a computer with no internet, and households without a computer. Of the Midwest states, Minnesota has the most AIAN households without access to a computer (about 23 percent or 12,628 AIAN households). AIAN households in Minnesota also have the lowest percentage of access to broadband of the Midwest states.

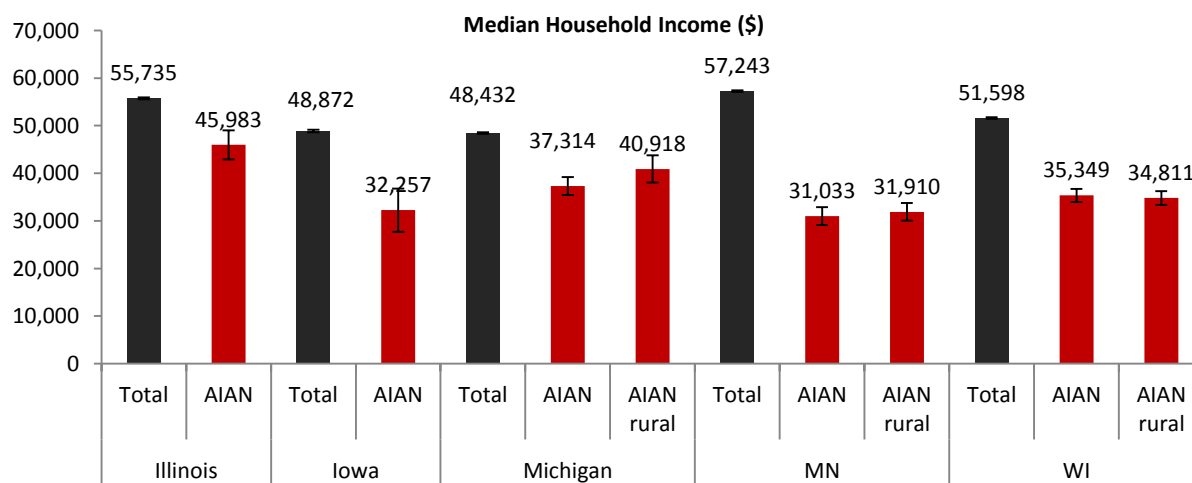


Economic Characteristics

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



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



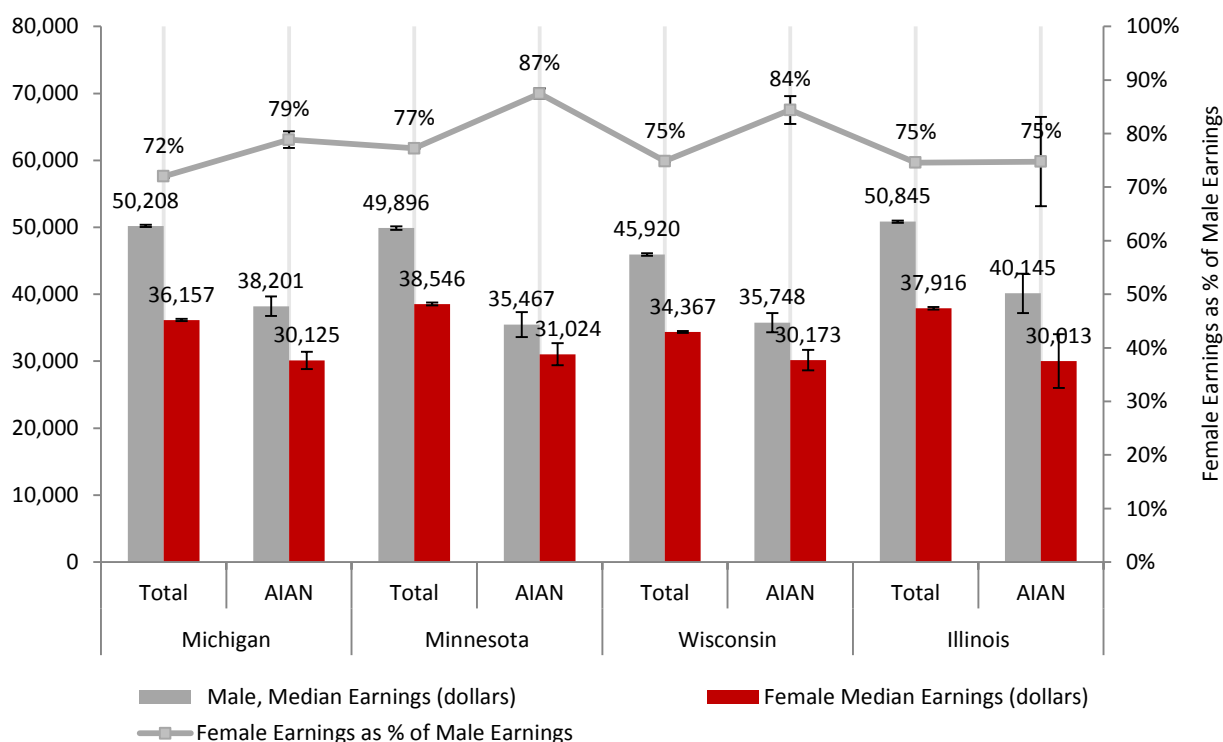
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03

Median household income is shown in the figure above. AIAN households in Illinois have the highest median household income among the Midwest states, yet the median income for the total population in Illinois is still 21 percent more than the AIAN median amount. The ratio of AIAN median household income to the median of total households income in Wisconsin is 69 percent; in Minnesota, the AIAN median income is 54 percent of the median for all households; the AIAN median income is 66 percent of the overall median; and

Median Annual Earnings and Gender Earnings Ratio for Full-Time Workers

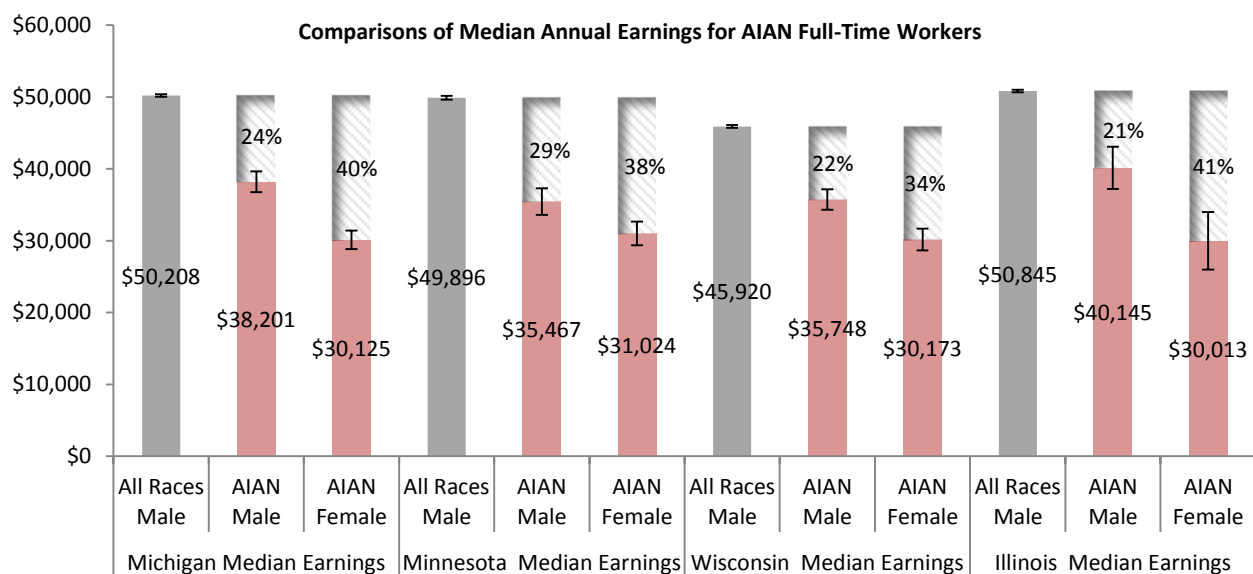
The figure below shows the median annual earnings for men and women for AIAN and total full time workers in the Midwest states (except Iowa due to large margins or error). The figure shows that the gender wage gap is smaller for AIAN full-time workers in most Midwest states except Illinois, where the AIAN percentage of female to male earnings is the same as the statewide percentage (75 percent).

Women of all groups earn less than men of the same group, with the female/male earnings ratios ranging from a low of 72 percent in Michigan to a high of 87 percent for AIAN workers in Minnesota. In Minnesota, the ratio of AIAN women's to AIAN men's earnings (87 percent) is higher than the ratio statewide (77 percent). The gap is not as large between male and female earnings for AIAN full-time workers as it is for the total population. AIAN women workers in Minnesota make 80 percent of the overall median of female earnings in the state, whereas the median for AIAN men is 71 percent of the statewide median for male earnings.

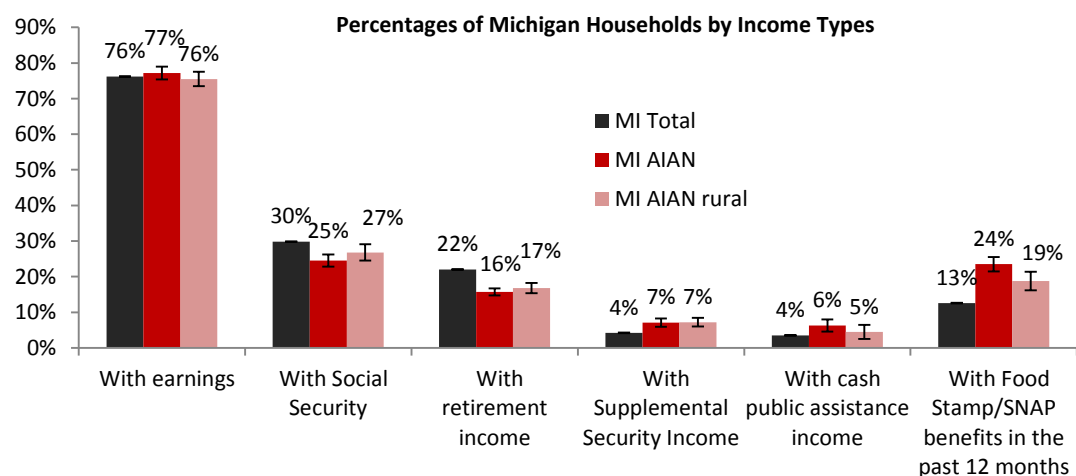


SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03

State	Michigan		Minnesota		Wisconsin		Illinois	
Race	Total	AIAN	Total	AIAN	Total	AIAN	Total	AIAN
Male Median Earnings	50,208	38,201	49,896	35,467	45,920	35,748	50,845	40,145
Female Median Earnings	36,157	30,125	38,546	31,024	34,367	30,173	37,916	30,013
Female as % of Male Earnings	72.0%	78.9%	77.3%	87.5%	74.8%	84.4%	74.6%	74.8%

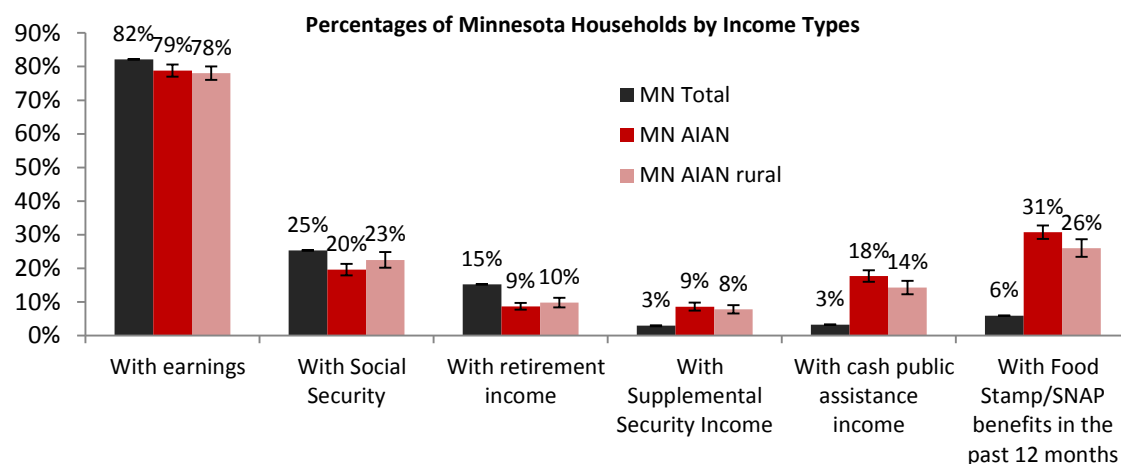


The figure above shows AIAN men's and women's median earnings compared to the median earnings for male full-time workers in respective states. In Michigan, AIAN men make 24 percent less than the median for all male full-time workers and AIAN women make 40 percent less. The smallest gap is between Illinois AIAN male workers, but not so for AIAN women in Illinois who haven't closed that gap yet.



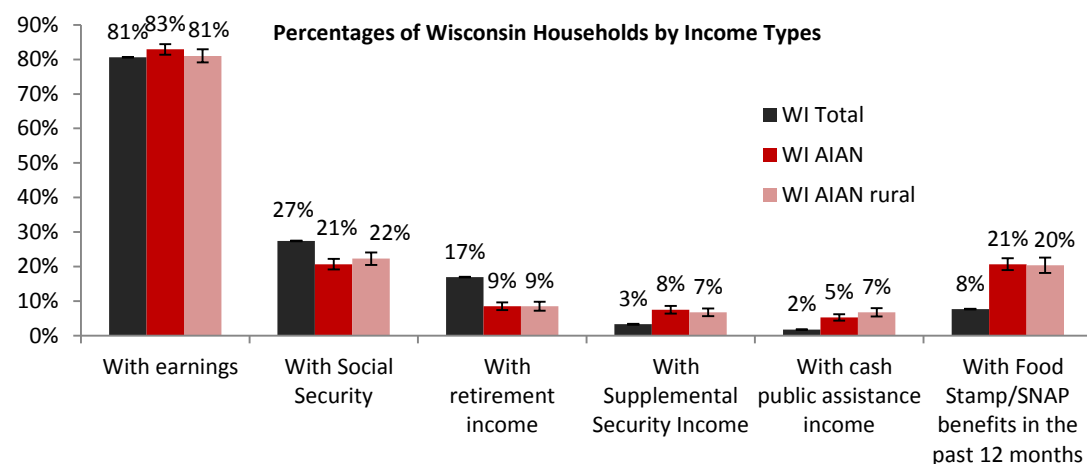
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03

In Minnesota, 31 percent of AIAN households receive SNAP, 18 percent received cash public assistance, 9 percent received retirement income, and 9 percent received SSI.

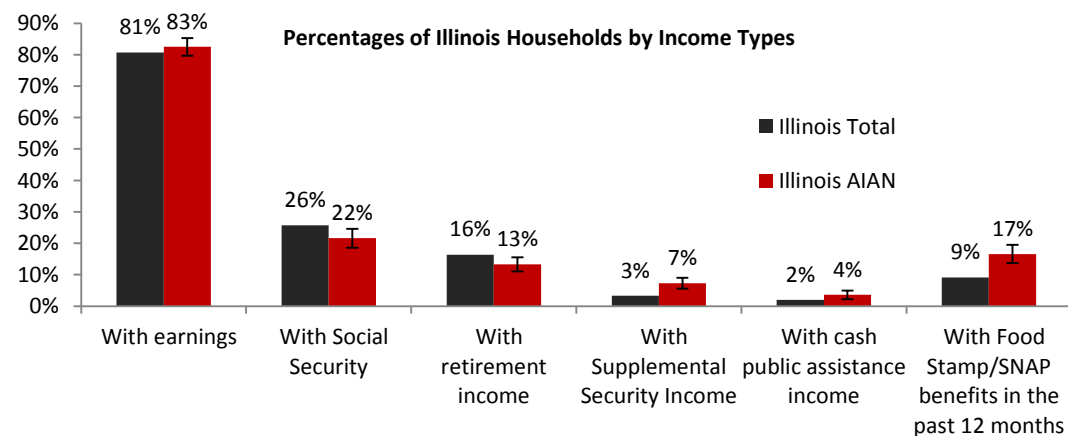


SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03

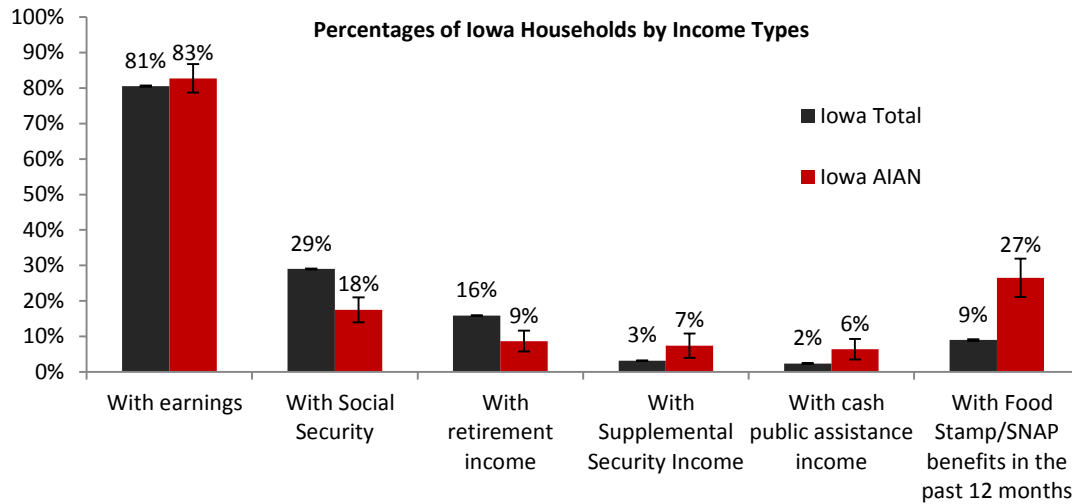
Three figures on the next page show percentages of households by income type for Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa.



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



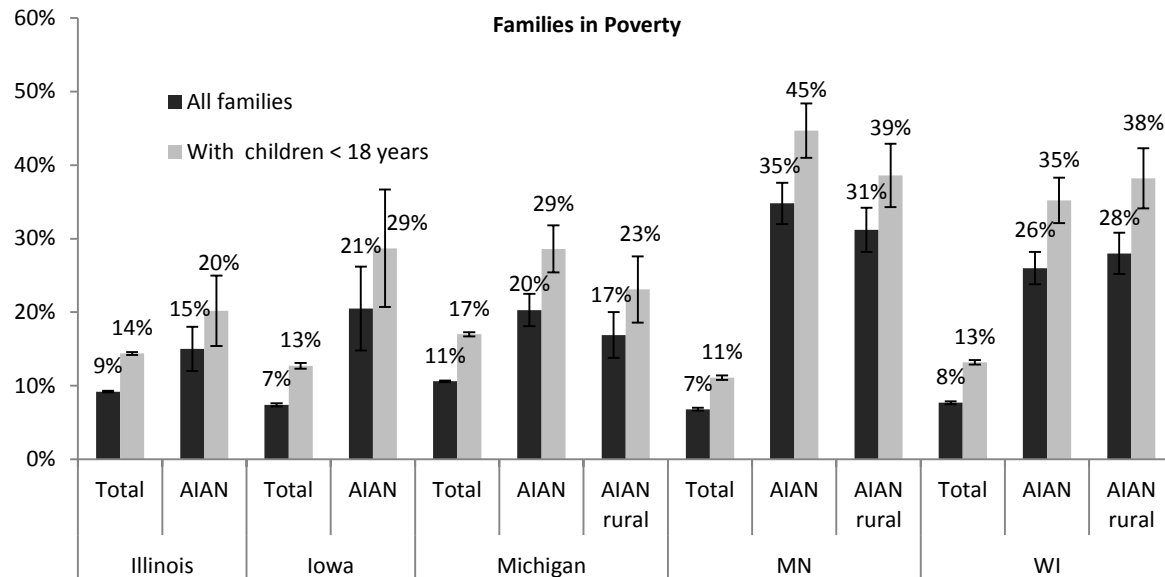
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03



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

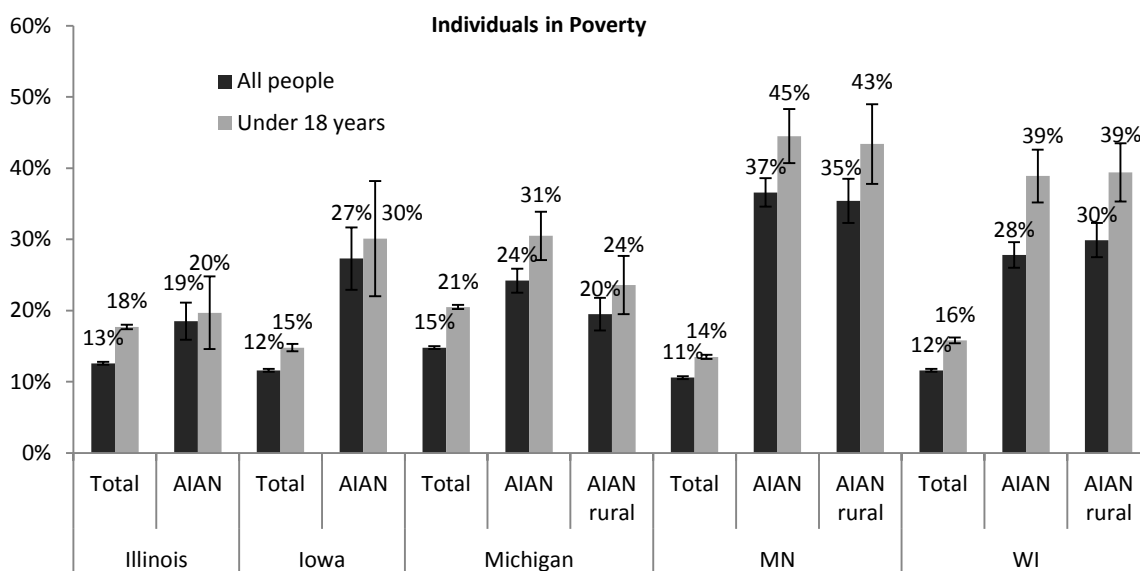
Poverty

The following figure displays percentages of families in poverty by Midwest states. Almost half of AIAN families in Minnesota with children younger than 18 years old were in poverty over the 2006-2010 period.



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

The next figure shows percentage of individuals in poverty by state.



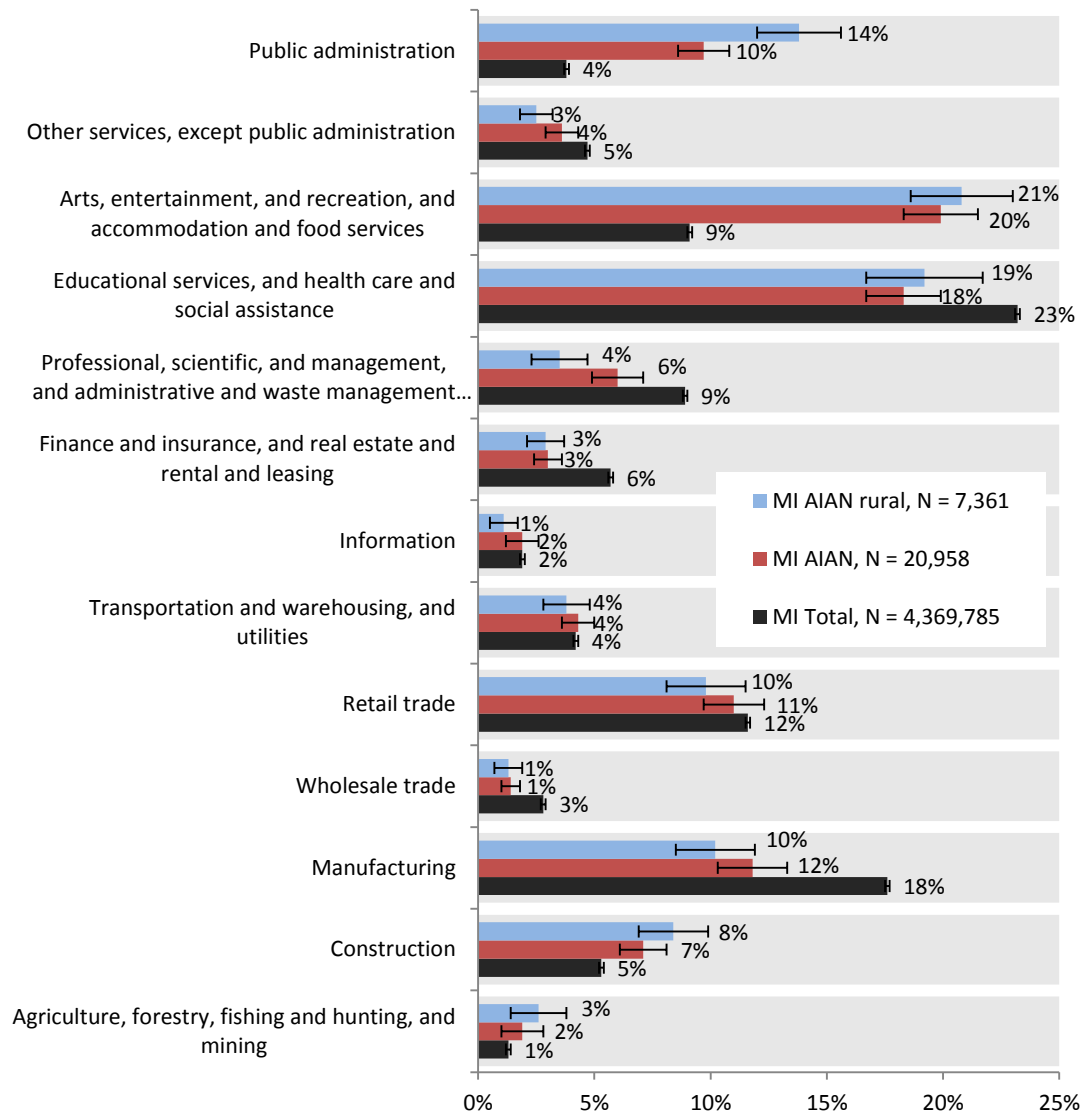
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03

Michigan had the lowest percentage of AIAN individuals in poverty, at 24 percent, but still one and a half times the rate for the total Michigan population. Minnesota had the highest percent of AIAN people in poverty at 37 percent compared to 11 percent of the total Minnesota population. For people under 18, the percentage of AIAN people in poverty was almost half, compared to 14 percent for the same age group, all races, statewide.

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.

Employment by Industry Sector

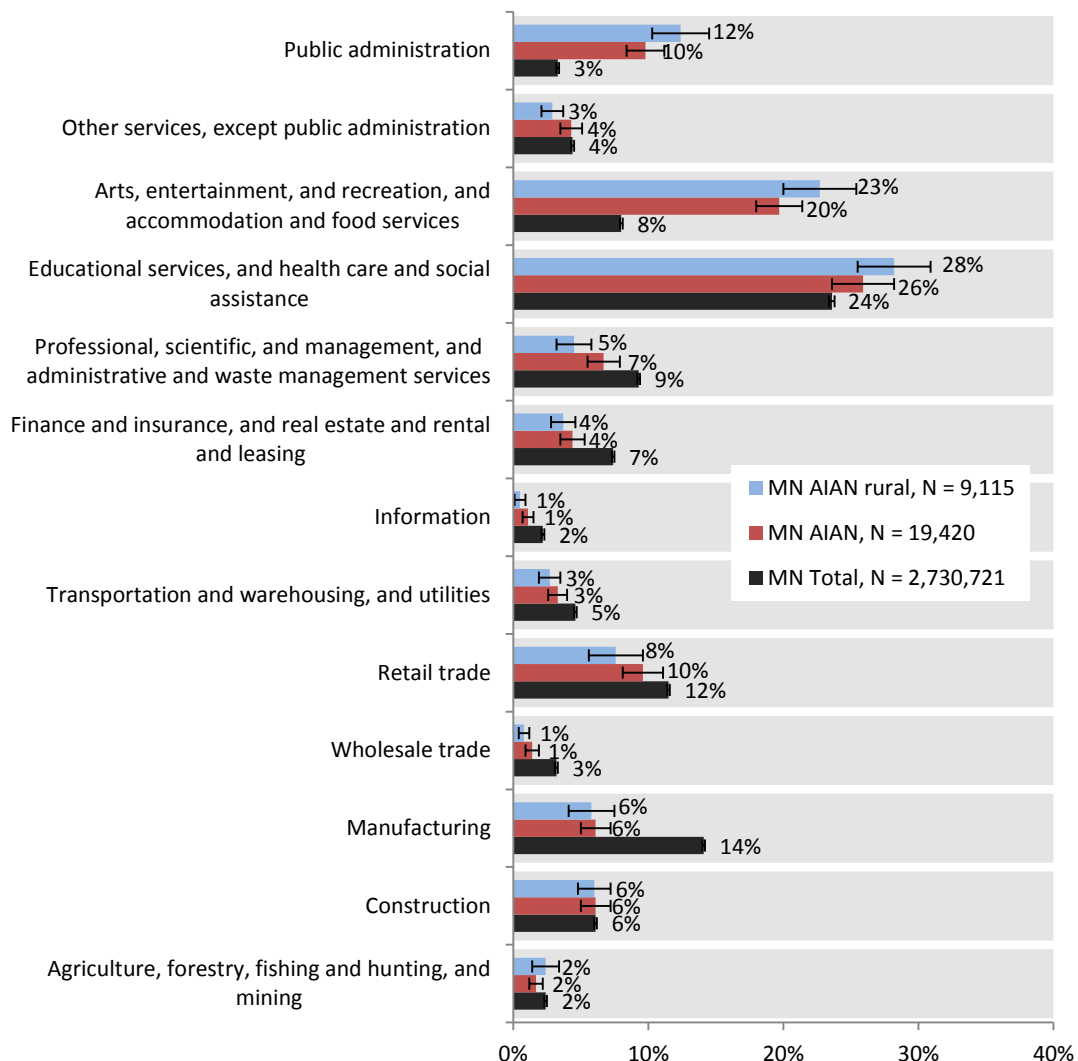
Michigan, Industry of Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over



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

The figure above shows that in the state of Michigan, the top employer of the 20,958 American Indian/Alaska Native civilian workers (age 16 and over) is the Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, and Food Services industry category (20 percent). The second category employing AIAN workers is Educational services, Health Care and Social Assistance.

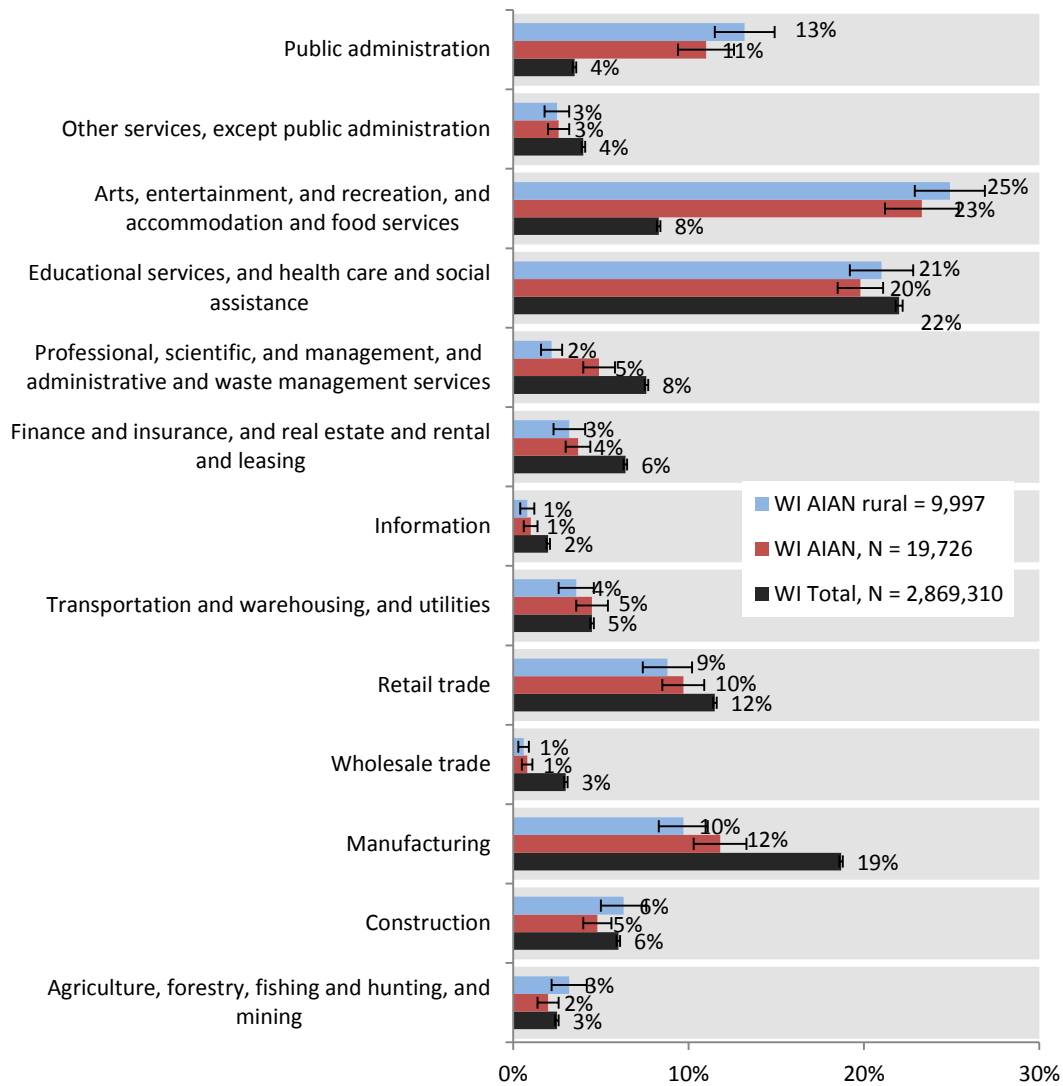
Minnesota, Industry of Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over



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

In Minnesota, the industries employing most AIAN workers 16 years and older is Educational Services, Healthcare, and Social Assistance (26 percent of the 19,420 AIAN employed civilians). The same category is the highest employer for the total Minnesota population of civilian workers. Whereas Manufacturing is the second industry category employing Minnesota workers, for AIAN workers, Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, and Foods Services is the second highest industry category.

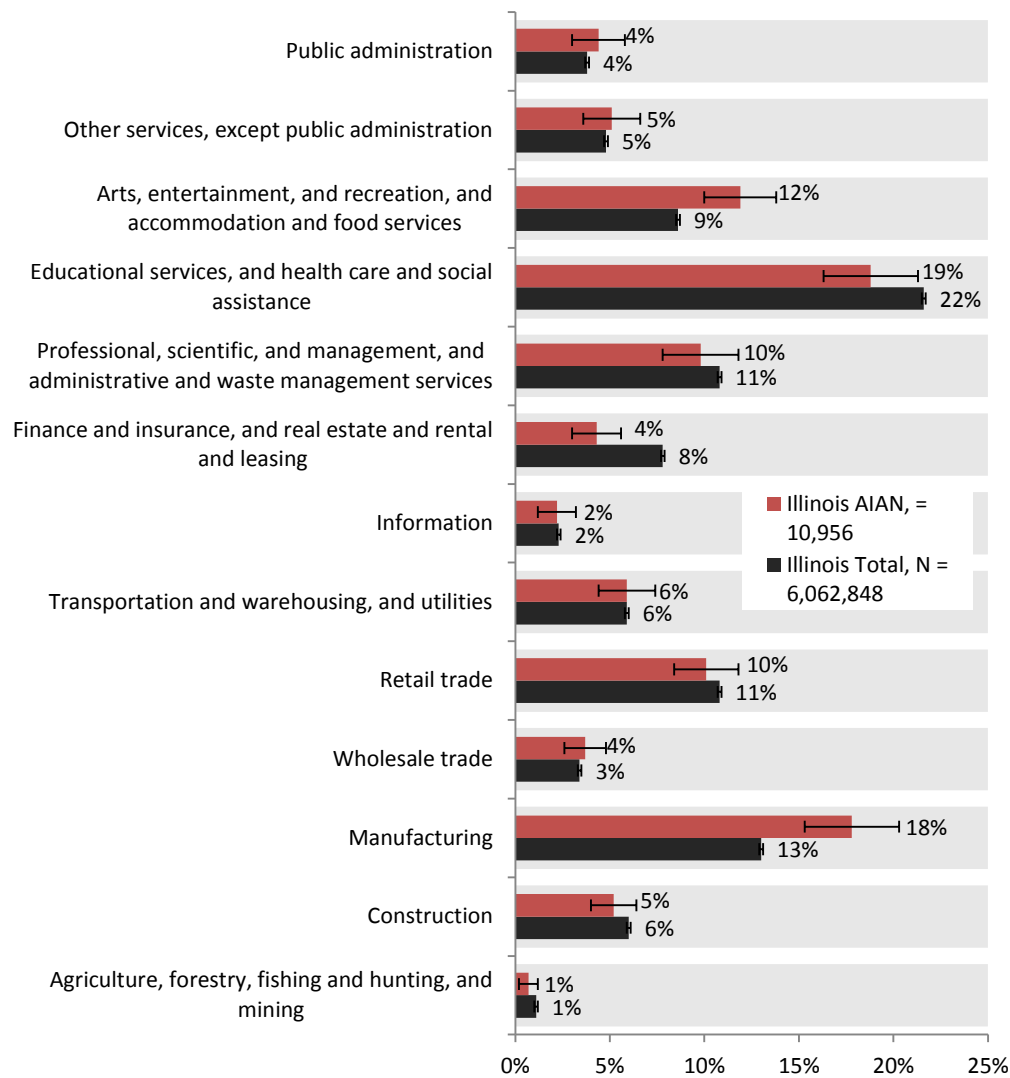
Wisconsin, Industry of Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over



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

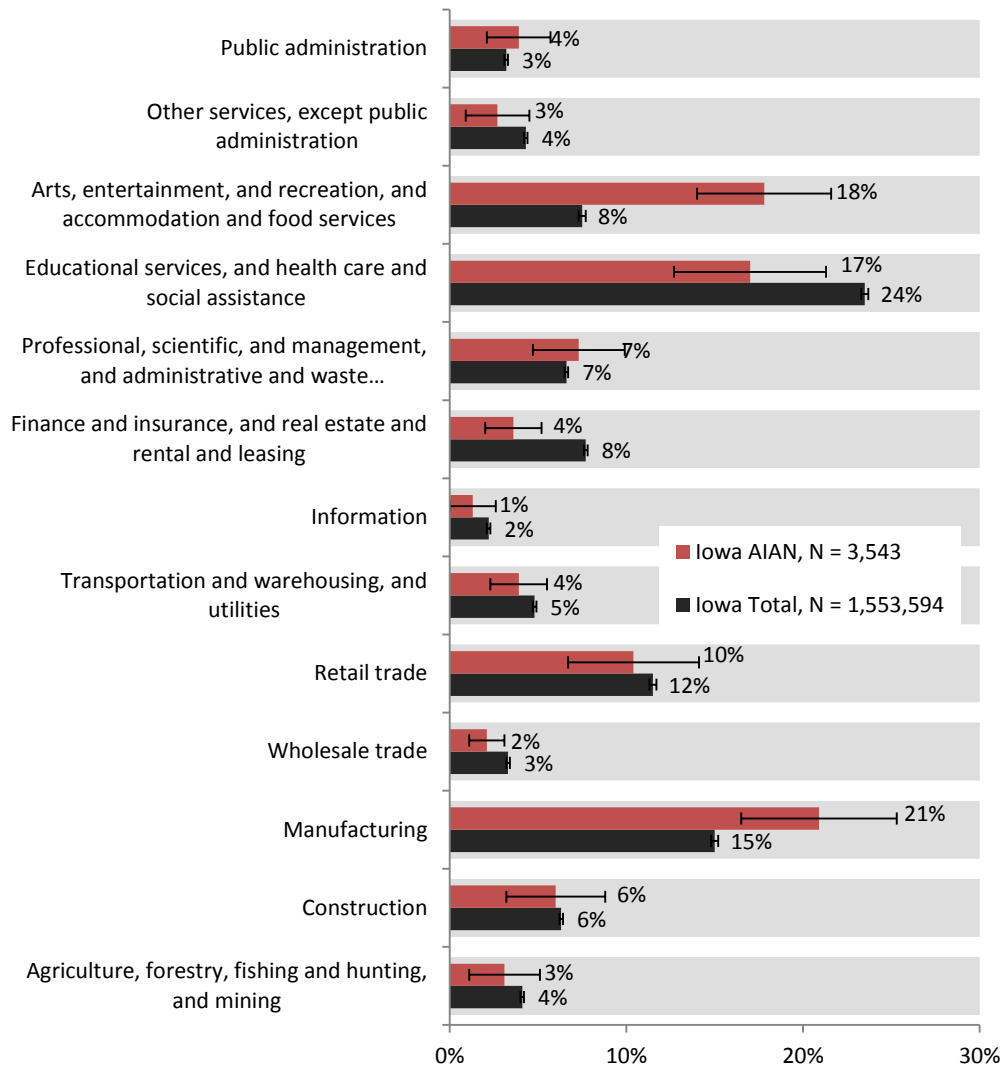
In Wisconsin, Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, and Foods Services is the largest percentage industry category employing AIAN workers (16 years and older).

Illinois, Industry of Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over



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

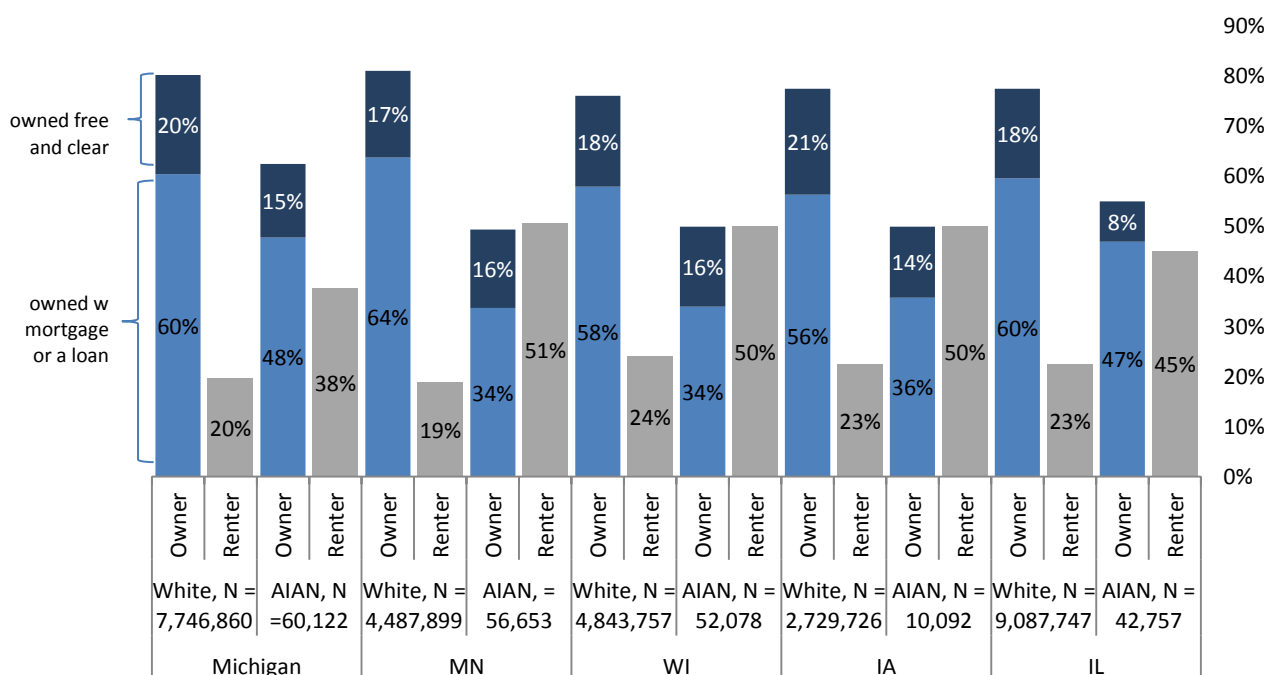
Iowa, Industry of Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over



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

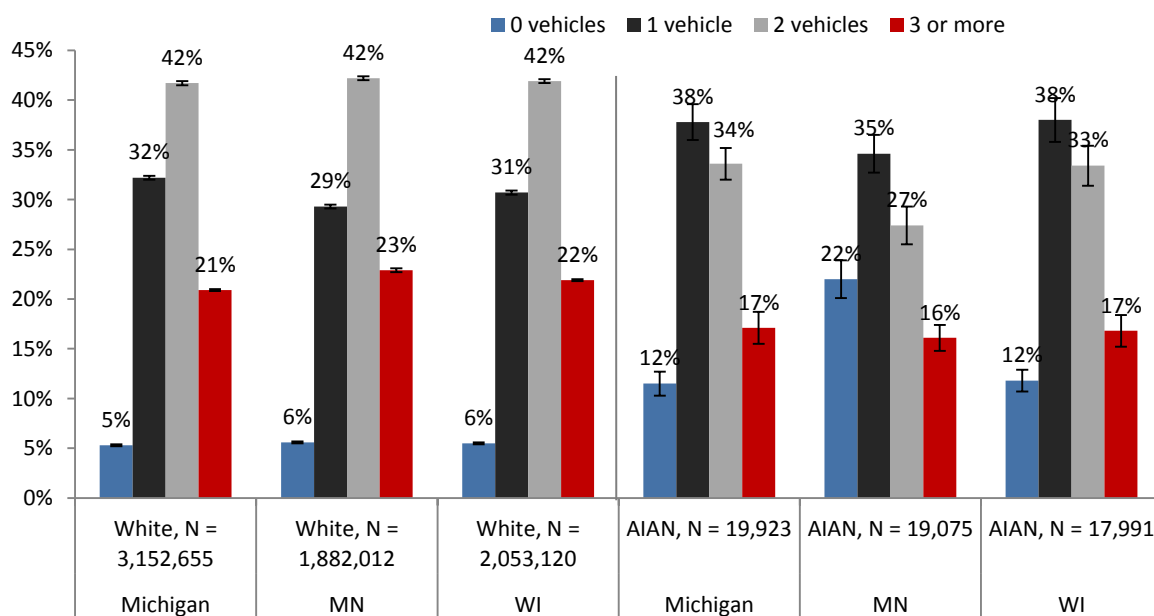
Housing Characteristics

Housing tenure identifies whether a unit is owner-occupied or renter-occupied. The homeownership rate is the proportion of households that is owner-occupied, calculated by dividing the number of households occupied by owners by the total number of occupied households.

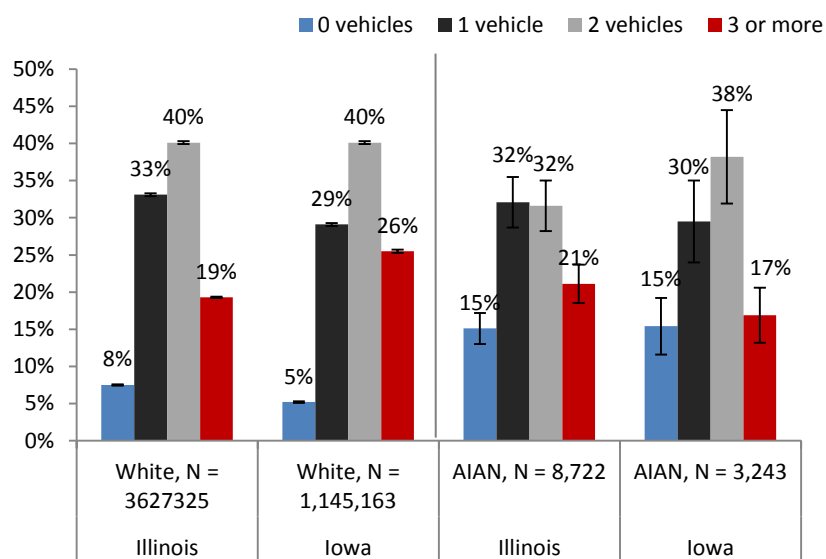


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Summary File 1, Table H11C

Selected Housing Characteristics

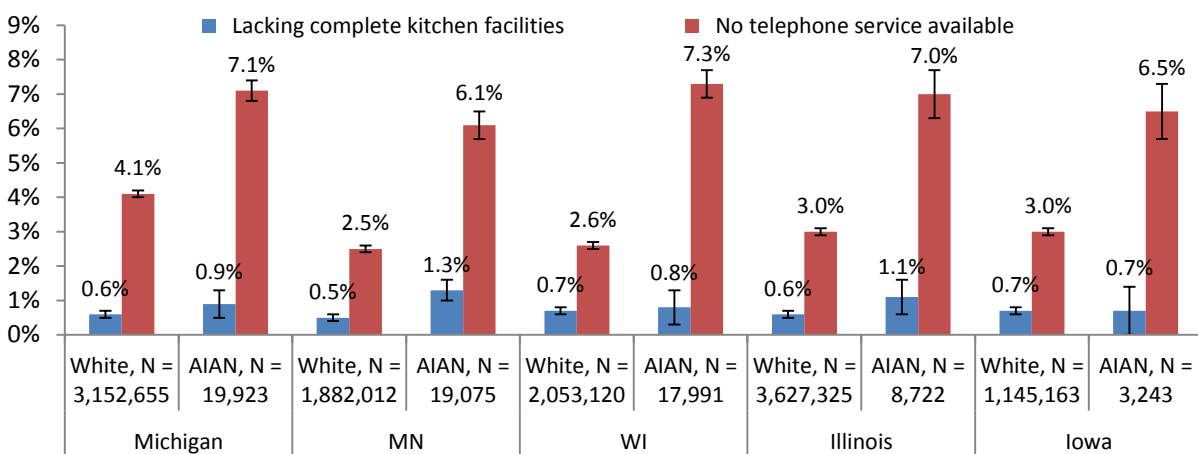


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, Table DP04



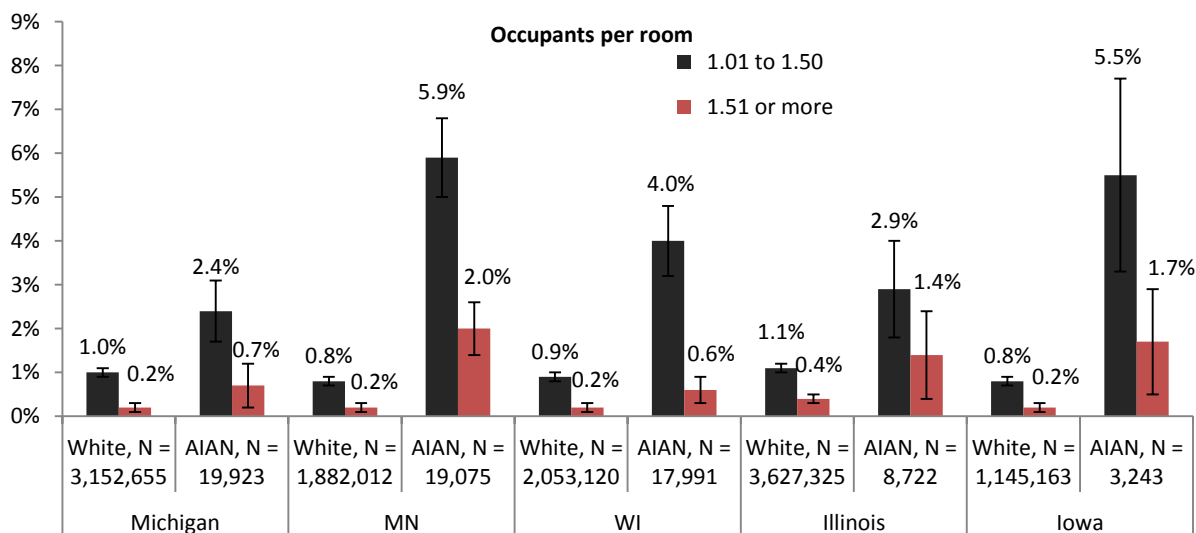
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, Table DP04

In the Midwest, very few houses lack complete kitchen facilities, AIAN or White. More AIAN households lacked telephone service proportionally, however, compared to White households in the Midwest states.



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

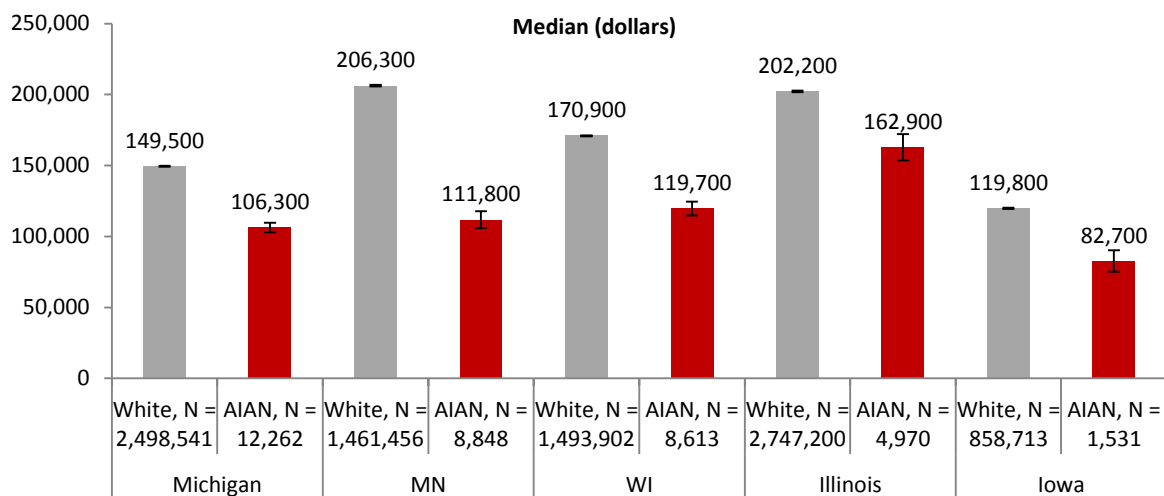
Occupants-per-room is obtained by dividing the number of people in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures show the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of people per room. Although the Census Bureau has no official definition of crowded units, many users consider units with more than one occupant per room to be crowded. Of the Midwest states, AIAN households in Minnesota have the highest percentage of overcrowding, with about 8 percent of the 19,075 houses having more than one person per room.



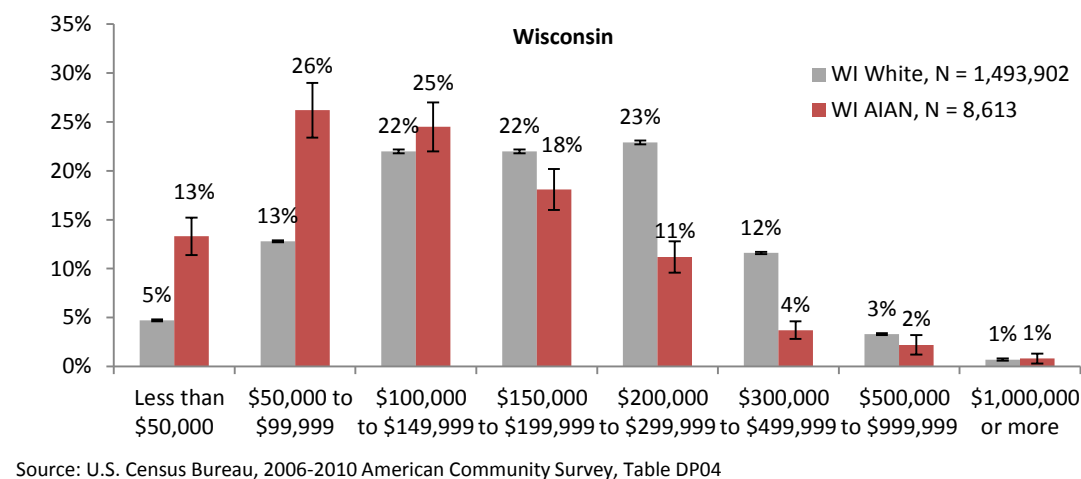
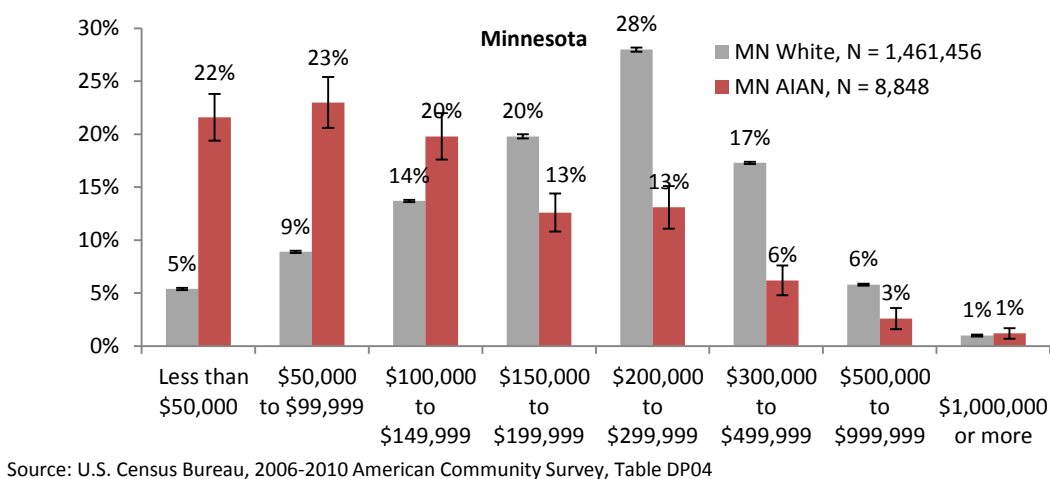
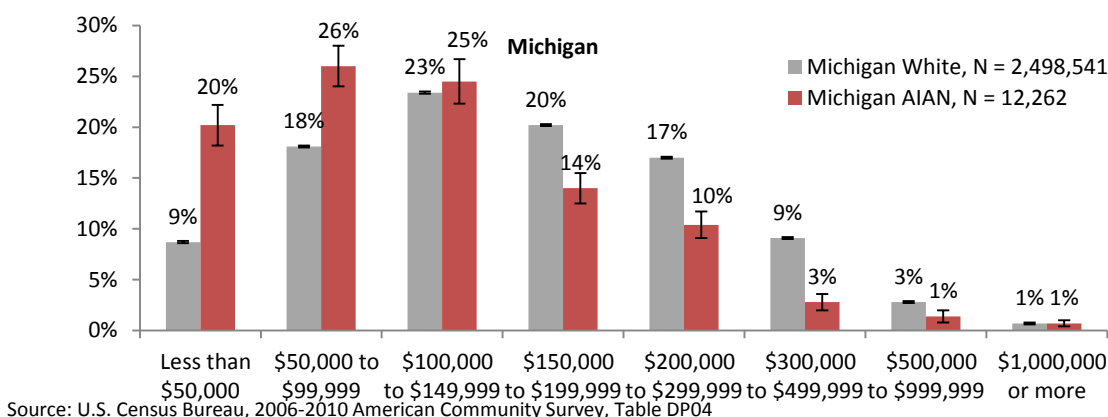
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, Table DP04

House Value

The figure below shows the median value of owner-occupied units in the Midwest.



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



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

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

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

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