

## How are Urban Native Americans Doing?

**DEMOGRAPHICS:** In 2000, there were 4.3 million people who identified as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination. 61% of these Native people did not reside on reservations or other native lands, up from 38% in 1970.

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**HIGH RATE OF ABUSE:** Off-reservation Native children are involved in 5.7 child abuse and neglect cases per 1,000 children per year in comparison to a rate of 4.2 per 1,000 per year for the total U.S. population.

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**HIGH RISK:** Compared to the general population, urban Indians have: 38% higher rates of accidental deaths, 54% higher rates of diabetes, 126% higher rates of liver disease and cirrhosis, and 178% higher rates of alcohol-related deaths.

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**HIGH POVERTY:** The poverty rate of urban Indians is 20.3% compared to 12.7% for the general urban population. Unemployment is 1.7 times higher and urban Indians are 1.7 times less likely to have a high school diploma.

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### HOUSING ISSUES:

Urban Indians are more likely to be homeless than non-Indians, home-ownership rates are more than 15% lower, and homes they do occupy are 1.8 times as likely to lack basic services like plumbing.

### MOBILE POPULATION:

Urban Indians exhibit higher rates of mobility than non-Natives. Among America's ten largest metropolitan centers, those with the highest number of Native people include; New York, Los Angeles, Phoenix, and Chicago.