

# Spokane Tribe of Indians A Socioeconomic Profile 2013



**Spokane Tribe of Indians  
6195 Ford-Wellpinit Rd  
Wellpinit, WA 99040**





## **Statement from the Funding Agency**

The work that provided the basis for this publication was supported by funding under an award with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The substance and findings of the work are dedicated to the public. The author and publisher are solely responsible for the accuracy of the statements and interpretations contained in this publication. Such interpretations do not necessarily reflect the views of the Government.

## Table of Contents

<b>1.0 Introduction</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>1.1 Need</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>1.2 Context</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>1.3 Purpose</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>2.0 Background</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>2.1 History</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>2.2 Tribal Identity</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>2.3 Surrounding Counties in Relation to Tribe</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>2.4 Tribal Population in a Regional Context</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>3.0 Demographic and Socioeconomic Analysis of the Spokane Indian Reservation</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>3.1 Population, Race and Ethnicity</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>3.1.1 Spokane Indian Reservation Population, Race and Ethnicity</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>3.1.2 Stevens County Population, Race and Ethnicity</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>3.1.3 Spokane County Population, Race and Ethnicity</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>3.1.4 Summary of Findings - Population, Race and Ethnicity</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>3.2 Age and Gender Cohorts for the Spokane Indian Reservation</b> .....	<b>15</b>
<b>3.2.1 Total Population of the Spokane Indian Reservation – 2010 Age and Gender Cohort</b> .....	<b>15</b>
<b>3.2.2 Population Pyramid Comparison</b> .....	<b>16</b>
<b>3.2.3 Summary of Findings</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>3.3 Education on the Spokane Indian Reservation</b> .....	<b>20</b>
<b>3.3.1 School Enrollment for Individuals 3 Years and Older</b> .....	<b>20</b>
<b>3.3.2 Educational Attainment for the Total Population 25 Years and Over</b> .....	<b>21</b>
<b>3.3.3 Educational Attainment for the American Indian and Alaskan Native Population 25 Years and Older</b> .....	<b>22</b>
<b>3.3.4 Reservation to County Comparison</b> .....	<b>23</b>
<b>3.3.5 Summary of Findings</b> .....	<b>25</b>
<b>3.4 Employment on the Spokane Indian Reservation</b> .....	<b>26</b>
<b>3.4.1 Employment Status by Gender for the American Indian and Alaskan Native Population</b> .....	<b>27</b>
<b>3.4.2 Employment by Occupation on the Spokane Indian Reservation</b> .....	<b>28</b>
<b>3.4.3 Employment in the Spokane Indian Reservation and Stevens County</b> .....	<b>29</b>
<b>3.4.4 Summary of Findings</b> .....	<b>30</b>
<b>3.5 Income Levels</b> .....	<b>30</b>

3.5.1 Per Capita Income, Median Earnings by Gender for the Spokane Indian Reservation and Stevens County.....	30
3.5.2 Spokane Indian Reservation Household Income .....	31
3.5.3 Spokane Indian Reservation Family Income .....	32
3.5.4 Summary of Findings .....	35
3.6 Housing .....	36
3.6.1 Housing Occupancy on the Spokane Indian Reservation .....	36
3.6.2 Year Structure Built .....	37
3.6.3 Summary of Findings .....	37
3.7 Transportation .....	38
3.7.1 Travel Time to Work .....	38
3.7.2 Means of Transportation .....	38
3.7.3 Vehicles Available Per Housing Unit .....	39
3.7.4 Summary of Findings .....	39
4.0 Population Rate of Change and Population Forecast.....	40
4.1 Population Rate of Change.....	40
4.1.1 Rate of Change Spokane Tribal Enrollment.....	42
4.1.2 Rate of Change by Race for the SIR Total Population .....	42
4.2 Population Forecasts .....	43
4.2.1 Spokane Indian Reservation Forecast.....	43
4.2.2 Spokane Tribal Enrollment Forecast.....	44
4.3 Summary of Findings .....	46
5.0 Economic Analysis .....	48
5.1 Industry Targeting Analysis .....	48
5.1.1 Location Quotient (LQ) .....	50
5.2 Shift-Share Analysis .....	57
5.2.1 1998 to 2000 Shift-Share (SS).....	57
5.2.2 2000 to 2007 Shift-Share (SS).....	61
5.3 Summary of Findings .....	65
Bibliography .....	68

## 1.0 Introduction

This socioeconomic profile of the Spokane Tribe of Indians represents an analysis of the decennial 2010 demographic data generated by the U.S. Census Bureau. The introduction will summarize the importance of this analysis to the Tribe and how the profile may be used as a resource for decision makers, as well as recognize the limitations of the data. Section 2.0 provides a brief history of the Tribe in relation to basic demographic issues including immigration/migration patterns and the social and economic conditions on the reservation and surrounding area. In addition, section 2.0 addresses Spokane Tribal values and identity as it relates to economic development. Section 3.0 addresses the general demographics and socioeconomic conditions of the Reservation in the year 2010 with some comparison to surrounding counties. Analysis includes population, age/gender, education, employment, personal income levels, housing, and transportation. Population rate of change and projections are reported in section 4.0. Section 5.0 provides an economic analysis including economic industries, location quotient and shift-share analysis in relation to Stevens and Spokane Counties.

### 1.1 Need

The Spokane ancestral homelands were located along the Spokane River from the Idaho border to the confluence of the Spokane and Columbia Rivers. Although not participants to the early signed treaties, the Spokane Indians were recognized, and maintained their identity and ties to traditional lands. A series of events delayed establishment of a Spokane Indian Reservation until 1881. Following the adoption by Congress of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, The Spokane Tribe adopted and approved a Tribal Constitution in 1951. It was not until The Indian Self Determination Act of 1975 that the authority of tribal government was reaffirmed and the right to effective tribal self-governance was added and recognized.

Tribal government quickly evolved as an effective organization. Today, there are over 400 employees.

A Federal government-to-government model has broadened the Self-Determination Act to promote Memorandum of Agreements between the tribe and each federal agency; and tribal exercise of control over federally funded programs (638 contracting). The tribe has actively pursued 638 contracts for a number of current programs, especially in health and human services, and recently transportation, and has demonstrated great success in the development and effectiveness of the administration of tribal programs and services.

The Spokane Indian Reservation has also been a party to the 1998 Centennial Accord, the Millennium Accord, and the Millennium Plan between the 28 recognized and participating tribes in the state and the State of Washington. These agreements and plans recognize tribal sovereignty and mandates tribal participation and involvement in all state of Washington departments and programs under the Governor's office.

Today, the Spokane Tribe of Indians is governed by a constitution and led by five Tribal Business Council Members who are voted into office every three years. As Tribal leaders, the Tribal Business Council is required to make decisions that may affect the entire Tribal population, and at times, for generations to come. Tribal Planning can assist in those decisions, providing basic data and analysis to understand the outcomes of key actions. To support effective and informed decisions it is necessary to have data about a wide range of factors, including population, social and economic factors which affect the community. This report is prepared to support those needs.

## 1.2 Context

The socioeconomic profile is intended to serve as a resource to the Spokane Tribe which can be used as a description of conditions in 2010, but also in comparison with previous census reports (2000 and earlier), and with new data and resources as they become available. There is a need for all tribes to maximize the use of data provided by the US Census Bureau, and to regularly update and complete analysis of new data linked to critical tribal issues, programs, services, needs, and decisions.

## 1.3 Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide a technical resource for Tribal leaders, staff, and interested community members to support development of a sustainable economy and in retaining cultural identity.



## 2.0 Background

The traditional Spokane homelands extended along the Spokane River from the present day city of Spokane east to the Idaho border and west to the confluence of the Spokane and Columbia Rivers. The Spokane shared both economic and cultural ties to neighboring groups including both the Kalispel to the east, and the Chewelah to the north. According to Grant et al., 1994, the Spokane lived in autonomous bands that joined together for fishing and trading, however the majority of their actions were decided at the band level. The Chewelah occupied the Colville Valley to the north. The Chewelah were an offshoot band of the Kalispel that migrated to the Colville Valley, and were later absorbed into the Spokane Tribe.

Prior to the formation of the Spokane Indian Reservation, it has been documented that the Spokane utilized over three million acres of land. These divisions are recorded in Grant et al., as follows:

The Spokane lived in small villages made up of bands, which were grouped into three divisions along the Spokane River. The Lower Spokane occupied the area around the mouth of the river and upstream to Tum Tum. Their camps centered around the Little Falls of the Spokane. The Middle Spokane occupied the area around Hangman or Latah Creek. Their territory bordered the Coeur d'Alene to the south, and extended west to Idaho. The Upper Spokane lived primarily along the Little Spokane River. They occupied the region from the mouth of Latah Creek to the village of Tum Tum, and east to Lake Coeur d'Alene.

## 2.1 History

As hunter-gatherer peoples, the various groups were seasonally on the move from one site to another to hunt, fish or harvest the many resources upon which they relied both for subsistence and for trade. The very nature of their lifestyle, perceived as they were as “roaming bands” by the agrarian settlers that encroached into the territory, would lead to the pressure to remove Indians onto reservations.

Treaty negotiations, designated early on as “treaties of cession” in Grant et al., with the regional tribes spanned the period of 1854-1855. Governor Stevens first met with Spokane Garry, the leader of the Upper Spokane, in 1853, the year Washington Territory was created.

Despite “good relations” between Stevens and Garry, as reported in Grant et. al.,

Immediately upon his return to Olympia, Stevens recommended that the Indian title to the land between the Cascade and Rocky Mountains be extinguished and that the Indians be placed on reservations. To that end, Stevens met with the western Washington tribes to negotiate treaties of cession in the spring of 1855. Some 5,000 Indians, including a delegation of Spokane, met with the governor, and rejected his proposal for the creation of a single, large joint reservation. Stevens later had to settle for three separate treaties and three reservations for the Yakima, the Nez Perce, and the Walla Walla, Umatilla and Cayuse. The Spokane were not party to these treaties.

Stevens returned to the Columbia Plateau to meet with the Spokane in December, 1855. This was a period of white encroachment into Indian territories and the newly created Indian reservation lands, and the rich farmlands were being overrun. Indian Wars broke out between the white settlers squatting on Indian lands and the tribes. Stevens negotiations with the Spokane were halted when the Yakima went to war. Although he was to return the following year, he was unable. The continued invasive settlement on Indian lands led to hostilities; which the Spokane joined. With their allies, they defeated Colonel Steptoe at Pine Creek. Retaliation by Colonel George Wright was particularly brutal and resulted in the hanging of several Indians. He also destroyed 690 horses. Wright negotiated a treaty with the Spokane that was never presented to Congress.

The following sequence of events is taken from Grant et al. It is given here in full to demonstrate how white pressure increasingly led to Indian policy that was less than beneficial to the tribes:

The Spokane, with other tribes of northeastern Washington and northern Idaho remained without a treaty during the 1860s. In the meantime, white settlers and miners continued to move onto unceded Indian Territory. Two consecutive presidential executive orders were issued to attempt to establish a reservation for the Colville (Methow, Okanogan, San Poil, Lake, Colville) Kalispel, Spokane and Coeur d'Alene. The first established a reservation extending from the Spokane and Little Spokane rivers north to the Canadian border, from the Columbia River east to Pend Oreilles River and the 117<sup>th</sup> Meridian. However rather than move six hundred settlers off the reservation, and moving all the Indians onto it, a second order was issued that restored the reservation to public domain. The order established a new reservation for the area (now the Colville Indian reservation), but the Spokane would be required to move from their traditional area of occupancy. The Spokane wanted to remain in their own

country along the Spokane River, and refused to remove to the newly created reservation. During the next three decades, white settlers in the Spokane Falls area exerted pressure on the Spokane to cede their landholdings and to remove to one of the region's reservations. Most of the Spokane reluctantly moved to the Spokane Indian Reservation established by [the third] executive order issued 1881.

There also remained small bands that continued to traverse their former territories during this period, as well, and the off-reservation bands of the Spokane continued to refuse to relocate. Three simultaneous events succeeded in destroying the former economy of the Spokane and surrounding tribes: the depletion of the salmon runs, the destruction of the buffalo herds and white settlement across the region.

Already legislation was put into motion to satisfy the demands of settlers who desired the agricultural land located within the reservation boundaries. Following relocation on reservations the tribes were also subjected to the General Allotment Act of 1887, also known as the Dawes Act. This policy was designed to effectively dissolve Indian reservations and open reserved Indian lands to white settlement. According to Grant et al., it was "believed that through the process of assimilation, tribal ties would be destroyed, and the Spokane Indian Tribe would disappear as an identifiable social entity." Between 1902 and 1908 Congress implemented the general allotment policy on the Spokane Indian Reservation, and in the Colville Valley among the Chewelah.

The sole objection to the General Allotment Act came from a Senator Henry Teller of Colorado, who argued that "individual ownership of the land was alien to the Indian way of thinking and that there was no good reason to force Indians to give up *communal land tenure*" [emphasis added], according to Grant et al. He also insisted that, "past experience indicated that allotment would not guarantee the Indians productive farms, but it did provide an easy method for non-Indians to gain possession of Indian land." Popular opinion held sway. The experiment to turn hunter-gatherer peoples to sedentary farmers was a failure.

Grant et al. further claim that, "The law was designed to undermine traditional tribal values and social structures. Of equal importance, it also threatened to remove reservation timber resources from tribal control," since timberland was unsuitable for farming purposes it was anticipated these lands would be among the lands sold. During this period, the Spokane came very close to losing their forest lands.

The delay to implementing The Dawes Act on the Spokane was due in part to the Chief Lot and Chief Garry's bands living in the area around Spokane Falls who refused to move and their continued occupancy of highly desired non-reservation lands. The Northwest Indian Commission was created specifically to meet with the Upper and Middle Spokane. A separate agreement was made with them, although their adamant request for a separate Spokane reservation along the Little Spokane was denied. They were offered monetary compensation for lands lost and for rebuilding on an area reservation of their choice, but the agreement was not ratified until 1892. Nearly half of the Upper and Middle Spokane joined the Lower Spokane on the Spokane Indian Reservation, and the rest were granted allotments on the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation.

The Chewelah located in the Colville Valley to the north were also given the choice to join one of the reservations in the region. Some chose to remove; but others remained in the Colville Valley. Post-allotment, all Indian held titles to the land there were sold with the exception of two allotments, that of the last remaining Chewelah chief and his brother. The Chewelah are now considered a band of the Spokane.



## 2.2 Tribal Identity

The Spokane Tribe of Indians was subject to termination efforts, including children being sent to boarding schools in Fort Spokane located on the west end of the Reservation. Still, the Tribe holds fast to its traditional culture, values and language. Another result of Tribal self-governance is the ability to run its own educational system. Beginning in Head Start at the age of three, children are re-learning their Native language. Similar Salish dialects are spoken throughout the Northern Columbian Plateau and the Spokane Tribe of Indian's language department is teaching a dialect common to the Flathead or Kalispel Indians.

While it seems that economic development success would depend on enculturation into the surrounding and larger culture, the Spokane Tribe of Indians has been successful at balancing both economic development and cultural preservation. The Tribe has a Cultural Preservation Office and a Tribal Historic Preservation Officer that are concerned with preserving archaeological sites and cultural resources, mainly along Lake Roosevelt and the Little Spokane River. The Tribe has also been concerned with cultural resource areas in ceded lands. Some of these sites are located in Spokane, WA.

Further cultural preservation efforts include the Lake Roosevelt Fisheries Evaluation and Monitoring Program, a Tribal hatchery and large forestry department. All of these are designed to manage the Tribes natural resources.

Cultural preservation efforts can be recognized by attending the local annual Labor Day Powwow located in Wellpinit, WA. Here you will witness traditional Spokane drum songs and dances. In particular, common only to the Spokane Tribe is the Happy Dance. In addition, you can witness traditional stick games, an all-inclusive game of chance played with drumming, wagering, and singing. Prior to contemporary powwow drumming and singing women did not participate in what was then considered medicine dances. Rather, the women would gather and play stick games. Of course a powwow would not be complete without food. There are many food stands, each offering the common "Indian Taco." This is not considered a traditional food by most Tribal members, rather a "reservation food," but this does take away from their palatability. The Spokane Tribe of Indians also participates in the annual Powwow located at Riverfront Park. This is a large gathering and located at a traditional site that has been used for hundreds of years.

## 2.3 Surrounding Counties in Relation to Tribe

- To understand how the Tribe fits in the surrounding region it is important to examine the county demographics in which the Reservation is located. The Spokane Indian Reservation is located in Stevens County, WA. The Spokane Tribe of Indians also owns land in Airway Heights, WA, also referred to as the West Plains Development Site located in Spokane County, and the Mistequa site in Chewelah, WA, located in the northern region of Stevens County. The Tribe can use the surrounding county

information to assist in economic development analysis, both for comparison and economic development opportunities.

- Until the 1990's the socioeconomic condition of the Spokane Tribal Reservation was bleak. Poverty, unemployment and a large Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) presence was overwhelming. While conditions currently do not match surrounding counties or that of the United States, marked improvements have been made with the development of Tribal Casinos in Chewelah and Two Rivers, WA. Unemployment rates decreased and per capita incomes increased.
- Current, off reservation tribal enterprises include Chewelah Casino and SpoKo Fuel, Airway Heights SpoKo Fuel, and the Spokane Tribal Water Laboratory according to the Spokane Tribe of Indians Enterprise Board of Directors Report 2008. While the Two Rivers Casino/Amphitheater and SpoKo Fuel are located on the reservation, they are located approximately 27 miles from the central location of Wellpinit on the southeast border of the reservation. Two Rivers Marina/Houseboat, RV Park and Marina Store are also located at this location.

## 2.4 Tribal Population in a Regional Context

Population analysis of surrounding counties is useful when considering potential consumers, human resource capital and possibly even as tax revenue. Analysis of surrounding communities is also useful when collaborative project efforts are necessary.

According to 2010 Census data, the Spokane Indian Reservation's population comprised 4.80 % of Stevens County Population at that time. Stevens County population in 2010 was 43,531, of which the SIR's population was 2,094.

In comparison, Spokane County's population was 471,221, according to 2010 U.S. Census data.

## 3.0 Demographic and Socioeconomic Analysis of the Spokane Indian Reservation

This section addresses the general demographics and socioeconomic conditions of the Reservation in the year 2010 with some comparison to surrounding counties. Analysis includes; (3.1) population, race and ethnicity, (3.2) age/gender cohorts, (3.3) education, (3.4) employment, (3.5) income levels, (3.6) housing, and (3.7) transportation.

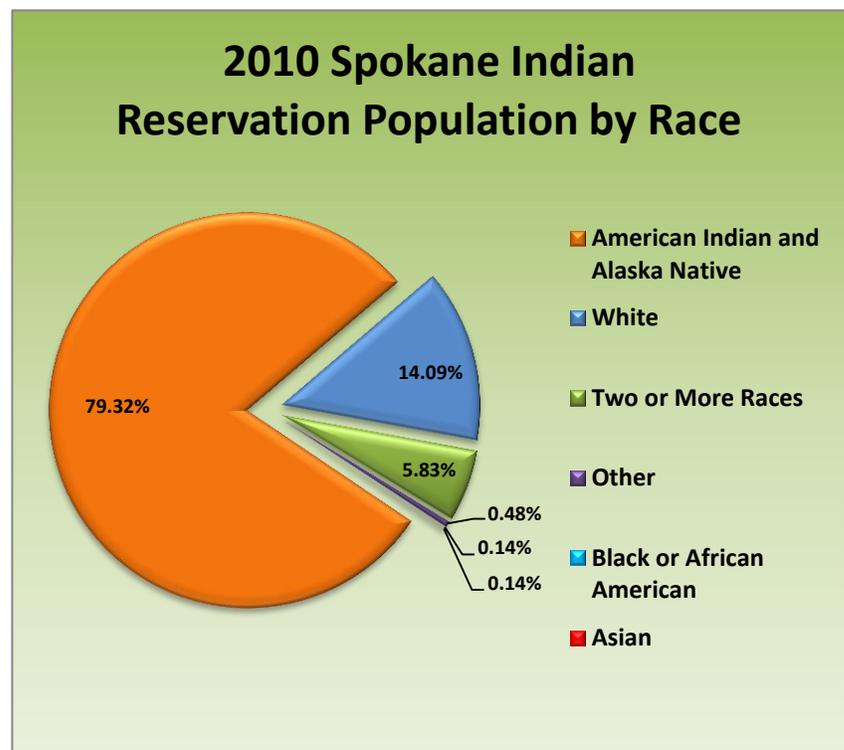
### 3.1 Population, Race and Ethnicity

This section will present the Spokane Indian Reservation population data as it relates to race and ethnicity. A comparison of this data will also be made to the populations of Stevens and Spokane Counties. This information can be used to determine similarities and differences from one population group to another, and what the trends of the racial and ethnic groups are. The population differences in race and ethnicity may create needs unique to the community that policy makers may need to consider. Data for section 3.1 is taken from the U.S. Census Decennial counts.

#### 3.1.1 Spokane Indian Reservation Population, Race and Ethnicity

##### Population and Race

According to 2010 U.S. Census data, as of April 1, 2010, 2,094 people lived on the Spokane Indian Reservation. Of the people living on the reservation, 79.3 percent identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN) (see Figure 3.1.1.1), an increase of almost 3 percent from the year 2000 counts. Total American Indian representation on the reservation was 1,661. At the time this document was created, there was no available data from the 2010 U.S. Census that showed a breakdown of tribal affiliation that included the Spokane Tribe.

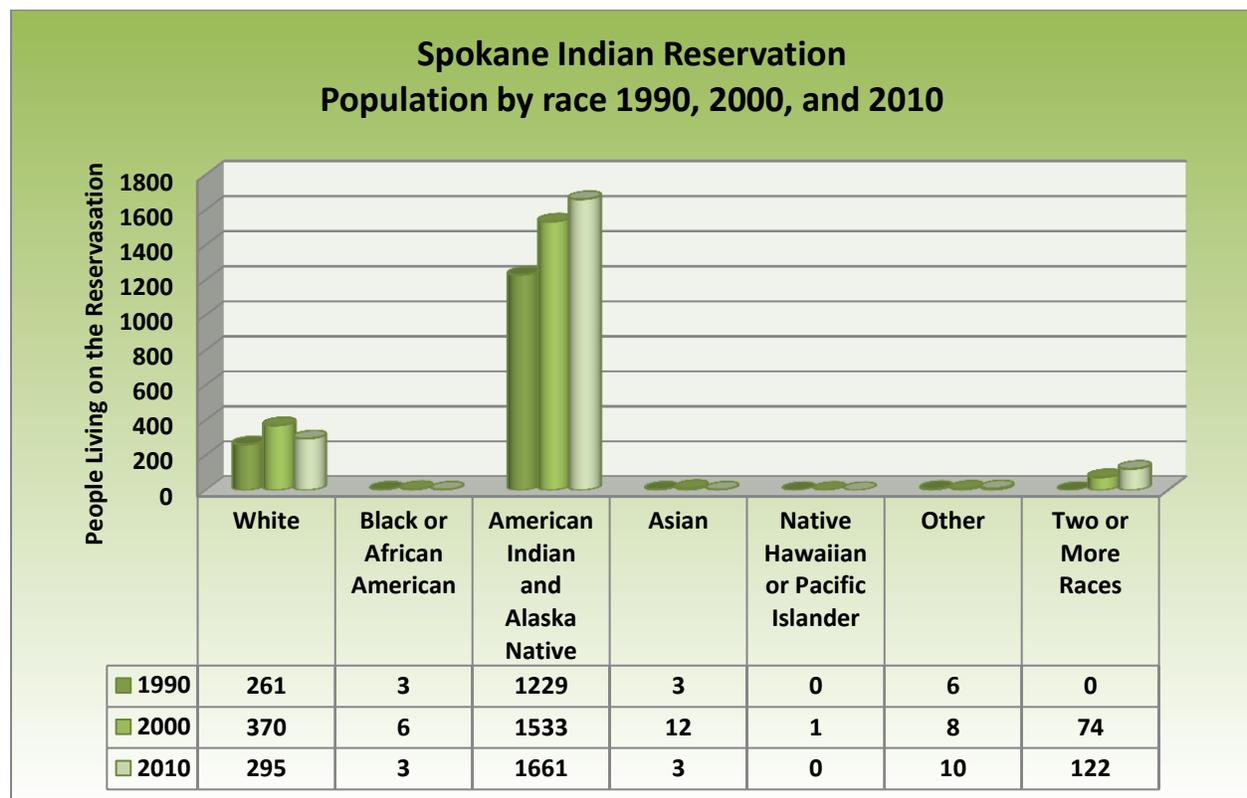


*Figure 3.1.1.1.* Total reservation population percentages by race. Adapted from "Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010," 2010 Demographic Profile Data by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. DP-1. Copyright 2010 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

The White population was the second largest racial group living on the Spokane Reservation at 14.1 percent. This was more than a four percent reduction since 2000.

The third largest racial group identified as Two or More Races made up 5.8 percent of the population. This category increased by more than 2% from the 2000 Census. The majority of this group consisted of White and AIAN which made up 4.5 percent of the reservation population.

Figure 3.1.1.2 depicts the changes in race on the reservation by individual from 1990 to 2010. The American Indian and Alaska Native population has shown steady growth while the White population has seen a decrease from 2000 to 2010. This may be in part due to more people reporting as Two or More Races. The changes in race on the reservation by percentage of the population from 1990 to 2010 are depicted in Figure 3.1.1.3. The category for Two or More Races did not exist prior to 2000.



*Figure 3.1.1.2.* Total reservation population numbers by race for the last three decennial censuses. Adapted from “Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 1990, 2000, and 2010,” 1990, 2000, and 2010 Demographic Profile Data by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. DP-1. Copyright 1990, 2000, and 2010 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

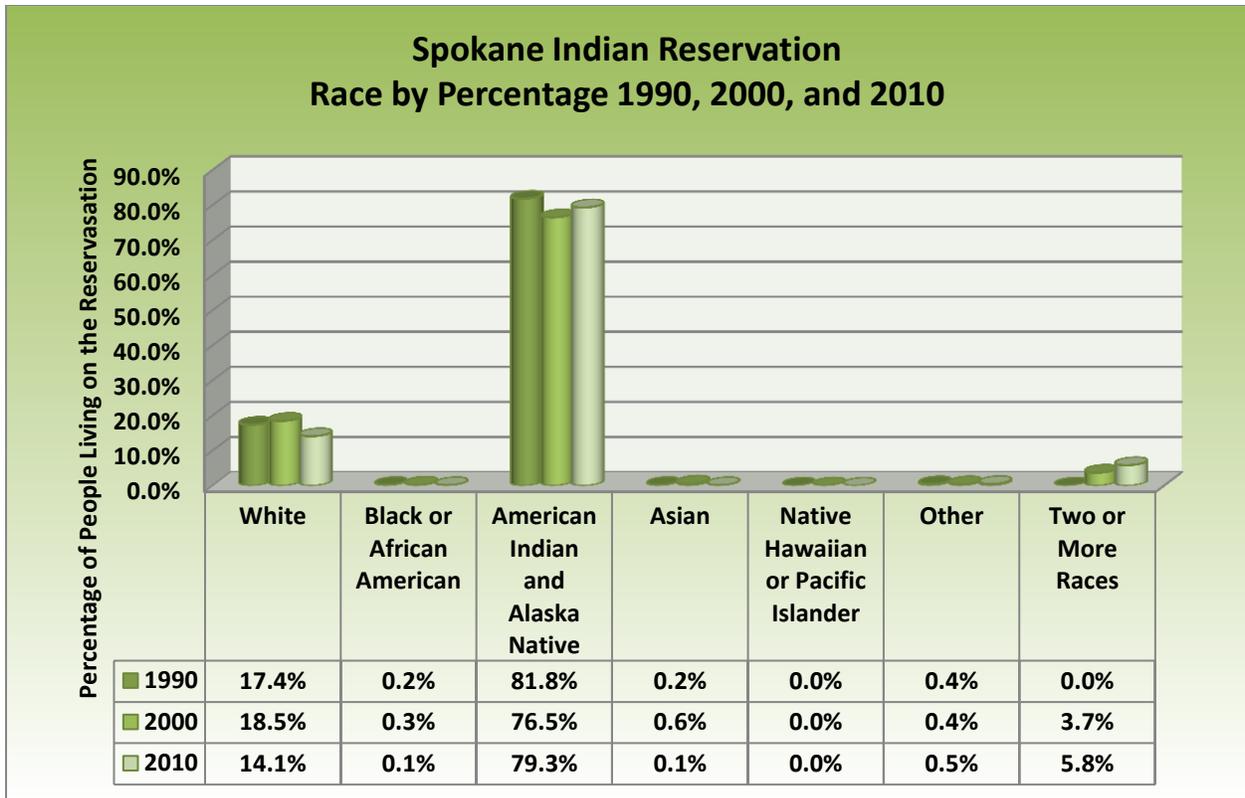


Figure 3.1.1.3. Total reservation population percentages by race for the last three decennial censuses. Adapted from “Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 1990, 2000, and 2010,” 1990, 2000, and 2010 Demographic Profile Data by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. DP-1. Copyright 1990, 2000, and 2010 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Tribal Enrollment reports that in 2010, tribal membership was 2,696 for both on- and off-reservation.

### Ethnicity

The 2010 Census reported that 119 people, 5.7 percent of the population, identified themselves as being Hispanic. Of the 119 people, 82 were American Indian or Alaska Native. Prior to the 2000 Census, the Hispanic population only consisted of 87 individuals. This was a 1.34 percent increase of the 2000 to 2010 total population.

### 3.1.2 Stevens County Population, Race and Ethnicity

#### Population and Race

The 2010 U.S. Census reported that Stevens County had a total population of 43,531. This included the 2,094 from the Spokane Reservation. The racial breakdown of Stevens County is represented in Figure 3.1.2.1 and Table 3.1.2.1. The predominant race in Stevens County is White, which made up 89.4 percent of the people in the county. The American Indian and Alaska Native made up the next largest racial group. This is largely in part due to the Spokane Indian Reservation residing within the boundaries of Stevens County. There are 752 American Indian and Alaska Natives that live in Stevens County that do not live on the reservation.

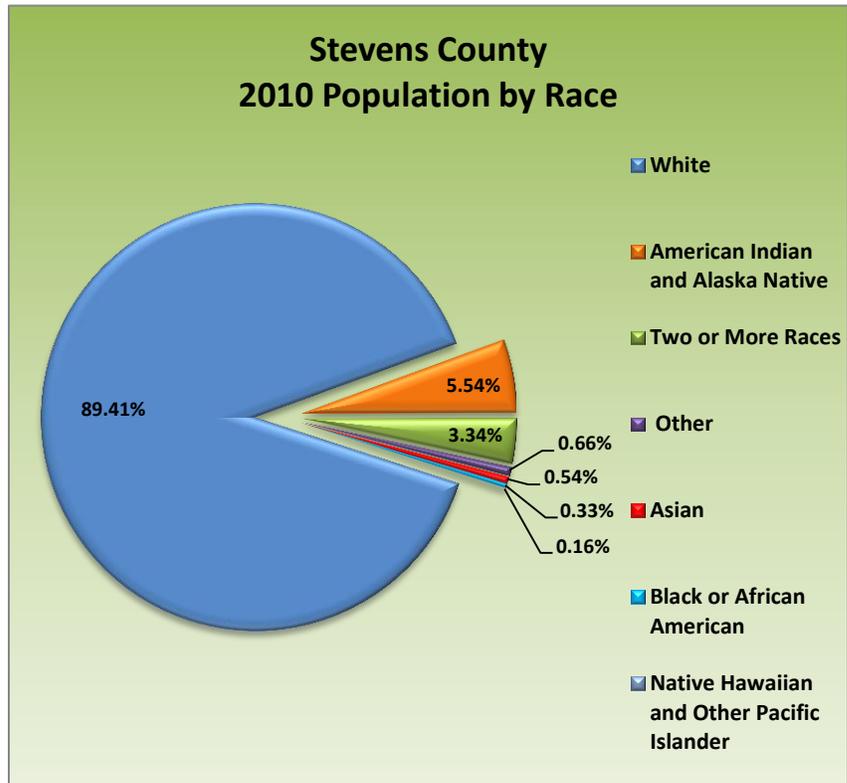


Figure 3.1.2.1. Stevens County population percentages by race. Adapted from "Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010," 2010 Demographic Profile Data by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. DP-1. Copyright 2010 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

#### Ethnicity

Race	Population	Percentage
White	38,923	89.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2,413	5.5%
Two or More Races	1,456	3.3%
Other	289	0.7%
Asian	237	0.5%
Black or African American	145	0.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	68	0.2%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>43,531</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note. Adapted from "Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010," 2010 Demographic Profile Data by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. DP-1. Copyright 2010 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

The 2010 Census reported that in Stevens County, 1,185 people or 2.7 percent of the population identified themselves as being Hispanic and 138 individuals from this group also identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native.

The Hispanic population in 2000 was 739 individuals or 1.8 percent of the population. This was a 0.88 percent increase of the total population from 2000 to 2010.

### 3.1.3 Spokane County Population, Race and Ethnicity

#### Population and Race

Spokane County is the most populous county in Eastern Washington and contains the City of Spokane, the second largest city in the state. The 2010 U.S. Census reported that Spokane County was home to a total population of 471,221. The City of Spokane made up 208,916, or 44.3 percent of the county population. Figure 3.1.3.1 and Table 3.1.3.1 present the racial breakdown of Spokane County.

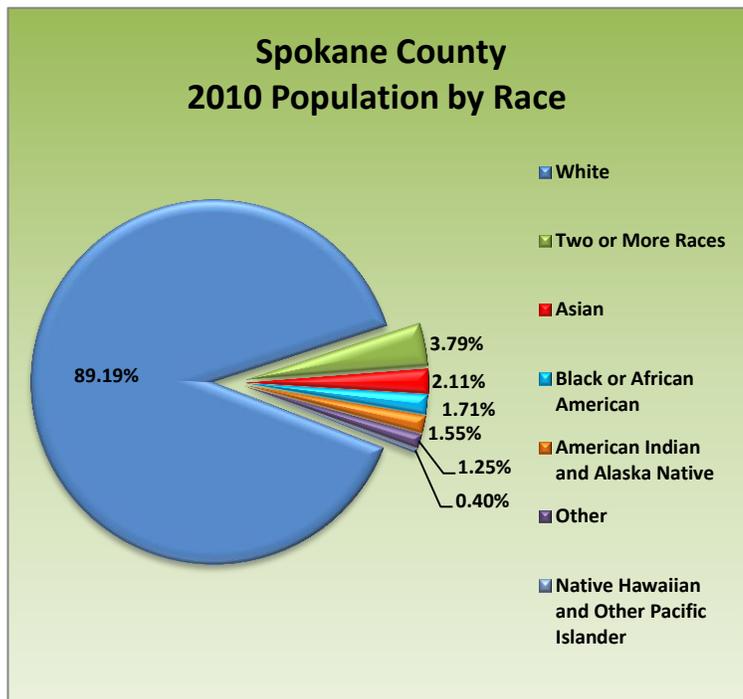


Figure 3.1.3.1. Spokane County population percentages by race. Adapted from "Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010," 2010 Demographic Profile Data by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. DP-1. Copyright 2010 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

#### Ethnicity

Table 3.1.3.1  
Spokane County - 2010 Population by Race

Race	Population	Percentage
White	420,275	89.2%
Two or More Races	17,856	3.8%
Asian	9,957	2.1%
Black or African American	8,056	1.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	7,295	1.5%
Other	5,880	1.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1,902	0.4%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>471,221</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note. Adapted from "Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010," 2010 Demographic Profile Data by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. DP-1. Copyright 2010 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

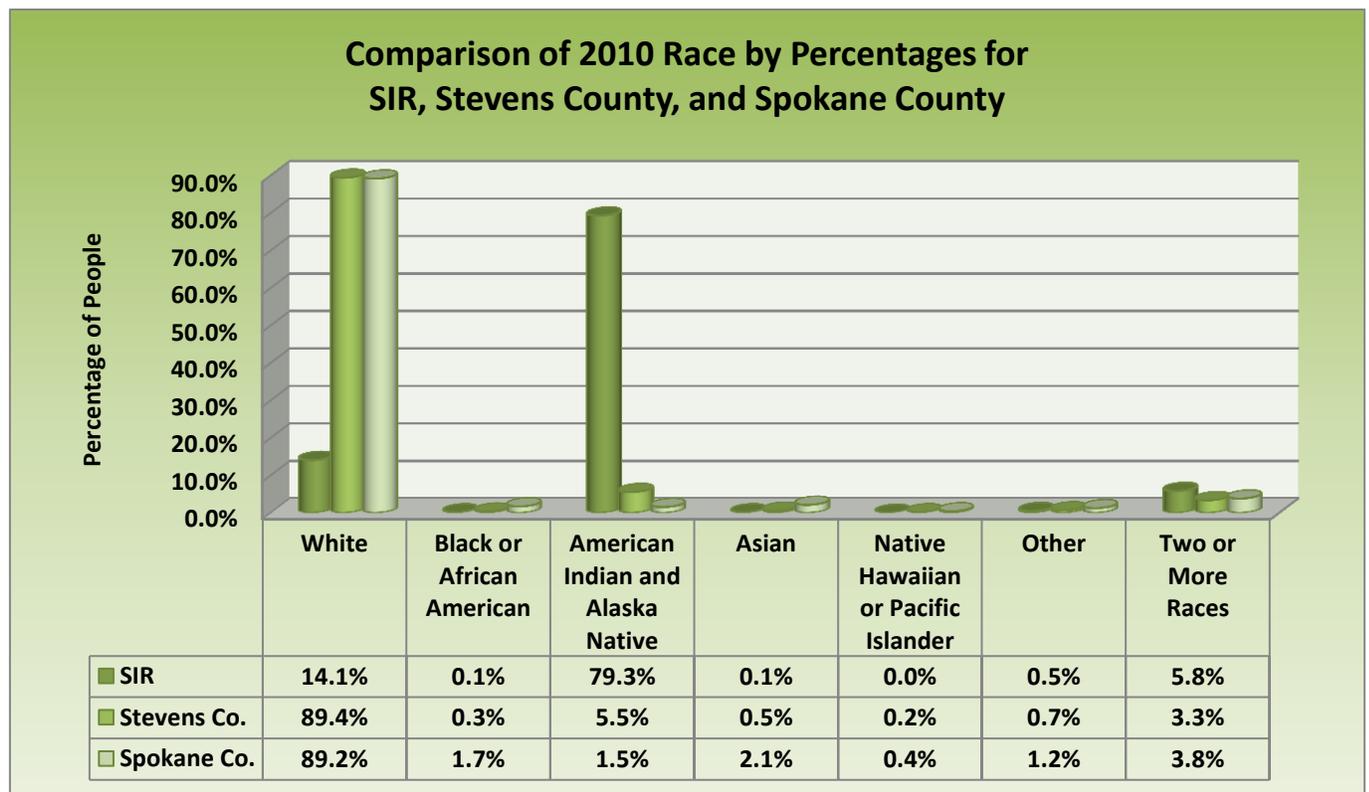
The 2010 Census reported that 21,260 people or 4.5 percent of the population in Spokane County identified themselves as being Hispanic. 817 individuals from this group also identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native. The Hispanic population in 2000 was 11,561 individuals or 2.8 percent of the population. There was a 1.75 percent increase of the total population from 2000 to 2010.

### 3.1.4 Summary of Findings - Population, Race and Ethnicity

#### Population and Race

The racial makeup of the Spokane Indian Reservation population is drastically different from the neighboring Spokane and Stevens Counties. The number of people who identify themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native on the reservation is significantly higher than people off the reservation. Figure 3.1.4.1 shows the racial differences between the areas.

On the reservation, 83.8 percent of the population is either AIAN or Two Races: AIAN and White. Stevens County’s second largest racial group is AIAN because it includes the reservation population. Despite the AIAN population in Spokane County being only the fifth largest racial group, it includes 7,295 individuals. This is 4.4 times as many AIAN individuals that lived on- the reservation and 9.7 times as many as Stevens County that lived off- of the reservation.



#### Ethnicity

The ethnicity on the reservation, Stevens County, and Spokane County has been increasing. There are more people who identify as Hispanic in all areas, and this segment is increasing as a percentage of the population. The reservation has the highest percentage of Hispanics at 5.68%. Table 3.1.4.1 depicts the ethnic changes within each population.

Table 3.1.4.1 <i>Ethnicity for SIR, Stevens County, and Spokane County</i>	2000		2010		Change in Pop. % 2000-2010
	Hispanic Pop.	% of the Pop.	Hispanic Pop.	% of the Pop.	
Spokane Indian Reservation	87	4.34%	119	5.68%	1.34%
Stevens County	739	1.84%	1185	2.72%	0.88%
Spokane County	11561	2.76%	21260	4.51%	1.75%

Note. Adapted from "Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010," 2010 Demographic Profile Data by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. DP-1. Copyright 2010 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

## 3.2 Age and Gender Cohorts for the Spokane Indian Reservation

The purpose of this section is to describe the age and gender data provided by the 2010 Census and its implications for the Spokane Indian Reservation. The population is broken into five year age groups, called cohorts. This is useful for determining if the population is growing, shrinking, losing people in certain age groups and for gauging what the needs of the population may be because of the age profile of the community.

### 3.2.1 Total Population of the Spokane Indian Reservation – 2010 Age and Gender Cohort

The Age and Cohort breakdown for the Spokane Indian Reservation provides insightful information about the people living on the reservation, especially when it is compared to other populations. Table 3.2.1.1 shows a comparison between the Total Reservation Population, the AIAN Reservation Population, Stevens County, and Spokane County for 2010. It is broken down by age and gender for each population.

The under 20 age group on the Spokane Indian Reservation is 36.6 percent of the total population. This can be contrasted with AIAN on the reservation, Stevens County, and Spokane County Populations which are 38.3, 26.5, and 26.6 percent respectively. This shows that the American Indian and Alaska Native population is younger than those of the surrounding counties and also within the reservation population as a whole. It is common in growing communities to have a large percentage of the population under 20 years of age. The largest age group for both the total reservation and AIAN Only is the under 5 years of age cohort. This is greatly contrasted by the largest cohorts in Stevens County which was 50 to 54 years, and Spokane County which was the 20 to 24 year cohort.

The total reservation and the AIAN Only populations are smaller than those of the county's beginning at the 40 to 44 year cohort and continuing for the older cohorts. These differences are easily seen in Figure 3.2.2.1. This Figure shows the four categories listed in Table 3.2.1.1, and it also shows how the population on the reservation has changed from 1990, and 2000.

According to the 2010 Census, there were 38 more males than females on the reservation. Overall the ratio of male to female was fairly consistent with the counties; however the AIAN Only reservation population was skewed toward the male population with 4.2 percent more males, versus 1.8 percent for the reservation as a whole.

Table 3.2.1.1 2010 Cohort Comparison	Spokane Reservation 2010 Total Population		Spokane Reservation 2010 AIAN Only		Stevens County 2010 Total Pop.		Spokane County 2010 Total Pop.	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
AGE								
Under 5 years	5.3%	4.9%	5.7%	5.1%	2.7%	2.6%	3.3%	3.1%
5 to 9 years	5.3%	4.6%	6.0%	4.8%	3.3%	3.0%	3.2%	3.1%
10 to 14 years	4.0%	4.2%	4.2%	4.5%	3.7%	3.7%	3.3%	3.1%
15 to 19 years	4.5%	3.7%	4.8%	3.3%	3.9%	3.5%	3.7%	3.7%
20 to 24 years	4.4%	3.7%	4.8%	4.2%	2.0%	1.8%	4.0%	4.0%
25 to 29 years	2.6%	3.0%	2.8%	3.2%	2.0%	2.0%	3.6%	3.4%
30 to 34 years	2.7%	2.9%	3.0%	2.7%	2.1%	2.4%	3.1%	3.0%
35 to 39 years	3.2%	2.9%	3.1%	2.8%	2.6%	2.6%	3.1%	2.9%
40 to 44 years	2.2%	2.8%	2.4%	2.5%	2.8%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%
45 to 49 years	3.3%	3.4%	3.2%	3.1%	3.5%	3.7%	3.5%	3.6%
50 to 54 years	3.0%	3.6%	3.0%	3.4%	4.2%	4.5%	3.6%	3.7%
55 to 59 years	3.0%	2.5%	3.0%	2.2%	4.3%	4.4%	3.3%	3.5%
60 to 64 years	2.4%	2.1%	2.3%	1.6%	4.1%	3.9%	2.8%	2.9%
65 to 69 years	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	3.4%	3.0%	1.9%	2.1%
70 to 74 years	1.3%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	2.3%	2.1%	1.3%	1.5%
75 to 79 years	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.4%	1.5%	1.0%	1.3%
80 to 84 years	0.1%	0.7%	0.1%	0.7%	0.9%	1.0%	0.7%	1.1%
85 years and over	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	1.1%	0.7%	1.3%
Sub Total	50.9%	49.1%	52.1%	47.9%	50.0%	50.0%	49.4%	50.6%
Total	100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%	

Note. Adapted from "Sex by Age" 2010 Census Summary File 1 and "Sex by Age (American Indian and Alaskan Native Alone)," 2010 Census Summary File 1 by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. P12 and P12C. Copyright 2010 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

### 3.2.2 Population Pyramid Comparison

The distribution of a population by age and gender often forms a pyramid, with a large base of young individuals narrowing through older age cohorts. However, as you will see in Figure 3.2.2.1, not all populations form a pyramid. Depending on what is happening in a community, the population can look very different. Data was taken from the U.S. Census Decennial counts.

#### 3.2.2.1 Spokane Indian Reservation Population Pyramids

The top right population pyramid in Figure 3.2.2.1 displays the breakdown of the 2010 population on the reservation. Going from the bottom to the top, it shows a large number of children present at the bottom of the pyramid. Moving up, the pyramid begins to taper and at the 25 to 29 year cohort there is a substantial drop off in population. This continues until the 45 to 49 year cohort. This could represent people leaving the reservation to find jobs and opportunities elsewhere, and could also be part of larger population dynamics that will be discussed below.

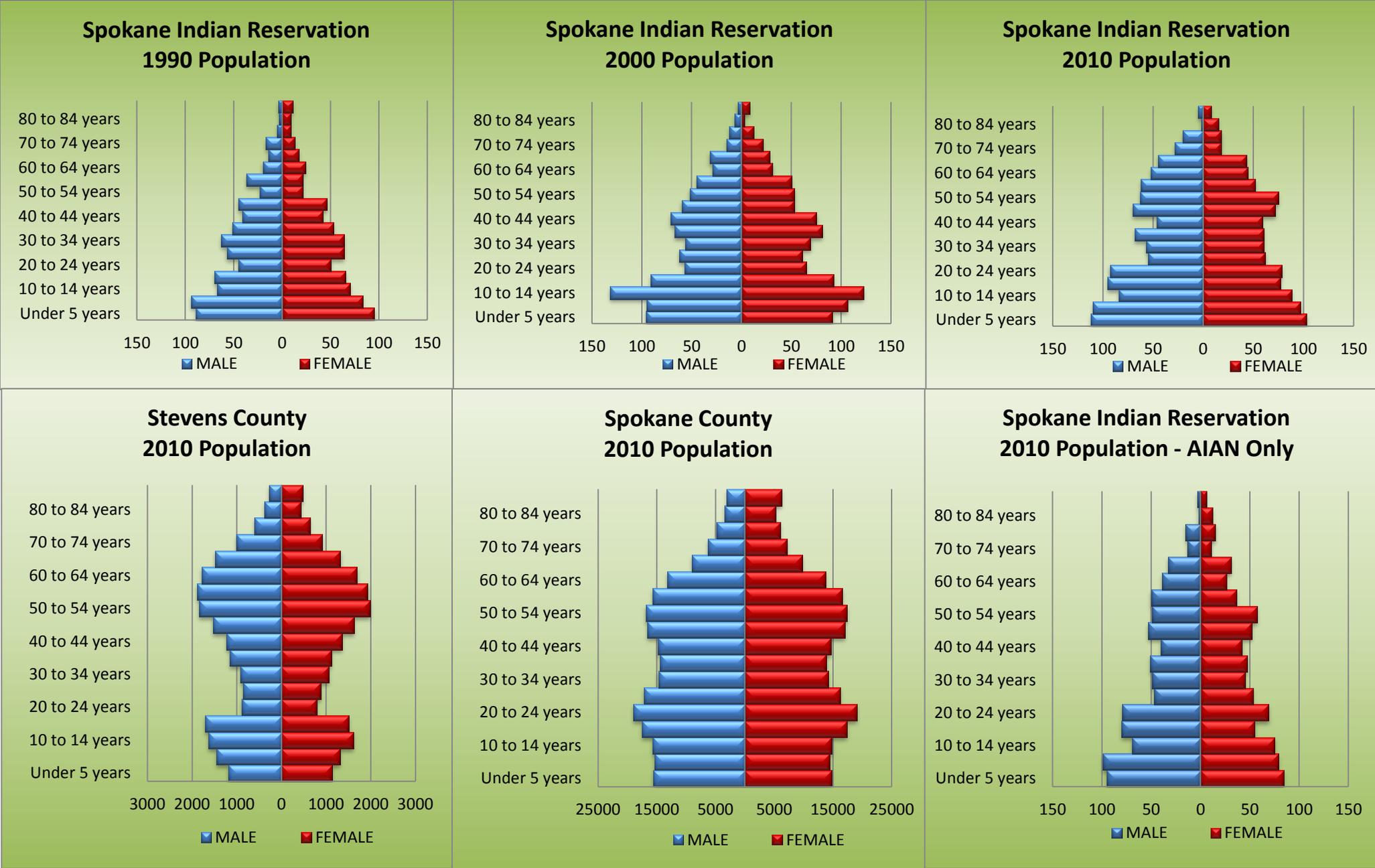


Figure 3.2.2.1. Comparison of regional population pyramids. Adapted from "Sex by Age," 1990, 2000, and 2010 Census Summary File 1 and "Sex by Age (American Indian and Alaskan Native alone)," 2010 Census Summary File 1 by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. P12 and P12C. Copyright 1990, 2000, and 2010 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

The Baby Boom Generation is represented by the cohort beginning with 45 to 49 and continuing until the 60 to 64 age group. These cohorts are larger than the younger four, and can be identified in all of the 2010 population pyramids as they all begin to expand noticeably. Generation Y (also known as the millennial generation or the echo generation) are the children of the Baby Boomers and are mostly found in the 15 to 29 age range. This may explain the drop off of the male population in the 10 to 14 cohort on the reservation. The Gen. Y population is clearly seen in the Spokane County pyramid.

The difference in the 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 cohorts between male and females on the SIR may be due to more females leaving to seek an education off of the reservation. Females on the reservation are more inclined to enroll in college than the males according to Section 3.3.

The top of the pyramid begins to shrink dramatically in all of the examples. This is mostly due to mortality. The contours on the reservation pyramids are not as smooth as the county's pyramids because of the relatively small population size. Larger populations tend to even out the differences seen between the cohorts in the pyramid. At advanced ages women tend to outlive men.

Comparing the 2010 Reservation to the 2010 AIAN Only, they match up very closely, the main differences being that the AIAN Only is not as quite as robust the total population. This is likely due to increased mortality in the AIAN community. There are also far fewer females in the AIAN Only 15 to 19 cohort.

To compare the 2010 Reservation pyramid to those from 1990 and 2000, one can see that all of the cohorts have expanded. This is the result of several factors including a reduction in mortality over time, the aging of the Baby Boomers, as well as positive net migration (people moving onto the reservation). The effects of net migration can be best seen in Table 3.2.2.1. The table is designed so that by choosing a cohort, one can see how that cohort has changed through the years. An increase in the number moving forward from 1990 to 2000 or 2010 is the result of positive net migration. A reduction in the number can be because of negative net migration or death, but is commonly a combination of the two.

To provide some guidance to the table, the Baby Boomers represent Cohorts J – M, Generation X is Cohorts G – I, and Generation Y is Cohorts D – F. One of the most dramatic things to be seen on this table is the increase in Cohort E from 1990 to 2000. By 2000 these children were 10 to 14 years old. This increase in children is accompanied by an increase in the number of females in their child bearing years, represented by cohorts I – K. They all increased from 1990 to 2000. This shows families moving onto the reservation during that time period. However, many of those same cohorts saw a reduction from 2000 to 2010. It is likely that some of those people chose to leave the reservation.

Spokane County's population pyramid very closely resembles that of the U.S. overall. The Baby Boomers and Generation Y are easily distinguishable, and the county has a stable population. If anything the Generation Y bump is pronounced, likely due to the four universities in the county as well as young adults moving from neighboring counties in search of opportunity.

Stevens County is rather unusual in that this type of pyramid is commonly associated with areas that are populated by retirees. There is little opportunity for young adults as they finish high school, so they migrate elsewhere. The result is a large aging population and dwindling youth.

**Table 3.2.2.1 Spokane Indian Reservation - Cohorts by Age and Gender**

COHORT	COHORT AGE in 1990	MALE			FEMALE			COHORT AGE in 2010
		1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	
A				112			103	Under 5 years
B				110			97	5 to 9 years
C			96	84		91	88	10 to 14 years
D			95	95		106	77	15 to 19 years
E	Under 5 years	89	132	93	95	122	78	20 to 24 years
F	5 to 9 years	94	91	55	83	92	62	25 to 29 years
G	10 to 14 years	67	57	57	70	65	60	30 to 34 years
H	15 to 19 years	70	62	68	65	61	60	35 to 39 years
I	20 to 24 years	45	56	46	50	69	59	40 to 44 years
J	25 to 29 years	57	67	70	64	81	71	45 to 49 years
K	30 to 34 years	63	71	63	64	75	75	50 to 54 years
L	35 to 39 years	51	60	62	53	53	52	55 to 59 years
M	40 to 44 years	41	52	51	42	53	44	60 to 64 years
N	45 to 49 years	45	45	45	46	50	43	65 to 69 years
O	50 to 54 years	23	29	28	21	31	18	70 to 74 years
P	55 to 59 years	37	32	20	21	28	18	75 to 79 years
Q	60 to 64 years	20	15	2	24	21	15	80 to 84 years
R	65 to 69 years	14	12	5	17	12	8	85 years and over
S	70 to 74 years	17	7		13	3		
T	75 to 79 years	5	4		9	8		
U	80 to 84 years	3			9			
V	85 years and over	4			11			
<b>Population Totals:</b>		<b>745</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>1066</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>1021</b>	<b>1028</b>	

Note. Adapted from "Sex by Age," 1990, 2000, and 2010 Census Summary File 1 by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. P12. Copyright 1990, 2000, and 2010 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

### 3.2.3 Summary of Findings

The population distribution of the Spokane Indian Reservation generally forms a pyramid, with a large base of young individuals, narrowing through the older cohorts, but having a gap between the Baby Boomers and Generation Y. The reservation has a significant percentage of individuals under the age of 20, indicating a growing population. However, beginning at the age of 25, there are an increasing number of individuals leaving the reservation. This most likely means that there are not enough jobs for the 25 to 29 year cohorts, causing some individuals to seek opportunity elsewhere. In addition to a growing population, there are increasingly more elderly individuals as the Baby Boomers age. The total reservation population has a similar age/gender distribution as the AIAN Only population which is not surprising given that the AIAN population makes up the majority of individuals on the reservation.

Spokane County appears to be the most stable between of all the population pyramids comparing the ages from 0-54. After which, Spokane County's population pyramid demonstrates a steady decrease with age, males declining more rapidly than females. Stevens County indicates a serious lack of opportunity for young adults, and as a result many do not

stay in the county after high school. The differences in these pyramids indicate unique factors that are shaping each of the populations.

### 3.3 Education on the Spokane Indian Reservation

This section will analyze education on the Spokane Indian Reservation, based on school enrollment for individuals 3 years and older, and the level of education for individuals 25 years and older. Education data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates was used for determining the educational attainment of the population. .

#### 3.3.1 School Enrollment for Individuals 3 Years and Older

According to ACS, there were 596 individuals enrolled in school on the Spokane Indian Reservation. From this group, 481 were American Indian and Alaskan Natives (see Table 3.3.1.1). Grades 1 through 8 had the highest percentage of the school population in both the total reservation and American Indian and Alaskan Native populations. However, the high school had more students per grade. When considering the number of individuals from grades 1-8 for the total population, each grade averaged 5.05 percent of the population. The AIAN population accounted for 5.07 percent of the population per grade.

The high school population was the second largest population in total. Individually considered, grades in high school accounted for 6.29 percent of the AIAN school enrolled population, and 6.21 percent of the total school enrollment.

**Table 3.3.1.1**  
*American Indian and Alaskan Native and Total Reservation 2010 Population School Enrollment for Individuals 3 Years and Older*

School Type	AIAN	AIAN Percentage	Total	Total Percentage
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool, kindergarten	58	12.1%	97	16.3%
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 8	195	40.5%	241	40.4%
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	121	25.2%	148	24.8%
Enrolled in college or graduate school	107	22.2%	110	18.5%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note. Adapted from "Sex by School Enrollment by Level of School by Type of School for the Population 3 Years and Over (American Indian and Alaskan Native Only)" and "Sex by School Enrollment by Level of School by Type of School for the Population 3 Years and Over," 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. C14007C and B14001. Copyright 2012 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

School enrollment by gender is displayed in Figure 3.3.1.1. The data shows that females make up the majority of grades 1 to 4, college/university, and graduate/professional school. However there is a large margin of error in this data set, due to all the data being estimated. This is likely why there are no females listed as being enrolled in Kindergarten.

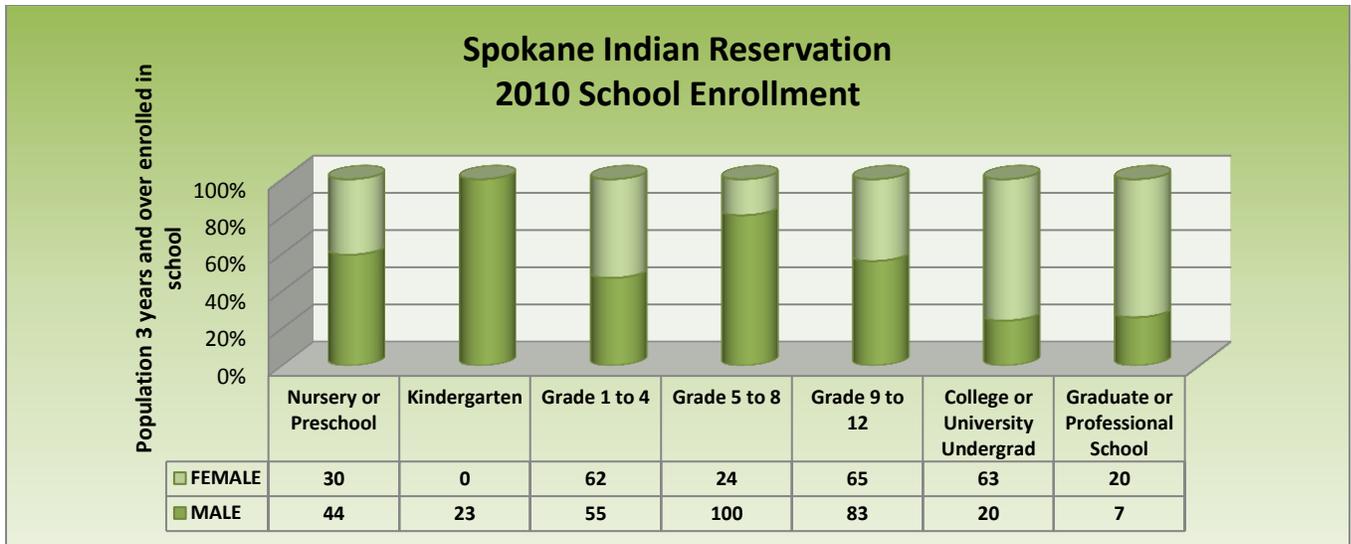


Figure 3.3.1.1. Number of total reservation individuals enrolled in school by gender. Adapted from "Sex by School Enrollment by Level of School by Type of School for the Population 3 Years and Over," 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. B14002. Copyright 2012 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

### 3.3.2 Educational Attainment for the Total Population 25 Years and Over

According to the ACS, there were 1,002 people on the reservation over the age of 24. Of these people, 84.0 percent graduated from high school (see Figure 3.3.2.1). Additionally, 40.3 percent continued their education at college.

Of those who pursued higher education, 18.0 percent received some degree. Degree attainment by gender is displayed in Figure 3.3.2.2.

Females were more likely to continue onto college, with 39.2 percent of the female population pursuing a higher education compared with 28.6 percent of the male population.

Females were also more likely to receive a degree, with 21.5 percent of the population earning a degree of some kind, compared to only 14.8 percent of males.

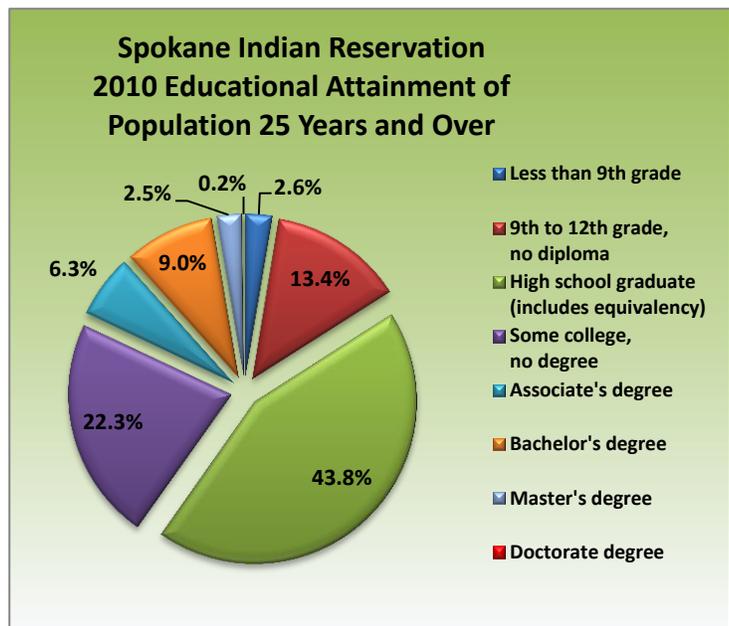


Figure 3.3.2.1. Percentages of total reservation population educational attainment levels. Adapted from "Sex by Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over," 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. B15002. Copyright 2012 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

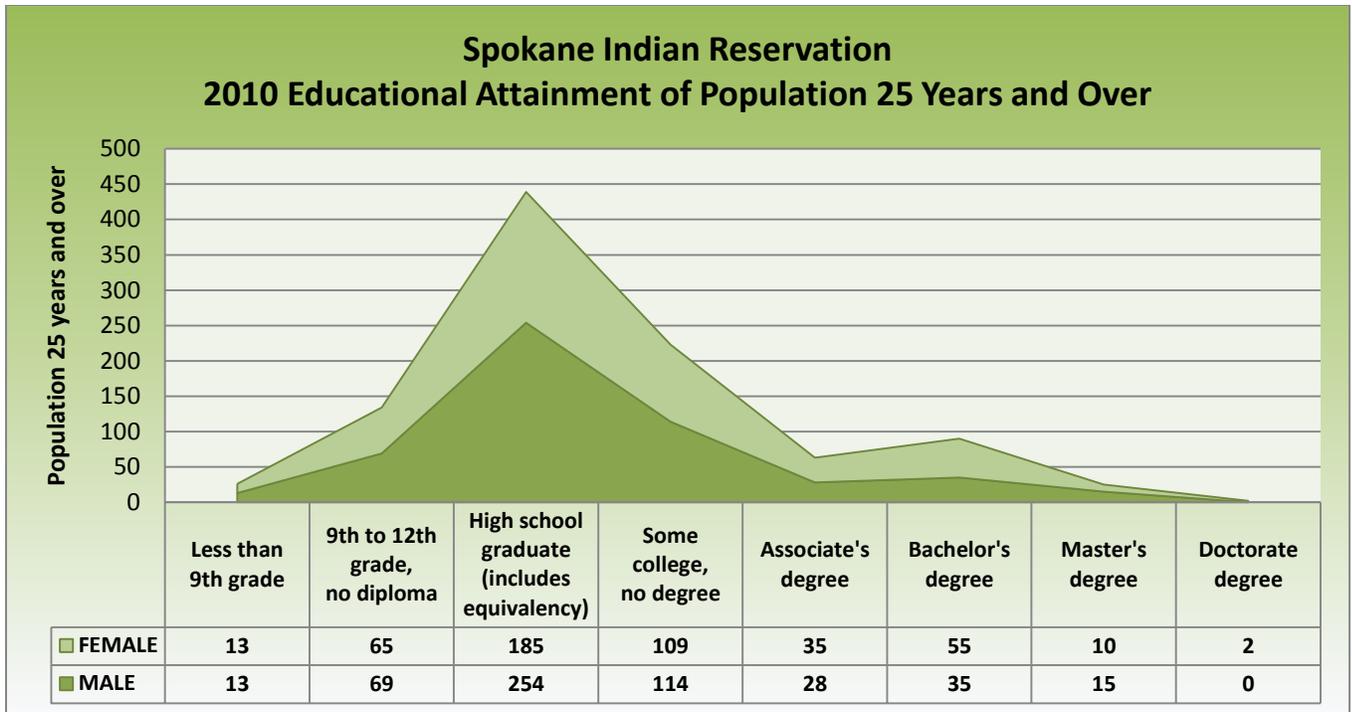


Figure 3.3.2.2. Number of total reservation population educational attainment levels by gender. Adapted from “Sex by Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over,” 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. B15002. Copyright 2012 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

### 3.3.3 Educational Attainment for the American Indian and Alaskan Native Population 25 Years and Older

There were 728 people estimated to be in the 25 and older AIAN population. 83.9 percent of that population had a high school degree or higher and 41.9 percent continued onto college (see Figure 3.3.3.1 and Figure 3.3.3.2).

Females were more likely to attend college than males with 50.5 percent continuing onto college, while 34.7 percent of males pursued a higher education.

Like the total population, females were more likely to earn degrees. Of the AIAN population, 15.6 percent of females earned a Bachelor’s degree or higher, compared to 8.9 percent for males.

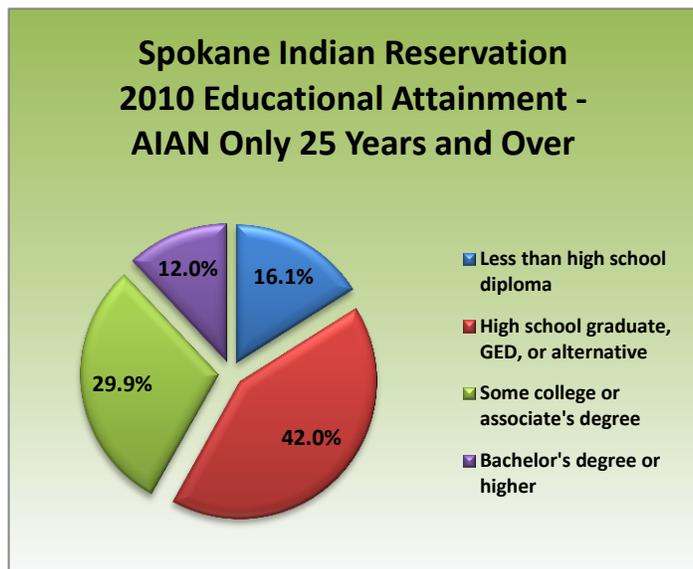
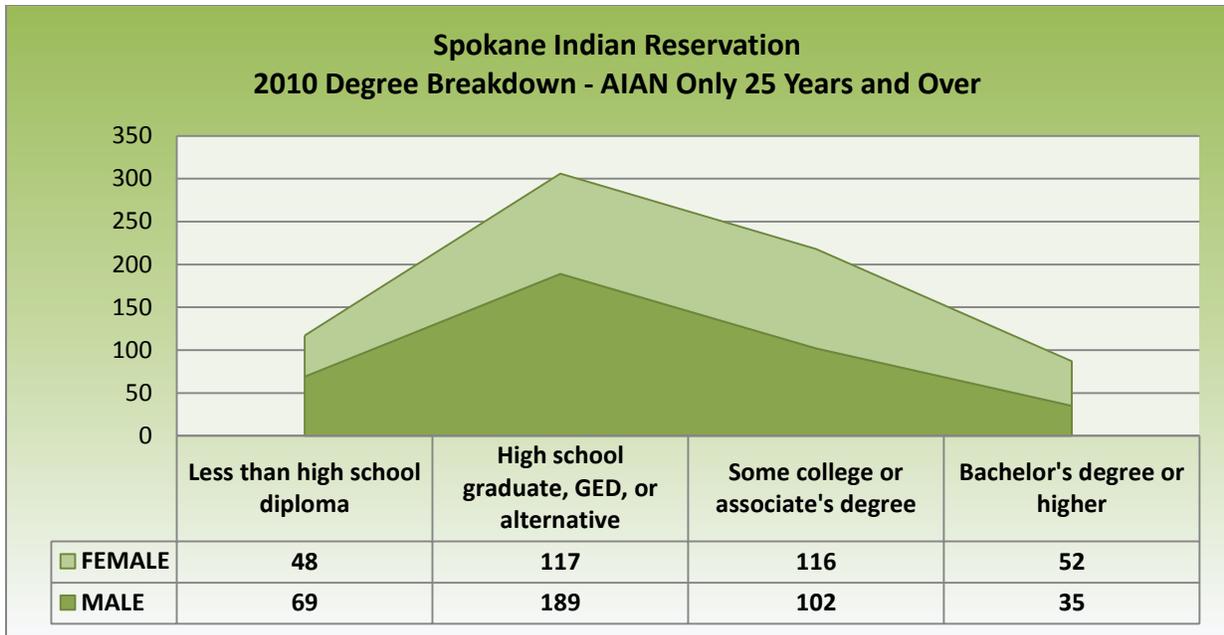


Figure 3.3.3.1. Percentages of AIAN population educational attainment levels. Adapted from “Sex by Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over (American Indian and Alaskan Native Only),” 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. C15002C. Copyright 2012 by the U.S. Census Bureau.



*Figure 3.3.3.2. Number of AIAN population education levels. Adapted from "Sex by Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over (American Indian and Alaskan Native Only)," 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. C15002C. Copyright 2012 by the U.S. Census Bureau.*

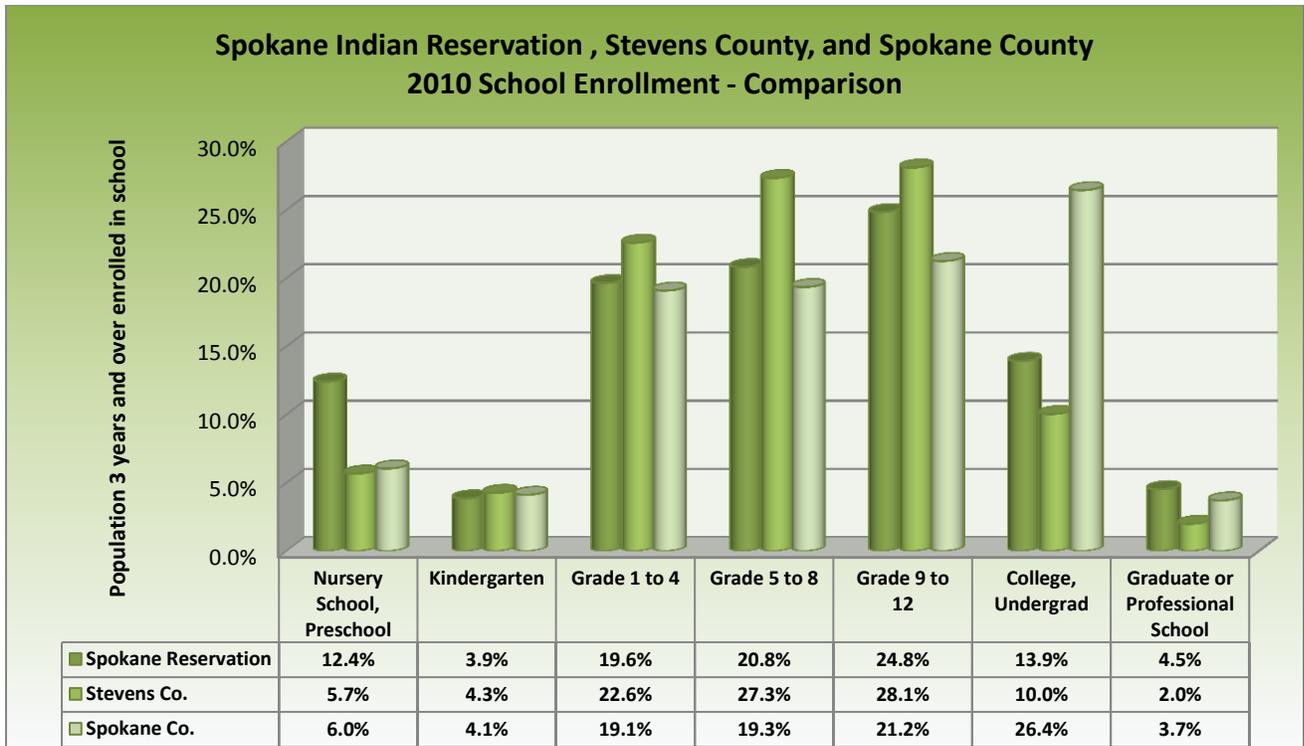
### 3.3.4 Reservation to County Comparison

This section analyzes educational enrollment and degree attainment on the reservation compared to that of Stevens and Spokane Counties. This illustrates the educational differences between the reservation and neighboring counties.

#### 3.3.4.1 Comparison of School Enrollment

School enrollment on the reservation does not match up with either Stevens County or Spokane County in their entirety, although there are similarities for certain school categories (see Figure 3.3.4.1). The enrollment in Nursery and Preschool are higher than the counties and this is to be expected based on the larger percentage of youth under the age of 10. However, Kindergarten enrollment is unexpectedly low based on population trends. This could be because of the margin of error associated with the ACS survey estimates.

Grades 1 to 4, 5 to 8, and 9 to 12 on the reservation are low compared to Stevens County but this reflects the population profile of the reservation. Spokane County enrollment for undergraduate college education is much higher than both the reservation and Stevens County. This makes sense because of the four universities and other colleges located within the county. However, the percentage of reservation graduates is higher than both counties.



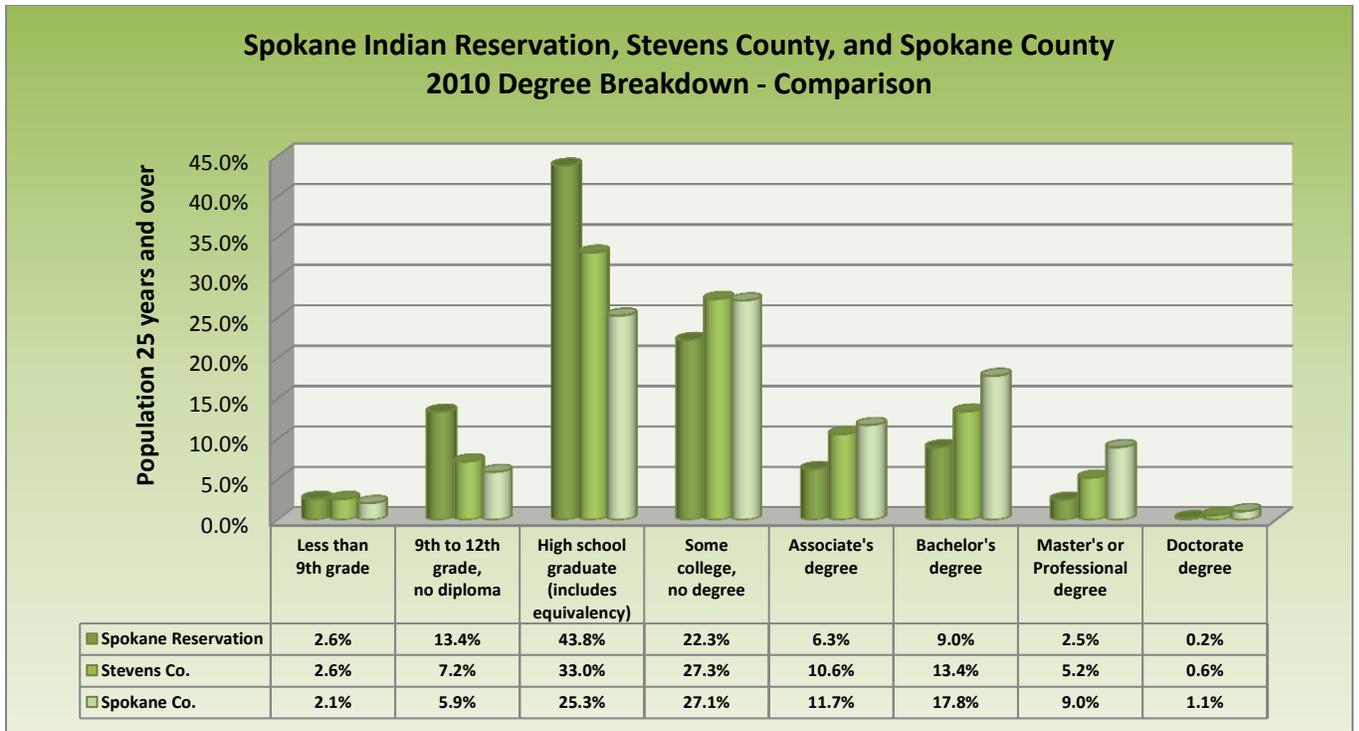
*Figure 3.3.4.1. Percentages of regional school enrollment. Adapted from "School Enrollment by Level of School for the Population 3 Years and Over," 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. B14001. Copyright 2012 by the U.S. Census Bureau.*

Graduate and professional schools are well represented in the data for the reservation. If this is accurate, it would indicate that people are traveling from the reservation to the universities in Spokane County to attend classes.

### ***3.3.4.2 Comparison of Educational Attainment***

Educational attainment compares the level of schooling earned by people living on the Spokane Indian Reservation to that of people living in Stevens and Spokane Counties. The data indicates that the reservation population is more likely to drop out of high school and not pursue higher education. A high school education is the highest level of education completed by most people on the reservation, which makes up 43.8 percent of the population 25 years of age and older, as shown by Figure 3.3.4.2. This is also true in Stevens County, whereas the most common education level obtained in Spokane County is some college, but no degree. The neighboring counties have a larger percentage of people attending and graduating from college across all the categories of higher education.

Associate's degrees may be earned on the reservation through the Spokane Tribal College located in Wellpinit. However, even with this resource, the attainment of an Associate's degrees is almost half of that in Stevens County. The number of Bachelor's degrees on the reservation is close to that of Stevens County, with 9.0 and 13.4 percent respectively.



*Figure 3.3.4.2. Percentages of regional educational attainment levels. Adapted from "School Enrollment by Level of School for the Population 3 Years and Over," 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. B15002. Copyright 2012 by the U.S. Census Bureau.*

### 3.3.5 Summary of Findings

The percentage of people 25 years of age and older on the reservation having a high school degree or higher was reported as 84.1 percent of the total population, and 83.9 percent of the American Indian and Alaskan Native (AIAN) population. This was an increase over the 2000 Census reporting of 74.6 percent of the total reservation population and 75.1 percent of the AIAN population.

The latest data indicates that the AIAN population is comparable to finishing high school like the total reservation population, and that a larger percentage of the AIAN population is enrolled in school to pursue higher education. However, the total reservation population had a higher percentage of degree completion for Bachelor's and above than AIAN Only.

In both enrollment and degree attainment, women were significantly more likely to attend and complete college than men on the reservation.

The reservation population has a higher percentage of people enrolled in college than Stevens County, but is far behind Spokane County. This is most likely because of the availability of colleges and universities located within Spokane County that boost the percentage there. The population pyramid in Stevens County suggests that many people leave after high school to attend college in another county since there are no major colleges or universities in the county.

This would reduce the percentage of enrolled college students living in the county. People living on the reservation may be more likely to commute to and from the reservation to seek higher education than the overall Stevens County population.

The reservation population has a lower percentage of higher education across the board, as well as more high school drop outs when compared to both Stevens and Spokane counties.

To more closely match the neighboring counties in educational attainment, future goals for the Tribe may include continuing efforts to decrease the high school drop-out rate, increasing the amount of males attending college, and advancing the overall number of higher education degrees received.

### 3.4 Employment on the Spokane Indian Reservation

This section will study the employment rates on the reservation, looking at the individuals of the labor force. Individual employment analyses are differentiated among gender, race, and type of occupations. This information can be used to assist in the creation of economic development strategies.

Figure 3.4.1 compares the total Spokane Indian Reservation population to the AIAN population by gender unemployment rates. The total reservation population had a 28.2 percent (total reservation labor force) unemployment rate while the AIAN alone was at a 34.2 percent. Males in both populations were more likely to be unemployed than females. The unemployment rate of AIAN males of 45.4 percent was higher than the total reservation male of 37.9 percent. Overall, females in both populations had the lowest unemployment rates.

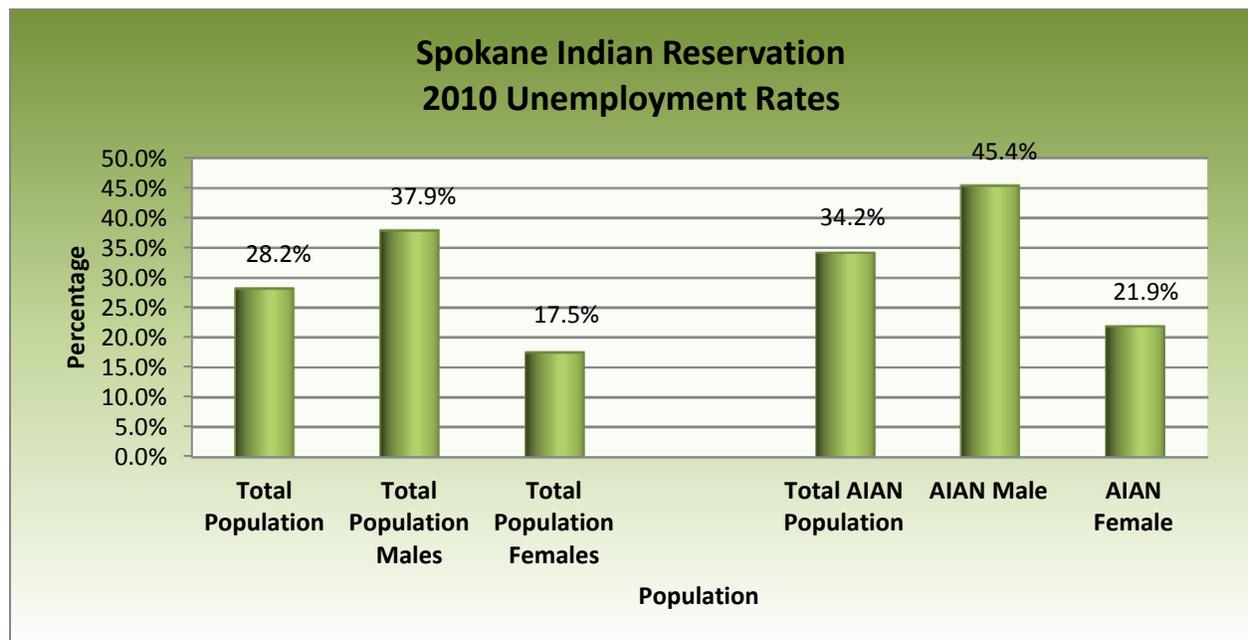


Figure 3.4.1. Comparison of the total reservation population to AIAN unemployment rates. Adapted from "Sex by Age by Employment Status for the Population 16 Years and Over" and "Sex by Age by Employment Status for the Population 16 Years and Over (American Indian and Alaskan Native Alone)," 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. DPO3, B23001 and C23002C. Copyright 2012 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

**Table 3.4.1**  
**2010 Employment Status by Gender Total Reservation Population 16 Years and Over**

	Male	Female	Total
<b>In labor force</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>780</b>
<b>Civilian labor force</b>	402	362	764
<b>Employed</b>	254	306	560
<b>Unemployed</b>	155	65	220
<b>Armed Forces</b>	0	0	0
<b>Not in labor force</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>554</b>
<b>65 years and over</b>	89	46	135
<b>Total</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>1334</b>

Note. Adapted from "Sex by Age by Employment Status for the Population 16 Years and Over," 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. B23001. Copyright 2012 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

As seen in Table 3.4.1, the 2006-2010 ACS survey estimated that 1,334 people were 16 years of age and over in the total reservation population. Of those individuals, 764 were in the civilian labor force, 554 were not in the labor force and 135 of the total population were at the age of retirement (65 years and over).

560 individuals from the total reservation population were employed while 220 were not. ACS reported zero persons serving in the armed forces.

Table 3.4.2 further illustrates that there are 38 more males than females in the total reservation population labor force; however, there are 52 more females employed.

**Table 3.4.2**  
**2010 Employment Rates by Gender for Labor Force Total Reservation**

	Male	% of Male	Female	% of Female	Total	% of Total
<b>Employed</b>	254	62.1%	306	82.5%	560	71.8%
<b>Unemployed</b>	155	37.9%	65	17.5%	220	28.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note. Adapted from "Sex by Age by Employment Status for the Population 16 Years and Over," 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. B23001. Copyright 2012 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

### 3.4.1 Employment Status by Gender for the American Indian and Alaskan Native Population

Table 3.4.1.1 is a breakdown of the AIAN labor force. According to the 2006-2010 ACS, the AIAN population had 999 individuals 16 years and older. 605 of which were in the labor force. 595 individuals from this group were reported as the *civilian* labor force while no AIAN individuals in the armed forces. Tribal sources however report that there are 6 enrolled members serving in the U.S. Military. 394 AIAN individuals from this table are not in the labor force; 103 were 65 years and over.

**Table 3.4.1.1**  
**2010 Employment Status by Gender for American Indian and Alaskan Native Population 16 Years and Over**

	Male	Female	Total
<b>In labor force</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>605</b>
<b>Civilian labor force</b>	312	283	595
<b>Employed</b>	173	225	398
<b>Unemployed</b>	144	63	207
<b>Armed Forces</b>	0	0	0
<b>Not in labor force</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>394</b>
<b>65 years and over</b>	67	36	103
<b>Total</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>999</b>

Note. Adapted from "Sex by Age by Employment Status for the Population 16 Years and Over (American Indian Alaskan Native Alone)," 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. C23002C. Copyright 2012 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 3.4.1.2 illustrates the AIAN employment rates of the AIAN civilian labor force by gender. 78.1 percent of the AIAN female population is employed compared to only 54.6 percent of the AIAN male population. This included 10 individuals, 65 years and older, whom were still working. As a whole, 65.8 percent of AIAN had jobs, while 34.2 percent were unemployed. However, if you consider the 291 AIAN individuals from Table 3.4.1.1 of the 16 through 64 population who are not in the labor force, the unemployment rate of total 999 AIAN individuals increases to 55.6 percent.

**Table 3.4.1.2**

**2010 Employment Rates by Gender for Civilian Labor Force American Indian and Alaskan Native**

	Male	% of Male	Female	% of Female	Total	% of Total
<b>Employed</b>	173	54.6%	225	78.1%	398	65.8%
<b>Unemployed</b>	144	45.4%	63	21.9%	207	34.2%
<b>Total</b>	317	100.0%	288	100.0%	605	100.0%

Note. Adapted from "Sex by Age by Employment Status for the Population 16 Years and Over (American Indian Alaskan Native Alone)," 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. C23002C. Copyright 2012 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

The Spokane Tribe uses the U.S. Department of Interior's Labor Market Information to report enrolled tribal members, the on-reservation labor force, and employment numbers. These numbers differ from ACS data because it only considers enrolled Spokane tribal members. According to Table 3.4.1.3, there were a total of 1,406 enrolled members living on the reservation in 2011, 908 tribal members are between the working ages of 16 through 64 years, 370 of which are employed, 477 are unemployed, and 61 are attending college. 847 individuals were identified as in the labor force.

**Table 3.4.1.3**

**2011 Tribal Enrollment Living on the Reservation**

	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total Enrollment on Reservation</b>	741	665	1406
<b>Enrollment on Reservation ages 16-64</b>	488	420	908
<b>Labor Force</b>			847
<b>Employed</b>			370
<b>Unemployed</b>			477
<b>Full time college student's</b>			61
<b>Total Unemployment Rate</b>			56%

Note. Adapted from "Labor Market Information on the Indian Labor Force: Survey from Calendar Year 2011," by the Spokane Tribe of Indians and U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs. Copyright 2012 by the Spokane Tribe of Indians.

### 3.4.2 Employment by Occupation on the Spokane Indian Reservation

In Table 3.4.2.1, Management, professional and related occupations was the largest category comprising of 40.4 percent of all jobs. Service occupations were the second largest occupation category providing 22.9 percent of jobs. Sales and office occupations followed in third which employed 17.1 percent of all workers. Overall, these top three occupations provided 80.4 percent of jobs for both sexes. The number of women employed in each category almost doubled the men, while men held a higher portion of jobs in the bottom two occupations.

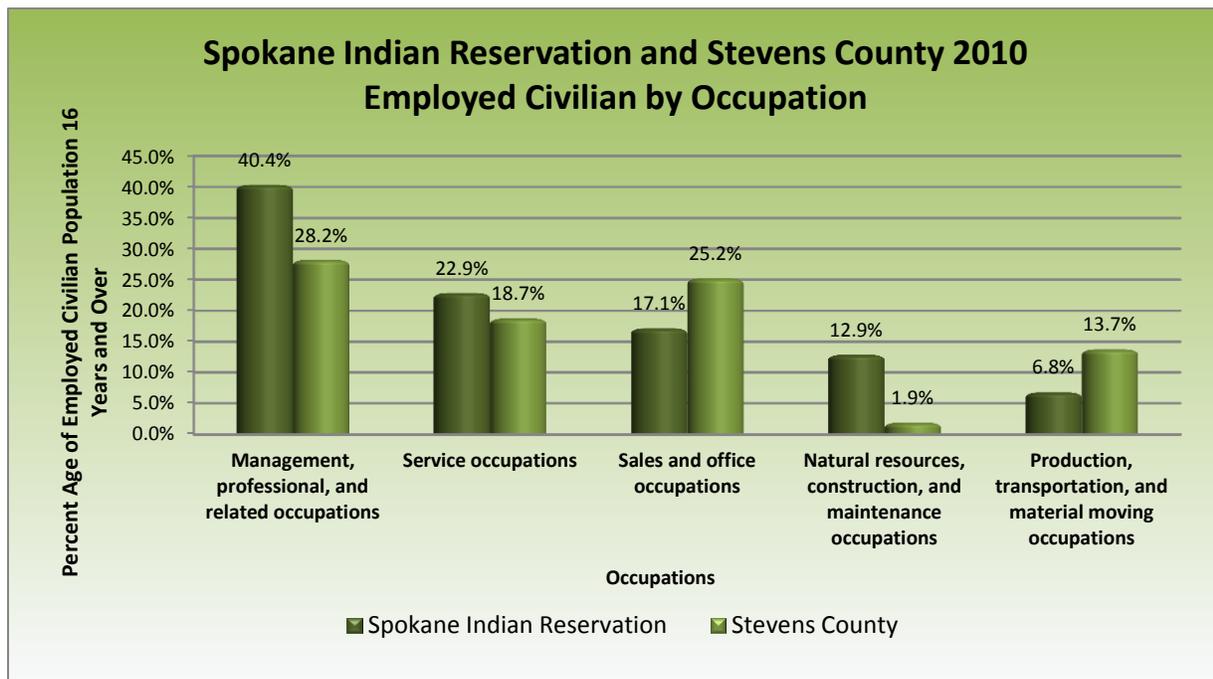
**Table 3.4.2.1**  
**Spokane Indian Reservation 2010 Sex by Occupation for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over**

Occupation	Male	% of Male	Female	% of Female	Total	% of Total
Management, professional, and related occupations:	85	33.5%	141	46.1%	226	40.4%
Service occupations:	39	15.4%	89	29.1%	128	22.9%
Sales and office occupations:	31	12.2%	65	21.2%	96	17.1%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations:	69	27.2%	3	1.0%	72	12.9%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	30	11.8%	8	2.6%	38	6.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note. Adapted from "Sex by Occupation for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over," 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. C24010. Copyright 2012 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

### 3.4.3 Employment in the Spokane Indian Reservation and Stevens County

Figure 3.4.3.1 is a comparison of the occupations held by the Spokane Indian Reservation and Stevens County populations. Management, Service, and Sales are also the top three occupations in Stevens County. The reservation however has higher employment percentages of in the areas of the Management, professional, and related occupations (40.4 percent); Service occupations (22.9 percent); and Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations (12.9 percent).



**Figure 3.4.3.1.** Comparison of the Spokane Indian Reservation and Stevens County occupations. Adapted from "Sex by Occupation for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over," 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. C24010. Copyright 2012 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

### 3.4.4 Summary of Findings

According to the 2006-2010 ACS, the total population on the Spokane Indian Reservation had a 28.2 percent unemployment rate while the American Indian and Alaskan Native population was at 34.2 percent. Male unemployment rates in both populations doubled female rates. However, if you consider the individuals between the working ages of 16 to 64 years who are not in the labor force to the number of unemployed in the labor force, as reported by ACS, the unemployment rate for the AIAN population increases to 55.6 percent.

Management, professional, and related occupations; Service occupations; Sales and office occupations were the top three occupations for the Spokane Indian Reservation and Stevens County. The number of employed females on the reservation doubled the number of employed males on in these top categories, while reservation males dominated in the last two occupations.

## 3.5 Income Levels

This section will examine income levels for the total reservation population. A comparison to Stevens County will be made by per capita income, median earnings, household and family income, and population below the poverty level. This information may be helpful in determining livable wages for the SIR and fair wages among gender types.

### 3.5.1 Per Capita Income, Median Earnings by Gender for the Spokane Indian Reservation and Stevens County

According to the 2006-2010 ACS, the Spokane Indian Reservation per capita income was \$14,287. This was \$7,486 less than Stevens County. Reservation median earnings were significantly less by \$10,749. Male capita and median earnings from both regions are higher than their counterpart earnings; however, AIAN male earnings were \$3,328 less than Stevens County males. SIR females, on the other hand, made \$434 more than Stevens County females (see Table 3.5.1.1).

Table 3.5.1.1 Per Capita Income and Median Earnings	Stevens County	Spokane Reservation	Indian
Per capita income in the past 12 months (in 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars)	\$21,773	\$14,287	
Median earnings (dollars) in the past 12 months (in 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars) by sex	\$42,845	\$32,096	
Male full-time, year-round workers	\$46,721	\$43,393	
Female full-time, year-round workers	\$33,651	\$34,085	

**Per capita income** is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a geographic area. It is derived by dividing the total income of all people 15 years old and over in a geographic area by the total population in that area.

Note. Adapted from the "Per Capita Income in the Past 12 Months (In 2010 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)" and "Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months (In 2010 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) by Sex by Work Experience in the Past 12 Months for the Population 16 Years and Over with Earnings in the Past 12 Months," 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. B19301 and B20017. Copyright 2012 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

**Median income** is the amount which divides the income distribution into two equal groups, half having incomes above the median, half having incomes below the median. The medians for households, families, and unrelated individuals are based on all households, families, and unrelated individuals, respectively.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

### 3.5.2 Spokane Indian Reservation Household Income

As seen in Table 3.5.2.1, the largest group of 153 households or 22.0 percent earned between \$35,000 to \$49,999. 52.6 percent of the Spokane Indian Reservation earned less than \$35,000. The second largest group consisted of 129 households made less than \$10,000. 44 households made between \$100,000 to \$149,999 and no households made \$150,000 or more.

**Table 3.5.2.1**  
**Spokane Indian Reservation 2010 Household Income**

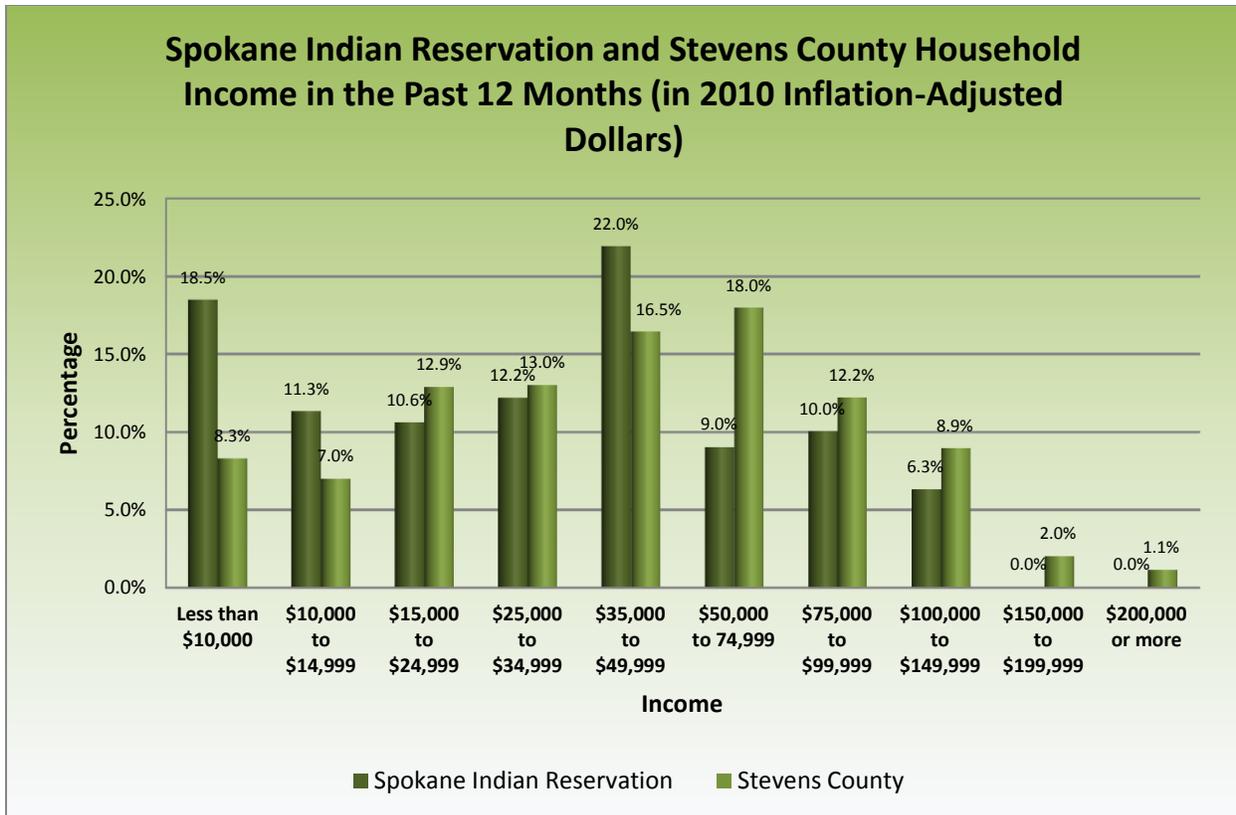
Less than \$10,000	129	18.5%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	79	11.3%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	74	10.6%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	85	12.2%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	153	22.0%
\$50,000 to 74,999	63	9.0%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	70	10.0%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	44	6.3%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	0	0.0%
\$200,000 or more	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Household income** is the sum of money income received in the calendar year by all household members 15 years old and over, including household members not related to the householder, people living alone, and other nonfamily household members. Included in the total are amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net self-employment income; interest, dividends, or net rental or royalty income or income from estates and trusts; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; Supplemental Security Income (SSI); public assistance or welfare payments; retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; and all other income.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Note. Adapted from "Household Income in the Past 12 Months (In 2010 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)," 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. B19001. Copyright 2012 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Figure 3.5.2.2 is a household income comparison between the Spokane Indian Reservation and Stevens County. ACS reported 17,404 households for this report. The highest Stevens County household income of 18 percent earned between \$50,000 to \$74,999. The county earned more in every category except the \$35,000 to \$49,999, \$10,000 to \$14,999, and Less than \$10,000 categories. A county population of 3.1 percent also made more than \$150,000.



**Figure 3.5.2.2.** Comparison of Spokane Indian Reservation and Stevens County household incomes. Adapted from “Household Income in the Past 12 Months (In 2010 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars),” 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. B19001. Copyright 2012 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

### 3.5.3 Spokane Indian Reservation Family Income

The highest percentage of Spokane Indian Reservation family income at 19.3 percent earned between \$50,000 to \$74,999. 65.2 percent of families earned less than \$50,000. The second highest family income of 18.3 percent fell under the two categories of \$35,000 to \$49,999 and Less than \$10,000. No families made \$150,000 or more (see Table 3.5.3.1).

**Table 3.5.3.1**

*Spokane Indian Reservation Family income in the past 12 months (in 2010 Inflation-adjusted dollars)*

Less than \$10,000	77	18.3%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	15	3.6%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	38	9.0%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	67	16.0%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	77	18.3%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	81	19.3%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	38	9.0%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	27	6.4%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	0	0.0%
\$200,000 or more	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note. Adapted from “Family Income in the Past 12 Months (In 2010 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars),” 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. B19101. Copyright 2012 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Figure 3.5.3.2 shows the family income comparison of the Spokane Indian Reservation and Stevens County. The highest reservation income for 19.3 percent of families and county income for 21.3 percent of families were reported earning between \$50,000 to \$74,999. Every county family income was higher than the reservation in all categories except for the lower income

\$35,000 to \$49,999, \$25,000 to \$34,999, and Less than \$10,000 categories. No reservation families earned \$150,000 or more while 3.8 percent of 12,430 county families earned somewhere in between.

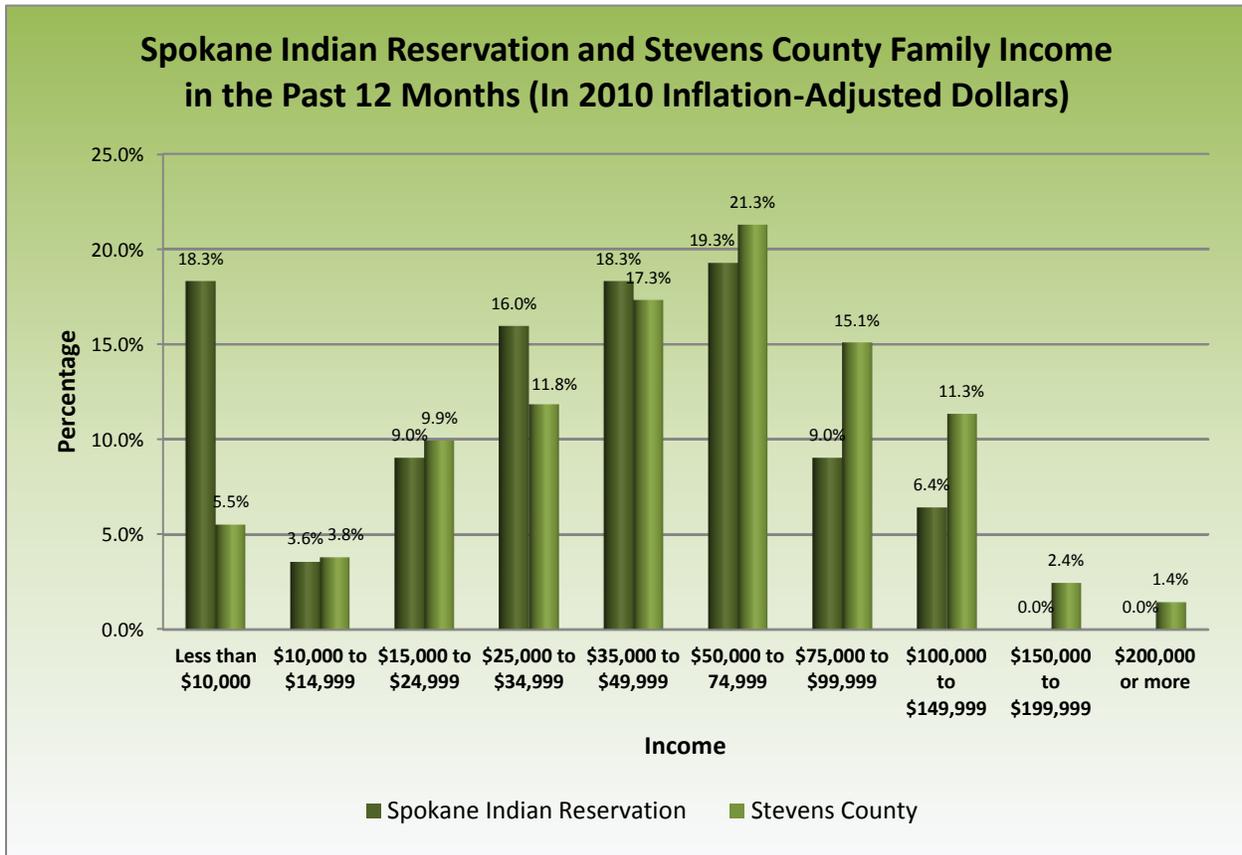


Figure 3.5.3.2. Comparison of Spokane Indian Reservation and Stevens County family income. Adapted from “Family Income in the Past 12 Months (In 2010 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars),” 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. B19101. Copyright 2012 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

ACS reports that there are 203 reservation households or 29.1 percent of households are below the poverty level (see Table 3.5.3.2). From this group, there was almost an even split of 100 *family* household incomes and 103 *nonfamily* household incomes. Reservation *families with female householder, no husband present* made up 48.0 percent of *family households* below the poverty level.

Table 3.5.3.2 Spokane Indian Reservation 2010 Population Below Poverty Status by Household Type		
Income in the Past 12 Months Below Poverty Level	Number	Percent
Total number of households	697	100.0%
Income below poverty level	203	29.1%
<i>Family households</i>	100	49.3%
Families with female householder, no husband present	48	48.0%
<i>Nonfamily households</i>	103	50.7%

Note. Adapted from “Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Household Type by Age of Householder,” 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. B17017. Copyright 2012 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

The following is an insert about how the U.S. Census Bureau (2010) determines poverty.

#### How the Census Bureau Measures Poverty

Following the 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 family's threshold, then that family and every individual in it is considered in poverty. The official poverty thresholds do not vary geographically, but they are updated for inflation using Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). The official poverty definition uses money income before taxes and does not include capital gains or noncash benefits (such as public housing, Medicaid, and food stamps).

Poverty Thresholds for 2010 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years										
Size of family unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).....	11,139									
Under 65 years.....	11,344	11,344								
65 years and over.....	10,458	10,458								
Two people.....	14,218									
Householder under 65 years.....	14,676	14,602	15,030							
Householder 65 years and over.....	13,194	13,180	14,973							
Three people.....	17,374	17,057	17,552	17,568						
Four people.....	22,314	22,491	22,859	22,113	22,190					
Five people.....	26,439	27,123	27,518	26,675	26,023	25,625				
Six people.....	29,897	31,197	31,320	30,675	30,056	29,137	28,591			
Seven people.....	34,009	35,896	36,120	35,347	34,809	33,805	32,635	31,351		
Eight people.....	37,934	40,146	40,501	39,772	39,133	38,227	37,076	35,879	35,575	
Nine people or more.....	45,220	48,293	48,527	47,882	47,340	46,451	45,227	44,120	43,845	42,156

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

The Department of Human Health Services (HHS) distinguishes the differences between their “poverty guidelines” and the U.S. Census Bureau “poverty thresholds.”

The poverty **thresholds** are the original version of the federal poverty measure. They are updated each year by the Census Bureau (although they were originally developed by Mollie Orshansky of the Social Security Administration). The thresholds are used mainly for **statistical** purposes — for instance, preparing estimates of the number of Americans in poverty each year. (In other words, all official poverty population figures are calculated using the poverty thresholds, not the guidelines.) Poverty thresholds since 1973 (and for selected earlier years) and weighted average poverty thresholds since 1959 are available on the Census Bureau’s Web site. For an example of how the Census Bureau applies the thresholds to a family’s income to determine its poverty status, see “How the Census Bureau Measures Poverty” on the Census Bureau’s web site.

The poverty **guidelines** are the other version of the federal poverty measure. They are issued each year in the Federal Register by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The guidelines are a simplification of the poverty thresholds for use for **administrative** purposes — for instance, determining financial eligibility for certain federal programs. The Federal Register notice of the 2011 poverty guidelines is available.

The poverty guidelines are sometimes loosely referred to as the “federal poverty level” (FPL), but that phrase is ambiguous and should be avoided, especially in situations (e.g., legislative or administrative) where precision is important.

<b>Persons in Family</b>	<b>48 Contiguous States and D.C.</b>	<b>Alaska</b>	<b>Hawaii</b>
1	\$10,890	\$13,600	\$12,540
2	14,710	18,380	16,930
3	18,530	23,160	21,320
4	22,350	27,940	25,710
5	26,170	32,720	30,100
6	29,990	37,500	34,490
7	33,810	42,280	38,880
8	37,630	47,060	43,270
For each additional person, add	3,820	4,780	4,390

**SOURCE:** *Federal Register*, Vol. 76, No. 13, January 20, 2011, pp. 3637-3638

Source: Human Health Services, 2012, <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/12poverty.shtml>.

As seen below in Table 3.5.3.3, 14.9 percent of Stevens County’s household incomes were below the poverty level. County female householder of 35.4 percent was lower than the reservation’s poverty rate as indicated in Table 3.5.3.2. *Family households* poverty percentages were a little higher than *nonfamily households* but was almost an even split.

<b>Income in the Past 12 Months Below Poverty Level</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Total number of household</b>	17,404	100.0%
<b>Income below poverty level</b>	<b>2,586</b>	<b>14.9%</b>
<b><i>Family households</i></b>	<b>1,373</b>	<b>53.1%</b>
<b>Families with female householder, no husband present</b>	486	35.4%
<b><i>Nonfamily households</i></b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>46.9%</b>

Note. Adapted from “Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Household Type by Age of Householder,” 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. B17017. Copyright 2012 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

### 3.5.4 Summary of Findings

The Spokane Indian Reservation per capita income is \$7,486 less than that of Stevens County. Reservation median income was \$10,749 less than Stevens County. Reservation male year-round workers earned less than county males. Females from both populations earned less than the males, however. Reservation females earned \$434 more than county females.

By comparison, 22.0 percent of reservation households (not related) earned between \$35,000 to \$49,999, while 18.0 percent of Stevens County households earned between \$50,000 to

\$74,999. 52.6 percent of reservation households earned less than \$35,000 and with zero households earning more than \$150,000. The next highest reservation household income categories fell between the \$10,000 to \$14,999 (11.3 percent) and Less than \$10,000 (18.5 percent) ranges.

The highest reservation families of 19.3 percent and Stevens County families of 21.3 percent earned somewhere between the \$50,000 to \$74,999 category. 65.2 percent of reservation families earned less than \$50,000. The next highest categories of reservation family income of 18.3 percent each earned between \$35,000 to \$49,999 and the Less than \$10,000 ranges. No reservation families made more than \$150,000. 3.8 percent of Stevens County families made more than \$150,000.

Reservation per capita and median incomes provide some explanations as to why the reservation has higher percentages of family income below the poverty level. Females in both populations earned less than males and could be an indication as to why families with female householder, no husband present make up 48.0 percent of reservation family households. Another issue that may pose current and future challenges to women on and off the reservation is unequal wages.

## 3.6 Housing

This section will illustrate the 2010 Decennial Census statistics on the number of housing units (on- and off-reservation), occupancy status, and construction periods. The usefulness of this information will help determine future housing demands and the availability of affordable housing on and off the reservation.

### 3.6.1 Housing Occupancy on the Spokane Indian Reservation

In 2010, the U.S. Census Bureau reported that there were 777 housing units on the Spokane Indian Reservation with 2 units, off the reservation, on tribal trust lands. 92.0 percent of those units were occupied.

	Total Housing on Reservation	Total Housing on Trust Land	Total Housing	% of Total
<b>Occupied</b>	716	1	717	92.0%
<b>Vacant</b>	61	1	62	8.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note. Adapted from "Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010," 2010 Demographic Profile Data by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. DP-1. Copyright 2010 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

The AIAN population lived in 470 of the 716 occupied units; 73.4 percent of these homes were owned and 26.6 percent were rentals (see Table 3.6.1.2.). The total reservation portion of

housing had an overall 67.5 percent owner occupied rate and 32.5 percent renter occupied rate.

**Table 3.6.1.2**  
**2010 Tenure (American Indian and Alaska Native Alone) of Occupied Housing Units**

	AIAN	% of AIAN	Total Reservation	% of Total
Owner occupied	345	73.4%	483	67.5%
Renter occupied	125	26.6%	233	32.5%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note. Adapted from "Tenure (American Indian and Alaskan Native Alone Householder)," 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. B25003C. Copyright 2012 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

### 3.6.2 Year Structure Built

**Table 3.6.2.1**  
**Year Structure Built**

Year:	Total	Percentage
Built 2000 to 2010 On-Reservation	76	9.8%
Built 2000 to 2010 Off-Reservation	2	0.3%
Built 1990 to 2000	175	22.5%
Built 1980 to 1989	173	22.2%
Built 1970 to 1979	237	30.4%
Built 1960 to 1969	42	5.4%
Built 1950 to 1959	42	5.4%
Built 1940 to 1949	18	2.3%
Built 1939 or earlier	14	1.8%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note. Adapted from "Year Structure Built [10]," Census 2000Summary File 3 (SF3) – Sample Data and "Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010," 2010 Demographic Profile Data by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. H034 and DP-1. Copyright 2010 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 3.6.2.1 depicts the number of Spokane Indian Reservation housing units constructed after 1939. According to the 2010 Census, 85.2 percent of the homes were built after 1970. Three significant periods of housing growth took place on the reservation during 1970 to 1979 with 237 units (30.4 percent), 1980 to 1989 with 173 units (22.2 percent), and 1990 to 2000 with 175 units (22.5 percent). Only 14.9 percent of the homes were built before 1950.

### 3.6.3 Summary of Findings

In 2010, there were 777 units of housing on the Spokane Indian Reservation and 2 units on trust lands off the reservation. 717 homes (92.0 percent) American Indian and Alaskan Natives occupied 470 (65.6 percent) of the homes and owned 73.4 percent of the homes they lived in.

Housing on the reservation is relatively young. The majority of housing construction occurred over three decades from 1970 to 2000 with an increase in 585 units and created 78 new units in the fourth largest growth period from 2000 to 2010.

Housing on the reservation has largely kept pace with population growth and demonstrated through its high occupancy rate of 92.0 percent.

## 3.7 Transportation

The purpose of this section is to examine transportation on the Spokane Indian Reservation through travel times, transportation choices, and means of transportation. Due to the rural nature of the area, this section is important to transit-oriented planning and the reduction of household expenses.

### 3.7.1 Travel Time to Work

	Number of Workers	Percentage
Less than 5 minutes	48	9.0%
5 to 9 minutes	89	16.6%
10 to 14 minutes	67	12.5%
15 to 19 minutes	53	9.9%
20 to 24 minutes	63	11.8%
25 to 29 minutes	5	0.9%
30 to 34 minutes	109	20.3%
35 to 39 minutes	2	0.4%
40 to 44 minutes	11	2.1%
45 to 59 minutes	39	7.3%
60 to 89 minutes	48	9.0%
90 or more minutes	2	0.4%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

According to the 2006-2010 ACS, Table 3.7.1.1, 81.3 percent or 436 workers on the Spokane Indian Reservation commuted less than 39 minutes to work. This number reflects the on-reservation workers. There were 100 reservation workers who travelled over 40 minutes to work, maybe seeking work off the reservation.

Note. Adapted from "Travel Time to Work," 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. B08303. Copyright 2012 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

### 3.7.2 Means of Transportation

Table 3.7.2.1 displays the means of transportation by workers 16 years and over. 92.3 percent of workers used a car, truck, or van as their means of transportation. 80.3 percent of these individuals drove alone. ACS reported that there were no workers using public transportation. However, the Moccasin Express, the Tribe's public transportation program implemented in 2010, provides bus shuttles for over 300 (on-reservation) community members monthly and student/employee van pools for on- and off-reservation members.

Transportation	Workers 16 Years and Over	Percentage
Car, truck, or van:	512	92.3%
Drove alone	411	80.3%
Carpooled:	101	19.7%
Public Transportation	0	0.0%
Walked	24	4.3%
Other means	0	0.0%
Worked at home	19	3.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note. Adapted from "Means of Transportation to Work," 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. B08301. Copyright 2012 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

### 3.7.3 Vehicles Available Per Housing Unit

Table 3.7.3.1 shows that 100 percent of all 555 workers had at least one car available.

	Workers 16 Years and Over	Percentage
No vehicle available	0	0.0%
1 vehicle available	80	14.4%
2 vehicles available	170	30.6%
3 or more vehicles available	305	55.0%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note. Adapted from "Means of Transportation to Work by Vehicles Available," 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. B08141. Copyright 2012 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

### 3.7.4 Summary of Findings

Due to the rural nature and housing cluster locations on the reservation, 436 of the 555 workers travelled 39 minutes or less to work. A population of 100 workers travelled over 40 minutes. The reservation is an auto-oriented population indicated by the 92.3 percent of the working population who used a car, truck, or van and having at least one vehicle. 80.3 percent of these individuals drove alone while the rest of the population used other means. As of 2010, the Spokane Tribe implemented the Moccasin Express as their public transportation system and provides shuttle services for the on-reservation community and student/employee vanpools for on- and off-reservation members.

## 4.0 Population Rate of Change and Population Forecast

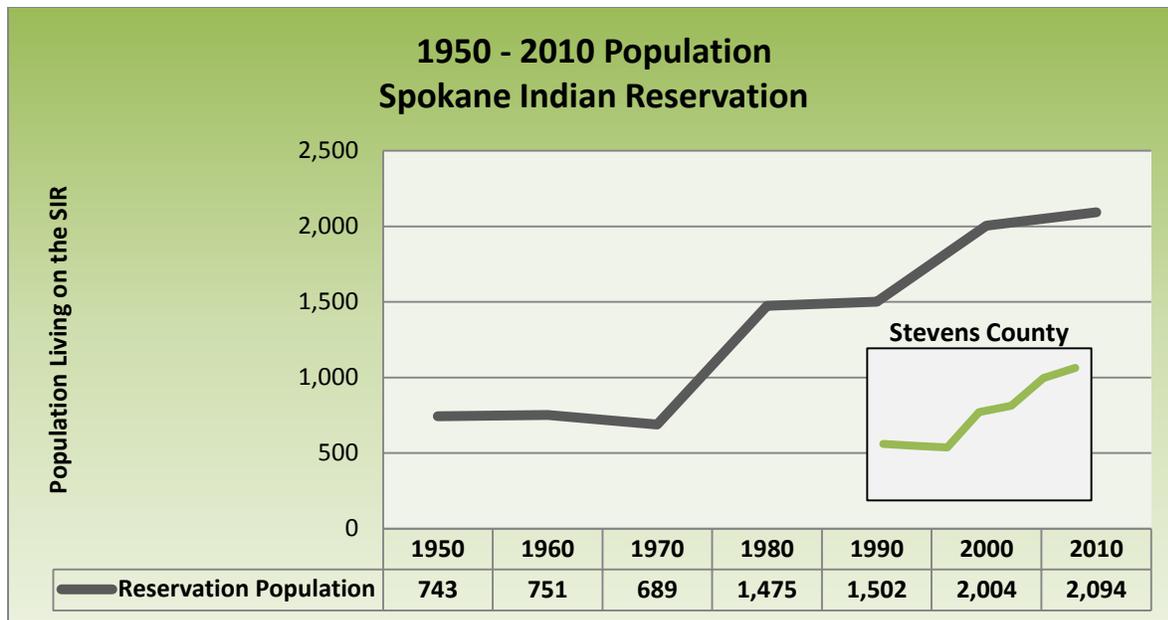
The Spokane Tribe of Indians values the extended family, or more specifically, the inclusion and taking care of extended family. It is not uncommon for parents and grandparents to take care of their children and grandchildren for a lifetime. Others build or purchase homes in very close proximity. Additionally, it is also not unlikely that “outsiders” are adopted into families. With such close-knit families, relationships within the community are also tightly inter-woven. The idea of extended family expands into surrounding local Tribes, such as the Kalispel, Colville and Coeur d’Alene. This makes sense since some of these additional tribal members were once members of the three original Spokane bands. This expansion is also due to inter-tribal marriages and relationships. With such an expanded kinship within the community, it is often difficult for Tribal members to find a mate that is not related to them. Population analysis and forecasting may be an important step when considering current Tribal enrollment practices.

The population of any large area will usually see a change in population through time. This is true for the reservation, but it is also true for tribal membership. By tracking the changes, one can see if the number of people is increasing or decreasing. By analyzing how the population has changed in the past, it is possible to make predictions about how it will change in the future. This is important when trying to plan for the number of houses, roads, water and sewer capacity, etc., that will be needed for the people living in the given area.

### 4.1 Population Rate of Change

The change in population from one year to the next can be represented as a percentage. If the percentage is positive, it means that the number of people grew, and if it is negative, the population shrank. The bigger the number representing the rate of change, the larger the change is in the population over time.

During the years from 2000 to 2010, the population of the Spokane Indian Reservation increased by 90 individuals which represented a population gain of 4.5 percent (see Table 4.1.1). This was significantly different than the 1990 to 2000 change which saw an increase of 33.4 percent. Since 1970 the population on the reservation has been increasing, however it has experienced large increases during some years and little growth during others. The latest trend is one of slow growth. The population of the reservation through time can be seen in Figure 4.1.1 (Stevens County’s population over the same time period is inset for reference).



*Figure 4.1.1. Spokane Indian Reservation and Stevens County population trends comparison. Adapted from "Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 1950-2010," 1950-2010 Demographic Profile Data by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. DP-1. Copyright 1950-2010 by the U.S. Census Bureau.*

The rates of change for the reservation are very similar to those of Stevens County, which has seen large rates of population growth and associated periods of low growth in the same years. This would seem to indicate that the change in the reservation population is somehow linked to the changes in the overall Stevens County's population. The numbers for Stevens County do include the population living on the reservation; however the population on the reservation is not large enough to affect Stevens County to extent that it has changed. Spokane County has some similarities but not to nearly the same degree as Stevens County. Washington State does not reflect the same fluctuations in population change and has been growing steadily since 1950, with the growth rate only dropping off slightly in 2010.

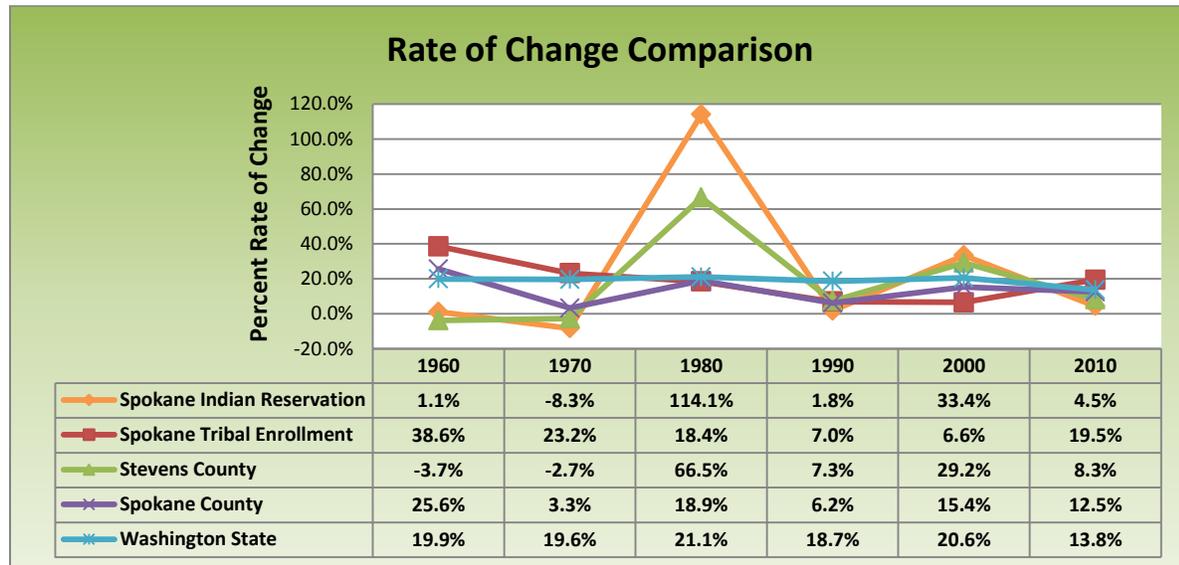
**Table 4.1.1**

*Rates of Change Comparison*

Year	Spokane Indian Reservation		Spokane Tribe Enrollment		Stevens County		Spokane County		Washington State	
	Pop.	Rate of Change	Pop.	Rate of Change	Pop.	Rate of Change	Pop.	Rate of Change	Pop.	Rate of Change
1950	743	-	979	-	18,580	-	221,561	-	2,378,963	-
1960	751	1.1%	1,357	38.6%	17,884	-3.7%	278,333	25.6%	2,853,214	19.9%
1970	689	-8.3%	1,672	23.2%	17,405	-2.7%	287,487	3.3%	3,413,244	19.6%
1980	1,475	114.1%	1,980	18.4%	28,979	66.5%	341,835	18.9%	4,132,180	21.1%
1990	1,502	1.8%	2,118	7.0%	31,101	7.3%	363,029	6.2%	4,903,043	18.7%
2000	2,004	33.4%	2,257	6.6%	40,179	29.2%	418,826	15.4%	5,911,122	20.6%
2010	2,094	4.5%	2,696	19.5%	43,531	8.3%	471,221	12.5%	6,724,540	13.8%
<b>Average</b>	<b>1,323</b>	<b>24.4%</b>	<b>1,866</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>28,237</b>	<b>17.5%</b>	<b>340,327</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>4,330,901</b>	<b>18.9%</b>

Note. Adapted from "Draft Spokane Tribe of Indians Comprehensive Plan," by the Comprehensive Planning Steering Committee, p. 14. Copyright 2004 by the Spokane Tribe of Indian; "Labor Market Information on the Indian Labor Force: Survey from Calendar Year 2011," by the Spokane Tribe of Indians and U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs. Copyright 2012 by the Spokane Tribe of Indians; and "Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 1950-2010," 1950-2010 Demographic Profile Data by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. DP-1. Copyright 1950-2010 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Figure 4.1.2 shows a comparison of growth rates from the reservation, the Tribe, Stevens County, Spokane County and Washington State.



*Figure 4.1.2. Population rate of change comparison. Adapted from "Draft Spokane Tribe of Indians Comprehensive Plan," by the Comprehensive Planning Steering Committee, p. 14. Copyright 2004 by the Spokane Tribe of Indian; "Labor Market Information on the Indian Labor Force: Survey from Calendar Year 2011," by the Spokane Tribe of Indians and U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs. Copyright 2012 by the Spokane Tribe of Indians; and "Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 1950-2010," 1950-2010 Demographic Profile Data by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. DP-1. Copyright 1950-2010 by the U.S. Census Bureau.*

#### 4.1.1 Rate of Change Spokane Tribal Enrollment

The population of the Spokane Indian Tribe is determined by tribal policy rather than geographic location. Generally speaking, this means members need to have a blood quantum equal to or greater than 25 percent of Spokane blood to qualify. Groups that are defined in this manner will usually, at some point, have to redefine the policies of membership due to the blood quantum decreasing. With small populations on a long enough timeline, the blood quantum will continue to drop without some sort of marriage customs to prevent the decline.

The number of enrolled Spokane tribal members has been increasing since 1950, but the rate at which the tribe was growing had been slowing until 2010. Figure 4.1.2 clearly shows that the Tribe is the only one to show an increased growth rate in the period between 2000 and 2010, and that previous to this, the growth rate had been decreasing steadily. This large increase is most likely related to a positive net migration of people into the tribe, which means that the tribe admitted new members that were beyond those accounted for by the regular birth rate.

#### 4.1.2 Rate of Change by Race for the SIR Total Population

The fastest growing population on the Spokane Indian Reservation was the Two or More Races population, which grew by 64.9 percent from 74 to 122 people. This classification, which is meant to capture diversity, most likely included some individuals previously classified as American Indian and Alaskan Native as well as those identified as White. The growth rates for

both the American Indian and Alaska Native population and the Other population were positive, all the others were negative. The population numbers are presented in Table 4.1.2.1. It should be noted that the Two or More Races category did not exist prior to 2000.

**Table 4.1.2.1**

**Spokane Indian Reservation – Rate of Change by Race**

Year	American Indian and Alaska Native		White		Two or More Races:		Other		Asian		Black or African American		Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	
	Pop.	Rate of Change	Pop.	Rate of Change	Pop.	Rate of Change	Pop.	Rate of Change	Pop.	Rate of Change	Pop.	Rate of Change	Pop.	Rate of Change
1990	1229	-	261	-	0	-	6	-	3	-	3	-	0	-
2000	1533	24.7%	370	41.8%	74	-	8	33.3%	12	300.0%	6	100.0%	1	-
2010	1661	8.3%	295	-20.3%	122	64.9%	10	25.0%	3	-75.0%	3	-50.0%	0	-100.0%
<b>Average</b>	<b>1474</b>	<b>16.5%</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>64.9%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>29.2%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>112.5%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>25.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100.0%</b>

Note. Adapted from "Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 1990, 2000, and 2010," 1990, 2000, and 2010 Demographic Profile Data by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. DP-1. Copyright 1990, 2000, and 2010 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

The American Indian and Alaskan Native population had the highest overall population increase of 128 individuals however, the rate of change lagged behind other races that experienced a positive growth, due to the reservations relatively high American Indian and Alaskan Native population in the year 2000.

The White population lost the most individuals with a decrease of 75 people. While the other races that lost people all had a larger negative rate of change than that of the White population, the numbers of individuals were significantly less.

## 4.2 Population Forecasts

Population forecasts are usually conducted to determine what the future population will be so that services can be available as the size of the population changes. It is very useful to know how many houses, roads, sewer and water services are going to be needed and be able to plan for those needs accordingly.

### 4.2.1 Spokane Indian Reservation Forecast

The population forecast for the Spokane Indian Reservation was conducted using a linear model with regression. The number of people living on the reservation appears to have been somewhat erratic with periods of significant growth and periods of little or even negative growth. The linear model still fit the data set the best. Using regression recalculates the most recent data point based on the past data, and makes the projection based on this new data point. That is the reason why in Figure 4.2.1.1, the 2010 population for the projections indicates 18 more people than the U.S. Census reporting. The purpose for the regression analysis is to provide a more reliable projection. The projections were made modeling Low, Medium, and High growth. The High projection is five percent more than the Medium projection, and Low is five percent less.

There are many factors that influence the population on the reservation. Some of the factors are employment opportunity, housing availability, enrolled tribal population, birth and death rates on the reservation, and regional influence. How these factors change in the future will have an impact on the population. The range for the year 2040, from a low of 2,370 to a high of 3,206, should account for normal changes.

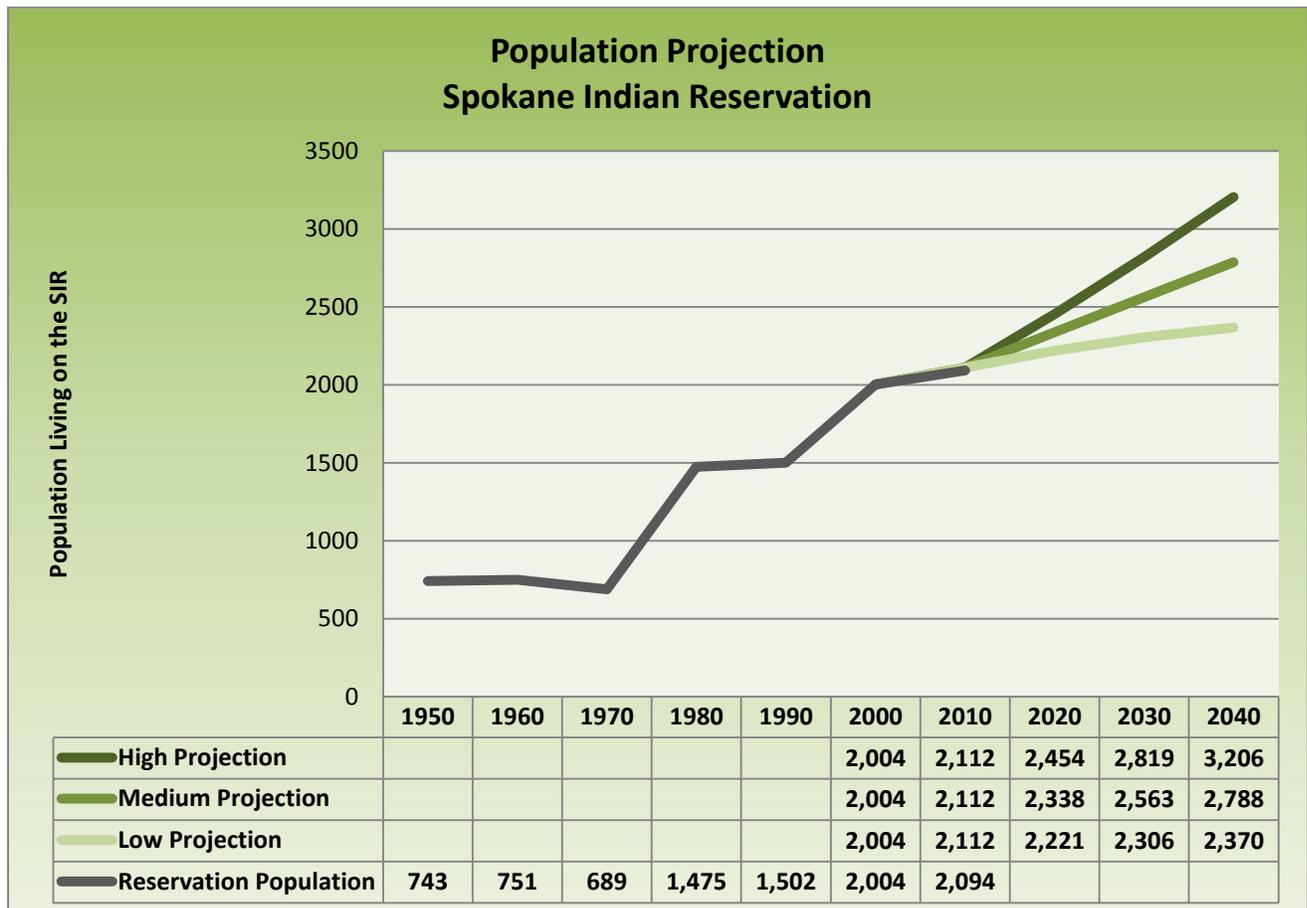


Figure 4.2.1.1. Projections calculated by AR staff. Adapted from "Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 1950-2010," 1950-2010 Demographic Profile Data by the U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder, p. DP-1. Copyright 1950-2010 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

#### 4.2.2 Spokane Tribal Enrollment Forecast

The size of the tribe is determined by the number of enrolled members, and to be enrolled you must reach a certain blood quantum percentage. The current tribal enrollment policy requires members to have a 25 percent blood quantum. Making an accurate projection of tribal enrollment is difficult due to the many factors involved. Projections are made with the assumption that there will be no changes in tribal enrollment policy. If enrollment policies do change, they can significantly change the number of people eligible to enroll. Many tribes have changed their enrollment policies through time in order to maintain a population size.

Prior to 2010 the Rate of Change (RoC) had been positive but steadily decreasing. By creating a projection based on that data, it created a curve that predicts the tribe would stop growing at

approximately 2015. However, the 2010 data showed an increase in the rate of change for the first time in the data set. The assumption was made that this spike was due to an influx of new tribal members. Depending on the blood quantum and age of the new members, it is possible that the point at which the RoC will become negative can be extended further into the future.

Figure 4.2.2.1 shows the RoC for tribal enrollment, as well as a projection based on data up to 2000, and another including the 2010 data. Unfortunately without knowing the ages and blood quantum of the tribal members, the projection is a very rough estimate, and most likely the tribe would stop growing somewhere in between the year 2015 and year 2040.

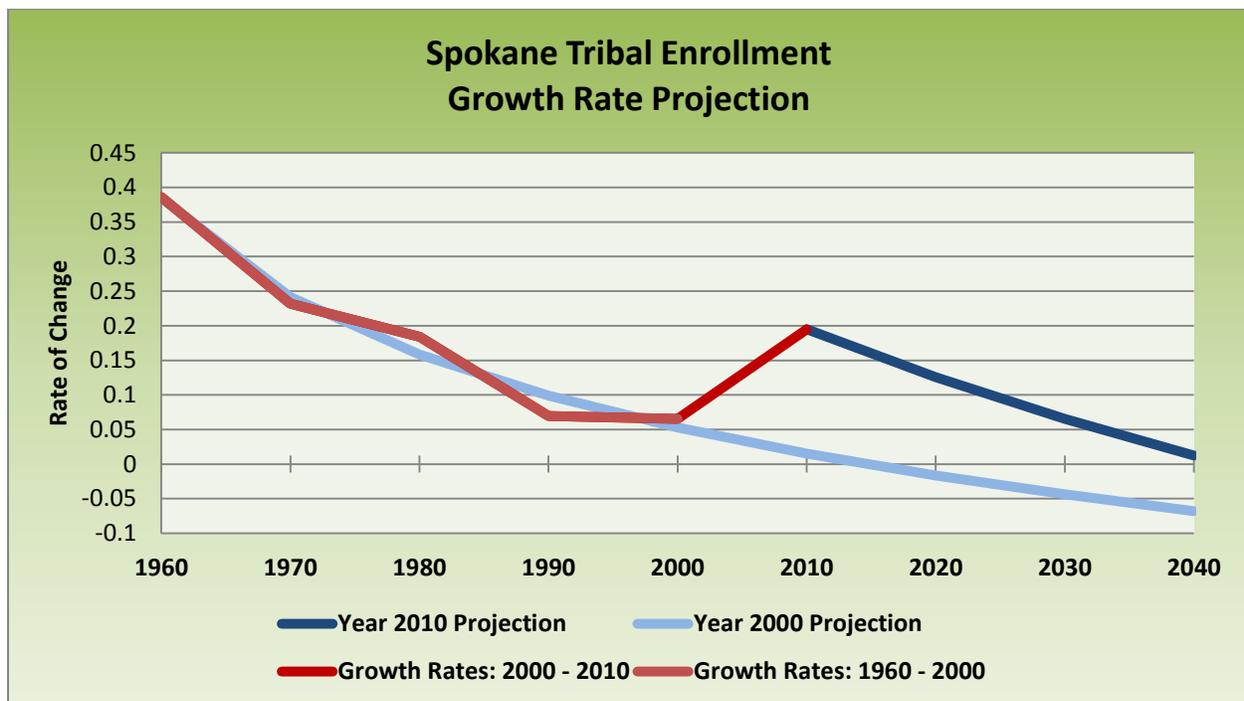
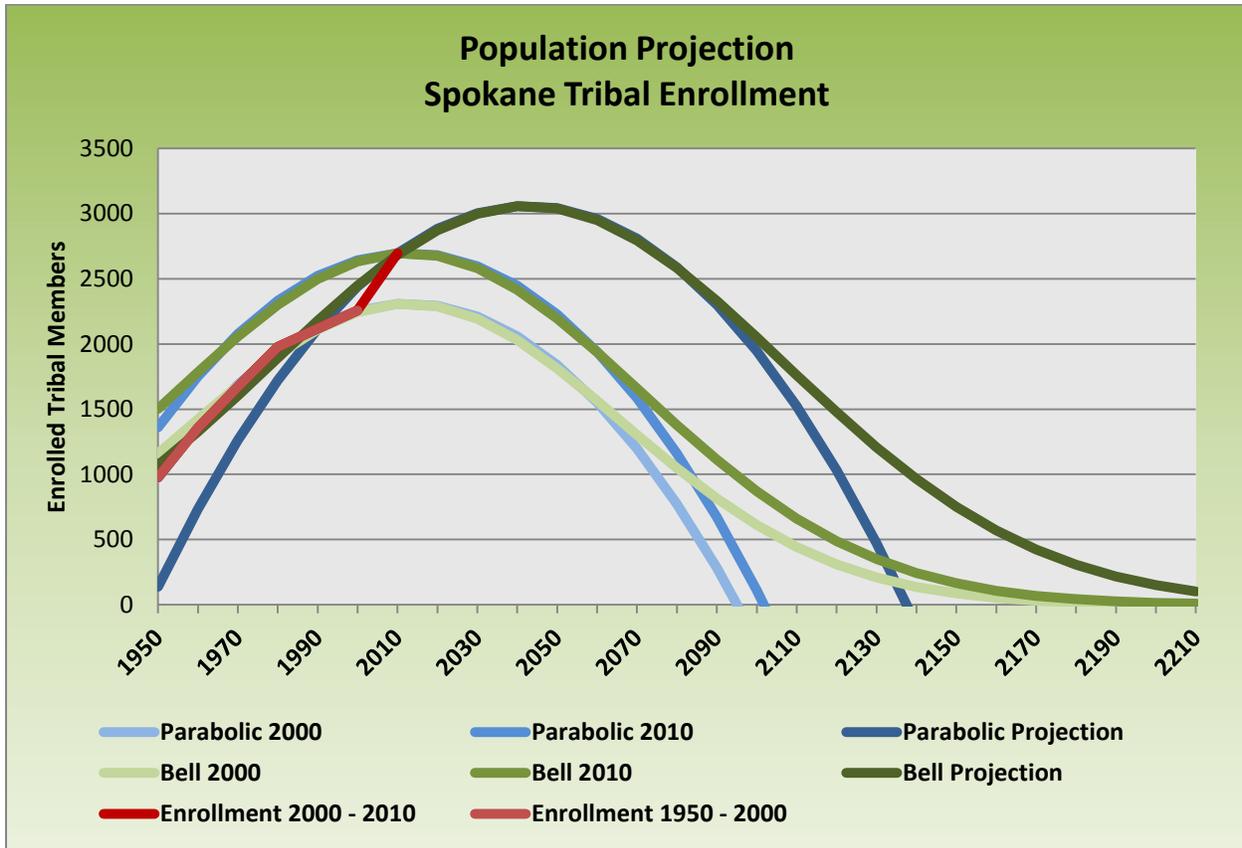


Figure 4.2.2.1. Projections calculated by AR staff. Adapted from "Draft Spokane Tribe of Indians Comprehensive Plan," by the Comprehensive Planning Steering Committee, p. 14. Copyright 2004 by the Spokane Tribe of Indian; and "Labor Market Information on the Indian Labor Force: Survey from Calendar Year 2011," by the Spokane Tribe of Indians and U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs. Copyright 2012 by the Spokane Tribe of Indians.

Tribal population projections are then made based on the tribe beginning to shrink rather than grow. It is normal for populations to decline following a bell shaped curve, however prior to 2010; the population growth followed a parabolic curve. Figure 4.2.2.2 shows the past enrolled tribal population with projections based on current data. By modeling both parabolic and bell shaped curves for the tribal population, given current enrollment policies, the tribe would cease to exist in as few as 100 years and at most about 200 years. With a life expectancy of 75 years, the last tribal members could be being born in the next 25 years. Unfortunately, due to the data used in this analysis, it is not nearly as accurate as it could be. A better result could be achieved through a more complex blood quantum analysis. That data was not available at the time this document was created.

Most tribes will choose to redefine the enrollment policy rather than eliminate membership qualification. It is not uncommon to reduce the blood quantum needed, or remove blood quantum as a requirement to membership altogether.



*Figure 4.2.2.2.* Projections calculated by AR Staff. Adapted from “Draft Spokane Tribe of Indians Comprehensive Plan,” by the Comprehensive Planning Steering Committee, p. 14. Copyright 2004 by the Spokane Tribe of Indian; and “Labor Market Information on the Indian Labor Force: Survey from Calendar Year 2011,” by the Spokane Tribe of Indians and U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs. Copyright 2012 by the Spokane Tribe of Indians.

### 4.3 Summary of Findings

The Spokane Indian Reservation population is growing, but the rate of growth is currently slowing. Population change on the reservation appears to follow that of Stevens County. By 2040 it is estimated that the reservation will be home to approximately 2,800 people, almost 700 more than currently live here.

Since the year 2000, the proportion of the American Indian and Alaskan Natives on the reservation increased compared to those who identified as White. People that identified as Two or More Races and Other also increased between 2000 and 2010. All the other races saw a decline in numbers.

The rates of change decreased but remained positive for the reservation, Washington State, Stevens Co., and Spokane Co. Only the enrolled tribal membership saw an increase in the rate of change from the year 2000. Data indicates that tribal membership may begin decreasing in the near future. Given current enrollment policies, the tribe will most likely persist for another 100 to 200 years.

## 5.0 Economic Analysis

An economic analysis is a process to systematically arrange, analyze, and interpret a region's economic cause and effects. The techniques of an *industry targeting analysis* and *shift-share analysis* will be used to evaluate the Spokane Indian Reservation and tribal trust land industries by performance and employment shares. The purpose of analyses is to determine if the tribe has the economic capacity to pay for planning projects through its current industries; indicate where the leakage of local dollars is occurring; and provide sufficient data for decision makers in creating economic development strategies .

### 5.1 Industry Targeting Analysis

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Industry data for the Spokane Indian Reservation and Tribal trust land were gathered from the U.S. Census Bureau: County Business Patterns (CBP). The last two peak to peak year economies from 2000 to 2007 were used to gain a snapshot of the period's economy. CBP is a public database that covers most of the country's economic activity by the number of establishments, number of employees, and payroll data; except for self-employed individuals, employees of private households, railroad employees, agricultural production, and most government employees. Since the Spokane Indian Reservation is a suppressed area, the data for the number of establishments and employees within its geographic region were not readily available like it is at the county level. The best and only available option was to gather industry data by zip codes and estimate the average number of employees by the "number of establishments by employee-size class" as reported by the CPB. Tribal trust land industries were selected with the assistance from the Spokane Tribal Enterprise. This data was used to illustrate the economic activity within.

The advantage of this micro-analysis at the zip code level can help officials pinpoint which tribal/non-tribal industries are being examined and determine whether these industries are providing any economic benefits or where decision makers should focus their economic development efforts. A disadvantage in using zip code data is the inclusion of non-tribal industries outside the reservation boundaries. However, these industries should not be ignored and require further examination since they might provide strategic economic benefits.

#### **Reservation Boundary Zip Codes:**

99013 Ford, WA  
 99040 Wellpinit, WA  
 99122 Davenport, WA (Two Rivers Casino and Resort only/SpoKo Fuel)  
 99129 Fruitland, WA

#### **Tribal Trust Land Zip Codes:**

99022 West Plains Development, Airway Heights, WA (SpoKo Fuel only)  
 99109 Mistequa, Chewelah, WA (Chewelah Casino and SpoKo Fuel only)

# SPOKANE TRIBE OF INDIANS

SPOKANE INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRIBAL TRUST LANDS BY ZIP CODE

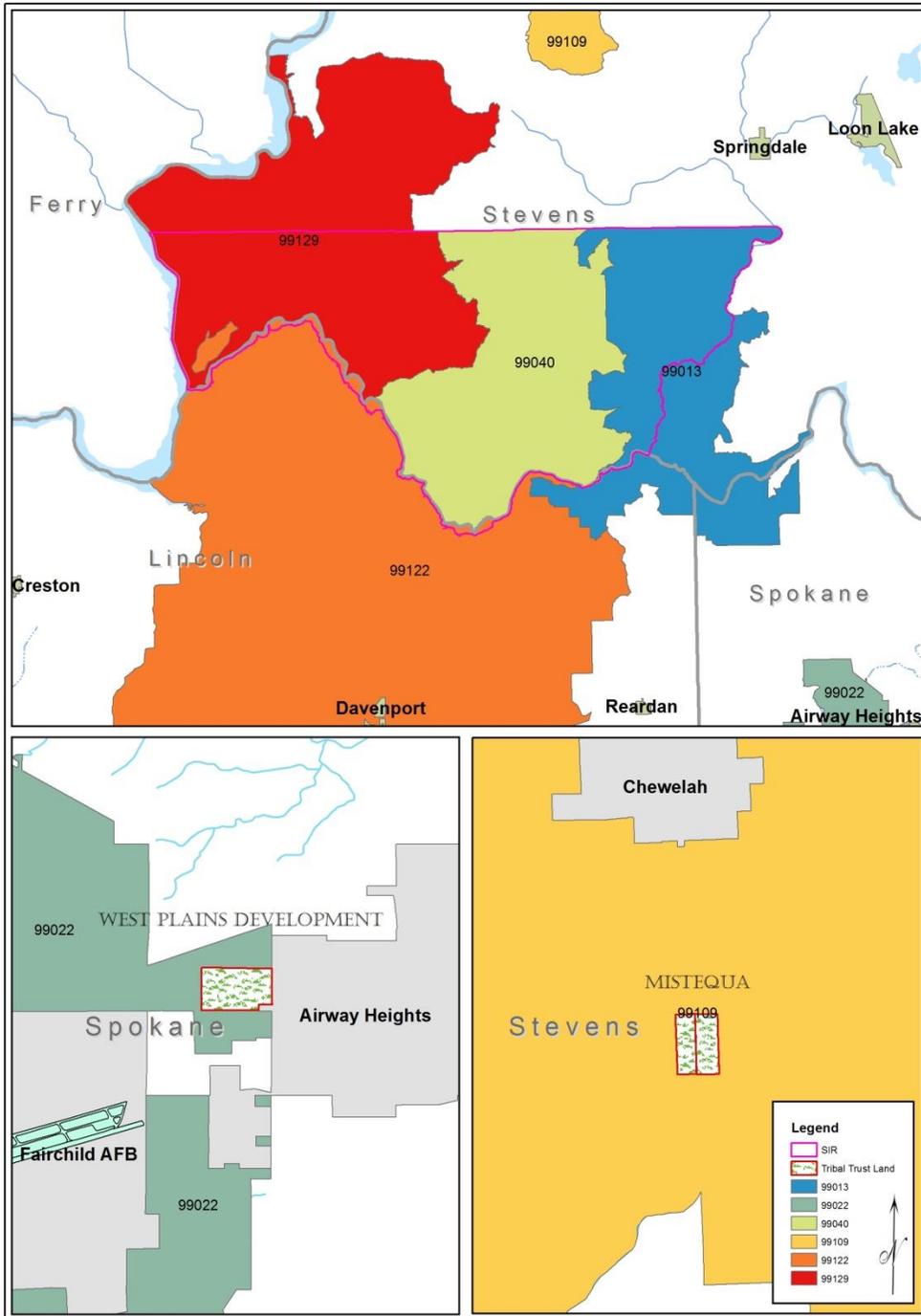


Figure 5.1.1. Zip Codes used for Spokane Tribe of Indians industry analysis. Adapted from "TIGER/Line Shapefiles and TIGER/Line Files," by the U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/geo/www/tiger/>. Copyright 2011 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

### 5.1.1 Location Quotient (LQ)

LQ is the ratio that compares the local economy to the reference economy (United States). The first step in determining a region's industry performance group is separating industries by their calculated LQ into **base** and **non-base** categories.

**Figure 5.1.1.1.** Location Quotient Calculation and Categories

LQs are calculated by first, dividing local industry employment by the total of all industry local employment. Second, reference area industry employment is divided by the total of all industry for the reference area. Finally, the local ratio is divided by the reference area ratio.

**LQ > 1, Base Industry**

Base industries are entirely dependent upon external or non-local factors and have a larger share of the local area employment. These industries bring money into the community. Manufacturing, agriculture, and mining were traditionally assumed to be the primary basic sectors.

**LQ = 1**

Industry has the same share of its area employment as it does the reference (U.S.) area. Employment is sufficient to meet the local demand for a given good or service. Considered non-basic because none of the good and services are exported to non-local areas.

**LQ < 1, Non-Base Industry**

Non-base industries are composed of firms that depend largely upon the local business conditions. Almost all local services are identified as non-basic because they depend almost entirely on local factors. These industries produce local goods and services consumed locally. They produce leakage in local dollars where needs are not being met.

Figure 5.1.1.1. Initial determining factor of industry performance. Adapted from "Help and Tutorials," by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, <http://www.bls.gov/help/def/lq.htm>. Copyright 2011 by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

A second and third sort by the *local employment change* and *shift-share local factors* (LF) are the final steps in determining industries into performance groups (see Table 5.1.1.1). The separation of industries can provide analytical support whether industries can be maintained, improved, or inevitably fail.

**Table 5.1.1.1.**  
**Industry Targeting Analysis - Industry Performance Groups**

Local employment change

**The percent of employment change from 2000 to 2007.**

Local factors (LF)

**The local employment growth or decline without national influence.**

<b>Base Industries (Location Quotient &gt;1)</b>	<b>Groups</b>
(+) Local Employment Change, (+) Shift-Share Local Factors	IA1 - Strong Performers
(+) Local Employment Change, (-) Shift-Share Local Factors	IA2 - Lagging Performers
(-) Local Employment Change, (+) Shift-Share Local Factors	IB1 - Constrained Performers
(-) Local Employment Change, (-) Shift-Share Local Factors	IB2 - Poor Performers
<b>Non-Base Industries (Location Quotient &lt;1)</b>	
(+) Local Employment Change, (+) Shift-Share Local Factors	IIA1 - Strong Performers
(+) Local Employment Change, (-) Shift-Share Local Factors	IIA2 - Lagging Performers
(-) Local Employment Change, (+) Shift-Share Local Factors	IIB1 - Constrained Performers
(-) Local Employment Change, (-) Shift-Share Local Factors	IIB2 - Poor Performers

**Note.** Final calculation indicators in determining industry performances. Adapted by "Industry Analysis" Planning Methods II, by C. Dotson, 2010, Eastern Washington University, Urban and Regional Planning Department. Copyright 2010 by Eastern Washington University.

The Spokane Indian Reservation and tribal trust land industries were classified into the four economic performance groups based on the analysis and will be illustrated in the following sections.

**IA1** = Strong Performer; base industry.

**IB2** = Poor Performer; base industry.

**IIA1** = Strong Performer; non-base industry.

**IIB2** = Poor Performer; non-base industry.

### **5.1.1.1 Base Industries**

Table 5.1.1.1.1 displays the strong performing base industries from zip codes 99013 (Ford), 99040 (Wellpinit), 99109 (Chewelah), and 99122 (Davenport). The analysis indicated that Casinos (Except Hotel Casinos) and Title Abstract and Settlement Offices from Wellpinit were the only revenue generating industries. The casino local factor of employment growth of 143.10 (400.0 percent) from 2000 to 2007 is reflective of the current 140 casino employees indicated by Tribal Enterprise. Employment change and local factors for Title Abstract and Settlement Offices could not be calculated or "Not Calculable" (NC) because it was established sometime between the study period. According to the U.S. Census Bureau's definition for this industry, the Spokane Tribe of Indians *Tribal Realty Office* is the only business that matches the description. However, through Tribal verification, this business is comprised of only 2 employees and not the 54 estimated from the CBP data.

**NAICS 541191****Title Abstract and Settlement Offices**

This U.S. industry comprises establishments (except offices of lawyers and attorneys) primarily engaged in one or more of the following activities: (1) researching public land records to gather information relating to real estate titles; (2) preparing documents necessary for the transfer of the title, financing, and settlement; (3) conducting final real estate settlements and closings; and (4) filing legal and other documents relating to the sale of real estate. Real estate settlement offices, title abstract companies, and title search companies are included in this industry

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2002, <http://www.census.gov/epcd/naics02/def/ND541191.HTM>).

Hydroelectric Power Generation, Support Activities for Metal Mining, and Gold Ore Mining are non-tribal industries from zip code 99013 (Ford) and a result of the disadvantage in using zip codes as indicated earlier. However, due to their high LQ's highlighting them as base industries having a greater share of the local employment. These industries could have provided economic benefits for reservation, if not already. Like Title Abstract and Settlement Offices; Hydroelectric Power Generation, Support Activities for Metal Mining, and Gold Ore Mining were established sometime after the year 2000.

Category IA1: Strong Performers

<b>Table 5.1.1.1.1</b>									
<b>Base Industries Employment Growth</b>									
*(NC) Not Calculable, data does not exist or it is zero.									
Industry Code	Industry Code Description	SIR Zip Codes: 99013, 99040, 99109, and 99122 - 2000 Number of Employees for Week Including March 12	SIR Zip Codes: 99013, 99040, 99109, and 99122 - 2007 Number of Employees for Week Including March 12	SIR Zip Codes: 99013, 99040, 99109, and 99122 Change between 2000 and 2007	U.S. 2000 Number of Employees for Week Including March 12	U.S. 2007 Number of Employees for Week Including March 12	U.S. Change Between 2000 and 2007	2007 Location Quotient	2000 to 2007 Total SS - LF
713210	Casinos (except casino hotels)	35	175	400.0%	150,218	136,923	-8.9%	22.61	143.10
221111	Hydroelectric power generation	0	14	NC	9,736	4,651	-52.2%	53.26	NC
213114	Support activities for metal mining	0	10	NC	2,172	6,540	201.1%	27.05	NC
212221	Gold ore mining	0	10	NC	11,508	12,276	6.7%	14.41	NC
541191	Title abstract and settlement offices	0	54	NC	54,474	80,118	47.1%	11.93	NC

Note. Adapted from "County Business Patterns (CBP) and ZIP Code Business Patterns (ZBP)," by the U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/>. Copyright 2000 and 2007 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

As seen in Table 5.1.1.1.2, Logging and Other Gambling Industries were the only poor performing base industries located in the 99013 (Ford), 99040 (Wellpinit), 99109 (Chewelah), and 99129 (Fruitland) zip codes. Local factors were not good for these industries and partially responsible for the -68 percent employment decline in Logging and mostly responsible for the -21.5 percent decline in Other gambling industries. The -23.7 percent decline for logging industry wide also contributed to the reduction of local Logging employees. Local support can help Logging move up to the next performance group IB1, *Constrained Performers*, but would simply delay an inevitable decline. Other gambling industries, (except casinos or hotels), had an overall industry wide increase of 30.5 percent.

### Category IB2: Poor Performers

Table 5.1.1.1.2

**Base Industries Employment Decline**

Industry Code	Industry Code Description	SIR Zip Codes: 99013, 99040, 99109, and 99129 - 2000 Number of Employees for Week Including March 12	SIR Zip Codes: 99013, 99040, 99109, and 99129 - 2007 Number of Employees for Week Including March 12	SIR Zip Codes: 99013, 99040, 99109, and 99129 Change between 2000 and 2007	U.S. 2000 Number of Employees for Week Including March 12	U.S. 2007 Number of Employees for Week Including March 12	U.S. Change Between 2000 and 2007	2007 Location Quotient	2000 to 2007 Total SS – LF
113310	Logging	25	8	-68.0%	78,129	59,597	-23.7%	2.38	-11.07
713290	Other gambling industries	223	175	-21.5%	52,382	68,384	30.5%	45.28	-116.12

Note. Adapted from "County Business Patterns (CBP) and ZIP Code Business Patterns (ZBP)," by the U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/>. Copyright 2000 and 2007 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

### 5.1.1.2 Non-base Industries

Table 5.1.1.2.1 illustrates the emerging industries originating from the Ford (99013), Airway Heights (99022), Wellpinit (99040), Chewelah (99109), Davenport (99122), and Fruitland (99129) zip codes. They are producing goods consumed at the local level and have the potential to move into the IA1 strong performing base industry group. Industry wide and local factors were good for Gasoline Stations with Convenience Stores, Specialized Freight (Except Used Goods) Trucking, and Electrical Contractors and Other Wiring Installation Contractor. These industries had the largest increases of employment. Other Gasoline Stations and New Single-Family General Contractors, Residential Remodelers maintained their steady employment numbers despite the large industry wide employment declines.

Gasoline Station with Convenience Stores was on its way to the strong performing base industry, IA1 group, with a high location quotient of 0.98. This could have been due to the Tribe's expansion of the SpoKo fueling stations in Airway Heights (2005) and Chewelah (2007) onto tribal trust lands in larger economic centers. Specialized Freight (except used goods)

Trucking, Local industry was also closing in on the IA1 group with an LQ of 0.77. These industries were closing in on the same share of its area employment as the U.S. However, it could be possible that they are already in the IA1 group since the data gathered was from the last economic peak year of 2007. A future industry analysis will need to be done if further information is required.

The industries displaying an “NC” were established sometime in between the economic analysis period and did report employment numbers include the new construction industries, All Other Support Services, and Convenience Stores. An analysis beyond the year 2007 will determine whether these sectors will continue to grow or decline.

Category IIA1: Strong Performers

**Table 5.1.1.2.1**

**Non-Base Industries Employment Growth**

\*(NC) Not Calculable, that data does not exist or it is zero.

Industry Code	Industry Code Description	SIR Zip Codes: 99013, 99040, 99109, and 99129 - 2000 Number of Employees for Week Including March 12	SIR Zip Codes: 99013, 99022, 99040, 99109, 99122, and 99129 - 2007 Number of Employees for Week Including March 12	SIR Zip Codes: 99013, 99040, 99109, and 99129 Change between 2000 and 2007	U.S. 2000 Number of Employees for Week Including March 12	U.S. 2007 Number of Employees for Week Including March 12	U.S. Change Between 2000 and 2007	2007 Location Quotient	2000 to 2007 Total SS - LF
447110	Gasoline stations with convenience stores	4	40	900.0%	653,279	724,770	10.9%	0.98	35.56
484220	Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, local	2	9	350.0%	200,437	206,950	3.2%	0.77	6.94
447190	Other gasoline stations	7	7	NC	283,804	163,935	-42.2%	0.76	2.96
238130	Framing contractors	0	2	NC	269,786	148,356	-45.0%	0.24	NC
236115 and 236118	New single-family general contractors, Residential remodelers	4	4	NC	713,339	318,993	-55.3%	0.22	2.21
238350	Finish carpentry contractors	0	2	NC	269,786	163,932	-39.2%	0.22	NC
561990	All other support services	0	2	NC	333,490	192,718	-42.2%	0.18	NC
445120	Convenience stores	0	1	NC	173,341	139,621	-19.5%	0.13	NC
238310	Drywall and insulation contractors	0	2	NC	319,342	320,238	0.3%	0.11	NC
238210	Electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	2	4	100.0%	815,056	825,169	1.2%	0.09	1.98
238220	Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	0	2	NC	897,912	1,012,541	12.8%	0.03	NC

Note. Adapted from "County Business Patterns (CBP) and ZIP Code Business Patterns (ZBP)," by the U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/>. Copyright 2000 and 2007 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 5.1.1.2.2 displays the poor performing industries located in the Ford (99013), Wellpinit (99040), and Fruitland (99129) zip codes. Besides Supermarkets and Other Grocery (Except Convenience) Stores, every industry in this group were non-existent by 2007 because of bad local factors. Supermarkets and Other Grocery (Except Convenience) Stores, however, may follow the fate of the other industries in the future since its poor performance has been indicated by an 86.7 percent decline in employment. Since bad local factors are mostly responsible for this industry's decline, removing barriers might enable it to move up to the other performance groups. Research will need to be done before any economic development resources are devoted in supporting this industry.

### Category IIB2: Poor Performers

**Table 5.1.1.2.2**

**Non-Base Industries Employment Decline**

\*(NC) Not Calculable, that data does not exist or it is zero.

Industry Code	Industry Code Description	SIR Zip Codes: 99013, 99040, and 99129 - 2000 Number of Employees for Week Including March 12	SIR Zip Codes: 99013, 99040, and 99129 - 2007 Number of Employees for Week Including March 12	SIR Zip Codes: 99013, 99040, and 99129 Change between 2000 and 2007	U.S. 2000 Number of Employees for Week Including March 12	U.S. 2007 Number of Employees for Week Including March 12	U.S. Change Between 2000 and 2007	2007 Location Quotient	2000 to 2007 Total SS - LF
445110	Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	15	2	-86.7%	2,543,527	2,424,912	-4.66%	0.01	-12.30
238990	All other special trade contractors	2	0	-100.0%	250,147	238,892	-4.50%	NC	-1.91
321114	Wood preservation	2	0	-100.0%	12,379	13,418	8.39%	NC	-2.17
424510	Grain & field bean wholesale	7	0	-100.0%	56,407	44,585	-20.96%	NC	-5.53
452990	All other general merchandise stores	2	0	-100.0%	282,734	316,279	11.86%	NC	-2.24
523910	Miscellaneous intermediation	6	0	-100.0%	34,779	33,468	-3.77%	NC	-5.77
531110	Lessors of residential buildings & dwellings	14	0	-100.0%	276,455	301,548	9.08%	NC	-15.27
532292	Recreational goods rental	13	0	-100.0%	9,492	8,046	-15.23%	NC	-11.02
624410	Child day care services	2	0	-100.0%	699,589	853,648	22.02%	NC	-2.44
722310	Food service contractors	2	0	-100.0%	377,485	433,077	14.73%	NC	-2.29

Note. Adapted from "County Business Patterns (CBP) and ZIP Code Business Patterns (ZBP)," by the U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/>. Copyright 2000 and 2007 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

## 5.2 Shift-Share Analysis

This section will examine and compare the Spokane Indian Reservation and tribal trust land industry employment shares of allocated growth among the three components of national growth rates (NS), industry mix growth (IM), and local factors (LF) during the 1998 to 2000 and 2000 to 2007 peak to peak economic cycles. The analysis will attempt to account for the shifts of employment by recognizing certain trends. The Industry Targeting Analysis data gathering method by zip codes and estimating employee numbers was also used for this analysis.

**“National Share** *indicates the employment change that would have occurred if a region’s employment growth rate had equaled that national growth rate over the study period.”*

**NS = First Peak Year of Local Industry Employee Number/Total All Industry U.S. Change of Employment.**

**“Industry Mix** *shows the amount of regional employment growth attributable to the region’s initial industry mix; that is, it reflects a region’s mix of fast- and slow- growth industries.”*

**IM = First Peak Year of Local Industry Employee Number/Difference of U.S. Industry Change by the Total All Industry U.S. Change of Employment.**

**“Regional Share Local Factors (LF)** *indicates whether a region’s industries performed better or worse than the national average for each industry.”*

**LF = First Peak Year of Local Industry Employee Number/Difference of Local Industry Change of Employment by the U.S. Industry Change of Employment.**

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Philip L. Rones, 1986.

The accuracy check for these three components is achieved if their allocation of growth or decline equals the *Total Shift-Share (SS)* which also equals the *Employment Change (Reference)*.

$$\text{NS} + \text{IM} + \text{LF} = \text{Total Shift-Share (SS)} = \text{Employment Change}$$

### 5.2.1 1998 to 2000 Shift-Share (SS)

Tables 5.2.1.2 to 5.2.1.6 lists of the industries identified within the Spokane Indian Reservation and tribal trust land for the 1998 to 2000 shift-share period. They are located within the zip codes of 99013 (Ford), 99040 (Wellpinit), 99109 (Chewelah), 99122 (Davenport), and 99129 (Fruitland). Industries have been separated into categories by their Employment Change for analysis.

### Shift-Share Table Categories

- Employment Growth
- Employment Growth – Industries Established after 1998
- No-Employment Change
- Employment Decline
- Industry Terminated

Table 5.2.1.1 for this period, the national share (NS) column in the following table demonstrates that all industries during this shift-share period had zero to positive employment change based on the national growth rate of 5.1 percent. If the local employment growth rate would have equaled that rate, 18.41 jobs would have been created. However, the actual local employment growth rate was 1.7 percent yielding only 6 new jobs.

Overall, the top three fastest growing industries in this period as indicated by the industry mix (IM) column were Other Gambling Industries (13.75), Miscellaneous Intermediation (4.52), see Table 5.2.1.5, and Casinos (Except Casino Hotels) (3.04), see Table 5.2.1.2. Casinos were the only industry that demonstrated all good components and showed employment growth.

Table 5.2.1.1

*Spokane Indian Reservation and Tribal-Owned Industry by Zip Codes and U.S. Industry Total Employee Numbers*

Industry Code	Industry Code Description	SIR Codes: 99013, 99040, 99109, 99122, and 99129 - 1998	Zip	SIR Codes: 99013, 99040, 99109, 99122, and 99129 - 2000	Zip	SIR Codes: 99013, 99040, 99109, 99122, and 99129 - Change between 1998 and 2000	U.S. 1998 Number of Employees for Week Including March 12	U.S. 2000 Number of Employees for Week Including March 12	U.S. Change Between 1998 and 2000	1998 to 2000 SS-NS (Total)	1998 to 2000 Employment Change (Reference)
-----	Total	361		367		1.7%	10,501,493	11,037,174	5.1%	18.41	6

Note. Adapted from "County Business Patterns (CBP) and ZIP Code Business Patterns (ZBP)," by the U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/>. Copyright 1998 and 2000 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 5.2.1.2 displays the industries with *employment growth*. The first two industries had the largest employment growth due to all good components. The last three showed minimal growth due to a negative IM which can be indicate a slower rate of growth. The growth of these industries can be contributed to minimal national influences and mostly local factors that were reflective of the actual number of employee growth as indicated by the Total Shift-Share and Employment Change.

**Table 5.2.1.2**  
**Employment Growth**

Industry Code Description	SIR 1998	SIR 2000	SIR Emp. Change	U.S. 1998	U.S. 2000	U.S. Emp. Change	NS	IM	LF	1998 to 2000 Total SS	1998 to 2000 Employment Change (Reference)
Recreational goods rental	2	13	550.0%	8,693	9,492	9.2%	0.10	0.08	10.82	11	11
Casinos (except casino hotels)	15	35	133.3%	119,820	150,218	25.4%	0.77	3.04	16.19	20	20
Gasoline stations with convenience stores	2	4	100.0%	646,958	653,279	1.0%	0.10	-0.08	1.98	2	2
Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	9	15	66.7%	2,532,977	2,543,527	0.4%	0.46	-0.42	5.96	6	6
Logging	18	25	38.9%	79,357	78,129	-1.5%	0.92	-1.20	7.28	7	7

Note. Adapted from "County Business Patterns (CBP) and ZIP Code Business Patterns (ZBP)," by the U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/>. Copyright 1998 and 2000 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

The following table displays industries that also showed employment growth that were established sometime in between the analysis period. Therefore, the NS, IM, LF, and SS could not be calculated. These industries reported an estimated employment change of at least two employees by the year 2000 (see Table 5.2.1.3).

**Table 5.2.1.3**  
**Employment Growth - Industries Established After 1998**

\*(NC) Not Calculable, that data does not exist or it is zero.

Industry Code Description	SIR 1998	SIR 2000	SIR Emp. Change	U.S. 1998	U.S. 2000	U.S. Emp. Change	NS	IM	LF	1998 to 2000 Total SS	1998 to 2000 Employment Change (Reference)
All other special trade contractors	0	2	NC	211,291	250,147	18.4%	0.00	0.00	NC	NC	2
Electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	0	2	NC	692,577	815,056	17.7%	0.00	0.00	NC	NC	2
All other general merchandise stores	0	2	NC	245,949	282,734	15.0%	0.00	0.00	NC	NC	2
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, local	0	2	NC	194,958	200,437	2.8%	0.00	0.00	NC	NC	2
Child day care services	0	2	NC	644,011	699,589	8.6%	0.00	0.00	NC	NC	2

Note. Adapted from "County Business Patterns (CBP) and ZIP Code Business Patterns (ZBP)," by the U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/>. Copyright 1998 and 2000 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Industries with *no-employment change* can be seen in Table 5.2.1.4. Negative Local factors have negated any employment growth indicated by the national growth rate or IM.

Industry Code Description	SIR 1998	SIR 2000	SIR Emp. Change	U.S. 1998	U.S. 2000	U.S. Emp. Change	NS	IM	LF	1998 to 2000 Total SS	1998 to 2000 Employment Change (Reference)
Food service contractors	2	2	0.0%	358,829	377,485	5.2%	0.10	0.00	-0.10	0	0
Wood preservation	2	2	0.0%	11,377	12,379	8.8%	0.10	0.07	-0.18	0	0
New single-family general contractors, Residential remodelers	4	4	0.0%	626,016	713,339	13.9%	0.20	0.35	-0.56	0	0

Note. Adapted from "County Business Patterns (CBP) and ZIP Code Business Patterns (ZBP)," by the U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/>. Copyright 1998 and 2000 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 5.2.1.5 illustrates the industries with *employment decline*. Local factors are the main indicators as to why these industries have lost shares of employment. Besides Other Gambling Industries and Miscellaneous Intermediation, every industry had a negative IM which also contributed to their decline.

Industry Code Description	SIR 1998	SIR 2000	SIR Emp. Change	U.S. 1998	U.S. 2000	U.S. Emp. Change	NS	IM	LF	1998 to 2000 Total SS	1998 to 2000 Employment Change (Reference)
Other gambling industries	225	223	-0.9%	47,101	52,382	11.2%	11.48	13.75	-27.23	-2	-2
Lessors of residential buildings & dwellings	15	14	-6.7%	276,449	276,455	0.0%	0.77	-0.76	-1.00	-1	-1
Other gasoline stations	9	7	-22.2%	299,447	283,804	-5.2%	0.46	-0.93	-1.53	-2	-2
Grain & field bean wholesale	15	7	-53.3%	57,138	56,407	-1.3%	0.77	-0.96	-7.81	-8	-8
Miscellaneous intermediation	15	6	-60.0%	25,721	34,779	35.2%	0.77	4.52	-14.28	-9	-9

Note. Adapted from "County Business Patterns (CBP) and ZIP Code Business Patterns (ZBP)," by the U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/>. Copyright 1998 and 2000 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 5.2.1.6 lists the industries that went out of business sometime in between the study period. Industry mix (slow- and no-growth) and bad local factors are the main indicators of these industry failures and reflective of the actual employee loss.

Industry Code Description	SIR 1998	SIR 2000	SIR Emp. Change	U.S. 1998	U.S. 2000	U.S. Emp. Change	NS	IM	LF	1998 to 2000 Total SS	1998 to 2000 Employment Change (Reference)
Specialized freight (except used) trucking, Long distance	2	0	-100.0%	167,899	163,712	-2.5%	0.10	-0.15	-1.95	-2	-2
New Multifamily Housing Construction (except Operative Builders)	2	0	-100.0%	62,322	67,673	8.6%	0.10	0.07	-2.17	-2	-2
Snack & nonalcoholic beverage bars	2	0	-100.0%	295,019	347,651	17.8%	0.10	0.25	-2.36	-2	-2
Uranium-radium-vanadium ore mining	7	0	-100.0%	792	584	-26.3%	0.36	-2.20	-5.16	-7	-7
Limited-service restaurants	15	0	-100.0%	2,896,792	2,967,916	2.5%	0.77	-0.40	-15.37	-15	-15

Note. Adapted from "County Business Patterns (CBP) and ZIP Code Business Patterns (ZBP)," by the U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/>. Copyright 1998 and 2000 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

### 5.2.2 2000 to 2007 Shift-Share (SS)

The 2000 to 2007 shift-share national growth rate decreased to a -5.9 percent in this period; indicating that there should have been a loss of 21.56 jobs. However, this period's local employment growth rate increased by 42.5 percent due to local factors and yielded 156 new jobs overall (see Table 5.2.2.1). Casinos (Except Casino Hotels) and Gasoline Stations with Convenience Stores had the largest employment growth of 176 plus employees. A whole new list of noticeable industries also emerged, while other industries from the 1998 to 2000 period that previously displayed "employment growth," "no-employment change," and "employment decline" went out of business (see Table 5.2.2.6).

Table 5.2.2.1

**Spokane Indian Reservation and Tribal-Owned Industry by Zip Codes and U.S. Industry Total Employee Numbers**

Industry Code	Industry Code Description	SIR Zip Codes: 99013, 99022, 99040, 99109, 99122, and 99129 - 2000	SIR Zip Codes: 99013, 99040, 99022, 99109, 99122, and 99129 - 2007	SIR Zip Codes: 99013, 99022, 99040, 99109, 99122, and 99129	U.S. 2000 Number of Employees for Week Including March 12	U.S. 2007 Number of Employees for Week Including March 12	U.S. Change Between 2000 and 2007	2000 to 2007 SS-NS (Total)	2000 to 2007 Employment Change (Reference)
-----	Total	367	523	42.5%	9,831,185	9,253,585	-5.9%	-21.56	156

Note. Adapted from "County Business Patterns (CBP) and ZIP Code Business Patterns (ZBP)," by the U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/>. Copyright 2000 and 2007 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

All industries with *employment growth* from Table 5.2.2.2 were reflective of local factors even with the minimal indications of negative national shares and industry mix of slow growth for this category.

Table 5.2.2.2

**Employment Growth**

Industry Code Description	SIR 2000	SIR 2007	SIR Emp. Change	U.S. 2000	U.S. 2007	U.S. Emp. Change	NS	IM	LF	2000 to 2007 Total SS	2000 to 2007 Employment Change (Reference)
Gasoline stations with convenience stores	4	40	900.0%	653,279	724,770	10.9%	-0.24	0.67	35.56	36	36
Casinos (except casino hotels)	35	175	400.0%	150,218	136,923	-8.9%	-2.06	-1.04	143.10	140	140
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, local	2	9	350.0%	200,437	206,950	3.2%	-0.12	0.18	6.94	7	7
Electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	2	4	100.0%	815,056	825,169	1.2%	-0.12	0.14	1.98	2	2

Note. Adapted from "County Business Patterns (CBP) and ZIP Code Business Patterns (ZBP)," by the U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/>. Copyright 2000 and 2007 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 5.2.2.3 displays the new industries established after the year 2000. Title Abstract and Settlement Offices from 99040 (Wellpinit) had the largest employment growth of 54 employees, which was noted earlier as a reporting error. A rise in construction industries has created employment for local contractors, displaying an increase of at least two employees in each industry. 99013 (Ford) industries including Hydroelectric Power Generation, Gold Ore Mining, Support Activities for Metal Mining, and Convenience Stores increased for a total of 35 new employees.

Industry Code Description	SIR 2000	SIR 2007	SIR Emp. Change	U.S. 2000	U.S. 2007	U.S. Emp. Change	NS	IM	LF	2000 to 2007 Total \$S	2000 to 2007 Employment Change (Reference)
Title abstract and settlement offices	0	54	NC	54,474	80,118	47.1%	0.00	0.00	NC	NC	54
Hydroelectric power generation	0	14	NC	9,736	4,651	-52.2%	0.00	0.00	NC	NC	14
Gold ore mining	0	10	NC	11,508	12,276	6.7%	0.00	0.00	NC	NC	10
Support activities for metal mining	0	10	NC	2,172	6,540	201.1%	0.00	0.00	NC	NC	10
Framing contractors	0	2	NC	269,786	148,356	-45.0%	0.00	0.00	NC	NC	2
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	0	2	NC	897,912	1,012,541	12.8%	0.00	0.00	NC	NC	2
Drywall and insulation contractors	0	2	NC	319,342	320,238	0.3%	0.00	0.00	NC	NC	2
Finish carpentry contractors	0	2	NC	269,786	163,932	-39.2%	0.00	0.00	NC	NC	2
All other support services	0	2	NC	333,490	192,718	-42.2%	0.00	0.00	NC	NC	2
Convenience stores	0	1	NC	173,341	139,621	-19.5%	0.00	0.00	NC	NC	1

Note. Adapted from "County Business Patterns (CBP) and ZIP Code Business Patterns (ZBP)," by the U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/>. Copyright 2000 and 2007 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Due to local factors, New Single-Family General Contractors, Residential Remodelers and Other Gasoline Stations in Table 5.2.2.4 maintained their previous employment numbers despite the decline in national and industry mix shares.

**Table 5.2.2.4**

**No-Employment Change**

Industry Code Description	SIR 2000	SIR 2007	SIR Emp. Change	U.S. 2000	U.S. 2007	U.S. Emp. Change	NS	IM	LF	2000 to 2007 Total \$S	2000 to 2007 Employment Change (Reference)
New single-family general contractors, Residential remodelers	4	4	0.0%	713,339	318,993	-55.3%	-0.24	-1.98	2.21	0	0
Other gasoline stations	7	7	0.0%	283,804	163,935	-42.2%	-0.41	-2.55	2.96	0	0

Note. Adapted from "County Business Patterns (CBP) and ZIP Code Business Patterns (ZBP)," by the U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/>. Copyright 2000 and 2007 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In the *employment decline* table below, local factors were the main causes in the loss of employment shares. Other Gambling Industries showed the fastest growth (IM of 81.23 shares) but lost the most employees (-48) in this period. The local factor shares of -116.12 were the worst in this category (see Table 5.2.2.5).

Logging was negatively impacted by all three components which caused this industry to lose 17 employees. Supermarkets and Other Grocery (Except Convenience) Stores lost 13 employees mainly due to local factors.

**Table 5.2.2.5**

**Employment Decline**

Industry Code Description	SIR 2000	SIR 2007	SIR Emp. Change	U.S. 2000	U.S. 2007	U.S. Emp. Change	NS	IM	LF	2000 to 2007 Total \$S	2000 to 2007 Employment Change (Reference)
Other gambling industries	223	175	-21.5%	52,382	68,384	30.5%	-13.10	81.23	-116.12	-48	-48
Logging	25	8	-68.0%	78,129	59,597	-23.7%	-1.47	-4.46	-11.07	-17	-17
Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	15	2	-86.7%	2,543,527	2,424,912	-4.7%	-0.88	0.18	-12.30	-13	-13

Note. Adapted from "County Business Patterns (CBP) and ZIP Code Business Patterns (ZBP)," by the U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/>. Copyright 2000 and 2007 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 5.2.2.6 depicts all of the industries that went out of business. National shares and local factors were the main causes for their failures. Industry mix indicated slow- to no-growth for these industries.

Industry Code Description	SIR 2000	SIR 2007	SIR Emp. Change	U.S. 2000	U.S. 2007	U.S. Emp. Change	NS	IM	LF	2000 to 2007 Total SS	2000 to 2007 Employment Change (Reference)
All other special trade contractors	2	0	-100.0%	250,147	238,892	-4.5%	-0.12	0.03	-1.91	-2	-2
Wood preservation	2	0	-100.0%	12,379	13,418	8.4%	-0.12	0.29	-2.17	-2	-2
All other general merchandise stores	2	0	-100.0%	282,734	316,279	11.9%	-0.12	0.35	-2.24	-2	-2
Child day care services	2	0	-100.0%	699,589	853,648	22.0%	-0.12	0.56	-2.44	-2	-2
Food service contractors	2	0	-100.0%	377,485	433,077	14.7%	-0.12	0.41	-2.29	-2	-2
Miscellaneous intermediation	6	0	-100.0%	34,779	33,468	-3.8%	-0.35	0.13	-5.77	-6	-6
Grain & field bean wholesale	7	0	-100.0%	56,407	44,585	-21.0%	-0.41	-1.06	-5.53	-7	-7
Recreational goods rental	13	0	-100.0%	9,492	8,046	-15.2%	-0.76	-1.22	-11.02	-13	-13
Lessors of residential buildings & dwellings	14	0	-100.0%	276,455	301,548	9.1%	-0.82	2.09	-15.27	-14	-14

Note. Adapted from "County Business Patterns (CBP) and ZIP Code Business Patterns (ZBP)," by the U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/>. Copyright 2000 and 2007 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

### 5.3 Summary of Findings

The industry targeting analysis and shift-share analysis techniques were used compared the local economy to a reference economy (U.S.) in determining industry performances and employment shares. Due to data limitations, tribal and bordering non-reservation industries were grouped into the study. Data inaccuracies from the U.S. Census Bureau: County Business Patterns provided for bad employees estimation numbers, such as in the Title abstract and settlement offices, but also provided accurate estimations of actual employee increases. A solution to this problem would be an internal vital statistics program that would track all economic data necessary for a reservation and trust land economic analysis.

However, with the available data gathered from County Business Patterns, it was determined that the reservation and surrounding area lacks a good base of diverse industries to bring in revenue. Local demand of goods and services for the population are not being met with the current industries and further contributing to leakage of local dollars. Regardless, the tribe does not currently have a sales and property taxation system which is two of three common revenue streams to fund government programs.

The industry targeting analysis has determined that the Casinos (Except Casino Hotels) industry is the only strong performing base-industry within the 2000 and 2007 period. Other Gambling Industries is a potential strong performing base industry that may supplement Casinos, but will need to regain local support. The Logging industry has shown poor performance and negative employment growth. Negative national influences and local factors are an indication that logging will inevitably fail.

The largest leakage of local dollars is occurring in the non-base industries. Emerging, strong performing non-base industries with high location quotients such as Gasoline Stations with Convenience Stores (.98), Specialized Freight (Except Used Goods) (.77), and Other Gasoline Stations (.76) could generate revenue for the tribe, but have yet to meet local needs. Other industries in this performance group such as “all” contractors, All Other Support Services, and Convenience Stores showed positive employment changes. The employment of building contractors, however, is highly dependent on the availability of construction projects and seasonal work. The best recommendation is to continue supporting these industries and developing a local economy that relies on external markets that can better insulate themselves from economic slumps.

All industries in the poor performing non-base group besides Supermarkets and Other Grocery (Except Convenience) Stores have been closed sometime in between the study period. Research will need to be conducted before devoting any economic development resources to further support this industry.

The shift-share analysis compared the employment shares of Spokane Indian Reservation and tribal trust land industries by zip code for the 1998 to 2000 and 2000 to 2007 peak to peak economy periods. The first period had a national growth rate of 5.1 percent and then declined to -5.9 percent in the second period. In the overall analysis of the SIR and tribal trust land industries, the national shares of employment growth had little effect on the local economy. Local factors were key in determining whether an industry succeeds or fails. Casinos (Except Hotel Casinos) and Gasoline Stations with Convenience Stores local factors for example had the largest influence to the success of employment growth for these industries in both periods.

However, Other Gambling Industries on the other hand had the two largest negative local factor shares but had minimal employment changes. For example, a local factor of -27.23 in the first period only resulted with an estimated loss of 2 employees and a local factor of -116.12 in the second period resulted with an estimated loss of 48 employees. This was also contradicted

as the fastest growing industry resulting with a 13.75 industry mix indicator in the first and 81.23 industry mix indicator in the second period.

## Bibliography

- Chalfant, Stuart A.. "An Ethnohistorical Report on Aboriginal Land Use and Occupancy by the Spokane Indian," *Interior Salish and Eastern Washington Indians* (New York: Garland, 1974), pp. 77-78 as cited in *A Forest and a Tribe in Transition: A History of the Spokane Indian Reservation Forest*, p. 10.
- Dotson, C. (2010). Industry Analysis and Shift-Share Analysis [Methods II]. Eastern Washington University, Urban and Regional Planning Department. Spokane, WA.
- Grant, F. R., Catton, T., Schneid, K., Newell, A. S., Historical Research Associates, Spokane Tribe, & United States. (1994). *A forest and a tribe in transition: A history of the Spokane Indian Reservation Forest, 1870-1994*. United States: s.n..
- Rones, Philip L. (1986). Monthly Labor Review. An analysis of regional employment growth, 1973-85. Retrieved 2011, from <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/1986/art1full.pdf>
- Spokane Tribal Employment Rights Office. (2012). "U.S. Department of the Interior: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Labor Market Information on the Indian Labor Force, Survey from Calendar Year 2011." Wellpinit, WA.
- Spokane Tribe of Indians Comprehensive Plan. (2004). Wellpinit, WA: Spokane Tribe of Indians.
- U.S. Census Bureau: American FactFinder. Retrieved 2011, from <http://www.census.gov>
- U.S. Census Bureau: County Business Patterns. (1998, 2000, and 2007). Retrieved 2011, from <http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp>
- U.S. Census Bureau, NAICS Definitions. (2002). NAICS 541191: Title Abstract and Settlement Offices. Retrieved 2010, from <http://www.census.gov/epcd/naics02/def/ND541191.HTM>

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. (2012). 2012 HHS Poverty Guidelines, One Version of the [U.S.] Federal Poverty Measure. Retrieved 2011, from <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/12poverty.shtml>

U.S. Department of Labor: Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2011). Location Quotient Definitions. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.bls.gov/help/def/lq.htm>

