

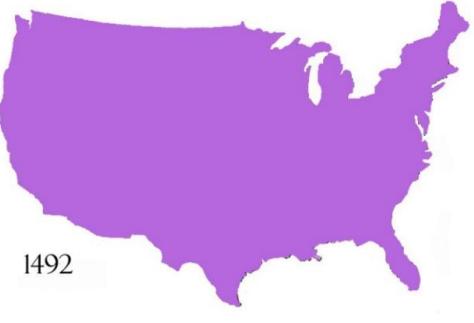
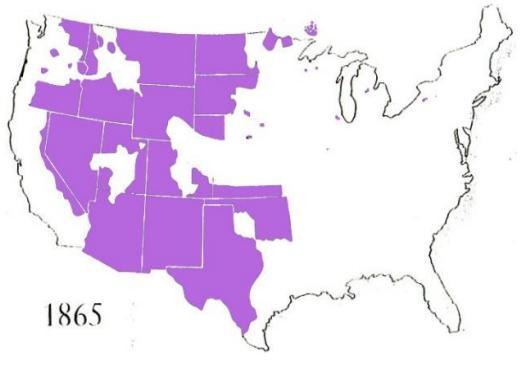
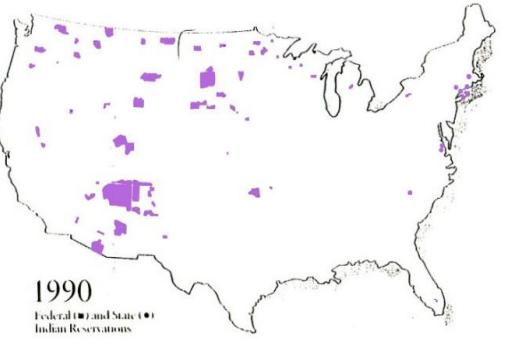


# NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

## History

In 1915, the annual Congress of the American Indian Association meeting in Lawrence, Kans., formally approved a plan concerning American Indian Day. It directed its president, Rev. Sherman Coolidge, an Arapahoe, to call upon the country to observe such a day. Coolidge issued a proclamation on Sept. 28, 1915, which declared the second Saturday of each May as an American Indian Day and contained the first formal appeal for recognition of Indians as citizens.

In 1990 President George H. W. Bush approved a joint resolution designating November 1990 "National American Indian Heritage Month." Similar proclamations, under variants on the name (including "Native American Heritage Month" and "National American Indian and Alaska Native Heritage Month") have been issued each year since 1994.

American Indian Reservations for lower 48 states	Tribal sovereignty refers to the right of American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/AN) to govern themselves. The U.S. Constitution recognizes Indian tribes as distinct governments and they have with few exceptions, the same powers as federal and state governments to regulate their internal affairs. Sovereignty for tribes includes the right to establish their own form of government, determine membership requirements, enact legislation and establish law enforcement and court systems.
 <p>1492</p>	
 <p>1865</p>	<p><b>The Constitution</b> gives authority in Indian affairs to the federal government, not to the state governments. Just as the U.S. deals with states as governments, it also deals with Indian tribes as governments, not as special interest groups, individuals, or some other type of non-government entity. Some states have explicitly recognized the government status of Indian tribes through various state recognition processes. States are excluded from regulating tribes UNLESS Congress delegates power to them (Public Law 280)</p>
 <p>1990</p> <p>Federal (●) and State (○) Indian Reservations</p>	<p>A <b>federally recognized tribe</b> is an American Indian or Alaska Native tribal entity that is recognized as having a government-to-government relationship with the U.S. and is eligible for funding and services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Federally recognized tribes are recognized as possessing certain inherent rights of self-government (i.e., tribal sovereignty) and are entitled to receive certain federal benefits, services, and protections because of their special relationship with the United States. At present, there are <b>574 federally recognized</b> American Indian and Alaska Native tribes and villages.</p>
<p>There is only 1 reservation in Alaska - It is the Metlakatla <b>Indian</b> Community of the Annette Island Reserve in southeastern Alaska</p>	<p>A federal <b>Indian reservation</b> is land reserved for a tribe under treaty or other agreement with the U.S., executive order, or federal statute or administrative action as permanent tribal homelands, and where the federal government holds title to the land in trust on behalf of the tribe. About 56.2 million acres are held in trust by the U.S. for Indian tribes. There are about 334 Indian land areas in the U.S. as of 2010, administered as federal Indian reservations (i.e., reservations, pueblos, rancherias, missions, villages, communities, etc.)</p>



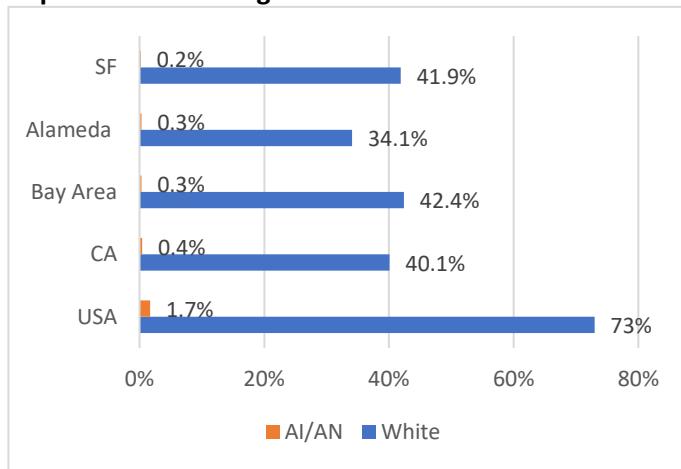
# NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

## American Indian/Alaska Natives in the U.S.

### Demographics

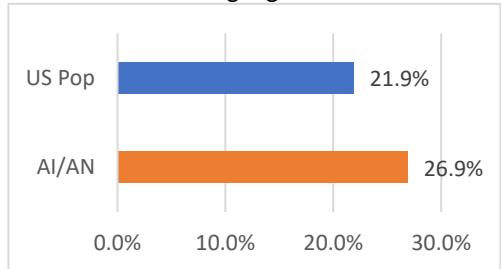
As of 2017, there were an estimated 5.6 million people who were classified as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races. This racial group comprises 1.7% of the total U.S. population. In 2017, ten states with the largest American Indian/Alaska Native populations were: California, Oklahoma, Arizona, Texas, New Mexico, Washington, New York, North Carolina, Florida, and Alaska

### Population Percentages

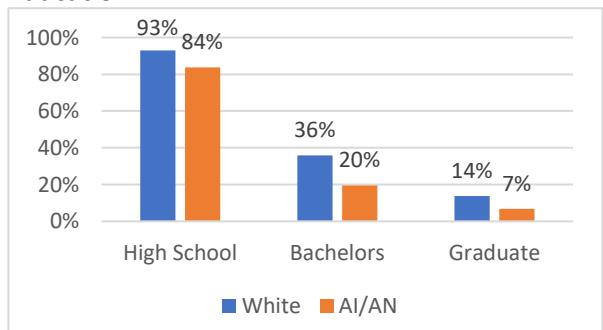


### Language

In 2017, 26.9% of American Indians/Alaska Natives alone spoke a language other than English at home. There are about 150 Native American languages in the U.S. and Canada.

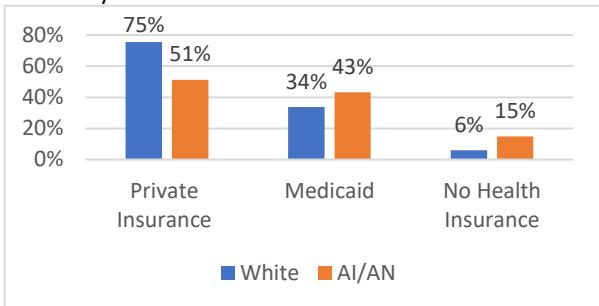


### Education



### Uninsured Rate

Medicaid and CHIP help fill in gaps in private coverage, but they remain more likely to be uninsured than Whites.

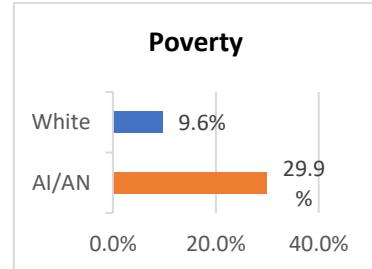


### Poverty

Compared to Whites, AI/Ans are more likely to be poor with almost 1 in 3 living below the poverty level. About 36% of families with children are below the poverty line on reservations compared with 9.2% of families nationally.

### Median Annual Income 2017

	Median Annual Income 2017
AI/AN	\$45,448
White	\$65,845



### Where AI/AN live

- 78% Live outside of tribal statistical areas
- 22% Live on reservations or other trust lands
- 60% Live in metropolitan areas

### Housing

Housing conditions for Native American households are substantially worse than for other U.S. households. More Native Americans live in housing that is overcrowded, lacks complete kitchens and bathrooms, has heating and electrical problems, or is structurally unsound than general US households.

- Overcrowding affect 16% of AI/AN households in tribal areas and 10% in urban areas compared to 2% of all US households
- Among AI/AN households in tribal areas, 6% had incomplete plumbing and 7% incomplete kitchens compared to less than 2% of all US households.



# NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

## Health Disparities

American Indian/Alaska Native compared to Non-Hispanic White. It is significant to note that American Indians/Alaska Natives frequently contend with issues that prevent them from receiving quality medical care. These issues include cultural barriers, geographic isolation, inadequate sewage disposal, and low income.

CANCER	DIABETES	RESOURCES & DATA
<b>2x</b> to have liver & IBD cancer for AI/AN men	<b>3x</b> to be diagnosed with diabetes	<b>APHA American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Caucus</b> <a href="https://www.aiannhcaucus.com">https://www.aiannhcaucus.com</a>
<b>2.3x</b> more likely to have liver & IBD cancer for AI/AN women	<b>2.4x</b> to be diagnosed with end stage renal disease	<b>Indian Health Services – Urban Indian Health Institute</b> <a href="http://www.ihs.gov/urban/nationalprograms">www.ihs.gov/urban/nationalprograms</a>
<b>HEPATITIS</b>	<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	<b>HHS Office of Minority Health</b> <a href="https://minorityhealth.hhs.gov/">https://minorityhealth.hhs.gov/</a>
<b>2.7x</b> to die from Hep C	<b>2x</b> rate of HIV infection	<b>National Congress of American Indian</b> <a href="http://www.ncia.org">www.ncia.org</a>
<b>2.3x</b> to die from Hep B	<b>3x</b> to be diagnosed with AIDS for AI/AN women	<b>National Council of Urban Indian Health</b> <a href="http://www.ncuih.org">www.ncuih.org</a>
<b>HEART DISEASE</b>	<b>CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE</b>	<b>National Indian Health Board</b> <a href="http://www.nihb.org">www.nihb.org</a>
<b>50%</b> more likely to be diagnosed with coronary heart disease	<b>4<sup>th</sup></b> leading cause of death	<b>National Urban Indian Family Coalition</b> <a href="http://www.nuifc.org">www.nuifc.org</a>
<b>50%</b> more likely to be cigarette smokers	<b>3<sup>rd</sup></b> leading cause of death for AI/AN men	<b>Native American Heritage Month</b> <a href="http://www.nativeamericanheritagemonth.gov">www.nativeamericanheritagemonth.gov</a>
<b>INFANT MORTALITY</b>	<b>2.3x</b> to be diagnosed for AI/AN women	<b>US Census Bureau</b> <a href="http://www.census.gov/aian">www.census.gov/aian</a>
<b>2x</b> infant mortality rate	<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>	<b>The Native American Housing Needs Study</b> <a href="https://www.huduser.gov/portal/publications/HNAIHousingNeeds.html">https://www.huduser.gov/portal/publications/HNAIHousingNeeds.html</a>
<b>2x</b> to die from sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS)	<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b> leading cause of death is suicide	<b>UCSF RESOURCES</b>
<b>2.7x</b> to die from accidental deaths before one year	<b>20%</b> higher of overall death rate from suicide	<b>Native American Health Alliance (NAHA)</b> <a href="https://diversity.ucsf.edu/hub-program/Native-American-Health-Alliance-NAHA">https://diversity.ucsf.edu/hub-program/Native-American-Health-Alliance-NAHA</a>
<b>2.8x</b> likely to receive late or no prenatal care for AI/AN mothers	<b>3x</b> higher death rate for adolescent AI/AN females, ages 15-19	

