

Ysleta del Sur Pueblo

# 2016

## SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE



Ysleta del Sur Pueblo

**2016**

**SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE**

## **2016 Socioeconomic Profile**

Published by:

Ysleta del Sur Pueblo

119 S. Old Pueblo Rd.

Ysleta del Sur Pueblo, TX 79907

915.859.7913

[www.ysletadelsurpueblo.org](http://www.ysletadelsurpueblo.org)

The 2016 Socioeconomic Profile was assembled under the direction of Tribal Operations.

Manufactured in El Paso, Texas by Tovar Printing.

October 2017

## FOREWORD BY THE GOVERNOR

We are proud to release the 2016 Socioeconomic Profile as our latest exercise in self-governance and commitment to transparency. This profile builds on the foundation of past efforts to report the status of the Pueblo community, as evidenced throughout the decades. More importantly, this effort would not have been completed without the community's participation. I would like to thank each member who took the time to complete the 2016 questionnaire. The questionnaire was updated to revise survey items and modernized to streamline the data collection process. The Pueblo leading its own studies has several key advantages. The ability to utilize its own stakeholders to customize any tool and ensure methodologies and processes are culturally relevant and sensitive is important to the Pueblo. Furthermore, these endeavors can produce timely information and affords the Pueblo the ability to make immediate adjustments to future studies.

The 2016 profile was unique since it was the first to include newly recognized members resulting from the 2014 enrollment reform. The profile now reflects the status of the entire known population. As a tribal leader, this comprehensive information is crucial in identifying social needs and, in turn, developing and prioritizing strategies to improve the quality of life for our citizens. For example, these findings not only monitor our emerging needs but can also be used to secure tribal and federal funding opportunities. Such opportunities can bridge gaps and reduce barriers that not only lead to financial stability, but also encourage overall well-being.

The profile highlights both the Pueblo's strengths and weaknesses. In terms of education and income, findings strongly indicated that members not only lag behind norms but may also struggle financially. We understand that many factors contribute to these outcomes and recognize that we need to support members on multiple fronts; whether it is healthcare, workforce development, or higher education scholarships. It is also imperative that we tackle each of these fronts simultaneously, but we need the support and buy-in from the community to ensure our growth and prosperity. As citizens, it is our duty to fully utilize resources designed to build our capacity. By taking advantage of current benefits and opportunities, we can begin to alter our trajectory to success. Our vision is to attain socioeconomic achievement and become a model for future YDSP generations and other native nations. Finally, this profile, and subsequent reports, serve as our benchmark for measuring our future development and status as a Pueblo.



Governor Carlos Hisa

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Section One: Executive Summary</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Section Two: Introduction</b>	<b>4</b>
Brief History of YDSP	5
<b>Section Three: Methodology</b>	<b>6</b>
Survey Development	7
Survey Response	7
Sample Representation	10
Data Preparation	11
<b>Section Four: Population Characteristics</b>	<b>12</b>
Gender	12
Age	13
Location of Members' Primary Residence	16
<b>Section Five: Educational Attainment</b>	<b>18</b>
Educational Attainment 18-24 Years of Age	19
Educational Attainment 25 Years and Older	20
<b>Section Six: Labor Force Status</b>	<b>21</b>
Labor Force Participation Rate	22
Employment Status	24
Employment Sector	26
Job Function	29
Entrepreneurship	31
<b>Section Seven: Income</b>	<b>33</b>
Personal Income in the Past 12 Months	33
Household Income in the Past 12 Months	35
<b>Section Eight: Housing Characteristics</b>	<b>37</b>
Household Size and Profile	37
Dwelling Types	38
Property Ownership	39

<b>Section Nine: Economic Status</b>	<b>40</b>
Federal Poverty Level	40
Government Assistance	41
<b>Section Ten: Vulnerable Groups</b>	<b>43</b>
LGBT	43
Homelessness	45
<b>Section Eleven: Armed Services</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Section Twelve: Community Participation</b>	<b>47</b>
YDSP Members Who Reside on the Reservation	50
YDSP Members Who Reside in the Service Area	51
YDSP Members Who Reside Out of Town	52
<b>Section Thirteen: Conclusion</b>	<b>54</b>





## Executive Summary

The 2016 socioeconomic report was the first to assess the Pueblo's standing as a whole since the passage of the 2014 enrollment reform. The Pueblo is now more inclusive by welcoming members who were previously omitted from tribal rolls. Thus, it was expected that the influx of new members would not only impact resources but also shift socioeconomic standings. This report attempts to capture those shifts and highlight pressing community needs. In order to effectively address community-wide matters responsibly, this report allows for tribal leaders to make informed decisions regarding the allocation of scarce resources.

The following summarizes the profile's major findings:

### Population Characteristics

- At the end of 2016, the YDSP population was 3,981
- Approximately 47% of all YDSP members were male and 53% female
- YDSP members had a median age of 24 years
- Members 19 years of age or younger accounted for approximately 40% of the YDSP membership
- Approximately 60% of members resided within 125 miles of YDSP
- Half of all YDSP members lived out of town while 22% resided on the reservation and 28% in the service area (off reservation)

### Educational Attainment

- For members 18-24 years of age, 20% had less than a high school diploma, 40% had a high school diploma (or equivalent), 36% had some college/associates, and 3% had a bachelor's degree or higher
- For members 25 years of age and older, 17% had less than a high school diploma, 31% had a high school diploma (or equivalent), 38% had some college/associates, and 15% had a bachelor's degree or higher

### Labor Force Status

- Overall, the labor force participation rate for YDSP members (16 years and older) was approximately 70%

- Almost 69% of tribal members in the labor force were employed full-time while 17% were part-time/seasonal/short-term and 14% were unemployed
- Of those part-time/seasonal/short-term employees, more than half (54%) believed they were underemployed
- A large share of employed YDSP members worked in the private sector (43%) followed by the public (33%) and tribal (24%) sectors
- Nearly a quarter (23%) of members (16 years and older) indicated that they were or had once been employed by YDSP
- Over 1,100 persons were employed across the Pueblo's three entities (i.e., YDSP government, Speaking Rock Entertainment, and Tigua Inc.) of which 30% were YDSP members
- Nearly an equal share of members held positions as laborers (17%), professionals (16%), office/administrative support (16%), and management (14%)
- 7% of YDSP members (16 years and older) indicated that they owned a business

### **Income**

- Overall, YDSP members' (for the population 16 years and older and working full-time) median personal income was \$16,722 (2015<sup>1</sup> dollars), which was approximately half that of the United States (\$31,394) and Texas (\$31,038)
- YDSP members with higher levels of education tended to report higher personal incomes than their less educated counterparts
- YDSP median household income was \$29,132 (2015 dollars) and approximately half of that for the United States (\$55,775) and Texas (\$55,653)

### **Housing Characteristics**

- There were approximately 1,300 YDSP households nationwide
- The median YDSP household size was four persons
- Approximately 70% of all YDSP households included non-tribal members
- Most (66%) YDSP households resided in single family homes followed by apartments (14%) and duplexes (9%)
- Almost half (44%) of all YDSP households resided in rental properties while approximately 47% were either outright owners or buying their residence

---

<sup>1</sup> Please note that the 2016 income reported was adjusted to 2015 dollars utilizing the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Indices (CPI) for 2015 and 2016.

### **Economic Status**

- Nearly half (47%) of YDSP member households had incomes below the 100% Federal Poverty Level (FPL) while just over ten percent were 400% FPL or greater
- Almost half (45%) of all members reported receiving at least one type of government assistance and/or service (i.e., Medicaid, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Women, Infants & Children Program, etc.)

### **Vulnerable Groups**

- Approximately 3% of YDSP members (15 years and older) identified as LGBT, comparable to the US percentage of 3.8%
- Nearly 4% of YDSP members indicated that they were homeless

### **Community Participation**

- Most YDSP members (67%) indicated that they had not participated in any community feasts or ceremonies in the 12 months prior
- A much smaller percentage of those living on the reservation did not participate (35%) than members living in the service area (52%) and out of town (85%)
- Distance, schedule conflicts, and age were the top three barriers preventing members from attending community feasts or ceremonies

The study's findings indicated that the Pueblo has made strides in improving its socioeconomic status, but also continued to lag behind the general population. For example, the percent of members with bachelor degrees or higher were five and nine percent ("YDSP Service Area" and "Outside Service Area," respectively) in 2008. Today, those reporting the same educational attainment levels have notably increased – 15% of YDSP members 25 years and older have earned bachelor's degrees or higher. While the improvement is encouraging, this remains half of state and national counterparts. It is understood that lower educational attainment most likely influences other factors such as income, financial security, and overall quality of life. Prioritizing education remains at the forefront of Tribal Council's agenda as evidenced by investing in both continuing educational programming and creating high quality early learning programs. These programs aim to mitigate barriers to financial security while creating safe and stable households. Equally important, the Pueblo's economic development efforts can create different avenues to achieve similar outcomes. In other words, it takes each governmental resource to collaborate in harmony to harvest the community's full potential.

## Introduction

The Ysleta del Sur Pueblo (YDSP) began publishing formal socioeconomic profiles of its citizenship in 2008. This 2016 profile, as the others, serves as a periodic snapshot of the Pueblo containing an array of indicators such as education levels, employment, household size, and income. These data, and subsequent findings, are employed as a foundation for policy and/or resource management decisions. YDSP leads these efforts given that secondary data sources, such as the U.S. Census Bureau and other governmental agencies, often do not accurately reflect the Pueblo's characteristics and traits. Rainie et al. (2017) states that the "Indigenous nations in the United States face a 'data landscape' marred by sparse, inconsistent, and irrelevant information complicated by limited access and utility" (1). The YDSP Socioeconomic Profile aims to bridge these data gaps. Further, in the spirit of self-governance, it is imperative that tribal nations lead their own data studies to capture the nuances and culturally sensitive issues inherent to only them.

YDSP's last Socioeconomic Profile in 2012 was successful in engaging Pueblo members and outlining its socioeconomic status. It played an important role, helping to assess needs and develop goals and objectives that drove grant writing efforts to support new programs and services while informing Pueblo leadership of current needs. The 2012 study employed a survey instrument, entitled *Tribal Member Questionnaire*, that has evolved since its inception in 1997. Since 2005, the Tribal Records Office (TRO), now the Department of Tribal Court and Records (DTCR), has been responsible for collecting and maintaining the survey data. In the spirit of continuous improvement, the methodology and instrument were updated and modernized for the 2016 Socioeconomic Profile study.

Starting in 2015, the Department of Tribal Operations (TOPs) and DTCR collaborated to revise the instrument. The *Tribal Member Questionnaire* was restructured to include new indicators to not only support the changing needs of the YDSP government, but also to gather data often requested when pursuing federal, state, and private funding opportunities.

The 2016 Socioeconomic Profile also marked a critical juncture for the Pueblo, as it is the first since its enrollment reform. The Pueblo adopted new enrollment criteria in December 2014, which dramatically increased the number of enrolled members in following years. The inclusion of these

newly enrolled members, in turn, had a significant impact on both economic and social dynamics, which required the Pueblo to transform its governing approaches and strategies. To better serve this expanding community with limited resources; it was important to understand the changes in the overall makeup of the community. In part, the 2016 Socioeconomic Profile study was redesigned to capture critical demographic and socioeconomic data from the Pueblo's growing population.

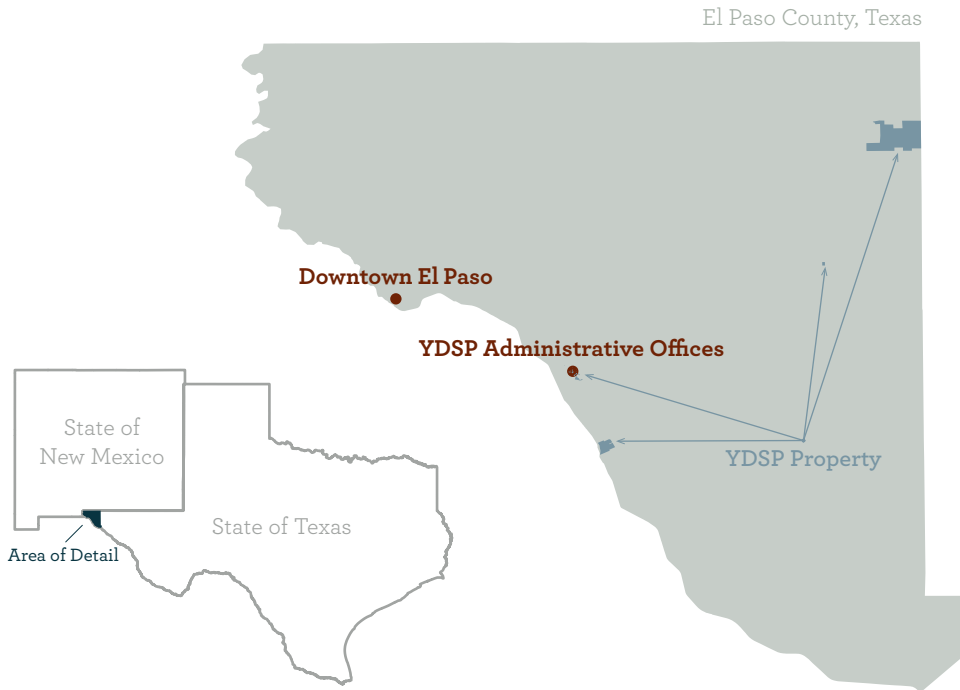
In summary, the 2016 Socioeconomic Profile provided an updated snapshot of members' geographic footprint and economic standing. The data suggested a change in the Pueblo's needs, particularly in the areas of community health and education. The study's findings will drive community planning, media relations, and inter-governmental collaborations.

### *Section Two-One*

## **Brief History of YDSP**

YDSP is a federally recognized Native American tribe located in El Paso, Texas, as illustrated in Figure 2-1. During the period of early Spanish settlement (1598–1680), relations between the Pueblo Indians and the Spaniards were strained, which brought fierce oppression of all Pueblo people. In 1680, New Mexico Pueblo Indians rebelled against the Spaniards. This caused many tribal factions to relocate to modern day northern New Mexico and west Texas, which include the Tigua region. The Tigua people of Ysleta del Sur were industrious farmers who raised wheat, corn, cattle, and horses. The Tigua were also instrumental in building the Ysleta Mission. Today, Ysleta, Texas has been home to the Tigua people for over 300 years. That said, YDSP is the oldest community in the State of Texas as well as the oldest running government in the state since its establishment in 1682. The Pueblo's culture continues to flourish as each generation proudly promulgates its heritage.

Figure 2-1  
**Location of Ysleta del Sur Pueblo**



*Section Three*

**Methodology**

The study relied on survey methodologies to determine the socioeconomic profile of the Pueblo’s citizenry. As mentioned earlier, the assessment focused on collecting tribal members’ demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, such as education levels, marital status, employment, household size, income, and military status. The 2016 methodology was designed as a census in which all members, including youth, were asked to complete the *Tribal Member Questionnaire*.

In addition to the survey data, the study also utilized available secondary data sources, specifically those data collected and maintained by DTCCR, the Pueblo’s official data clearinghouse. The department keeps key demographic and contact information for all enrolled members. When appropriate, the study employed these data as it was a more complete record.

The 2016 Socioeconomic Profile was conducted and administered under the direction of TOPs and DTCCR.

**YSLETA DEL SUR PUEBLO**

### *Section Three-One*

## **Survey Development**

For the 2016 assessment, the *Tribal Member Questionnaire* underwent a major revision—the previous survey instrument was employed for the 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2012 Socioeconomic studies/Profiles.<sup>2</sup> The revision started in 2015 as a collaboration between YDSP’s TOPs and DTCR. The team examined each survey item and developed a new format. The collaboration team also verified that all survey items were valid and culturally appropriate. The new *Tribal Member Questionnaire* was created as both a handwritten survey and an online instrument and each version was pilot tested. The pilot study—conducted in March 2016—determined whether any items were problematic or confusing to survey participants prior to full scale implementation. After the conclusion of the pilot study, the survey was modified according to the pilot participants’ feedback. The survey was designed to be administered strictly via the internet, with the handwritten version only to be implemented if online services were not available. Furthermore, all data was stored and managed only on YDSP servers. In other words, no YDSP members’ data was stored on any third-party internet servers.

The survey items were deemed comprehensible after a subsequent pilot—conducted in April 2016—where the clear majority of pilot participants completed the survey in about 10 minutes. To ensure accurate Pueblo representation, pilot participants included members from each facet of the community, such as parents, adults, youth, and elders. The new survey instrument also received positive feedback from the pilot study participants. Given pilot participants’ feedback, the collaboration team agreed that the survey could move forward and be administered to all YDSP members.

### *Section Three-Two*

## **Survey Response**

The survey data collection effort was led by DTCR. The study was designed where all YDSP members were asked to complete the survey. For members 15 years of age and younger, parents and/or guardians were notified about the survey and were asked to complete the survey on their behalf. Some, such as elders, needed additional assistance and, in those instances, a third-party helped them to complete the survey. When the survey was completed on behalf of another, all contact information of the third-party was collected. This not only indicated that the survey was completed by another party, but also provided contact information if YDSP administrators had questions regarding the survey.

---

2 Copies of the 2008, 2009, and 2010 YDSP Socioeconomic Profiles can be found online at Pueblo’s “YDSP Data Tiguanoemics” webpage ([http://www.ysletadelsurpueblo.org/economic\\_development.sstg?id=1&sub1=40](http://www.ysletadelsurpueblo.org/economic_development.sstg?id=1&sub1=40)).

The survey data collection began on August 28, 2016, and ended on December 31, 2016. YDSP members were initially contacted via email in August 2016 by DTCR. The email notification briefly explained the purpose of the study and provided a link to the instrument via the internet. DTCR staff sent subsequent weekly notifications to those members who had not yet completed the instrument. Once email notifications failed to garner new responses, DTCR staff followed-up with personal phone calls starting on October 1, 2016, and ending on December 30, 2016. Further, when updating their annual enrollment, DTCR staff asked members to complete the instrument before they left the premises. Lastly, the Pueblo issued a distribution notice in October 2016, which also encouraged members to participate in the survey. Of the Pueblo's total population (3,981 as of 12/31/2016), over 3,450 were invited to take the survey.

As noted in Table 3-1, the survey had a response rate of 74.5%. Furthermore, the survey had a low dropout rate<sup>3</sup> of 0.10%.

**Table 3-1  
Administration Dates and Response Rate for the 2016 Socioeconomic Profile**

<b>Survey</b>	<b>Dates of Administration</b>	<b>Total Population*</b>	<b>No. Invited to Participate</b>	<b>No. of Completed Surveys</b>	<b>Response Rate**</b>
Tribal Member Questionnaire	8/28/2016 – 12/31/2016	3,981	3,453	2,573	74.5%

Note:

1. As indicated by a single asterisk (\*), this was the population as of 12/31/2016.
2. As indicated by a double asterisk (\*\*), the response rate is the number of completed surveys divided by the number of members invited to participate in the survey and multiplied by 100.

The methodology was designed to be a census of YDSP. However, it was recognized that not every person would participate in the survey. Thus, it was important to ensure that the study had a large sample to mitigate standard error. Given the number of responses, the margin of error was determined to be 1.15% at a 95% confidence level, which means the overall findings had an error of plus or minus 1.15 percentage points. Confidence intervals were also calculated with subgroups of three auxiliary variables, as noted in Tables 3-2 to 3-4, to determine the accuracy of those estimates. Overall, the narrow confidence intervals suggest that the estimates were precise. In Table 3-3, the confidence interval for the elders' subgroup was 5.62%; while notably higher than the others, it is within an acceptable range.

<sup>3</sup> Number of respondents that initiated the survey but did not complete it due to reasons such as “length of the survey, lack of interest, technical difficulties, or poor design” (Kuhn 2016).



**Table 3-2**  
**Confidence Intervals by Gender Subgroups**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Population (N)</b>	<b>Sample (n)</b>	<b>Confidence Interval*</b>
Male	1,875	1,136	1.83%
Female	2,106	1,437	1.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,981</b>	<b>2,573</b>	<b>1.15%</b>

Note:

1. As noted by a single asterisk (\*), a confidence interval (at a confidence level of 95%) was calculated between the sample size and population for each subgroup.

**Table 3-3**  
**Confidence Intervals by Age Subgroups**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Population (N)</b>	<b>Sample (n)</b>	<b>Confidence Interval*</b>
Youth (0-17 years)	1,459	925	1.95%
Adults (18-64 years)	2,316	1,525	1.47
Elders (65 years and older)	206	123	5.62
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,981</b>	<b>2,573</b>	<b>1.15%</b>

Note:

1. As noted by a single asterisk (\*), a confidence interval (at a confidence level of 95%) was calculated between the sample size and population for each subgroup.

**Table 3-4**  
**Confidence Intervals by the Location of Members' Residence Subgroups**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Population (N)</b>	<b>Sample (n)</b>	<b>Confidence Interval*</b>
On Reservation*	880	531	2.68%
Service Area (but off reservation)**	1,095	617	2.61
Out of Town***	2,006	1,425	1.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,981</b>	<b>2,573</b>	<b>1.15%</b>

Notes:

1. As noted by a single asterisk (\*), "On Reservation" refers to YDSP members who lived on tribal lands, such as those residing in YDSP Iye Kitu and Pa Kitu (Districts I and II, respectively).
2. As noted by a double asterisk (\*\*), "Service Area (but off reservation)" refers to YDSP members who lived in El Paso and Hudspeth, Texas counties but not on tribal lands.
3. As noted by a triple asterisk (\*\*\*), "Out of Town" refers to YDSP members who lived outside of El Paso and Hudspeth, Texas counties.
4. As noted by a single dagger (†), a confidence interval (at a confidence level of 95%) was calculated between the sample size and population for each subgroup.

The survey sample, however, relied on a non-probability approach, which had inherent weaknesses such as selection bias and high sampling error. Thus, additional analysis, as discussed in the following section, was conducted to ensure that the sample collected accurately represented the YDSP population.

### *Section Three-Three*

## **Sample Representation**

As discussed earlier, the study attempted to perform a complete enumeration of the Pueblo. The response rate, however, indicated that not every tribal member completed the survey—approximately one-quarter of tribal members either opted out of the survey or did not receive notification of the survey.<sup>4</sup> Thus, the sample collected was expected to contain *some* random error. Corty (2007) defines random error as the “error that occurs in a sample and that results in a sample statistic being different from a population parameter” (149). In other words, random error indicates the degree to which the sample collected represents the tribal population.

To determine any selection bias, which could result in under- and/or over-representation of certain sub-groups of the population, the sample was compared to existing DTCR data sources. Specifically, the two data sets—that of the DTCR and the collected sample—were compared along three key auxiliary variables: 1) gender, 2) age, and 3) location of member’s main residence. Any substantial difference between the sample and the population distributions would indicate that the sample did not accurately represent the tribal population. A “sample-population ratio” was calculated where a “1” indicates a match between the percentage of the population and percentage of the sample, as noted in Tables 3-5 through 3-7. In other words, a ratio of 1 indicates that the sample was representative of the population while a ratio greater than 1 indicates over-representation and a ratio less than 1 indicates under-representation. In general, the ratios indicated that the sample was representative of the tribal population.

Tables 3-5 and 3-6 indicate that the sample provided an accurate representation of the Pueblo across gender and age. The ratios suggest that the sample nearly matches the population in terms of its gender and age. Please note that Table 3-7 indicates that the sample slightly over represents members who reside out of town while slightly under-representing those living on reservation and in the service area. While the disparity between the percentages is small, readers should keep in mind that a slight bias exists for overall findings. To control for these biases, survey findings are presented by these variables – i.e., a cross-tabulation by on reservation, service area (but off reservation) and out of town.

<sup>4</sup> It is most likely that the DTCR office had outdated contact information and, thus, some tribal members did not receive an email notification or follow-up phone calls.

Table 3-5  
**Gender of the Population and Sample by Percent**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Sample</b>	<b>Sample-Population Ratio</b>
Male	47.1%	44.2%	0.94
Female	52.9	55.8	1.05
Total	3,981	2,573	-

Table 3-6  
**Age of Population and Sample by Percent**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Sample</b>	<b>Sample-Population Ratio</b>
Youth (0-17 years)	36.6%	36.0%	0.98
Adults (18-64 years)	58.2	59.3	1.02
Elders (65 years and older)	5.2	4.8	0.92
Total	3,981	2,573	-

Table 3-7  
**Member's Residence of Population and Sample by Percent**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Sample</b>	<b>Sample-Population Ratio</b>
On Reservation	22.1%	20.6%	0.93
Service Area (but off reservation)	27.5	24.0	0.87
Out of Town	50.4	55.4	1.10
Total	3,981	2,573	-

*Section Three-Four*

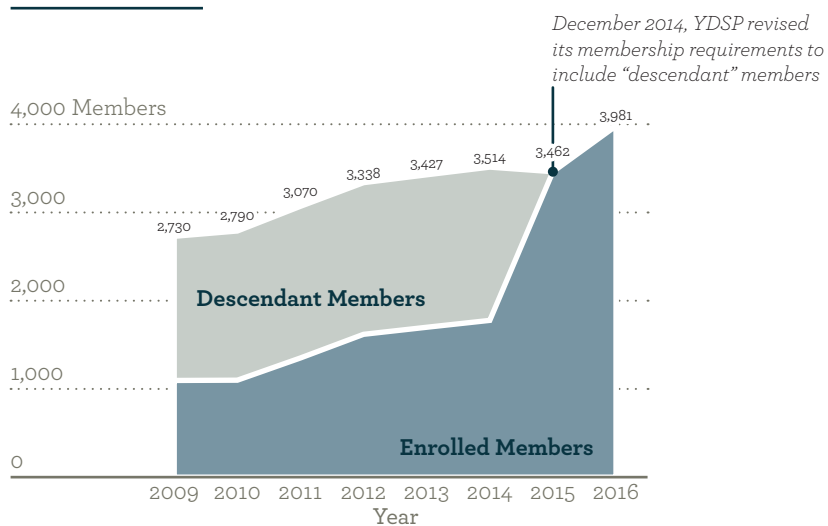
**Data Preparation**

As previously mentioned, the *Tribal Member Questionnaire* was administered solely online. All data was coded and analyzed with SPSS, Version 20.

## Population Characteristics

At the end of 2016, the YDSP population was 3,981 per DTCR records. Due to changes in YDSP enrollment criteria in December 2014, YDSP enrollment population size increased from 1,731 (2014) to 3,462 by the close of 2015, as illustrated in Figure 4-1. The Pueblo changed its enrollment criteria where “descendants” (i.e., those who did not meet the enrollment standard prior to 2014) became enrolled members. In short, YDSP’s enrolled population doubled (from 2014 to 2015), and has continued to grow in the years since, as illustrated in Figure 4-1.

Figure 4-1  
**YDSP Population by Year**



### Section Four-One

## Gender

Approximately 47% of all YDSP members were male and 53% were female, as noted in Table 4-1. When compared to the nation, state, and county, the Pueblo had a slightly higher percentage of females and slightly lower percentage of males – approximately two percentage points.

Table 4-1  
**Gender by Geographic Region**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>US (2015)</b>	<b>Texas (2015)</b>	<b>El Paso County, Texas (2015)</b>	<b>YDSP (2016)</b>
Male	49.2%	49.6%	49.1%	47.1%
Female	50.8	50.4	50.9	52.9
Population	321,418,821	27,469,114	835,593	3,981

Notes:

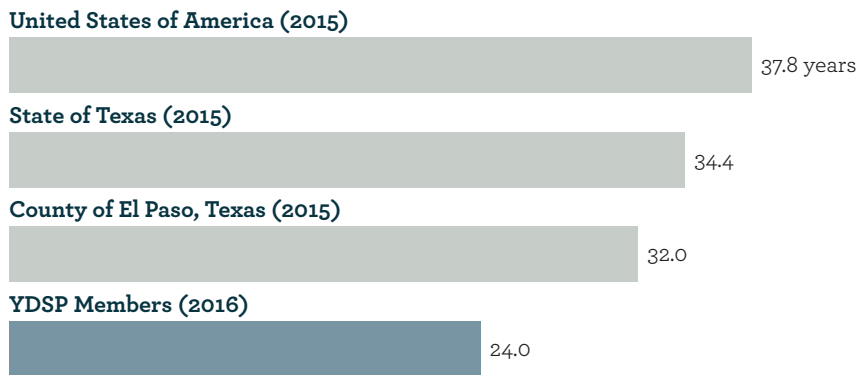
1. Except for YDSP, source: Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

*Section Four-Two*

**Age**

In 2016, YDSP members had a median age of 24 years. This is notably younger—by about 10 years—than the nation, state, and county, as illustrated in Figure 4-2.

Figure 4-2  
**Median Age (in Years) by Region**

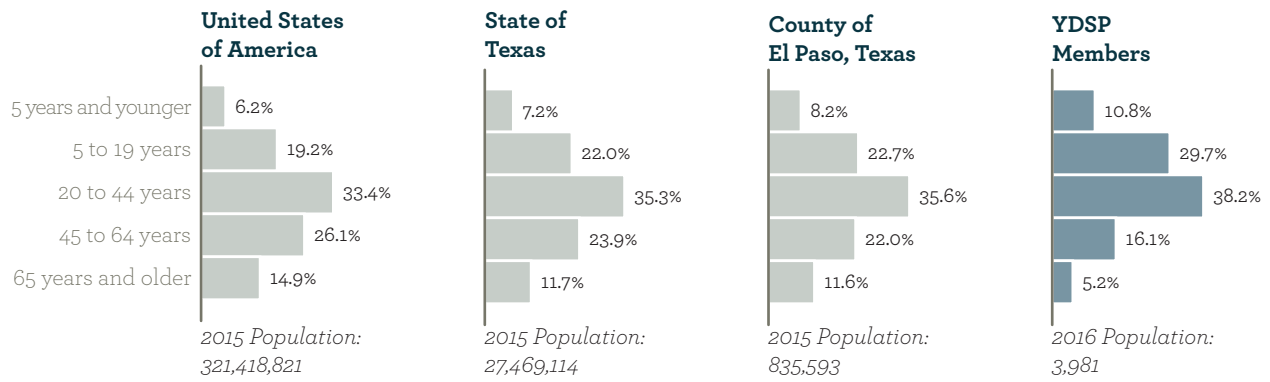


Note:

1. Except for YDSP, source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates.

Figure 4-3 displays the population distribution (as a percent) across several age groups. As previously mentioned, YDSP had a relatively young population. Members who were 19 years of age or younger, for example, accounted for approximately 40% of the YDSP membership, which was notably higher than the nation (25.4%), state (29.2%), and county (30.9%; US Census Bureau

Figure 4-3  
**Age Categories by Region**



Note:  
 1. Except for YDSP, source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates.

2015). On the other end of the spectrum, the percentage of elders (65 years of age and older) was considerably smaller than those of the reference regions. To view YDSP population by single year of age and gender, refer to Appendix A on page 57.

A population pyramid (Figure 4-4) was also constructed to present a different perspective of both age and gender. The figure depicts the YDSP population by age (as of December 2016), which also revealed the Pueblo’s youth. The population pyramid has a triangular shape with a broad base—each bar represents five-year increments. Klosterman (1990) explains that such a shape is an “indication of a relatively young population with a high proportion of children” (54). The 2016 population age structure was a dramatic shift since the implementation of the Pueblo’s enrollment reform. In 2012, for example, the enrolled population was notably older with a median age of 32 years (Villa 2012). The enrollment reform resulted in many new members who, given the current age structure, likely accounted for YDSP’s shift to a younger and increasing population.

When comparing median age of members by the location of their main residence, those who lived out of town tended to be slightly older than El Paso area tribal members, as noted in Table 4-2. Members who resided in the service area (but not on the reservation) were the youngest of the three groups with a median age of 21 years followed by those living on the reservation (23 years) and out of town (27 years).

Figure 4-4  
**YDSP 2016 Population Pyramid**

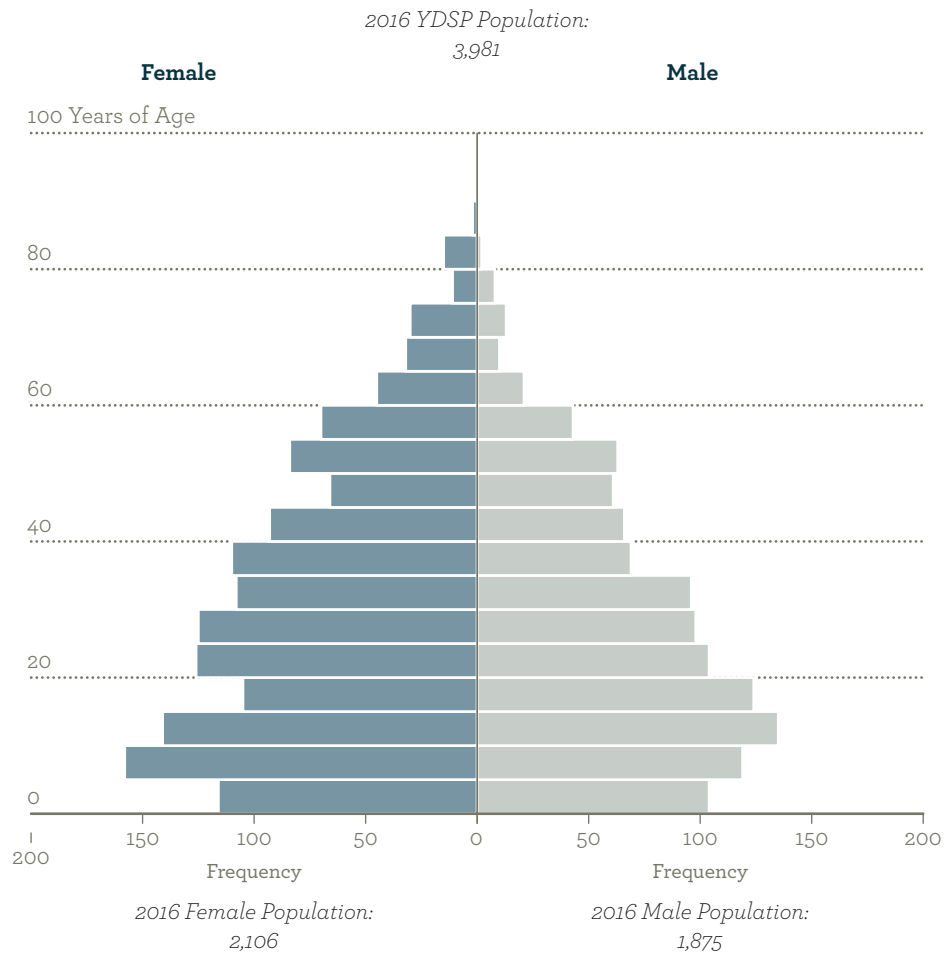


Table 4-2  
**Age (in years) Descriptive Statistics by Location**

Statistic	On Reservation	Service Area (but off res)	Out of Town	All
Minimum Age	<1	<1	<1	<1
Maximum Age	86	97	92	97
Mean Age	27.5	26.2	29.4	28.1
Std. Deviation* of Mean Age	19.605	19.97	19.421	19.657
Median Age	23	21	27	24
n	880	1,095	2,006	3,981

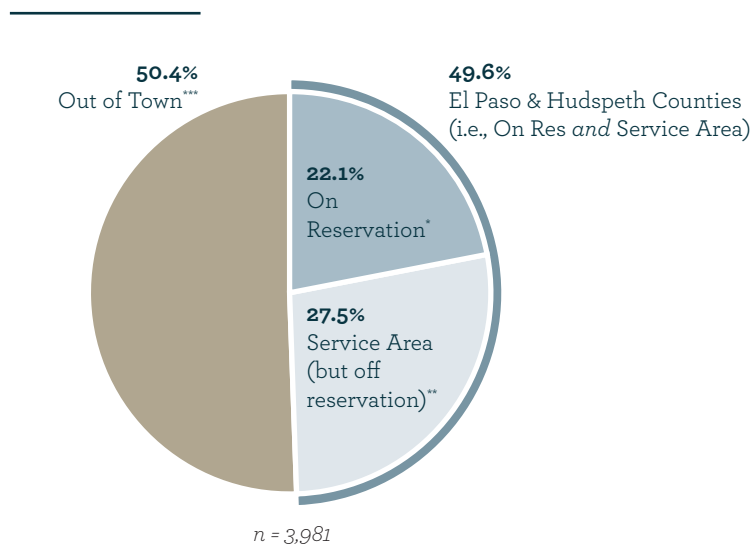
Note:

1. As indicated by a single asterisk (\*), Salkind (2010) states that the standard deviation "represents the average amount of variability in a set of scores" (68).

## Location of Members' Primary Residence

Approximately half (49.6%) of the YDSP population lived in either El Paso or Hudspeth counties while the remaining share lived outside the region. As illustrated in Figure 4-5, over a fifth (22.1%) resided on the YDSP reservation – i.e., Iye Kitu (formerly known as District I) and Pa Kitu (formerly known as District II).

Figure 4-5  
**YDSP 2016 Residence by Location**



Notes:

1. As noted by a single asterisk (\*), "On Reservation" refers to YDSP members who lived on tribal lands, such as those residing in YDSP Iye Kitu and Pa Kitu (Districts I and II, respectively).
2. As noted by a double asterisk (\*\*), "Service Area (but off reservation)" refers to YDSP members who live in El Paso Hudspeth, Texas counties but not on tribal lands.
3. As noted by a triple asterisk (\*\*\*), "Out of Town" refers to YDSP members who live outside of El Paso and Hudspeth, Texas counties.

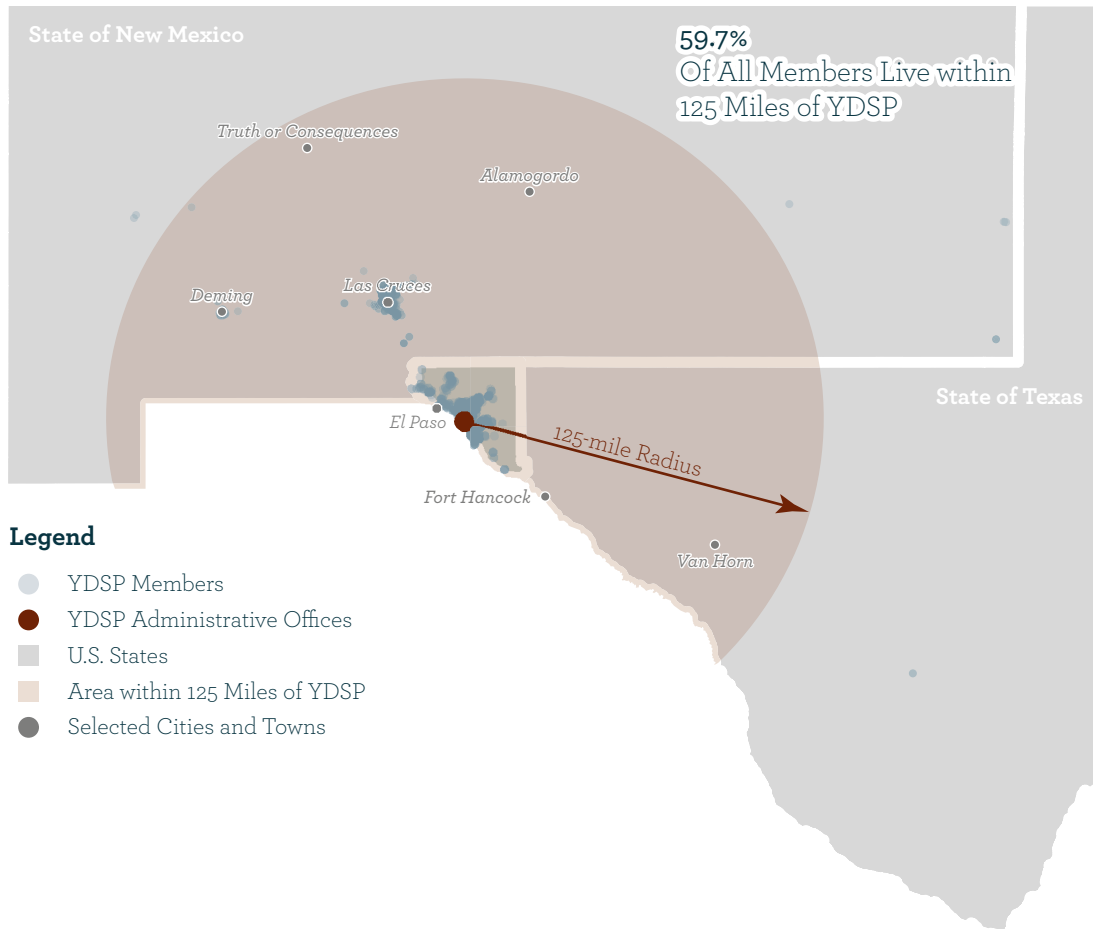
All members' main residence addresses on record at the DTCR were geocoded<sup>5</sup> utilizing the Texas A&M GeoServices<sup>6</sup> on July 27, 2017. An analysis of these geocoded data revealed that approximately 60% (59.7%) of members resided within 125 miles of YDSP, as illustrated in Figure 4-6. Of those within the 125 miles, most members resided in El Paso, Texas and Las Cruces, New Mexico.

5 Geocoding is the process of converting addresses into geographic coordinates, which, in turn, can be placed on a map.

6 <http://geoservices.tamu.edu/>

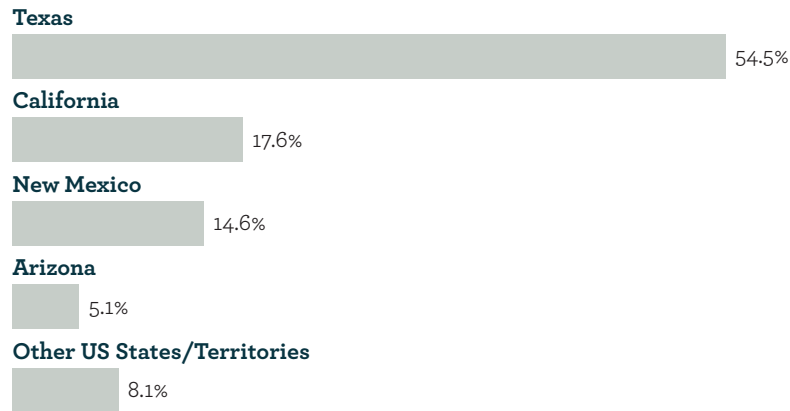


Figure 4-6  
**Percentage of Members who Reside within 125 Miles of YDSP**



The data also indicated that YDSP members lived in various parts of the United States—DTCR records indicated that members' physical addresses were in 34 of the 50 states. As illustrated in Figure 4-7, over 90% of the YDSP population lived in the states of Texas, California, New Mexico, and Arizona. As expected, clusters of members were found in heavily populated areas such as: southern California; Phoenix and Tucson, Arizona; and, Dallas and Austin, Texas.

Figure 4-7  
**YDSP Members' Residences by State**



Note:  
1. n=3,732

### *Section Five*

## **Educational Attainment**

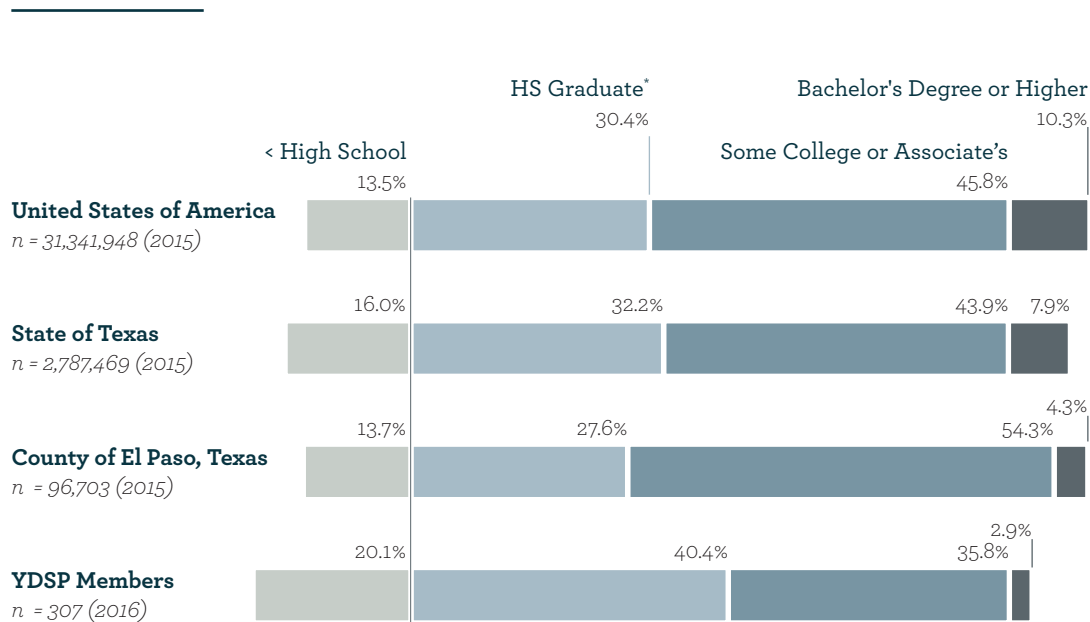
All members were asked about their highest level of educational attainment to better understand the Pueblo's education and workforce needs. Educational attainment findings were presented for the following two groups: 1) 18 to 24 years of age; and 2) 25 years and older. Educational attainment was provided for these two groups as the younger cohort was in a transitional period when they were actively pursuing educational, work, or other endeavors (Kena et al. 2016). The second age group (25 years and older) provided insights into the educational attainment of the adult population – a period when it was more likely that they had settled into their educational and workforce careers.

These indicators provided insights where the Pueblo, for example, may utilize this information to bridge the gap between educational attainment of its workforce and the required needs and skills of employers.

## Educational Attainment 18-24 Years of Age

Figure 5-1 displays educational attainment for those tribal members who were 18 to 24 years of age. Overall, a higher percentage of YDSP members (20.1%) had less than a high school diploma when compared to the county (13.7%), state (16.0%), and nation (13.5%; US Census Bureau 2015). Furthermore, a notably lower percentage (2.9%) of YDSP members in this age category had a bachelor’s degree or higher compared to the reference regions.

Figure 5-1  
**Educational Attainment For Those Between 18 and 24 Years of Age**



Note:

1. As noted by a single asterisk (\*), “High School Graduate” includes its equivalency.
2. Except for YDSP, source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates.

Of those 18 to 24 years, a notable larger share (50.7%) of members who reside in the service area have some college (no degree), associate’s degree, bachelor’s degree, or higher than members living on reservation (35.4%) and out of town (35.7%). Members (18 to 24 years) who reside out of town are also more likely (23.8%) to not have a high school diploma (or its equivalent) than those who live in El Paso (12.3%, on reservation; 18.3%, service area), as depicted in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1  
**Education Attainment Level for YDSP Members (18-24 years) by Location**

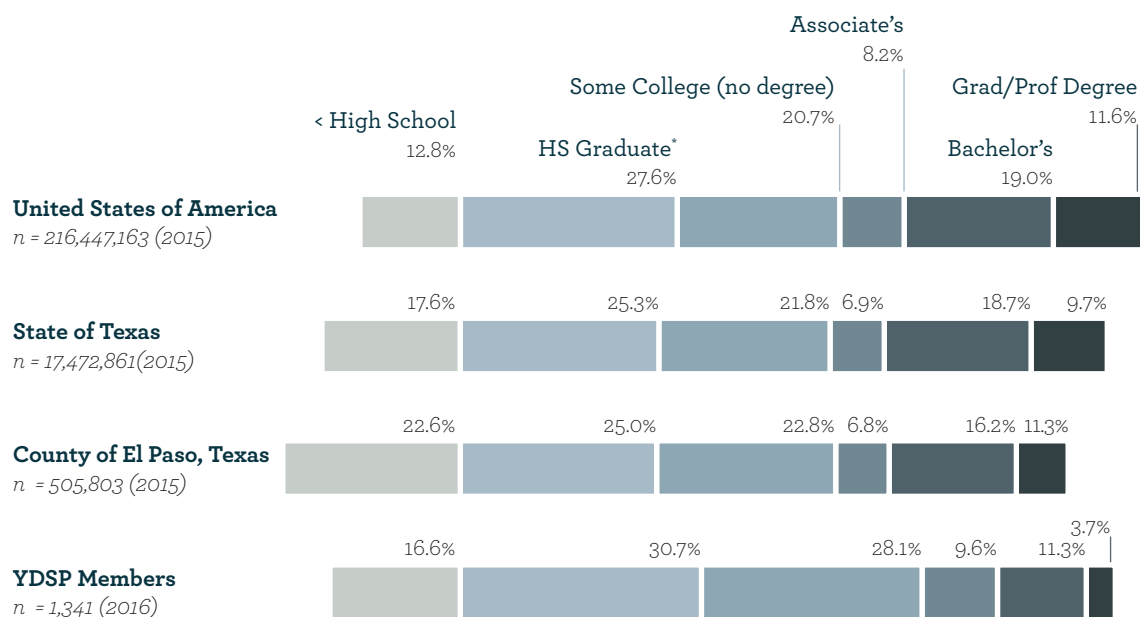
Education Attainment Level	On Reservation	Service Area (but off res)	Out of Town	All
Less than High School	12.3%	18.3%	23.8%	20.1%
High School Graduate	52.3	31.0	40.5	40.4
Some College (No Degree) or Associate's Degree	32.3	45.1	33.9	35.8
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	3.1	5.6	1.8	2.9
n	65	71	168	307

Section Five-Two

**Educational Attainment 25 Years and Older**

As shown below, Figure 5-2 displays information on educational attainment for those who are 25 years and older. When compared to the reference regions, YDSP had a higher percentage of those with high school diplomas only (30.7%) in the age group 25 years and older than the nation

Figure 5-2  
**Educational Attainment For Those 25 Years of Age and Older**



Note:  
 1. As noted by a single asterisk (\*), "High School Graduate" includes its equivalency.  
 2. Except for YDSP, source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates.

(27.6%), state (25.3%), and county (25.0%; US Census Bureau 2015). YDSP members (25 years and older), however, had lower attainment in bachelor’s degrees and higher (15.0%) compared to the nation (30.6%), state (28.4%), and county (27.5%; US Census Bureau 2015).

Approximately 83% of YDSP members (25 years and older) had a high school diploma or higher. As depicted in Table 5-2, however, when controlling for location of residence, a slightly higher percentage of YDSP members who lived out of town had a bachelor’s degree or higher (16.9%) than those living on reservation (12.0%) and service area (12.6%).

Table 5-2  
**Education Attainment Level for YDSP Members (25 years and older) by Location**

<b>Education Attainment Level</b>	<b>On Reservation</b>	<b>Service Area (but off res)</b>	<b>Out of Town</b>	<b>All</b>
Less than High School	17.8%	18.8%	15.4%	16.6%
High School Graduate	30.2	36.0	28.9	30.7
Some College (No Degree)	28.7	24.1	29.4	28.1
Associate’s Degree	11.2	8.4	9.5	9.6
Bachelor’s Degree	10.1	7.7	13.1	11.3
Graduate or Professional Degree	1.9	4.9	3.8	3.7
n	258	286	769	1,313

*Section Six*

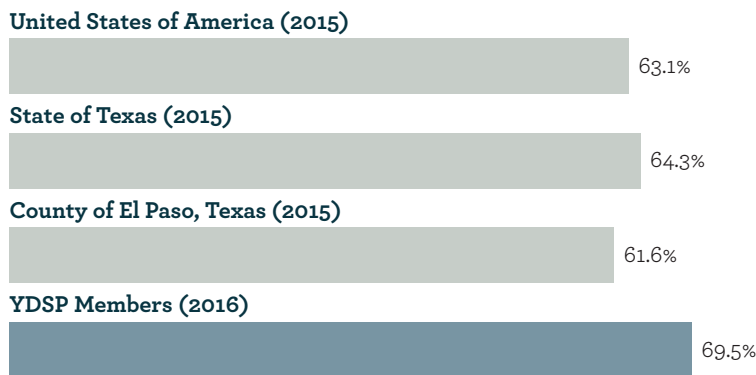
**Labor Force Status**

Tribal members (16 years and older) were also asked if they were *currently* working (i.e., their employment status). Responses revealed the level of the Pueblo’s overall labor force participation. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (2017a) defines the labor force as the sum of employed and unemployed persons. Further, of those not working, only those who are seeking employment are considered “unemployed” (BLS 2017a). The aim of the labor force survey items was to understand the Pueblo’s unemployment, job functions, and industries.

## Labor Force Participation Rate

Labor force participation rate is the percentage of the labor force by the population (BLS 2017a). Figure 6-1 provides the labor force participation rates by region. It reveals that YDSP (16 years and older), overall, had a higher rate (69.5%) than the nation (63.1%), state (64.3%), and county (61.6%; US Census Bureau 2015).

Figure 6-1  
**Labor Force Participation Rate**



Note:  
1. Except for YDSP, source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates.  
2. The labor force participation rate is for the population that is 16 years of age and older.

Out of town members participated in the labor force at a slightly higher rate than their El Paso region counterparts, as noted in Table 6-1. Just over 70% of YDSP members living out of town indicated that they were part of the labor force compared to the 68.5% and 68.9% of members residing on reservation and service area, respectively.

Table 6-1  
**YDSP Labor Force Participation Rate by Location**

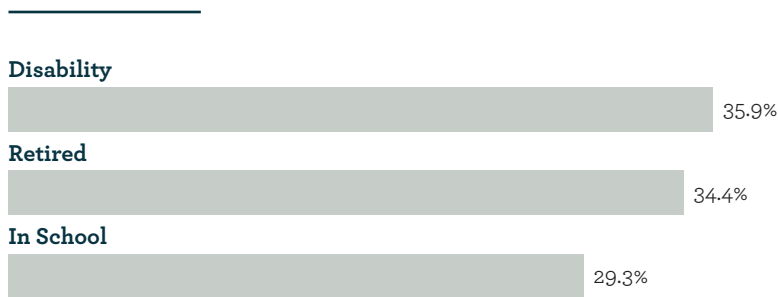
Location	Rate	Population (16 years and older)
On Reservation	68.5%	359
Service Area (but off res)	68.9	392
Out of Town	70.1	1,004
All	69.5%	1,755

Note:  
1. The labor force participation rate is for the population that was 16 years of age and older.

That said, approximately 30% of YDSP members indicated that they did not participate in the labor force. There were a variety of reasons why one did not participate in the labor force. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (2017a) explains that “persons who are neither employed nor unemployed are not in the labor force,” which may include the retired, students, caretakers, and others not seeking employment or employed. The category could also include those “discouraged workers” who had given up on finding employment (Amadeo 2017).

While the survey did not attempt to capture *every* reason for a respondent not participating in the labor force, a few measures provided insight into why one may not have been in the labor force. Please note that this was one shortcoming of the new instrument. Nonetheless, of those not in the labor force, approximately a third (each) indicated being retired, disabled, and/or going to school, as illustrated in Figure 6-2. However, it is suspected that there may be other reasons for not having participated in the labor force, such as those persons who took care of family members (e.g., young children and/or ill; Hipple 2015).

Figure 6-2  
**Possible Reasons YDSP Members were Not in the Labor Force**



- Notes:
1. n=334
  2. Please note that survey participants could have selected more than category.
  3. The labor force is for the population that is 16 years of age and older.

It is recommended that future iterations of the survey offer more reasons for why one did not participate in the labor force. A Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) instrument, for example, allows participants to choose one or more of the following reasons for not participating in the labor force: Ill health or disabled; Retired; Home responsibilities; Going to school; Could not find work; and/or Other reasons (BLS 2015).

A more comprehensive survey item will provide a better understanding of why YDSP members have opted out of the labor force.

### Employment Status

Figure 6-3 states that almost 69% of the tribal members in the labor force were employed full-time while 15.3% indicated that they were part-time. Nearly 15% of the YDSP labor force indicated that they were “unemployed,” meaning that they were “able, willing, and actively seeking work but unable to find employment” (BLS 2017a). YDSP unemployment was approximately three-fold that of the United States 2016 monthly average of 4.9% (BLS 2017b) — the 2016 monthly average unemployment rates for the State of Texas and El Paso County were 4.7% and 5.0%, respectively (BLS 2017c; BLS 2017d). A very small share (1.6%) of the YDSP labor force identified as seasonal and/or short-term workers.

Figure 6-3  
**Employment Status for the YDSP Labor Force (16 years and older)**

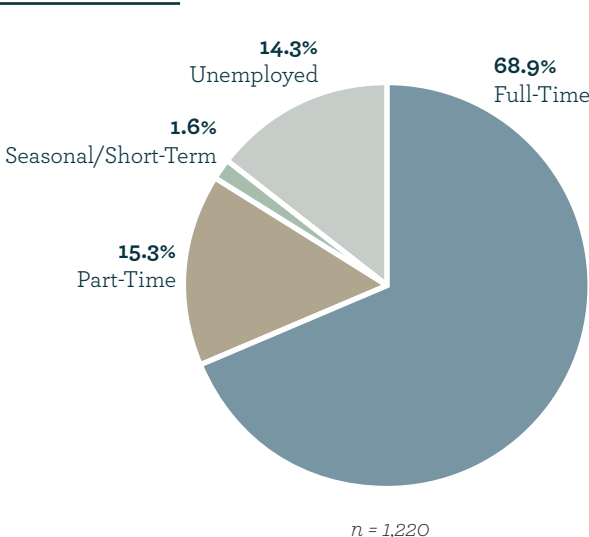


Table 6-2 illustrates the employment status for YDSP labor force by location of members’ residences. Overall, the share of each category was approximately the same across each location. With that said, members who resided out of town were slightly more likely to be employed as part-time, while those living in the service area were more likely to be unemployed.



Table 6-2  
**Employment Status for the YDSP Labor Force\* by Location**

Employment Status	On Reservation	Service Area (but off res)	Out of Town	All
Full-Time	70.7%	67.8%	68.6%	68.9%
Part-Time	15.0	13.7	16.1	15.3
Seasonal/Short-Term	0.8	0.7	2.1	1.6
Unemployed	13.4	17.8	13.2	14.3
n	246	270	704	1,220

Note:

1. As noted by a single asterisk (\*), 16 years of age and older.

Of those employed as part-time and seasonal/short-term, Figure 6-4 reveals their sentiment regarding being “underemployed.” This study categorized members who were part-time or seasonal/short-term workers who would prefer full-time employment as “underemployed.” More than half (54.3%) of the YDSP members employed as part-time and seasonal/short-term indicated that they wanted to be employed as full-time; thus, these members believed that they were underemployed. As shown in Table 6-3, a notably larger share (61.5%) of part-time and seasonal/short-term employed members living on the reservation indicated that they were underemployed when compared to the members living in the service area (45.9%) and out of town (54.5%).

Figure 6-4  
**Underemployment Sentiment Among Part-Time and Seasonal/Short-Term Workers (16 years of age and older)**

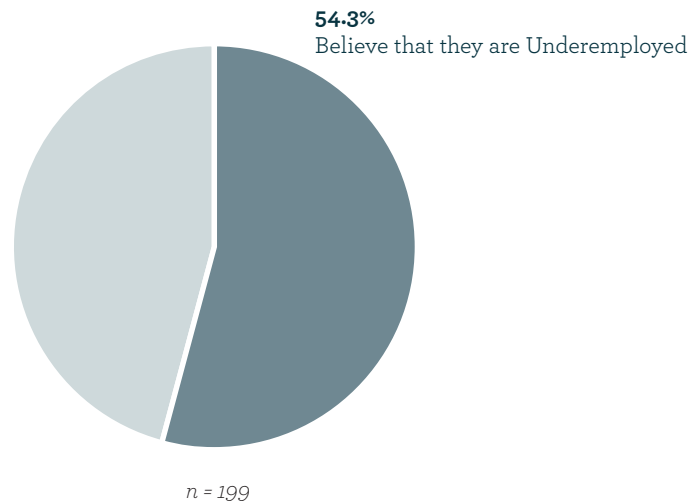


Table 6-3

**Underemployment Sentiment Among Part-Time and Seasonal/Short-Term Workers by Location**

Location	Percentage	n
On Reservation	61.5%	39
Service Area (but off res)	45.9	37
Out of Town	54.5	123
Total	54.3%	199

*Section Six-Three*

**Employment Sector**

As illustrated in Figure 6-5, a large share of employed YDSP members worked in the private sector (42.7%) followed by the public (33.0%) and tribal (24.3%) sectors. Given that YDSP provides a number of employment opportunities through its government and local enterprises, it is not surprising to learn that most (65.3%) tribal members who lived on the reservation were employed by a tribal entity, as noted in Table 6-4. A nominal percentage (2.5%) of out of town YDSP members were employed by a tribe.

Figure 6-5  
**YDSP Employment (16 years and older) by Sector**

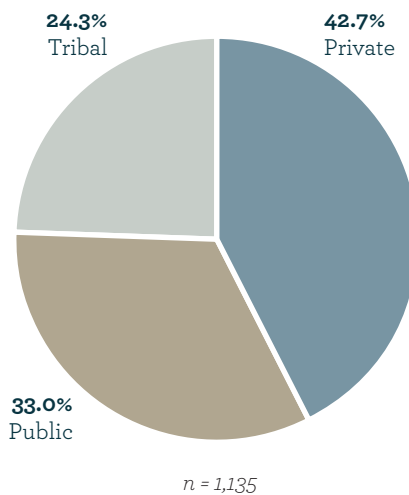
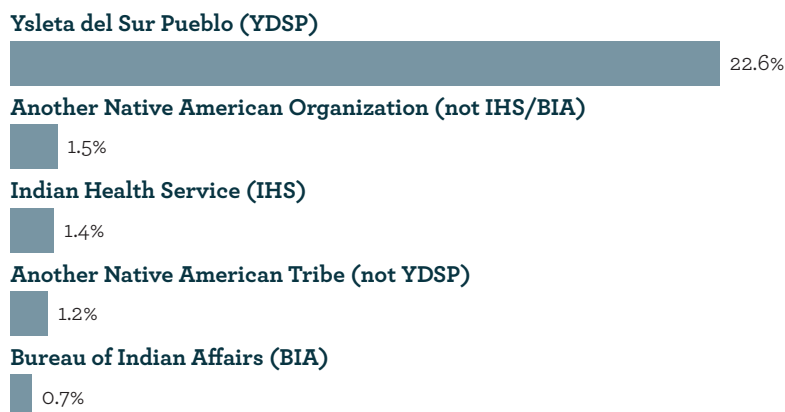


Table 6-4  
**YDSP Employment Sector by Location**

<b>Employment Sector</b>	<b>On Reservation</b>	<b>Service Area</b> (but off res)	<b>Out of Town</b>	<b>All</b>
Tribal	65.3%	40.8%	2.5%	24.3%
Public	18.4	24.3	41.8	33.0
Private	16.3	34.9	55.7	42.7
n	239	255	641	1,135

When asked if they had EVER been employed with any Native American organizations, nearly a quarter (22.6%) of members (16 years and older) indicated that they were currently or had once been employed by YDSP, as illustrated in Figure 6-6. A much smaller share of members were (or had been) employed by another Native American serving organization—less than two percent of members in this age category had worked in one of these organizations.

Figure 6-6  
**Percentage of YDSP Members (16 years and older) EVER Employed at a Tribal Organization**



Note:  
 1. n = 1,755

Similar to previous findings, most (54.0%) members living on the reservation indicated that they were employed by YDSP followed by those residing in the service area (38.5%) and out of town (5.1%), as noted in Table 6-5. The survey item, however, may have caused confusion and it was recommended that it be revised. It is not clear whether the choice “Ysleta del Sur Pueblo” included members employed by other tribal entities such as Speaking Rock Entertainment or Tigua Inc. or was only for YDSP government

employees. It was recommended that the item be revised to clarify this option. Furthermore, if the item included additional options, the study could have garnered more detail about where members worked within the various entities, such as a percentage of employed persons working at Speaking Rock Entertainment.

Table 6-5  
**Percent of YDSP Members (16 years and older) EVER Employed at a Tribal Organization by Location**

<b>Tribal Organization</b>	<b>On Reservation</b>	<b>Service Area (but off res)</b>	<b>Out of Town</b>	<b>All</b>
Ysleta del Sur Pueblo (YDSP)	54.0%	38.5%	5.1%	22.6%
Indian Health Service (IHS)	3.6	1.0	0.8	1.4
Another Native American Tribe (not YDSP)	0.3	1.3	1.5	1.2
Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)	1.9	0.3	0.4	0.7
n	359	392	1,004	1,755

To overcome the survey’s weakness regarding Pueblo employment, the human resource departments for the various Tigua entities were asked to provide their workforce demographic data as of December 31, 2016. Over 1,100 persons are employed across the Pueblo’s three entities (i.e., YDSP government, Speaking Rock Entertainment, and Tigua Inc.), as depicted in Table 6-6 – just over 30% of the entire workforce is made up of YDSP members. Speaking Rock Entertainment accounts for over half of the Tigua workforce where approximately one-third (28.5%) of its personnel are comprised of YDSP members. However, it is the Pueblo’s government sector that has the largest share (64.9%) of members while Tigua Inc. has the smallest share (11.6%). Although Tigua Inc., reflects the smallest share, it is important to note that Tigua Inc. is a national employer with limited number of tribal members willing to relocate outside of the El Paso area. In consideration of this, Table 6-6 also provides a detail reflecting the workforce in El Paso County which is represented by tribal members by approximately 40%.

Table 6-6  
**YDSP Members Employed\* by Percent of Entity Workforce\* (as of 12/31/2016)**

<b>YDSP Entity</b>	<b>YDSP Members</b>	<b>Total Workforce</b>
Speaking Rock Entertainment	28.5%	664
YDSP (government)	64.9	202
Tigua Inc. (All Workforce, include outside of El Paso County)	11.6	301
Tigua Inc. (Workforce only in El Paso County)	37.6	93
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.4%</b>	<b>1,167</b>

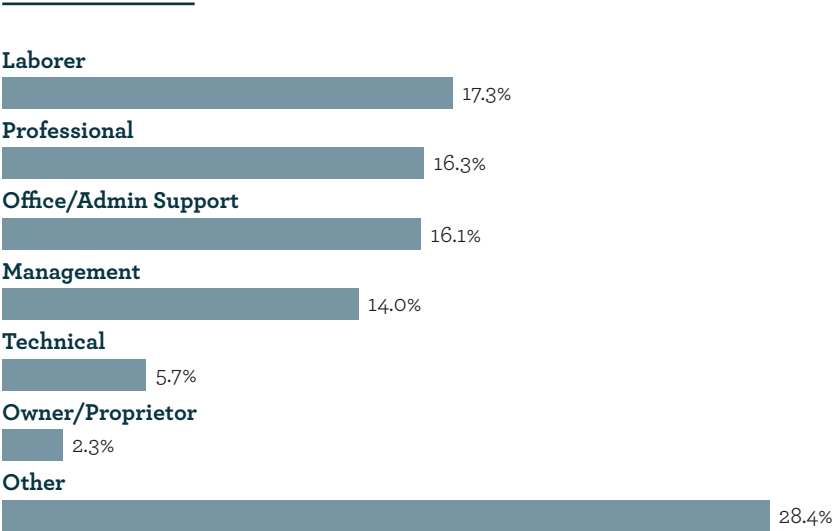
Note:

1. As noted by a single asterisk (\*), includes both full-time and part-time employees.

### Job Function

Overall, employed YDSP members held a variety of job positions, as illustrated in Figure 6-7. Nearly an equal share held positions as laborers (17.3%), professionals (16.3%), office/administrative support (16.1%), and management (14.0%). Only about 6% and 2% of employed YDSP members indicated that they worked in a technical field or as business owners/sole proprietors, respectively. Additionally, over a quarter (28.4%) indicated “other” as their job function. Of those selecting “other,” survey respondents indicated positions in the education and service industries (hotel, restaurant, casino, retail, and customer service). The job functions ranged in various employment industries including construction, healthcare, custodial, food industry, law enforcement, and transportation.

Figure 6-7  
**YDSP Employment by Job Function**



Note:  
1. n = 1,130

Tables 6-7 and 6-8 display distribution of job functions by employment sector and place of residence, respectively. For the most part, Tigua members’ job functions had nearly equal shares in each employment sector (i.e., tribal, public, and private sectors), as noted in Table 6-7. Some job functions, however, were slightly different when compared to the other employment sectors. A

higher percentage of YDSP members, for example, were employed as professionals in the public sector (23.0%) as opposed to the tribal (11.0%) or private (14.0%) sectors. Furthermore, a higher percentage of members in the private sector (17.7%) indicated that they were in a management position than those in the tribal (13.2%) and public sectors (9.4%).

Table 6-7  
**Job Function by Employment Sector**

Job Function	Employment Sector			All
	Tribal	Public	Private	
Laborer	20.1%	15.2%	17.3%	17.3%
Professional	11.0	23.0	14.0	16.3
Office/Admin Support	18.3	17.1	14.2	16.2
Management	13.2	9.4	17.7	13.9
Technical	2.9	6.4	6.7	5.7
Owner/Proprietor	0.4	0.3	5.0	2.3
Other	34.1	28.6	25.1	28.4
n	273	374	479	1,126

As noted in Table 6-8, the distribution of members' job functions by the location of the main residence was also almost equal. That said, a slightly higher percentage of YDSP members living on the reservation indicated that their job function was in an office and/or administrative support, while out of town members were more likely, than those in El Paso, to be professionals.

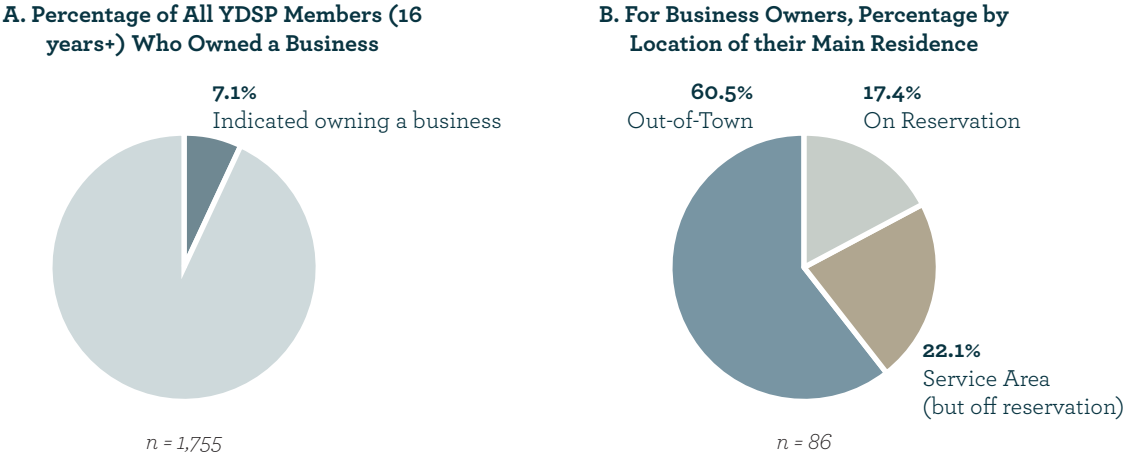
Table 6-8  
**Job Function by Location**

Job Function	On Reservation	Service Area (but off res)	Out of Town	All
Laborer	15.4%	18.4%	17.5%	17.3%
Office/Administrative Support	18.8	14.6	15.7	16.1
Professional	14.2	11.9	18.2	16
Management	13.3	14.9	12.9	13.5
Technical	6.7	4.6	5.4	5.5
Owner/Proprietor	2.1	1.9	2.5	2.3
Other	29.6	33.7	27.6	29.4
n	240	261	680	1,181

## Entrepreneurship

Approximately seven percent (7.1%) of YDSP members (16 years and older) indicated that they owned a business, as illustrated in Figure 6-8 A. As noted in Figure 6-8 B, a majority (60.5%) of these business owners resided out of town. About a fifth each lived on the reservation (17.4%) and service area (22.1%).

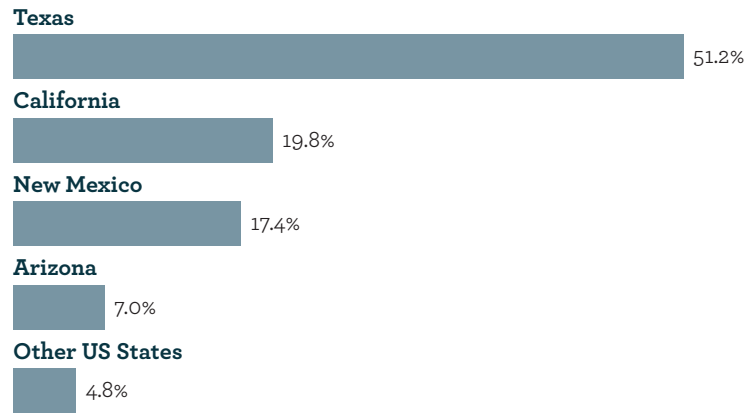
Figure 6-8  
**Percentage of YDSP Members (16 years and older) Who Owned a Business**



As noted in Figure 6-9, more than half of business owners resided in Texas (51.2%) followed by California (19.8%), New Mexico (17.4%), and Arizona (7.0%). Of those owners residing in Texas, as expected, over three-fourths (77.3%) of them were located in the El Paso region.

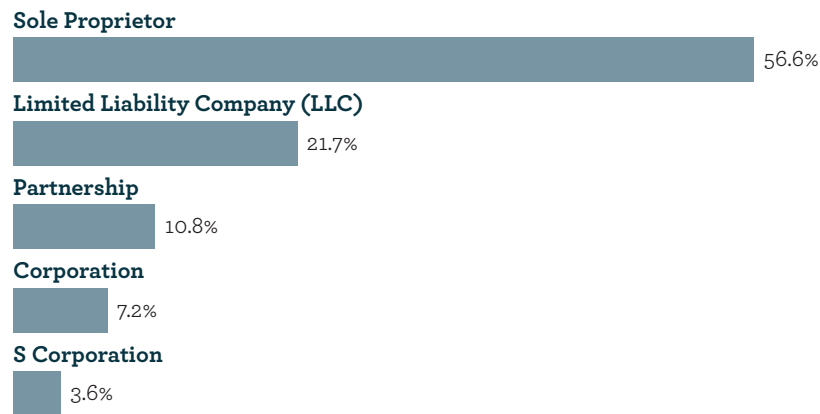
As depicted in Figure 6-10, over half (56.6%) of YDSP business owners indicated that their companies were structured as a sole proprietorship. Approximately a fifth (21.7%) of businesses were limited liability companies (LLC) followed by partnerships (10.8%), corporations (7.2%), and S corporations (3.6%).

Figure 6-9  
**Location of Business Owners by US State**



Note:  
1. n = 83

Figure 6-10  
**YDSP Owned Businesses by Structure**



Note:  
1. n = 83



Section Seven

## Income

YDSP members were asked about their income<sup>7</sup> (the amount earned in the 12 months prior), both personal and household. Income data can serve as a measure of the Pueblo's overall economic wellbeing. These data, coupled with other indicators, can provide insights into poverty estimates and help the Pueblo make informed decisions regarding health care, housing, employment, and other economic assistance.

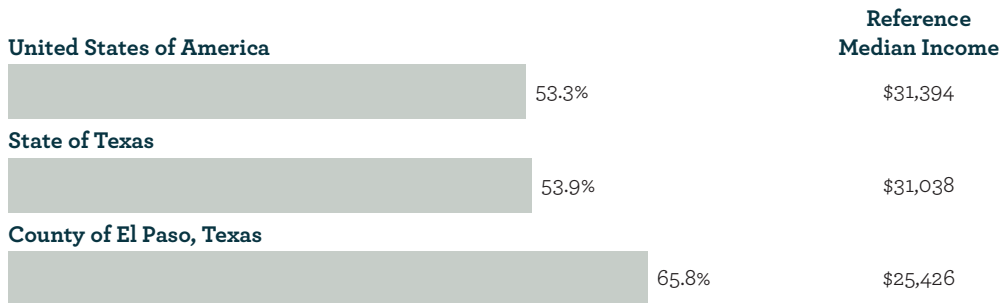
Section Seven-One

### Personal Income in the Past 12 Months

Overall, YDSP members' (for the population 16 years and older and working full-time) median personal income (MPI) was \$16,722 (2015<sup>8</sup> dollars), which was approximately half that of the United States (53.3%) and Texas (53.9%), as illustrated in Figure 7-1. YDSP MPI fares somewhat

Figure 7-1  
**2015 YDSP Median Personal Income as a Percentage of 2015 Nation, State, and County Median Incomes (for the population 16 years and older and working full-time)**

2015 YDSP Median Personal Income<sup>2</sup> was **\$16,722**.



Note:

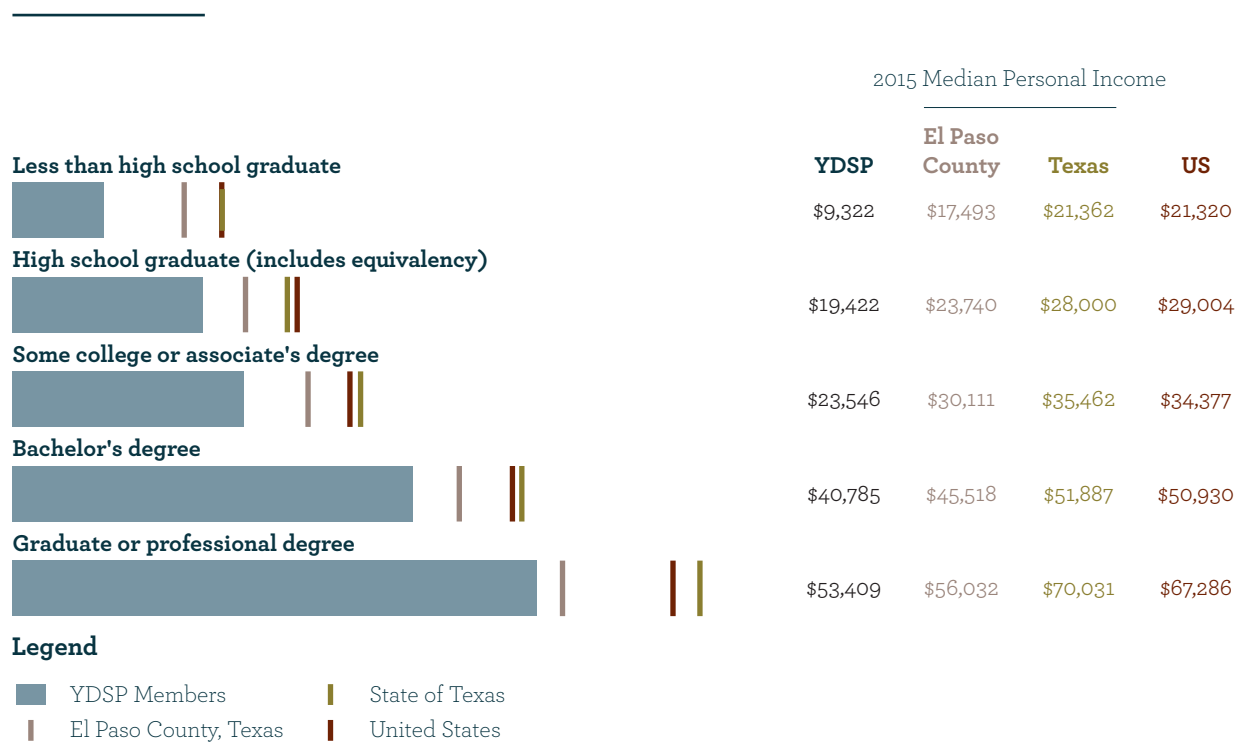
1. Except for YDSP, source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates.
2. YDSP Member's 2016 median income was adjusted to 2015 dollars utilizing the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Indices for 2015 and 2016.

- 7 Members were asked for their best estimate for all income, which includes, but is not limited to, the following sources: wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, tips, net self-employment income, including proprietorships and partnerships, income from estates and trusts, income from retirement, survivor, or disability pensions.
- 8 Please note that the 2016 income reported was adjusted to 2015 dollars utilizing the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Indices (CPI) for 2015 and 2016.

better (65.8%) when juxtaposed to the county (\$25,426; US Census Bureau 2015). In other words, YDSP personal income was closer aligned with the region than the nation and state. An income gap, however, still looms and suggests that members struggle financially.

One traditional approach to close income gaps is education attainment. The data supported this notion as YDSP members with higher levels of education tended to report higher personal incomes than their less educated counterparts, as noted in Figure 7-2. Furthermore, higher education levels (especially those with bachelor's, graduate and professional degrees) placed YDSP members' personal earnings more on par with, but still below, those of El Paso County residents.

Figure 7-2  
**2015 YDSP Median Personal Income by Education Attainment**



Notes:

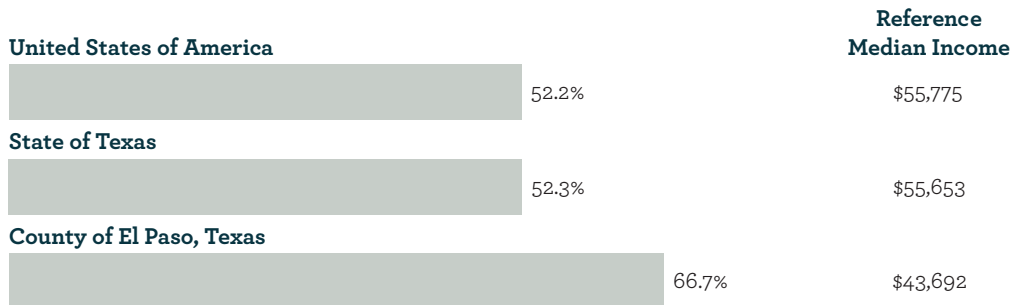
1. Except for YDSP, source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates.
2. YDSP Member's 2016 median income was adjusted to 2015 dollars utilizing the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Indices for 2015 and 2016.
3. Median income for persons who are 25 years of age and older.

## Household Income in the Past 12 Months

YDSP median household income (MHI) was \$29,132 (2015<sup>9</sup> dollars) and, similar to personal income levels, was approximately half of that for the United States (\$55,775) and Texas (\$55,653), as illustrated in Figure 7-3 (US Census Bureau 2015). YDSP MHI as a percentage of national, state, and county MHI followed a similar pattern as the percentages for MPI.

Figure 7-3  
**2015 YDSP Median Household Income (MHI) as a Percentage of 2015 MHI Nation, State, and County**

2015 YDSP Median Household Income<sup>2</sup> was **\$29,132**.



Note:

1. Except for YDSP, source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates.
2. YDSP Member's 2016 median income was adjusted to 2015 dollars utilizing the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Indices for 2015 and 2016.

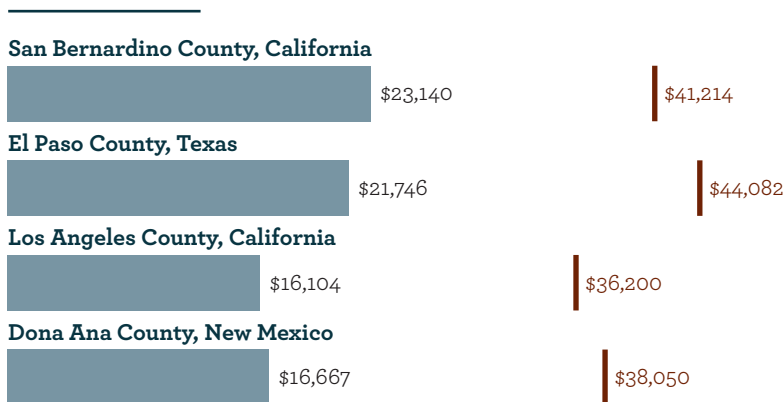
As noted earlier, tribal members live in nearly every corner of the United States. Given that many El Pasoans leave the region for better economic opportunities (Aguilar 2013), this report compared tribal members' MHIs across various geographic areas (i.e., counties that were populated by Tigua members). Directly comparing MHI as reported by survey participants, however, was not a fair comparison as expenses and earnings were not uniform across the nation. Living in Southern California, for example, was much more expensive (i.e., cost of housing and groceries) than living in El Paso. A Cost of Living Index (COLI) was employed to overcome this weakness—the index utilized was obtained from the Council for Community and Economic Research ([www.coli.org](http://www.coli.org)). The COLI was used to calculate an adjusted MHI, which allowed MHI comparisons to be made between different counties throughout the US.

9 Please note that the 2016 income reported was adjusted to 2015 dollars utilizing the Bureau of Labor Statistics' CPI for 2015 and 2016.

In addition to the COLI, the Council for Community and Economic Research also provided an adjusted MHI for all US counties. The index determined an adjusted MHI for YDSP members within a given county, as illustrated in Figure 7-4. Please note that not all US counties were presented in this document. Most counties outside the service area where YDSP members resided had fewer than 20 households and, to protect their confidentiality, the MHI for these counties was not presented.

Figure 7-4 reveals that tribal members residing in San Bernardino County, California had the highest adjusted MHI with \$23,140, followed by El Paso County (\$21,746), Los Angeles County (\$16,104) and Dona Ana County (\$16,667; CCER 2017). Following the similar patterns of earlier findings, YDSP members' MHI was roughly half of their respective counties of residence. This continues to demonstrate the financial disparities between YDSP members and the general population.

Figure 7-4  
**2016 YDSP Adjusted Median Household Income (MHI) by County**



**Legend**

- YDSP Members (Adjusted MHI)
- County (Adjusted MHI)

Note:

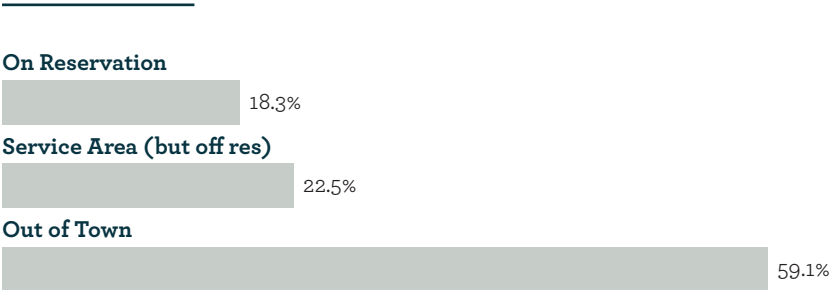
1. Except for YDSP, source: Council for Community and Economic Research. 2017. *2016 County Level Index + Adjusted County Median Household Income dataset*. <http://coli.org/products/> (April 25, 2017).

Section Eight

### Housing Characteristics

The findings indicated that, among the tribal population, there were approximately 1,300 households. The US Census Bureau (2000) defines a household as “all the people who occupy a housing unit.” Survey participants were asked if they were the “tribal representative,” meaning they were fully aware of household characteristics (such as income, housing type and housing ownership); the survey asked for only one tribal representative per household. Thus, this was a proxy measure for the number of YDSP households. As illustrated in Figure 8-1, over half (59.1%) of the responding households were out of town.

Figure 8-1  
**Percentage of Households by Location**



Note:  
1. n=1,319

Section Eight-One

### Household Size and Profile

The median YDSP household size was four persons. Most households, however, were a mix of tribal and non-tribal members. Approximately 70% of all YDSP households included non-tribal members, as noted in Table 8-1. The highest percentage of households comprised of only tribal members was on the reservation (43.4%), followed by households located in the service area (30.0%) and out of town (26.0%).

Table 8-1  
**Percentage of Tribal Only and Tribal/Non-Tribal Households by Location**

Location	Household with: (Percent)		n
	Only Tribal Members	Tribal & Non-Tribal Members	
On Reservation	43.4%	56.6%	242
Service Area (but off res)	30.0	70.0	297
Out of Town	26.0	74.0	780
All	30.1%	69.9%	1,319

Section Eight-Two

**Dwelling Types**

As illustrated in Figure 8-2, most (65.7%) YDSP households resided in single family homes followed by apartments (14.3%) and duplexes (8.9%). When controlling for the location of members' residence, the highest percentage of members also resided in single family homes, as shown in Table 8-2. A notably higher percentage of members living on the reservation indicated that they resided in duplexes (29.4%) compared to the service area (5.5%) and out of town (3.8%).

Figure 8-2  
**YDSP Members' Type of Dwelling**

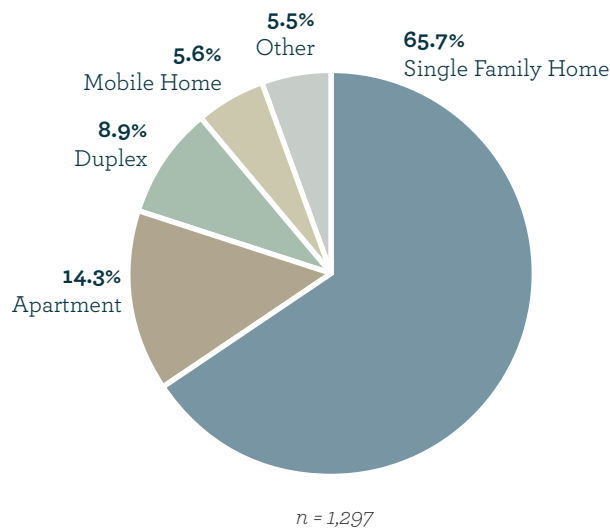


Table 8-2  
**YDSP Members' Type of Dwelling by Location**

Dwelling Type	On Reservation	Service Area (but off res)	Out of Town	All
Single Family Home	59.7%	71.6%	65.3%	65.7%
Apartment	4.2	14.0	17.5	14.3
Duplex	29.4	5.5	3.8	8.9
Mobile Home	0.8	6.2	6.9	5.6
Other	5.9	2.7	6.5	5.5
n	238	292	767	1,297

*Section Eight-Three*

**Property Ownership**

Overall, almost half (44.1%) of YDSP households were rental properties while approximately 47% were either outright owners or buying their residence, as shown in Figure 8-3. Members who lived on the reservation were more likely (62.8%) to be purchasing or were outright owners of their household, as noted in Table 8-3. This observation reflects the on reservation development practice where the Department of Community Development reported that 70.5% of all 2016 housing units were homeownership. Households located out of town were more likely to be rental properties.

Figure 8-3  
**YDSP Households by Ownership Status**

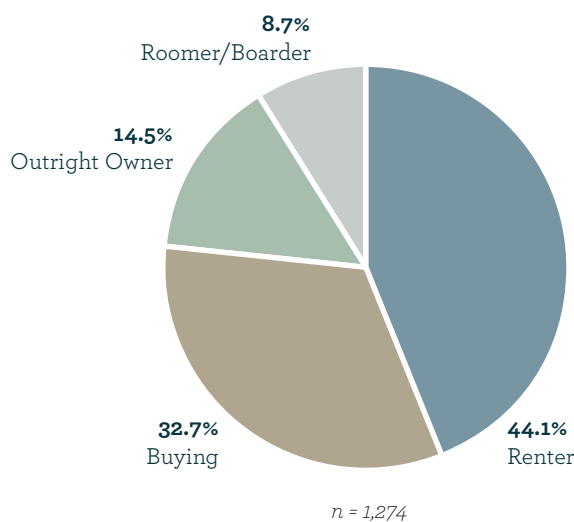


Table 8-3  
**YDSP Members' Home Ownership Status by Location**

<b>Ownership Status</b>	<b>On Reservation</b>	<b>Service Area (but off res)</b>	<b>Out of Town</b>	<b>All</b>
Renting	33.3%	38.2%	49.7%	44.1%
Buying	34.2	30.5	33.0	32.7
Outright Owner	28.6	19.6	8.2	14.5
Rooming/Boarding	3.8	11.6	9.1	8.7
n	234	285	755	1,274

*Section Nine*

**Economic Status**

The study also aimed to determine whether, and if so to what extent, economic hardship existed among the tribal population. To do this, utilizing income and household size, an alternate measure of income for the tribal population was determined by employing the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) standards. Furthermore, the survey asked respondents whether they benefit from government assistance. The FPL, also known as “poverty guidelines,” can determine whether a family is eligible for certain government benefits, such as Medicaid. These indicators contributed to the understanding of Pueblo’s socioeconomic status.

*Section Nine-One*

**Federal Poverty Level**

A FPL was calculated for each YDSP household (who completed the survey). Following the 2016 Poverty Guidelines, the FPL was determined from two survey indicators—household income and the number of persons residing in the household—and was expressed as a percentage (ASPE 2016). As noted earlier, the FPL (such as 125%, 150%, or 185%) was typically an eligibility criterion for a number of federal assistance programs, as discussed in Section Nine-Two.

As shown in Figure 9-1, overall, nearly half (47.0%) of YDSP member households had incomes below the 100% FPL while just over ten percent were 400% FPL or greater. Table 9-1 shows that a lower percentage of out of town member households’ incomes fell under the 200% of FPL than those households located in the service area or on the reservation. These findings substantiated those from the previous sections and further highlighted the financial struggles that some YDSP members face.



Figure 9-1  
**YDSP Member Households by Federal Poverty Level (FPL)**

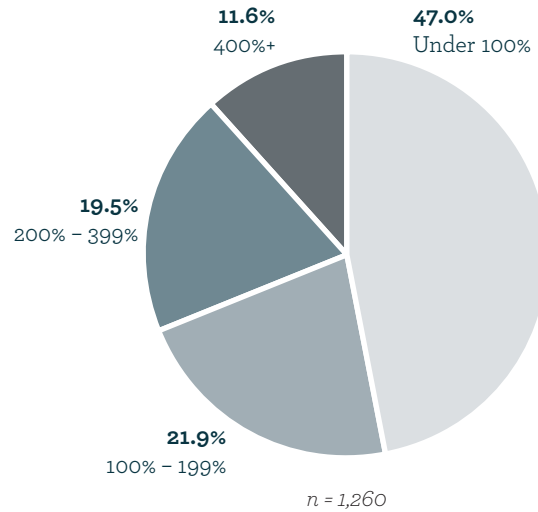


Table 9-1  
**Federal Poverty Level (FPL) by Location**

FPL	On Reservation	Service Area (but off res)	Out of Town	All
Under 100%	51.7%	50.2%	44.2%	47.0%
100% - 199%	28.6	21.6	19.8	21.9
200% - 399%	14.3	19.6	21.2	19.5
400% +	5.5	8.6	14.8	11.6
n	238	291	731	1,260

*Section Nine-Two*

**Government Assistance**

Figure 9-2 reveals the percentage of YDSP members who indicated receiving at least one type of government assistance and/or service. Please note that survey participants had the option to select more than one program. Almost half (45.1%) of members reported receiving some type of assistance. As noted in Table 9-2, the largest share of all YDSP members received Medicaid (22.5%) followed by Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (formerly known as the “Food Stamp Program,” 15.6%) and the Women, Infants & Children Program (WIC, 6.4%).

Figure 9-2  
**YDSP Members Receipt of Government Benefits and/or Services**

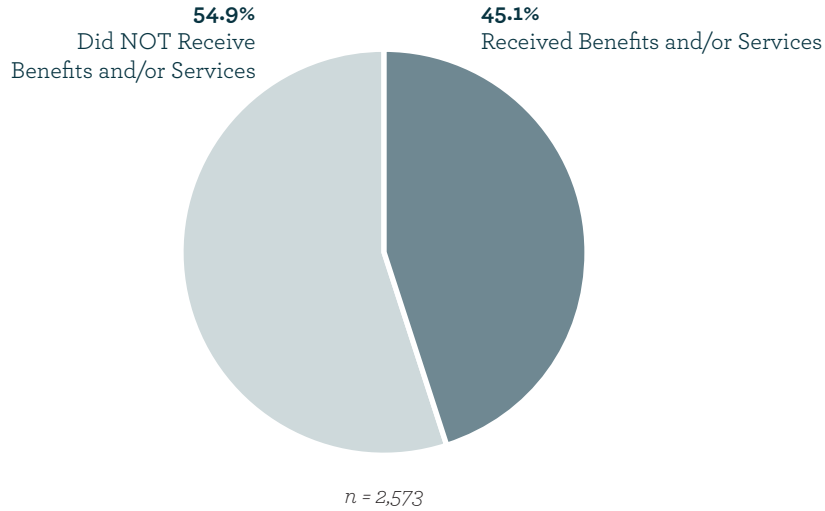


Table 9-2  
**Type of Government Benefits & Services that YDSP Members Received by Percent of All Members**

Type of Benefit/Service	Frequency	Percent
Medicaid Program	580	22.5%
State Sponsored Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	402	15.6
Women, Infants & Children Program (WIC)	164	6.4
Medicare Program*	147	5.7
Social Security Disability Income Program	96	3.7
Social Security or Railroad retirement*	82	3.2
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	82	3.2
State or Local Welfare Office	79	3.1
State sponsored children's health insurance program	79	3.1
Supplemental Security Income	50	1.9
Unemployment compensation	40	1.6
Veterans Benefits Program	38	1.5
Other	126	4.9

Notes:

1. n = 2,573
2. Survey participants could select more than one option.
3. As indicated by a single asterisk (\*), please note that the eligibility for these programs were not income based and were available to most US citizens at a valid age and/or people with certain disabilities.

Table 9-3 reveals the percentage of members who received assistance by the location of their residence. Overall, the findings suggested that members who lived on the reservation were slightly more likely to receive assistance (49.0%) than the others (service area, 45.1%; out of town, 43.6%).

Table 9-3  
**YDSP Members Who Received Government Benefits and/or Services by Location**

	On Reservation	Service Area (but off res)	Out of Town	All
Did NOT Receive	51.0%	54.9%	56.4%	54.9%
Received	49.0	45.1	43.6	45.1
n	531	617	1,425	2,573

*Section Ten*

**Vulnerable Groups**

The socioeconomic profile also attempted to quantify vulnerable groups, that is, groups whose members may have been more susceptible to adverse health, life, and economic outcomes than their general population counterparts. This includes persons identifying as lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) and the homeless. Negative attitudes towards LGBT youth, for example, increased the risk of violence as well as dropping out of school (CDC 2017). Thus, it is extremely important to understand the size of these populations. Determining the size of LGBT was a first for the Pueblo and where it was recognized that this group was more vulnerable, thus requiring extra consideration.

*Section Ten-One*

**LGBT**

Overall, just over three percent (3.3%) of YDSP members (15 years and older) identified as LGBT, which was comparable to the US percentage of 3.8% (Gates 2011). As illustrated in Figure 10-1, nine in ten YDSP members indicated that they were “straight or heterosexual” while about six percent (6.1%) stated that they “prefer not to say.” The median age of those identifying as LGBT was 35 years-old.

Figure 10-1  
**Percentage of YDSP Members (15 years and older) Who Identified as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and/or Transgender (LGBT)**

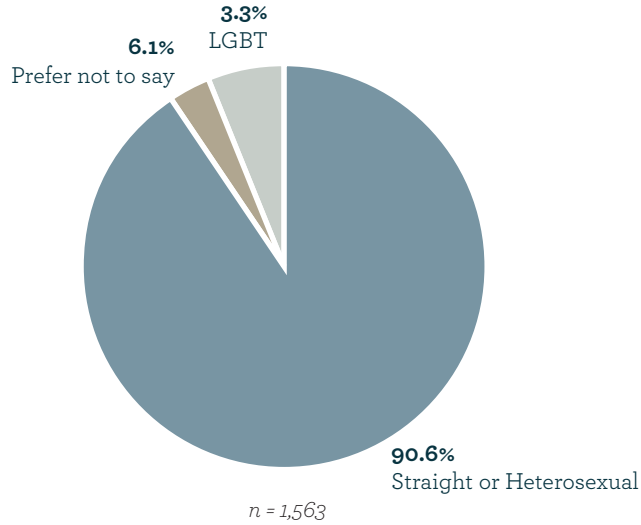


Table 10-1 depicts the percent of LGBT YDSP members (15 years and older) by the location of their residence. The table reveals that members residing in the service area and out of town were more likely to identify as LGBT than those living on the reservation, with less than half a percent (0.3%) of those who lived on the reservation identifying as such. The percent of those in the El Paso region (i.e., those living on the reservation and in the service area) who indicated “prefer not to say” was also notably higher than among those who live out of town.

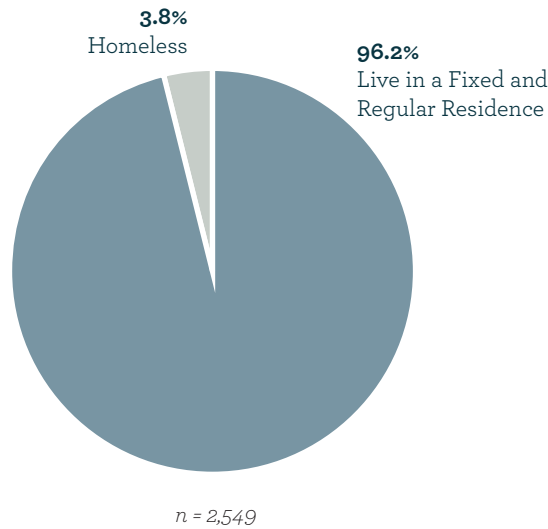
Table 10-1  
**Percentage of YDSP Members (15 years and older) Who Identified as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and/or Transgender (LGBT) by Location**

Sexuality	On Reservation	Service Area (but off res)	Out of Town	All
Straight or Heterosexual	91.1%	88.9%	91.1%	90.6%
LGBT	0.3	4.0	4.1	3.3
Prefer not to say	8.6	7.1	4.8	6.1
n	314	351	898	1,563

## Homelessness

Figure 10-2 indicates the percent of YDSP members who may have been homeless (i.e., those whose residence was not: a place that was safe and stable; owned or paid rent by the member; and that the member would not be evicted in the next week). Approximately four percent (3.8%) of the YDSP members indicated that they were homeless, while the clear majority stated that they lived in a fixed and regular residence.

Figure 10-2  
**Percentage of Homeless YDSP Members**



As expected, Table 10-2 shows that members who lived on the reservation were much less likely than those living in the service area or out of town to indicate homelessness. Only one percent (1.0%) of YDSP members living on the reservation indicated that they were homeless while 5.4% and 4.1% indicated such in the service area and out of town, respectively.

Table 10-2  
**Percentage of Homeless YDSP Members by Location**

Status	On Reservation	Service Area (but off res)	Out of Town	All
Homeless	1.0%	5.4%	4.1%	3.8%
Lived in a Fixed & Regular Residence	99.0	94.6	95.9	96.2
n	522	612	1,415	2,549

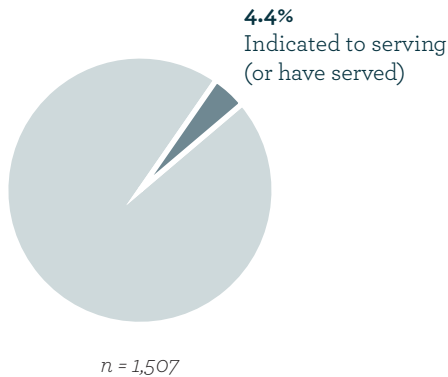
Section Eleven

**Armed Services**

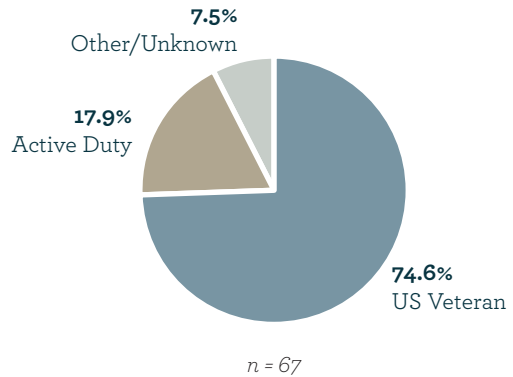
Less than five percent of YDSP members (18 years and older) indicated that they were serving in the US Armed Forces or a US veteran, as illustrated in Figure 11-1 A. Of those with military experience, the majority (74.6%) identified as veterans while approximately a fifth (17.9%) were on active duty. The military status for a small share of the respondents (7.5%) was either unknown or something else, as depicted in Figure 11-1 B.

Figure 11-1  
**Military Status of YDSP Members (18 years and older)**

**A. Percentage of Those Who were Serving or had Served in the US Armed Forces**



**B. Current Status of Those Who were Serving or had Served in the US Armed Forces**



Most active duty military and veterans served (or had served) in the US Army (44.8%); roughly a fifth each served (or had served) in either the US Navy (20.9%) or the US Marine Corps (19.4%), as noted in Table 11-1. A small percentage (1.5%) indicated having served in the US Coast Guard.

Table 11-1  
**US Armed Forces Branch by Military Status**

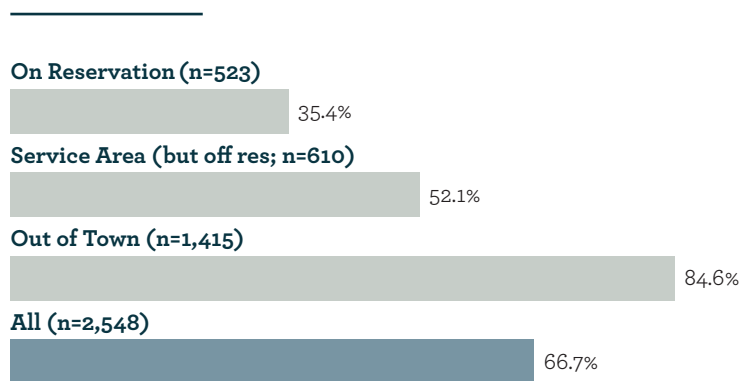
US Armed Forces Branch	Active Duty	US Veteran	Other	All
US Army	58.3%	40.0%	60.0%	44.8%
US Navy	16.7	22.0	20.0	20.9
US Air Force	8.3	16.0	0.0	13.4
US Marine Corps	8.3	22.0	20.0	19.4
US Coast Guard	8.3	0.0	0.0	1.5
n	12	50	5	67

*Section Twelve*

## Community Participation

Most YDSP members (66.7%) indicated that they had not participated in any community feasts or ceremonies in the 12 months prior. As might be expected, however, the level of community participation varied by members' place of residence. A much higher percentage of those living on the reservation participated than members living in the service area and out of town, as illustrated in Figure 12-1. The majority (84.6%) of out of town members said that they had not participated in any feasts or ceremonies at YDSP.

Figure 12-1  
**Percentage of YDSP Members that Did NOT Participate in Community Feasts or Ceremonies in the 12 Months Prior**



Tribal members cited several reasons for not having participated in community feasts or ceremonies in an open-ended question in the survey. Content analysis methodologies were employed to evaluate the survey participants' answers. Neuendorf (2002) describes content analysis as "a summarizing, quantitative analysis of messages that relies on the scientific method ... and is not limited as to the types of variables that may be measured or the context in which the messages are created or presented" (10). In this study, content analysis was applied in a quantitative approach where the analysis produces "counts of key categories and measurements of the amounts of other variables" (Neuendorf 2002, 14).

The following procedures were utilized:

1. Review of survey responses
2. Conceptualization of variables or *themes*
3. A second review of survey responses
4. Adjustment of variables by adding or collapsing categories
5. Development of coding schemes by creating codebook and coding forms
6. Coding of the responses into one or more categories
7. Tabulation of frequencies by percentage

Overall, ten major themes, as described in Table 12-1, were found. Figure 12-2 displays the tabulated themes as percentage of YDSP members who indicated not participating in community events. Distance (40.2%), schedule conflicts (20.8%), and age (9.1%) emerged as the top three barriers preventing members from attending community feasts or ceremonies. Themes varied, however, by the location of members' residence, since they faced different barriers. Out of town members, for example, often overwhelmingly cited their distance between their residence (i.e., out of town) and El Paso compared to those living in the region. On the other hand, members living in the El Paso region tended to cite scheduling conflicts, such as work and school, as preventing them from attending.



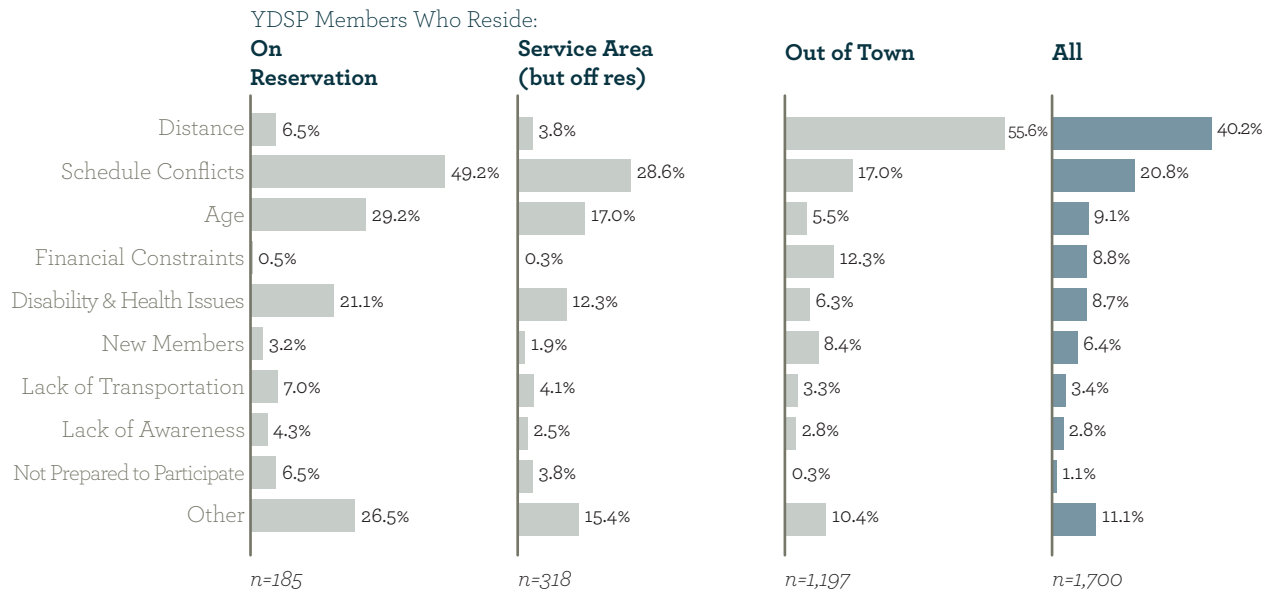
Table 12-1

**Themes and descriptions for YDSP Members' Reasons for NOT Participating in Community Feasts or Ceremonies in the 12 Months Prior**

Item	Theme	Description
1	Distance is Great/ Lives out of town	The distance between members' residence and the Pueblo was too great for them to participate. For example, this theme included members who cited that they lived out of town.
2	Schedule Conflicts	Community feasts and/or ceremonies were scheduled on days not convenient for tribal members due to schedule conflicts with work, school, and/or extracurricular activities.
3	Age	YDSP members stated that they are: an elder and not mobile; very young; parent/s of a very young child; or, caretaker of an elder.
4	Financial Constraints	YDSP members indicated that attending community feasts and/or ceremonies placed a financial burden on them. Out of town members, for example, indicated that the extra expense of travel and lodging was beyond their financial capacity.
5	Disability & Health Issues	YDSP members indicated that a disability and/or other health issues prevented them from attending these events. This category also included those members who are family caregivers and cannot leave an ill family member unattended.
6	New Members	New members that had recently enrolled and may have not had the opportunity to participate.
7	Lack of Transportation	Members who did not possess a reliable vehicle or other modes of transportation were unable to attend or participate in any of these events.
8	Lack of Awareness	Members that were not aware of the dates and times of these events.
9	Not Prepared to Participate	Members were not prepared to participate in community feasts and/or ceremonies since they did not possess regalia or did not have confidence/knowledge on how to participate.
10	Other	This category included responses that were individually unique. For example, members or family of those who are away on active duty and also members who, in the past, have felt unwelcomed at these events.

Figure 12-2

**Themes for Why YDSP Members Did NOT Participate in Community Feasts or Ceremonies in the 12 Months Prior by Location**



*Section Twelve-One*

**YDSP Members Who Reside on the Reservation**

Among members who lived on the reservation, scheduling conflicts (49.2%) were most often cited as a barrier to them attending the feasts and ceremonies. Responses indicated that most community events occurred during the workweek, which often conflicted with members’ work schedules. Contributing to this particular barrier, a fair number of members indicated that they were hourly employees and/or were employed at companies where taking time off would incur lost wages. It was also noted that other commitments—school and extracurricular activities—conflicted with community events. One member, for example, stated, “As a student, small business owner and full-time contract employee, my daily [and] school hours keep me very busy and minimize my personal commitments.”

Other barriers included age (29.2%) and disability and health issues (21.1%). Since this survey item was asked of all respondents, some parents and/or guardians noted that their child was too young to participate in community feasts and ceremonies. One member said, “[My child is] too young to really

participate in cultural events.” Others indicated that they suffered from medical conditions, which hindered their participation. For example, one stated, “I am [an] elder [with a] medical condition.” A few noted that they did not have childcare and, thus, could not attend. A mother, for example, stated the following:

“Many feast day preparations start very early in the morning and I have a minor child that requires my care. Since my mother passed away, I no longer have a responsible person—other than myself—to care for my child. I am a single mother and the sole caretaker and provider for my child.”

Seven percent (7%) indicated that they lack transportation, which prevented them from participating. A few members highlighted a more concerning reason for not wanting to attend community events; they felt unwelcomed. One member stated, “I am often ostracized by members of the Tribe – comments like ‘gringo,’ ‘cracker,’ ‘fake Indian,’ and ‘you don’t belong here’ – do not encourage my participation.” These responses, although very few, stood out and suggested a need to ensure that members, especially the newly enrolled, are oriented and welcomed to such community events.

#### *Section Twelve-Two*

### **YDSP Members Who Reside in the Service Area (but off reservation)**

Members who lived in the service area (but not on the reservation) cited similar barriers as those living on the reservation. These members also stated that scheduling conflicts (28.6%), age (17.0%), and disability/health issues (12.3%) caused them to miss the feasts and/or ceremonies. Over a quarter (28.6%) expressed that they had scheduling conflicts, which members attributed to employment, school, and/or extracurricular activities. Some of these members explained that they were hourly employees and that missing work also meant not getting paid. One member, for example, stated, “I can’t take days off because I don’t get paid for them and I am the only one in my family working to support [them].” Another member suggested that they did not have the luxury of time to attend such events when they said, “[I am] employed full-time as a public school teacher, and part-time as an instructor at EPCC (El Paso Community College) [and] I don’t have a lot of free time.” Others indicated that their commitments to school and extracurricular activities, like sports, conflicted with community events.

Another major barrier was age – approximately a fifth (17%) of members were simply too young or too old to participate. For example, one said, “[Tribal member] is a one-year-old and is currently unable to participate in any ceremonies just yet.” Other reasons included disability (12.3%); some ailments were described as mental or physical, which could have been short-term or permanent. In some cases, members identified a pregnancy as the barrier from participating. For example, one member said, “Last year I did not participate for our feast day due to my heel spur [and] this year I did not participate on feast day due to me being pregnant at the time.”

A few participants indicated that they were not notified about event schedules or did not have information to become involved. A member stated, “I have no information on how to get [my child] involved,” while another said, “I have not been aware of any event going on.” Others noted that they were newly enrolled as their reason for not participating while some stated that they lacked transportation. One participant suggested no longer feeling welcomed based on attendance at past events. This member stated:

“In previous years, I have participated in Tigua feast activities [but] felt that certain persons, in charge, were ordering you around and yelling at you. I saw a tribal member crying because she was yelled at in front of other members when she took a break. I feel that we should be treated with respect. We are adults and we are there to help and enjoy doing it. Nobody likes to be yelled at or make feel uncomfortable. Not all leaders were doing that but only certain ones.”

While this comment was not typical, it was an important issue to highlight, especially since another member (as mentioned in the previous section) expressed a similar concern. This concern suggests a need for some members to be more hospitable, especially to those members who are beginning their journey as a Tigua.

### *Section Twelve-Three*

## **YDSP Members Who Reside Out of Town**

Overall, most (84.6%) of out of town members indicated that they did not attend community feasts or ceremonies. Of these members, most (55.6%) indicated that distance between their city and the Pueblo prevented them from attending such events. A member said, “As much as I would love to participate and learn more about my heritage, I do not live in El Paso, Texas.” It was also typical for survey respondents to simply state their place of residence, such as “I live in Nevada” or “We live in

California,” as their reason for not attending. Many of these responses did not elaborate further. Such distance requires members to incur travel and/or accommodation expenses (financial constraints) as well as arranging childcare (if needed) for them to participate. For instance, a tribal member explained:

“I live in northern California. My income is limited to get an airline ticket. It is very expensive to fly to Texas, [while] I would love to attend meetings and juntas but it is almost impossible.”

Another stated:

“I live in California and, when I was in Texas this summer (June 2016), I had both my children with me (ages 2 and 4 months) and I had no childcare that would afford me time to participate.”

Other factors, such as schedule conflicts (17.0%) and age (5.5%), also limited their participation. Some members, similar to those living in the El Paso region, could not attend because they were either too old or too young to participate in any ceremonies, while others encountered work and school schedule conflicts. Some members stated that they were newly enrolled and suggested that they were not members during the last community feast or ceremony. Others did not attend the feasts or ceremonies in the past 12 months because they had not been notified or had no information about the event. To overcome such issues, one member suggested:

“I think it would be beneficial if a yearly calendar was published with events. This would allow out of state members to plan and make travel arrangements to be able to attend.”

Some members, unfortunately, did not attend as they felt out of place when they visited the reservation or felt unwelcomed when trying to participate. One stated the following:

“When I do show up [to a community event], I feel unwelcome. Tribal members are rude. I hear comments like, ‘She probably wants something from the tribe.’ I feel more welcomed at other tribes’ gatherings than my own tribe.”

Another out of town member stated that he/she “loves” attending but also feels unwelcomed. This member added, “I don’t feel welcome because people look at [me] as [if] I’m not welcome because I’m a stranger since they don’t know me.” The member continued, “I usually get stares like I shouldn’t be there.” Similar to the El Paso members, these comments were sparse but highlight an underlying current.

## **Conclusion**

The 2016 socioeconomic report was the first to assess the Pueblo's standing as a whole since the passage of the 2014 enrollment reform. The Pueblo is now more inclusive by welcoming members who were previously omitted from tribal rolls. Thus, it was expected that the influx of new members would not only impact resources but also shift socioeconomic standings. This report attempts to capture those shifts and highlight pressing community needs. In order to effectively address community-wide matters responsibly, this report allows for tribal leaders to make informed decisions regarding the allocation of scarce resources.

Although the Pueblo has existed in the region since the 1680s, it has only fully exercised its sovereignty benefits since its federal restoration in 1987. The Pueblo's fiduciary responsibility has evolved making it more critical to capture data and information to address rising needs. This study, and future endeavors, are important to ensuring the fidelity of the Pueblo's civic strategies and objectives by providing periodic snapshots of social and economic factors.

The study's findings indicated that the Pueblo has made strides in improving its socioeconomic status but also continued to lag behind the general population. For example, the percent of members with bachelor degrees or higher were five and nine percent ("YDSP Service Area" and "Outside Service Area," respectively) in 2008. Today, those reporting the same educational attainment levels have notably increased – 15% of all YDSP members have earned bachelor's degrees or higher. While the improvement is encouraging, this remains half of state and national counterparts. It is understood that lower educational attainment most likely influences other factors such as income, financial security, and overall quality of life. Prioritizing education remains at the forefront of Tribal Council's agenda as evidenced by investing in both continuing educational programming and creating high quality early learning programs. These programs aim to mitigate barriers to financial security while creating safe and stable households. Equally important, the Pueblo's economic development efforts can create different avenues to achieve similar outcomes, while the Pueblo government has a fiduciary responsibility to manage a budget that aligns with identified socioeconomic priorities. In 2016, the Pueblos' operating budget, for example, totaled \$35.5 million where direct services represented 28%. Specific education-based initiatives within the 2016 budget included two new programs – one to identify educational achievement barriers and another to connect tribal youth with effective ancillary services. In short, it takes each governmental resource to collaborate in harmony to harvest the community's full potential.

## References

- Aguliar, Julian. 2013. "Many Young El Pasoans Find They Can Go Home Again." *New York Times*: A23A. <http://www.nytimes.com/2013/08/23/us/many-young-el-pasoans-find-they-can-go-home-again.html> (August 30, 2017).
- Amadeo, Kimberly. 2017. "Are You Officially in the Labor Force?" *The Balance*. <https://www.thebalance.com/labor-force-definition-how-it-affects-the-economy-4045035> (July 19, 2017).
- Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). 2015. "People who are not in the labor force: why aren't they working?" <https://www.bls.gov/opub/btn/volume-4/people-who-are-not-in-the-labor-force-why-arent-they-working.htm> (August 19, 2017).
- Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). 2017a. "Labor force characteristics." <https://www.bls.gov/cps/lfcharacteristics.htm> (August 21, 2017).
- Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). 2017b. "Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey, (Seas) Unemployment Rate." <https://data.bls.gov/timeseries/LNS14000000> (August 21, 2017).
- Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). 2017c. "Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Texas." [https://data.bls.gov/timeseries/LASST4800000000000004?amp%253bdata\\_tool=XGtable&output\\_view=data&include\\_graphs=true](https://data.bls.gov/timeseries/LASST4800000000000004?amp%253bdata_tool=XGtable&output_view=data&include_graphs=true) (August 21, 2017).
- Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). 2017d. "Local Area Unemployment Statistics, El Paso, Texas." [https://data.bls.gov/timeseries/LAUMT4821340000000004?amp%253bdata\\_tool=XGtable&output\\_view=data&include\\_graphs=true](https://data.bls.gov/timeseries/LAUMT4821340000000004?amp%253bdata_tool=XGtable&output_view=data&include_graphs=true) (August 21, 2017).
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 2017. "Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Health." <https://www.cdc.gov/lgbthealth/youth.htm> (August 24, 2017).
- Corty, E.W. 2007. *Using and Interpreting Statistics: A Practical Text for the Health, Behavioral, and Science*. St. Louis, Missouri: Mosby Elsevier.
- Council for Community and Economic Research (CCER). 2017. 2016 County Level Index + Adjusted County Median Household Income dataset. <http://coli.org/products/> (April 25, 2017).
- Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE). 2016. "Computations for the 2016 Poverty Guidelines." <https://aspe.hhs.gov/computations-2016-poverty-guidelines> (May 22, 2017).
- Gates, Gary J. 2011. "How many people are lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender?" Los Angeles: The Williams Institute. <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/Gates-How-Many-People-LGBT-Apr-2011.pdf> (August 24, 2017).

- Hipple, Steven F. 2015. "The age effect." U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. <https://www.bls.gov/opub/btn/volume-4/people-who-are-not-in-the-labor-force-why-arent-they-working.htm> (July 21, 2017).
- Kena, Grace, William Hussar, Joel McFarland, Cristobal de Brey, and Lauren Musu-Gillette. 2016. *The Condition of Education 2016*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.
- Klosterman, Richard E. 1990. *Community analysis and planning techniques*. Lanham, Maryland: Rowman & Littlefield Publishing Group, Inc.
- Kuhn, George. 2016. "What is Dropout Rate in Surveys? Online Survey Company Syracuse." *Market Research Company Syracuse NY Drive Research*. <https://www.driveresearch.com/single-post/2016/06/21/What-is-Dropout-Rate-in-Surveys-Online-Survey-Company-Syracuse> (June 12, 2017).
- Neuendorf, Kimberly A. 2002. *The Content Analysis Guidebook*. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.
- Rainie, S.C.,Schultz, J.L. Briggs, Eileen, Riggs, P., and Palmanteer-Holder, N.L. 2017. "Data as a Strategic Resource: Self-determination, Governance, and the Data Challenge for Indigenous Nations in the United States." *The International Indigenous Policy Journal*, Volume 8, Issue 2.
- Salkind, N.J. 2010. *Statistics for People Who (Think They) Hate Statistics, Second Edition, Excel 2007 Edition*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
- US Census Bureau. 2000. *Census 2000, Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics, Selected Appendixes: 2000, B-14 Definitions of Subject Characteristics*. <https://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/phc-2-a.pdf> (June 13, 2017).
- US Census Bureau. 2015. *2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates*. Retrieved from <https://factfinder.census.gov> (June 14, 2017).
- Villa, Christopher C. 2012. *YDSP Descendant Budget Impact Study*. El Paso: Helix Solutions.



## APPENDIX A:

# 2016 YDSP Population by Single Year of Age & Gender

Age	Female	Male	Total	Cum. Percent
<1	13	11	24	0.60%
1	35	48	83	2.69
2	35	27	62	4.25
3	51	43	94	6.61
4	42	38	80	8.62
5	49	39	88	10.83
6	48	39	87	13.01
7	40	34	74	14.87
8	46	37	83	16.96
9	42	58	100	19.47
10	34	52	86	21.63
11	47	41	88	23.84
12	51	31	82	25.90
13	46	41	87	28.08
14	48	43	91	30.37
15	36	39	75	32.25
16	40	44	84	34.36
17	39	52	91	36.65
18	44	31	75	38.53
19	37	44	81	40.57
20	47	40	87	42.75
21	39	36	75	44.64
22	38	40	78	46.60
23	42	39	81	48.63
24	34	34	68	50.34
25	38	38	76	52.25
26	29	34	63	53.83
27	41	34	75	55.71
28	34	28	62	57.27
29	38	33	71	59.06
30	34	30	64	60.66
31	31	32	63	62.25
32	22	36	58	63.70
33	29	36	65	65.34
34	30	27	57	66.77
35	35	31	66	68.43
36	23	25	48	69.63
37	37	16	53	70.96
38	31	28	59	72.44
39	22	19	41	73.47
40	28	14	42	74.53
41	18	20	38	75.48
42	19	19	38	76.44
43	24	22	46	77.59
44	26	21	47	78.77
45	14	17	31	79.55
46	19	22	41	80.58
47	13	20	33	81.41

Age	Female	Male	Total	Cum. Percent
48	20	18	38	82.37%
49	18	16	34	83.22
50	23	16	39	84.20
51	24	15	39	85.18
52	17	22	39	86.16
53	24	14	38	87.11
54	30	17	47	88.29
55	19	13	32	89.10
56	20	12	32	89.90
57	10	17	27	90.58
58	24	17	41	91.61
59	19	11	30	92.36
60	18	8	26	93.02
61	14	5	19	93.49
62	9	5	14	93.85
63	11	8	19	94.32
64	12	8	20	94.83
65	12	7	19	95.30
66	15	3	18	95.75
67	6	2	8	95.96
68	7	6	13	96.28
69	5	5	10	96.53
70	9	2	11	96.81
71	4	2	6	96.96
72	6	6	12	97.26
73	10	5	15	97.64
74	7	6	13	97.97
75	7	5	12	98.27
76	4	3	7	98.44
77	5	1	6	98.59
78	4	3	7	98.77
79	4	2	6	98.92
80	0	1	1	98.94
81	8	5	13	99.27
82	7	1	8	99.47
83	2	0	2	99.52
84	2	0	2	99.57
85	2	0	2	99.62
86	4	1	5	99.75
88	3	0	3	99.82
91	1	1	2	99.87
92	1	0	1	99.90
94	0	1	1	99.92
95	0	1	1	99.95
96	0	1	1	99.97
97	1	0	1	100.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,106</b>	<b>1,875</b>	<b>3,981</b>	<b>-</b>

# 2016 YDSP SOCIOECONOMICS AT A GLANCE

*Total Population*

---

**3,981**

*Percent Male*

---

**47%**

*Percent Female*

---

**53%**

*Median Age in Years*

---

**24**

*Percent within 125 miles of YDSP*

---

**60%**

*Percent with a HS diploma\**

---

**83%**

*Percent in Labor Force*

---

**70%**

\* Members 25 years of age and older

*Median Personal Income\**

---

**\$16,722**

*Median Household Income\**

---

**\$29,132**

\* Adjusted to 2015 dollars

*No. of Households (HH)*

---

**1,319**

*Median HH Size*

---

**4**

*Percent of HH with non-Tribal Members*

---

**70%**

*Percent of Home Ownership*

---

**47%**

*Percent of Renters*

---

**44%**

*Percent Identifying as LGBT*

---

**3%**

*Percent Indicating Homelessness*

---

**4%**

*Percent Not Participating in Feasts/Ceremonies*

---

**67%**



Ysleta del Sur Pueblo  
119 S. Old Pueblo Rd  
Ysleta del Sur Pueblo, TX 79907  
915.859.7913  
[www.ysletadelsurpueblo.org](http://www.ysletadelsurpueblo.org)

