

Socio-Economic Profile of the Washoe People

Prepared for the
Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California



Washoe Tribe Planning Department
Max Kalhammer, Planning Director

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Executive Summary

The Socio-Economic Profile of the Washoe People was conducted in 2005 and 2006 with financial support from the Administration for Native Americans. The specific objectives of the study were to: 1) develop two “culturally-friendly” community needs and resources assessment instruments to address eight strategic goal areas and provide socio-demographic data for on- and off-reservation populations; 2) survey approximately 250 on-reservation households using face-to-face interviews and approximately 100 off-reservation households using mail surveys; 3) prepare an on-reservation database containing socio-demographic data and findings from the eight goal areas, prepare an off-reservation database containing socio-demographic data, and develop corresponding Socio-Economic Profile reports for the year 2006.

I. Findings: Face-to-Face Interview of On-Reservation Households

Methods / Target Populations

Community households were interviewed from December 2005 through February 2006 using two sources of sample, the WUMA (Washoe Utility Management Association) accounts list and the Washoe Tribe Housing Authority maps which contain addresses of houses and names associated with those houses. Houses that were discovered in the field were added to the sample list. From those source lists, a combined sample list was formed containing 321 known households in the four communities.

| | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| Carson: | 79 households |
| Dresslerville: | 135 households |
| Stewart: | 48 households |
| Woodfords: | <u>59 households</u> |
| Total: | 321 households |

Thirteen interviewers/field team supervisors were responsible for conducting interviews in on-reservation homes. Of those 13 project staff, eight were Washoe Tribe members.

Response Rate

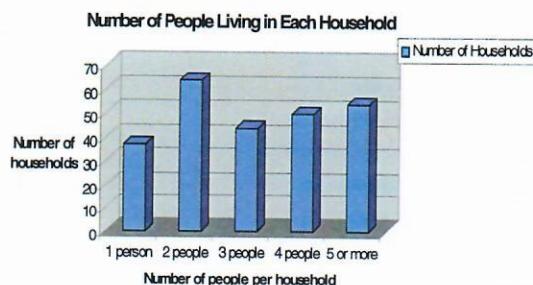
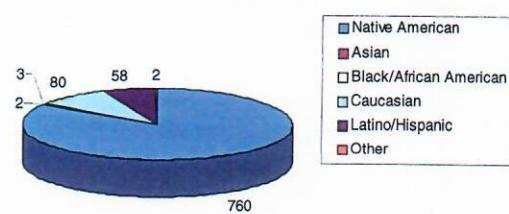
A total of 250 face-to-face interviews were completed. One hundred (40.0%) of the respondents live in Dresslerville, 60 (24.0%) live in Carson City, 50 (20.0%) live in Woodfords, and 40 (16.0%) live in the Stewart community. Only one adult member of each household participated in the interview, but information was collected on all household members.

Combined Results for the Washoe Communities

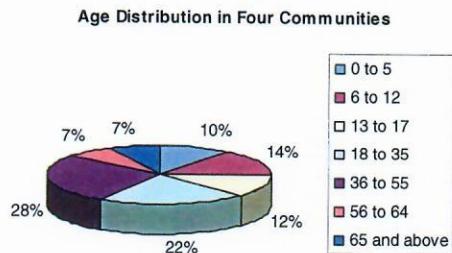
Demographics

Fifteen percent (14.9%, n=37) of on-reservation households surveyed contain one individual, 25.7% (n=64) contain two individuals, 17.7% (n=44) contain three individuals, 20.1% (n=50) contain four individuals, and 21.6% (n=54) contain five or more individuals. The largest on-reservation household interviewed contains 11 members (See graph on the following page). There is no significant difference in the number of household members living on the property by community ($p=.231$).

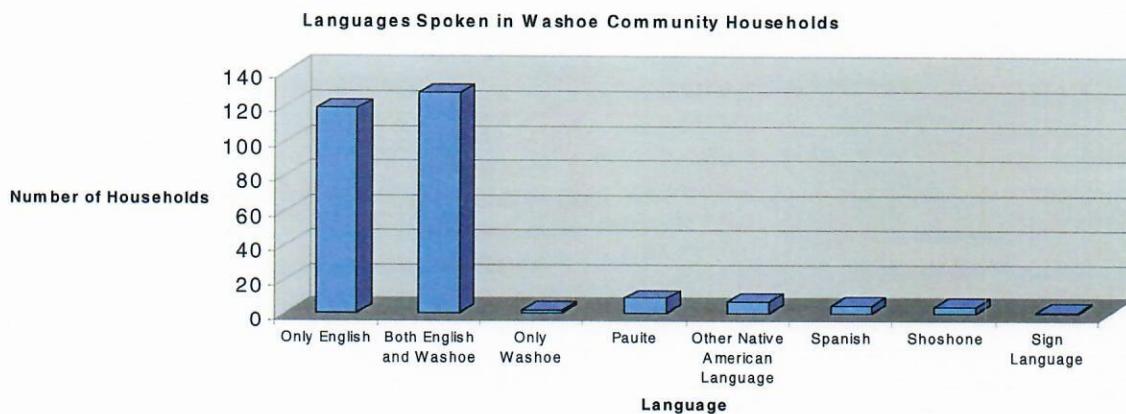
The most common racial/ethnic backgrounds of on-reservation household members are: Native American (93.6%, n=760), Caucasian (9.9%, n=80), Latino/Hispanic (7.1%, n=58). The interviews also revealed that over half (53.1%, n=432) of the on-reservation household members are female and 46.9% (n=382) are male.

**Racial/Ethnic Backgrounds of Household Members**

The average age of on-reservation household members was found to be 30.7 years. Infants and toddlers (0 to 5 years) comprise 10.3% (n=82) of the population, children aged 6 to 12 comprise 14.2% (n=113) of the population, children aged 13 to 17 comprise 12.2% (n=97) of the population, young adults aged 18 to 35 comprise 22.1% (n=175) of the population, adults aged 36 to 55 comprise 26.6% (n=211) of the population, adults aged 56 to 64 comprise 7.2% (n=57) of the population, and older adults aged 65 and above comprise 7.3% (n=58) of the population (See graph below).



Slightly over half (51.4%, n=128) of the on-reservation households speak both English and Washoe at home, 47.8% (n=119) speak only English, 0.8% (n=2) speak only Washoe, 3.6% (n=9) speak Pauite, four (1.6%) speak Shoshone, 2.8% (n=7) speak other Native languages, 2.0% (n=5) speak Spanish, and 0.4% (n=1) speak sign language (See graph below).



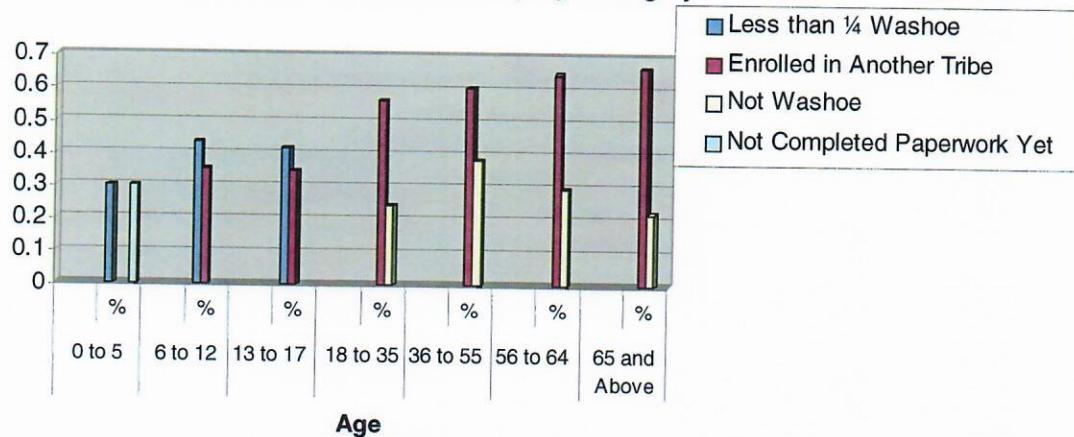
Washoe Tribal Enrollment

Over half (52.5%, n=417) of the on-reservation household members were said to be enrolled in the Washoe Tribe with 47.5% (n=378) not being enrolled. The most common reasons for non-enrollment are: 1) enrolled in another tribe (45.5%, n=165); 2) less than one-quarter Washoe (25.3%, n=92); 3) not Washoe (15.7%, n=57); and 4) have not completed Washoe Tribe enrollment paperwork yet (8.5%, n=31).

The two most common reasons for non-enrollment by age among on-reservation household members are the following: age 0 to 5 (less than one-quarter Washoe, 30.2%, not completed Washoe enrollment paperwork yet, 30.2%, and enrolled in another tribe, 28.6%); age 6 to 12 (less than one-quarter Washoe, 43.2% and enrolled in another tribe, 35.1%); age 13 to 17 (less than one-quarter Washoe, 41.8% and enrolled in another tribe, 34.5%);

age 18 to 35 (enrolled in another tribe, 56.1% and not Washoe, 24.2%); age 36 to 55 (enrolled in another tribe, 60.3% and not Washoe, 38.1%); age 56 to 64 (enrolled in another tribe, 64.7% and not Washoe, 29.4%); age 65 and above (enrolled in another tribe, 66.7% and not Washoe, 22.2%). Displayed below are the two most common reasons for non-enrollment by age.

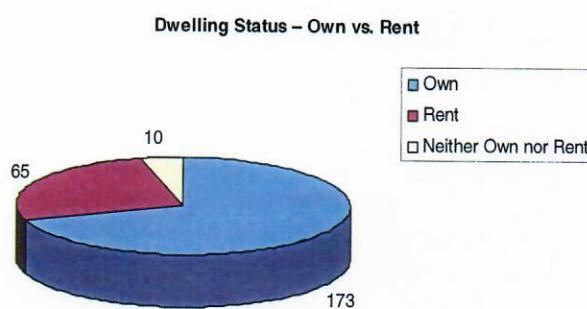
Reasons for Non-Enrollment by Age Category



Housing

The vast majority (87.4%, n=216) of on-reservation respondents live in a single-family detached home with 6.5% (n=16) living in a mobile home, 5.7% (n=14) living in a manufactured home, and one respondent (0.4%) living in a duplex. Independent of the community in which they live, most dwellings whether owned, rented, or neither owned nor rented are single-family detached homes.

As seen below, most (69.8%, n=173) on-reservation respondents own the dwelling in which they live, 26.2% (n=65) rent the dwelling in which they live, and 4.0% (n=10) neither own nor rent the dwelling in which they live (See graph below). Among on-reservation renters, nearly all (90.6%, n=58) report having a rental agreement with 9.4% (n=6) not having a rental agreement.



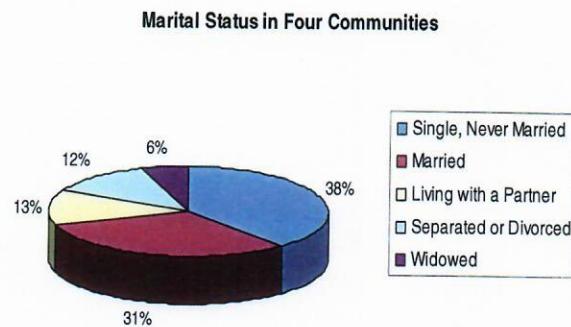
Among on-reservation homeowners, most respondents (77.4%, n=130) report not having a mortgage, home equity loan, and/or a home equity line of credit on their dwelling. The average monthly house payment was \$346.27 (n=33). Forty (95.2%) 39 on-reservation homeowners reported receiving assistance under the Washoe Housing Authority's (WHA) Mutual Assistance program and two homeowners (4.8%) reported receiving assistance under the WHA's Modified Mutual Assistance program.

The average monthly utility cost for on-reservation homeowners was \$227.04 (n=75), although there was considerable missing data associated with this variable. Similarly, on-reservation renters reported that their average monthly utility cost was \$227.80 (n=60).

Most (69.9%, n=174) on-reservation households have a home telephone and 49.0% (n=120) of households report having at least one cell phone. Twenty-eight (11.4%) households lack both a home telephone and a cell phone.

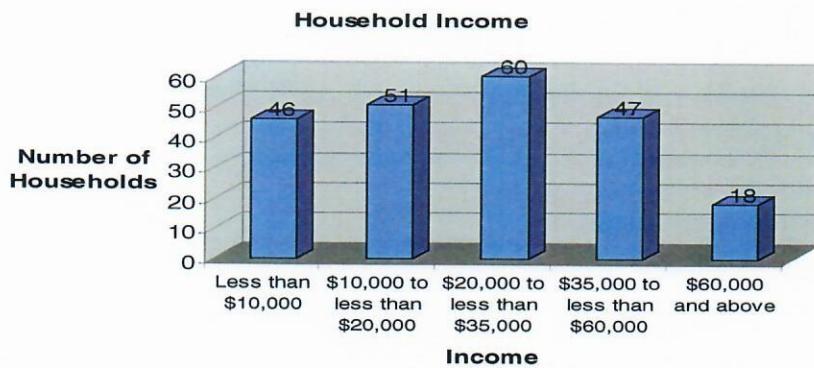
Families

Forty-four percent (n=236) of on-reservation household members are married or living with a partner; 38.4% (n=206) are single, never married; 12.1% (n=65) are separated or divorced; and 5.6% (n=30) are widowed (See graph on right). Thirty-five (14.1%) on-reservation households reported that either the respondent or their spouse or partner has one or more dependent children living elsewhere with 44.1% (n=15) having one dependent child, 38.2% (n=13) having two dependent children, and 17.6% (n=6) having three or more dependent children living elsewhere. There is no significant difference by marital status with respect to having dependent children living elsewhere ($p=.175$).



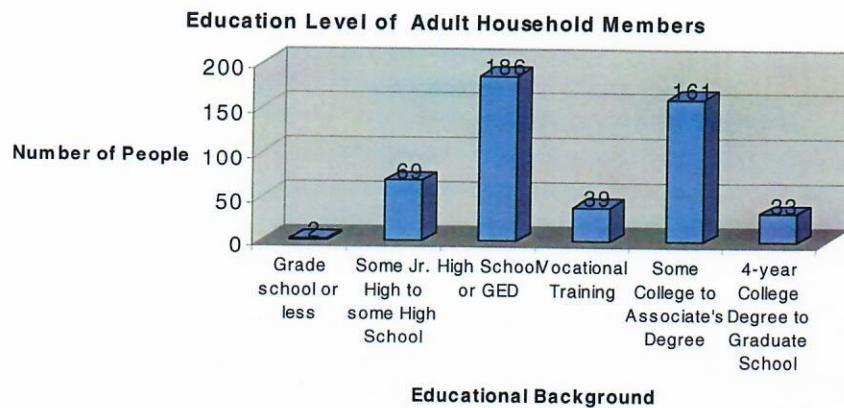
Household Income

As shown in the graph below, on-reservation respondents reported that 20.7% (n=46) of households had a 2005 family income of less than \$10,000. Twenty-three percent (n=51) of households had an income of \$10,000 to less than \$20,000, 27.1% (n=60) had an income of \$20,000 to less than \$35,000, 21.3% (n=47) had an income of \$35,000 to less than \$60,000, and 8.1% (n=18) had an income of \$60,000 and above.



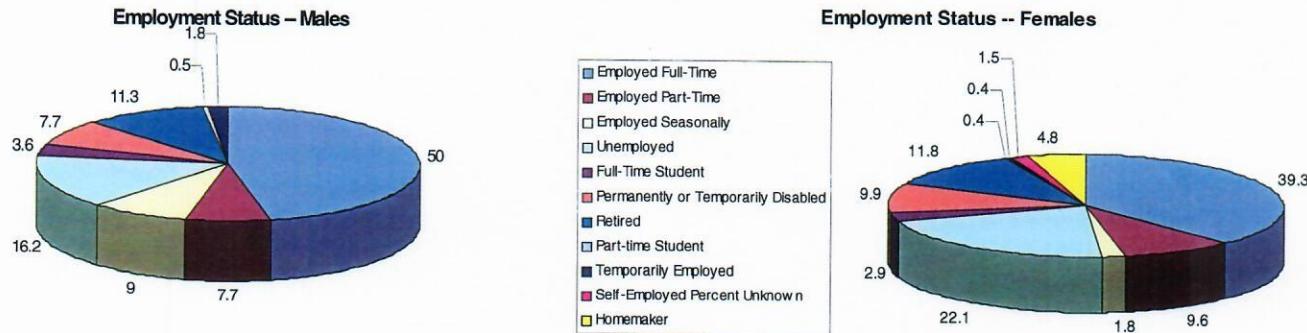
Education

As displayed in the graph on the next page, thirty-eight percent (n=186) of on-reservation household members have completed high school or received their GED, 32.8% (n=161) have completed some college to an associate's degree, and 6.7% (n=33) have completed a four-year college or graduate program. Eight percent (n=39) have completed vocational training, 14.0% (n=69) have completed some junior high school to some high school, and 0.4% (n=2) have completed grade school or less education.



Employment

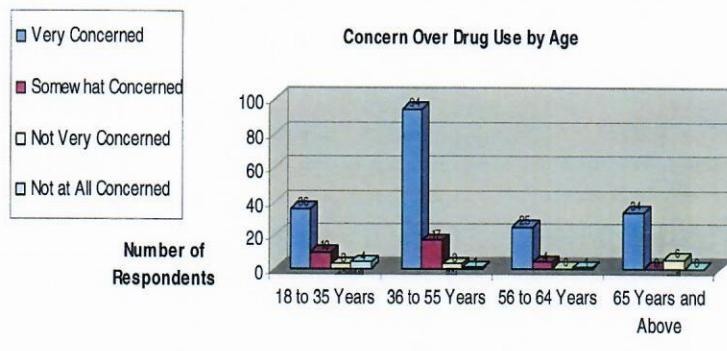
On-reservation respondents reported that 44.1% (n=218) of household members are employed full-time, 19.4% (n=96) are unemployed, 11.5% (n=57) are retired, and 8.9% (n=44) are temporarily or permanently disabled. Among on-reservation unemployed adults, 49.0% are aged 18 to 35 and only 5.2% are aged 56 to 64. Among on-reservation adults who are permanently or temporarily disabled, more than one-third (36.4%) are aged 36 to 55. Half (50.0%) of the on-reservation males are employed full-time with 39.3% of the females employed full-time. Sixteen percent (16.2%) of on-reservation males are unemployed as compared to 22.1% of females. Eight percent (7.7%) of on-reservation males are permanently or temporarily disabled and 9.9% of females are disabled (See graphs below).



Respondents also reported that over half (55.3%, n=156) of the on-reservation adult household members have health insurance through an employer with 44.7% (n=126) lacking employer paid health insurance.

Drug Use

Nearly all (94.3%, n=217) on-reservation respondents reported that drug use is somewhat or very common in their colony. Over three-quarters (78.5%, n=193) of on-reservation respondents are very concerned about drug use in their colony, with 13.8% (n=34) somewhat concerned about drug



use in their colony. As shown on the previous age, there is a difference in age by concern over drug use with 49.7% of on-reservation adults aged 36 to 55 responding that they are very concerned about drug use as compared to 13.2% of respondents aged 56 to 64 years of age.

Needs & Priorities

During the 2003-2004 strategic planning process, the Washoe Tribe identified eight key strategic focus areas to improve the quality of life in the Tribal communities. Based on the results of the face-to-face interviews, priority areas are listed by order of importance (rated very important or important) for on-reservation respondents:

- ◆ education and training (97.6%, n=242);
- ◆ physical health and wellness (97.6%, n=242);
- ◆ community development and infrastructure (96.4%, n=239);
- ◆ lands and environment (92.3%, n=228);
- ◆ culture (89.5%, n=222);
- ◆ trade and commerce (88.9%, n=216);
- ◆ governance (87.9%, n=217);
- ◆ sovereignty and public safety (87.4%, n=214).

Respondents were asked to indicate if new communal buildings or spaces could be built in their community, how important or unimportant are each of these 13 buildings or spaces. The list of buildings and spaces are presented below in order of importance (rated very important or important) for all communities combined.

- ◆ health clinic (91.1%, n=133);
- ◆ gymnasium (90.0%, n=36);
- ◆ libraries and information resource centers (88.3%, n=174);
- ◆ basketball court (84.9%, n=152);
- ◆ nursery or day care center (84.0%, n=42);
- ◆ neighborhood parks or green spaces (81.7%, n=85);
- ◆ traditional landscaping for open space and meditative trails (58.7%, n=145);
- ◆ convenience store (45.2%, n=85);
- ◆ football field (37.2%, n=92);
- ◆ grocery store (36.1%, n=88);
- ◆ swimming pool (35.8%, n=89);
- ◆ soccer field (28.8%, n=71);
- ◆ deli-snack bar (27.1%, n=66).

On-reservation respondents were asked if new housing were built in their community, what type would they prefer. The most popular choices were: detached single-family homes chosen by 56.1% (n=137) of the respondents, apartments or condominiums chosen by 22.1% (n=54) of the respondents, manufactured homes chosen by 10.2% (n=25) of the respondents.

Community-Specific Socio-Economic Factors

Carson

Carson City (60.0%) respondents are significantly more likely to neither own nor rent their dwelling than respondents from Dresslerville (20.0%), Stewart (20.0%), and Woodfords (0.0%) colonies ($p=.001$). Among~~s~~ renters in the four communities, those renting houses in Carson are paying the most with an average monthly rental payment of \$293.33. There were no households in Carson City that reported paying rent below \$100 ($p=.058$). The highest rate of disability among the four communities is found in Carson Colony (40.9%). Most (68.3%) Carson City households speak only English.

The eight strategic planning priority areas of Carson City respondents are presented below by order of importance (rated very important or important).

- ◆ education and training (100.0%, n=60);
- ◆ physical health and wellness (98.3%, n=59);
- ◆ community development and infrastructure (95.0%, n=57);
- ◆ culture (95.0%, n=57);
- ◆ lands and environment (93.3%, n=56);
- ◆ sovereignty and public safety (91.7%, n=55);
- ◆ governance (88.3%, n=53);
- ◆ trade and commerce (88.1%, n=52).



Thirteen buildings and spaces that the Carson Colony lacks are presented in the list below by order of importance (rated very important or important) and based on the responses of Carson City respondents:

- ◆ health clinic (93.1%, n=54);
- ◆ gymnasium (90.0%, n=36);
- ◆ basketball court (86.8%, n=46);
- ◆ nursery or day care center (84.0%, n=42);
- ◆ neighborhood parks or green spaces (82.5%, n=47);
- ◆ libraries and information resource centers (79.3%, n=46);
- ◆ traditional landscaping for open space and meditative trails (53.3%, n=32);
- ◆ football field (39.0%, n=23);
- ◆ convenience store (36.7%, n=36);
- ◆ swimming pool (32.2%, n=19);
- ◆ grocery store (31.6%, n=18);
- ◆ soccer field (27.6%, n=16);
- ◆ deli-snack bar (22.8%, n=13).

Dresslerville

Dresslerville (36.6%) has significantly more children under age 18 living in households than in Carson City (17.6%). Significantly more Dresslerville residents (41.0%) are enrolled in the tribe as compared to Stewart (15.8%) residents ($p=.015$).

Among household members, the highest rate of full-time employment is found in Dresslerville (39.9%). Dresslerville also has the highest unemployment rate (30.2%). Dresslerville (39.3%) respondents are significantly more likely to own their dwelling than residents of other communities. Dresslerville respondents are significantly more likely to be renters (44.6%) than Carson City (6.2%) respondents ($p=.001$). A large number of Dresslerville homeowners (60.7%) have relatively low monthly utility costs (\$30 to \$150) ($p=.04$).

Dresslerville residents (38.2%) were significantly more likely to state that drug use is somewhat or very common in their community ($p=.046$), and were more likely to state that they are somewhat concerned (61.8%) about drug use in their county.

Respondents in Dresslerville rated the eight strategic planning areas in the following order of importance:

- ◆ community development and infrastructure (98.0%, n=96);
- ◆ physical health and wellness (98.0%, n=96);
- ◆ education and training (95.9%, n=94);
- ◆ lands and environment (93.8%, n=91);
- ◆ culture (88.8%, n=87);
- ◆ trade and commerce (87.4%, n=83);
- ◆ governance (86.6%, n=84);
- ◆ sovereignty and public safety (83.3%, n=80).



The nine buildings and spaces that Dresslerville residents desire are presented in the list below by order of importance (rated very important or important):

- ◆ libraries and information resource centers (92.9%, n=92);
- ◆ basketball court (81.4%, n=70);
- ◆ traditional landscaping for open space and meditative trails (57.7%, n=56);
- ◆ swimming pool (39.0%, n=39);
- ◆ convenience store (36.7%, n=36);
- ◆ football field (33.7%, n=33);
- ◆ grocery store (32.7%, n=32);
- ◆ deli-snack bar (24.5%, n=24);
- ◆ soccer field (24.5%, n=24).

Stewart

The lowest unemployment rate is found in the Stewart (17.7%) colony. Stewart also has the lowest disability rate (11.4%). Stewart residents are significantly less likely to own (13.3%) their dwelling. Stewart (95.0%) has the highest concentration of telephones (either home phones or cell phones) with Woodfords (84.0%) and Carson City (85.0%) having the lowest concentration of phones (p=.267).

Fourteen percent (14.3%) of Stewart residents stated that drug use is somewhat or very common in their community (p=.046). Twenty-one percent (20.6%) of Stewart residents stated that they are somewhat concerned about drug use in their community (p=.017).

The eight strategic planning priority areas of Stewart Colony respondents are presented in the list below by order of importance (rated very important or important) and in the graph below:

- ◆ physical health and wellness (100.0%, n=40);
- ◆ education and training (97.5%, n=39);
- ◆ community development and infrastructure (95.0%, n=38);
- ◆ lands and environment (95.0%, n=38);
- ◆ governance (92.5%, n=37);
- ◆ sovereignty and public safety (92.3%, n=36);
- ◆ trade and commerce (92.3%, n=36);
- ◆ culture (87.5%, n=35).



The 11 buildings and spaces that Stewart Colony lacks are presented in the list below by order of importance (rated very important or important) and in the graph on the following page as reported by Stewart respondents:

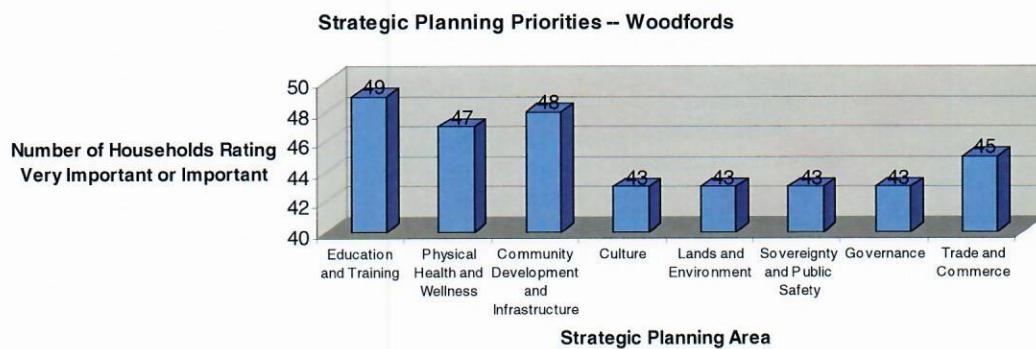
- ◆ health clinic (94.9%, n=37);
- ◆ basketball court (90.0%, n=36);
- ◆ gymnasium (90.0%, n=36);
- ◆ libraries and information resource centers (90.0%, n=36);
- ◆ traditional landscaping for open space and meditative trails (62.5%, n=25);
- ◆ football field (40.0%, n=16);
- ◆ convenience store (35.0%, n=14);
- ◆ grocery store (35.0%, n=14);
- ◆ soccer field (32.5%, n=13);
- ◆ swimming pool (25.0%, n=10);
- ◆ deli-snack bar (22.5%, n=9).

Woodfords

The lowest rate of full-time employment is in Woodfords (18.3%). Significantly more Woodfords (62.3%) households were living on family incomes of less than \$20,000 in 2005 (p=.001). Thirty-six percent of Woodfords households speak only English. Significantly fewer, or 7.7% of Woodfords homeowners, have the lowest monthly utility cost (\$30 to \$150). There is a trend with Woodfords households (53.9%) paying the lowest levels of rent (\$0 to \$100) (p=.058). Nine percent (8.8%) of Woodfords residents stated that they are somewhat concerned about drug use in their community.

The eight strategic planning priority areas of Woodfords respondents are presented in the list below by order of importance (rated very important or important) and in the graph on the following page:

- ◆ education and training (98.0%, n=49);
- ◆ community development and infrastructure (96.0%, n=48);
- ◆ physical health and wellness (94.0%, n=47);
- ◆ trade and commerce (90.0%, n=45);
- ◆ culture (86.0%, n=43);
- ◆ governance (86.0%, n=43);
- ◆ lands and environment (86.0%, n=43);
- ◆ sovereignty and public safety (86.0%, n=43).



The 10 buildings and spaces that Woodfords lacks are listed below by order of importance (rated very important or important) and are displayed in the graph below as reported by Woodfords respondents:

- ◆ health clinic (85.7%, n=42);
- ◆ nursery or day care center (84.0%, n=42);
- ◆ neighborhood parks or green spaces (80.9%, n=38);
- ◆ convenience store (70.0%, n=35);
- ◆ traditional landscaping for open space and meditative trails (64.0%, n=32);
- ◆ grocery store (49.0%, n=24);
- ◆ swimming pool (42.0%, n=21);
- ◆ deli-snack bar (40.8%, n=20);
- ◆ football field (40.0%, n=20);
- ◆ soccer field (36.0%, n=18).

II. Findings: Mail Survey of Off-Reservation Tribal Member Households

Methods/Target Population

The data collected from off-reservation tribal member households is similar to the data collected during the on-reservation face-to-face interviews. A survey was mailed to each household in which an enrolled Washoe tribal member was believed to be living. An adult Tribal member or head of household was asked to complete the survey and to return it using a provided self-addressed stamped envelope. In order to encourage participation in the survey, a letter was sent in advance of the survey mailing and two follow-up reminder post-cards were sent after the survey was distributed.

Response Rate

A total of 123 surveys were completed yielding an overall response rate of 28.5%. There were three known refusals, respondents who sent back partial surveys without providing demographic data, which yields a low refusal rate of 0.6%.

The sample list used for the survey contained 520 tribal member households. Eighty-seven of the addresses were found to be incorrect.

Table II. Washoe Tribe Mail Survey Final Dispositions

| | <u>Survey Completed</u> | <u>Address Incorrect</u> | <u>Deceased</u> | <u>Did not Provide Demographic Data</u> | <u>Returned Survey After Due Date</u> | <u>TOTAL</u> | <u>Proportion Completed</u> | <u>Response Rate</u> |
|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---|---------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Counts | 122 | 87 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 520 | 123/432 | 28.5% |

[^]Potential respondents with incorrect addresses were excluded from the response rate calculation since correct addresses were not available for these individuals.

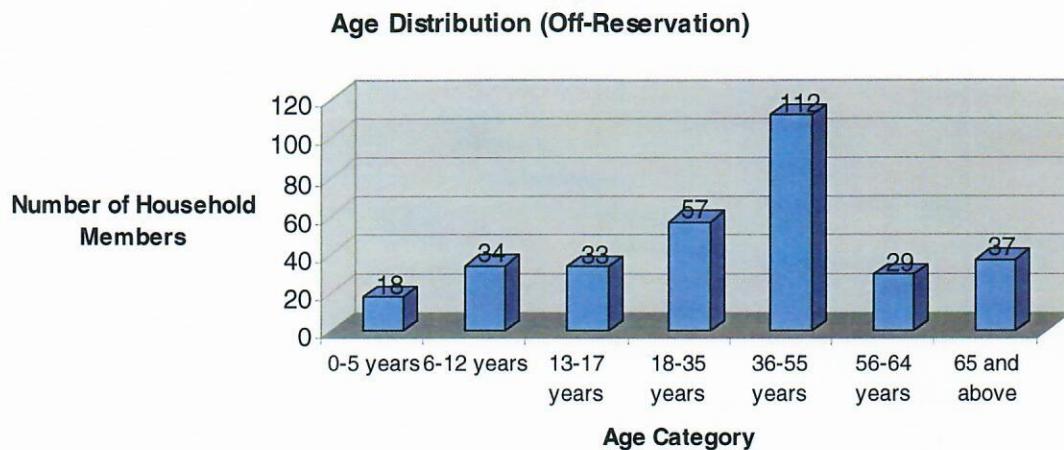
Results for Off-Reservation Respondents

Demographics

Fourteen percent (14.2%, n=17) of off-reservation households contain one individual, 40.0% (n=48) contain two individuals, 14.2% (n=17) contain three individuals, 18.3% (n=22) contain four individuals, and 13.3% (n=16) contain five or more individuals. The largest off-reservation household surveyed contains 10 members.

The most commonly named off-reservation household members were the following: respondents themselves (51.7%, n=122), spouses (27.5%, n=65), adult children (10.6%, n=25), other relatives (5.1%, n=12), and partners (3.4%, n=8). Over half (54.0%, n=176) of the off-reservation household members are female and 46.0% (n=150) are male.

The average age of off-reservation household members was 37.7 years. As displayed in the graph below, over one-quarter (26.5%) of the off-reservation households contained children under the age of 17. Six percent (5.6%, n=18) were aged 0 to 5, 10.6% (n=34) were aged 6 to 12, and 10.3% (n=33) were aged 13 to 17. Nearly three-quarters (73.5%) of the off-reservation household members were adults with 17.8% (n=57) aged 18 to 35, 35.0% (n=112) aged 36 to 55, 9.1% (n=29) aged 56 to 64 years, and 11.6% (n=37) aged 65 above.

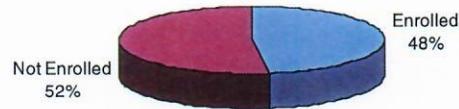


The most common racial/ethnic backgrounds of off-reservation household members are: Native American (83.0%, n=269), Caucasian (30.9%, n=100), Latino/Hispanic (12.7%, n=41).

Washoe Tribal Enrollment

Less than half (47.8%, n=153) of the off-reservation household members are enrolled in the Washoe Tribe with 52.2% (n=167) not being enrolled. Significantly more spouses (92.3%) and partners (100.0%) are non-tribal members, whereas significantly more respondents (96.7%) are tribal members (p=.000).

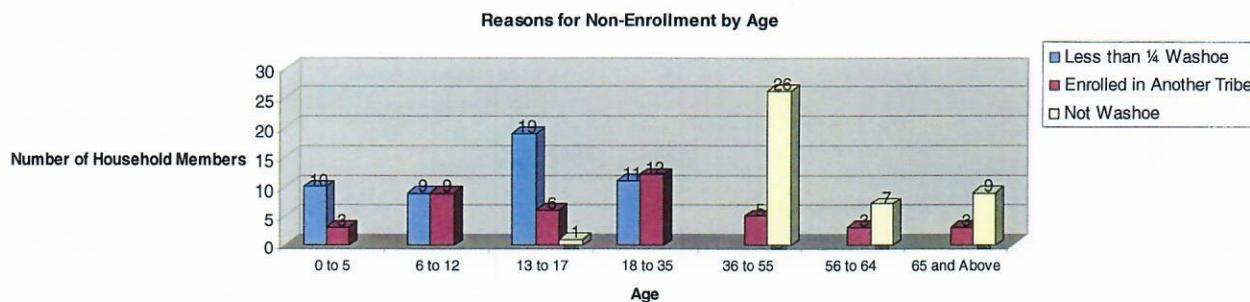
Washoe Tribal Enrollment of Off-Reservation Household Members



There is a significant difference by age with respect to Washoe Tribe enrollment. Significantly more off-reservation children aged 0 to 5 (88.2%, n=15), 6 to 12 (68.8%, n=22), and 13 to 17 (87.9%, n=29) are not enrolled in the tribe. Significantly more off-reservation adults aged 36 to 55 (62.2%, n=69), 56 to 64 (62.1%, n=18), and 65 and above (62.2%, n=23) are enrolled in the tribe (p=.000).

The most common reasons for tribal non-enrollment among off-reservation household members are: not Washoe (38.7%, n=58), less than one-quarter Washoe (34.0%, n=51), enrolled in another tribe (27.3%, n=41), not Native American (2.7%, n=4), applied for Washoe Tribe enrollment (1.3%, n=2), will be enrolling in another tribe (0.7%, n=1).

The most common reasons for non-enrollment among the various off-reservation age groups are as follows: age group 0 to 5 (less than one-quarter Washoe, 66.7%); age group 6 to 12 (less than one-quarter Washoe, 47.4% and enrolled in another tribe, 47.4%); age group 13 to 17 (less than one-quarter Washoe, 73.1%); age group 18 to 35 (enrolled in another tribe, 41.4%); age groups 36 to 55 (74.3%), 56 to 64 (63.6%), and 65 and above (75.0%), the most common reason is not being Washoe. See the graph on the next page.



Housing

Most (59.7%, n=71) off-reservation respondents live in a single-family detached home; 11.8% (n=14) live in an apartment or condominium; 11.8% (n=14) live in a mobile home; five respondents (4.2%) live in a duplex; 3.4% (n=4) live in a manufactured home; 3.4% (n=4) live in a townhouse; 3.4% (n=4) live in a motel, room, or low-income apartment; 1.7% (n=2) live in a HELP House or treatment facility; and one respondent (0.8%) is incarcerated.

The majority (80.4%, n=86) of off-reservation respondents live on non-tribal lands with 19.6% (n=21) reporting that they live on another tribe's land. Although none of the off-reservation respondents reported living on Washoe tribal lands, six respondents live in reservation cities, five (4.3%) live in Gardnerville, Nevada and one (0.9%) lives in Markleville, California. Forty-six (39.7%) of the off-reservation respondents live in California, 12 (10.3%) live in Nevada, and 58 (50.0%) live outside of those two states.

Most (59.8%, n=73) off-reservation respondents own the dwelling in which they live, 32% (n=39) rent the dwelling in which they live, and 8.2% (n=10) neither own nor rent the dwelling in which they live (See graph).

Among off-reservation homeowners, most respondents (63.4%, n=45) report having a mortgage, home equity loan, and/or a home equity line of credit on their dwelling with 36.6% (n=26) not having a mortgage, home equity loan, and/or a home equity line of credit on their dwelling. The average monthly house payment was \$1,316.31 (n=42). The average amount of 2005 property taxes paid was \$1,320.11 (n=62). The average monthly utility cost reported by off-reservation homeowners was \$213.10 (n=63).

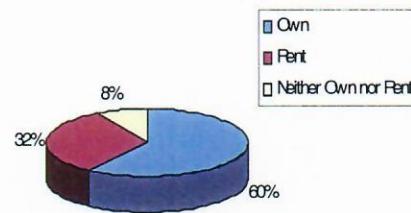
The average amount of rent paid was \$606.03 (n=38) per month. Off-reservation respondents reported that their average monthly utility cost was \$169.56 (n=27).

Overall, the majority (83.5%, n=101) of off-reservation households have a home telephone with 38.3% (n=46) having a cell phone. Eleven households (9.2%) lack either a home telephone or a cell phone.

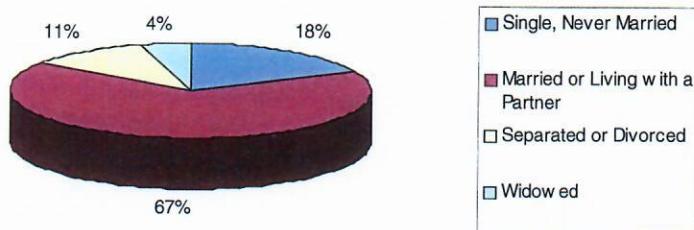
Families

Sixty-six percent (66.3%, n=154) of off-reservation household members are married or living with a partner; 18.1% (n=42) are single, never married; 11.2% (n=26) are separated or divorced; and 4.3% (n=10) are widowed. Significantly more women (80.8%) than men (19.2%) are separated or divorced and significantly more women (80.0%) than men (20.0%) are widowed ($p=.025$).

Housing Status of Off-Reservation Tribal Member Households

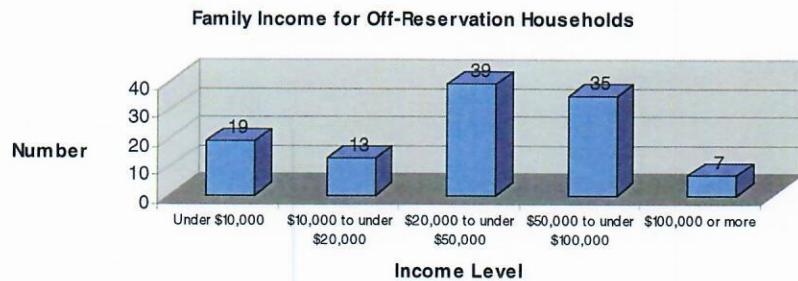


Marital Status of Off-Reservation Household Members



Household Income

As displayed below, off-reservation respondents reported that 16.8% (n=19) of households had a 2005 family income of less than \$10,000 with 11.5% (n=13) households having a family income of \$10,000 to less than \$20,000 in 2005. Over one-third (34.6%, n=39) of off-reservation households had an income of \$20,000 to less than \$50,000, 30.9% (n=35) had an income of \$50,000 to less than \$100,000, and seven households (6.2%) had an income of \$100,000 or more.



Education

Eighty percent (80.0%, n=72) of off-reservation children are enrolled in school full-time with 20.0% (n=18) not enrolled in school full-time. For the adult population, 30.4% (n=170) of off-reservation household members have completed high school or received their GED, 40.0% (n=92) have completed some college to an associate's degree, and 11.3% (n=26) have completed a four-year college or graduate program. Seven percent (7.0%, n=16) have completed vocational training, 8.3% (n=19) have completed some high school, and 3.1% (n=7) have completed junior high or fewer years of education.

Employment

Off-reservation respondents reported that 43.0% (n=98) of household members are employed full-time, 19.3% (n=44) are retired, 14.9% (n=34) are unemployed, and 7.0% (n=16) are temporarily or permanently disabled.

More off-reservation women (52.0%) are employed full-time than men (48.0%), more off-reservation women (61.8%) are unemployed than men (38.2%), more off-reservation women are retired (56.8%) than men (43.2%), and more off-reservation women (56.3%) are permanently or temporarily disabled than men (43.8%). See graph on the following page.

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A. Introduction

The Socio-Economic Profile of the Washoe People was conducted in 2005 and 2006. The specific objectives of the study were to:

- 1) Develop two “culturally-friendly” community needs and resources assessment instruments to address eight strategic goal areas, and provide socio-demographic data for on- and off-reservation populations;
- 2) Survey approximately 250 on-reservation households using face-to-face interviews, and approximately 200 off-reservation households using mail surveys;
- 3) Prepare a database for on-reservation households, containing socio-demographic data and findings from the eight goal areas,
- 4) Prepare a database for off-reservation households, containing socio-demographic data, and develop corresponding Socio-Economic Profile reports for the year 2006.

The survey and its products were sponsored jointly by the Administration for Native Americans and the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California. Derbin Research & Evaluation (DRE), the Center for Applied Local (C.A.L.) Research, and Research Support Services (RSS) were contributing partners to this study, by advising on the design of the survey instrument conducting interviewer training, implementing the survey, entering and organizing survey data, and creating the Profile. The project team began work in August 2005, and the Socio-Economic Profile was completed in March of 2006. Tasks involved in the study included, but were not limited to:

- Development of a face-to-face interview questionnaire and a mailed survey using Tribal member and Tribal Department input;
- Review of cover letters developed by the Washoe Tribe Planning Department to encourage tribal member participation in the study;
- Development of reminder postcards for the off-reservation portion of the study;
- Development of interviewer and staff training materials and an interviewing attempt record;
- Design of a quality control study;
- Preparation and delivery of training sessions for staff and for the survey interview team
- Coding and entering data and typing open-ended comments;
- Conducting univariate and multivariate analysis and producing frequencies and cross-tab tables;
- Creation of two Excel datasets and two ACCESS databases; and
- Preparation of a final report. The quality control study was not executed because of time constraints associated with completion of data collection, entry, and analysis. All other services were performed by DRE as described.
- Project management and progress reporting

The report is divided into six sections. Section B outlines the study methods used in the on-reservation face-to-face interviews, while Section C contains an overview of the findings from that study. Section D contains a description of the methods used in the off-reservation mail surveys. Section E contains findings from the off-reservation mail surveys. Section F contains the report appendices, including the complete set of data tables from both the on- and off-reservation survey instruments. A list of appendices can be found on page 3 of this report. A glossary of select terms is located in Appendix X.

B. Methods: Face-to-Face Interview of On-Reservation Households

I. Sample and Sample Management

For the on-reservation face-to-face interviews, the sample list was put together from two sources: the WUMA (Washoe Utility Management Association) list and the Washoe Tribe Housing Authority maps which contain addresses of houses and names associated with those houses. Houses that were discovered in the field were added to the sample list. From those source lists, a combined sample list was formed containing 321 known households in the four communities. Carson City: 79 households; Dresslerville: 135 households; Stewart: 48 households; Woodfords: 59 households. Due to the relatively small size of the population sampling was not appropriate, instead every dwelling was attempted.

II. Sample Disposition

A disposition for each piece of interview sample is displayed in Table I below utilizing American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) codes.

Table I: Washoe Tribe Face-to-Face Interviews by Final Disposition

| <u>Colony</u> | <u>Completed Interview</u> | <u>Completed Data Not Received</u> | <u>Refusal</u> | <u>Unable to Enter Dwelling*</u> | <u>No one Ever Home</u> | <u>Respondent Never Available</u> | <u>Seasonal/Vacation/Temporary Residence</u> | <u>TOTALS</u> | <u>Proportion Completed</u> | <u>Response Rate</u> |
|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Carson City | 60 | 1 | 13 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 79 | 61/79 | 77.2% |
| Dresslerville | 100 | | 22 | | 2 | 11 | | 135 | 100/135 | 74.0% |
| Stewart | 40 | 1 | 6 | | | 1 | | 48 | 41/48 | 85.4% |
| Woodfords | 50 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 59 | 51/59 | 86.4% |
| GRAND TOTAL | 250 | 3 | 45 | 1 | 5 | 16 | 1 | 321 | | 79.8% |

*Unable to enter dwelling due to a locked gate or dangerous-looking dog.

III. Response and Refusal Rates

For purposes of this study, two types of AAPOR rates have been calculated, the response rate and the refusal rate. The response rate is defined as the number of completed interviews divided by the number of sample points known to be eligible together with the number of sample points with unknown eligibility.

A total of 250 interviews were completed yielding an overall response rate of 79.8%. The individual response rates by community were: Carson City: 77.2%; Dresslerville: 74.0%; Stewart: 85.4%; Woodfords: 86.4%. The estimated confidence interval, a measure indicating how "sure" you can be that the entire population of on-reservation respondents would respond the same as individuals completing the interview, for the entire study

sample is ± 2.92 . The confidence intervals for each colony are as follows: Carson City: ± 6.24 ; Dresslerville: ± 5.01 ; Stewart: ± 6.39 ; Woodfords: ± 5.46 ¹ (See the Glossary in Appendix X).

The AAPOR refusal rate is defined as the number of refusals divided by the number of interviews, number of non-respondents, and the number of cases of unknown eligibility. Overall, there were a total of 45 refusals, yielding a refusal rate of 16.4%. The refusal rates by community were: Carson City: 20.0%; Dresslerville: 19.5%; Stewart: 14.3%; Woodfords: 7.3%. Refusal conversions were used to convince "soft" refusals to participate in the study. If a "soft" refusal was given to a non-Washoe interviewer, for example, a Washoe interviewer would later attempt a refusal conversion with that qualified household member.

IV. Publicizing the Study

The ANA Socio-Economic Profile Study was publicized using four approaches: 1) two written announcements were placed in the Washoe Tribe newsletter, 2) flyers were posted in the four colonies, 3) a cover letter was sent to colony homes (See Appendix A), 4) announcements were made at Washoe Community Council and Tribal Council meetings by the Planning Department.

V. Preparing the Cover Letter

The Washoe Tribe Planning Department developed a cover letter (Appendix A) that was hand-delivered to each home in the four communities in November 2005 to encourage study participation. Cover letters were not personalized and were reviewed by DRE before being finalized.

The cover letter, signed by the Director of the Planning Department, Max Kalhammer, explained: the purpose of the study, that data would be collected either face-to-face on the reservation or by mail from off-reservation households, and that the information garnered from the study would be used to better understand tribal issues. Potential respondents were assured of confidentiality and were told that study results would be aggregated and would not be linked to their name. Tribal members were also informed that as an incentive for participating in the study, their name would be entered into a raffle prize drawing and they would be eligible to win \$100.

VI. Creating the Face-to-Face Interview

The Planning Department and DRE collaborated closely on the development of the face-to-face interview (See Appendix B) using a set of questions included in the Tribal Data Resources (TDR) database. Because the TDR program was not able to assimilate all of the data that the Planning Department was looking to collect from the Tribal population, it was decided that data would be collected using a customized face-to-face interview for on-reservation respondents and a mail survey for off-reservation respondents and that data would be entered into SPSS (a statistical data entry and analysis program) and exported into Excel and ACCESS so that statistical analysis could be used to answer research questions and so that a database containing baseline data could also be formed.

The interview was prepared in Microsoft Word format and contained both closed-ended and open-ended questions. As part of the interview introduction, potential respondents were told that their participation in the study was voluntary, that their responses would be kept confidential, and that only group results would be reported.

¹For each overall interview response and each colony-specific response, you take that finding and add to it and subtract from it the confidence intervals listed. For example, if 50.0% of the on-reservation respondents reported that they are very concerned about drug use in their colony (question #42) and a confidence interval of ± 4 has been calculated, you can be sure that the actual result would lie between 46% and 54% for the entire population of on-reservation respondents.

Key steps in interview preparation included: paring down the demographic and housing questions contained within the TDR database questionnaire, streamlining the 10 focus areas identified in the Washoe Tribe strategic planning process to eight core needs, developing questions that would generate meaningful data concerning the needs of Washoe tribal communities.

Questions comprising the Socio-Economic Profile included: legal name of the respondent; street and mailing addresses; whether they have telephone and cell phone service and their respective telephone numbers; type of dwelling; dwelling status (own, rent, or neither); the holder of the land assignment for the property; the number and type of other inhabited dwellings on the property and whether these dwellings are owned by someone other than the land assignee; the number living on the property and the number living in the dwelling; whether they have dependent children living elsewhere; what languages are spoken in the household; sources of family income and total estimated family income for 2005 (See Appendix B).

Other Socio-Economic Profile questions which were asked about each respondent were: name; gender; date of birth; age; relationship to respondent; marital status (asked of individuals aged 16 and above); race/ethnicity; whether they are enrolled in the Washoe Tribe and if not, why they are not enrolled; enrollment number; length of time living at the address; employment status (for children aged 5 and under this variable was coded as "not applicable" and for children aged 6 to 17 it was coded as "full-time student", unless otherwise indicated); type of work; whether the employer provides health insurance; highest level of education. Sufficient room was provided in the interview to collect data on 11 household members.

For renters, the questions included: whether they have a rental agreement, their current rent amount, whether utility and fuel expenses are included in their rent, average monthly utility and fuel costs. Questions for homeowners included: whether they have a mortgage, home equity loan, or line of credit; average monthly house payment amount including home equity loans or lines of credit; monthly cost for utilities and fuel for the dwelling; whether they are enrolled in a Washoe housing authority assistance program. For individuals who neither own nor rent their dwelling, they were asked about their living arrangement.

The needs assessment questions concerned the following topics: preferred types of potential new affordable housing in their community; if new community spaces and structures were built, which ones would they prefer; frequency of colony drug use; concern over drug use; impacts of drug use on youth and adults in their neighborhood (two open-ended questions); which spiritual practices and beliefs are important in the community and which are missing from their community (two open-ended questions).

Some tribal department heads assisted in designing questions that fell into their field of expertise. Tribal staff, elders, and council members were asked to review the interview and to recommend changes concerning question appropriateness and wording. The interview was "pre-tested" with five project interviewers and tribal staff to ensure that questions were phrased appropriately for the study population. The interview was again modified based on interviewer and staff feedback furnished during the interviewer training.

VII. Developing the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

DRE was responsible for developing the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) (See Appendix C) in collaboration with the Planning Department so that interviewers could field most questions that arose during data collection. The FAQs, which were integrated into the project training materials, served as a resource during data collection and allowed interviewers to answer respondent questions in a standard, scripted manner.

VIII. Creating the Visit Attempt Record

DRE was responsible for developing a visit attempt record (Appendix D) to enable interviewers to record their interviewing attempts at each household to facilitate sample tracking and to enable calculation of response and

refusal rates. The attempt record included space to record the following information: the potential respondent's name, address, and telephone number(s), if applicable; the name of their colony, the name of the interviewer, the interview start and end times; and a grid with the following AAPOR disposition codes among others: Complete interview; Partial Interview; Refusal-Respondent; Unable to Enter Dwelling; Respondent Away; Respondent Never Available; Unable to Locate Address; Seasonal/Vacation/Temporary Residence, so that interviewers could code each attempt to reach a respondent.

IX. Voicemail Box

The Planning Department dedicated an existing voicemail box to the project during data collection so that potential respondents could leave a message concerning their interest and availability to participate in the study. The voicemail was checked on a regular basis during weekdays so that face-to-face interviews could be easily scheduled.

X. Designing and Distributing the Survey Flyer

DRE designed a flyer (see Appendix E) for the field interviewers to distribute to households in which an eligible respondent was not at home, but could potentially call the dedicated Planning Department voicemail to leave a message concerning scheduling an interview. The flyer listed all of the pertinent information that the potential respondent needed to leave in a voicemail message and informed them that a member of the interviewing team would call them back to schedule an in-home interview.

Those interviewers, who had cell phones and wanted to provide their name and cell phone number, wrote a note on the flyers giving potential respondents this information so that they could be contacted directly in the field. Flyers were always distributed on the first unsuccessful attempt of each household. The flyers were also distributed by some interviewers on later attempts as well.

XI. Staff and Interviewer Training

A. Staff Training

Training for the project was conducted in two separate training sessions. DRE was responsible for preparing the training packet including the agenda and all materials for each training session. During the first session, DRE trained the Assistant Project Coordinator and the four C.A.L. Research staff responsible for conducting the on-site interviewer training session in collaboration with the tribal Planning Department. The purpose of the training was to familiarize the C.A.L. Research interviewing and supervisory staff with the project, the research goals, project procedures, and content of the face-to-face interview. The Assistant Project Coordinator provided background information about the tribe and the project.

During the four-hour "train-the-trainer" session held on November 28, 2005, the following additional topics were covered: Module I: Introduction to Surveys and Module II: Interviewing Basics (See Appendix F), a question-by-question read-around of the face-to-face interview (Appendix B) and the FAQs (Appendix C), a review of project forms such as the visit attempt record (Appendix D), a description of how mock interviewing would be conducted during the interviewer training session.

B. Interviewer Training

The two-day interviewer training session was led by the C.A.L. Research Project Manager, Bill Hackwell, in collaboration with the Washoe Tribe Planning Department Director, Max Kalhammer, and Assistant Project Coordinator, Rachel Sigman. Training was held on December 3, 2005 and December 4, 2005 on-site at the Washoe Housing Authority meeting room in Dresslerville. A total of 11 interviewers including two field team supervisors were trained. Five interviewers were trained at a later date by Rachel Sigman and the field team

supervisors. A total of 13 interviewers/field team supervisors remained with the project. Of those 13 project staff, eight were Washoe with all but one living in one of the four on-reservation colonies.

The first day of training consisted of “classroom” training. Max Kalhammer initiated the training by furnishing background information about the project and by describing the project goals and importance of the study. Bill Hackwell then reviewed the content of Module I and Module II (Appendix F). Rachel Sigman provided information about on-reservation housing in lieu of Raymond Gonzalez from the Washoe Tribe Housing Authority. Rachel led the group in a read-around of the interview (Appendix B) and FAQs (Appendix C) and she then reviewed the project forms (e.g., visit attempt record) (See Appendix D), the cover letter (Appendix A), and flyer (Appendix E).

At the end of the day, interviewers were divided into pairs to participate in mock interviewing in the presence of one of the trainers. During the mock interviewing, interviewers/field team supervisors engaged in supervised role-playing with C.A.L. Research staff and the Assistant Project Coordinator to become familiar with the face-to-face interview.

On the second day of training, interviewers were assigned to conduct face-to-face interviews with Dresslerville residents in order to gain comfort with the interviewing process and to ensure that all interviewers had an opportunity to conduct at least one face-to-face interview and to receive feedback. Interviewer self-assessment forms were provided to each interviewer to assist them in evaluating their interviewing technique and to use as a resource for continued practice and assessment during the training and during the study.

C.A.L. Research staff headed four interviewing teams so that a ratio of 1:4 trainers to interviewers was maintained. The Assistant Project Coordinator accompanied and supervised the interview team for the on-reservation survey, every day the survey was conducted. The two field team supervisors under the Assistant Project Coordinator were assigned to groups so that they had an opportunity to interview as well. Interviewing staff participated in several “de-briefing” sessions throughout field training and through the data collection phase.

XII. Fielding the Interviews

Interviewing of community household members began on December 4, 2005 and was concluded on February 22, 2006. Interviews were conducted every day of the week from morning to early evening hours. Respondents were not paid an incentive for study participation; rather they were entered into a prize drawing to be eligible to win \$100.

Interviewers were asked to review the sample list so that appropriate interviewing assignments could be made. Interviewers could decline to conduct an interview in any household at which they did not feel comfortable.

Interviewers were asked to try to interview the individual listed on the sample list, usually the person in whose name the WUMA account was set-up. If that individual was never going to be available due to extended absence or death, another adult who permanently resided in the household was asked to participate in the interview. Tribal membership was not a requirement for participation in the interview.

Many of the interviews were completed on the first attempt, while others took several attempts. The maximum number of attempts per household was six. On the first unsuccessful visit attempt, interviewers left a flyer with a household member and asked that potential respondents either give them a call directly on their cell phone or call the project voicemail to schedule an interview. The number of attempts per community was as follows: Carson City: 1 to 5 attempts; Dresslerville: 1 to 6 attempts; Stewart: 1 to 6 attempts; Woodfords: 1 to 6 attempts.

In general, the face-to-face interviews were lengthy. Interviews ranged in length by community from: 35 to 195 minutes in Carson City with a mean or average length of 76.5 minutes; 20 to 120 minutes in Dresslerville with a mean length of 64.4 minutes; 25 to 120 minutes in Stewart with a mean length of 58.7 minutes; and 45 to 180 minutes in Woodfords with a mean length of 96.0 minutes.

XIII. Interview Team Management

Interview team members and Field Team Supervisors met every Thursday morning to submit completed interviews to the project office, to address any problems that may have surfaced during the previous week's field work, to submit invoices for payment and mileage sheets, and to receive the coming week's assignments. Frequent communication amongst interview team members, Field Team Supervisors, and the Assistant Project Coordinator was essential to ensure effective management of the sample list, confidentiality and protection of completed interviews, professional conduct of interview team members, and maintain objectivity of data collection procedures.

XIV. Coding Data

Upon return, interview data were inspected for completeness. Unclear and ambiguous responses were coded as well as responses that did not follow established skip patterns. "Missing", "not applicable", and "don't know" responses were coded. DRE also coded "other specify" responses.

XV. Entering and Analyzing Data

Data entry and analysis was performed by Research Support Services (RSS) of Martinez, California. Data from the face-to-face interview was entered directly into SPSS for ease and accuracy of data entry. Data were single key entered or entered once. Both univariate (frequencies) and multivariate (cross-tabs) were run. Interview frequencies are contained in Appendix G, pie diagrams of question # 38 (strategic planning questions) are found in Appendix H, cross-tab tables are contained in Appendix I, and the cross-tab printouts can be found in Appendices J through M. Three CD-ROMs, containing the project files and an electronic version of this report, have been included in one of the final report binders prepared for the Planning Department.

C. Findings: Face-to-Face Interview of On-Reservation Households

Combined Results for the Washoe Communities

1. Demographics

A total of 250 face-to-face interviews were completed. Only one adult member from each of these 250 households participated in the interview, but information was collected concerning all household members. One hundred (40.0%) of the respondents live in Dresslerville, 60 (24.0%) live in Carson City, 50 (20.0%) live in Woodfords, and 40 (16.0%) live in the Stewart community.

Fifteen percent (14.9%, n=37) of on-reservation households contain one individual, 25.7% (n=64) contain two individuals, 17.7% (n=44) contain three individuals, 20.1% (n=50) contain four individuals, and 21.6% (n=54) contain five or more individuals. The largest on-reservation household interviewed contains 11 members. There is no significant relationship between the number of on-reservation household members living on the property by colony ($p=.231$) (See Table IV) and there is no significant relationship between the number of persons living on the property by type of dwelling in which they reside ($p=.623$). The most common on-reservation household members are: respondents themselves (30.9%, n=250), children under 18 (25.1%, n=203), adult children (10.4%, n=84), spouses (9.5%, n=77), other dependent relatives-children under 18 (9.3%, n=75), other relatives (8.0%, n=65).

The most common racial/ethnic backgrounds of household members are: Native American (93.6%, n=760), Caucasian (9.9%, n=80), and Latino/Hispanic (7.1%, n=58). Respondents could list up to four racial/ethnic categories for each household member. The ethnic composition is very similar across the four colonies (See Table VI). The interviews revealed that over half of the on-reservation household members are female (53.1%, n=432) with 46.9% (n=382) male. There is no significant gender difference by colony ($p=.914$) (See Table V).

The average age of on-reservation household members is 30.7 years. On-reservation infants and toddlers (0 to 5 years) comprise 10.3% (n=82) of the population, on-reservation children aged 6 to 12 comprise 14.2% (n=113) of the population, on-reservation children aged 13 to 17 comprise 12.2% (n=97) of the population, on-reservation young adults aged 18 to 35 comprise 22.1% (n=175) of the population, on-reservation adults aged 36 to 55 comprise 26.6% (n=211) of the population, on-reservation adults aged 56 to 64 comprise 7.2% (n=57) of the population, and on-reservation older adults aged 65 and above comprise 7.3% (n=58) of the population. There is no significant age difference by colony ($p=.180$) (See Table V).

Slightly over half (51.4%, n=128) of the on-reservation households speak both English and Washoe in their households, 47.8% (n=119) speak only English, 0.8% (n=2) speak only Washoe, 3.6% (n=9) speak Pauite, four (1.6%) speak Shoshone, 2.8% (n=7) speak other Native languages, 2.0% (n=5) speak Spanish, and 0.4% (n=1) speak sign language. Percents add to greater than 100% because respondents could specify up to three languages spoken in their households.

2. Washoe Tribal Enrollment

Over half (52.5%, n=417) of the on-reservation household members are enrolled in the Washoe Tribe with 47.5% (n=378) not enrolled. On-reservation respondents were unsure whether 17 household members are enrolled in the Tribe. The most common reasons for on-reservation household member non-enrollment are: enrolled in another tribe (45.5%, n=165), less than one-quarter Washoe (25.3%, n=92), not Washoe (15.7%, n=57), or have not completed Washoe Tribe enrollment paperwork yet (8.5%, n=31).

The two most common reasons for non-enrollment by age among on-reservation household members are the following: age 0 to 5 (less than one-quarter Washoe, 30.2%, not completed Washoe enrollment paperwork yet,

30.2%, and enrolled in another tribe, 28.6%); age 6 to 12 (less than one-quarter Washoe, 43.2% and enrolled in another tribe, 35.1%); age 13 to 17 (less than one-quarter Washoe, 41.8% and enrolled in another tribe, 34.5%); age 18 to 35 (enrolled in another tribe, 56.1% and not Washoe, 24.2%); age 36 to 55 (enrolled in another tribe, 60.3% and not Washoe, 38.1%); age 56 to 64 (enrolled in another tribe, 64.7% and not Washoe, 29.4%); age 65 and above (enrolled in another tribe, 66.7% and not Washoe, 22.2%) (See Table XIII).

Significantly more on-reservation adults (81.0%) than children (19.0%) are enrolled in the Washoe Tribe ($p=.000$) (See Table XXI). Significantly more on-reservation spouses (63.6%), partners (60.0%), children under 18 (72.5%), roommates or non-relatives (70.6%), and other dependent children under 18 (73.0%) are not enrolled in the tribe as compared to 82.7% of the respondents themselves, 62.5% of other dependent relatives-adults, and 65.5% of adult children ($p=.000$) (See Table XX).

3. Housing

The vast majority (87.4%, n=216) of on-reservation respondents live in a single-family detached home with 6.5% (n=16) living in a mobile home, 5.7% (n=14) living in a manufactured home, and one respondent (0.4%) living in a duplex. Independent of colony, most dwellings whether owned, rented, or neither owned nor rented are single-family detached homes (See Table II). Across on-reservation household members, the average length of time living in their dwelling is 11 years.

Most (69.8%, n=173) on-reservation respondents own the dwelling in which they live, 26.2% (n=65) rent the dwelling in which they live, and 4.0% (n=10) neither own nor rent the dwelling in which they live. There is no significant difference in the type of on-reservation dwelling by whether the dwelling is owned, rented, or neither owned nor rented ($p=.288$).

Of on-reservation households that own their dwelling, 40 (95.2%) reported receiving assistance under the Washoe Housing Authority's (WHA) Mutual Assistance program and two households (4.8%) reported receiving assistance under the WHA's Modified Mutual Assistance program. Among on-reservation households receiving Mutual Assistance, incomes ranged from less than \$10,000 (2.6%, n=1) to \$10,000 to less than \$35,000 (38.5%, n=15) to \$35,000 to less than \$60,000 (46.2%, n=18) to \$60,000 or above (12.8%, n=5). Among those households receiving Modified Mutual Assistance, 80.0% have a household size of one to four members.

Among on-reservation homeowners, most respondents (77.4%, n=130) report not having a mortgage, home equity loan, and/or a home equity line of credit on their dwelling. The average monthly house payment among on-reservation homeowners is \$346.27 (n=33). There is no significant difference in the amount of house payments made by colony ($p=.170$). There is no significant relationship between the type of on-reservation dwelling and the amount of house payment made ($p=.352$).

The average monthly utility cost (gas, electric, and water utility costs) for on-reservation homeowners is \$227.04 (n=75), although there is considerable missing data associated with this variable. There is no significant relationship between on-reservation dwelling type and the amount of utilities paid ($p=.695$). Six (2.4%) on-reservation households reported having one additional inhabited dwelling on their property with one household (0.4%) having two additional inhabited dwellings on their property. Four (57.1%) of these dwellings are located in Carson City, two (28.5%) are located in Dresslerville, and one (14.3%) is located in Woodfords ($p=.417$). In Carson City, half of the inhabited dwellings are mobile homes (n=2, 50.0%) with the other half being camp or travel trailers (n=2, 50.0%). Sixty percent (n=3) of those dwellings are not owned by someone other than the person in whose name the lease or land assignment is held.

Among on-reservation renters, nearly all (90.6%, n=58) report having a rental agreement with 9.4% (n=6) not having a rental agreement. The average amount of rent paid by on-reservation households is \$203.64 (n=55)

per month with ten respondents (18.2%) paying \$0 in rent. There is no significant relationship between on-reservation dwelling type and the amount of rent paid ($p=.585$).

Only one (1.6%) on-reservation respondent mentioned that their utility and fuel expenses are included in their rent. On-reservation respondents reported that their average monthly utility costs are \$227.80 (n=60). There is no significant relationship between on-reservation dwelling type and the amount of utilities paid ($p=.375$). There is no significant difference in the amount of utilities paid by renters by colony ($p=.491$) (See Table III).

On-reservation individuals who neither own nor rent their dwelling either: live with family (n=5, 55.6%), have an in-kind arrangement (n=1, 11.1%), received their home from a family member (n=1, 11.1%), are in the process of buying the home in which they reside (n=1, 11.1%), or are house sitting (n=1, 11.1%).

Most (69.9%, n=174) on-reservation households have a home telephone and 49.0% (n=120) have a cell phone. Forty-six (18.8%) of the on-reservation households that lack a home telephone have a cell phone instead. Twenty-eight (11.4%) on-reservation households lack both a home telephone and a cell phone. At 2005 family incomes of \$35,000 and above, all on-reservation households have either a residential telephone or a cell phone ($p=.000$). There is no significant difference in having a residential telephone by colony ($p=.274$) (See Table I).

4. Families

Forty-four percent (n=236) of on-reservation household members are married or living with a partner; 38.4% (n=206) are single, never married; 12.1% (n=65) are separated or divorced; and 5.6% (n=30) are widowed. There is no significant difference in marital status by colony ($p=.213$) (See Table VI).

Thirty-five (14.1%) on-reservation households reported that either the respondent or their spouse or partner has one or more dependent children living elsewhere with 44.1% (n=15) having one dependent child, 38.2% (n=13) having two dependent children, and 17.6% (n=6) having three or more dependent children living elsewhere. A total of 64 dependent children were mentioned by on-reservation respondents. There is no significant difference by marital status among on-reservation respondents with respect to having dependent children living elsewhere ($p=.175$) (See Table XVII).

5. Household Income

On-reservation respondents reported that 20.7% (n=46) of households had a 2005 family income of \$10,000. Twenty-three percent (n=51) of households had an income of \$10,000 to less than \$20,000, 27.1% (n=60) had an income of \$20,000 to less than \$35,000, 21.3% (n=47) had an income of \$35,000 to less than \$60,000, and 8.1% (n=18) had an income of \$60,000 and above. Among married on-reservation respondents, significantly more had 2005 family incomes of \$35,000 to less than \$60,000 (34.8%) than incomes of less than \$10,000 (5.8%).

Among on-reservation respondents living with a partner, significantly more had family incomes of \$20,000 to less than \$60,000 (61.6%) than incomes of \$60,000 or above (3.8%). Among on-reservation respondents who are separated or divorced, significantly more had family incomes of less than \$35,000 (78.9%) than incomes of \$60,000 or above (5.3%). Finally, among widowed on-reservation respondents, significantly more had family incomes of less than \$10,000 (47.6%) than incomes of \$35,000 or above (9.6%) ($p=.000$) (See Table XVIII). Half (50.0%) of the on-reservation respondents who are employed full-time had family incomes of less than \$35,000 in 2005. Those who are permanently or temporarily disabled, 80.0% had family incomes of less than \$20,000 in 2005. Among those who are retired, 67.5% had family incomes of less than \$20,000 in 2005 (See Table XIX).

Among on-reservation households with one member, significantly more households (72.7%) lived on less than \$20,000 in 2005 than family incomes of \$35,000 or above (6.0%). On-reservation households with two (43.4%) or three members (47.6%) were significantly more likely to live on less than \$20,000 in 2005 than family incomes of \$60,000 and above (7.5% and 4.8%) respectively. On-reservation households with four (33.3%) or five or more members (30.6%) were significantly more likely to live on less than \$20,000 than family incomes of \$60,000 or more (8.9% and 14.3%) respectively (p=.001) (See Table XVIII).

The chief sources of on-reservation family income are: employment or self-employment (n=218, 90.8%); social security or railroad retirement income (n=56, 23.3%); retirement, survivor, or disability pension (n=37, 15.4%); public assistance or welfare (n=32, 13.3%). Percents add to greater than 100% because respondents could specify up to seven sources of family income.

6. Education

Thirty-eight percent (n=186) of household members have completed high school or received their GED, 32.8% (n=161) have completed some college to an associate's degree, and 6.7% (n=33) have completed a four-year college or graduate program. Eight percent (n=39) have completed vocational training, 14.0% (n=69) have completed some junior high school to some high school, and 0.4% (n=2) have completed grade school or less education.

On-reservation adults aged 65 and above have significantly lower levels of education with 14.1% completing at least some college as compared to adults aged 36 to 55 (40.5%) or adults aged 56 to 64 years (40.4%) (p=.000) (See Table XIV). There is no significant educational difference by colony (p=.309). There is no significant difference in the level of education by gender (p=.605) (See Table XVI) among on-reservation household members.

7. Employment

On-reservation respondents reported that 44.1% (n=218) of household members are employed full-time, 19.4% (n=96) are unemployed, 11.5% (n=57) are retired, and 8.9% (n=44) are temporarily or permanently disabled. Among on-reservation unemployed adults, 49.0% are aged 18 to 35 and only 5.2% are aged 56 to 64. Among adults who are permanently or temporarily disabled, more than one-third (36.4%) are aged 36 to 55 (See Table XII). Half (50.0%) of the on-reservation males are employed full-time with 39.3% of the females employed full-time. Sixteen percent (16.2%) of on-reservation males are unemployed as compared to 22.1% of females. Eight percent (7.7%) of on-reservation males are permanently or temporarily disabled and 9.9% of on-reservation females are disabled (See Table XV).

The most common occupations of on-reservation household members are: construction (13.9%, n=41); clerical (6.4%, n=19); custodial/housekeeping (5.4%, n=16); home care or elder care (4.1%, n=12); tribal directors, officers, managers, and chief (3.4%, n=10).

On-reservation respondents reported that over half (55.3%, n=156) of household members have health insurance through an employer with 44.7% (n=126) lacking employer paid health insurance. There is no significant difference in having health insurance by age of respondent (p=.580), by gender of respondent (p=.099), or by colony (n=.086) among on-reservation respondents.

8. Drug Use

Nearly all (94.3%, n=217) on-reservation respondents reported that drug use is somewhat or very common in their colony with 2.6% (n=6) reporting that drug use is neither common nor uncommon and 3.0% (n=7) reporting that drug use is somewhat or very uncommon. Over three-quarters (78.5%, n=193) of on-reservation

respondents are very concerned about drug use in their colony with 13.8% (n=34) somewhat concerned about drug use in their colony. Five percent (5.3%, n=13) of on-reservation respondents are not very concerned and 2.4% (n=6) are not at all concerned about drug use in their colony.

There is a difference in age by concern over drug use with 49.7% of adults aged 36 to 55 responding that they are very concerned about drug use as compared to 13.2% of respondents aged 56 to 64 years of age (See Table XXI). There is no significant difference by gender with respect to ratings of how common on-reservation respondents believe drug use is (p=.594) or how concerned they are about drug use (p=.157).

9. Needs & Priorities

During the 2003-2004 strategic planning process, the Washoe Tribe identified eight key strategic focus areas to improve the quality of life in the Tribal communities. Based on the results of the face-to-face interviews conducted with on-reservation respondents, the eight priority areas are listed below based on order of importance (rated “very important” or “important”):

- ◆ Education and training (97.6%, n=242);
- ◆ Physical health and wellness (97.6%, n=242);
- ◆ Community development and infrastructure (96.4%, n=239);
- ◆ Lands and environment (92.3%, n=228);
- ◆ Culture (89.5%, n=222);
- ◆ Trade and commerce (88.9%, n=216);
- ◆ Governance (87.9%, n=217);
- ◆ Sovereignty and public safety (87.4%, n=214).

There are no significant differences by colony with respect to ratings of importance for any of the strategic planning areas: education and training (p=.498), culture (p=.727), lands and environment (p=.663), physical health and wellness (p=.311), governance (p=.934), sovereignty and public safety (p=.518), community development and infrastructure (p=.546), trade and commerce (p=.278) (See Pie Diagrams in Appendix H).

On-reservation respondents were asked to indicate if new communal buildings or spaces could be built in their community, how important or unimportant are each of the listed 13 buildings or spaces for their community. One type of communal building, meeting rooms, was dropped from the analysis because each colony already had one meeting room (See Appendix B). The buildings and spaces are presented below in order of importance (rated “very important” or “important”):

- ◆ Health clinic (91.1%, n=133);
- ◆ Gymnasium (90.0%, n=36);
- ◆ Libraries and information resource centers (88.3%, n=174);
- ◆ Basketball court (84.9%, n=152);
- ◆ Nursery or day care center (84.0%, n=42);
- ◆ Neighborhood parks or green spaces (81.7%, n=85);
- ◆ Traditional landscaping for open space and meditative trails (58.7%, n=145);
- ◆ Convenience store (45.2%, n=85);
- ◆ Football field (37.2%, n=92);
- ◆ Grocery store (36.1%, n=88);
- ◆ Swimming pool (35.8%, n=89);
- ◆ Soccer field (28.8%, n=71);
- ◆ Deli-snack bar (27.1%, n=66).

There is no significant difference by colony with respect to ratings of the importance of new communal buildings and spaces with the exception of having a convenience store (See Tables IXa to IXc). Significantly more Woodfords (70.0%) respondents felt that having a convenience store is very important or important than either Stewart (35.0%) or Dresslerville (36.7%) respondents ($p=.001$). Carson City was omitted from this analysis because this colony already has a convenience store (See Table IXc).

On-reservation respondents were asked if new housing was built in your community, what type would you prefer. The most popular choices are: detached single-family homes chosen by 56.1% (n=137) of the respondents, apartments or condominiums chosen by 22.1% (n=54) of the respondents, manufactured homes chosen by 10.2% (n=25) of the respondents. Across the colonies, the top choice for new affordable housing is identical, detached single-family housing.

10. Community-Specific Socio-Economic Factors

a. All Colonies

Among Dresslerville and Stewart household members, the top three reasons for non-enrollment are: enrolled in another tribe, less than one-quarter Washoe, and not Washoe. Among Woodfords household members, the top three reasons for non-enrollment are: enrolled in another tribe, less than one-quarter Washoe, not completed Washoe Tribe enrollment paperwork yet. Among Carson City household members, the top three reasons for non-enrollment are: enrolled in another tribe, not Washoe, and less than one-quarter Washoe.

House payment amounts ranged from an average of \$209.60 in Woodfords to \$320.83 in Dresslerville to \$432.50 in Carson City to \$438.90 in Stewart Colony. Utility costs for on-reservation homeowners ranged from an average of \$166.25 in Dresslerville to \$208.83 in Stewart to \$275.86 in Carson City to \$292.15 in Woodfords. Average monthly rent ranged from \$105.08 in Woodfords to \$205.35 in Dresslerville to \$278.08 in Stewart to \$293.33 in Carson City. Average utility costs for renters ranged from \$220.96 in Dresslerville to \$222.29 in Stewart to \$237.25 in Woodfords to \$253.75 in Carson City.

As previously reported, the first choice for new potential affordable housing is identical across the colonies, detached single-family housing. Among Carson City respondents, the second and third choices for new potential affordable housing are tied, apartments and condominiums (10.3%) and manufactured homes (10.3%). In Dresslerville and Stewart, the second and third choices for new potential affordable housing are identically ranked, apartments and condominiums followed in distinct third place by manufactured homes. In Woodfords, the second choice for new potential affordable housing is apartments and condominiums (24.5%) with manufactured housing (8.2%) and duplexes (8.2%) tied for third place (See Table IV).

b. Carson

The highest rate of disability is found among Carson City Colony (40.9%) household members as compared to Stewart Colony (11.4%) household members (See Table VII). Most Carson City (68.3%) households speak only English as compared to 36.0% of Woodfords households (See Table VIII).

Carson City (68.8%) respondents are more likely to live in a mobile home than respondents from Dresslerville (31.3%) (See Table I). Carson City (60.0%) respondents are significantly more likely to neither own nor rent their dwelling than respondents from Dresslerville (20.0%), Stewart (20.0%), and Woodfords (0.0%) colonies ($p=.001$) (See Table I).

The eight strategic planning priority areas of Carson City respondents are listed below by order of importance (rated “very important” or “important”):

- ❖ education and training (100.0%, n=60);
- ❖ physical health and wellness (98.3%, n=59);
- ❖ community development and infrastructure (95.0%, n=57);
- ❖ culture (95.0%, n=57);
- ❖ lands and environment (93.3%, n=56);
- ❖ sovereignty and public safety (91.7%, n=55);
- ❖ governance (88.3%, n=53);
- ❖ trade and commerce (88.1%, n=52).

Carson Colony respondents rated the importance (rated “very important” or “important”) of buildings and community spaces for their community in the following order:

- ❖ health clinic (93.1%, n=54);
- ❖ gymnasium (90.0%, n=36);
- ❖ basketball court (86.8%, n=46);
- ❖ nursery or day care center (84.0%, n=42);
- ❖ neighborhood parks or green spaces (82.5%, n=47);
- ❖ libraries and information resource centers (79.3%, n=46);
- ❖ traditional landscaping for open space and meditative trails (53.3%, n=32);
- ❖ football field (39.0%, n=23);
- ❖ convenience store (36.7%, n=36);
- ❖ swimming pool (32.2%, n=19);
- ❖ grocery store (31.6%, n=18);
- ❖ soccer field (27.6%, n=16);
- ❖ deli-snack bar (22.8%, n=13).

c. Dresslerville

Dresslerville (36.6%) has significantly more children under age 18 living in households than Carson City (17.6%). Dresslerville Colony (31.7%) has significantly more adult children living in their households than the Stewart Colony (15.9%). Dresslerville (37.8%) has significantly more dependent relatives under age 18 than the Stewart Colony (6.8%) (p=.045) (See Table V).

Among on-reservation interviewed households, the highest rate of full-time employment is found in Dresslerville (39.9%) with the lowest rate in Woodfords (18.3%). Dresslerville household members have the highest unemployment rate (30.2%) as compared to Stewart Colony (17.7%) household members (See Table VII).

Dresslerville (39.4%) respondents are significantly more likely to live in a single-family home than Stewart Colony (18.1%) respondents. Dresslerville (64.3%) respondents are significantly more likely to live in a manufactured home than Stewart (7.1%) and Carson City (28.6%) respondents (See Table I). Dresslerville (39.3%) respondents are significantly more likely to own their dwelling than Stewart (13.3%) respondents and are significantly more likely to be renters (44.6%) than Carson City (6.2%) respondents (See Table I). Significantly more Dresslerville homeowners (60.7%) pay the lowest amount of utilities (\$30 to \$150) as compared to 7.7% of Woodfords and 13.6% of Carson City households (p=.04) (See Table III).

Significantly more Dresslerville residents (41.0%) are enrolled in the tribe as compared to Stewart (15.8%) residents ($p=.015$) (See Table VI). Dresslerville households (39.2%) are significantly more likely to have a cell phone than Woodfords households (12.5%) ($p=.003$) (See Table I).

Dresslerville residents (38.2%) were significantly more likely to state that drug use is somewhat or very common as compared to Stewart residents (14.3%) ($p=.046$) (See Table X). Dresslerville residents (61.8%) were more likely to state that they are somewhat concerned about drug use in their colony than either Carson City (8.8%), Woodfords (8.8%), or Stewart (20.6%) residents (See Table X).

The eight strategic planning priority areas of Dresslerville respondents are listed below by order of importance (rated “very important” or “important”):

- ❖ community development and infrastructure (98.0%, n=96);
- ❖ physical health and wellness (98.0%, n=96);
- ❖ education and training (95.9%, n=94);
- ❖ lands and environment (93.8%, n=91);
- ❖ culture (88.8%, n=87);
- ❖ trade and commerce (87.4%, n=83);
- ❖ governance (86.6%, n=84);
- ❖ sovereignty and public safety (83.3%, n=80).

The nine buildings and spaces not currently found in Dresslerville are presented below by order of importance (rated “very important” or “important”) as reported by Dresslerville respondents:

- ❖ libraries and information resource centers (92.9%, n=92);
- ❖ basketball court (81.4%, n=70);
- ❖ traditional landscaping for open space and meditative trails (57.7%, n=56);
- ❖ swimming pool (39.0%, n=39);
- ❖ convenience store (36.7%, n=36);
- ❖ football field (33.7%, n=33);
- ❖ grocery store (32.7%, n=32);
- ❖ deli-snack bar (24.5%, n=24);
- ❖ soccer field (24.5%, n=24).

d. Stewart

Stewart (95.0%) has the highest concentration of telephones (either home phones or cell phones) with Woodfords (84.0%) and Carson City (85.0%) having the lowest concentration of phones ($p=.267$).

The eight strategic planning priority areas of Stewart Colony respondents are listed below by order of importance (rated “very important” or “important”):

- ❖ physical health and wellness (100.0%, n=40);
- ❖ education and training (97.5%, n=39);
- ❖ community development and infrastructure (95.0%, n=38);
- ❖ lands and environment (95.0%, n=38);
- ❖ governance (92.5%, n=37);
- ❖ sovereignty and public safety (92.3%, n=36);
- ❖ trade and commerce (92.3%, n=36);
- ❖ culture (87.5%, n=35).

Respondents in Stewart rated buildings and community spaces needs in the following order of importance (rated “very important” or “important”):

- ❖ health clinic (94.9%, n=37);
- ❖ basketball court (90.0%, n=36);
- ❖ gymnasium (90.0%, n=36);
- ❖ libraries and information resource centers (90.0%, n=36);
- ❖ traditional landscaping for open space and meditative trails (62.5%, n=25);
- ❖ football field (40.0%, n=16);
- ❖ convenience store (35.0%, n=14);
- ❖ grocery store (35.0%, n=14);
- ❖ soccer field (32.5%, n=13);
- ❖ swimming pool (25.0%, n=10);
- ❖ deli-snack bar (22.5%, n=9).

e. Woodfords

There is a trend with Woodfords households (53.9%) paying the lowest levels of rent (\$0 to \$100) as compared to Carson City (0.0%) and Stewart (15.4%) households (p=.058) (See Table III).

Significantly more Woodfords (62.3%) households were living on family incomes of less than \$20,000 in 2005 as compared to 21.6% of Stewart Colony households (p=.001) (See Table VIII).

The eight strategic planning priority areas of Woodfords respondents are listed below by order of importance (rated “very important” or “important”):

- ❖ education and training (98.0%, n=49);
- ❖ community development and infrastructure (96.0%, n=48);
- ❖ physical health and wellness (94.0%, n=47);
- ❖ trade and commerce (90.0%, n=45);
- ❖ culture (86.0%, n=43);
- ❖ governance (86.0%, n=43);
- ❖ lands and environment (86.0%, n=43);
- ❖ sovereignty and public safety (86.0%, n=43).

The 10 buildings and spaces that Woodfords lacks are presented below by order of importance (rated “very important” or “important”) as reported by Woodfords respondents:

- ❖ health clinic (85.7%, n=42);
- ❖ nursery or day care center (84.0%, n=42);
- ❖ neighborhood parks or green spaces (80.9%, n=38);
- ❖ convenience store (70.0%, n=35);
- ❖ traditional landscaping for open space and meditative trails (64.0%, n=32);
- ❖ grocery store (49.0%, n=24);
- ❖ swimming pool (42.0%, n=21);
- ❖ deli-snack bar (40.8%, n=20);
- ❖ football field (40.0%, n=20);
- ❖ soccer field (36.0%, n=18).

D. Methods: Mail Survey of Off-Reservation Tribal Member Households

I. Introduction

Similar data to what was collected during the face-to-face interviews was collected for off-reservation households using mail surveys. For this portion of the study, DRE was asked to: design a mail survey; review two cover letters, help develop two reminder postcards; code, enter, and analyze mail survey data; prepare an Excel dataset and an ACCESS database; and integrate mail survey findings with face-to-face interview findings into a final report.

II. Sample and Sample Management

For the off-reservation households, there are a total of 520 tribal member households listed on the Tribe's off-reservation enrollment mailing list. It was this list that was used as the sample list.

III. Sample Disposition

A disposition for each piece of interview sample is displayed in Table II below.

| <i>Table II. Washoe Tribe Mail Survey Final Dispositions</i> | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---|---------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| | <u>Survey Completed</u> | <u>Address Incorrect</u> [^] | <u>Deceased</u> | <u>Did not Provide Demographic Data</u> | <u>Returned Survey After Due Date</u> | <u>TOTAL</u> | <u>Proportion Completed</u> | <u>Response Rate</u> |
| Counts | 122 | 87 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 520 | 123/432 | 28.5% |

[^]Potential respondents with incorrect addresses were excluded from the response rate calculation since correct addresses were not available for these individuals.

IV. Response and Refusal Rates

A total of 123 surveys were completed yielding a 28.5% response rate. One survey was received after the data were analyzed and is not included in the dataset. There were three known refusals, respondents who sent back partial surveys without providing demographic data, which yields a low refusal rate of 0.6%. The remaining 306 individuals are classified as non-respondents. The estimated confidence interval for the study sample is ± 7.46 (See Glossary in Appendix X).

V. Creating the Cover Letters

The Planning Department developed two cover letters (Appendices N and O) to be sent to all adult Washoe Tribe newsletter receipts to encourage them to participate in the study. Cover letters were not personalized. The first cover letter (Appendix N) was sent more than two weeks before the survey was mailed and the second cover letter (Appendix O) was distributed along with the mail survey. Cover letters were reviewed by DRE before being finalized.

The cover letters explained: 1) the purpose of the study; 2) that tribal community members would be collecting data either face-to-face on the reservation or by mail for off reservation households; and 3) that the

information garnered from the study would be used for tribal strategic planning. Potential respondents were assured of confidentiality and were told that study results would be aggregated and would not be linked to their name. Tribal members were also informed that as an incentive for participating in the study, their name would be entered into a raffle prize drawing to be eligible to win \$100.

In the second cover letter, potential respondents were told that the survey should be completed by the person to whom the envelope is addressed or the head of household and that only one person per household should complete a survey. They were given the Assistant Project Coordinator's name and telephone number to contact if they had questions about the study. Tribal members were informed that they should return their survey to DRE using the provided postage paid envelope and were given a survey return date of January 25, 2006.

VI. Preparing the Mail Survey

In collaboration with the tribal Planning Department, DRE developed an 11-page double-sided survey (Appendix P) in Microsoft Word format. The survey contained a combination of closed-ended and open-ended questions. DRE added codes to the survey to facilitate the coding process. Codes appeared on the survey in a small size font next to the question check boxes so as not to distract respondents. At the top of each survey was room for DRE to record a subject identification number on each completed survey.

The mail survey (Appendix P) contained a modified version of the face-to-face interview questions. Questions comprising the Socio-Economic Profile included: legal name of the respondent; street and mailing addresses; telephone and cell phone numbers; type of dwelling; whether they live on Washoe tribal land, another tribe's land or non-tribal land; dwelling status (own, rent, or neither); number living in the same dwelling and of those how many are blood relatives and how many are not related; sources of family income and total estimated family income for 2005.

Other Socio-Economic Profile questions which were asked about each adult were: name; gender; date of birth; age; relationship to respondent; marital status; race/ethnicity; whether they are enrolled in the Washoe Tribe and if not, why they are not enrolled; enrollment number; length of time living at the address; employment status; type of work; whether the employer provides health insurance; highest level of education. Sufficient room was provided in the interview to collect data on four adult household members.

Socio-Economic Profile questions which were asked about each child (under age 18) were: name; gender; date of birth; age; race/ethnicity; whether they are a full-time student; whether they are enrolled in the Washoe Tribe and if not, why they are not enrolled; enrollment number. Sufficient room was provided in the interview to collect data on four child household members.

For renters, the questions included: their current rent amount, whether utility and fuel expenses are included in their rent, average monthly utility and fuel costs. For owners the questions included: whether they have a mortgage, home equity loan, or line of credit; average monthly house payment amount including home equity loans or lines of credit; amount of 2005 property taxes; average monthly cost for utilities and fuel for the dwelling. For individuals who neither own nor rent their dwelling, they were asked a question to help describe their living arrangement.

The needs assessment questions concerned the following topics: satisfaction/dissatisfaction with Washoe Tribal government communication with off-reservation members; how communication can be improved (open-ended question); other than communication, how can the tribal government better serve off-reservation member needs (open-ended question); whether there are any traditions and practices that would be easier to observe/maintain if they lived on the reservation (open-ended question); whether their children are being well served by the public school system; frequency of community drug use; concern over community drug use.

VII. Developing the Reminder Postcards

The Planning Department and DRE were responsible for developing two reminder postcards (Appendices Q and R). The postcards were designed to remind potential respondents to return their survey by the designated date to be eligible to participate in the raffle. The postcards listed the dedicated voicemail number that potential respondents could call if they misplaced their survey and needed to obtain another copy. The second postcard also informed tribal members that the deadline for receipt of the survey had been extended until February 24, 2006.

VIII. Mailing the Survey Packets and Reminder Postcards

A survey (Appendix P) and cover letter (Appendix O) was mailed to each household in which an enrolled Washoe tribal member was believed to be living. An adult Tribal member or head of household was asked to complete the survey and to return it using the provided self-addressed stamped envelope. Both the survey and cover letter contained the tribal logo. The return envelopes were addressed to DRE to ensure speed of processing and confidentiality.

Surveys were mailed on January 3, 2006. Respondents were asked to return completed surveys to DRE by January 25, 2006 using a provided postage paid envelope. For participating in the study, respondents were enrolled in a prize drawing and were eligible to win \$100.

DRE tracked survey responses and provided a list to the Assistant Project Coordinator so that reminder post cards could be distributed to non-respondents ten days after the surveys were mailed by the Planning Department. Two waves of reminder postcards were mailed in January 2006 with the first mailing occurring on January 13, 2006 (Appendix Q) and the last mailing occurring on January 27, 2006 and January 28, 2006 (Appendix R). Reminder post cards were only sent to respondents who had yet to return their survey. The second postcard that was mailed informed Tribal members that the deadline had been extended for receipt of the survey until February 24, 2006. The extension of the deadline was necessitated due to the low survey response rate.

An announcement about the mail survey was made at the February 18, 2006 Tribal Council meeting. After that meeting, the DRE principal spoke to two off-reservation survey recipients and provided each of them with a new copy of the survey as requested.

IX. Coding Data

Upon return, mail survey data were inspected for completeness. Unclear and ambiguous responses were coded as well as responses that did not follow established skip patterns. "Missing", "not applicable", and "don't know" responses were coded. DRE also coded "other specify" responses.

X. Entering and Analyzing Data

As in the on-reservation face-to-face interview study, data entry and univariate (frequencies) and multivariate (cross-tabs) data analysis was performed by Research Support Services using the same approach as was done with the face-to-face interview data. Mail survey frequencies are contained in Appendix S, cross-tab tables are presented in Appendix T, and the cross-tab printouts can be found in Appendices U through W.

E. Findings: Mail Survey of Off-Reservation Tribal Member Households

1. Demographics

A total of 122 mail surveys completed by off-reservation respondents were analyzed. Six respondents live in reservation cities, five (4.3%) live in Gardnerville, Nevada and one (0.9%) lives in Markleville, California. None of the respondents reported living on Washoe tribal lands, however. Forty-six (39.7%) of the respondents live in California, 12 (10.3%) live in Nevada, and 58 (50.0%) live outside of those two states.

Fourteen percent (14.2%, n=17) of off-reservation households contain one individual, 40.0% (n=48) contain two individuals, 14.2% (n=17) contain three individuals, 18.3% (n=22) contain four individuals, and 13.3% (n=16) contain five or more individuals. The largest off-reservation household contains 10 members. The average age of off-reservation household members is 37.7 years.

The most common off-reservation household members are: respondents themselves (51.7%, n=122), spouses (27.5%, n=65), adult children (10.6%, n=25), other relatives (5.1%, n=12), and partners (3.4%, n=8). Nineteen percent (18.5%, n=22) of off-reservation respondents live with no relatives, 54.7% (n=65) live with one to two relatives, 22.7% (n=27) live with three to four relatives, and 4.2% (n=5) live with five or more relatives.

The most common off-reservation racial/ethnic backgrounds of household members are: Native American (83.0%, n=269), Caucasian (30.9%, n=100), Latino/Hispanic (12.7%, n=41). In the 0 to 5 off-reservation age group, the two most prominent race/ethnicities are Native American (100.0%) and Latino/Hispanic (38.9%). Among off-reservation children aged 6 to 12 and 13 to 17, the most prominent race/ethnicities are Native American and Caucasian. Among off-reservation adults aged 18 to 35, the most prominent race/ethnicities are Native American (86.0%) and Latino/Hispanic (17.5%). Among off-reservation adults aged 36 and above, the most prominent race/ethnicities are Native American and Caucasian (See Table III).

Over half (54.0%, n=176) of the off-reservation household members are female with 46.0% (n=150) being male. There is no significant difference in gender by age among the off-reservation respondents (p=.900) (See Table V).

2. Washoe Tribal Enrollment

Less than half (47.8%, n=153) of the off-reservation household members are enrolled in the Washoe Tribe with 52.2% (n=167) not being enrolled. Off-reservation respondents were unsure whether four household members are enrolled in the Tribe. There is a significant difference by age with respect to Washoe Tribe enrollment among off-reservation individuals. Significantly more off-reservation children aged 0 to 5 (88.2%), 6 to 12 (68.8%), and 13 to 17 (87.9%) are not enrolled in the tribe. Significantly more off-reservation adults aged 36 to 55 (62.2%), 56 to 64 (62.1%), and 65 and above (62.2%) are enrolled in the tribe (p=.000) (See Table I).

Significantly more off-reservation spouses (92.3%) and partners (100.0%) are non-tribal members, whereas significantly more off-reservation respondents (96.7%) are tribal members (p=.000) (See Table I).

Significantly more off-reservation women (60.1%) than men (39.9%) are enrolled in the Tribe (p=.037) (See Table VI).

The reasons for tribal non-enrollment among off-reservation household members are: not Washoe (38.7%, n=58), less than one-quarter Washoe (34.0%, n=51), enrolled in another tribe (27.3%, n=41), not Native American (2.7%, n=4), applied for Washoe Tribe enrollment (1.3%, n=2), will be enrolling in another tribe (0.7%, n=1). The most common reasons for non-enrollment among the off-reservation age groups are as follows: age group 0 to 5 (less than one-quarter Washoe, 66.7%); age group 6 to 12 (less than one-quarter Washoe, 47.4% and enrolled in another tribe, 47.4%); age group 13 to 17 (less than one-quarter Washoe,

73.1%); age group 18 to 35 (enrolled in another tribe, 41.4%); age groups 36 to 55 (74.3%), 56 to 64 (63.6%), and 65 and above (75.0%), the most common reason is not being Washoe (See Table III).

3. Housing

Most (59.7%, n=71) off-reservation respondents live in a single-family detached home; 11.8% (n=14) live in an apartment or condominium; 11.8% (n=14) live in a mobile home; 4.2% (n=5) live in a duplex; 3.4% (n=4) live in a manufactured home; 3.4% (n=4) live in a townhouse; 3.4% (n=4) live in a motel, room, or low-income apartment; 1.7% (n=2) live in a HELP House or treatment facility; and one respondent (0.8%) is incarcerated.

Most (59.8%, n=73) off-reservation respondents own the dwelling in which they live, 32% (n=39) rent the dwelling in which they live, and 8.2% (n=10) neither own nor rent the dwelling in which they live. The majority (80.4%, n=86) of off-reservation respondents live on non-tribal lands with 19.6% (n=21) living on another tribe's land. Across off-reservation respondents, the average length of time living in their dwelling is 13.3 years.

Among off-reservation homeowners, most respondents (63.4%, n=45) report having a mortgage, home equity loan, and/or a home equity line of credit on their dwelling with 36.6% (n=26) not having a mortgage, home equity loan, and/or a home equity line of credit on their dwelling. The average monthly house payment is \$1,316.31 (n=42). There is no significant difference in the amount of house payment by dwelling type (p=.140) among off-reservation respondents. The average amount of 2005 property taxes paid by off-reservation respondents was \$1,320.11 (n=62). Off-reservation respondents reported that their average homeowner utility costs are \$213.10 (n=63).

The average amount of rent paid by off-reservation respondents is \$606.03 (n=38) per month. There is no significant difference in the amount of rent paid by type of dwelling (p=.195) as reported by off-reservation respondents. Only 20.5% (n=8) of off-reservation respondents reported that their utility and fuel expenses are included in their rent. Off-reservation respondents reported that their average monthly utility costs are \$169.56 (n=27).

Off-reservation individuals who neither own nor rent their dwelling either: live with family (n=3, 33.3%), have an in-kind arrangement (n=3, 33.3%), are incarcerated (n=1, 11.1%), their partner owns the dwelling (n=1, 11.1%), or their husband's tribe owns the house (n=1, 11.1%).

The majority of off-reservation households have a home telephone (83.5%, n=101) and 38.3% (n=46) have a cell phone. Eleven (9.2%) off-reservation households lack both a home telephone and a cell phone.

4. Families

Sixty-six percent (66.3%, n=154) of off-reservation household members are married or living with a partner; 18.1% (n=42) are single, never married; 11.2% (n=26) are separated or divorced; and 4.3% (n=10) are widowed. Significantly more off-reservation women (80.8%) than men (19.2%) are separated or divorced and significantly more women (80.0%) than men (20.0%) are widowed (p=.025) (See Table V).

5. Household Income

Off-reservation respondents reported that 16.8% (n=19) of households had a 2005 family income of less than \$10,000 with 28.3% (n=32) of the respondents reporting a family income of less than \$20,000 in 2005. Sixty-three percent (n=71) of off-reservation households had an income of less than \$50,000, 30.9% (n=35) had an income of \$50,000 to less than \$100,000, and seven households (6.2%) had an income of \$100,000 or more.

There is no significant relationship between marital status and 2005 family income among off-reservation respondents ($p=.188$) (See Table VIIIa).

Over half (56.3%) of persons living alone had a 2005 income of less than \$25,000. In two-person households, half (50.0%) of the households had a 2005 family income of less than \$40,000. In households with three members, almost three-quarters (70.5%) had a 2005 family income of \$40,000 and above. In households with four (61.9%) and five (50.0%) members, at least half had a 2005 family income of \$40,000 or above (See Table VIIIb).

The chief sources of off-reservation family income are: employment or self-employment (n=96, 83.5%); social security or railroad retirement income (n=27, 23.5%); retirement, survivor, or disability pension (n=27, 23.5%); public assistance or welfare (n=14, 12.2%); Supplemental Security Income (n=13, 11.3%). Percents add to more than 100% because respondents could specify up to seven sources of family income.

6. Education

Thirty percent (30.4%, n=170) of off-reservation adult household members have completed high school or received their GED, 40.0% (n=92) have completed some college to an associate's degree, and 11.3% (n=26) have completed a four-year college or graduate program. Seven percent (7.0%, n=16) of off-reservation household members have completed vocational training, 8.3% (n=19) have completed some high school, and 3.1% (n=7) have completed junior high or fewer years of education. There is no significant difference in educational level by gender among off-reservation household members ($p=.344$) (See Table VII).

7. Employment

Off-reservation respondents reported that 43.0% (n=98) of household members are employed full-time, 19.3% (n=44) are retired, 14.9% (n=34) are unemployed, and 7.0% (n=16) are temporarily or permanently disabled. The two most common occupations among off-reservation household members are: construction (12.1%, n=16) and clerical work (11.4%, n=15).

More off-reservation women (52.0%) are employed full-time than men (48.0%), more off-reservation women (61.8%) are unemployed than men (38.2%), more off-reservation women (56.8%) are retired than men (43.2%), and more off-reservation women (56.3%) are permanently or temporarily disabled than men (43.8%) (See Table VII). Among those who are unemployed, more off-reservation household members are aged 36 to 55 (44.1%) than 18 to 35 (35.3%). Among off-reservation household members who are temporarily or permanently disabled, a greater percent are aged 36 to 55 (50.0%) than 56 to 64 (12.5%) (See Table IV).

Off-reservation respondents reported that the majority of household members (66.4%, n=83) have health insurance through an employer with 33.6% (n=42) lacking employer paid health insurance. There is no significant gender difference in having health insurance ($p=.944$) among off-reservation respondents.

8. Drug Use

The majority (75.7%, n=81) of off-reservation respondents reported that drug use is somewhat or very common in their community with 9.3% (n=10) reporting that drug use is neither common nor uncommon and 15.0% (n=16) reporting that drug use is somewhat or very uncommon. There is no significant difference by age ($p=.775$) or gender ($p=.194$) with respect to how common off-reservation respondents believe drug use is in their community.

Most (62.5%, n=70) off-reservation respondents are very concerned about drug use in their community with 24.1% (n=27) somewhat concerned about drug use in their community. Seven percent (7.1%, n=8) of

respondents are not very concerned and 6.3% (n=7) are not at all concerned about drug use in their community. There is no significant difference by age (p=.602) or gender (p=.318) with respect to how concerned off-reservation respondents are about drug use in their community.

9. Needs & Priorities

Thirty-nine percent (39.2%, n=45) of off-reservation respondents are somewhat or very dissatisfied with the Washoe tribal government's communication with off-reservation tribal members with 32.2% (n=37) partly satisfied/partly dissatisfied and 28.7% (n=33) somewhat or very satisfied. There is no significant difference by age (p=.374) or gender (.428) with respect to satisfaction with communication received from the Washoe tribal government among off-reservation respondents (See Table X).

Eighty percent (80.0%, n=72) of the off-reservation children are enrolled in school full-time with 20.0% (n=18) not enrolled in school full-time. Over half (53.3%, n=24) of the off-reservation respondents reported that their children are well served by the school system with 31.1% (n=14) reporting that their children are somewhat well served by the school system. Seven percent (6.7%, n=3) felt that their children are not very well served by the school system and 8.9% (n=4) reported that their children are not at all well served by the school system. Among off-reservation respondents, there is no significant difference by age (p=.454) or gender (.409) in feeling that their children are being well served or not well served by the school system.

ALL APPENDICES CAN BE FOUND ON ENCLOSED CD:

***“SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE
OF THE
WASHOE PEOPLE”***



To obtain hard copies, please contact:

Max Kalhammer, Director
Washoe Tribe Planning Department
(775) 267-1401
mck@washoetribe.us