

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE QUALITY OF THE 1980 CENSUS DATA FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

Jeffrey S. Passel and Patricia A. Berman, U.S. Bureau of the Census

The count of American Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts^{1/} in the 1980 census was 1,420,400--an increase more than 70 percent over the corresponding 1970 census count of 827,268. Since there is almost no immigration of American Indians into the U.S., the increase could only come from natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) if the sole source of the increase were demographic. However, since increases of this magnitude are demographically impossible over a sustained period, there must be a non-demographic explanation for the almost 7 percent average annual growth of the American Indian population during the 1970s.

Further confirmation of the unusual nature of the change in the numbers of American Indians is found in the patterns of cohort change over 1970-1980. Cohorts from ages 10 to 74 in 1980 increased by substantial amounts, sometimes exceeding 35 percent, between the 1970 and 1980 censuses. These patterns indicate that the American Indian population as measured in the decennial censuses is growing by "recruitment", i.e., changes in self-identification. The changes in response patterns identified by Passel (1976) between the 1960 and 1970 censuses appear to have persisted in 1980, at even greater levels.

This paper first describes the demographic dimensions of anomalies in American Indian data from the 1980 census at the national level. The error of closure for 1970-80 is compared to that for 1960-70 (Passel, 1976). Further examination of errors of closure for age-sex groups focuses attention on the demographic sources of the apparent reporting problems. Finally, the first section of the paper presents estimated "undercount" rates for the American Indian population under 30 years of age--an extension of those developed by Passel in his earlier study.

The next section of the paper examines the geographic dimensions of the demographic inconsistencies. Birth and death rates and implied rates of internal migration are presented for the American Indian population of states. The data show consistent differences over time between states which historically have had large American Indian populations and those which have not.

Several other anomalies in the American Indian data are also reported. Differences between the 1980 census sample data and the complete count are investigated. This final section also has a discussion of the differences between the reporting of American Indian race and ancestry in the 1980 census. Some of the causes and implications of these differences are investigated. The paper concludes with an overall assessment of the quality and utility of 1980 census data on American Indians for various types of analysis.

DEMOGRAPHIC DIMENSIONS OF 1980 CENSUS

Error of Closure. Natural increase for the American Indian population during the 1970-80 intercensal period was 235,476 or 28.5 percent of the 1970 census count (table 1). The natural increase is the result of 298,546 births^{2/} less 63,077 deaths. Adding the intercensal natural increase to the 1970 census count gives an estimate for 1980 is 1,062,745--a figure

which is 357,655 or an astounding 25.2 percent below the actual 1980 census figure. This difference is the "error of closure."

For the 1960-70 decade, the error of closure amounted to 67,006 or 9.2 percent of the estimated 1970 population. Passel (1976) was unable to explain an error this large on the basis of demographic components of change. The only plausible explanation was an increase in the tendency for persons to identify themselves as American Indian in the 1970 census over the 1960 census. The 1970-80 error of closure is over 5 times as great as the 1960-70 error.

Conventional demographic explanations for the extremely large 1970-80 error of closure are also implausible and unappealing. Understatement of births could explain only a very small portion of the error of closure because the births are corrected for underregistration. Overregistration of deaths is almost never a likely explanation. In any case, the deaths amount to only 63,000 and the error of closure is almost 358,000. The remaining demographic component, international immigration of American Indians, could not possibly make up the difference between the estimate and the census figure. There were only 38,190 foreign-born American Indians in the 1980 census.

One other possibility is that the 1970 census was grossly understated. Two major factors argue against this explanation. First, the amount of understatement required to explain the error of closure would imply an undercount of almost 30 percent in 1970. This level of undercount has not been encountered in any recent U.S. census (Passel and Robinson, 1984). Second, Passel (1976) shows that many age groups and, indeed the entire American Indian population, were greatly overstated in the 1970 census.

The one remaining explanation for the large error or closure is the same as that offered by Passel for the previous decade--inconsistency in the identification of individuals as American Indians between the latter census, on the one hand, and vital statistics and the earlier census, on the other. Individuals must be identifying themselves as American Indian in the 1980 census who were not so identified in the 1970 census or in the vital statistics system.

Intercensal Cohort Changes. The error of closure identified in the preceding section can be further broken down to age and sex groups. This calculation (table 2) starts from the 1970 census count of American Indians by age and sex (Passel, 1976). The youngest two five-year age groups start from births. Immigration from abroad and emigration are both assumed to be negligible. Then, deaths by cohort^{3/} are subtracted to yield estimates for 1980 by age and sex.

Differences between the estimates for 1980 and the census figures represent errors of closure. Positive errors of closure indicate that the census exceeds the estimate; negative errors, that the census falls short of the estimate. Error of closure for a cohort represents the sum of several components--errors in the estimated components of change and differences in coverage between the censuses. A full understanding of

the overall error of closure for American Indians requires an assessment of these individual components.

The errors of closure are virtually the same for the two sexes, so only the total is shown in table 2. The most striking feature is that all of the cohorts between ages 10 and 74 in 1980 increased in size between the censuses. Errors of closure for these cohorts are all large and generally exceed 30 percent. The only plausible explanation for this pattern is, again, that persons are being recruited to the American Indian population by changing their self-identification over time.

Shifting self-identification into the American Indian category appears to be considerably less at older ages. In fact, for the total of all ages over 70, the error of closure is very nearly zero.

The errors of closure at the very youngest ages suggest that the changing self-identification of American Indians is beginning to be reflected in the vital statistics. Relative to births over 1975-80, the 1980 census is understated. For ages 5-9 in 1980, the 8 percent error of closure is not nearly as large as at higher ages. For this cohort the shifting self-identification appears to be at an intermediate level, perhaps because the individuals counted in the census did not fill out the census form themselves.

Estimated Census "Undercount" (Ages Under 30). Passel's (1976) demographic estimates of American Indians under age 20 in 1970 showed very large undercounts under age 10 in the 1960 census and under age 5 in the 1970 census. The undercounts for ages 5-14 in 1970 were moderate, but for ages 15-19, small overcounts appeared to be the beginning of agespecific shifts in self-identification to American Indian. The estimated undercounts for ages under 30 shown in table 3 are based on corrected American Indian births for 1970-80 and Passel's estimates for 1970 less registered deaths by age for 1970-80.

At the youngest ages, under 3 years, identification of individuals as American Indian on birth certificates appears to be consistent with the self-identification in the 1980 census. Significant undercounts at these ages are approximately the same as for blacks (Passel and Robinson, 1984). Coupled with the substantial increase in American Indian births over the several years before the census (table 1), this suggests that parents who are reporting their children as American Indian in the census may also be reporting themselves as American Indian on birth certificates so that the births are registered as American Indian.^{4/}

At ages above 3, the patterns of reporting by American Indians are different. Through age 8, the slight "overcounts" suggest that more people are reporting their children as American Indian in the census than on birth certificates. At age 9, there is also substantial overreporting, but about half of this excess in the census is the result of "age heaping."

For ages 10-29, the substantial degree of shifting self-identification is very apparent. Table 3 shows a 37.6 percent overcount for the age group 10-14. The amount of changing self-identification which occurred since birth in this cohort is huge (over 50 percent), since the cohort had an estimated undercount of 15 percent

in 1970! The next three 5-year age groups also show shifts of about the same magnitude.

GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSIONS OF 1980 CENSUS DATA.

The preceding discussion identified demographic components of overstatement of American Indians in the 1980 census, but did not address what parts of the country experienced this overstatement. Analysis of birth and death rates for states in 1979-81 can identify specific areas where the overstatement is concentrated. Analysis of 1970-80 intercensal change for states provides additional evidence. Analyses for 1969-71 and 1960-70 are available, but are not shown to conserve space.

Birth and Death Rates. American Indians have higher than average birth rates. As table 1 shows the birth rate for American Indians consistently exceeded 30 births per 1,000 population during the 1970s while the overall birth rate in the U.S. was about 15 per 1,000. The crude death rate for American Indians, about 7 per 1,000, is somewhat lower than the overall death rate of about 9. The low death rate, in spite of higher than average age-specific mortality rates, is the result of a young age distribution.

At the state level, birth and death rates are expected to vary around the average rates, if the demographic situation were normal. However, since the situation is not normal, there is considerable variation. As previously discussed, the 1980 census count of American Indians showed a high degree of "overcounting" relative to the 1970 census count. Areas with substantial "excesses" of American Indians would be expected to have abnormally low birth and death rates because the denominator (i.e. the American Indian population in the census) is artificially inflated. Areas without substantial overreporting would be expected to have birth and death rates in the normal range for American Indians.

In keeping with the previous results, birth and death rates of states for 1979-81, (table 4) exhibit an abnormally large range of variation around the national rates of 25.4 and 4.8 (table 4) and the rates of 34.9 and 6.5 (table 1).^{5/} The birth rates vary from an unheard of low level of 4.3 in WV and AL to an extremely high value of 57.6 in HI. The death rates also range from an unprecedented low level of 0.3 in VT to a more normal high of 9.5 in SD.

The geographic pattern of birth and death rates is well defined. To identify it, we will delineate a group of "Indian states." These states had 3,000 or more American Indians in the 1950 census (except CA which has behaved demographically over the last three decades much like a typical "non-Indian" state). The 19 Indian states had 87 percent of the American Indians in the 48 states in 1950. The 19 states--NY, MI, WI, MN, ND, SD, NE, NC, OK, MT, ID, WY, NM, AZ, UT, NV, WA, OR, and AK^{6/}--have most of the Indian reservations and other identified Indian areas in the U.S.

The Indian states as a group have a birth rate of 30 and a death rate of 6 for 1979-81 (table 4)--values expected on the basis of "normal" growth (table 1). More importantly, the birth rates are concentrated within a fairly narrow range of variation with most of the rates in the low 30's and only 2 slightly below 20. The death

rates in these states include all of the higher rates (which are in the expected range) with only 1 rate below 4.

The 32 non-Indian states have a collective American Indian birth rate of only 17. The death rate is a ridiculously low 2! Five states have birth rates below 10 for American Indians and 16 states (including CA) have death rates below 2. Rates this low certainly do not reflect the actual behavior of the American Indian population. In particular, the birth rate could not be so low in a population which is growing as fast as the American Indian population; death rates this low are virtually impossible.

The birth and death rates imply that the American Indian population is reasonably well defined in the "Indian states" (and possibly also in CO and MS). In these states, the definition of American Indians used in the vital statistics system appears to be consistent with self-identification in the 1980 census. In non-Indian states, however, American Indians in the census appears to be drawn from the general population--their birth rate is approximately the same as the total population. The improbably low death rate in these states suggests that the "new" American Indians are generally young adults. This inference agrees remarkably well with the errors of closure in table 2. Patterns for 1969-71 (not shown) are virtually identical to 1979-81, but at slightly higher levels.

Intercensal Change for States. One measure of net internal migration during the 1970-1980 decade can be derived by comparing the 1980 census count of American Indians in a state with the 1970 census count plus American Indian births in the state during the intercensal period less American Indian deaths in the state:

$$M_{70-80} = P_{80} - (P_{70} + B_{70-80} - D_{70-80}).$$

Table 5 shows that, in the aggregate, both Indian and non-Indian states had net in-migration during the 1970s--a clearly impossible situation unless individual self-identification changed during the decade. The increase from "internal migration" was substantially greater in percentage terms in the non-Indian states (42.7 percent versus 17.4 percent) and somewhat greater even in absolute terms (200,000 versus 165,000). This confirms the finding of the birth and death rate analysis that large increases in self-identification as American Indian occurred in non-Indian states.

The finding of net in-migration into Indian states does require an explanation. One likely possibility is improved coverage in the 1980 census for these states (Passel, et al., 1983). Also, some recruitment into the American Indian population from shifts in self-identification probably did occur in these areas, although the degree of shifting could not have been nearly as great as in non-Indian states. This latter scenario is particularly likely because collection of race data in 1980 was done almost entirely by self-identification, whereas in 1970 race data in the rural West were obtained primarily by observation on the part of enumerators. A third possibility is that Indian states did actually experience in-migration of American Indians, reversing a longstanding trend of out-migration from American Indian areas.

The pattern of intercensal migration is even more striking for the 1960-70 decade (not shown).

All of the error of closure is in non-Indian areas; i.e., virtually all of the shift in self-identification for the 1960-70 decade occurred in non-Indian areas. Also, a number of Indian states experienced out-migration of American Indians--ND, SD, NE, NC, MT, WY, NM, AZ, NV, and AK. The amount of in-migration experienced by these 10 states in 1970-80 roughly equalled the out-migration of the previous decade. This suggests that the in-migration may actually have occurred--replacing the out-migrants of the 1960s. If so, the degree of shifting self-identification in non-Indian states during the 1970s must have been even greater than shown by table 3.

CENSUS OPERATIONS AND PROCESSING

The 1980 census also provides a figure for the American Indians from the sample forms.¹⁷ The sample estimate (American Indians* only, excluding Eskimos and Aleuts)¹⁷ of 1,478,523 significantly exceeds the 1,364,033 figure from the complete count by over 8 percent. The data in table 6 show that larger sample totals occurred primarily in non-Indian states. The sample exceeded the complete count by 28,582 or only 3.2 percent in Indian states, but by 85,908 or 18.6 percent in the non-Indian states.

When the differences between the sample estimate and the complete count for American Indians* are examined in more geographic detail, an even more striking pattern emerges. The increase between complete count totals and sample estimates for American Indians* occurred primarily outside American Indian areas (i.e., reservations, tribal trust lands, historic areas of Oklahoma and Alaska native villages). Specifically, the sample estimate of American Indians* inside Indian areas was slightly lower than the 100-percent figure by about 2,000 persons or only 0.4 percent (table 9). Outside American Indian areas, the American Indians* in the sample exceeded the 100-percent figure by 116,504 or 13.4 percent.

Detailed analyses of the census data indicate pattern of excesses could've occurred as a result of some census operations and from unusual response patterns on the part of respondents in the sample. A disproportionate number of American Indian* households fell into the sample in most states, especially in states with a small American Indian* population. The largest percentage differences between the 100-percent count and the sample estimate were all in states with small American Indian* populations: WV (49%), TN (39%), AR (36%), GA (33%), and FL (31%).

Some of the "excess" in the sample for American Indians* came from the manner in which respondents answered the race question and the way their responses were treated during processing phases. A review of data for 3 selected states showed that a portion of the excess came from persons who were American Indian in the sample, but another race in the 100-percent data. Most of these persons did not fill in the precoded circle for American Indian provided on the census form, but rather wrote in an entry, such as a tribal designation, to indicate that they were Indian. Some of these cases in the 100-percent data were erroneously left as "other races" or allocated on race; but, in the sample, they were correctly coded as Indian. For example, in a

substantial number of the cases reviewed in Oklahoma (45 %), the respondents did not fill the American Indian circle but wrote in "Cherokee." This pattern suggests that there may have been some confusion on the part of respondents as to the intent of the race question. The confusion could be the result, in part, from the omission of the word "race" from the question.

We can infer that for many individuals classified as American Indian* in the census their strength of identification is not great. In particular, multiple responses to the race item in conjunction with write-in responses suggest that individuals were not providing the primary racial group with which they identified, but rather all groups with which they felt some degree of identification. On the other hand, other persons may have identified with a particular tribe, but not with the broader group of "American Indian" and, thus, not have been properly classified in the 100-percent data. Other analyses of census operations show that the "extra" American Indians (i.e., additional persons in the sample as well as the excess over numbers expected on the basis of previous censuses) were not created by other census processing or by census allocation procedures. Nevertheless, the patterns of response suggest that the design of the race item may have contributed to over-reporting in the American Indian category.

AMERICAN INDIAN ANCESTRY DATA

The 1980 census and the November 1979 Current Population Survey (CPS) also provide data on the population of American Indian descent from a question that asked individuals their "ancestry or descent." Many more people claimed some American Indian ancestry in response to this question than the number who claimed to be American Indian in the race item. In the November 1979 CPS, about 10 million people claimed some degree of American Indian ancestry; in the 1980 census, about 7 million persons did so.

The extremely large numbers reporting American Indian ancestry when compared with the race figures for American Indians* suggest that the degree of identification on the part of most of these people is not very strong. Seventy-one percent of the American Indian ancestry population reported an additional ancestry (table 8). About 83 percent of the population of American Indian ancestry of white race also reported another ancestry, usually a European ancestry. On the other hand, of persons who reported both American Indian* race and ancestry, 78 percent reported only the American Indian ancestry.

Furthermore, most of the persons who reported American Indian ancestry in the census, reported as white in the race item (about 77 percent). Of the persons who reported a multiple ancestry including American Indian, only 5 percent gave American Indian* as their race, whereas 90 percent reported as white.

The tendency toward consistency in reporting of American Indian* race and ancestry, or the lack thereof, varied depending on where people lived. Persons inside Indian areas were considerably more likely to report a single ancestry of American Indian than persons outside Indian areas. The strength of identification as American Indian was especially pronounced among

persons inside Indian areas who reported American Indian* race; 94 percent of these persons reported a single American Indian ancestry, whereas only 70 percent of such persons outside Indian areas reported a single American Indian ancestry (table 13). Among persons who reported as white in the race item but gave an American Indian ancestry, more reported a single ancestry inside Indian areas than outside, but in both cases the proportions were small.

Although the majority of persons who reported American Indian ancestry did not report American Indian* race, most persons classified as American Indian* race did report their ancestry as American Indian. About 80 percent of persons with American Indian* race reported an American Indian ancestry--62 percent a single ancestry and 17 percent a multiple ancestry (table 10). Proportions varied greatly by tribe. Of the largest tribes--Navajo, Lumbee, Papago, and Pueblo--an overwhelming majority, more than 80 percent, reported a single American Indian ancestry. Oklahoma tribes had much smaller proportions reporting a single American Indian ancestry with correspondingly larger proportions reporting multiple ancestries and non-Indian ancestries. The Cherokee had only 52 percent reporting a single American Indian ancestry. Among persons who did not specify or report a tribe, over 20 percent reported a non-Indian ancestry only and the proportion reporting a single Indian ancestry was only about 45 percent.

The large number of persons with some degree of American Indian ancestry provides a vast pool of people who might say that they are American Indian in response to the race question. Obviously, in the 1980 census the number of persons who did so increased substantially from the 1970 census. The reasons why this happened are not at all clear; some possibilities include the form of the race question, real economic incentives for being American Indian in some states, reduced discrimination against Indians, increased willingness to self-identify as Indian and increased use of self-enumeration in the census, as well as a myriad of other possibilities.

IMPLICATIONS FOR DATA USERS

The analyses of American Indian data from the 1980 census presented here suggest that users should exercise considerable caution in using and interpreting data on the American Indian population. Users must be aware of the method of data collection and of the possible deficiencies in the data. Data for American Indians are probably of good quality in the areas delineated as "Indian states" and in identified American Indian areas. Self-identification as American Indian in areas which historically have had substantial American Indian populations seems to provide a reasonable basis for defining the population.

On the other hand, in areas which we have designated as "non-Indian," the 1980 census figures probably greatly overstate the American Indian population as defined with more objective measures. For these areas especially, users must exercise caution in interpreting and using 1980 census data on American Indians. One indicator which users may find helpful is the American Indian population who provided a tribal designation in

the 1980 census. In general, the population with a tribal designation (possibly excluding those who responded "Cherokee") appears to represent persons who would have responded as American Indian in previous censuses and vital statistics.

NOTES

1. Most of the data in this paper are for the combination of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts. We use the terms "American Indian" and "Indian" to refer to this combined group. When data are for American Indians only and not Eskimos and Aleuts, the fact will be noted and the term used to refer to the group will be marked by an asterisk, i.e., American Indian*.
2. Estimates of completeness of birth registration for American Indians for 1950-70 are from Passel (1976). Estimates for 1970-80 assume that the rate of improvement in completeness for 1970-80 was the same as for 1960-70.
3. American Indian deaths by age and sex were tabulated from public use tapes of NCHS for 1970-1976. Totals by sex for other years were distributed by age using the 1974-1976 distribution.
4. Registered births are assigned a race on the basis of the reported races of the parents, not on the basis of a direct question of the race of the child. Thus, for a birth to be classified as American Indian, one or both parents must report a race of American Indian.

5. Differences in national rates are the result of differently defined denominators. In table 4, 1980 census counts are the denominators; in table 1, estimates based on the 1970 census provide the denominators.
6. Two other states (MS and CO) might have been designated as "Indian" states using similar definitions. Inclusion or exclusion of these 2 does not substantially affect the analyses.
7. The 1980 census had two different sampling rates. In larger places, i.e., over 2500, 1/6 of the households received the sample questionnaires. In smaller places, 1/2 fell into the sample. Overall, about 19 percent of the population was in the sample.

References

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Table 3. Estimates of Net Undercount of American Indians† Under 30 Years of Age, by Single Years of Age and Sex: 1980 Census

Age in 1980	Both Sexes				Males				Females							
	Estimated Population April 1, 1980	Census Count (100Z Count)	Net Undercount Amount	Pct.	Estimated Population 1970-1980 or Births	Cohort Deaths 1970-1980	Estimated Population April 1, 1980	Census Count (100Z Count)	Net Undercount Amount	Pct.	Estimated Population 1970-1980 or Births	Cohort Deaths 1970-1980	Estimated Population April 1, 1980	Census Count (100Z Count)	Net Undercount Amount	Pct.
Under 30	705,037	896,215	-191,178	-27.1	364,364	9,180	355,184	451,562	-96,378	-27.1	354,939	5,086	349,853	444,653	-94,800	-27.1
Under 5	157,191	149,275	7,916	5.0	81,658	1,647	80,011	75,803	4,208	5.3	78,476	1,296	77,180	73,472	3,708	4.8
0 yrs	34,993	32,859	2,134	6.1	18,091	274	17,817	16,520	1,297	7.3	17,394	218	17,176	16,339	837	4.9
1 yr	33,494	29,927	3,567	10.6	17,397	328	17,069	15,365	1,704	10.0	16,681	256	16,425	14,562	1,863	11.3
2 yrs	31,230	28,973	2,257	7.2	16,154	340	15,814	14,626	1,188	7.5	15,683	267	15,416	14,347	1,069	6.9
3 yrs	29,451	28,928	523	1.8	15,458	352	15,106	14,782	324	2.1	14,628	283	14,345	14,146	199	1.4
4 yrs	28,023	28,588	-565	-2.0	14,558	353	14,205	14,510	-305	-2.1	14,090	272	13,818	14,078	-260	-1.9
5 to 9	134,994	146,647	-11,653	-8.6	70,070	1,945	68,125	74,182	-6,057	-8.9	68,342	1,473	66,869	72,465	-5,596	-8.4
5 yrs	27,005	28,078	-1,073	-4.0	14,099	349	13,750	14,220	-470	-3.4	13,535	280	13,255	13,858	-603	-4.5
6 yrs	26,686	28,107	-1,421	-5.3	13,733	360	13,373	14,167	-794	-5.9	13,602	289	13,313	13,940	-627	-4.7
7 yrs	27,388	29,317	-1,929	-7.0	14,249	396	13,853	14,889	-1,036	-7.5	13,809	274	13,535	14,428	-893	-6.6
8 yrs	27,473	29,296	-1,823	-6.6	14,251	423	13,828	14,854	-1,026	-7.4	13,937	292	13,645	14,442	-797	-5.8
9 yrs	26,442	31,849	-5,407	-20.4	13,738	417	13,321	16,052	-2,731	-20.5	13,459	338	13,121	15,797	-2,676	-20.4
10 to 14	113,378	155,992	-42,614	-37.6	57,782	531	57,251	78,988	-21,737	-38.0	56,527	400	56,127	77,004	-20,877	-37.2
10 yrs	23,710	31,324	-7,614	-32.1	12,148	145	12,003	15,826	-3,823	-31.9	11,825	118	11,707	15,498	-3,791	-32.4
11 yrs	23,228	30,460	-7,232	-31.1	11,755	108	11,647	15,390	-3,743	-32.1	11,666	85	11,581	15,070	-3,489	-30.1
12 yrs	22,075	30,297	-8,222	-37.2	11,160	92	11,068	15,404	-4,336	-39.2	11,077	70	11,007	14,893	-3,886	-35.3
13 yrs	21,817	31,389	-9,572	-43.9	11,132	88	11,044	15,748	-4,704	-42.6	10,837	64	10,773	15,641	-4,868	-45.2
14 yrs	22,548	32,522	-9,974	-44.2	11,587	98	11,489	16,620	-5,131	-44.7	11,122	63	11,059	15,902	-4,843	-43.8
15 to 19	114,254	170,215	-55,961	-49.0	58,509	859	57,650	86,202	-28,552	-49.5	56,987	383	56,604	84,013	-27,409	-48.4
15 yrs	22,976	34,857	-11,881	-51.7	11,660	114	11,546	17,609	-6,063	-52.5	11,496	66	11,430	17,248	-5,818	-50.9
16 yrs	22,920	34,685	-11,765	-51.3	11,837	135	11,702	17,646	-5,944	-50.8	11,288	70	11,218	17,039	-5,821	-51.9
17 yrs	22,806	34,279	-11,473	-50.3	11,829	166	11,663	17,579	-5,916	-50.7	11,217	74	11,143	16,700	-5,557	-49.9
18 yrs	22,793	32,782	-9,989	-43.8	11,667	202	11,465	16,506	-5,041	-44.0	11,409	81	11,328	16,276	-4,948	-43.7
19 yrs	22,759	33,612	-10,853	-47.7	11,516	242	11,274	16,862	-5,588	-49.6	11,577	92	11,485	16,750	-5,265	-45.8
20 to 24	103,281	149,154	-45,873	-44.4	53,347	1,827	51,520	74,828	-23,308	-45.2	52,444	683	51,761	74,326	-22,565	-43.6
20 yrs	22,729	32,616	-9,887	-43.5	11,634	284	11,350	16,516	-5,166	-45.5	11,487	108	11,379	16,100	-4,721	-41.5
21 yrs	21,455	30,409	-8,954	-41.7	11,048	330	10,718	15,261	-4,543	-42.4	10,860	123	10,737	15,148	-4,411	-41.1
22 yrs	20,705	(X)	(X)	(X)	10,721	371	10,350	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	10,494	139	10,355	(X)
23 yrs	19,738	(X)	(X)	(X)	10,242	406	9,836	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	10,052	150	9,902	(X)
24 yrs	18,654	(X)	(X)	(X)	9,702	436	9,266	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	9,551	163	9,388	(X)
25 to 29	61,939	124,932	-62,993	-52.5	42,998	2,371	40,627	61,559	-20,932	-51.5	42,163	851	41,312	63,373	-22,061	-53.4
25 yrs	17,953	(X)	(X)	(X)	9,381	462	8,919	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	9,205	171	9,034	(X)
26 yrs	17,007	(X)	(X)	(X)	8,851	475	8,376	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	8,804	173	8,631	(X)
27 yrs	16,393	(X)	(X)	(X)	8,594	481	8,113	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	8,453	173	8,280	(X)
28 yrs	15,686	(X)	(X)	(X)	8,283	479	7,804	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	8,050	168	7,882	(X)
29 yrs	14,900	(X)	(X)	(X)	7,889	474	7,415	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	7,651	166	7,485	(X)

† Includes Eskimos and Aleuts.

(X) Not available.

Note: Minus sign denotes a net overcount. Base of percent is estimated population. Births for 1970-80 are corrected for underregistration.

Table 1. Annual Estimates of American Indian† Population and Components of Change: 1970-1980

Year or Period	Population (January 1 or Census Date)	Corrected Births (Calendar Year)	Deaths (Calendar Year)	Natural Increase (Births - Deaths)	Birth Rate (per 1,000)	Death Rate (per 1,000)	Percent Rate of Natural Increase
1970 Census	827,268	26,880	5,675	21,205	32.3	6.8	2.55
1971	843,172	28,147	5,846	22,301	32.9	6.8	2.61
1972	865,473	28,308	6,106	22,202	32.3	7.0	2.53
1973	887,675	27,308	6,381	20,927	30.4	7.1	2.33
1974	908,602	27,415	6,141	21,274	29.8	6.7	2.31
1975	929,876	28,290	6,166	22,124	30.1	6.6	2.35
1976	952,000	29,722	6,300	23,422	30.8	6.5	2.43
1977	975,422	31,177	6,454	24,723	31.6	6.5	2.50
1978	1,000,145	33,816	6,959	26,857	33.4	6.9	2.65
1979	1,027,002	34,865	6,728	28,137	33.5	6.5	2.70
1980	1,055,139	37,346	6,923	30,423	34.9	6.5	2.84
1980 (April 1)	1,062,745	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
1980 Census	1,420,400	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Intercensal Period.....	(X)	298,546	63,077	235,476	31.9	6.7	25.17
Error of Closure....	357,655	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Note: Denominators of rates are mid-period populations.
 (X) -- Not applicable. † -- Includes Eskimos and Aleuts.

Table 2. Comparison of 1980 Census Count of American Indians† with Estimated Population Based on 1970 Census Count and Natural Increase (Error of Closure), by Age and Sex

Age and Sex		1970 Census (Or Births)	Cohort Deaths 1970-1980	Estimated Population	1980 Census	Difference	
In 1980	In 1970					Amount	Percent
Both sexes, total.....		1,125,814	63,077	1,062,737	1,420,400	357,663	25.2
0-4 years	Births '75-'80	160,134	2,943	157,191	149,275	-7,916	-5.3
5-9 years	Births '70-'75	138,412	3,418	134,994	146,647	11,653	7.9
10-14 years	0-4 years	101,451	931	100,520	155,992	55,472	35.6
15-19 years	5-9 years	112,124	1,242	110,882	170,215	59,333	34.9
20-24 years	10-14 years	106,868	2,510	104,358	149,154	44,796	30.0
25-29 years	15-19 years	90,808	3,222	87,586	124,932	37,346	29.9
30-34 years	20-24 years	71,233	3,067	68,166	107,219	39,053	36.4
35-39 years	25-29 years	56,147	2,977	53,170	84,179	31,009	36.8
40-44 years	30-34 years	48,903	3,150	45,753	69,370	23,617	34.0
45-49 years	35-39 years	42,308	3,294	39,014	58,089	19,075	32.8
50-54 years	40-44 years	38,514	3,599	34,915	51,593	16,678	32.3
55-59 years	45-49 years	35,110	3,808	31,302	44,897	13,595	30.3
60-64 years	50-54 years	29,972	4,065	25,907	33,919	8,012	23.6
65-69 years	55-59 years	26,257	4,365	21,892	28,310	6,418	22.7
70-74 years	60-64 years	21,161	4,475	16,686	19,893	3,207	16.1
75+ years	65+ years	46,412	16,011	30,401	26,716	-3,685	-13.8

Note: Based on 1970-1980 births corrected for underregistration. † Includes Eskimos and Aleuts.

Table 8. Percentage Distribution by Type of Ancestry Response for Persons Who Reported American Indian Ancestry, by Race: 1980 Census

Race Category	Population of American Indian Ancestry	Percentage Distribution		
		Total	Single Ancestry	Multiple Ancestry
All races...	6,715,819	100	29	71
American Indian..	1,177,699	100	78	22
White.....	5,183,687	100	17	83
All Other Races..	354,433	100	31	69

Note: Data are sample data from the 1980 census.

Table 4. Birth Rates and Death Rates for American Indians[§], 1979-1981, by State

Region, Division, or State	Census Population 1980	Births			Deaths			Birth Rate 1979-1981	Death Rate 1979-1981
		1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981		
United States.....	1,420,400	34,269	36,797	37,162	6,728	6,923	6,608	25.4	4.8
Indian States†	951,113	26,923	28,750	29,034	5,840	5,928	5,665	29.7	6.1
Non-Indian States†	469,287	7,346	8,047	8,128	888	995	943	16.7	2.0
REGIONS									
Northeast	79,038	1,445	1,356	1,444	243	295	274	17.9	3.4
Midwest	248,393	6,719	7,189	7,006	1,318	1,358	1,334	28.1	5.4
South	372,230	7,385	8,307	8,548	1,459	1,526	1,490	21.7	4.0
West	720,739	18,720	19,945	20,164	3,706	3,744	3,510	27.2	5.1
DIVISIONS									
New England	21,597	438	429	439	48	87	69	20.2	3.1
Middle Atlantic	57,441	1,007	927	1,005	195	208	205	17.1	3.5
East North Central	105,907	2,197	2,378	2,326	410	395	433	21.7	3.9
West North Central	142,486	4,522	4,811	4,680	908	963	901	32.8	6.5
South Atlantic	118,726	2,125	2,223	2,205	379	448	430	18.4	3.5
East South Central	22,477	306	336	308	65	48	52	14.1	2.4
West South Central	231,027	4,954	5,748	6,035	1,015	1,030	1,008	24.1	4.4
Mountain	364,381	11,365	12,186	12,300	2,393	2,373	2,226	32.8	6.4
Pacific	356,358	7,355	7,759	7,864	1,315	1,371	1,284	21.5	3.7
STATES									
Maine	4,087	122	120	125	21	26	17	29.9	5.2
New Hampshire	1,352	22	25	16	0	1	2	15.5	0.7
Vermont	984	6	11	5	0	1	0	7.5	0.3
Massachusetts	7,743	160	167	169	11	25	18	21.4	2.3
Rhode Island	2,898	52	55	77	8	13	18	21.2	4.5
Connecticut	4,533	76	51	47	8	21	14	12.8	3.2
New York†	39,582	595	641	662	156	165	172	16.0	4.2
New Jersey	8,394	221	154	221	30	24	21	23.7	3.0
Pennsylvania	9,465	191	132	122	9	19	12	15.7	1.4
Ohio	12,239	249	313	317	36	24	30	23.9	2.5
Indiana	7,836	100	132	108	5	10	8	14.5	1.0
Illinois	16,283	417	399	361	54	52	65	24.1	3.5
Michigan†	40,050	646	701	732	131	137	127	17.3	3.3
Wisconsin†	29,499	785	833	808	184	172	203	27.4	6.3
Minnesota†	35,016	1,111	1,224	1,194	189	193	180	33.6	5.3
Iowa	5,455	180	197	155	17	20	31	32.5	4.2
Missouri	12,321	137	163	177	16	16	16	12.9	1.3
North Dakota†	20,158	736	828	820	138	166	148	39.4	7.5
South Dakota†	44,968	1,641	1,713	1,644	424	441	422	37.0	9.5
Nebraska†	9,195	351	339	306	88	76	56	36.1	8.0
Kansas	15,373	366	347	384	36	51	48	23.8	2.9
Delaware	1,328	8	8	26	4	1	4	10.5	2.3
Maryland	8,021	136	125	124	4	11	11	16.0	1.1
Dist. of Col.	1,031	11	3	5	2	2	4	6.1	2.6
Virginia	9,454	111	102	127	11	12	11	12.0	1.2
West Virginia	1,610	10	7	4	3	1	2	4.3	1.2
North Carolina†	64,652	1,556	1,569	1,533	308	364	353	24.0	5.3
South Carolina	5,757	74	87	75	6	8	3	13.7	1.0
Georgia	7,616	8	112	88	9	19	8	9.1	1.6
Florida	19,257	211	210	223	32	30	34	11.1	1.7
Kentucky	3,610	46	39	45	3	3	0	12.0	0.6
Tennessee	5,104	57	82	63	7	4	7	13.2	1.2
Alabama	7,583	24	37	37	6	5	4	4.3	0.7
Mississippi	6,180	179	178	163	49	36	41	28.0	6.8
Arkansas	9,428	113	162	138	26	22	15	14.6	2.2
Louisiana	12,065	222	258	290	15	36	33	21.3	2.3
Oklahoma†	169,459	4,319	4,739	5,044	934	927	922	27.7	5.5
Texas	40,075	300	589	563	40	45	38	12.1	1.0
Montana†	37,270	1,293	1,275	1,410	284	303	361	35.6	8.5
Idaho†	10,521	288	281	291	64	74	71	27.2	6.6
Wyoming†	7,094	296	310	340	60	66	66	44.5	9.0
Colorado	18,068	479	550	564	43	68	68	29.4	3.3
New Mexico†	106,119	3,310	3,556	3,561	694	659	546	32.8	6.0
Arizona†	152,745	4,780	5,102	5,053	1,052	1,007	935	32.6	6.5
Utah†	19,256	587	636	611	78	77	83	31.7	4.1
Nevada†	13,308	332	476	470	118	119	96	32.0	8.3
Washington†	60,804	1,653	1,667	1,668	333	357	334	27.3	5.6
Oregon†	27,314	630	692	682	146	131	105	24.5	4.7
California	201,369	2,922	3,057	3,142	368	377	349	15.1	1.8
Alaska†	64,103	2,014	2,168	2,205	459	494	485	33.2	7.5
Hawaii	2,768	136	175	167	9	12	11	57.6	3.9

[§] Includes Eskimos and Aleuts.

† Indian States include all states with 3,000+ Indians, except California, in the 1950 census.

Table 5. Comparison of Complete Count and Sample Estimate for American Indians\$, by State: 1980 Census

State	Complete Count	Sample Estimate	Difference	
			Amount	Percent
United States.....	1,364,033	1,478,523	114,490	8.4
Indian States†	902,984	931,566	28,582	3.2
Non-Indian States†	461,049	546,957	85,908	18.6
REGIONS				
Northeast	77,430	88,211	10,781	13.9
Midwest	246,345	269,154	22,809	9.3
South	369,603	405,009	35,406	9.6
West	670,655	716,149	45,494	6.8
DIVISIONS				
New England	21,108	23,747	2,639	12.5
Middle Atlantic	56,322	64,464	8,142	14.5
East North Central	104,547	119,178	14,631	14.0
West North Central	141,798	149,976	8,178	5.8
South Atlantic	117,457	130,549	13,092	11.1
East South Central	22,164	27,518	5,354	24.2
West South Central	229,982	246,942	16,960	7.4
Mountain	363,199	371,912	8,713	2.4
Pacific	307,456	344,237	36,781	12.0
STATES				
Maine	4,057	4,360	303	7.5
New Hampshire	1,297	1,342	45	3.5
Vermont	968	1,041	73	7.5
Massachusetts	7,483	8,996	1,513	20.2
Rhode Island	2,872	3,186	314	10.9
Connecticut	4,431	4,822	391	8.8
New York†	38,967	43,508	4,541	11.7
New Jersey	8,176	10,028	1,852	22.7
Pennsylvania	9,179	10,928	1,749	19.1
Ohio	11,985	15,300	3,315	27.7
Indiana	7,682	9,495	1,813	23.6
Illinois	15,846	19,118	3,272	20.6
Michigan†	39,714	44,712	4,998	12.6
Wisconsin†	29,320	30,553	1,233	4.2
Minnesota†	34,831	36,527	1,696	4.9
Iowa	5,369	6,311	942	17.5
Missouri	12,129	14,820	2,691	22.2
North Dakota†	20,120	19,905	-215	-1.1
South Dakota†	44,948	45,525	577	1.3
Nebraska†	9,145	9,059	-86	-0.9
Kansas	15,256	17,829	2,573	16.9
Delaware	1,307	1,380	73	5.6
Maryland	7,823	8,946	1,123	14.4
Dist. of Col.	996	986	-10	-1.0
Virginia	9,211	9,867	656	7.1
West Virginia	1,555	2,317	762	49.0
North Carolina†	64,536	65,808	1,272	2.0
South Carolina	5,665	6,655	990	17.5
Georgia	7,442	9,876	2,434	32.7
Florida	18,922	24,714	5,792	30.6
Kentucky	3,518	4,497	979	27.8
Tennessee	5,013	6,946	1,933	38.6
Alabama	7,502	9,239	1,737	23.2
Mississippi	6,131	6,836	705	11.5
Arkansas	9,364	12,713	3,349	35.8
Louisiana	11,951	12,841	890	7.4
Oklahoma†	169,292	171,092	1,800	1.1
Texas	39,375	50,296	10,921	27.7
Montana†	37,153	37,623	470	1.3
Idaho†	10,418	10,405	-13	-0.1
Wyoming†	7,057	8,192	1,135	16.1
Colorado	17,734	20,682	2,948	16.6
New Mexico†	105,976	106,585	609	0.6
Arizona†	152,498	154,175	1,677	1.1
Utah†	19,158	19,994	836	4.4
Nevada†	13,205	14,256	1,051	8.0
Washington†	58,186	61,233	3,047	5.2
Oregon†	26,591	29,783	3,192	12.0
California	198,155	227,757	29,602	14.9
Alaska†	21,869	22,631	762	3.5
Hawaii	2,655	2,833	178	6.7

§ Includes American Indians only (excludes Eskimos and Aleuts).

† Indian States include all states with 3,000+ Indians, except California, in the 1950 census.

Table 6. Comparison of 1980 Census for American Indians§ with Estimated Intercensal Change, 1970-1980

State	Census Population 1970	Intercensal Change		Estimated Population 1980	Census Population 1980	Implied Migration	
		Births	Deaths			Amount	Percent
United States.....	827,268	290,695	63,077	1,054,886	1,420,400	365,514	25.7
Indian States†	607,806	233,259	55,082	785,983	951,113	165,130	17.4
Non-Indian States†	219,462	57,436	7,995	268,903	469,287	200,384	42.7
REGIONS							
Northeast	49,466	12,308	2,445	59,329	79,038	19,709	24.9
Midwest	151,287	55,440	12,804	193,923	248,393	54,470	21.9
South	201,222	62,890	12,902	251,210	372,230	121,020	32.5
West	425,293	160,057	34,926	550,424	720,739	170,315	23.6
DIVISIONS							
New England	10,872	3,573	554	13,891	21,597	7,706	35.7
Middle Atlantic	38,594	8,735	1,891	45,438	57,441	12,003	20.9
East North Central	57,732	17,463	3,777	71,418	105,907	34,489	32.6
West North Central	93,555	37,977	9,027	122,505	142,486	19,981	14.0
South Atlantic	67,126	20,459	3,739	83,846	118,726	34,880	29.4
East South Central	10,363	2,561	530	12,394	22,477	10,083	44.9
West South Central	123,733	39,870	8,633	154,970	231,027	76,057	32.9
Mountain	235,439	98,530	22,649	311,320	364,381	53,061	14.6
Pacific	189,854	61,527	12,277	239,104	356,358	117,254	32.9
STATES							
Maine	2,195	781	192	2,784	4,087	1,303	31.9
New Hampshire	361	148	7	502	1,352	850	62.9
Vermont	229	56	3	282	984	702	71.3
Massachusetts	4,475	1,627	119	5,983	7,743	1,760	22.7
Rhode Island	1,390	468	126	1,732	2,898	1,166	40.2
Connecticut	2,222	493	107	2,608	4,533	1,925	42.5
New York†	28,355	6,757	1,633	33,479	39,582	6,103	15.4
New Jersey	4,706	1,031	149	5,588	8,394	2,806	33.4
Pennsylvania	5,533	947	109	6,371	9,465	3,094	32.7
Ohio	6,654	2,085	237	8,502	12,239	3,737	30.5
Indiana	3,887	671	50	4,508	7,836	3,328	42.5
Illinois	11,413	3,562	550	14,425	16,283	1,858	11.4
Michigan†	16,854	4,962	1,286	20,530	40,050	19,520	48.7
Wisconsin†	18,924	6,183	1,654	23,453	29,499	6,046	20.5
Minnesota†	23,128	9,227	1,848	30,507	35,016	4,509	12.9
Iowa	2,992	1,437	203	4,226	5,455	1,229	22.5
Missouri	5,405	1,186	144	6,447	12,321	5,874	47.7
North Dakota†	14,369	6,411	1,461	19,319	20,158	839	4.2
South Dakota†	32,365	14,252	4,179	42,438	44,968	2,530	5.6
Nebraska†	6,624	2,627	766	8,485	9,195	710	7.7
Kansas	8,672	2,837	426	11,083	15,373	4,290	27.9
Delaware	656	89	19	726	1,328	602	45.3
Maryland	4,239	1,077	103	5,213	8,021	2,808	35.0
Dist. of Col.	956	126	26	1,056	1,031	-25	-2.4
Virginia	4,853	980	105	5,728	9,454	3,726	39.4
West Virginia	751	117	8	860	1,610	750	46.6
North Carolina†	44,406	15,735	3,138	57,003	64,652	7,649	11.8
South Carolina	2,241	597	69	2,769	5,757	2,988	51.9
Georgia	2,347	166	38	2,475	7,616	5,141	67.5
Florida	6,677	1,572	233	8,016	19,257	11,241	58.4
Kentucky	1,531	311	28	1,814	3,610	1,796	49.8
Tennessee	2,276	566	45	2,797	5,104	2,307	45.2
Alabama	2,443	155	41	2,557	7,583	5,026	66.3
Mississippi	4,113	1,529	416	5,226	6,180	954	15.4
Arkansas	2,014	613	77	2,550	9,428	6,878	73.0
Louisiana	5,294	1,440	186	6,548	12,065	5,517	45.7
Oklahoma†	98,468	35,200	8,118	125,550	169,459	43,909	25.9
Texas	17,957	2,617	252	20,322	40,075	19,753	49.3
Montana†	27,130	11,313	2,892	35,551	37,270	1,719	4.6
Idaho†	6,687	2,276	779	8,184	10,521	2,337	22.2
Wyoming†	4,980	2,112	492	6,600	7,094	494	7.0
Colorado	8,836	3,580	432	11,984	18,068	6,084	33.7
New Mexico†	72,788	28,980	6,592	95,176	106,119	10,943	10.3
Arizona†	95,812	42,724	9,762	128,774	152,745	23,971	15.7
Utah†	11,273	5,005	820	15,458	19,256	3,798	19.7
Nevada†	7,933	2,540	880	9,593	13,308	3,715	27.9
Washington†	33,386	13,963	3,390	43,959	60,804	16,845	27.7
Oregon†	13,510	5,388	1,123	17,775	27,314	9,539	34.9
California	91,018	23,551	3,430	111,139	201,369	90,230	44.8
Alaska†	50,814	17,604	4,269	64,149	64,103	-46	-0.1
Hawaii	1,126	1,021	65	2,082	2,768	686	24.8

§ Includes Eskimos and Aleuts.

† Indian States include all states with 3,000+ Indians, except California, in the 1950 census.

Table 7. Comparison of Complete Count and Sample Estimate for American Indians†, by Inside and Outside American Indian Areas: 1980 Census

Type of Area	Complete Count	Sample Estimate	Difference	
			Amount	Percent
United States.....	1,366,676	1,481,184	114,508	8.4
In American Indian areas identified for the 1980 census.....	494,483	492,487	-1,996	-0.4
American Indian reservations.....	339,836	338,117	-1,719	-0.5
Historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urban areas).	116,359	116,185	-174	-0.1
Tribal trust lands.....	30,265	29,970	-295	-1.0
Identified Alaska Native villages.....	8,023	8,215	192	2.4
Not in identified American Indian areas.....	872,193	988,697	116,504	13.4

† Includes American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts.

Note: Data shown in this table incorporate some retabulated data and post-census corrections for geographic areas. Thus, there are minor inconsistencies between data in this table and data in other tables and published census volumes.

Table 9. Percentage Distribution by Type of Ancestry Response for Persons of American Indian Indian Ancestry by Race, Inside and Outside Identified American Indian Areas: 1980 Census

Type of Area	American Indian Race			White Race		
	Amer.Ind. Ancestry	Single Ancestry	Multiple Ancestry	Amer.Ind. Ancestry	Single Ancestry	Multiple Ancestry
	NUMBER OF PERSONS					
United States.....	1,177,699	922,350	255,349	5,183,587	889,456	4,294,131
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION						
United States.....	100	78	22	100	17	83
Inside identified American Indian areas.....	100	94	6	100	25	75
Outside identified American Indian areas.....	100	70	30	100	17	83

Note: Data are sample data from the 1980 census.

Table 10. Percent Distribution by Ancestry for Largest American Indian Tribes (based on Race Data): 1980 Census

Tribe	1980 Census (Sample)	American Indian Ancestry			Other Ancestry	Ancestry Not Reported
		Total	Single	Multiple		
All American Indians	1,478,523	100.0	62.4	17.3	11.3	9.0
Alaskan Athabaskan..	10,136	100.0	77.2	10.7	4.9	7.2
Apache.....	35,861	100.0	68.1	18.3	7.1	6.5
Blackfeet§.....	21,964	100.0	50.4	28.3	14.7	6.5
Cherokee.....	232,080	100.0	51.7	29.6	12.9	5.9
Chickasaw.....	10,317	100.0	64.5	20.6	8.2	6.6
Chippewa.....	73,602	100.0	65.3	20.2	8.4	6.1
Choctaw.....	50,220	100.0	66.7	19.1	8.2	6.0
Creek.....	28,278	100.0	69.0	17.0	7.2	6.9
Iriquois.....	38,218	100.0	61.5	23.7	9.6	5.2
Lumbee.....	28,631	100.0	82.3	1.9	7.9	8.0
Navajo.....	158,633	100.0	87.7	2.4	2.7	7.2
Papago.....	13,297	100.0	82.2	7.3	4.1	6.4
Pueblo.....	42,552	100.0	81.2	6.3	4.7	7.8
Seminole.....	10,363	100.0	69.0	17.7	8.6	4.7
Sioux.....	78,608	100.0	72.5	13.5	5.5	8.6
Tribe not specified.	34,529	100.0	45.8	21.6	23.8	8.8
Tribe not reported..	304,455	100.0	44.1	17.6	21.8	16.5

§ Tribe data affected by nonsampling errors (human and mechanical) on Blackfeet Reservation.

Note: Data are sample data from the 1980 census.