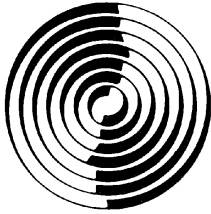


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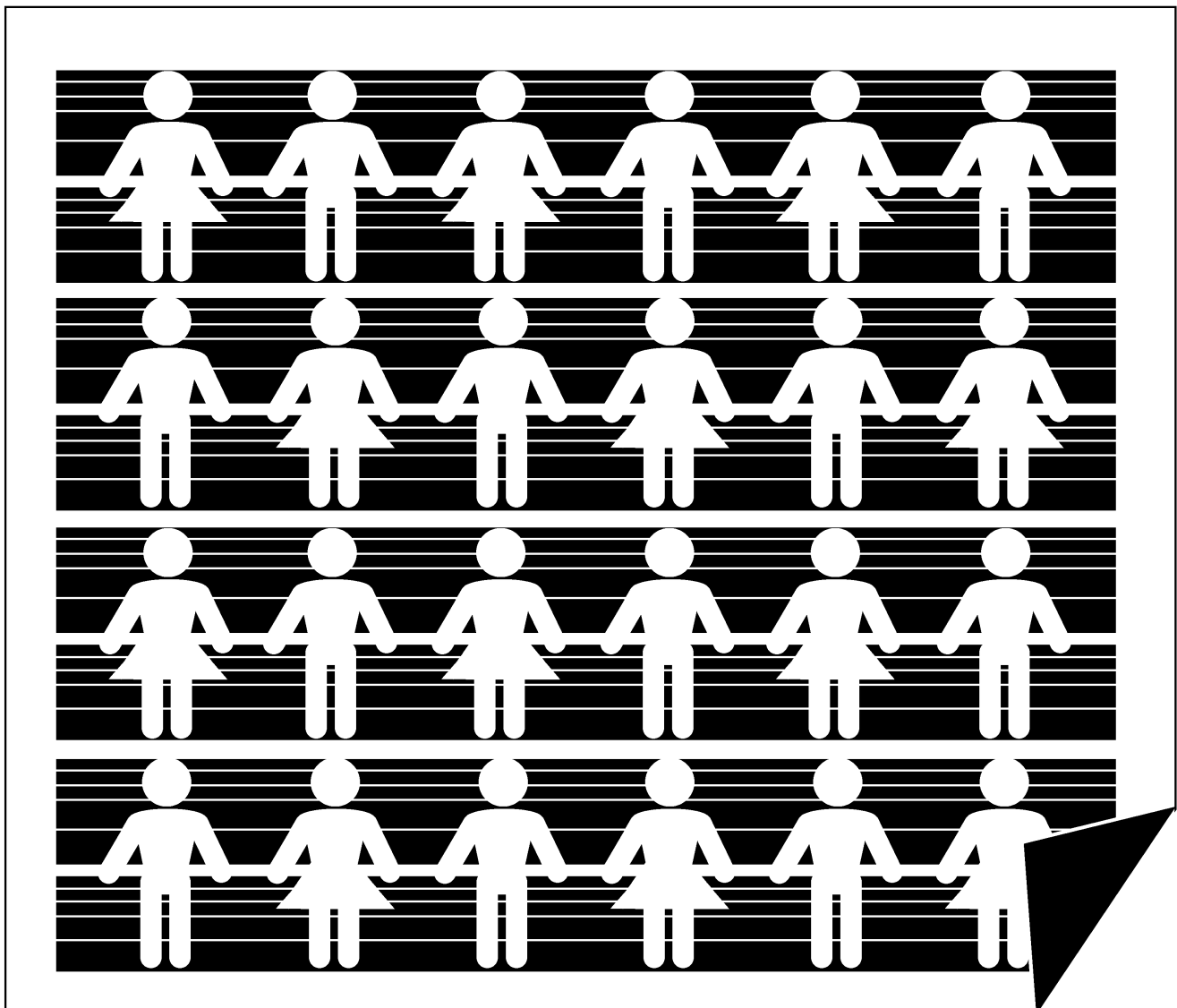
1990 CP-3-7

CENSUS '90



1990 Census of Population Characteristics of American Indians by Tribe and Language

Section 2 of 2



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1990 CP-3-7

1990 Census of Population
**Characteristics of
American Indians by
Tribe and Language**

Section 2 of 2



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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

CLASSIFICATION OF AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBES

The American Indian tribes shown in this report are based on the American Indian Tribal Detailed Classification List for the 1990 census. (See appendix G.) The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

The American Indian Tribal Detailed Classification List is derived from an alpha-numeric code list that was used in processing the 1990 census data on American Indian tribes. American Indian tribal governments and organizations in the American Indian community reviewed and edited this code list to ensure accuracy, completeness, and consistency.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification without consideration of any designation of Federally-, non-Federally-, or State-recognized tribe. Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaire. When the enrolled or principal tribe was not reported on the census questionnaire, there was no assignment or allocation of tribe.

The 1990 census data on tribes may differ from other sources such as tribal governments and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. One major reason for the difference is that census data are based on self-identification, while statistics from other sources may be based on persons included on tribal membership rolls or persons with a certain proportion of Indian blood. Persons who are on tribal rolls may have reported as some other race in the census. (For more information on American Indian tribes, see the discussion under "Race" in appendix B.)

HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes two table finding guides to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The first table finding guide on page II-1 shows population characteristics by geographic area. To determine which tables show population data, find the subject listed alphabetically in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for the desired type of geographic area.

The second table finding guide on page II-2 presents cross-classifications of housing and household type characteristics. To determine which tables show data for a particular cross-tabulation, locate the major topic at the top and find the subject in the left-hand column. The point where the column for the major topic and the subject line intersect shows the table number where the cross-classification can be found.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field.

A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The heading consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed

in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table.

The boxhead is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The stub is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the stubhead. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The data field is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash “-” represents zero or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- A plus sign “+” or a minus sign “-” following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under “Derived Measures” in appendix B.)
- A minus sign “-” preceding a figure denotes decrease.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE

Table number and title: Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990
(Data based on sample and subject-matter classification; see text, for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Headnote: Alaska

Column head: Total, Per 1,000

Spanner: Labor force characteristics

Stubhead: The State

Boxhead: Labor force characteristics

Stub: Labor force characteristics (Detailed list of categories including Total, 15 years and over, 16-17 years, etc.)

Sidehead: 28 ALASKA

Data field: Numerical data for each category.

Page number and State name: 28 ALASKA

Report title: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. This section appears directly before the statistical tables in census reports unless graphics are shown. It presents information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains the classification list which includes the tribes shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For definitions of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	United States, region, division, State	United States	State	Metropolitan area
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS				
POPULATION COUNTS OF AMERICAN INDIANS BY TRIBE .	1	...	...	...
Age and sex .....	...	2	7	12
Disability .....	...	3	8	13
Education:				
School enrollment and type of school, educational attainment .....	...	4	9	14
Fertility (children ever born) .....	...	3	8	13
Household and family characteristics:				
Family type by presence of own children .....	...	2	7	12
Household size .....	...	2	7	12
Household type and relationship .....	...	2	7	12
Selected living arrangements, unmarried-partner households .	...	3	8	13
Income:				
Income in 1989, income type in 1989 .....	...	6	11	16
Industry .....	...	5	10	15
Labor force:				
Labor force status of family members .....	...	4	9	14
School enrollment and labor force status .....	...	4	9	14
Language:				
Ability to speak English by age .....	...	3	8	13
Language spoken at home by sex and age .....	...	18	...	...
Language spoken at home (detailed list)	17	...	...	...
Marital status .....	...	3	8	13
Occupation .....	...	5	10	15
Poverty status:				
Income in 1989 below the poverty level .....	...	6	11	16
Residence in 1985 .....	...	3	8	13
Veteran status, period of service .....	...	3	8	13
Work status in 1989 .....	...	5	10	15
Workers in family in 1989 .....	...	5	10	15

... Not applicable for this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Cross-Classification of Subjects by Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of housing and household characteristics are shown at the top. Tables 19 to 27 are shown for the United States. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Household composition of householder								
	Households			Married-couple families			Female householder, no husband present		
	Occupied	Owner	Renter	Occupied	Owner	Renter	Occupied	Owner	Renter
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS									
Bedrooms	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Gross rent .....	...	...	21	...	...	24	...	...	27
House heating fuel	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Kitchen facilities	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	...	20	...	...	23	...	...	26	...
Persons in unit	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Persons per room	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Plumbing facilities	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Rooms	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Sewage disposal	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Source of water	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Units in structure	19	...	...	22	...	...	25	...	...
Vehicles available	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Year householder moved into unit ..	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Year structure built	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

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Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

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ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 4

The data for the Onondaga Reservation should be used with caution. The Onondaga Nation did not allow the Bureau of the Census to complete the census enumeration of the reservation. We believe the 1990 census figure for the total population shown for the Onondaga Reservation in this data product is reasonable. However, a problem with the processing of the incomplete records for the Onondaga Reservation, obtained using our 1990 census "last resort" procedures, resulted in the misclassification of race. Most of the population on the reservation should be classified as American Indian.

User Note 5

The data for the Tuscarora Reservation should be used with caution. After partial enumeration, the Tuscarora Nation did not allow the Bureau of the Census to complete the census enumeration. We believe the 1990 census figure for the total population shown for the Tuscarora Reservation, obtained using our 1990 census "last resort" procedures, resulted in the misclassification of race. Most of the population on the reservation should be classified as American Indian.

User Note 6

The 1990 census data on tribes shown in this report may differ from other sources such as tribal governments and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. One major reason for the difference is that census data are based on self-identification, while statistics from other sources may be based on persons included on tribal membership rolls or persons with a certain proportion of Indian blood. Persons who are on tribal rolls may have reported themselves as some other race in the census.