

PROPORTION OF MIXED-BLOODS.

Full-blood and mixed-blood Indians.—The Thirteenth Census was the first at which any returns worthy of tabulation were secured as to the proportion of full-bloods and mixed-bloods in the Indian population. Table 12 presents a summary of the results of this inquiry.

CLASS.	INDIAN POPULATION: 1910.			
	United States.		Alaska.	
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.
Total.....	265,683	100.0	25,331	100.0
Full blood.....	150,053	56.5	21,444	84.7
Mixed blood.....	88,423	35.2	3,887	15.3
White and Indian ¹	88,030	33.1	3,843	15.2
Negro and Indian.....	2,255	0.8		
White, Negro, and Indian.....	1,793	0.7		
Other mixtures.....	80	(²)	43	0.2
Mixture unknown.....	1,205	0.5	1	(²)
Not reported.....	22,207	8.4		

¹ Includes Mexican and Indian. ² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

According to Table 12, of all the Indians in the United States in 1910, 56.5 per cent were full-bloods and 35.2 per cent mixed-bloods, while for 8.4 per cent the information on this point was not given. More than four-fifths (18,546) of the 22,207 Indians in the last-mentioned group were those scattered among the

white population, who were reported only on the general population schedule; the majority of these were probably mixed-bloods.

Of the 93,423 Indians reported as mixed-bloods, 88,030, or considerably more than nine-tenths, represented a mixture of white and Indian, 2,255 of Negro and Indian, and 1,793 of white, Negro, and Indian, while 80 represented other mixtures, and for 1,265 the kind of mixture was not reported.

In Alaska 84.7 per cent of the Indians were of full blood and 15.3 per cent of mixed blood; almost all the mixed-bloods were a mixture of white and Indian, the remaining few representing a mixture of Indian with Chinese and Japanese blood.

A summary by divisions and states of the number of Indians, distributed according to sex, with distinction as far as possible of full-bloods and mixed-bloods, is given in Table 26 (p. 45). Table 13 presents the number and percentage of full-bloods and mixed-bloods among Indians for whom special schedules were secured, for each of the 22 states which had at least 1,000 resident Indians in 1910. The proportion of full-bloods in the Indian population is also shown graphically for those states having at least 100 Indians reported on the special Indian schedule in the following map:

PROPORTION OF FULL-BLOODS IN THE INDIAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1910.

