

Section 2 - **American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Population on Reservations**

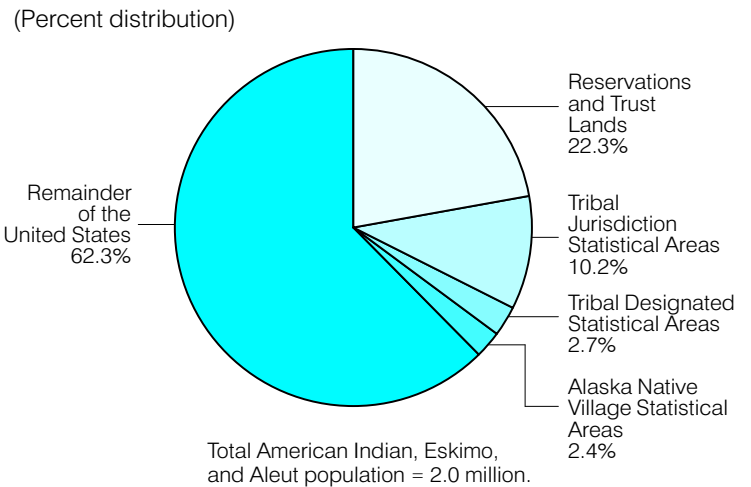
One-fifth of us live on reservations and trust lands.

Twenty-two percent, or 437,431, of all American Indians (including Eskimos and Aleuts) lived on reservations and trust lands in 1990. Reservations and trust lands are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order.

The American Indian population in the Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Areas in Oklahoma numbered 200,789, and comprised 10 percent of the total American Indian population.

Three percent, or 53,644, of the American Indian population lived in Tribal Designated Statistical Areas and 2 percent, or 47,244, lived in Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas.

Figure 11.
American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts by Type of Area: 1990



Our numbers on our 314 reservations and trust lands vary considerably.

The number of American Indians (including 182 Eskimos and 97 Aleuts) living on the 314 reservations and trust lands varied substantially. Only 10 reservations had more than 7,000 American Indians in 1990; most had fewer than 1,000.

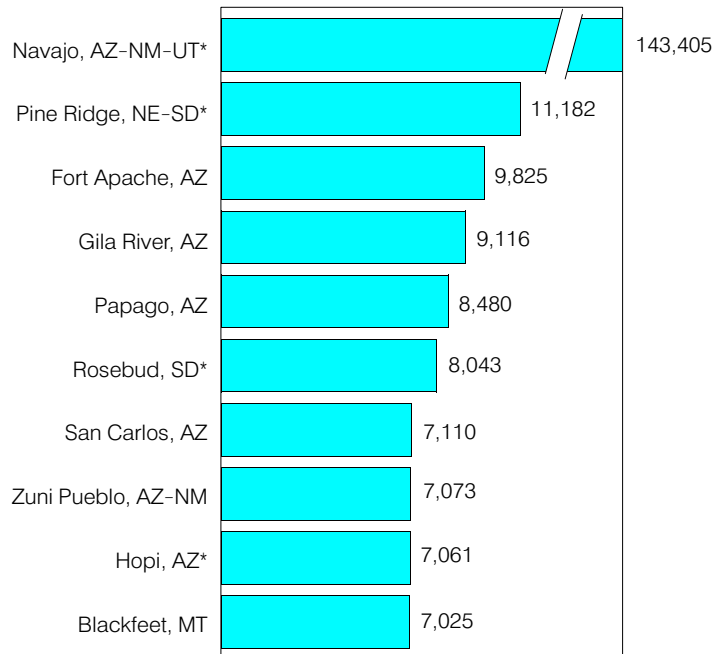
Only the Navajo Reservation and trust lands had more than 100,000 American Indians, while the Pine Ridge Reservation and trust lands was the only other reservation with more than 10,000 American Indians in 1990.

An additional eight reservations had more than 7,000 American Indians; Fort Apache, Gila River, Papago, Rosebud, San Carlos, Zuni Pueblo, Hopi, and Blackfeet.

Seven of the 10 reservations and trust lands with the largest American Indian populations were entirely or partially located in Arizona.

The 218,320 American Indians living on the 10 largest reservations and trust lands accounted for about half of all American Indians living on reservations and trust lands.

Figure 12.
Ten Reservations With the Largest Number of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts: 1990



*Includes trust lands.

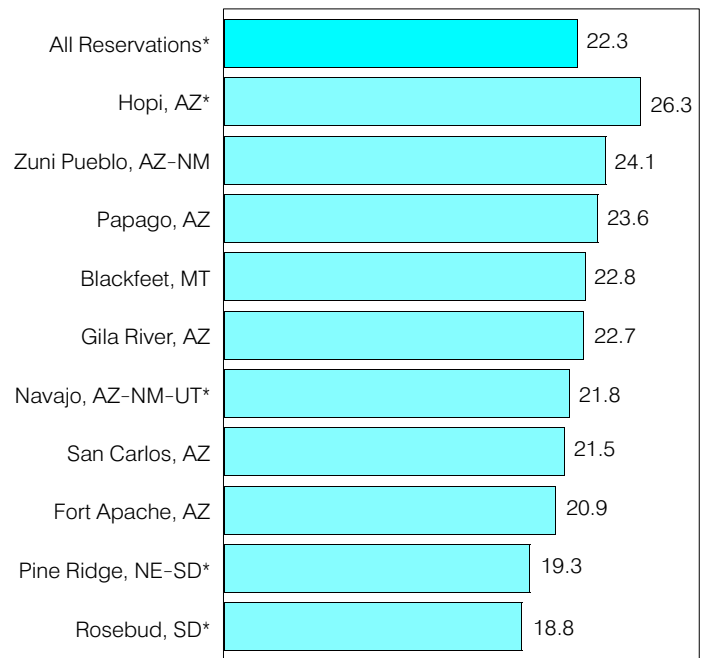
Our population on reservations is considerably younger because of high fertility rates.

The median age of the American Indian population on all reservations and trust lands was 22 years, considerably younger than the median age of 26 years for the total American Indian population and the U.S. median age of 33 years.

Among the 10 largest reservations and trust lands, Rosebud had the youngest median age followed by Pine Ridge, both approximately 19 years.

Hopi is the only reservation where the median age was about the same as the total American Indian median age of 26.

Figure 13.
Median Age: 1990



*Includes trust lands.

Our school enrollment rates are higher on reservations.

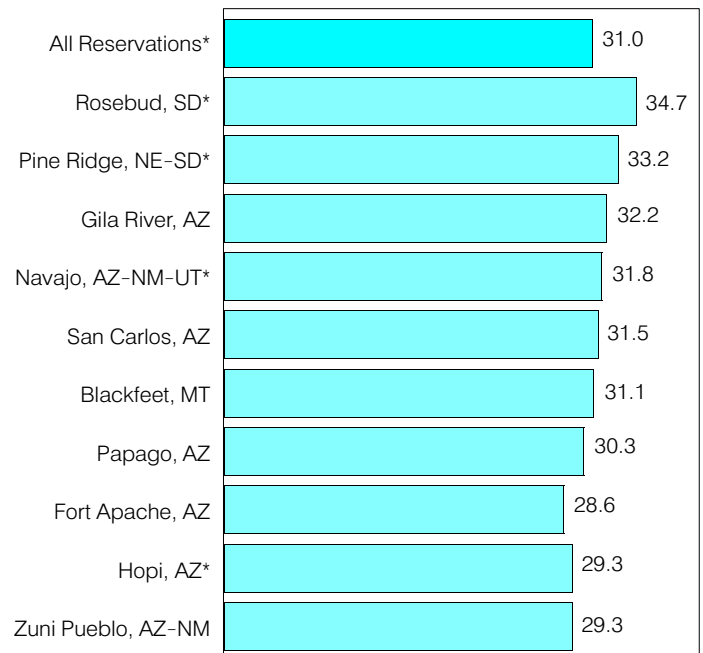
Overall, more than 31 percent of American Indians 3 years old and over living on reservations and trust lands were enrolled in elementary or high school.

The enrollment rates for all American Indians 3 years old and over was 25 percent compared with 18 percent for the total U.S. population.

Of the 10 largest reservations, Rosebud, Pine Ridge, Gila River, and Navajo had the highest proportions enrolled in elementary or high school.

Figure 14.
School Enrollment: 1990

(Percent of persons 3 years old and over enrolled in elementary or high school)



*Includes trust lands.

Our educational attainment rates differ substantially among reservations.

The proportion of American Indian adults 25 years old and over with high school diplomas or higher on the 10 largest reservations and trust lands ranged from 37 percent to 66 percent.

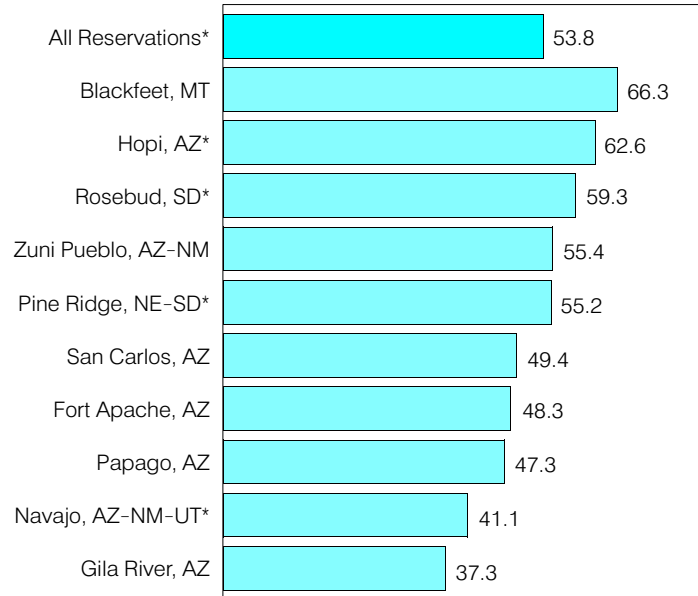
Overall, 54 percent of American Indian adults living on all reservations and trust lands were high school graduates or higher.

Blackfeet and Hopi had similar proportions (66 percent and 63 percent) of high school graduates or higher.

Gila River, at about 37 percent, had the lowest proportion of high school graduates or higher, followed by Navajo with 41 percent.

Figure 15.
Educational Attainment: 1990

(Percent of persons 25 years old and over with a high school diploma or higher)



*Includes trust lands.

Our labor force participation rates differ substantially among reservations.

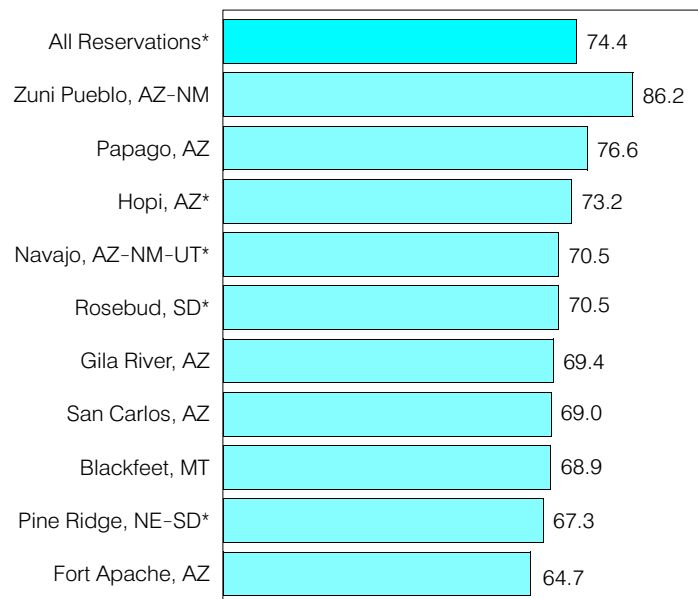
There were substantial differences in civilian labor force participation rates for American Indians 16 years old and over on the 10 largest reservations and trust lands.

Zuni Pueblo had the highest proportion of American Indians employed in the civilian labor force in 1990.

About 69 percent or less of the American Indian population was employed in the civilian labor force at Blackfeet, Gila River, San Carlos, Pine Ridge, and Fort Apache.

Figure 16.
Employment Rates: 1990

(Percent of employed persons 16 years old and over in the civilian labor force)



*Includes trust lands.

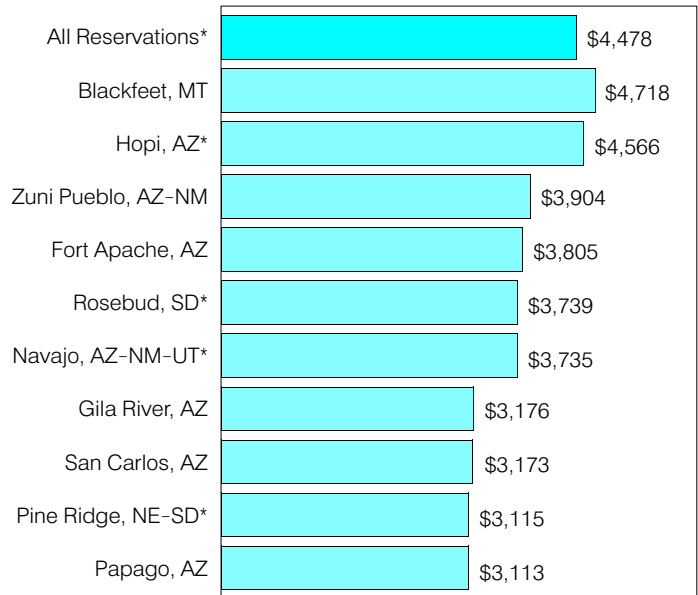
Our per capita income ranged from just over \$3,000 per person to nearly \$5,000 per person in 1989.

The per capita income in 1989 was about \$4,478 for American Indians residing on all reservations and trust lands.

The per capita income of American Indians on the 10 largest reservations ranged from \$3,113 to \$4,718. Blackfeet and Hopi had the highest per capita incomes.

The remaining eight reservations had per capita incomes of less than \$4,000. Papago and Pine Ridge had the lowest per capita incomes of about \$3,100.

Figure 17.
Per Capita Income: 1990
(In 1989 dollars)



*Includes trust lands.

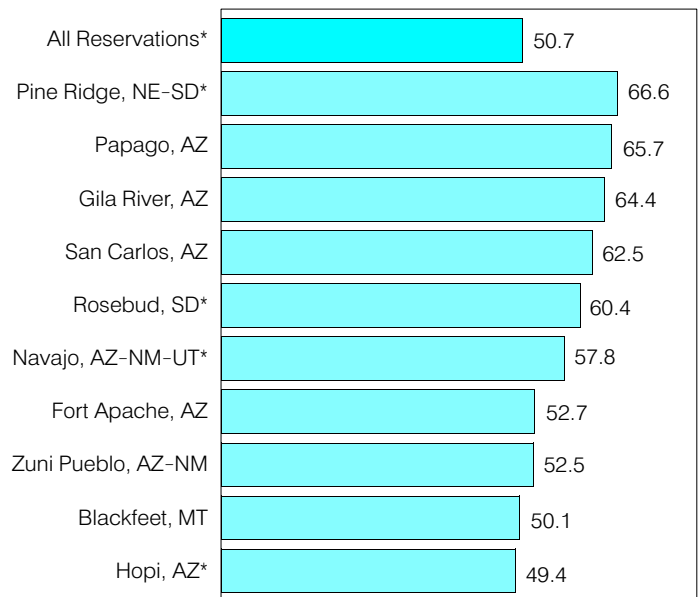
Half of our people on reservations live in poverty.

A very high proportion, 51 percent, of the 437,431 American Indians residing on reservations and trust lands were living below the poverty level in 1989.

There were vast differences in poverty rates in 1989 among the 10 largest reservations and trust lands. About 2 in 3 persons on the Papago, Pine Ridge, Gila River, and San Carlos Reservations and trust lands were in poverty.

The Hopi, Blackfeet, Zuni Pueblo, and Fort Apache Reservations had the lowest percentages of American Indians in poverty, about 50 percent.

Figure 18.
Poverty Rates in 1989
(Percent in poverty in 1989)



*Includes trust lands.

Our 10 largest reservations had high proportions of housing units occupied by American Indian householders.

In 1990, only 45 percent of the occupied housing units on all reservations and trust lands had an American Indian householder. Substantially larger percentages of occupied housing units on the 10 largest reservations and trust lands had American Indian householders.

The proportion was as high as 95 percent on the San Carlos, Gila River, and Papago Reservations. Rosebud had the lowest percent of its units occupied by American Indian householders, at 76 percent.

About 67 percent of us on reservations are homeowners.

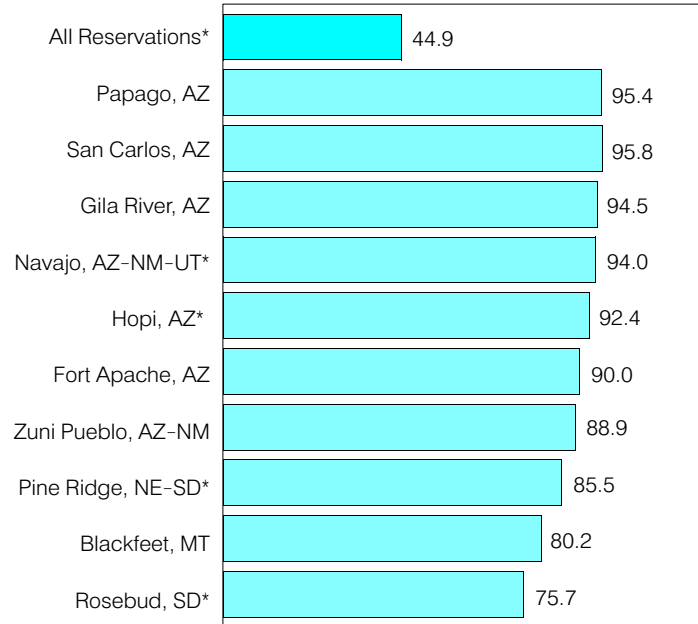
Two-thirds of the American Indian householders living on reservations and trust lands owned their own homes. In comparison, 54 percent of all American Indian householders were homeowners.

Among the 10 largest reservations and trust lands, at least 3 of every 4 householders were homeowners on the Hopi, Zuni Pueblo, Navajo, and Papago Reservations.

In contrast, Rosebud, Pine Ridge, and Blackfeet had the lowest proportions of owner-occupied housing units.

Figure 19.
Occupied Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

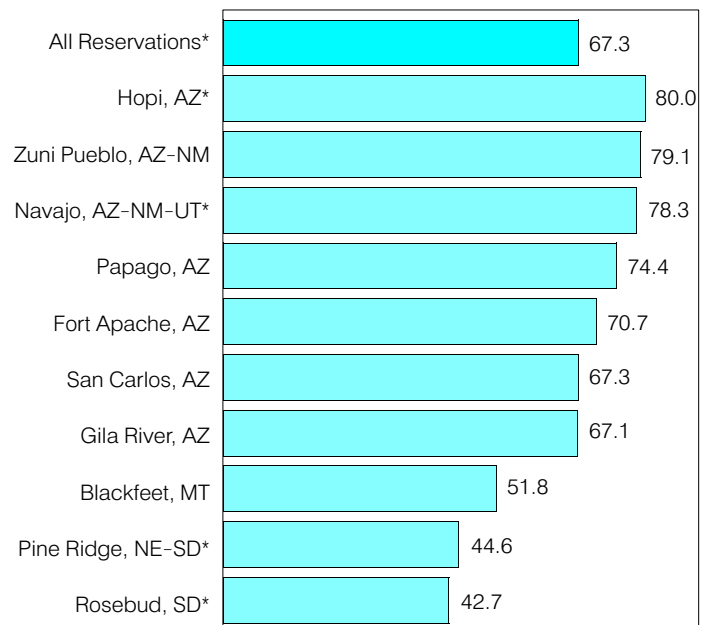
(Percent)



*Includes trust lands.

Figure 20.
Owner-Occupied Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

(Percent)



*Includes trust lands.

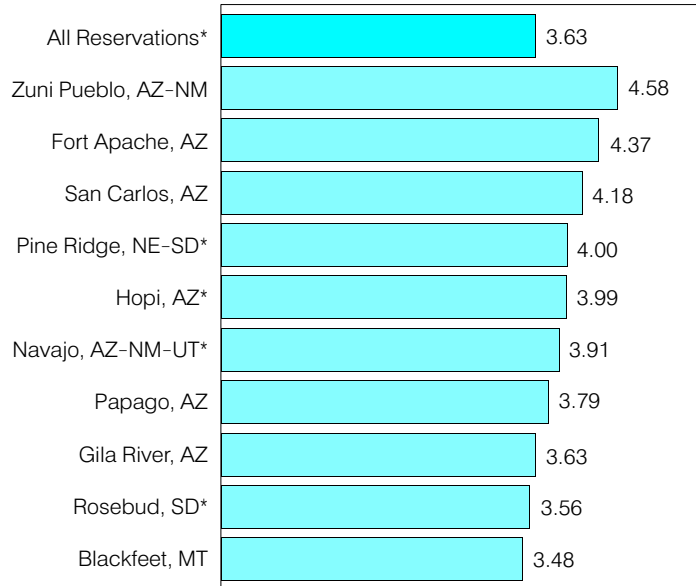
Our household sizes vary by reservation, from about 3.5 persons to nearly 4.6 persons per household.

The median number of persons in American Indian households on all reservations and trust lands was 3.6.

Among the 10 largest reservations and trust lands, the median persons per unit ranged from 4.6 for Zuni Pueblo to 3.5 for Blackfeet.

Zuni Pueblo, Pine Ridge, San Carlos, and Fort Apache had 4.0 or more persons per unit.

Figure 21.
Median Persons Per Unit for Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990



*Includes trust lands.

One-fifth of our homes on reservations lack complete plumbing facilities.

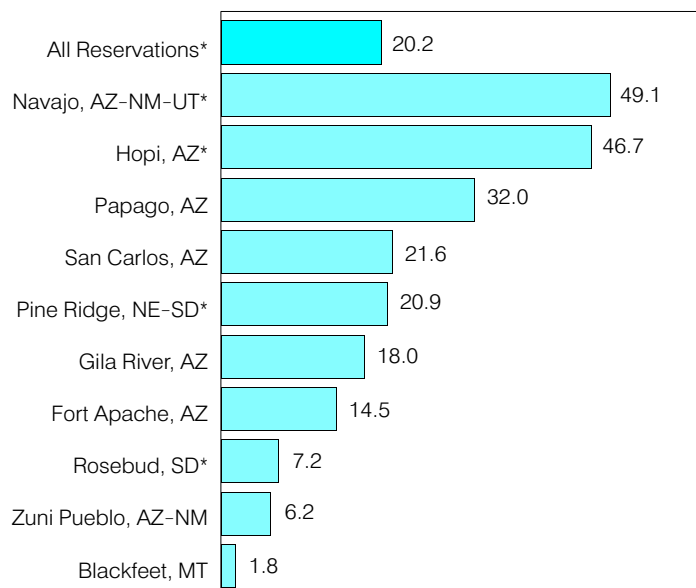
In 1990, more than 22,793, or 20 percent, of American Indian housing units on reservations and trust lands lacked complete plumbing facilities compared with 6 percent of all American Indian households in the United States.

Navajo and Hopi Reservations had the largest proportion without complete plumbing facilities.

Among the 10 largest reservations, the lowest proportions of housing units without complete plumbing facilities was on the Blackfeet Reservation.

Figure 22.
Plumbing Facilities for Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

(Percent lacking complete plumbing facilities)



*Includes trust lands.