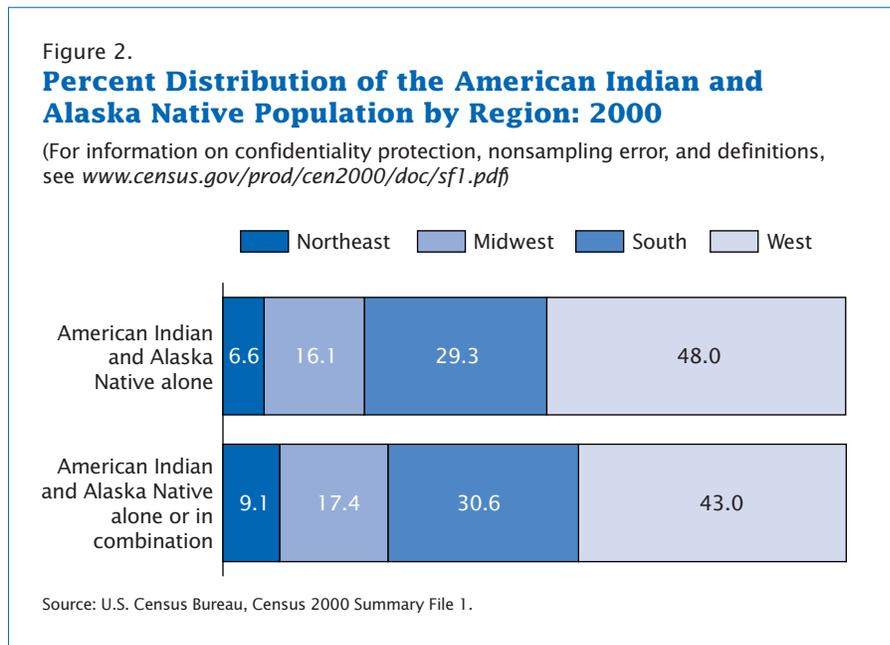


also in large numbers) in the counties in the Four Corners area of Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, and Colorado (where the boundaries of these four states meet). In the Great Plains, American Indians were concentrated in a cluster of counties in central and western South Dakota, southeastern Montana, and in several counties along the U.S.-Canadian border in Montana and North Dakota. In the southern Plains, American Indians accounted for relatively high percentages of the population in a cluster of counties in eastern Oklahoma. American Indians accounted for more than the U.S. level of 1.5 percent in all but one county (Harper County) in Oklahoma.

East of the Mississippi, counties in which American Indians were represented in percentages higher than the U.S. level of 1.5 percent were scattered throughout the South, Northeast, and upper Midwest. Two clusters of counties in North Carolina — one in the extreme southwest of the state and the other in the southeast — were evident; each cluster was anchored by a county in which American Indians accounted for over 25 percent of the population. Elsewhere in the South, groups of counties in which American Indians were represented at greater than the U.S. proportion were found in central Louisiana, portions of the Gulf Coast, northern Alabama, and in eastern Virginia.

In the Northeast, counties meeting or exceeding the national proportion of American Indians tended to be nonmetropolitan and along the U.S. and Canadian border of New York, Vermont, and Maine, although concentrations were found in the New York city area, metropolitan Rhode Island and Connecticut, and in western New York. In the Midwest, counties with high percentages of American Indians were located



primarily across northern Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. In general, counties throughout most of the lower Midwest, upper South, and Northeast were distinguished by very low percentages of American Indians.

The places with the largest American Indian populations were New York and Los Angeles.

Census 2000 showed that, of all places in the United States with 100,000 or more population,¹⁰ New York and Los Angeles had the largest American Indian populations with 87,241 and 53,092, respectively (see Table 3). The next eight places with the largest American Indian populations had between 15,743 and 35,093 American Indians. Five of the top ten places — Los Angeles, Phoenix, San Diego, Anchorage, and Albuquerque — were in the West.

¹⁰ Census 2000 showed 245 places in the United States with 100,000 or more population. They included 238 incorporated places (including 4 city-county consolidations) and 7 census designated places that are not legally incorporated. For a list of these places by state, see www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/phc-t6.html.

The ten largest places for American Indians together accounted for 8.2 percent of the total U.S. American Indian population. New York and Los Angeles accounted for 3.4 percent of the total American Indian population (see Table 3). Of the ten largest places in the United States, Phoenix (2.7 percent) had the largest proportion of American Indians, followed by Los Angeles (1.4 percent), and San Diego and San Antonio, each with 1.3 percent.

Among places of 100,000 or more population, the highest proportion of American Indians was in Anchorage (10 percent) as shown in Figure 4. Tulsa was the second highest. Six of the top ten places with the highest proportion of American Indians were in the West, with two each in the Midwest and South.

ADDITIONAL FINDINGS ON THE AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION

What proportion of American Indians and Alaska Natives reported a tribe?

In Census 2000, people who identified themselves as American Indian