

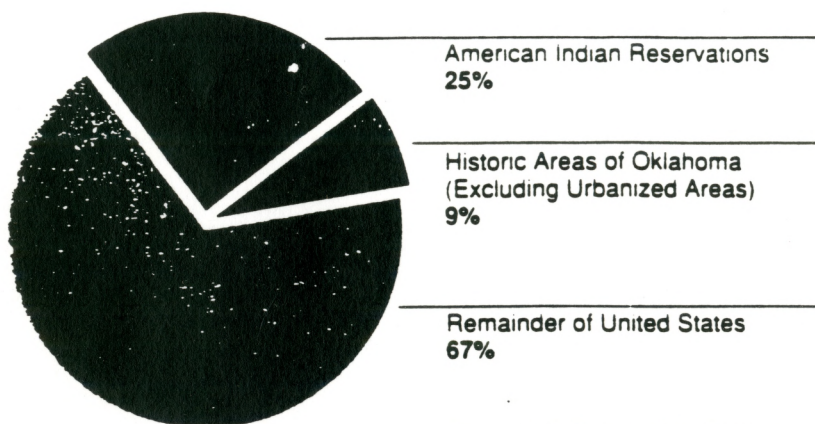


CHART 1

Distribution of 1.4 Million American Indians

The 1980 Census supplementary questionnaire showed that one-third of all American Indians lived on reservations and in the historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas).

- One-fourth or 340,000 of all American Indians lived on reservations in 1980. Reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute and/or executive or court order.
- The American Indian population in the historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) numbered 116,000, comprising 9 percent of the total American Indian population. The historic areas consist of the former reservations which had legally established boundaries during the 1900-1970 period.

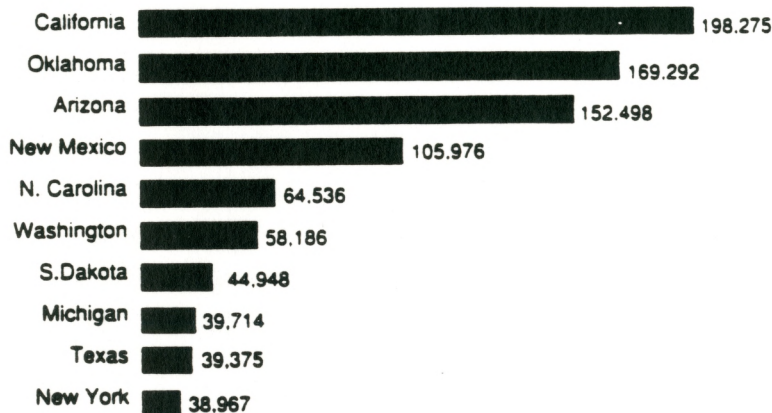


Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Ten States With the Largest Number of American Indians

According to the 1980 Census, most American Indians lived west of the Mississippi River.

- Two in three Indians lived in the 10 states with the largest Indian populations. Of these states, only North Carolina, Michigan and New York are east of the Mississippi River.
- In 1980, more than half of the Indian population lived in five states: California (198,275), Oklahoma (169,292), Arizona (152,498), New Mexico (105,976), and North Carolina (64,536).
- California had the largest Indian population in 1980, climbing from third position in 1970. Between 1970 and 1980, Oklahoma dropped from first to second place, Arizona fell from second to third, and New Mexico stayed fourth.

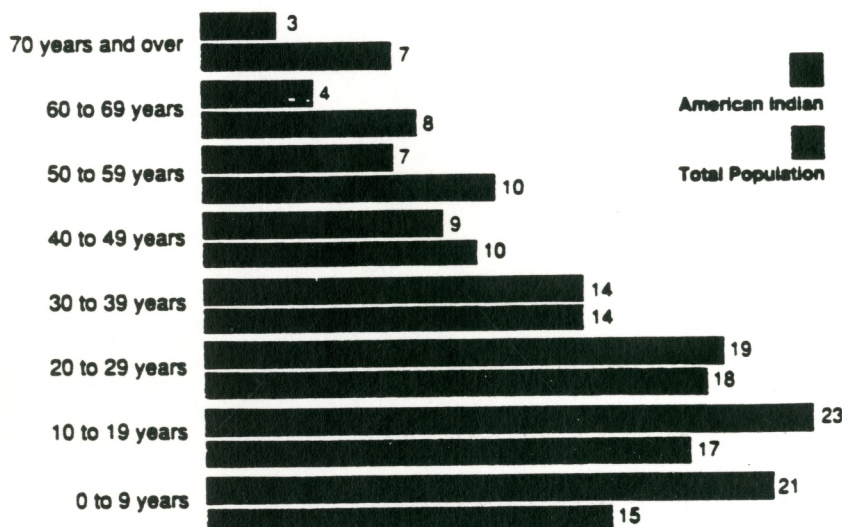


Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Percent Distribution of American Indians by Age

The American Indian population is young. The age distribution of the American Indian population differed substantially from that of the total population in 1980.

- Forty-four percent of the Indian population was under 20 years of age, compared with 32 percent of the nation's total population.
- About 8 percent of all Indians were 60 years old or over in 1980, about half of the proportion (16 percent) for the total population.
- The median age of the Indian population was 22.9 years, considerably younger than the U.S. median age of 30.0 years. (The median age is the age where half the population is older and half the population is younger.) The younger Indian population is partially the result of higher fertility rates.



Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census