

WE-5

We the... **First Americans**

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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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W e, the First Americans

Introduction

We, the American Indians and Alaska Natives, are the original inhabitants of America. Our land once was a vast stretch of forest, plains, and mountains extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean and from the Arctic Circle to the tip of South America. In many American Indian and Alaska Native lands across the country, we still hunt, fish, and gather from the land, rivers, and seas, much as we have for thousands of years.

Our long and proud heritage continues in our many traditional foods, medicines, and names all Americans use. We have survived numerous disruptions of our lives and dislocations from our native habitats. Today, while still maintaining our tribal traditions and languages, we strive to accept new technologies which address our needs.

This is a descriptive profile of the American Indian and Alaska Native populations. Characteristics such as population size, family composition, education, labor force status, occupation, income, and poverty status are presented in three sections.

Section 1 — Figures 1-10.

Characteristics of the American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Population

The nearly 2 million American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts living in the United States in 1990 represented an increase of 38 percent over the 1980 total. Data are presented for the total American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut population compared with the total population of the United States.

Section 2 — Figures 11-22.

Characteristics of the American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Population on 10 Largest Reservations and Trust Lands

The 1990 census showed that 437,079 American Indians, 182 Eskimos, and 97 Aleuts lived on 314 reservations and trust

lands; about 218,290 American Indians, 25 Eskimos, and 5 Aleuts lived on the 10 largest reservations and trust lands.

Data are presented for the American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut population on all reservations and trust lands, as well as the 10 reservations and trust lands with the largest populations — Navajo, Pine Ridge, Fort Apache, Gila River, Papago, Rosebud, Hopi, San Carlos, Zuni Pueblo, and Blackfeet.

Section 3 — Figures 23-32.

Characteristics of the Alaska Native Population (American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts) in Alaska

In 1990, there were 85,698 Alaska Natives living in Alaska. Most were Eskimos, but substantial numbers were American Indians and Aleuts. In 1980, the Alaska Native population numbered 64,103, a 34 percent increase during the 1980's. Data are presented for all Alaska Natives, as well as separately for the three groups— American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts.

The increase in the American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut population cannot be attributed only to natural increase. Other factors may have contributed to the higher count of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts such as: improvements in the way the Census Bureau counted people on reservations, on trust lands, and in Alaska Native villages; continued use of self-identification to obtain information on race; greater propensity in 1990 than in earlier censuses for individuals (especially those of mixed Indian and non-Indian parentage) to report themselves as American Indian; and improved outreach programs and promotion campaigns.

The possible effect of these factors upon the data in this report should be considered in interpreting changes from 1980 to 1990 in the size, distribution, and characteristics of the American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut population.

Section 1 - **American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Population**

Although we are the First Americans, we have only been counted as a population for 100 years.

Estimates of the number of American Indians (including Eskimos and Aleuts) have been made since the founding of the Nation, but it was not until 1860 that the Federal Government counted this group. In 1860, Indians were counted if they had left their reservations and lived among other Americans. The 1890 census was the first to obtain a complete census of American Indians throughout the country.

In the first half of this century, the American Indian population grew slowly in contrast to the period from 1950 to 1990, which was one of rapid growth.

Projections show growth of the American Indian population, reaching 4.6 million by 2050.

Nearly one-half of the American Indian population lived in the West in 1990, 29 percent in the South, 17 percent in the Midwest, and 6 percent in the Northeast. Between 1980 and 1990, the proportion of American Indians increased noticeably only in the South, from 26 percent to 29 percent.

Our 500 tribes vary greatly in size.

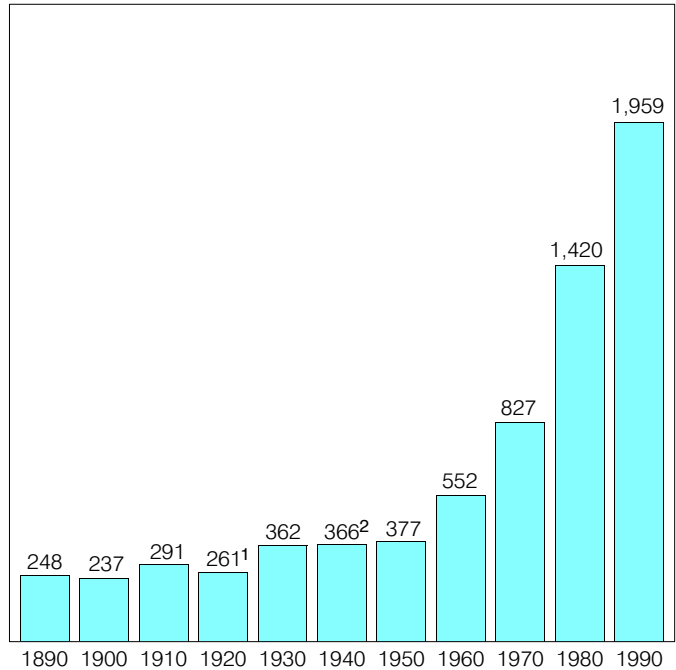
In 1990, the only tribes with more than 100,000 persons were the Cherokee, Navajo, Chippewa, and Sioux. Approximately 16 percent of all Indians reported themselves as Cherokee, 12 percent as Navajo, and 6 percent each as Chippewa and Sioux.

The Choctaw, Pueblo, and Apache had populations of at least 50,000 persons. The Choctaw accounted for 4 percent of the American Indian population. The Iroquois Confederacy, Lumbee, and Creek all had 43,000 or more persons.

The 1990 census showed that 14 tribes had a population between 10,000 and 21,000 persons. Most tribes had populations of less than 10,000.

Figure 1.
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Population: 1890 to 1990

(Thousands)

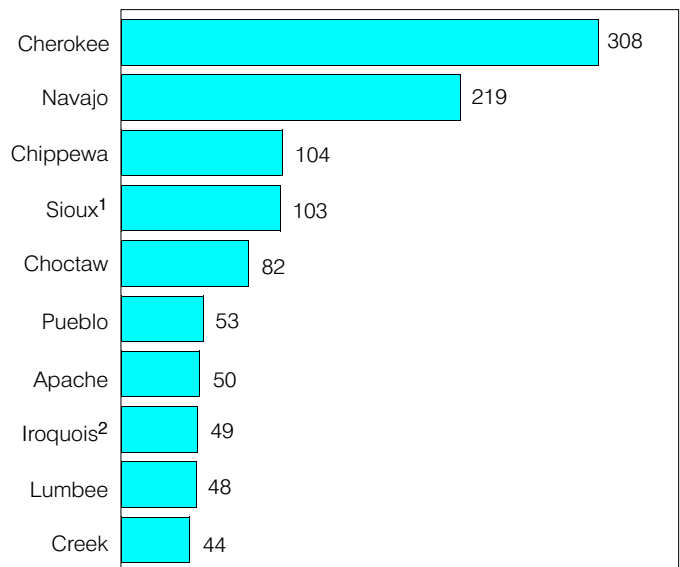


¹ Partially estimated.

² Eskimo and Aleut population are based on 1939 counts.

Figure 2.
Ten Largest American Indian Tribes: 1990

(Thousands)



¹ Any entry with the spelling "Siouan" was miscoded to Sioux in North Carolina.

² Reporting and/or processing problems have affected the data for this tribe.

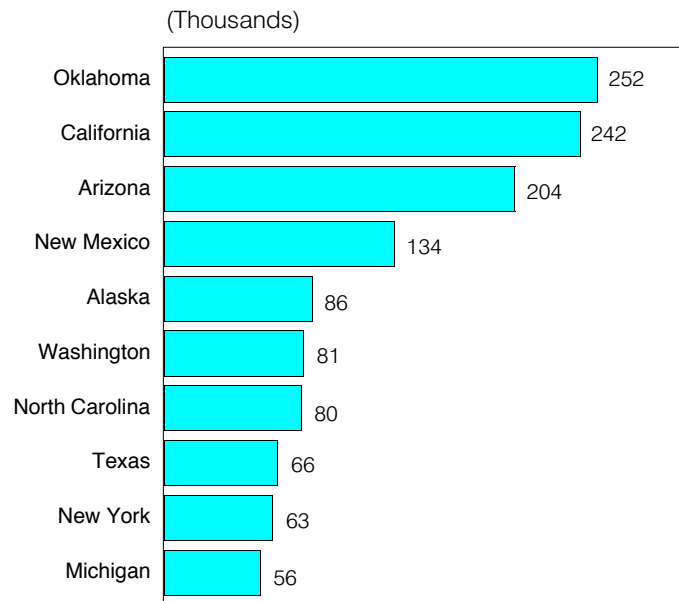
Nearly one-half of us live West of the Mississippi River.

Two of every three American Indians (including Eskimos and Aleuts) lived in the 10 States with the largest American Indian populations in 1990. Of these States, only North Carolina, Michigan, and New York are east of the Mississippi River.

In 1990, more than half of the American Indian population lived in just six States: Oklahoma, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Alaska, and Washington.

Oklahoma was the State with the largest American Indian population in 1990, climbing from second position in 1980. Between 1980 and 1990, California dropped from first to second place, and Arizona and New Mexico stayed at third and fourth place, respectively.

Figure 3.
Ten States With the Largest Number of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts: 1990



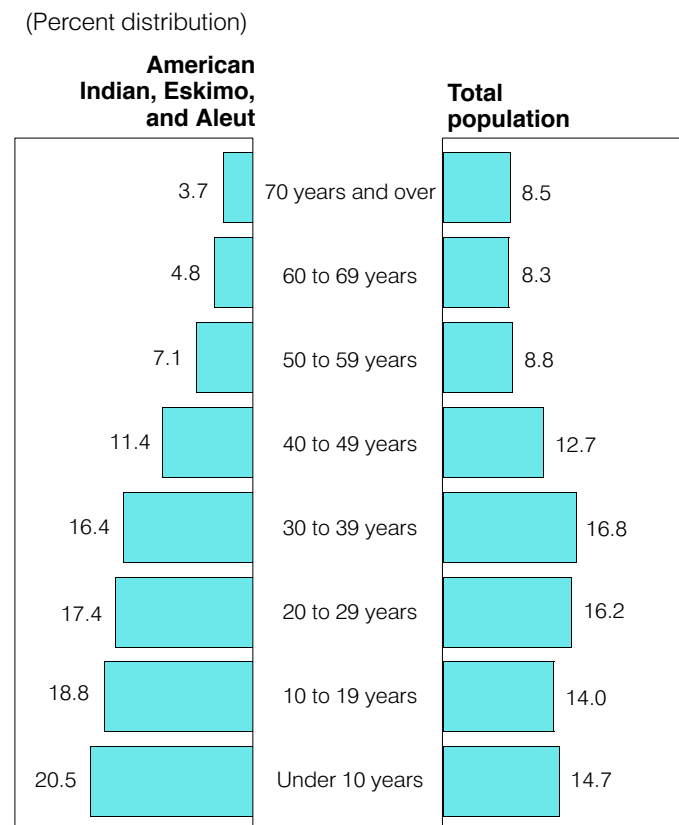
We have a young and growing population.

Thirty-nine percent of the American Indian (including Eskimo and Aleut) population was under 20 years old in 1990 compared with 29 percent of the Nation's total population.

About 8 percent of all American Indians were 60 years old and over in 1990, about half of the proportion (17 percent) for the total population.

The median age of the American Indian population was 26 years, considerably younger than the U.S. median age of 33 years. The American Indian population is younger in part because of higher fertility rates than the total population.

Figure 4.
Population by Age and Sex: 1990



We have more families maintained by a female householder than the total population.

In 1990, the vast majority of American Indian (including Eskimo and Aleut) families had both a husband and wife present. However, the proportion of families maintained by a female householder without a husband present was higher than the national figure.

Among the Nation's 442,000 American Indian families in 1990, 6 in 10 were married-couple families compared with about 8 in 10 of the Nation's 64.5 million families.

Consistent with the national trend, the proportion of American Indian families maintained by a female householder without a husband present increased during the last decade and reached 27 percent in 1990. This proportion was considerably larger than the national figure of 17 percent.

American Indian families were slightly larger than all families—3.6 persons per family versus 3.2 persons per family. In 1990, American Indian married-couple families (54 percent) were less likely to have children under 18 years old compared with all married-couple families (70 percent).

Our educational attainment improved during the 1980's.

The educational attainment levels of American Indians (including Eskimos and Aleuts) improved significantly during the 1980's, but remained considerably below the levels of the total population.

In 1990, 66 percent of the 1,080,000 American Indians 25 years old and over were high school graduates or higher compared with only 56 percent in 1980. Despite the advances, the 1990 proportion was still below the total population (75 percent).

American Indians were not as likely as the entire U.S. population to have completed a bachelor's degree or higher. About 9 percent of American Indians completed a bachelor's degree or higher in 1990 compared with 8 percent in 1980—still lower than the 20 percent for the total population in 1990.

Figure 5. **Families by Type of Family: 1990**

(Percent)

Legend: American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut (light blue); Total population (dark blue)

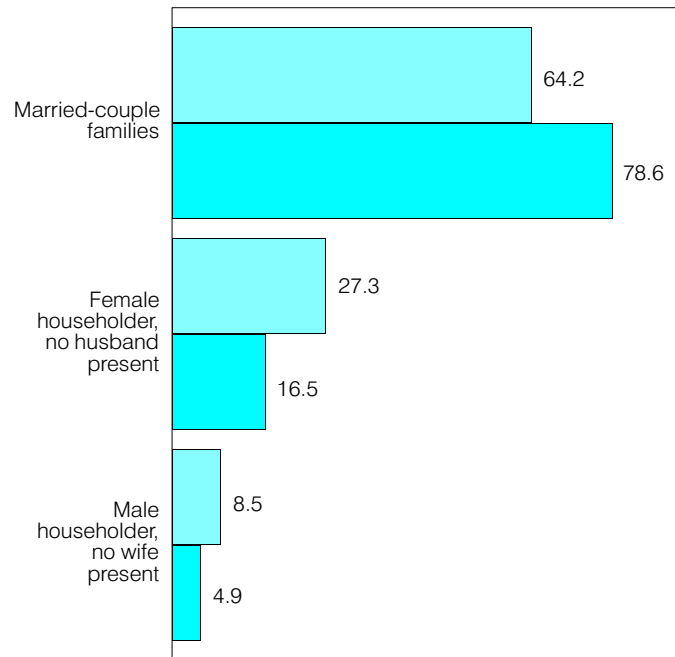
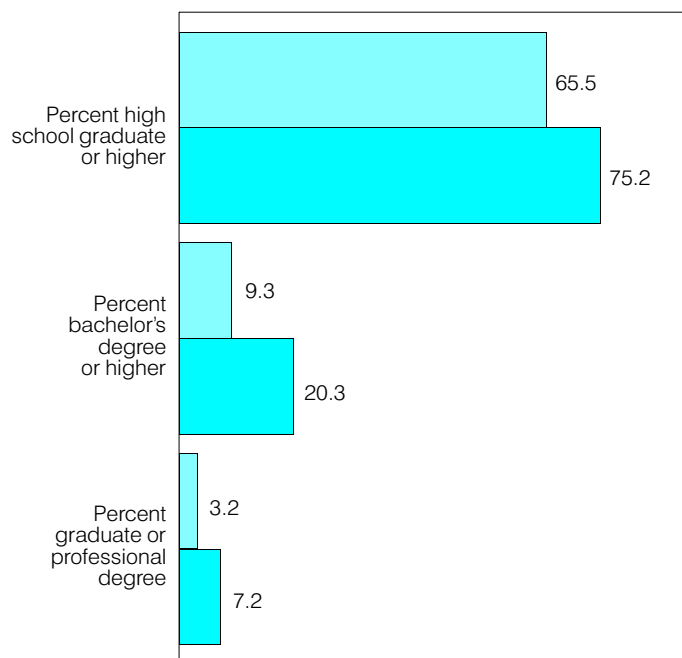


Figure 6. **Educational Attainment: 1990**

(Percent of persons 25 years old and over)

Legend: American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut (light blue); Total population (dark blue)



We have lower labor force participation rates than the total population.

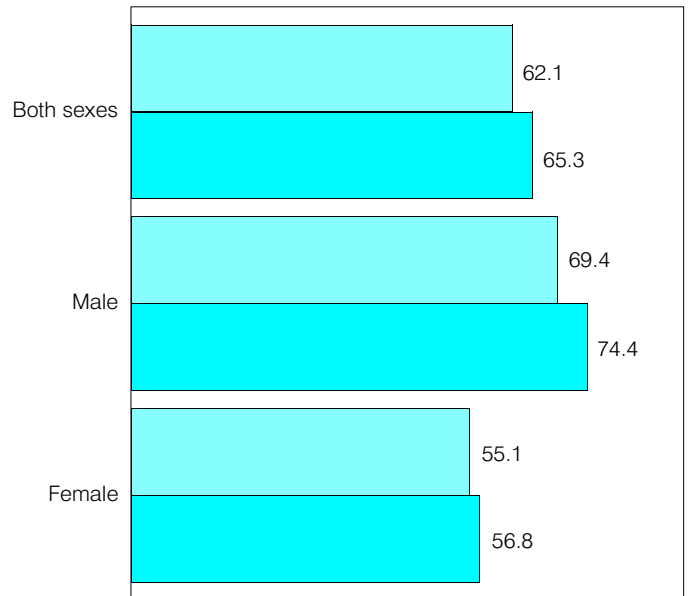
Overall, 62 percent of the 1,395,009 American Indians (including Eskimos and Aleuts) 16 years old and over were in the labor force in 1990, 3 percentage points below the 65 percent for the total population.

Sixty-nine percent of American Indian males 16 years old and over were in the labor force compared with more than 74 percent for all males.

American Indian women have shared in the national trend of increased labor force participation by women. The proportion of American Indian women in the labor force increased from 48 percent in 1980 to 55 percent in 1990. The rate for all women in 1990 was only slightly higher at 57 percent.

Figure 7.
Labor Force Participation Rates by Sex: 1990

(Percent of persons 16 years old and over)



Our choices of occupations differ from those of all Americans.

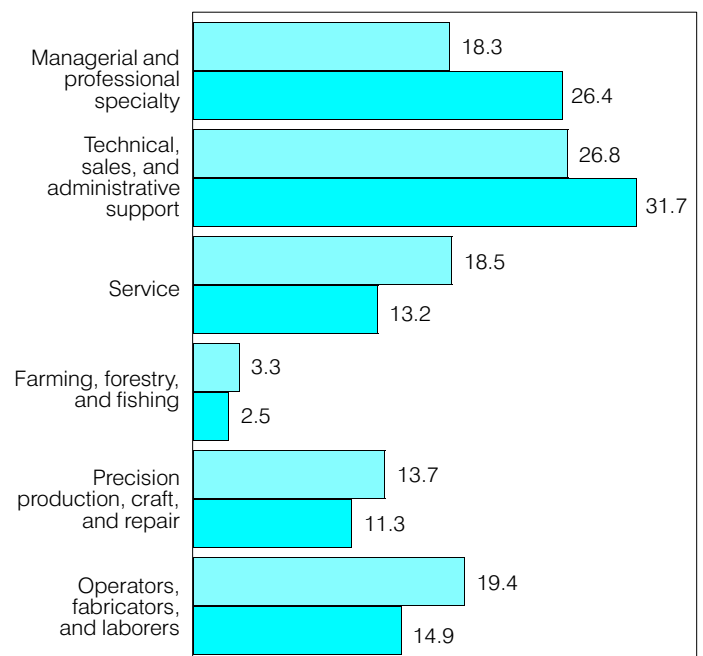
In 1990, 729,000 American Indians (including Eskimos and Aleuts) were employed in various occupations. The distribution of employed American Indians among the six major occupational categories differed from that of the general population.

A smaller proportion of American Indians than of the total population were employed in managerial and professional specialty occupations. This was also true for technical, sales, and administrative support jobs.

A larger proportion of American Indians than of the total population were employed in service occupations; farming, forestry, and fishing jobs; precision production, craft, and repair occupations; or were employed as operators, fabricators, and laborers.

Figure 8.
Occupation: 1990

(Percent of employed persons 16 years old and over)



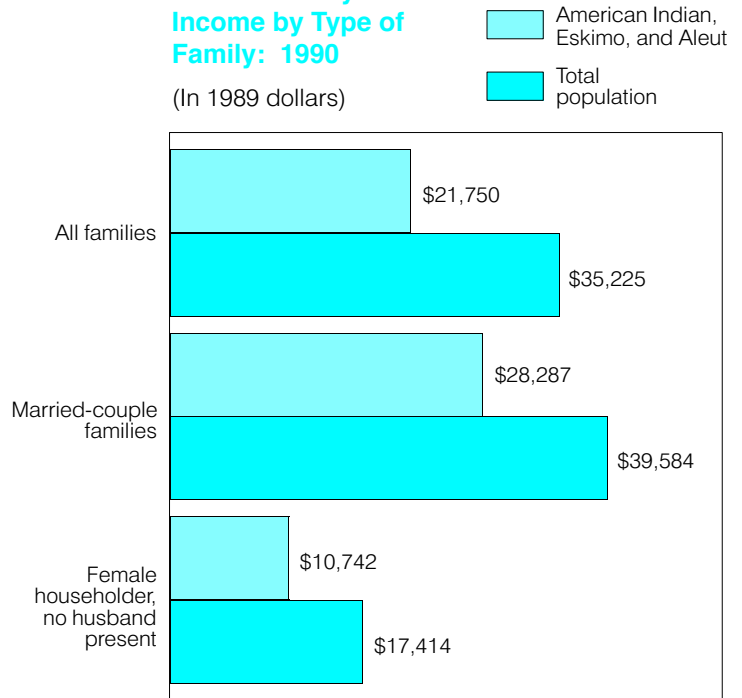
Our incomes are well below those of all Americans.

In 1990, the median family income of American Indians (including Eskimos and Aleuts) was \$21,750 compared with \$35,225 for the total population. Stated another way, for every \$100 U.S. families received, American Indian families received \$62.

The median income of American Indian married-couple families was \$28,287, or 71 percent of the \$39,584 median for all married-couple families.

Twenty-seven percent of all American Indian families were maintained by a female householder with no husband present in 1990. The median income for these families was \$10,742, about 62 percent of the \$17,414 median for all families maintained by women without husbands.

Figure 9.
Median Family Income by Type of Family: 1990
(In 1989 dollars)



Many of our people live in poverty.

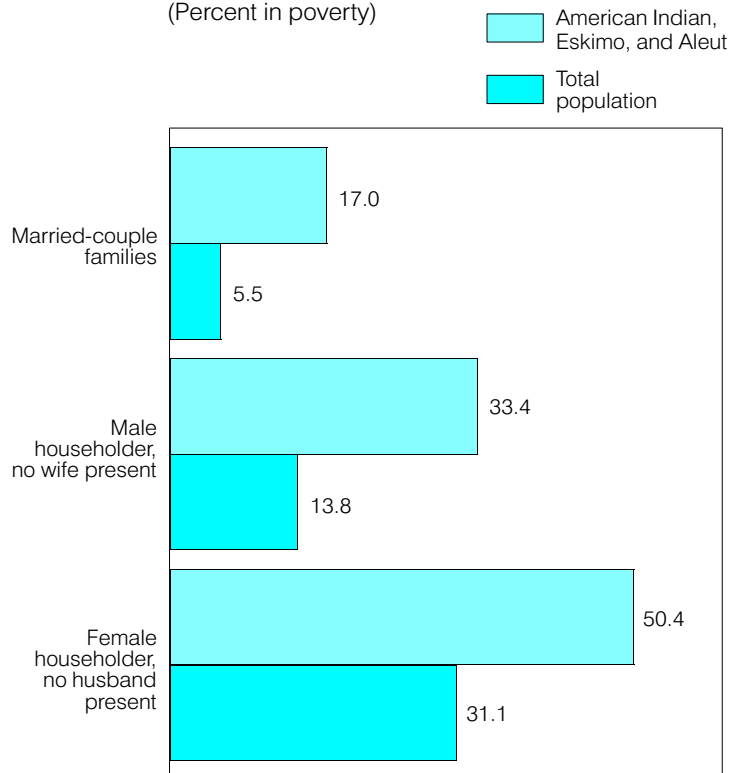
The proportion of American Indian (including Eskimo and Aleut) persons and families living below the official Government poverty level in 1989 was considerably higher than that of the total population.

In 1989, about 603,000, or 31 percent, of American Indians were living below the poverty level. The national poverty rate was about 13 percent (31.7 million persons).

Twenty-seven percent, or 125,000, American Indian families were in poverty in 1989 compared with 10 percent of all families (6.5 million).

Fifty percent of American Indian families maintained by females with no husband present were in poverty compared with 31 percent of all families maintained by women without husbands.

Figure 10.
Poverty Rates in 1989 by Type of Family
(Percent in poverty)



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

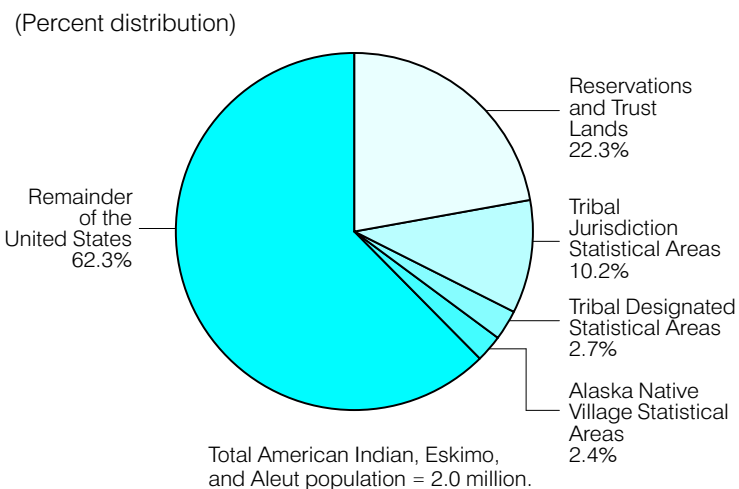
One-fifth of us live on reservations and trust lands.

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.

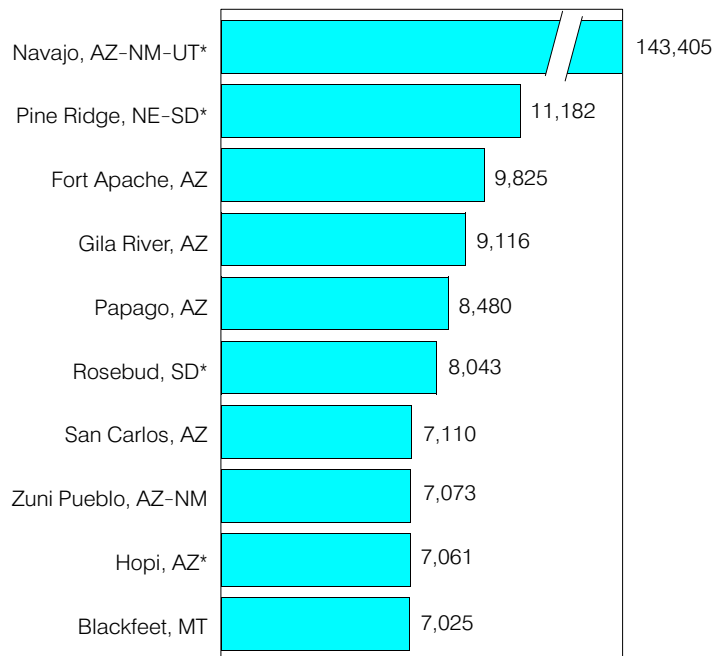
Only the Navajo Reservation and trust lands had more than 100,000 American Indians, while the Pine Ridge Reservation and trust lands was the only other reservation with more than 10,000 American Indians in 1990.

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.

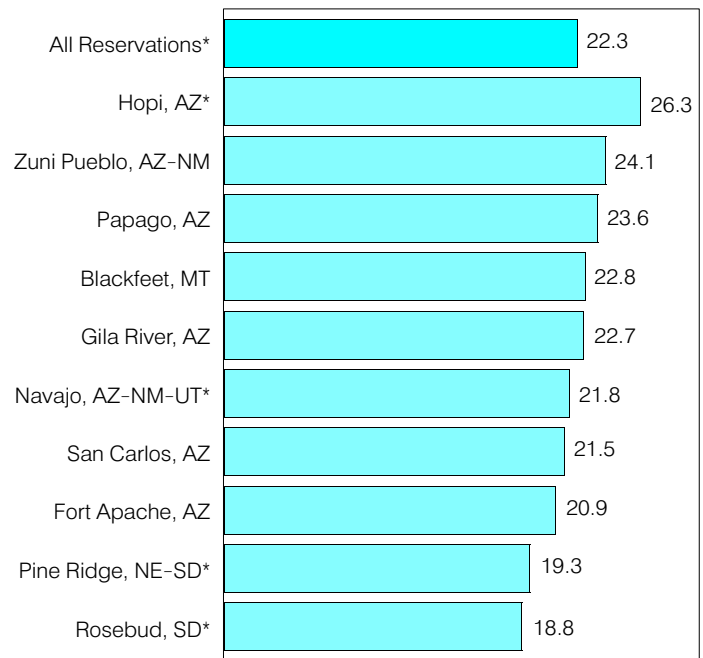
Our population on reservations is considerably younger because of high fertility rates.

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.

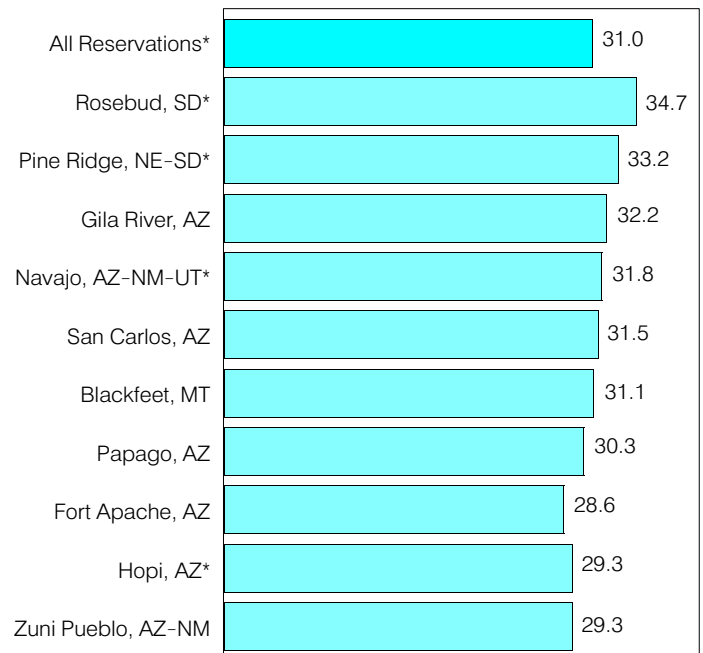
Overall, more than 31 percent of American Indians 3 years old and over living on reservations and trust lands were enrolled in elementary or high school.

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.

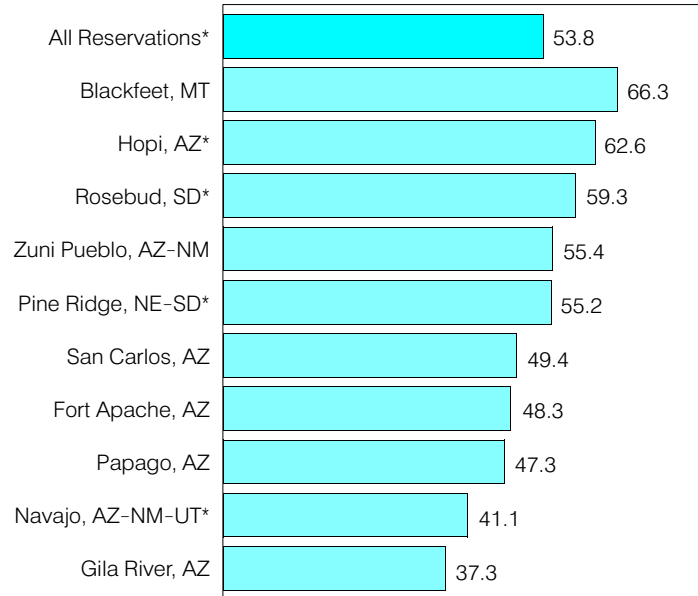
Overall, 54 percent of American Indian adults living on all reservations and trust lands were high school graduates or higher.

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.

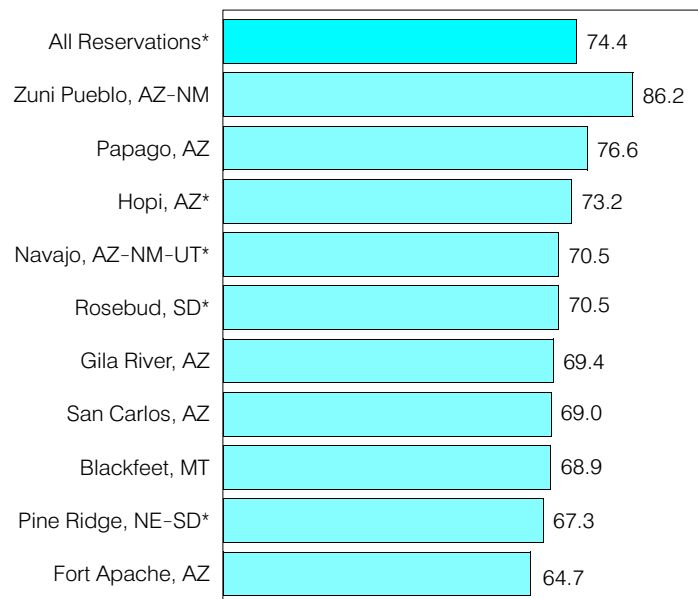
There were substantial differences in civilian labor force participation rates for American Indians 16 years old and over on the 10 largest reservations and trust lands.

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.

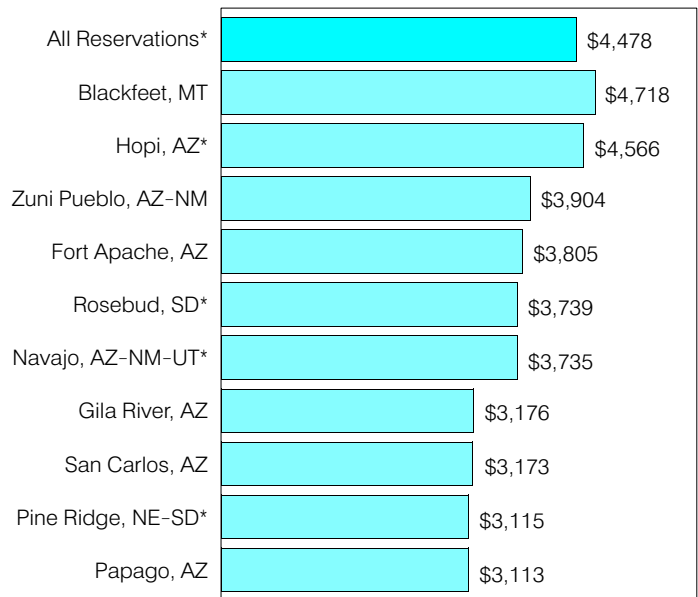
The per capita income in 1989 was about \$4,478 for American Indians residing on all reservations and trust lands.

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.

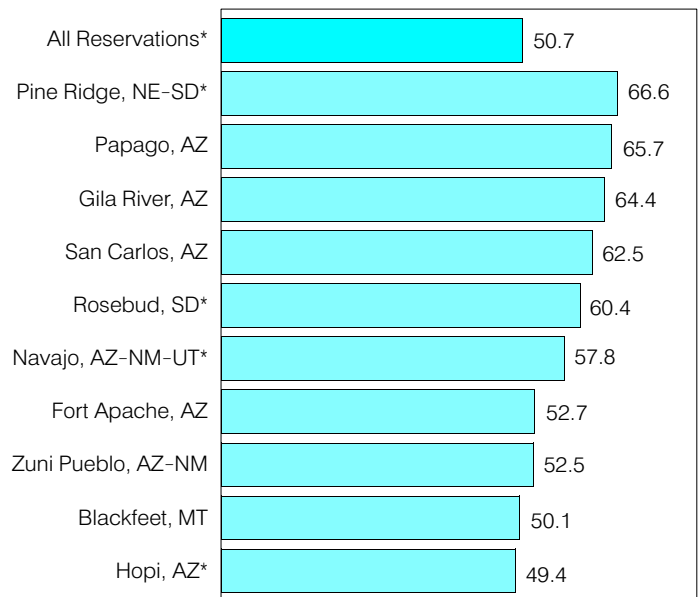
A very high proportion, 51 percent, of the 437,431 American Indians residing on reservations and trust lands were living below the poverty level in 1989.

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.

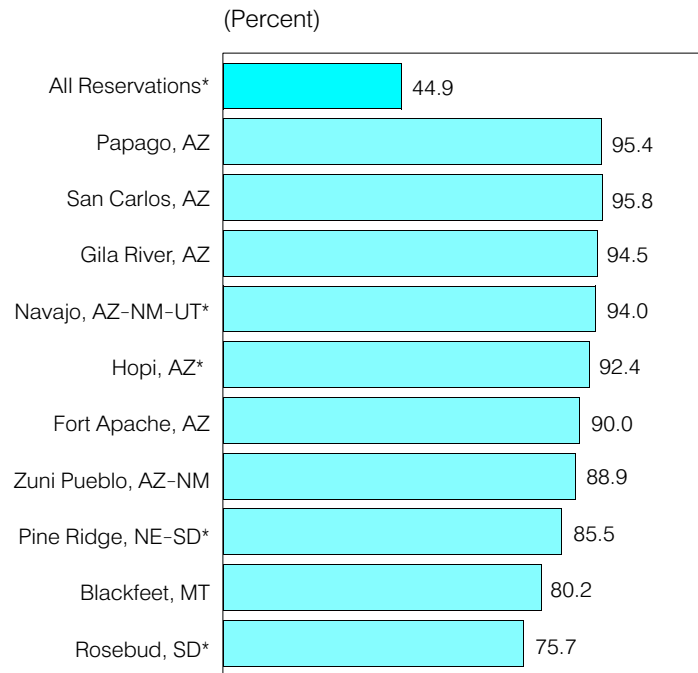
About 67 percent of us on reservations are homeowners.

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.

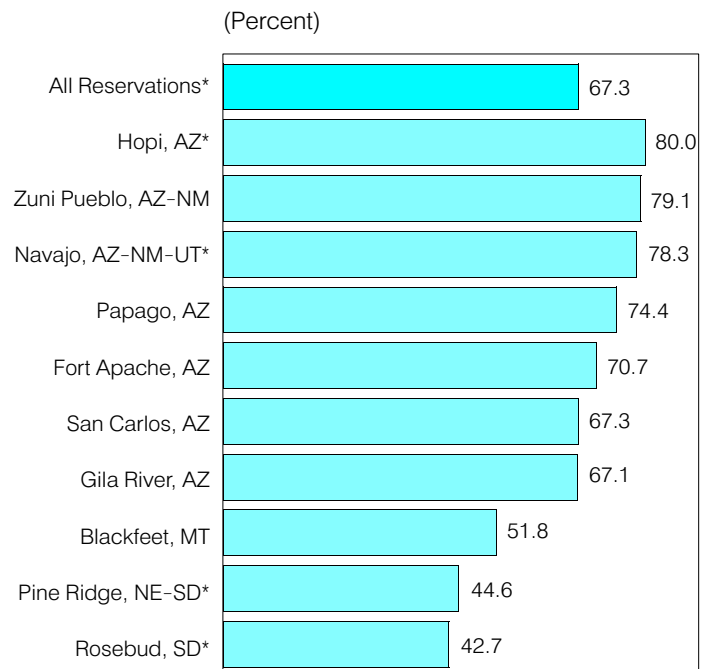
In contrast, Rosebud, Pine Ridge, and Blackfeet had the lowest proportions of owner-occupied housing units.

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



*Includes trust lands.

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



*Includes trust lands.

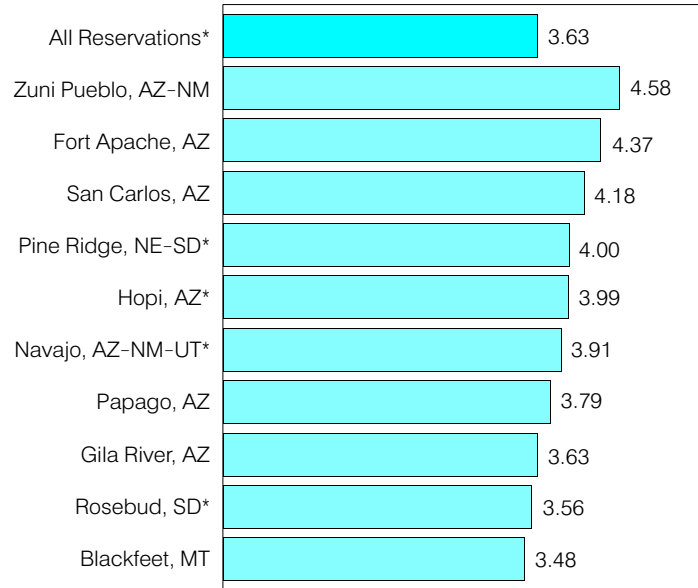
Our household sizes vary by reservation, from about 3.5 persons to nearly 4.6 persons per household.

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.

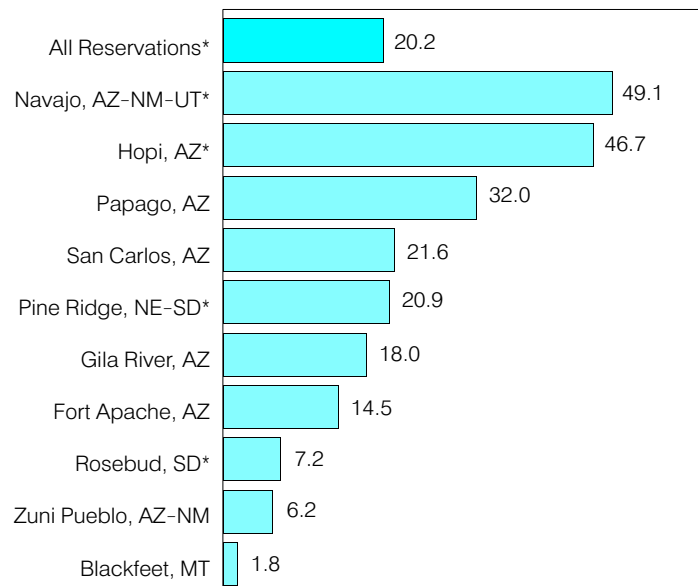
In 1990, more than 22,793, or 20 percent, of American Indian housing units on reservations and trust lands lacked complete plumbing facilities compared with 6 percent of all American Indian households in the United States.

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.

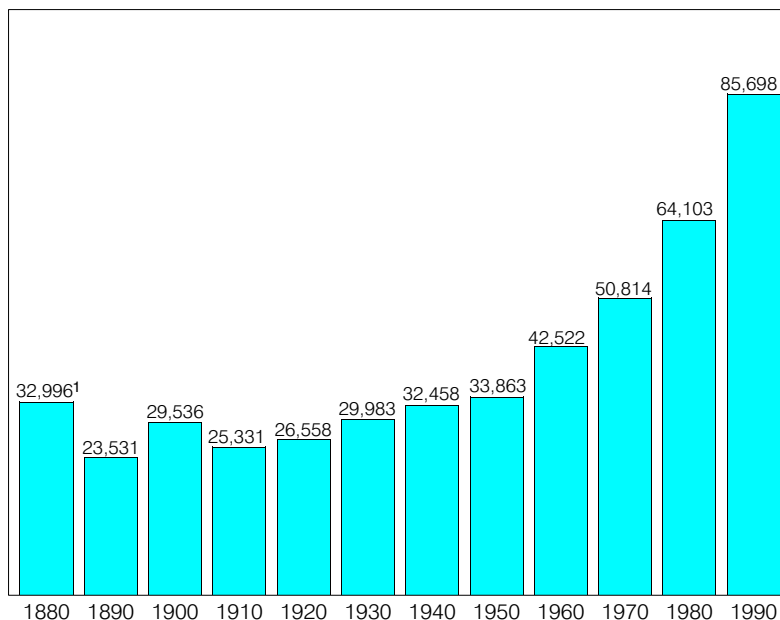
Section 3 - Alaska Native Population in Alaska

We, the Alaska Native population, have been counted since 1880.

The Alaska Native population includes Eskimos, American Indians, and Aleuts living in Alaska. The growth of the Alaska Native population was relatively slow from 1880 to 1950.

In contrast, the period from 1950 to 1990 was a time of rapid growth for Alaska Natives. The population rose by more than 50,000 persons (153 percent) and numbered 85,698 in 1990.

Figure 23.
Alaska Native Population in Alaska: 1880 to 1990



¹ Partially estimated.

Half of our people are Eskimos.

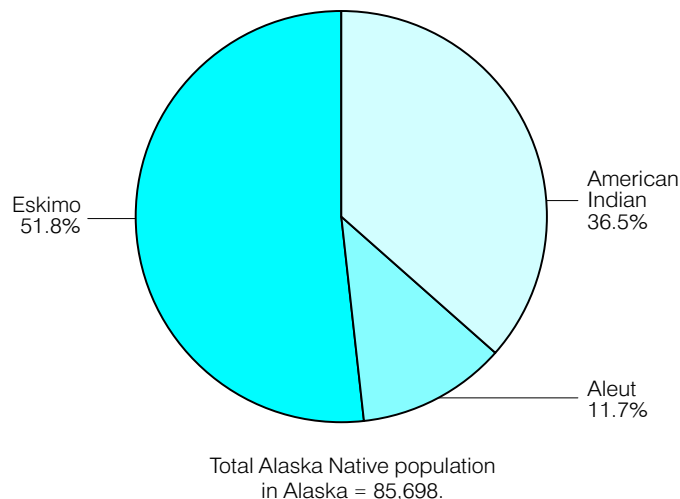
In 1990, more than half of all Alaska Natives were Eskimos, about 36 percent were American Indians, and about 12 percent were Aleuts.

The two main Eskimo groups, Inupiat and Yupik, are distinguished by their language and geography. The former live in the north and northwest parts of Alaska and speak Inupiaq, while the latter live in the south and southwest and speak Yupik.

The American Indian tribes are the Alaskan Athabaskan (11,696) in the central part of the State, and the Tlingit (9,448), Tsimshian (1,653), and Haida (1,083) in the southeast.

The Aleuts (10,052) live mainly in the Aleutian Islands.

Figure 24.
Distribution of Alaska Natives in Alaska: 1990
(Percent)



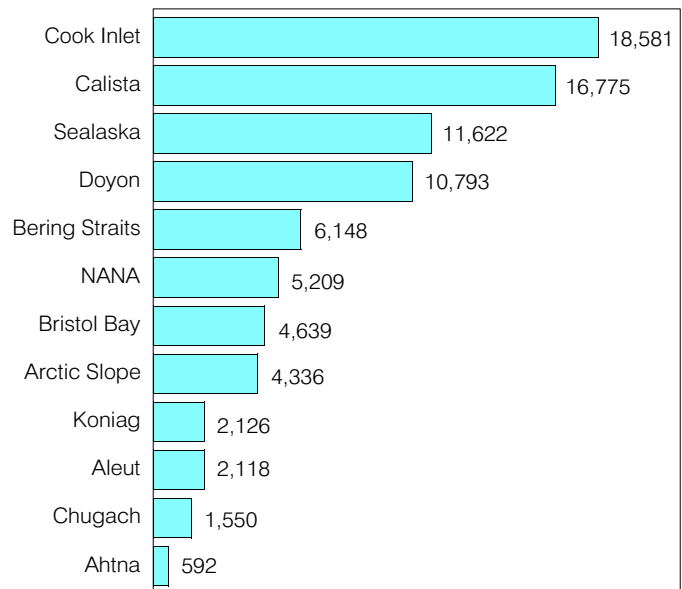
We live and work in Alaska Native Regional Corporations.

After 1971, all of Alaska (except the Annette Islands Reserve) was divided into 12 geographically defined Alaska Native Regional Corporations, a corporate entity organized to conduct business for profit. The boundaries of these regions have been legally established.

In 1990, the largest number of Alaska Natives lived in the Cook Inlet Regional Corporation and the smallest number lived in Ahtna.

Of the 12 Regional Corporations in Alaska, Calista had the highest concentration of Alaska Natives at 86 percent of the total population. Although Cook Inlet had the largest number of Alaska Natives, they comprised only 6 percent of that Corporation's total population.

Figure 25.
Alaska Natives in Alaska Native Regional Corporations: 1990



Alaska is a young State, and our people are younger still.

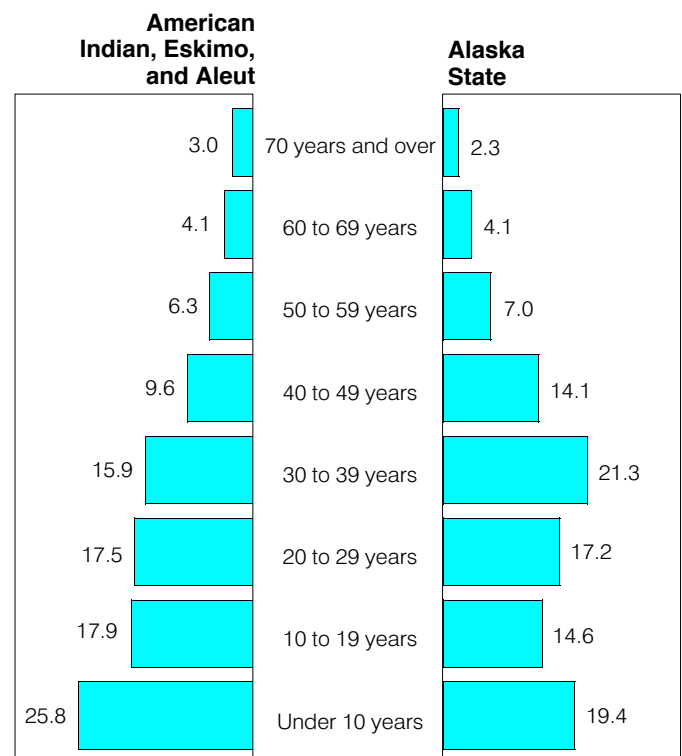
The median age of Alaska Natives was 24 years, compared with 29 years for the total State population and 33 years for the total United States.

About 44 percent of Alaska Natives were under 20 years of age compared with 34 percent of Alaska's total population.

However, 49 percent of Alaska Natives and 60 percent of the State's population were 20 to 59 years old.

About the same percentage of Alaska Natives (7 percent) and of Alaska's total population (6 percent) were 60 years old and over.

Figure 26.
Alaska Natives in Alaska by Age: 1990
(Percent distribution)



Many of our families are maintained by women only.

Alaska Natives had proportionately fewer married-couple families and more families with a female householder and no husband present than the State as a whole.

Only 58 percent of the 16,432 Alaska Native families consisted of a husband and wife compared with 80 percent of all 132,837 families in Alaska.

Among Alaska Natives, Aleuts had the largest percentage of married-couple families.

The proportion of families with a female householder and no husband present was twice as high among Alaska Natives as Alaska's total population.

Thirty-one percent of American Indian families, 28 percent of Eskimo families, and 26 percent of Aleut families were maintained by female householders with no husband present compared with 14 percent of all Alaska's families.

We are making great strides in education but still have room to improve.

Although Alaska Natives have made great strides in education during this century, Alaska Natives remain less likely to have high school diplomas and bachelor's degrees or higher than other Alaskans.

Sixty-three percent of the 41,949 Alaska Natives 25 years old and over had completed high school or higher compared with 87 percent statewide.

Four percent of Alaska Natives were college graduates with a bachelor's degree or higher, while the statewide total was 23 percent.

Among Alaska Native groups, American Indians were more likely to have a high school education and a college degree or higher than were Eskimos and Aleuts.

Figure 27.
Type of Family: 1990

(Percent)

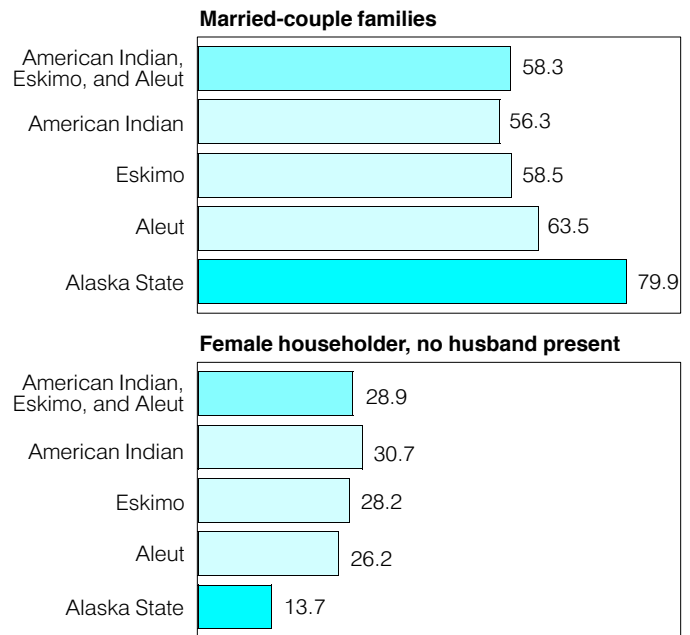
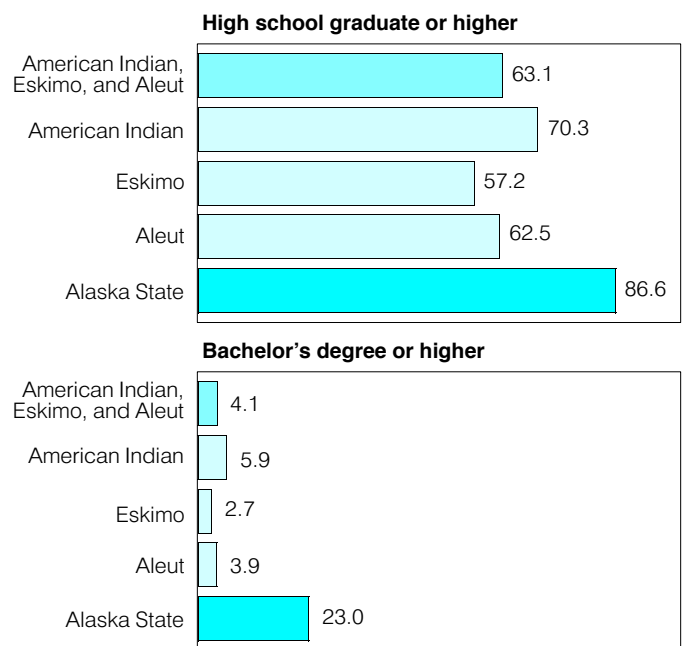


Figure 28.
Educational Attainment: 1990

(Percent of persons 25 years old and over)



Our labor force participation is much lower than that for our State.

Just 56 percent of the 54,614 Alaska Natives 16 years old and over were in the labor force in 1990 compared with 75 percent of Alaska's total population.

Fifty-one percent of all Alaska Native females 16 years old and over compared to 66 percent of all females in Alaska were in the labor force in 1990. Similarly, 61 percent of all Alaska Native males 16 years old and over were in the labor force in 1990 compared with 82 percent of all males in Alaska.

American Indians had the highest labor force participation rate of the three Alaska Native groups; this may be because they were more likely to live in urban areas. Aleuts and Eskimos, who tend to live in rural areas, had lower rates.

We are more likely to work in the service sector than all Alaskans.

Among the 23,506 employed Alaska Natives 16 years old and over, 20 percent were in managerial and professional occupations compared with 30 percent of all workers in the State.

However, Alaska Natives were as likely as the State's total population to work in technical, sales, and administrative jobs. About 3 of every 10 workers in each population held such jobs.

Alaska Natives were more likely than the statewide population to be in service jobs and to be operators, fabricators, or laborers.

Figure 29.
Labor Force Participation Rates: 1990
(Percent of persons 16 years old and over)

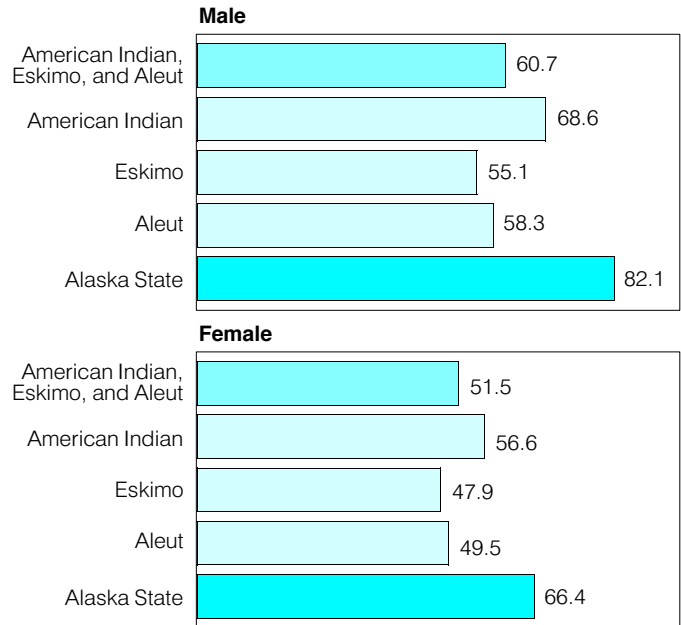
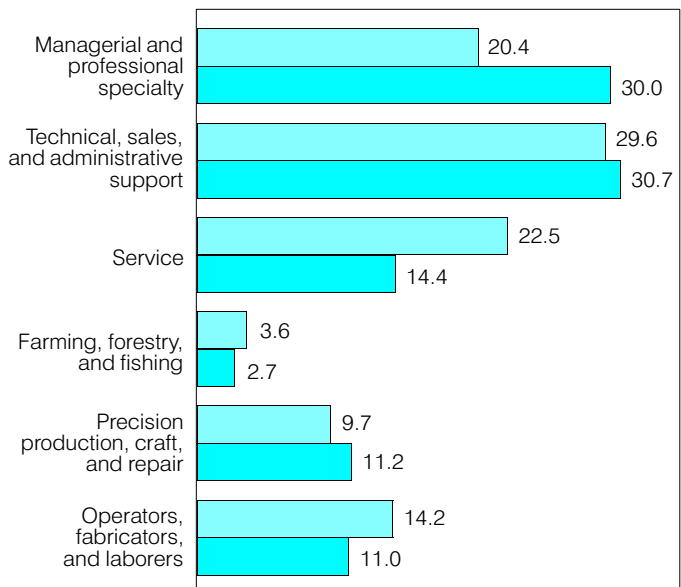


Figure 30.
Occupation: 1990
(Percent of employed persons 16 years old and over)



Although Alaska has the highest median income of any State, our incomes remain below the average for Alaska.

Alaska, with a median family income of \$46,581, had the highest income of any State. However, the median family income for Alaska Natives was \$26,695, only 57 percent of the median income for the State.

Aleut families earned an average of \$36,472 followed by American Indians (\$29,339) and Eskimos (\$23,257).

Among married-couple families, median income levels were \$52,022 for the State and \$37,407, or 72 percent of the State total, for Alaska Natives.

Sizeable proportions of our people and families live in poverty.

In 1989, 23 percent, or 19,250 Alaska Native persons, were poor compared with 9 percent, or 47,906, persons for the State as a whole.

Twenty-eight percent of Eskimos lived in poverty compared with 20 percent of American Indians and 13 percent of Aleuts.

Twenty-one percent of Alaska Native families and 7 percent of families statewide lived below the poverty level.

Figure 31.
Median Family Income in 1989 by Type of Family

(In 1989 dollars)

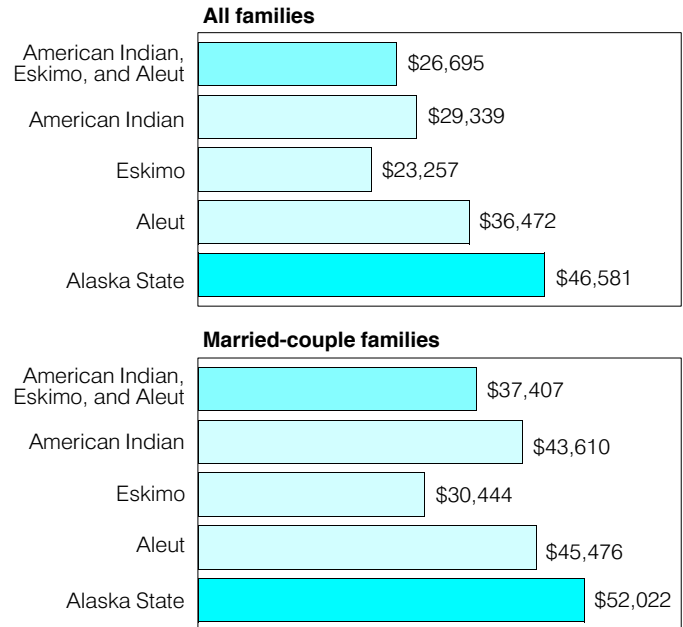
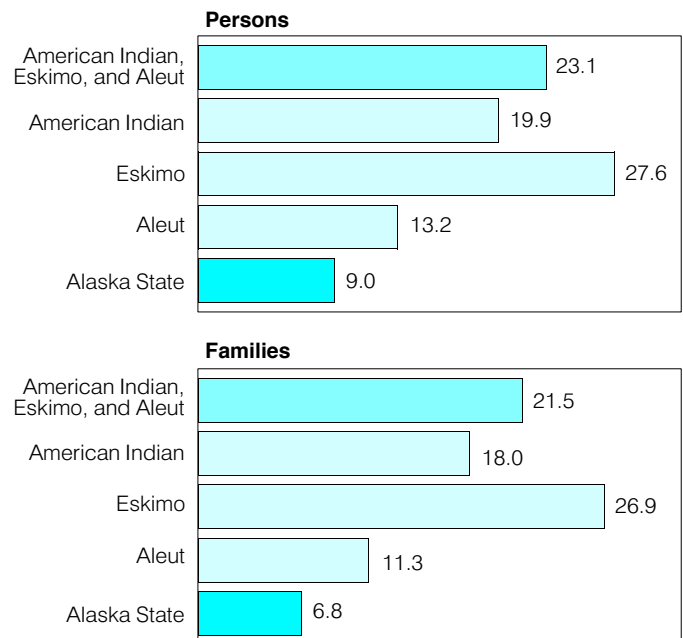


Figure 32.
Poverty Rates in 1989

(Percent in poverty)



Information in this report is based on the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample tabulations may differ from the official 100-percent counts. Such differences result, in part, from collecting data from a sample of households rather than all households. Differences also can occur because of the interview situation and the processing rules differing between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors.

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We, the American Children
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