

FOIA MARKER

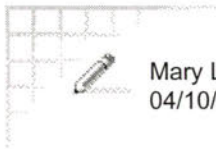
This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records
Subgroup/Office of Origin: National Economic Council
Series/Staff Member: Subject Files
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 17678
FolderID:

Folder Title:
DIGITAL DIVIDE - NATIVE AMERICAN DATA

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
S	20	2	2	1

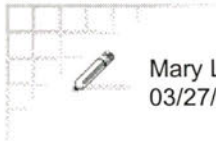


Mary L. Smith
04/10/2000 04:03:30 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Lowell A. Weiss/WHO/EOP@EOP
cc:
Subject: re: statistics on native americans

----- Forwarded by Mary L. Smith/OPD/EOP on 04/10/2000 04:02 PM -----



Mary L. Smith
03/27/2000 04:45:54 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Sean R. Dobson/OPD/EOP@EOP
cc:
Subject: re: statistics on native americans

I had sent this to you previously --this is about all we have on digital divide

----- Forwarded by Mary L. Smith/OPD/EOP on 03/27/2000 04:45 PM -----



Mary L. Smith
02/24/2000 06:19:19 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Sean R. Dobson/OPD/EOP@EOP
cc:
Subject: re: statistics on native americans

here are some statistics if you all are going to do Q&A

----- Forwarded by Mary L. Smith/OPD/EOP on 02/24/2000 06:19 PM -----



MWarren@doc.gov
02/24/2000 05:58:39 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Mary L. Smith/OPD/EOP
cc:
Subject: re: statistics on native americans

Hi Mary,

Rather than go over each statistic, I'm attaching the latest facts sheets from Census and NTIA. These should give you what you need.

See you tomorrow --

Marcia

Marcia Warren
Senior Policy Advisor to the Secretary
Native American Affairs
U.S. Department of Commerce
14th Street & Constitution Avenue, NW, Room 5519
Washington DC 20230
202.482.1974 (tel)
202.482.4191 (fax)

----- Original Text -----

From: S=Mary(u)L.(u)Smith/C=US/A=INTERNET/DDA=ID/Mary(u)L.(u)Smith(a), on 02/23/2000 8:35 PM:

We are doing a Native American announcement on Friday. I wanted to have some statistics available for our press office in case they get asked. Can you all look these over and see if they are accurate by COB Thursday, February 24? I really appreciate your assistance. Thanks, Mary

Q: What are some statistics regarding Native Americans?

A: Here are some statistics:

? According to the 1990 Census, there were nearly 2 million Native Americans living in the United States. It is projected that it will reach 4.3 million by 2050.

? The nation's American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut resident population is young, with an estimated median age on July 1, 1999, of 27.6 years ? nearly eight years younger than the median for the population as a whole. (Census Bureau, <[http:// www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/1999/cb99-101.html](http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/1999/cb99-101.html)>)

Economic Conditions

? About one-third of the nation's American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut households had incomes that placed them below the poverty line in 1997. (Census Bureau, <[http:// www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/](http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/)

1999/cb99-101.html>)

? The average unemployment rate on reservations is 14.4 percent, compared with the national average of 6.3 percent. On some reservations, there is over 60 percent unemployment. 1990 Census and ?American Indians and Trust Areas,? EDA, 1996.

Digital Divide

? According to the 1990 Census, just 53 percent of Native households on reservation and trust lands had telephones, compared to the current rate of 94 percent for all American homes.

? Of rural Native households, only 34 percent have cable television, 14 percent have computers, and only 8 percent have Internet access. ?Assessment of Technology Infrastructure in Native Communities, Department of Commerce, June 1999 (New Mexico State University Survey, 1999. Based on 48 responses).

Educational Attainment

? 1990, 66 percent of American Indians 25 years old and over were high school graduates or higher, compared with 75 percent for the total population. About 9 percent of American Indians completed a bachelor?s degree or higher ?lower than the 20 percent for the total population. 1990 Census.

Law Enforcement

? American Indians are the victims of violent crimes at more than twice the rate of all U.S. residents. Department of Justice, 1999.

? The Navajo Nation, the largest land-based Indian tribe with 17 million acres of land, has 0.9 police officers per 1,000 compared with 2.3 police officers in comparable off-reservation communities. Department of Justice, 1998.



- CENSUS BUREAU FACTS FOR FEATURES ON NATIVE AMERICANS.DOC



- NATIVE AMERICANS LACKING INFORMATION RESOURCES (NTIA).DOC

Census Bureau Facts for Features

A product of the U.S. Census Bureau's Public Information Office

CB99-FF.14

October 21, 1999

American Indian Heritage Month: November 1-30

Population Distribution



- The nation's American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut resident population grew by more than 300,000 between April 1, 1990 and July 1, 1999, to 2.4 million. <<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/1999/cb99-101.html>>
- The American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut resident population has grown more rapidly than the nation's population as a whole in the 1990s — 16.0 percent versus 9.7 percent between April 1, 1990 and July 1, 1999. <<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/1999/cb99-101.html>>
- Despite its steady growth over the last five years, the nation's American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut population remained at 0.9 percent of the total population on July 1, 1999. <<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/1999/cb99-101.html>>
- The nation's American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut resident population is young, with an estimated median age on July 1, 1999, of 27.6 years — nearly eight years younger than the median for the population as a whole. <<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/1999/cb99-101.html>>
- According to middle-series population projections, the nation's American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut resident population will grow to 3.1 million by 2020. This means that this race group should see its population increase faster over the next two decades than either Whites or African Americans but more slowly than Hispanics (who may be of any race) or Asians and Pacific Islanders. <<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/cb96-36.html>>
- There were an estimated 161,000 American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts age 65 and over and 20,000 age 85 and over residing in the United States as of July 1, 1999. Projections indicate these numbers will double by July 1, 2020, to 321,000 and 51,000, respectively. <<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/cb96-36.html>>
- In 1997, about half of the nation's American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut households were located outside metro areas; the remainder were split about equally between the suburbs and the central cities of metro areas. <<http://www.census.gov/ftp/pub/mp/www/pub/con/mscho20a.html>>

- As of July 1, 1996, the metropolitan areas with the largest American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut populations were Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, Calif., with 113,000; Phoenix-Mesa, Ariz., 65,000; New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Conn.-Pa., 61,000; Tulsa, Okla., 50,000; San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, Calif., 49,000; Oklahoma City, Okla., 48,000; Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, Wash., 45,000; Albuquerque, N.M., 38,000; Flagstaff, Ariz.-Utah, 34,000; and Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis., 28,000.
<<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/cb98-226.html>>
- Among these metropolitan areas, the three with the highest concentration of American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts were Flagstaff (where persons of this group constituted 28 percent of the total population), Tulsa (7 percent) and Albuquerque (6 percent).
<<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/cb98-226.html>>

As of July 1, 1998, according to population estimates:

- The 10 states with the largest American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut populations were: California (309,000), Oklahoma (263,000), Arizona (256,000), New Mexico (163,000), Washington (103,000), Alaska (100,000), North Carolina (98,000), Texas (96,000), New York (76,000) and Michigan (60,000). Overall, nearly one-half of the nation's American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts lived in Western states.
<<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/1999/cb99-170.html>>
- Each of the 10 states with the largest percentage of American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts were located west of the Mississippi River. They were: Alaska (where persons of this group constituted 16 percent of the total population), New Mexico (9 percent), South Dakota (8 percent), Oklahoma (8 percent), Montana (6 percent), Arizona (6 percent), North Dakota (5 percent), Wyoming (2 percent), Nevada (2 percent) and Washington (2 percent). <<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/1999/cb99-170.html>>
- Of the 10 counties with the largest American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut population, seven were located in either Arizona or New Mexico. However, it was Los Angeles, Calif., that topped the nation, with 56,000 American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts. Rounding out the top 10 were: Maricopa, Ariz. (54,000); Apache, Ariz. (53,000); Navajo, Ariz. (50,000); McKinley, N.M. (49,000); Robeson, N.C. (47,000); San Juan, N.M. (41,000); Coconino, Ariz. (34,000); Pima, Ariz. (27,000); and Tulsa, Okla. (27,000).
<<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/1999/cb99-170.html>>
-
- Of the seven counties (or county equivalents) with the largest percentage of American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts, six were located in either South Dakota or Alaska. Shannon, S.D., and Wade Hampton Census Area, Alaska, where 94 percent of residents were American Indians, Eskimos or Aleuts, led the nation, followed by Menominee, Wis. (88 percent); Northwest Arctic Borough, Alaska (86 percent); Bethel Census Area, Alaska (84 percent); Todd, S.D. (83 percent); and Buffalo, S.D. (79 percent).

<<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/1999/cb99-170.html>>

Between April 1, 1990, and July 1, 1998, according to population estimates:

- Arizona added 42,000 American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts to its population, more than any other state. Next were New Mexico (25,000), Texas (23,000), California (23,000), Florida (21,000) and North Carolina (17,000).
<<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/1999/cb99-170.html>>
- Florida's American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut population increased 56 percent — tops among all the states. Nevada, at 48 percent, was the runner-up.
<<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/1999/cb99-170.html>>
- Both of the counties that added the most American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts to their populations were located in Arizona. Maricopa led the way, adding 12,000 over the period, followed by Navajo (10,000). <<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/1999/cb99-170.html>>



Households and Families

- Between July 1, 1999, and July 1, 2010, the Census Bureau projects that the number of American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut households in the United States will climb from 740,165 to 906,036. <<http://www.census.gov/population/projections/nation/hh-fam/table4n.txt>>
- On July 1, 1999, according to projections made in 1995, 74.4 percent of the nation's American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut households were family households. Of these families, 64.7 percent were maintained by married couples, 26.5 percent by women with no husband present and 8.8 percent by men with no wife present. The typical American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut family was made up of 3.59 people, larger than the average 3.12 people for families of all races.
<<http://www.census.gov/population/projections/nation/hh-fam/table4n.txt>>

Education

-  In fall 1996, 134,000 non-Hispanic American Indians were enrolled in the nation's colleges and universities, up from 84,000 in fall 1980. Of these 134,000 persons, about 5 in 10 attended two-year schools. Additionally, of the 134,000, nearly 6 in 10 were women. More than 8 in 10 of the non-Hispanic American Indians enrolled in college went to public schools. Finally, more than 9 in 10 of the total number of enrollees were undergraduates. [<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/cb98-226.html>](http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/cb98-226.html)
- During the 1994-95 school year, more than 14,000 of the nation's American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts received college degrees — either an associate's, bachelor's, master's, doctor's or professional. [<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/cb98-226.html>](http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/cb98-226.html)

Poverty

- About one-third of the nation's American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut households had incomes that placed them below the poverty line in 1997. [<http://www.census.gov/ftp/pub/mp/www/pub/con/mscho20a.html>](http://www.census.gov/ftp/pub/mp/www/pub/con/mscho20a.html)

Mobility

- In 1997, about one-quarter of the nation's American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut households had

moved during the preceding year.

<<http://www.census.gov/ftp/pub/mp/www/pub/con/mscho20a.html>>

Property Ownership

- As of 1996, American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts owned 40,700 single-family rental properties and 22,000 rental units in multi-family rental properties nationwide. <<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poms.html>>
- In 1997, slightly fewer American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut households in the United States owned their homes than rented them. Forty-six percent were homeowners and 54 percent were renters.
<<http://www.census.gov/ftp/pub/mp/www/pub/con/mscho20a.html>>

Businesses

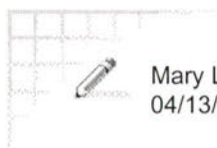


- The number of U.S. businesses owned by American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts increased 93 percent between 1987 and 1992, from 52,980 to 102,271. The rate of increase for all U.S. firms was 26 percent (13.7 million in 1987 to 17.3 million in 1992).
<<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/cb96-127.html>>
- In 1992, the United States had 95,040 American Indian-owned, 2,738 Aleut-owned and 4,493 Eskimo-owned firms. <<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/cb96-127.html>>
- Receipts for the nation's American Indian-, Eskimo- and Aleut-owned businesses increased 115

percent from 1987 to 1992, from \$3.7 billion to \$8.1 billion. Receipts for all U.S. firms during the same period grew by 67 percent, from \$2 trillion to \$3.3 trillion.

<<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/cb96-127.html>>

The preceding facts come from, the Statistical Abstract of the United States, population estimates and projections, the Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises, the Property Owners and Managers Survey and the American Housing Survey. The data are subject to sampling variability and other sources of error. Previous 1999 *Facts for Features*: African American History Month (February), Valentine's Day (February 14), Women's History Month (March), Countdown to Census 2000 (April 1), Secretaries' Day (Apr. 21), Asian and Pacific Islander American Heritage Month (May), Mother's Day (May 9), Father's Day (June 20), the Fourth of July, Back to School (August), Grandparents Day (September 12), Hispanic Heritage Month (September 15 - October 15) and Disability Employment Awareness Month (October). Questions or comments should be directed to the Census Bureau's Public Information Office (Tel: 301-457-3030; Fax: 301-457-3670; E-mail: pio@census.gov).



Mary L. Smith
04/13/2000 12:05:56 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Natasha F. Bilimoria/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: re: statistics on native americans

For Kendra

----- Forwarded by Mary L. Smith/OPD/EOP on 04/13/2000 12:05 PM -----



Mary L. Smith
04/10/2000 04:03:30 PM

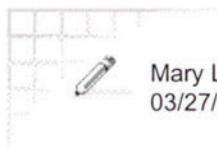
Record Type: Record

To: Lowell A. Weiss/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: re: statistics on native americans

----- Forwarded by Mary L. Smith/OPD/EOP on 04/10/2000 04:02 PM -----



Mary L. Smith
03/27/2000 04:45:54 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Sean R. Dobson/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: re: statistics on native americans

I had sent this to you previously --this is about all we have on digital divide

----- Forwarded by Mary L. Smith/OPD/EOP on 03/27/2000 04:45 PM -----



Mary L. Smith
02/24/2000 06:19:19 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Sean R. Dobson/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc:
Subject: re: statistics on native americans

here are some statistics if you all are going to do Q&A

----- Forwarded by Mary L. Smith/OPD/EOP on 02/24/2000 06:19 PM -----



MWarren@doc.gov
02/24/2000 05:58:39 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Mary L. Smith/OPD/EOP

cc:
Subject: re: statistics on native americans

Hi Mary,

Rather than go over each statistic, I'm attaching the latest facts sheets from Census and NTIA. These should give you what you need.

See you tomorrow --

Marcia

Marcia Warren
Senior Policy Advisor to the Secretary
Native American Affairs
U.S. Department of Commerce
14th Street & Constitution Avenue, NW, Room 5519
Washington DC 20230
202.482.1974 (tel)
202.482.4191 (fax)

----- Original Text -----

From: S=Mary(u)L.(u)Smith/C=US/A=INTERNET/DDA=ID/Mary(u)L.(u)Smith(a), on 02/23/2000 8:35 PM:

We are doing a Native American announcement on Friday. I wanted to have some statistics available for our press office in case they get asked. Can you all look these over and see if they are accurate by COB Thursday, February 24? I really appreciate your assistance. Thanks, Mary

Q: What are some statistics regarding Native Americans?

A: Here are some statistics:

? According to the 1990 Census, there were nearly 2 million Native Americans living in the United States. It is projected that it will reach 4.3 million by 2050.

? The nation's American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut resident population is young, with an estimated median age on July 1, 1999, of 27.6 years ? nearly eight years younger than the median for the population as a whole. (Census Bureau, <[http:// www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/1999/cb99-101.html](http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/1999/cb99-101.html)>)

Economic Conditions

? About one-third of the nation's American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut households had incomes that placed them below the poverty line in 1997. (Census Bureau, <[http:// www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/1999/cb99-101.html](http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/1999/cb99-101.html)>)

? The average unemployment rate on reservations is 14.4 percent, compared with the national average of 6.3 percent. On some reservations, there is over 60 percent unemployment. 1990 Census and ?American Indians and Trust Areas,? EDA, 1996.

Digital Divide

? According to the 1990 Census, just 53 percent of Native households on reservation and trust lands had telephones, compared to the current rate of 94 percent for all American homes.

? Of rural Native households, only 34 percent have cable television, 14 percent have computers, and only 8 percent have Internet access. ?Assessment of Technology Infrastructure in Native Communities, Department of Commerce, June 1999 (New Mexico State University Survey, 1999. Based on 48 responses).

Educational Attainment

? 1990, 66 percent of American Indians 25 years old and over were high school graduates or higher, compared with 75 percent for the total population. About 9 percent of American Indians completed a bachelor's degree or higher ?lower than the 20 percent for the total population. 1990 Census.

Law Enforcement

? American Indians are the victims of violent crimes at more than twice the rate of all U.S. residents. Department of Justice, 1999.

? The Navajo Nation, the largest land-based Indian tribe with 17 million acres of land, has 0.9 police officers per 1,000 compared with 2.3 police officers in comparable off-reservation communities. Department of Justice, 1998.



- CENSUS BUREAU FACTS FOR FEATURES ON NATIVE AMERICANS.DOC



- NATIVE AMERICANS LACKING INFORMATION RESOURCES (NTIA).DOC

Census Bureau

Facts for Features

165 Days to
Census Day!

A product of the U.S. Census Bureau's Public Information Office

CB99-FF.14

October 21, 1999

American Indian Heritage Month: November 1-30

Population Distribution



- The nation's American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut resident population grew by more than 300,000 between April 1, 1990 and July 1, 1999, to 2.4 million. <<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/1999/cb99-101.html>>
- The American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut resident population has grown more rapidly than the nation's population as a whole in the 1990s — 16.0 percent versus 9.7 percent between April 1, 1990 and July 1, 1999. <<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/1999/cb99-101.html>>
- Despite its steady growth over the last five years, the nation's American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut population remained at 0.9 percent of the total population on July 1, 1999. <<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/1999/cb99-101.html>>
- The nation's American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut resident population is young, with an estimated median age on July 1, 1999, of 27.6 years — nearly eight years younger than the median for the population as a whole. <<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/1999/cb99-101.html>>
- According to middle-series population projections, the nation's American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut resident population will grow to 3.1 million by 2020. This means that this race group should see its population increase faster over the next two decades than either Whites or African Americans but more slowly than Hispanics (who may be of any race) or Asians and Pacific Islanders. <<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/cb96-36.html>>
- There were an estimated 161,000 American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts age 65 and over and 20,000 age 85 and over residing in the United States as of July 1, 1999. Projections indicate these numbers will double by July 1, 2020, to 321,000 and 51,000, respectively. <<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/cb96-36.html>>

- In 1997, about half of the nation's American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut households were located outside metro areas; the remainder were split about equally between the suburbs and the central cities of metro areas.
<<http://www.census.gov/ftp/pub/mp/www/pub/con/mscho20a.html>>
- As of July 1, 1996, the metropolitan areas with the largest American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut populations were Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, Calif., with 113,000; Phoenix-Mesa, Ariz., 65,000; New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Conn.-Pa., 61,000; Tulsa, Okla., 50,000; San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, Calif., 49,000; Oklahoma City, Okla., 48,000; Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, Wash., 45,000; Albuquerque, N.M., 38,000; Flagstaff, Ariz.-Utah, 34,000; and Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis., 28,000. <<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/cb98-226.html>>
- Among these metropolitan areas, the three with the highest concentration of American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts were Flagstaff (where persons of this group constituted 28 percent of the total population), Tulsa (7 percent) and Albuquerque (6 percent).
<<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/cb98-226.html>>

As of July 1, 1998, according to population estimates:

- The 10 states with the largest American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut populations were: California (309,000), Oklahoma (263,000), Arizona (256,000), New Mexico (163,000), Washington (103,000), Alaska (100,000), North Carolina (98,000), Texas (96,000), New York (76,000) and Michigan (60,000). Overall, nearly one-half of the nation's American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts lived in Western states.
<<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/1999/cb99-170.html>>
- Each of the 10 states with the largest percentage of American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts were located west of the Mississippi River. They were: Alaska (where persons of this group constituted 16 percent of the total population), New Mexico (9 percent), South Dakota (8 percent), Oklahoma (8 percent), Montana (6 percent), Arizona (6 percent), North Dakota (5 percent), Wyoming (2 percent), Nevada (2 percent) and Washington (2 percent). <<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/1999/cb99-170.html>>
- Of the 10 counties with the largest American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut population, seven were located in either Arizona or New Mexico. However, it was Los Angeles, Calif., that topped the nation, with 56,000 American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts. Rounding out the top 10 were: Maricopa, Ariz. (54,000); Apache, Ariz. (53,000); Navajo, Ariz. (50,000); McKinley, N.M. (49,000); Robeson, N.C. (47,000); San Juan, N.M. (41,000); Coconino, Ariz. (34,000); Pima, Ariz. (27,000); and Tulsa, Okla. (27,000).
<<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/1999/cb99-170.html>>
- Of the seven counties (or county equivalents) with the largest percentage of American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts, six were located in either South Dakota or Alaska.



Shannon, S.D., and Wade Hampton Census Area, Alaska, where 94 percent of residents were American Indians, Eskimos or Aleuts, led the nation, followed by Menominee, Wis. (88 percent); Northwest Arctic Borough, Alaska (86 percent); Bethel Census Area, Alaska (84 percent); Todd, S.D. (83 percent); and Buffalo, S.D. (79 percent).

[<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/1999/cb99-170.html>](http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/1999/cb99-170.html)

Between April 1, 1990, and July 1, 1998, according to population estimates:

- Arizona added 42,000 American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts to its population, more than any other state. Next were New Mexico (25,000), Texas (23,000), California (23,000), Florida (21,000) and North Carolina (17,000).
[<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/1999/cb99-170.html>](http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/1999/cb99-170.html)
- Florida's American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut population increased 56 percent — tops among all the states. Nevada, at 48 percent, was the runner-up.
[<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/1999/cb99-170.html>](http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/1999/cb99-170.html)
- Both of the counties that added the most American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts to their populations were located in Arizona. Maricopa led the way, adding 12,000 over the period, followed by Navajo (10,000). [<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/1999/cb99-170.html>](http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/1999/cb99-170.html)

Households and Families



- Between July 1, 1999, and July 1, 2010, the Census Bureau projects that the number of American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut households in the United States will climb from 740,165 to 906,036.

[<http://www.census.gov/population/projections/nation/hh-fam/table4n.txt>](http://www.census.gov/population/projections/nation/hh-fam/table4n.txt)

- On July 1, 1999, according to projections made in 1995, 74.4 percent of the nation's American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut households were family households. Of these families, 64.7 percent were maintained by married couples, 26.5 percent by women with no husband present and 8.8 percent by men with no wife present. The typical American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut family was made up of 3.59 people, larger than the average 3.12 people for families of all races.

[<http://www.census.gov/population/projections/nation/hh-fam/table4n.txt>](http://www.census.gov/population/projections/nation/hh-fam/table4n.txt)

Education

- In fall 1996, 134,000 non-Hispanic American Indians were enrolled in the nation's



colleges and universities, up from 84,000 in fall 1980. Of these 134,000 persons, about 5 in 10 attended two-year schools. Additionally, of the 134,000, nearly 6 in 10 were women. More than 8 in 10 of the non-Hispanic American Indians enrolled in college went to public schools. Finally, more than 9 in 10 of the total number of enrollees were undergraduates.

[<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/cb98-226.html>](http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/cb98-226.html)

- During the 1994-95 school year, more than 14,000 of the nation's American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts received college degrees — either an associate's, bachelor's, master's, doctor's or professional.

[<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/cb98-226.html>](http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/cb98-226.html)

Poverty

- About one-third of the nation's American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut households had incomes that placed them below the poverty line in 1997.

[<http://www.census.gov/ftp/pub/mp/www/pub/con/mscho20a.html>](http://www.census.gov/ftp/pub/mp/www/pub/con/mscho20a.html)

Mobility

- In 1997, about one-quarter of the nation's American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut households had moved during the preceding year.

[<http://www.census.gov/ftp/pub/mp/www/pub/con/mscho20a.html>](http://www.census.gov/ftp/pub/mp/www/pub/con/mscho20a.html)

Property Ownership

- As of 1996, American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts owned 40,700 single-family rental properties and 22,000 rental units in multi-family rental properties nationwide. [<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poms.html>](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poms.html)

- In 1997, slightly fewer American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut households in the United States owned their homes than rented them. Forty-six percent were homeowners and 54 percent were renters.

[<http://www.census.gov/ftp/pub/mp/www/pub/con/mscho20a.html>](http://www.census.gov/ftp/pub/mp/www/pub/con/mscho20a.html)

Businesses

- The number of U.S. businesses owned by American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts increased 93 percent between 1987 and 1992, from 52,980 to 102,271. The rate of increase for all U.S. firms was 26 percent (13.7 million in 1987 to 17.3 million in 1992).

[<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/cb96-127.html>](http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/cb96-127.html)

- In 1992, the United States had 95,040 American Indian-owned, 2,738 Aleut-owned and 4,493 Eskimo-owned firms. <<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/cb96-127.html>>
- Receipts for the nation's American Indian-, Eskimo- and Aleut-owned businesses increased 115 percent from 1987 to 1992, from \$3.7 billion to \$8.1 billion. Receipts for all U.S. firms during the same period grew by 67 percent, from \$2 trillion to \$3.3 trillion. <<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/cb96-127.html>>

The preceding facts come from, the Statistical Abstract of the United States, population estimates and projections, the Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises, the Property Owners and Managers Survey and the American Housing Survey. The data are subject to sampling variability and other sources of error. Previous 1999 *Facts for Features*: African American History Month (February), Valentine's Day (February 14), Women's History Month (March), Countdown to Census 2000 (April 1), Secretaries' Day (Apr. 21), Asian and Pacific Islander American Heritage Month (May), Mother's Day (May 9), Father's Day (June 20), the Fourth of July, Back to School (August), Grandparents Day (September 12), Hispanic Heritage Month (September 15 - October 15) and Disability ~~Employment Awareness Month (October). Questions or comments should be directed to the Census Bureau's Public~~ Information Office (Tel: 301-457-3030; Fax: 301-457-3670; E-mail: pio@census.gov).

FACT SHEET: Native Americans Lacking Information Resources

FALLING THROUGH THE NET: DEFINING THE DIGITAL DIVIDE, July 1999

This report on the telecommunications and information technology gap in America provides comprehensive data on the level of access by Americans to telephones, computers, and the Internet. It includes valuable information about where Americans are gaining access, what they are doing with their online connections, and provides trendline information since 1984.

According to the report, the number of Americans accessing the Internet has grown rapidly in the last year; yet, in the midst of this general expansion, the "digital divide" between information "haves" and "have nots" continues to widen.

Overview:

Native Americans (American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts) rank far below the national average in their access to telephones, computers, and the Internet. Rural Native American households are particularly lagging in connectivity. Some Native Americans are making use of community access centers to gain access to the Internet, however. In fact, Native Americans using the Internet outside the home are particularly frequent users of the Kindergarten-12th grade(K-12) school.

Highlights:

- For telephone penetration, rural Native American households (76.4%) rank far below the national average (94.1%).
- Rural Native American households' access to computers (26.8%) is also lower than the national average (42.1%)
- Overall, Native Americans are also behind in their access to the Internet (18.9%), compared to the national average (26.2%).

Significant Findings:

Like many other minority groups, Native Americans are not able to access the important information resources via computers and on the Internet that are quickly becoming essential for success. In the past, because of small sample sizes, it has been hard to pinpoint Native Americans' access to new technologies. The third *Falling Through the Net* report, however, has provided enough information to show that Native Americans, like Blacks and Hispanics, are, in fact, suffering from a lack of connectivity. Their propensity to use the Internet outside the home, though, underscores the importance of making more community access centers available.

Press Contact:
Ranjit de Silva, (202)482-2075

For Report Details, contact:
Kelly Levy, (202) 482-1880
www.ntia.doc.gov

FACT SHEET: Native Americans Lacking Information Resources

FALLING THROUGH THE NET: DEFINING THE DIGITAL DIVIDE, July 1999

This report on the telecommunications and information technology gap in America provides comprehensive data on the level of access by Americans to telephones, computers, and the Internet. It includes valuable information about where Americans are gaining access, what they are doing with their online connections, and provides trendline information since 1984.

According to the report, the number of Americans accessing the Internet has grown rapidly in the last year; yet, in the midst of this general expansion, the "digital divide" between information "haves" and "have nots" continues to widen.

Overview:

Native Americans (American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts) rank far below the national average in their access to telephones, computers, and the Internet. Rural Native American households are particularly lagging in connectivity. Some Native Americans are making use of community access centers to gain access to the Internet, however. In fact, Native Americans using the Internet outside the home are particularly frequent users of the Kindergarten-12th grade(K-12) school.

Highlights:

- For telephone penetration, rural Native American households (76.4%) rank far below the national average (94.1%).
- Rural Native American households' access to computers (26.8%) is also lower than the national average (42.1%)
- Overall, Native Americans are also behind in their access to the Internet (18.9%), compared to the national average (26.2%).

Significant Findings:

Like many other minority groups, Native Americans are not able to access the important information resources via computers and on the Internet that are quickly becoming essential for success. In the past, because of small sample sizes, it has been hard to pinpoint Native Americans' access to new technologies. The third *Falling Through the Net* report, however, has provided enough information to show that Native Americans, like Blacks and Hispanics, are, in fact, suffering from a lack of connectivity. Their propensity to use the Internet outside the home, though, underscores the importance of making more community access centers available.

Press Contact:
Ranjit de Silva, (202)482-2075

For Report Details, contact:
Kelly Levy, (202) 482-1880
www.ntia.doc.gov

The American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Population

EDNA L. PAISANO

The American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut population has grown rapidly since 1970.

In the last two decades, the American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut population grew rapidly. In 1970, this population numbered 827,000; it reached 1.4 million in 1980 and nearly 2 million in 1990. The 1990 census counted 1,878,285 American Indians, 57,152 Eskimos, and 23,797 Aleuts. Census Bureau estimates and projections suggest that on July 1, 1994, the American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut population numbered 2.2 million, and that it will reach 4.3 million and just over 1 percent of the population by 2050.

The 72 percent increase between the 1970 and 1980 censuses and the 38 percent increase between the 1980 and 1990 censuses cannot be attributed only to natural increase. Other factors that may have contributed to the higher count of American Indians include improvements in the question on race; 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; a 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.

Nearly one-half of the American Indian population lives west of the Mississippi River.

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 to 29 percent. In 1990, four States had an American Indian population over 100,000 - Oklahoma, California, Arizona, and New Mexico. The population in these four States comprised 42 percent of the total U.S. American Indian population. Oklahoma was the State with the largest American Indian population in 1990, climbing from second 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.

The American Indian population is young.

Thirty-nine percent of the American Indian population was under 20 years old in 1990, compared with 29 percent of the Nation's total population. The median age in 1990 of the American Indian population was 26 years, considerably younger than the U.S. median age of 33 years. The comparable median ages in 1980 were 23 years and 30 years, respectively. The American Indian population is younger in part because of higher fertility rates than the total population.

Nearly two-thirds of American Indian families are married-coupled families.

About 6 in 10 of the Nation's 442,000 American Indian families were married-couple families in 1990, compared with about 8 in 10 of the Nation's 64.5 million families. The proportion of American Indian husband and wife families was 71 percent in 1980, compared

proportion of American Indian husband and wife families was 71 percent in 1980, compared with 82 percent of all husband and wife families. Consistent with the national trend, the proportion of American Indian families maintained by a female householder with no 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.

The educational attainment levels of American Indians has improved significantly.

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 that for the total population (75 percent). American Indians were also less likely than 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.

American Indian family incomes were low.

The median family income in 1989 of all American Indian families declined from its 1979 level (1989 dollars) by 5 percent. In 1990, the median family income of American Indians was \$21,750, about 62 percent of the \$35,225 median for all families. 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. The median income for American Indian families maintained by a female householder with no husband present was \$10,742, about 62 percent of the \$17,414 median for all families maintained by women with no husband present.

More American Indian families and persons were in poverty, compared with all families and persons.

Between 1979 and 1989, the poverty rate increased for both American Indian families and persons.² Twenty-seven percent of American Indian families were poor in 1989, compared with 24 percent in 1979. This compared with a poverty rate of 10 percent for all families in both 1989 and 1979. In 1989, 50 percent of American Indian families maintained by females with no husband present were poor, compared with 31 percent of all families maintained by women with no husband present.

The 1980 and 1990 censuses show that the poverty rate for American Indians has remained considerably higher than that of the total population. In 1989, 31 percent of American Indian persons lived below the poverty level, up from 27 percent in 1979. The national poverty rate was about 13 percent in 1989 and 12 percent in 1979.

The number of American Indians living on reservations and trust lands varied considerably.

Of the 314 reservations and trust lands identified for the 1990 census, only the Navajo Reservation and Trust Lands located in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah had more than 100,000 American Indians - 143,405 lived there.

An additional nine reservations had more than 7,000 American Indians in 1990: Pine Ridge, NE-SD (11,182); Fort Apache, AZ (9,825); Gila River, AZ (9,116); Papago, AZ (8,480); Rosebud, SD (8,043); San Carlos, AZ (7,110); Zuni Pueblo, AZ-NM (7,073); Hopi, AZ (7,061); and Blackfeet, MT (7,025). The 218,320 American Indians living on these 10 reservations and trust lands accounted for about half of all American Indians living on reservations and trust lands.

Educational levels of American Indians differ among the reservations and trust lands.

Fifty-four percent of American Indians 25 years old and over living on all reservations and trust lands were high school graduates or more. Among the 10 largest reservations and trust

trust lands were high school graduates or more. Among the 10 largest reservations and trust lands, this proportion ranged considerably. Blackfeet (66 percent) and Hopi (63 percent) had similar proportions of high school graduates. Gila River, at about 37 percent, had the lowest proportion who had at least graduated from high school, followed by Navajo with 41 percent.

American Indians on reservations and trust lands had low per capita incomes.

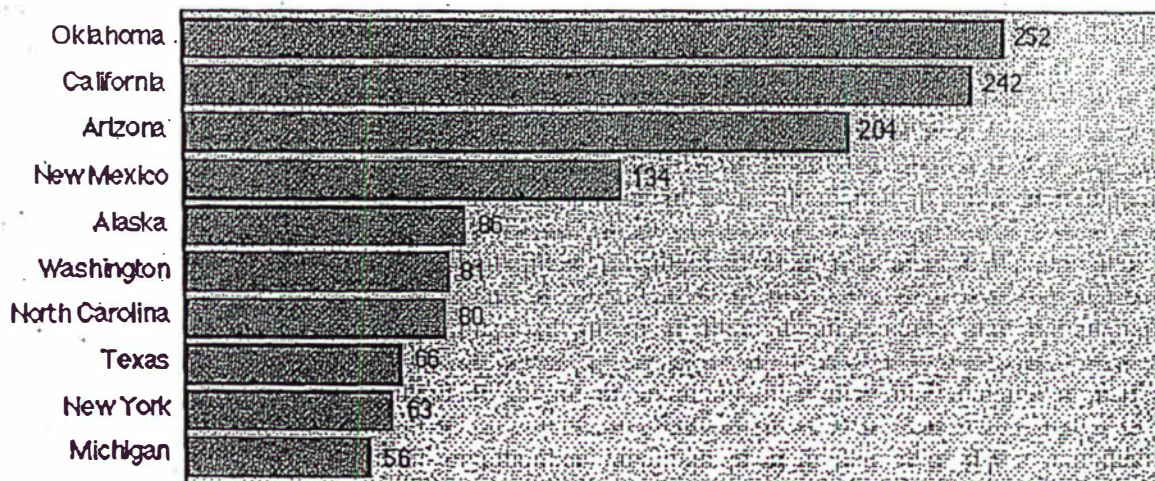
The per capita income in 1989 was about \$4,478 for American Indians residing on all reservations and trust lands, compared with \$8,328 for all American Indians. The per capita income of American Indians on the 10 largest reservations ranged from about \$3,100 on the Papago and Pine Ridge Reservations to over \$4,500 on the Blackfeet (\$4,718) and Hopi (\$4,566) Reservations.

NOTE: The most recent data for the American Indian population are from the 1990 census. The Current Population Survey is not sufficiently large to provide reliable estimates for this population.

1 In the text, American Indian represents American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts.

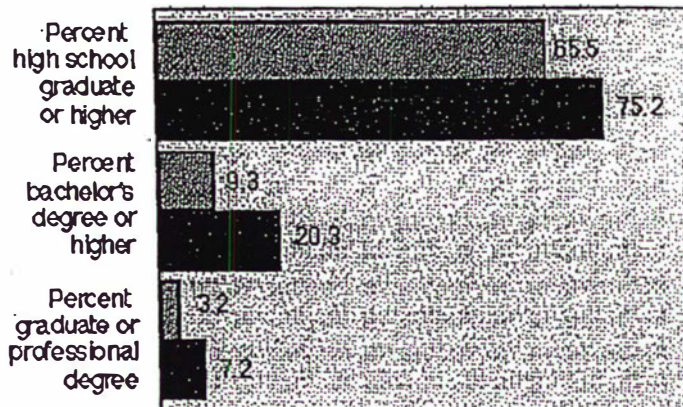
2 In 1989, the poverty threshold for a family of four was \$12,674; unchanged from 1979 (in 1989 dollars).

**Ten States With the Largest Number of
American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts: 1990**
(In thousands)



Educational Attainment: 1990
(Percent of persons 25 years old and over)

 American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut
 Total population



For Further Information:

See: 1990 CP-2-1, 1990 Census of Population, *Social and Economic Characteristics, United States Summary*. 1990 CP-2-1A, 1990 Census of Population, *Social and Economic Characteristics, American Indian and Alaska Native Areas*.

Contact: Edna L. Paisano
Racial Statistics Branch
301-457-2404

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Last Revised: Thursday, 03-Oct-96 13:55:11

Please email comments (Please include your telephone number) to: pop@census.gov



FACT SHEET: Native Americans Lacking Information Resources

FALLING THROUGH THE NET: DEFINING THE DIGITAL DIVIDE, July 1999

This report on the telecommunications and information technology gap in America provides comprehensive data on the level of access by Americans to telephones, computers, and the Internet. It includes valuable information about where Americans are gaining access, what they are doing with their online connections, and provides trendline information since 1984.

According to the report, the number of Americans accessing the Internet has grown rapidly in the last year; yet, in the midst of this general expansion, the "digital divide" between information "haves" and "have nots" continues to widen.

Overview:

Native Americans (American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts) rank far below the national average in their access to telephones, computers, and the Internet. Rural Native American households are particularly lagging in connectivity. Some Native Americans are making use of community access centers to gain access to the Internet, however. In fact, Native Americans using the Internet outside the home are particularly frequent users of the Kindergarten-12th grade(K-12) school.

Highlights:

- For telephone penetration, rural Native American households (76.4%) rank far below the national average (94.1%).
- Rural Native American households' access to computers (26.8%) is also lower than the national average (42.1%)
- Overall, Native Americans are also behind in their access to the Internet (18.9%), compared to the national average (26.2%).

Significant Findings:

Like many other minority groups, Native Americans are not able to access the important information resources via computers and on the Internet that are quickly becoming essential for success. In the past, because of small sample sizes, it has been hard to pinpoint Native Americans' access to new technologies. The third *Falling Through the Net* report, however, has provided enough information to show that Native Americans, like Blacks and Hispanics, are, in fact, suffering from a lack of connectivity. Their propensity to use the Internet outside the home, though, underscores the importance of making more community access centers available.

Press Contact:
Ranjit de Silva, (202)482-2075

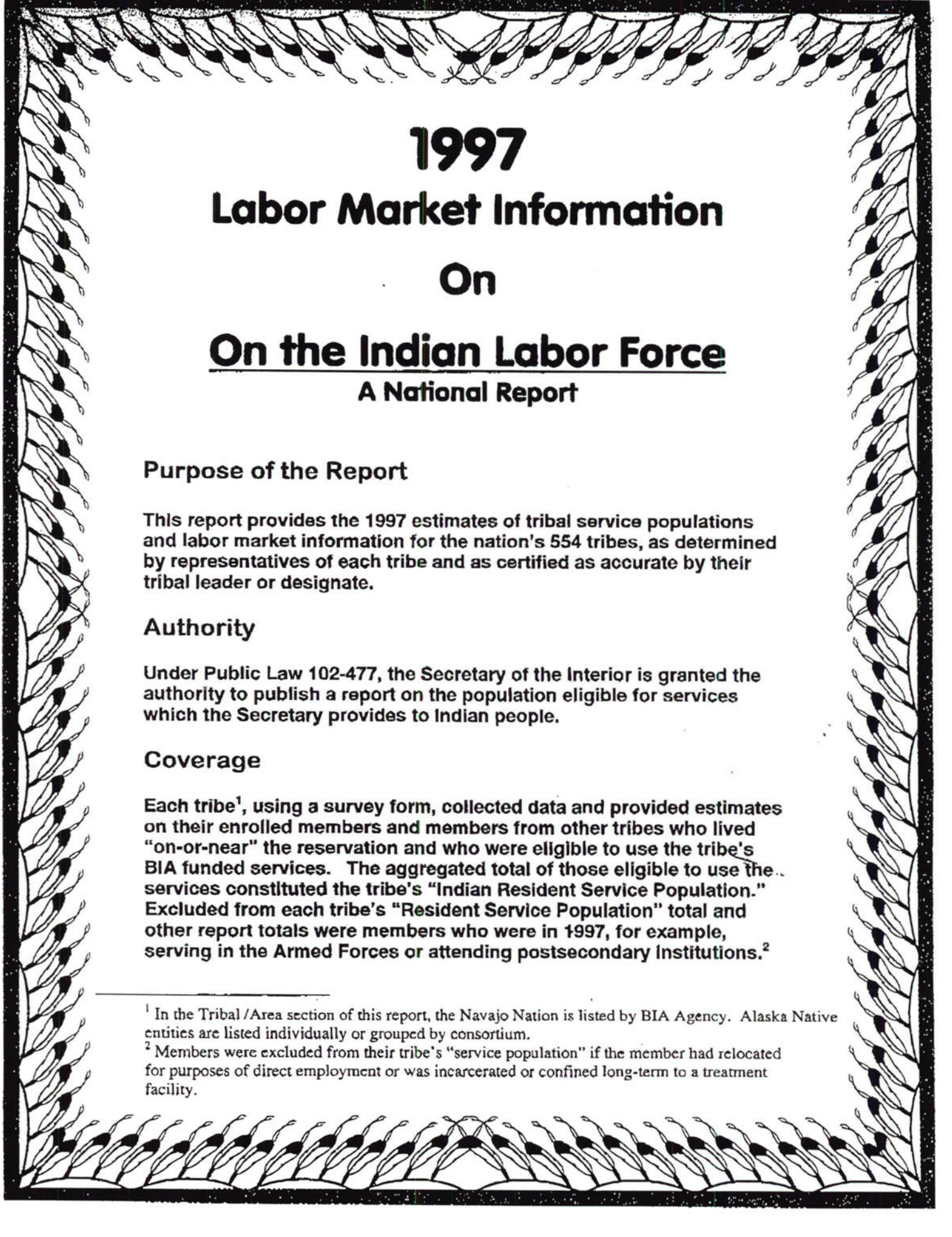
For Report Details, contact:
Kelly Levy, (202) 482-1880
www.ntia.doc.gov

MARY Smith

INDIAN LABOR FORCE REPORT

24 pages
PORTRAIT
1997





1997

Labor Market Information

On

On the Indian Labor Force

A National Report

Purpose of the Report

This report provides the 1997 estimates of tribal service populations and labor market information for the nation's 554 tribes, as determined by representatives of each tribe and as certified as accurate by their tribal leader or designate.

Authority

Under Public Law 102-477, the Secretary of the Interior is granted the authority to publish a report on the population eligible for services which the Secretary provides to Indian people.

Coverage

Each tribe¹, using a survey form, collected data and provided estimates on their enrolled members and members from other tribes who lived "on-or-near" the reservation and who were eligible to use the tribe's BIA funded services. The aggregated total of those eligible to use the services constituted the tribe's "Indian Resident Service Population." Excluded from each tribe's "Resident Service Population" total and other report totals were members who were in 1997, for example, serving in the Armed Forces or attending postsecondary institutions.²

¹ In the Tribal /Area section of this report, the Navajo Nation is listed by BIA Agency. Alaska Native entities are listed individually or grouped by consortium.

² Members were excluded from their tribe's "service population" if the member had relocated for purposes of direct employment or was incarcerated or confined long-term to a treatment facility.

National Indian Population and Labor Market Information
Male and Female Indians Living On-or-Near Reservation
National Summary by BIA Area

NATIONAL TOTALS															
BY BIA AREA	Tribal Enrollment (A)	Total Indian Resident Service Population (1)+(2)+(3)	Age Distribution			Labor Force					Total Employed			Employed, but Below Poverty Guidelines # %	
			Age Under 18 (1)	Age 18-64 (2)	Age 65 & Over (3)	Not Available for Work (4)	Work or Total Work Force (5)	Number Employed (6)	Number Not Employed (7)	Unemployed as % of Labor Force (8)	Public (9)	Private (10)	Total (11)		
ABERDEEN TOTALS	172,306	140,949	41,825	86,384	12,740	23,672	75,452	22,030	53,422	71%	16,270	5,760	22,030	7,239	33%
ALBUQUERQUE TOTALS	84,192	62,669	19,404	38,021	4,244	2,401	40,864	28,871	11,993	29%	14,916	13,955	28,871	7,449	26%
ANADARKO TOTALS	89,816	50,613	14,157	32,187	4,269	7,248	29,208	19,062	10,146	35%	14,100	4,962	19,062	2,530	13%
BILLINGS TOTALS	62,441	41,961	16,228	23,738	1,995	1,746	23,987	7,882	16,105	67%	6,542	1,340	7,882	3,272	42%
EASTERN TOTALS	52,603	50,196	15,835	30,945	3,416	3,462	30,899	14,546	16,353	53%	10,078	4,468	14,546	3,226	22%
JONEAU TOTALS	112,982	109,259	37,801	63,966	7,492	6,825	64,633	29,533	35,100	54%	19,140	10,393	29,533	10,143	34%
MINNEAPOLIS TOTALS	149,853	89,487	26,711	56,310	6,466	11,175	51,601	27,736	23,865	46%	18,440	9,296	27,736	8,368	30%
MUSKOGEE TOTALS	461,865	346,368	107,532	204,089	34,747	26,116	212,720	118,711	94,009	44%	37,907	80,804	118,711	36,155	30%
NAVAJO TOTALS	234,786	234,786	91,282	129,447	14,057	74,243	69,261	28,772	40,489	58%	19,878	8,894	28,772	9,379	33%
PHOENIX TOTALS	128,517	126,397	40,449	77,930	8,018	25,006	60,940	32,177	28,763	47%	19,393	12,784	32,177	11,655	36%
PORTLAND TOTALS	82,849	129,888	48,223	73,998	7,667	14,894	66,771	31,425	35,346	53%	16,849	14,576	31,425	9,524	30%
SACRAMENTO TOTALS	42,223	60,174	17,783	37,082	5,309	8,185	34,206	18,108	16,098	47%	11,082	7,026	18,108	4,964	27%

STATE TOTALS															
BY STATE	Tribal Enrollment (A)	Total Indian Resident Service Population (1)+(2)+(3)	Age Distribution			Labor Force					Total Employed			Employed, but Below Poverty Guidelines # %	
			Age Under 18 (1)	Age 15-64 (2)	Age 65 & Over (3)	Not Available for Work (4)	Work or Total Work Force (5)	Number Employed (6)	Number Not Employed (7)	Unemployed as % of Labor Force (8)	Public (9)	Private (10)	Total (11)		
ALASKA	114,978	110,825	38,344	64,886	7,595	6,825	65,656	29,944	35,712	54%	19,551	10,393	29,944	10,143	34%
ALABAMA	2,176	1,714	256	1,284	174	383	1,075	627	448	42%	627	0	627	NR	NR
ARIZONA	235,795	237,383	86,149	136,738	14,496	62,947	88,287	44,700	43,587	49%	28,658	16,042	44,700	15,549	35%
CALIFORNIA	47,444	64,909	18,949	40,216	5,744	9,165	36,795	19,667	17,128	47%	12,106	7,561	19,667	5,363	27%
COLORADO	3,295	4,500	1,019	3,361	120	155	3,326	2,532	794	24%	1,409	1,123	2,532	285	11%
CONNECTICUT	1,309	857	337	486	34	15	74	74	0	0%	74	0	74	NR	NR
FLORIDA	2,891	5,371	2,197	2,996	178	678	2,496	1,379	1,117	45%	849	530	1,379	302	22%
IDAHO	9,846	11,225	3,601	7,065	559	1,678	5,946	2,519	3,427	58%	1,545	974	2,519	382	15%
IOWA	1,214	1,081	413	603	65	104	564	294	270	48%	131	163	294	NR	NR
KANSAS	8,390	3,249	916	2,036	297	488	1,845	1,192	653	35%	1,192	0	1,192	NR	NR
LOUISIANA	2,647	1,074	399	616	59	190	319	287	32	10%	238	49	287	NR	NR
MASSACHUSETTS	801	865	248	513	104	232	385	218	167	43%	218	0	218	NR	NR
MAINE	4,998	3,414	1,111	2,134	169	589	1,714	557	1,157	68%	557	0	557	NR	NR
MICHIGAN	47,856	25,870	6,258	18,235	1,377	697	18,915	8,625	10,290	54%	5,614	3,011	8,625	2,657	31%
MINNESOTA	50,908	34,477	11,732	19,970	2,775	6,152	16,593	9,842	6,751	41%	8,007	1,835	9,842	3,346	34%
MISSISSIPPI	8,150	6,612	2,931	3,365	316	100	3,581	2,590	991	28%	1,142	1,448	2,590	741	29%
MONTANA	60,282	46,232	16,821	27,240	2,171	1,797	27,614	11,157	16,457	60%	9,912	1,245	11,157	4,457	40%
NEBRASKA	14,969	7,100	2,572	4,057	471	1,664	2,864	1,555	1,309	46%	1,389	166	1,555	689	44%
NEVADA	13,177	10,114	3,122	6,264	728	1,479	5,513	3,003	2,510	46%	1,672	1,331	3,003	1,149	38%
NEW MEXICO	154,747	152,455	54,339	88,340	9,776	33,063	65,053	35,614	29,439	45%	20,101	15,513	35,614	10,395	29%
NEW YORK	15,952	15,013	4,328	9,609	1,076	698	9,668	4,173	5,495	57%	1,732	2,441	4,173	2,183	52%
NORTH CAROLINA	11,240	11,240	2,709	7,448	1,083	577	7,954	4,641	3,313	42%	4,641	0	4,641	NR	NR
NORTH DAKOTA	48,197	41,888	11,387	27,880	2,621	8,945	21,556	7,281	14,275	66%	4,164	3,117	7,281	2,106	29%
OKLAHOMA	541,660	392,672	120,451	233,614	38,607	32,686	239,376	136,249	103,127	43%	50,483	85,766	136,249	38,685	28%
OREGON	19,440	21,265	6,849	13,275	1,141	3,823	10,593	7,369	3,224	30%	3,226	4,143	7,369	1,544	21%
RHODE ISLAND	2,439	2,439	680	1,614	145	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
SOUTH CAROLINA	NR	1,597	639	880	78	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
SOUTH DAKOTA	108,954	91,624	27,725	54,277	9,622	12,994	50,905	13,138	37,767	74%	10,726	2,412	13,138	4,424	34%
TEXAS	2,642	1,786	558	1,087	141	177	1,051	780	271	26%	437	343	780	58	7%
UTAH	13,764	13,709	5,006	7,972	731	3,085	5,618	1,908	3,710	66%	1,151	757	1,908	647	34%
WASHINGTON	44,947	84,671	33,599	45,749	5,323	9,336	41,736	16,634	25,102	60%	7,186	9,448	16,634	5,904	35%
WISCONSIN	49,875	28,059	8,308	17,502	2,249	4,222	15,529	8,975	6,554	42%	4,688	4,287	8,975	2,365	26%
WYOMING	9,450	7,457	3,277	3,785	395	31	4,149	1,329	2,820	68%	1,169	160	1,329	530	40%

NR = totals Not Reported by Tribes

To: Mary Smith

Fax: 202-456-7731

From: Jacquelyn M. Cheek

Date: May 3, 1999

Pages: 9, including cover sheet.

Hi Mary,

Thank you for your assistance on the Education Foundation legislation. I have attached a few pages from our Labor Force Report which was distributed last month by our Office of Tribal Services. We hope to have this available on-line in the not too distant future.

Have a good day!

fax



From the desk of...

Jacquelyn M. Cheek
Director

Office of Congressional & Legislative Affairs
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

202-208-5706
Fax: 202-208-4623

INDIAN LABOR FORCE REPORT

PORTRAIT
1997



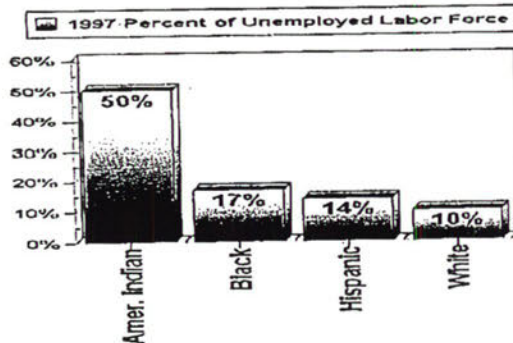
TRIBAL ENROLLMENT AS A VARIABLE

SERVICE POPULATION: ON-OR-NEAR RESERVATION

AS A VARIABLE			Labor Force						Employed, but Below Poverty Guidelines # %	
Tribal Enrollment Range	State/s	Tribal Enrollment (A)	Total Indian Resident Service Population (1)+(2)+(3)	Not Available for Work (4)	Number Employed (6)	Unemployed as % of Labor Force (8)				
Greater than 100,000 Enrolled (N=3)										
Navajo Nation	AZ/NM	234,786	234,786	74,243	28,772	58%	9,379	33%		
Cherokee Nation	OK	200,628	143,620	2,250	56,211	45%	14,918	27%		
Choctaw Nation	OK	109,806	66,981	10,382	21,261	32%	9,885	46%		
Greater than 100,000 Totals:			545,220	445,387	86,875	106,244	48%	34,182	32%	
19,000 to 99,999 Enrolled (N=10)										
Muskogee (Creek) Nation	OK	44,775	73,979	5,664	23,822	41%	6,446	27%		
Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge	SD	39,734	39,321	2,574	6,198	73%	248	4%		
Chickasaw Nation	OK	37,785	25,303	0	8,308	54%	NR	NR		
Turtle Mountain Chippewa	ND	28,703	29,203	6,384	5,247	69%	1,292	25%		
Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa	MI	27,855	16,415	0	3,541	72%	785	22%		
Citizen Potawatomi Nation	OK	24,414	10,083	1,513	5,880	10%	1,223	21%		
Rosebud Sioux Tribe	SD	22,508	19,131	8,084	1,909	74%	1,603	84%		
Tohono O'odham Nation	AZ	21,980	16,632	777	3,484	67%	154	4%		
White Earth Band	MN	20,989	6,491	2,734	848	55%	85	10%		
Gila River Indian Community	AZ	19,266	17,434	6,260	5,896	15%	5,278	90%		
19,000 to 45,000 Totals:			288,009	253,992	33,990	65,133	55%	17,114	26%	
10,000 to 18,999 Enrolled (N=18)*										
10,000 to 18,999 Totals:			223,752	162,607	20,269	41,419	54%	10,263	25%	
5,000 to 9,999 Enrolled (N=27)*										
5,000 to 9,999 Totals:			195,386	173,073	15,787	45,353	54%	17,544	39%	
2,500 to 4,999 Enrolled (N=47)*										
2,500 to 4,999 Totals:			157,345	131,190	15,625	43,854	41%	10,844	25%	
1,500 to 2,499 Enrolled (N=41)*										
1,500 to 2,499 Totals:			84,777	92,345	11,981	23,497	49%	8,370	36%	
1,000 to 1,499 Enrolled (N=25)*										
1,000 to 1,499 Totals:			31,792	28,449	3,482	10,079	37%	1,196	12%	
500 to 999 Enrolled (N=87)*										
500 to 999 Totals:			62,251	68,139	7,122	17,699	52%	6,092	34%	
1 to 499 Enrolled (N=319)*										
1 to 499 Totals:			65,901	87,565	9,544	25,575	46%	8,299	32%	

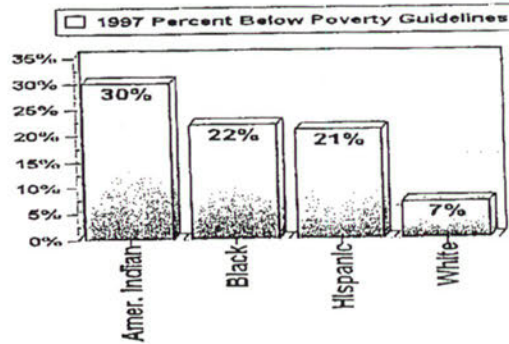
*Several tribes with reservation land in more than one state were counted more than once. For example, a Southwest tribe was listed twice in this report since it had reservation land and an Indian service population in two states. For this report, the tribe's labor market information was proportionally distributed, by state, based on the number of Indian members who resided in the respective states. Additionally, Alaska Native tribal entities with sub-groups were counted more than once if the sub-groups were Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) established – for example, a corporation and/or an "at-large" group – or if the sub-group participated in one of several Alaska Native Self-Governance consortia.

1997 % Unemployed of Labor Force
by Race or Hispanic Origin

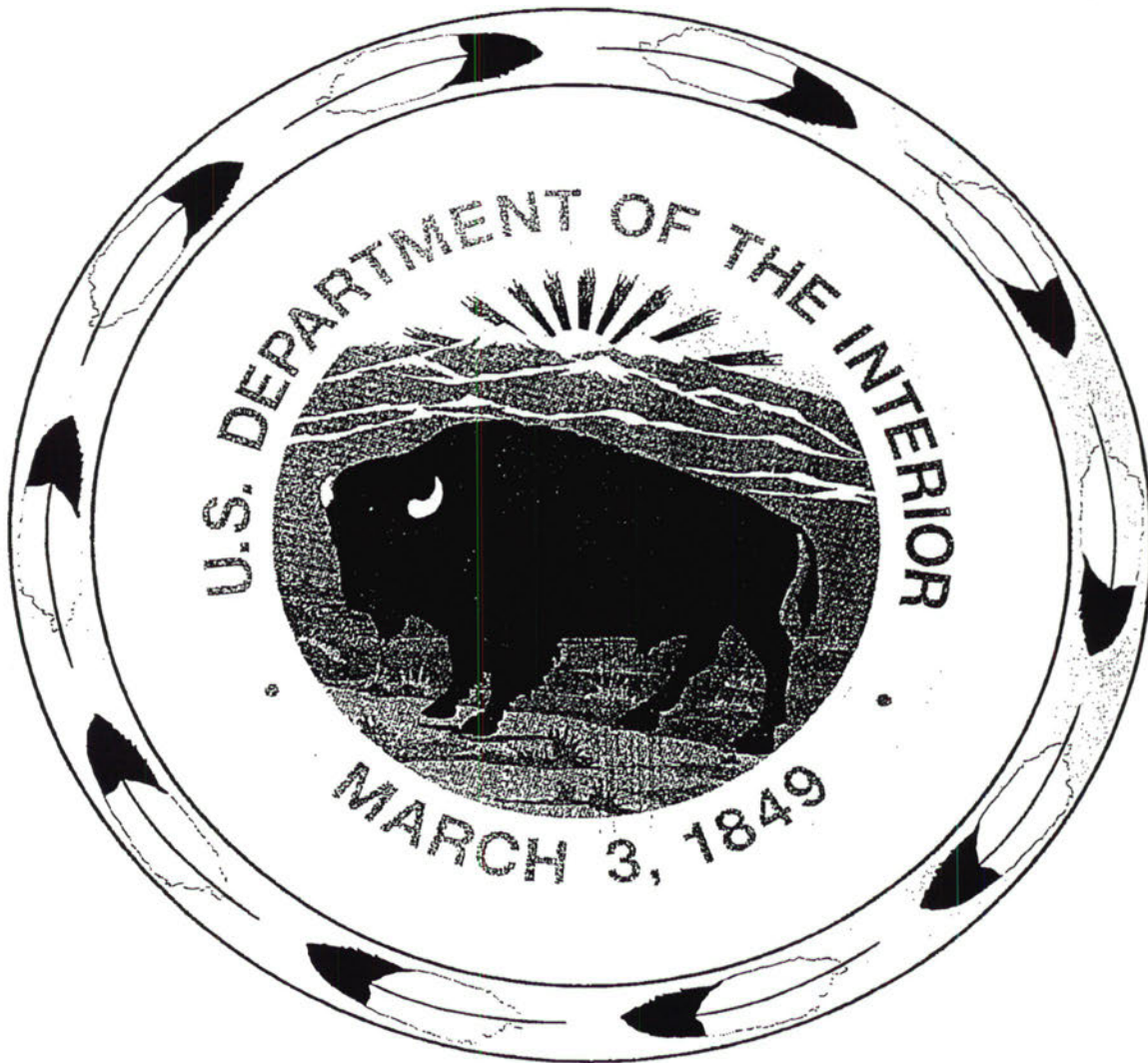


Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1999; BIA Statistics, 1999

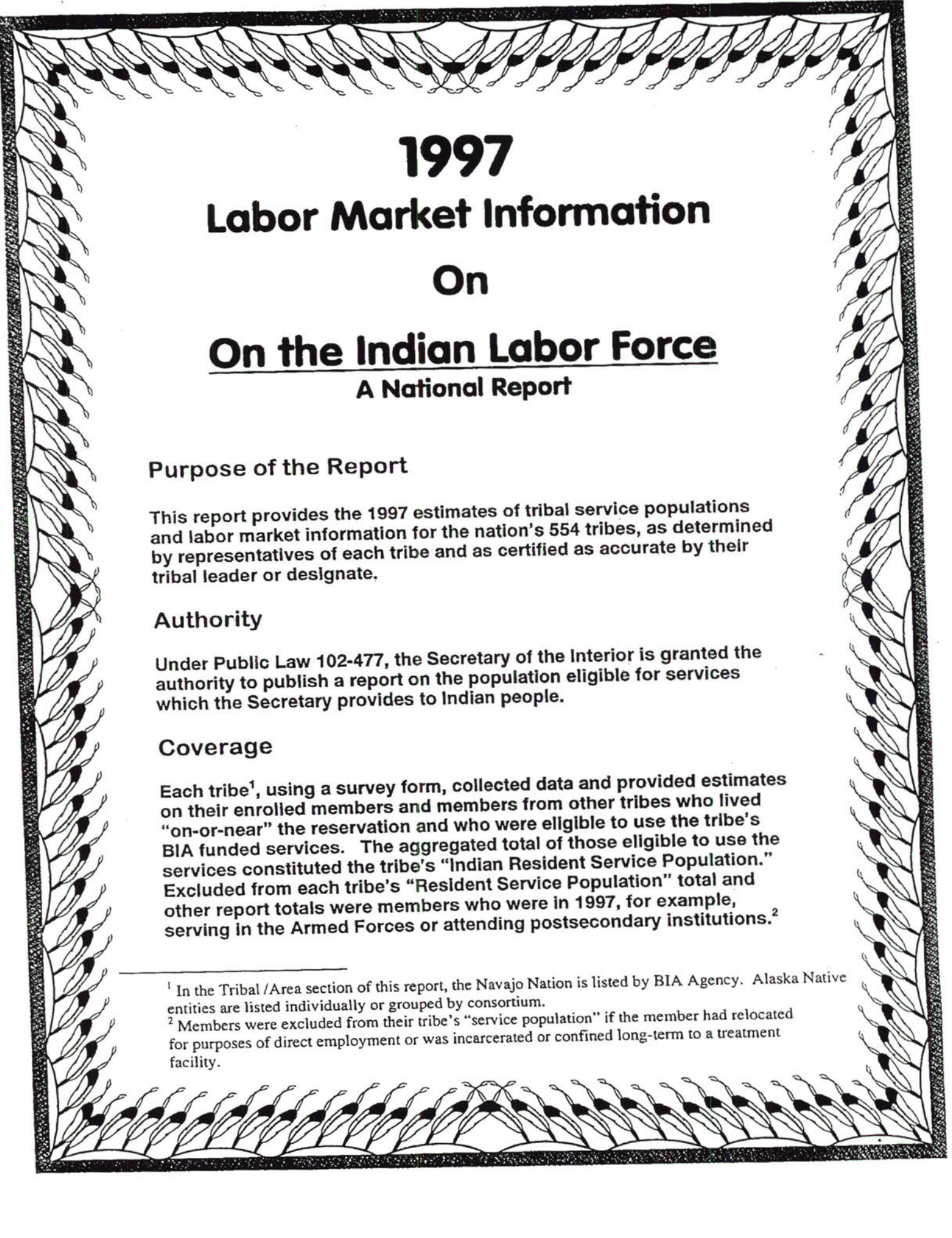
1997 % Employed, but
Living Below Poverty Guidelines



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1999; BIA Statistics, 1999



Bureau of Indian Affairs ★ Office of Tribal Services ★ Statistics



1997

Labor Market Information

On

On the Indian Labor Force

A National Report

Purpose of the Report

This report provides the 1997 estimates of tribal service populations and labor market information for the nation's 554 tribes, as determined by representatives of each tribe and as certified as accurate by their tribal leader or designate.

Authority

Under Public Law 102-477, the Secretary of the Interior is granted the authority to publish a report on the population eligible for services which the Secretary provides to Indian people.

Coverage

Each tribe¹, using a survey form, collected data and provided estimates on their enrolled members and members from other tribes who lived "on-or-near" the reservation and who were eligible to use the tribe's BIA funded services. The aggregated total of those eligible to use the services constituted the tribe's "Indian Resident Service Population." Excluded from each tribe's "Resident Service Population" total and other report totals were members who were in 1997, for example, serving in the Armed Forces or attending postsecondary institutions.²

¹ In the Tribal /Area section of this report, the Navajo Nation is listed by BIA Agency. Alaska Native entities are listed individually or grouped by consortium.

² Members were excluded from their tribe's "service population" if the member had relocated for purposes of direct employment or was incarcerated or confined long-term to a treatment facility.

General Definitions (from 25 CFR § 20.1)

Indian. *Indian* means any person who is a member, or a one-fourth degree or more blood quantum descendant of a member of any tribe.³

Resident Indian. *Resident Indian* means Indians living on Federal reservations or nearby who are considered part of the tribe's service population. (Definition extrapolated from 25 CFR § 20.1.)

Indian Tribes. *Indian Tribes* are tribes, bands, nations, rancherias, pueblos, colonies, communities, and Alaska Native groups recognized as eligible for funding and services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs and listed in the current list of tribal entities, pursuant to Section 104 of the Act of November 2, 1994 (Pub. L. 103—454; 108 Stat. 4791, 4792).

Near Reservation. *Near Reservation* means those areas or communities adjacent or contiguous to reservation, which are designated by the Commissioner upon recommendation of the local Bureau Superintendent. The recommendation shall be based upon consultation with the tribal governing body of those reservations on the basis of such general criteria. The criteria are:

1. Number of Indian people native to the reservation residing in the area,
2. A written designation by the tribal governing body that members of their tribe and family members who are Indian residing in the area, are socially, culturally, and economically affiliated with the tribe and reservation,
3. Geographic proximity of the area to the reservation, and
4. Administrative feasibility of providing an adequate level of services.⁴

Headings/Terms Used in Tables

Tribal Enrollment. *Tribal Enrollment* means the total number of tribal enrollees who are certified as being tribal members by their tribe's leader or designate. Pursuant to tribal constitutions, tribal enrollees may live on the reservation or anywhere outside the reservation – for example, in distant towns/cities or in foreign countries.

Total Indian Resident Service Population. The *Resident Service Population* total, as shown in the tables of this report, was the tribe's estimate of all American Indians and Alaska Natives, members and non-members, who were living "on-or-near" the tribe's reservation during the 1997 calendar year and who were eligible to use BIA funded services. The aggregated sum of "Age Under 16," "Age 16-64," and "Age 65 & Over" sub-totals of a given tribe equals the tribes "Total Indian Resident Service Population" total. Typically, Indians included in a tribe's Resident Service Population live within a reasonable distance of the reservation from where they can access the tribe's services. Such Indians typically do not live in distant cities, towns or foreign countries.

Not Available for Work. This total estimated the number of individuals who were over the age of 16 and who were included in a tribe's service population, but, because of personal circumstances were not able to assume or sustain gainful employment.

³ Some tribes have constitutions that allow their members to have a blood quantum less than one-fourth.

⁴ For the purposes of this report, "On Reservation" is defined as those Indian who live within the present reservation boundaries and who are eligible for BIA funded services. For Alaska the term "near" reservation includes the entire state, since Alaska Native tribes are typically isolated from each other and are not formed as reservations.

Available for Work. This total represented a tribe's 1997 "Total Work Force." The "Available for Work" total is the sum of "Age 16-64" and "Age 64 & Over" sub-totals minus service population individuals who are "Not Available for Work."

Number Employed. The "Number Employed" total was determined by aggregating a tribe's estimated subtotals of their service population individuals who were either employed by public or private entities.

Number Not Employed. Subtracting the "Number Employed" from a tribe's service population who were "Available for Work," provided the 1997 total of a tribe's work force that was not employed.

Unemployed as a % of the Labor Force. This percentage was determined by dividing the "Number Not Employed" by the "Total Work Force" (also called "Available for Work" total).

Employed, but Below Poverty Guidelines. Each tribe, using HHS's Poverty Guidelines (applicable for 1997), estimated the number of their employed work force who were below the poverty guideline – for example, for a family unit of two the poverty threshold of combined earned income was \$10,850 and for four the threshold was \$13,650. Additionally, the tables show the percentage of employed below the "Poverty Guidelines." This percentage was derived by dividing the tribe's estimated total "Employed, but below the Poverty Guidelines" by the tribe's "Total" employed.

Table Format

Tribal labor market data is organized in this report into three sections by:

1. Area/National Totals,
2. State/National Totals,
- and 3. Tribal/Area Totals.

For tribes with reservation boundaries and service populations in more than one state, the tribe's labor market totals are proportionately distributed, by tribal population, for each state. Also note that an asterisk "*" following a tribe's name in the "Tribal/Area" section indicates that the reported totals were from the 1995 report. Similarly, any total highlighted in blue indicates that that total was from the 1995 report.

Summary: 1997 Indian Labor Market Information

- For 1997, the nation's Indian service population or potential labor force was 1,442,474, which was an increase of 182,541 (14%) over the national total in 1995.
- Half of the work force in Indian Country remained unemployed -- 50 percent in 1997, as compared to 49 percent in 1995.
- Of the 378, 853 adult Indians who were employed in 1997, 30 percent (113,904) were still living below poverty guidelines established by Health and Human Services (HHS).
- Tribally certified enrollment increased by 226,163 (16%) members nationally – from 1,428,270 in 1995 to 1,654,433 in 1997.

Additional Information

Any questions regarding a specific tribe's labor market information can be directed to the tribe's Bureau of Indian Affairs' (BIA) Agency or Area Office. A current BIA Area and Agency directory is available at www.doi.gov/bia/areas/tribal.html on the Internet. This report can be found on the Department of the Interior (DOI) web site.

National Indian Population and Labor Market Information
Male and Female Indians Living On-or-Near Reservation
National Summary by BIA Area

NATIONAL TOTALS		SERVICE POPULATION: ON-OR-NEAR RESERVATION													
		Total Indian Resident Service Population (1)+(2)+(3)	Age Distribution			Labor Force					Total Employed			Employed, but Below Poverty Guidelines # %	
BY BIA AREA	Tribal Enrollment (A)		Age Under 18 (1)	Age 18-64 (2)	Age 65 & Over (3)	Not Available for Work (4)	Work or Total WorkForce (5)	Number Employed (6)	Number Not Employed (7)	Unemployed as % of Labor Force (8)	Public (9)	Private (10)	Total (11)		
ABERDEEN TOTALS:	172,306	140,949	41,825	86,384	12,740	23,672	75,452	22,030	53,422	71%	16,270	5,760	22,030	7,239	33%
ALBUQUERQUE TOTALS:	64,192	62,669	19,404	39,021	4,244	2,401	40,864	28,871	11,993	29%	14,916	13,955	28,871	7,449	26%
ANADARKO TOTALS:	89,816	50,613	14,157	32,187	4,269	7,248	29,208	19,062	10,146	35%	14,100	4,962	19,062	2,530	13%
BILLINGS TOTALS:	62,441	41,961	16,228	23,738	1,995	1,746	23,987	7,882	16,105	67%	6,542	1,340	7,882	3,272	42%
EASTERN TOTALS:	52,603	50,196	15,835	30,945	3,416	3,462	30,899	14,546	16,353	53%	10,078	4,468	14,546	3,226	22%
JUNEAU TOTALS:	112,982	109,259	37,801	63,966	7,492	6,825	64,633	29,533	35,100	54%	19,140	10,393	29,533	10,143	34%
MINNEAPOLIS TOTALS:	149,853	89,487	26,711	56,310	6,466	11,175	51,601	27,736	23,865	46%	18,440	9,296	27,736	8,368	30%
MUSKOGEE TOTALS:	461,865	346,368	107,532	204,089	34,747	26,116	212,720	118,711	94,009	44%	37,907	80,804	118,711	36,155	30%
NAVAJO TOTALS:	234,786	234,786	91,282	129,447	14,057	74,243	69,261	28,772	40,489	58%	19,878	8,894	28,772	9,379	33%
PHOENIX TOTALS:	128,517	126,397	40,449	77,930	8,018	25,008	60,940	32,177	28,763	47%	19,393	12,784	32,177	11,655	36%
PORTLAND TOTALS:	82,849	129,888	48,223	73,998	7,667	14,894	66,771	31,425	35,346	53%	16,849	14,576	31,425	9,524	30%
SACRAMENTO TOTALS:	42,223	60,174	17,783	37,082	5,309	8,185	34,206	18,108	16,098	47%	11,082	7,026	18,108	4,964	27%
GRAND TOTALS:	1,654,433	1,442,747	477,290	855,097	110,420	204,975	760,542	378,853	381,689	50%	204,595	174,258	378,853	113,904	30%

STATE TOTALS		SERVICE POPULATION: ON-OR-NEAR RESERVATION													
BY STATE	Tribal Enrollment (A)	Total Indian Resident Service Population (1)+(2)+(3)	Age Distribution			Labor Force					Total Employed			Employed, but Below Poverty Guidelines	
			Age Under 16 (1)	Age 16-64 (2)	Age 65 & Over (3)	Not Available for Work (4)	Work or Total Work Force (5)	Number Employed (6)	Number Not Employed (7)	Unemployed as % of Labor Force (8)	Public (9)	Private (10)	Total (11)	#	%
ALASKA	114,978	110,825	38,344	64,886	7,595	6,825	65,656	29,944	35,712	54%	19,551	10,393	29,944	10,143	34%
ALABAMA	2,176	1,714	256	1,284	174	383	1,075	627	448	42%	627	0	627	NR	NR
ARIZONA	235,795	237,383	86,149	136,738	14,496	62,947	88,287	44,700	43,587	49%	28,658	16,042	44,700	15,549	35%
CALIFORNIA	47,444	64,909	18,949	40,216	5,744	9,165	36,795	19,667	17,128	47%	12,106	7,561	19,667	5,363	27%
COLORADO	3,295	4,500	1,019	3,361	120	155	3,326	2,532	794	24%	1,409	1,123	2,532	285	11%
CONNECTICUT	1,309	857	337	486	34	15	74	74	0	0%	74	0	74	NR	NR
FLORIDA	2,891	5,371	2,197	2,996	178	678	2,496	1,379	1,117	45%	849	530	1,379	302	22%
IDAHO	9,846	11,225	3,601	7,065	559	1,678	5,946	2,519	3,427	58%	1,545	974	2,519	382	15%
IOWA	1,214	1,081	413	603	65	104	564	294	270	48%	131	163	294	NR	NR
KANSAS	8,390	3,249	916	2,036	297	488	1,845	1,192	653	35%	1,192	0	1,192	NR	NR
LOUISIANA	2,647	1,074	399	616	59	190	319	287	32	10%	238	49	287	NR	NR
MASSACHUSETTS	801	865	248	513	104	232	385	218	167	43%	218	0	218	NR	NR
MAINE	4,998	3,414	1,111	2,134	169	589	1,714	557	1,157	68%	557	0	557	NR	NR
MICHIGAN	47,856	25,870	6,258	18,235	1,377	697	18,915	8,625	10,290	54%	5,614	3,011	8,625	2,657	31%
MINNESOTA	50,908	34,477	11,732	19,970	2,775	6,152	16,593	9,842	6,751	41%	8,007	1,835	9,842	3,346	34%
MISSISSIPPI	8,150	6,612	2,931	3,365	316	100	3,581	2,590	991	28%	1,142	1,448	2,590	741	29%
MONTANA	60,282	46,232	16,821	27,240	2,171	1,797	27,614	11,157	16,457	60%	9,912	1,245	11,157	4,457	40%
NEBRASKA	14,969	7,100	2,572	4,057	471	1,664	2,864	1,555	1,309	46%	1,389	166	1,555	689	44%
NEVADA	13,177	10,114	3,122	6,264	728	1,479	5,513	3,003	2,510	46%	1,672	1,331	3,003	1,149	38%
NEW MEXICO	154,747	152,455	54,339	88,340	9,776	33,063	65,053	35,614	29,439	45%	20,101	15,513	35,614	10,395	29%
NEW YORK	15,952	15,013	4,328	9,609	1,076	698	9,668	4,173	5,495	57%	1,732	2,441	4,173	2,183	52%
NORTH CAROLINA	11,240	11,240	2,709	7,448	1,083	577	7,954	4,641	3,313	42%	4,641	0	4,641	NR	NR
NORTH DAKOTA	48,197	41,888	11,387	27,880	2,621	8,945	21,556	7,281	14,275	66%	4,164	3,117	7,281	2,106	29%
OKLAHOMA	541,660	392,672	120,451	233,614	38,607	32,686	239,376	136,249	103,127	43%	50,483	85,766	136,249	38,685	28%
OREGON	19,440	21,265	6,849	13,275	1,141	3,823	10,593	7,369	3,224	30%	3,226	4,143	7,369	1,544	21%
RHODE ISLAND	2,439	2,439	680	1,614	145	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
SOUTH CAROLINA	NR	1,597	639	880	78	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
SOUTH DAKOTA	108,954	91,624	27,725	54,277	9,622	12,994	50,905	13,138	37,767	74%	10,726	2,412	13,138	4,424	34%
TEXAS	2,642	1,786	558	1,087	141	177	1,051	780	271	26%	437	343	780	58	7%
UTAH	13,764	13,709	5,006	7,972	731	3,085	5,618	1,908	3,710	66%	1,151	757	1,908	647	34%
WASHINGTON	44,947	84,671	33,599	45,749	5,323	9,336	41,736	16,634	25,102	60%	7,186	9,448	16,634	5,904	35%
WISCONSIN	49,875	28,059	8,308	17,502	2,249	4,222	15,529	8,975	6,554	42%	4,688	4,287	8,975	2,365	26%
WYOMING	9,450	7,457	3,277	3,785	395	31	4,149	1,329	2,820	68%	1,169	160	1,329	530	40%
GRAND TOTALS	1,654,433	1,442,747	477,230	855,097	110,420	204,975	780,542	378,853	381,689	50%	204,595	174,258	378,853	113,904	30%

NR = totals Not Reported by tribes

like other rural carriers that are designated eligible telecommunications carriers (ETCs) — worried about potential revenue losses.

"I had a sit down talk with Golden West," Red Cloud said. "They've invested a great deal of money into the communications infrastructure. They have a lot of fiber optic cable in Pine Ridge and larger villages, around our tribal schools and our college campuses. ... After looking at the map Golden provided, it was easy to see that the high speed end of service was superior. I congratulated them on their initiative and energy, but our problem isn't the infrastructure. Our problem is getting people to phones."

Studies and hearings have highlighted three fundamental reasons behind the lack of telephone service in Indian Country: the remoteness and difficult terrain of tribal lands with populations scattered over wide areas, difficulty controlling long distance toll charges, and the impact of joblessness.

Further obscuring the picture is a complicated legal maze for carriers doing business on reservations. And for many people, including tribal leaders, there is too little information about existing programs that could make hook-up and basic phone service from existing carriers affordable, especially when they take advantage of options to reduce or eliminate unwanted toll calls.

Today only traditional wireline telecommunications carriers are eligible for federal subsidies that can help offset the costs of providing telephone service to low-income residents throughout the United States. States designate eligible telecommunications carriers and some assert jurisdiction over tribal lands, but others do not.

Federal law stipulates that low-income households qualified for Medicaid are qualified to receive reduced prices for hookup and basic service. This program is subsidized through the Universal Service Fund, a national funding pool paid for by other telephone subscribers. One further glitch is that the FCC's rules limit the amount that incumbent telecommunications carriers may receive in universal service subsidies, keeping them far lower than the actual cost of providing modern services in rural areas.

It is likely that the FCC will make universal service subsidies available to wireless and satellite telecommunications companies by granting them status as eligible telecommunications carriers (ETCs) on rural tribal lands. The reason is simple. It's just too expensive to extend traditional wireline service to remote areas with few households able to afford it.

"Some areas are just too huge to serve with a wireline traditional system, and the Navajo reservation comes to mind as a good example," FCC Commissioner Tristani told *AIR*. "We're also looking and asking the question about whether universal service support or additional support should be targeted to these hard-to-reach areas," Tristani added. In addition, the FCC is considering relaxing its tower height restrictions for wireless carriers from its current 300 foot limit, and permitting stronger signals in rural areas.

During two hearings that the commission held in Indian Country last January and March, Tristani said she and her fellow commissioners learned "that there is not enough information out there about current programs — Lifeline and Link-up — which can really help people not only get a telephone, but stay on line. ... We were very surprised to hear that on some

country. And the Link-up program gives you money or helps you get the installation."

"That won't solve all the problems, by any means," Tristani said, "but that will help some, just to get that kind of information."

Not surprisingly, the proposal to grant ETC status to wireless and satellite communications companies has triggered resistance from existing providers who could face a loss of revenues if reservation households switch to wireless service because they can gain access to wider local calling areas.

Paul Shultz, director of communications and membership for the National Telephone Cooperative Association, said that 20 of NTCAs members serve Indian Country. "Long distance charges are a problem," he admitted. But state governments set boundaries for wireline carriers and the rural companies must petition state legislatures to change them.

Although the National Tribal Telecommunications Alliance (NTTA), a group that represents five tribally owned telecommunications companies, does not oppose granting ETC status to wireless providers that have entered into agreements with tribes, NTTA and individual tribes have warned the FCC it should independently consult with tribal leaders before granting

ETC status to companies that wish to sell their services to individual tribes. That means more than just relying on a letter from a tribal official.

FCC should contact tribal leaders to ensure "that both Indian tribes and the Commission have sufficient information to meet their respective public interest obligations concerning universal service on Indian lands," NTTA officials said.

J.D. Williams, general manager of the Cheyenne River Sioux Telephone Authority (CRST), said some rural telephone providers have made excuses for low telephone subscription rates. "The easy

way out was to say that Indians are very rural and don't want to keep up with technology." His experience shows him that tribal members want "class" services.

"People want connectivity. They want caller ID. They want paging. ... They want mobile telephone service, just like anybody else," he said. "We are a young population." The big-

RESERVATION TELEPHONE SERVICE

	Land (acres)	Reservation population	# homes w/o phones	#homes on reservation	% homes w/o phones
Confed. Tribes of Goshute Res. (UT)	160,000	120	38	52	73.0%
Crow Tribe (MT)	1,200,000	10,000	1,105	1,700	65.0%
The Navajo Nation (NM/AZ/UT/CO)	17,300,000	228,010	43,688	56,372	77.5%
Fl. Belknap Indian Community (MT)	697,617	3,300	309	701	44.0%
Kickapoo Tribe (KS)	3,614	975	40	100	40.0%
Leech Lake Band of Chippewa (MN)	602,880	8669	650	1,300	50.0%
The Lovelock Paiute (NV)	22	212	33	45	73.0%
Northern Cheyenne Tribe (MT)	450,000	4,500	1,050	1,500	70.0%
Oglala Sioux Nation (SD)	896,000	32,100	4,100	6,000	68.0%
Red Lake Band of Chippewa (MN)	800,000	7,200	640	1,600	40.0%
Rocky Boy's Chippewa Cree (MT)	121,956	3,442	*	529	*
Rosebud Sioux Tribe (SD)	3,200,000	18,995	652	1,185	55.0%
Shoshone-Paiute (NV)	289,000	1,800	45	450	10.0%
Three Affiliated Tribes (ND)	93,700	4,600	900	1,400	64.0%
Turtle Mt. Band of Chippewa (ND)	140,000	8,000	1,500	4,800	35.0%
Winnebago Tribe (NB)	27,500	1,250	123	364	42.3%
TOTALS	25,982,289	333,173	54,873	78,098	
AVERAGE					53.8%

* Information pending tribal verification

Indian reservations, they really don't know about the programs. So there would be the case that a lot of people are actually in areas where it's not a question of getting a line into the house, but it's a question more of, 'we can't get the phone because we can't pay the \$17.'"

"Lifeline can give you up to a \$10.50 discount off your basic phone service in some areas of the

DINÉ COLLEGE FACTS

Location:	Tsaile, Arizona –Main Campus
Other Campuses:	Crown Point, NM; Shiprock, NM, Windowrock, AZ; Chinle, AZ; Tuba City, AZ; Kayenta, AZ; Ganado AZ
Accreditation:	North Central Association of Colleges and Schools; Full Accreditation
Total Cost:	\$2,100 per semester including tuition, room and board, and incidentals. Tuition is \$25 per credit hour.
Total Enrollment:	2,701 full-time, 2006 part-time (1997); American Indian/Alaska Native: 94 percent
Total Faculty:	119 -- Fifty-nine fulltime, Sixty adjunct. Doctorate: 10 percent; Masters Degree: 70 percent; Authority in Navajo history, culture, language, or arts: 15 percent.
Degree Offerings:	Associate of Arts Degree (A.A.), Associate of Science Degree (A.S.), Associate of Applied Science Degree (A.A.S) Baccalaureate Degree in Teacher Education (BA)
Special Programs/ Services:	Navajo bilingual-bicultural education Navajo culture, Navajo history and Indian Studies, Navajo language, Continuing Education. Certificate programs - bicultural specialist, clerical, and instructional assistant. Navajo Community College Press; Library; Bookstore and 10 residence hall community.

(Source: Diné College web page: www.ncc.cc.nm.us)



A legislated funding mechanism that provides for the stable, high-level and long-term funding of Diné College is imperative to Diné College achieving its educational goals.

INTRODUCTION

THE NEED FOR INCREASED FUNDING

Diné College can only begin to help the Navajo Nation achieve the many positive gains of higher education once the College and Navajo Nation government commit to a solid alliance that will ensure stable, high level, long-term funding for Diné College.

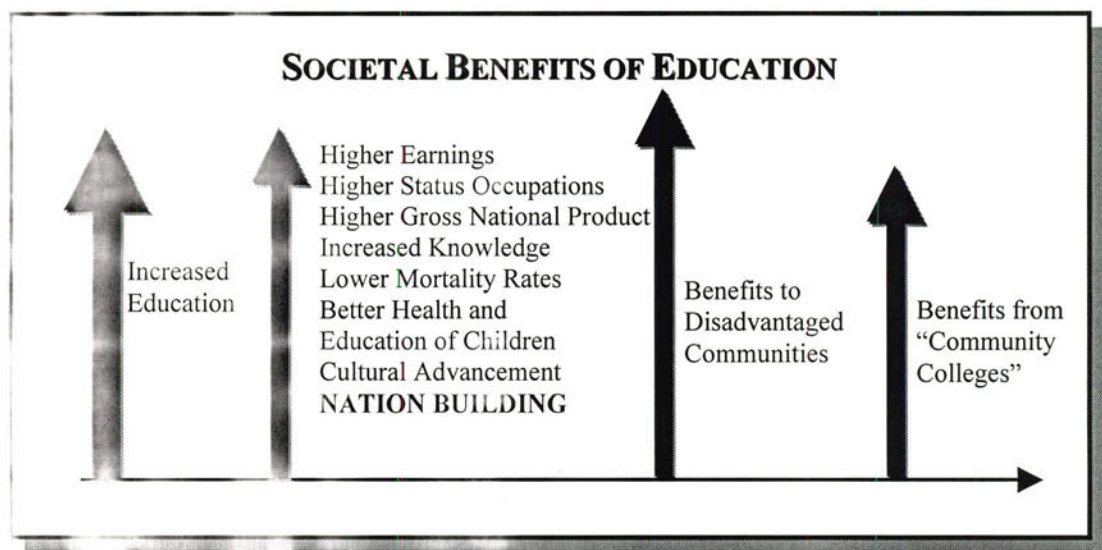
The College currently has a fundraising strategy that targets the state governments of New Mexico and Arizona, the federal government, foundations and private grantors. These potential funders need assurance they are entering into a partnership with Diné College and the Navajo Nation. A *guaranteed* level of annual funding from the Navajo Nation government is an indicator of the support of the Navajo Nation for its own people and institutions. With the full support of the Navajo Nation government and its funding partners, Diné College can make the institutional improvements that are necessary to realize the many potential benefits of higher education.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Dine College Facts	2
Introduction	3
The Value of a Dine Education	6
Dine College: Helping to Build the Navajo Nation	
Building the Nation through Mission	8
Building the Nation through the Professions	10
Building the Nation through Language Culture and Life Ways	12
Building the Nation through Economic Development	14
Returns to an Investment in Dine College	
Economic Returns to Dine Education	17
Targeting High Priority Needs at Dine College	
Improving Dine College	22
Effective and Efficient Use of Funds at Dine College	
Improved Use of Funds	26
Conclusion	28
Citations and Resources	30

WHAT INCREASED FUNDING WILL SUPPORT

Increased levels of education are associated with higher earnings, employment in higher status occupations, a higher gross national product, increased knowledge, a greater sense of contentment with one's life, lower maternal mortality rates, better health nutrition and education of children, the cultural advancement of society and ultimately nation building. (Murnane, 1998, World Bank, 1995, Bowen, 1978;)



Furthermore, researchers have found that government spending on higher education stimulates the economy more than other types of government spending and that the additional benefits of education for disadvantaged communities are greater than for the mainstream population. (Bridsall, 1996, Sanders, 1992.) Even among graduates from lower tier institutions

Government spending on higher education stimulates the economy more than other types of government spending.

and those who may only have some college or an associates degree there are still significant benefits from education (Grubb, 1997). These same benefits of higher education can be realized on the Navajo Nation.

WHAT IS INCLUDED IN THIS DOCUMENT

The following document demonstrates the returns on an investment in Diné College; it examines:

- 1) The Role of Diné College in Nation Building;
- 2) The Economic Returns of a Diné College Education;
- 3) How Diné College will Target High-Need Areas with Increased Funding; and
- 4) How Diné College will Use Increased Funding Efficiently and Effectively.

From the returns demonstrated in this document it is clear Diné College is a sound, high-yield economic investment. More, importantly however, Diné College is the center of educational sovereignty on the nation, it contributes to nation building and preserves and promotes Navajo language, culture and life ways. The following page highlights specific returns to a Diné College education.

THE VALUE OF A DINÉ COLLEGE EDUCATION

↑ **EMPLOYMENT** OF GRADUATES **12%** HIGHER THAN NAVAJO NATION
AVERAGE.

↑ **WORKFORCE** SHIFTED TOWARDS BUSINESS, HEALTH/MEDICINE

↑ **EARNINGS** OF GRADUATES HIGHER THAN NAVAJO NATION AVERAGE

HEALTH, NUTRITION AND EDUCATION OF YOUTH INCREASED

↑ **NATION BUILDING** ADVANCED THROUGH THE SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC,
POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SOVEREIGNTY

GRADUATES WHO ARE BETTER PREPARED FOR SUCCESS AT FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

↑ **NAVAJO LANGUAGE** ABILITY INCREASED BY **10%**

↑ **CULTURAL TRADITIONS** PRACTICE AND UNDERSTANDING
INCREASED BY **13%**

\$11,490,054 IN AVERAGE AGGREGATE EDUCATIONAL COST SAVINGS
PER YEAR FOR STUDENTS

\$28,917,214 CONTRIBUTION TO NATION VIA INCREASED IN LIFETIME
EARNINGS OF EACH COHORT OF GRADUATES.



*DINÉ COLLEGE: HELPING TO
BUILD THE NAVAJO NATION*



BUILDING THE NATION THROUGH MISSION

THE FORERUNNER OF THE TRIBAL COLLEGE MOVEMENT

In 1968 political and educational leaders established Diné Inc. the organization which subsequently chartered Navajo Community College. Navajo Community College, renamed Diné College in 1998, was the first tribally controlled community college. It pioneered a movement, which, by 1998, had created thirty other tribally controlled community colleges in American Indian communities across the country. As the first and oldest such college, and the college with an enrollment twice as large as any other, Diné College sets the standard to which most other tribally controlled colleges aspire.

THE MISSION

Diné College has a four-fold mission: (1) To prepare its students for careers through the development of professional skills, (2) To promote and perpetuate

According to twenty-two stakeholders, the mission of Diné College continues to meet the contemporary needs of the Navajo Nation.

the Navajo language and culture, (3) To provide for the economic and social development of communities through research and consulting and (4) To ground each of the above areas and its overall instruction in the traditional value system of the Navajo: Sa'ah Naaghai Bik'eh Hozhoon.

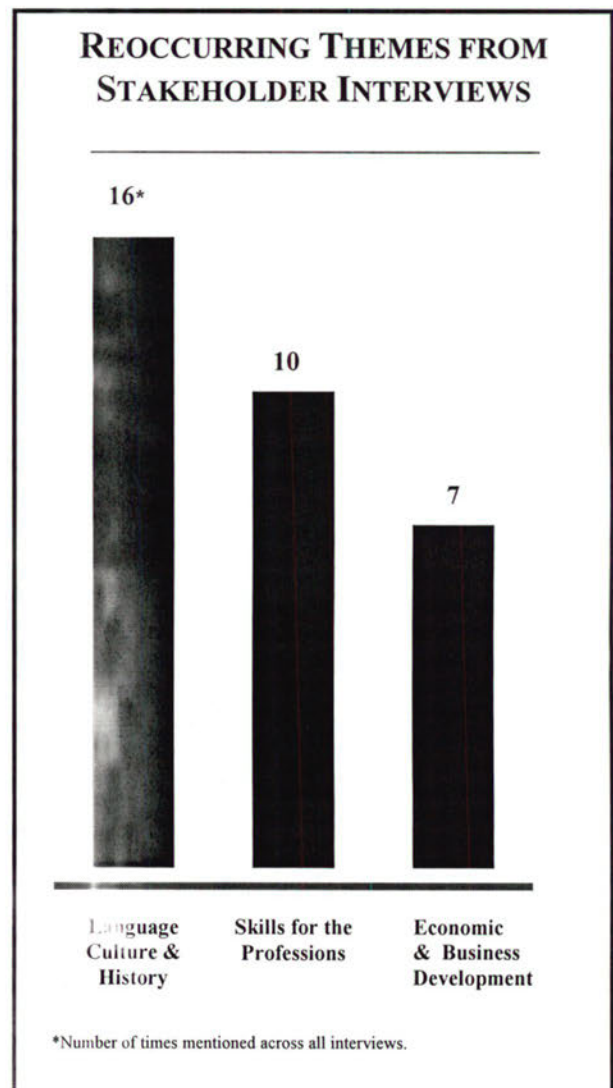
This mission, defined more than thirty years ago continues to be in balance with the contemporary needs of the Navajo Nation. In the fall of 1998,

twenty two members of Diné College's key stakeholder groups were interviewed about the value Diné College created for the Navajo Nation. The group included twelve members of the Navajo Nation government, six faculty and staff members, two students, one representative of the larger Navajo community, and one representative of secondary school students and their families. The independent responses of this diverse group about the value of Diné College nearly matched the goals of the college's mission statement.

When the stakeholders were asked about the value Diné College creates or should create in general and in support of the Navajo Nation three responses were given most frequently:

1. Development of skills for the professions;
2. Maintenance of language culture and history;
3. Economic and Business Development.

These responses nearly mirror the goals and operating objectives of the Diné College mission.



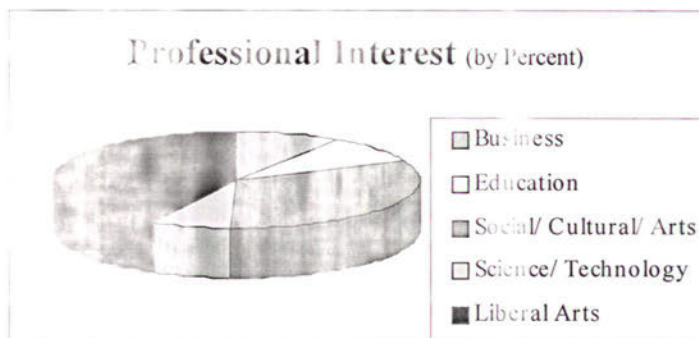


BUILDING THE NATION THROUGH THE PROFESSIONS

GRADUATING PREPARED PROFESSIONALS

One of the key indicators of the ability of Diné College graduates to shape the professions is their experience and success as students while enrolled at Diné College, such as course enrollment, grades, retention and graduation rate.

PROGRAM ENROLLMENT: in the 1998 graduating class of 147 students – 87.8 percent -- were enrolled in the Associate of Arts degree (A.A), 6.1 were enrolled in the Associate of Science (A.S.). These are the programs designed for students who wish to transfer to four-year institutions. The remaining students were enrolled in career - oriented degree programs. Overall, 10.9 percent of



students were enrolled in business related majors; 8.2 percent were enrolled in science/technology degrees; 37.4 percent were enrolled in social/cultural/arts

degree programs, 10.9 percent were enrolled in education majors (not including students in the Diné Teacher Education Program); 50 percent of students were enrolled in a liberal arts/generalist degree. (Note: percentages sum to more than 100 since some students are enrolled in double majors.)

GRADUATION, GRADES AND RETENTION: Over the last three years enrollment rates at Diné College have been slightly increasing while graduation rates have remained, on average, constant. The grade distribution of students

enrolled at Diné College indicates that the majority of students receive grades of A and B.

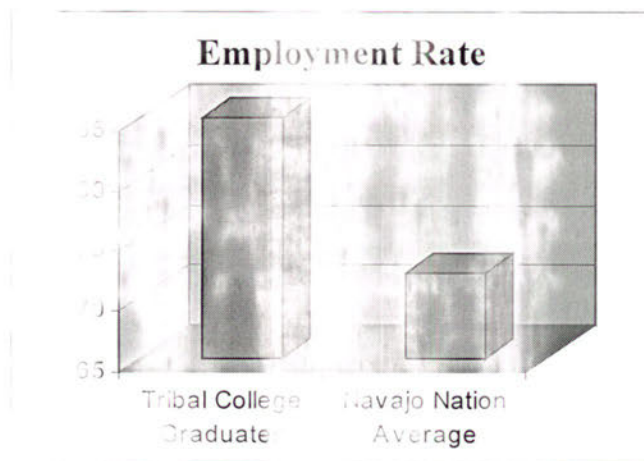
Diné College does not formally track retention. However, it is possible to approximate the retention rate by comparing the number of newly enrolled students in one year to the number who graduate two years later. According to this measure for the 1996-1998 graduation cycle, Diné College has a retention rate of approximately 41 percent.

“Education at Diné Collage helps students get their AA, BA, MA and Ph.D. We benefit by having more attorneys, more effective management and administration, qualified Navajo speaking professions, nurses, doctors, leaders...there are [currently] less than one percent of professionals in the aforementioned fields.”

*—Mark Mary Boy
Chair, Navajo Nation Council Budget and
Finance Committee*

INCREASED PROFESSIONAL

EMPLOYMENT: Past research has demonstrated that 85percent of Navajo Nation college graduates who stay on the reservation are employed. Given student survey responses about their future professions these graduates will be



employed in higher status occupations than the average worker – shifting the three largest industries from retail trade, education and business to business, education and medicine/health.



BUILDING THE NATION THROUGH LANGUAGE, CULTURE & LIFE WAYS

Maintenance of language culture and history is the area in which Diné College has had the most success. In addition to the overall curriculum being geared to the learning styles and life ways of the Navajo, Diné College has four programs of study that focus on Navajo Language, Culture, History and Education.

*The four programs in
Navajo language,
culture, history and
education help
maintain the ability of
young people to speak
Navajo.*

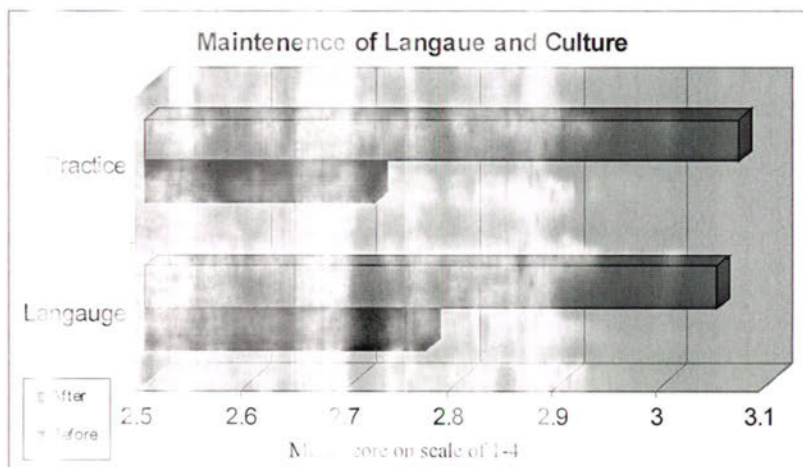
Diné College helps maintain language and culture among the youth population. For all Navajo in the United States, 74.8 percent speak Navajo – which includes an older generation who tend to be the ones more proficient in the Navajo

language. Yet, for young people on the Diné College campus 75.4 percent speak Navajo in their homes, a proportion slightly higher than the national average.

IMPROVING THE ABILITY TO SPEAK NAVAJO AND UNDERSTAND/ PRACTICE CULTURAL TRADITIONS

A survey of sixty Diné students has demonstrated the contribution of a Diné college education to awareness and retention of language and culture. Students who attend Diné significantly improve their ability to speak the Navajo language. Before coming to Diné College students reported on average that

their ability to speak Navajo bordered on “not that well/well” with 40 percent of students indicating they could speak Navajo “not well at all” or “not that well.” After going to Diné student firmly reported that they were able to speak the language “well” and only 26 percent of students indicated that they could speak Navajo “not well at all” or “not that well.” Ninety percent (90%) of alumni surveyed stated that going to Diné College improved their ability to understand and practice important cultural traditions of the Navajo.



Maintenance of Language and Culture

The ability of students to speak Navajo improves 10% while at Diné College. Their understanding and practice of culture improves by 13%.

This pattern is also true for students' ability to understand and practice the cultural traditions of the Navajo. When asked, “How much would you say you understand and practice important cultural traditions of the Navajo” students' responses went from “not that well/well” to “well” when considering their experience before and after Diné College. The difference in students' ability to speak the Navajo

At Diné College “you can stay Navajo and be successful, you don’t have to fail at being Navajo to get a degree.”

*- Ben Barney
Director Teacher Education Program*

language, understanding, and practice Navajo cultural traditions is statistically significant.



BUILDING THE NATION THROUGH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The work at Diné College is intended to have a broad impact on the Navajo community. To this end, the college defines as part of its mission, the need to have programs, research, leadership and consulting services that address community needs.

CENTER FOR LEADERSHIP

BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

*"Diné College should plan
for the Navajo future, for
the orderly development of
natural resources...in
engineering safer roads,
airports, designing mass
transit systems."*

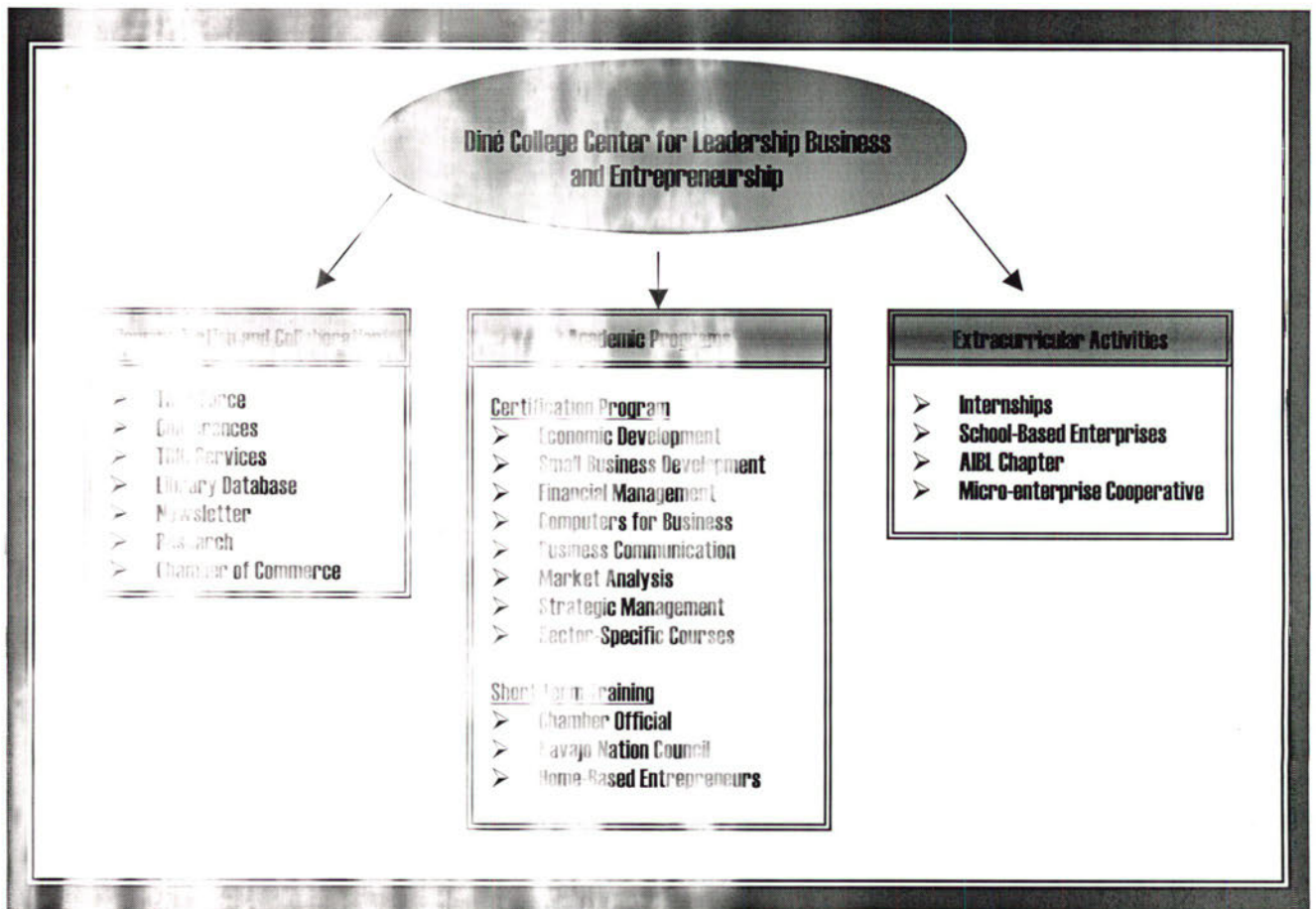
*- Ed T. Begay
Budget and Finance Committee*

Diné College has a proposal to develop a Center for Business and Entrepreneurship to address the information, support and education needs that are currently constraining the Navajo Nation's economic

development. In particular the Center for Business and Entrepreneurship would (1) Coordinate economic development activities on the Nation, (2) Generate, collect and distribute accessible research and training and (3) Provide ongoing support and technical assistance to entrepreneurs, including students. With the increased financial support of Diné College can make the center a reality.

Direct consulting and research is a fundamental part of the Diné College mission. Were the Center and Diné College to receive increased levels of funding it could begin implementing the centers core activities and better meet the needs of the Navajo Nation. A program map for the proposed Center for Business and Entrepreneurship is presented below.

CENTER FOR LEADERSHIP BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP: PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES





RETURNS TO AN INVESTMENT IN DINÉ COLLEGE



ECONOMIC RETURNS TO DINÉ EDUCATION

HELPING YOUNG PEOPLE GO TO COLLEGE

Many young Navajo who want to go to college are unable to do so. Some may feel that they will be unable to persist in an environment that does not offer the cultural and social support that they will need. The attrition rate for Navajo students at the three colleges considered the primary alternatives to going to Diné College -- Northern Arizona University (NAU), New Mexico State University (NMSU) and Fort Lewis College -- are high.

Cost is also a significant barrier to higher education for many students. The average cost per semester at NAU is \$3,203 for in-state students, \$6,161 for out of state students. At NMSU the costs are \$3,296 and \$5,948 respectively; at Fort Lewis students will pay \$3,540 and \$6,215, respectively. At an average cost of \$4,100 per semester, Diné College offers an opportunity to those young people who would otherwise not be able to go to college.

MEETING AN UNMET DEMAND FOR EDUCATION

In 1998, 17,500 Navajo students applied for Navajo Nation scholarships for undergraduate educationⁱⁱ. However, 69 percent of those who applied, 12,000 Navajo students did not receive a scholarship. This failure in the market for

At an average cost of \$4,227 per semester many young Navajo are prevented from going to college. Diné College offers a low cost, culturally supportive alternative.

education exacerbates economic inefficiency and ultimately means that the benefits that these students *could* contribute to the Nation *if* they had gone to college are lost.

WHAT IS LOST WITHOUT DINÉ COLLEGE?

Imagine that half of those students who were denied scholarships -- 6,000 did not go to college. How many would have become doctors, lawyers, engineers, bankers or scientists? What if some would have become teachers and government officials? Even if these 6,000 people would aggregate to contribute to society, would be unrealized because they did not have an opportunity to go to college. This is what happens every year. Although every Navajo may not necessarily become a doctor or lawyer or government official, 85

percent of graduates from tribal colleges will become employed and contribute to the overall economy of the Nation *if* they go to college.

What If.....

Half of those students who were denied scholarships -- 6,000 did not go college:

2000 may have become doctors 200

may have become lawyers

1000 may have become engineers

700 bankers

300 scientist

1,500 teachers

500 government officials

RECOVERING THE GAINS FROM EDUCATION

Some of the 12,000 Navajo students denied a scholarship *do* go on to college by enrolling in and graduating from Diné College. In fact, nearly 40 percent of enrolled students at Diné – 1980 students --applied for a Navajo Nation scholarship and were denied. Diné College provides an opportunity for these students to go to college when they otherwise may not have. The contributions Diné College makes to the Navajo Nation by graduating alumni who are likely to be employed and will earn higher wages than high school graduates is measurable.

THE DOLLAR CONTRIBUTION OF DINÉ COLLEGE

According to the educational attainment of Diné College alumni, 60 percent have an associates degree, 30 percent obtained a Bachelors degrees, and 10 percent obtained a graduate or doctoral degree.ⁱⁱⁱ The difference between what these individuals earn compared to high school graduates is \$7572 a year, \$14,745 a year, and \$33,012 a year, respectively.ⁱⁱⁱ So given their educational attainment and their increased incomes levels and probability of being employed each cohort of Diné College graduates (approximately 170 per year),

***Diné College helps
students contribute
as much as
\$28,917,214 to the
Navajo Nation
economy over their
lifetimes.***

contribute as much as \$1,489,718.16 a year to the Navajo Nation economy. If each individual works an average of 55 years, aggregately the present value of what they will contribute to the Navajo Nation over the course of their working lifetime is \$28,917,214.

DINÉ COLLEGE - A SMART INVESTMENT

The present discounted value of \$28,917,214 is how much the additional income that is generated over the years by Diné College graduates is worth today. This is the return on an annual investment in Diné College. So, any investor would be willing to invest as much as \$28,917,214 a year in Diné since that is how much he or she would get in return.

The actual investment in Diné College is approximately 12 million dollars, the annual cost of operating the college. So, for an investment of \$12 million the return on investment is \$28 million. For every \$1 invested in Diné College there is a potential to receive \$2.40 in return.

POTENTIAL RETURN TO DINÉ COLLEGE

$$\text{\$1} \longrightarrow \text{Diné College} = \text{Diné College} \longrightarrow \text{\$2.40}$$

*Every \$1 invested in Diné College has a
potential return of \$2.40*



TARGETING HIGH PRIORITY NEEDS AT DINÉ COLLEGE



IMPROVING DINÉ COLLEGE

The money returns to a Diné College education that were outlined in the previous section are in part dependent on a number of fundamental improvements at Diné College. The college cannot continue to offer students quality education if the institution cannot obtain adequate funding. Also, Diné College will not be able to maintain its full-accreditation status with the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools if it cannot make fundamental changes in the areas that they recommend need improvement. Without Diné College will not be able to succeed as a four-year institution with its current deficiencies.

Funding provided by the Navajo Nation and other funding partners will be needed to make improvements in targeted areas.

IMPROVED RETENTION

Approximately four out of every ten students who enroll in Diné College do not complete their education. Improvements of the retention and

completion rates will require stronger remedial programs for new entrants - 80 percent of whom require developmental coursework. It will also require links with secondary schools so that students are better prepared for a college level curriculum.

*The North Central Association
of Colleges and Schools says:*

NO STABLE FUNDING \$=

NO IMPROVEMENTS =

NO ACCREDITATION =

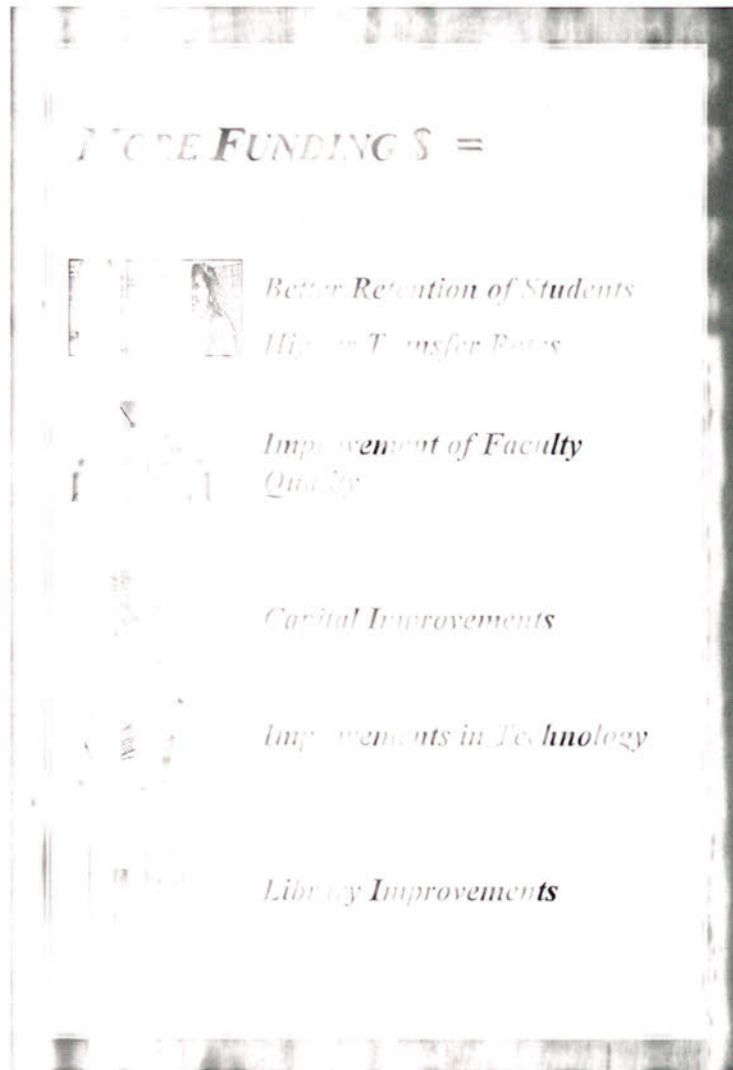
NO FOUR YEAR STATUS

IMPROVING QUALITY OF TRANSFER COURSES/PROGRAMS

The benefits of Diné College would be increased if more students transferred to four-year colleges and graduated. Diné College can increase the transfer rate by rationalizing the curriculum, recruiting higher quality faculty, purchasing sufficient materials and adding program support services.

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF THE FACULTY

The South Central Association of Colleges and Schools found that faculty salaries at Diné College were low compared to other institutions and that the



disparity between faculty salaries was great. Better salaries will allow Diné to recruit and retain credentialed faculty who are able to teach at the BA and graduate level. Improving the quality of faculty is the foundation of almost all other improvement efforts.

LIBRARY

IMPROVEMENT

"The collection for the various disciplines is unsatisfactory in almost

very distance,” were the words of the NCA in describing Diné College’s library collection. Diné College must increase the library acquisitions to compete with other institutions and become a four-year institution. Diné must also recruit additional qualified librarians.

UPGRADING THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY

Diné College is beginning to employ better use of technology. However, technology services for students continue to be deficient. In 1995, not only did the library have insufficient computing resources but it did not have enough staff to open in the weekends, when most students work.

MEETING CAPITAL NEEDS

One of the most important factors in recruiting students, successful marketing and high institutional morale is the condition of the campus. The Tsaile campus as well as the community site campuses need improvement, from landscaping to classroom space to improving the safety of facilities.

FUNDING OF START-UP PROGRAMS

There are many programs and services, which would improve the overall quality of Diné College, such as the Center for Business and Entrepreneurship. However, the development of new programs is impossible without additional funding.



*EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE
USE OF FUNDS AT
DINÉ COLLEGE*



Page 26

IMPROVED USE OF FUNDS

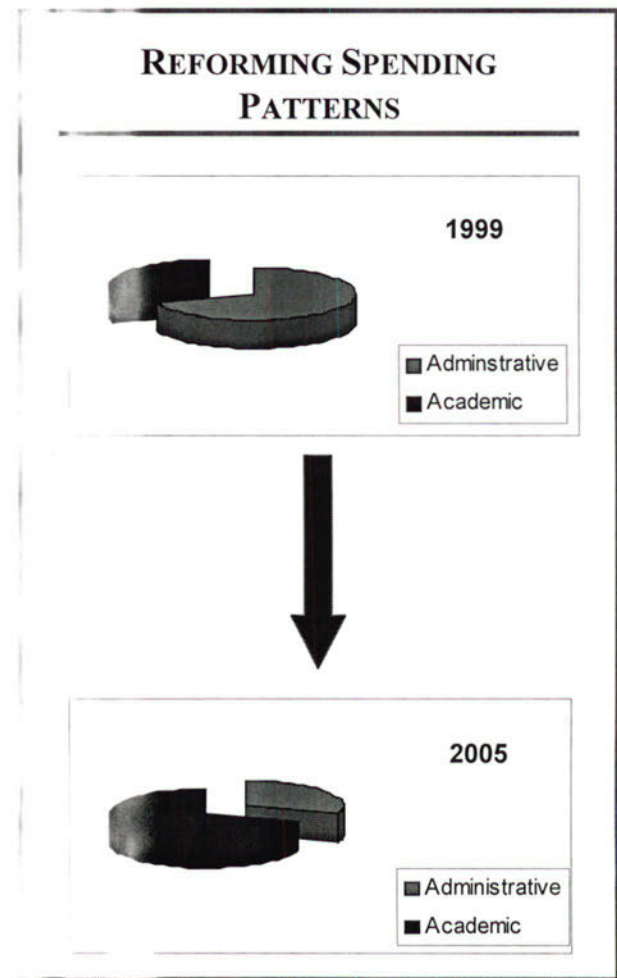
Through a recent self-evaluation process Diné College has identified two areas for reform which will significantly increase the efficiency of future spending.

REDUCED ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

A significant proportion of Diné College's total expenses is currently spent on administrative, operating and maintenance costs. Many of the services at Diné College are essential and cannot be eliminated entirely. Also, institutions of higher education generally have relatively high administrative costs.

However, the disproportionate level of spending on administrative, operating and maintenance costs at Diné College is a barrier to

improving student outcomes. If Diné College were to reform spending on any number of the items related to administration, operations and maintenance it could significantly improve the flexibility of the budget and increase the funds available for instructional/academic areas.



STRIKING INEFFECTIVE PROGRAMS

The 2001 program review at Diné College revealed that a number of courses and programs could be eliminated based on the discontinuation of core courses, low enrollment and graduation rates. Programs such as Computer Information Systems, in which most of the core courses have been discontinued, the Fine Arts program which has high costs but few graduates and the accounting emphasis in the Business degree which has had only four graduates in six years, will be eliminated. The funds allocated to these programs can be reallocated to areas of greater need. However, regular degree and program review will allow Diné College to consistently assess, monitor and reapportion programmatic funds.



***Dine Collegè is the hope of the
Navajo Nation...through Higher
Education."***

*Tommy Lewis
– President, Dine College*

CONCLUSION

RETURN TO INCREASED FUNDING:

Dine College is the vehicle for obtaining all the positive benefits of higher education to the Navajo Nation. Through Dine College the Navajo Nation can build, improve the overall earnings of the population, increase employment rates and move workers into higher status occupation. It can provide young Navajo with a quality education and the opportunities to improve themselves and the nation in a manner consistent with Sa'ah Naaghai Bi'neez'oson.

NAVJO NATION BUILDING

Dine College supports nation building through its mission, which continues to build the fundamental role of the Navajo community. It graduates prepared Navajo and supports increased employment in higher status occupations. It promotes and promotes Navajo language culture and life ways. It supports economic development through community service and research.

CITATIONS AND RESOURCES

i) Education, Division of Community Development. The Navajo Nation Profile. Windowrock, AZ: 1998

1998

ii) Education, Division of Education, Scholarships and Statistics. Windowrock, AZ: 1998

iii) Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Current Population Survey "Educational Attainment by Race/Ethnicity and Gender (Table 100)" March 1999

OTHER SOURCES

Census Statistics of American Indians by Tribe and Language, U.S. Department on Commerce and Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, P-20-1, ROM, May 1995

1. J. H. Finney, "Public Spending on Higher Education in Developing Countries: Too Much or Too Little?" Economic of Education Review, Vol. 4, #4, 1996

2. J. H. Finney, Is College Worth the Cost? New York: Council for Financial Aid to Education, 1978

3. Foster, Robert. Tribal Colleges: Shaping the Future of Native America. Princeton, NJ: The Carnegie Foundation, 1987

4. J. H. Finney, S. and Leigh. Measuring Down to Earth: Expanding Diné College's Role in Navajo Education for Development. Harvard University: Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development, 1998

5. S. J. Finney, "Short and Long Term Macroeconomic Returns to Higher Education" Sociology of Education, Vol. 5, #1, 1992

6. Commission of Institutions of Higher Education of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. Report of the Study on Navajo Community College, 1998

7. College of Science and Study Report. Tsale, AZ 1998

8. College of Science and Study Report. Tsale, AZ 1998

9. U.S. Department of Education, "Proposed Mission Goals, Funding Targets Reorganization and Initiatives", 1998, AZ 1998

10. National Center for Educational Statistics, U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, American Indians and Alaska Natives in Postsecondary Education Washington, DC: 1998

11. T. H. Finney, World Development Report 1995: Workers in an Integrating World. New York: Oxford University Press, 1995

initiatives, such as the proposed Center for Leadership, Business and Entrepreneurship.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Given the increased earnings of individuals who go to and graduate from Diné College there is an economic advantage to investing in Diné College. If the many young people who traditionally have not had a chance to go to college go to Diné the potential return is more than \$36 million a year.

INSTITUTIONAL IMPROVEMENTS

It is imperative that Diné College receive long-term stable funding in order to make necessary improvement at the college. Diné College needs funds to strengthen its retention program, improve course quality and the quality of the faculty. It must make the improvements mandated by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools, including library improvements, technology improvements and improving in the safety and condition of the campus.

With the support of the Navajo Nation Council through a legislated funding mechanism and the help of its funding partners Diné College can position itself and its students for a successful future.