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The SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS  
OF THE CONFEDERATED BANDS AND TRIBES OF THE  
YAKIMA NATION

A report based on the  
Palles Dam Settlement Fund Survey

by  
Prodipto Roy

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## Table of Contents

### Summary

### I-Introduction

### II-Residential and Family Characteristics

#### 1-Residence

#### 2-Family

### III-Intermarriage

### IV-Education, Training and Levels of Living

#### 1-Education

#### 2-Training

#### 3-Levels of Living

### V-Occupation and Economic Situation

### VI-Welfare Problems and Needs

### VII-Fishing

## Summary

This report is based on responses to the Dalles Dam Settlement Fund Survey conducted through the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1958-59

1. The residential and family ties of the off-reservation Indians are more tenuous than those of on-reservation Indians: fewer of them or their spouses are born on the reservation, fewer of their mothers or fathers live on the reservation, and fewer have interests in trust land.

2. The off-reservation Indians had on the average less Indian blood than the on-reservation Indians. The percentage of Indian blood of their spouses showed that men and women living on or off the reservation were all marrying spouses with more white blood; the differences in the amount of white blood of husband and wife of the off-reservation Indians was greater.

3. The off-reservation Indians had more education, more trade school and army training, and a higher level of learning.

4. The off-reservation Indians worked in higher prestige jobs, earned more money, and relied less on lease income and livestock farming. They had less tribal debts but more other debts.

5. The on-reservation Indians did more fishing at Celilo Falls, they caught more fish and used more fish at home, and relied more heavily on fishing for a livelihood. The respondents that relied more heavily on fishing are now working in low prestige jobs, they have lower levels of living, more tribal debts and a higher record of arrests.

6. The total estimate of the annual value of fish caught was 1.7 million. Of this total \$1,530,000 is sold annually and \$170,000 used in the homes. This is an average value of \$662 of fish sold and \$74 of fish used at the home of each adult.



## 1. Introduction

The data in this report was compiled from information on the application forms used for the Dalles Dam Settlement Fund. All Yakima Indians living on or off the reservation who were 21 years or older and registered in the tribal ~~xxxx~~ rolls filled out one of these applications to obtain their share of the Dalles Dam Settlement Fund. The questions on this application form were designed by the Staff of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

All applications for the Dalles Dam Fund were verified and signed by an Approval Committee. This Approval committee was elected directly by the General Council of the Yakima Indians. The Approval Committee was operative for about fifteen months; it verified answers to questions and three members of the committee signed each application blank. At the end of the fifteen month approved period of work there still remained a few applications that required processing. The Tribal Council of the Yakima Indians processed these remaining applications and signed them in place of the Approval Committee. Hence, it may be assumed that the information on these applications is reasonably accurate. The processing was started in December, 1957 and completed by January 1960.

There were a total of 2,310 completed questionnaires on which information was provided. The respondents are broken into four groups on two dichotomies. First, the respondents were divided on a residential dichotomy to separate the Indians living on the reservation and those that were living off the reservation. This was done to determine if there were any differences in socio-economic characteristics between Indians living on the reservation and those living off the reservation. Second, the respondents were divided on a sex dichotomy of males and females. It was felt this second dichotomy would be useful in the analysis of the information.

There are two major objectives of this report:

1. The first objective is merely to describe the socio-economic characteristics of all adults who are enrolled in the Confederated Tribes and bands of the Yakima Nation. This description is undertaken under the fourfold classification described above, to provide an objective picture of the Yakima Indians.

2. The second objective is to summarize information concerning the estimated value of fishing rights at Celilo Falls. This information was originally collected to provide a basis for settlement of fishing losses anticipated upon completion of the Dalles Dam. Specific questions were asked of all adults with respect to the amount of fishing they did, the value of fish they sold and the value of the fish consumed. The exact losses that were reported on the application forms were compiled and total losses computed. These figures may provide an additional basis for computing the total value of fish caught not only the value of fish that was sold commercially, but also the value of fish consumed in the home.



## II. RESIDENTIAL AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Several of the introductory questions on the application form dealt with the residence and family of the respondent. In addition to finding out whether the respondents themselves lived on or off the reservation, additional questions with respect to their place of birth, the residence of their parents, their spouse along with family characteristics dealing with age of respondents and their spouses, the number of children, the degree of Yakima and other Indian blood, etc. were asked. This introductory section of the report tabulates the answers to these questions ~~with~~ dealing with residence, family characteristics and structure.

### 1. Residence

Out of the 2,310 respondents who completed the application questionnaire it was inferred from their home addresses that about 1,200 lived on the reservation and 1,100 lived off the reservation. The following tables give a further analysis of the residential characteristics of the respondents living on or off the reservation and divided by sex.

All respondents were asked to report their place of birth and also the place of birth of their spouse. About three quarters of the respondents who lived on the reservation were born on the reservation whereas almost half the respondents who are now living off the reservation were born off the reservation. Higher proportion of spouses were born off the reservation:

If the respondents who did not have a spouse are excluded, then 74 per cent of the females on the reservation were married to men born off the reservation. Of the Yakima Indians who live off the reservation 87 per cent of the males and 94 per cent of the females married spouses who were born off the reservation.

Table 1. Place of birth of respondent

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Born on reservation	72	68	39	41
Born near reservation	8	8	10	10
Born off reservation	18	21	49	47
No information	2	3	2	2
Total number of respondents	676	533	458	643

Pencil note  
2,310 adults

Table 2. Place of Birth of Spouse

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Born on Yakima reservation	50	21	10	3
Born near reservation	9	5	3	3
Born off reservation	41	74	87	94
Number of respondents	409	273	302	434
Number with no spouse	246	238	145	186
No information	21	22	11	23
Total number respondents	676	533	458	643

The place of residence of the mother and father of the respondents was inferred from their addresses noted on the questionnaire. Again disregarding the respondents who did not have their father or mother living, it was found that over three quarters of the parents of the on-reservation men and women were living on the reservation, whereas almost two thirds of the parents of the off-reservation men and women were living off the reservation.

Table 3. Father's Residence

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Females	Male	Female
Father living on reservation	40	36	15	16
Father living off reservation	7	7	26	24
Father not living	51	54	55	56
No information	2	3	4	4
Total number of respondents	676	533	458	643



Table 4. Mother's Residence

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Mother living on reservation	45	44	19	20
Mother living off reservation	9	5	39	34
Mother not living	45	47	40	44
No information	1	4	2	2
Total number respondents	676	533	458	643

One question was asked to determine the other places of residence that the respondent had occupied during the past five years (Table 5). About one-third of the on-reservation Indians and over half of the off-reservation Indians mentioned an address other than their present address. From this question, the degree of mobility over the past five years may also be inferred. The number of off-reservation Indians that mentioned two, three or more other residences than their present one suggested a degree of mobility that was over twice as high as the on-reservation Indians.

Table 5. Number of Other Residences Listed in Past 5 Years

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
None	67	66	44	49
1	22	23	30	26
2	5	4	14	13
3	3	3	6	6
4	0	0	1	2
5	0	0	1	0
6	0	0	0	1
8	0	0	0	0
8 or more	3	4	4	0
No information				3
Total number of respondents			458	643

Additional evidence regarding residential affinity to the reservation may be inferred from either a direct or inherited allotment off the Takima Reservation. The Allotments began with the act of 1887. A special Allotting Agent came to the Takima Reservation in 1892 and by ... 1914 when the rolls were closed, 4,506 individuals had been granted 444,000 acres. Those born since then



are without original assignments and if they own land, it is inherited (note 1). Three questions were asked pertaining to allotments on the Yakima Reservation. The first question was "were you allotted on the Yakima Reservation?" About an equal proportion --a little under 40 per cent--on-reservation and off-reservation Indians answered this question in the affirmative. Respondents were then asked if they had an allotment now. A slightly lower proportion of respondents answered this in the affirmative (Table 7): about 7 per cent of the males and 4 per cent of the females living on the reservation seemed to have lost their allotments compared with 10 per cent of the males and 11 per cent of the females who were living off the reservation. That is, a slightly higher proportion of the off-reservation Indians seemed to have lost a direct landed interest in the allotments on the Yakima Reservation.

Table 6. Was Respondent Allotted on Yakima Reservation?

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	36	40	38	40
No	64	60	62	59
No information	0	0	0	1
Total number of respondents	676	533	458	643

Table 7. Does Respondent Have Allotment at Present?

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	29	36	28	29
No	71	63	71	70
No information	0	1	1	1
Total number of respondents	676	533	458	643

The third question asked was, "Do you have any interest in other trust land." About 62 per cent of the on-reservation and 43 per cent of the off-reservation Indians answered this question in the affirmative (Table 8). Here again it seemed that the off-reservation Indians had less interest in trust land than the on-reservation Indians.

Table 8. Does Respondent Have Interest in Other Trust Land?

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	61	63	42	44
No	37	35	55	51
No information	2	2	3	8
Total number of respondents	676	533	458	643

## 2. Family Characteristics

The next two tables--tables 9 and 10-- give the average ages of the respondents and their spouses. It will be seen that the average age of respondents was very similar, around 38 years, with the off-reservation Indians being slightly higher. On the other hand, the ages of the spouses differed a certain amount. Since men are generally a little older than their wives it was found that the spouses of male respondents average around 36 years and the spouses of the female respondents average around 40. This was true of both the on-reservation and off-reservation Indians.

Table 9. Average Age of Respondents

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Average age	38.34	38.18	39.28	38.47
Total number of respondents	621	444	425	581

Table 10. Average Age of Spouse

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Average age	36.10	39.52	36.45	40.05
Total number of respondents	421	275	309	445

The next table shows the marital status of the respondents, and the four classes show some interesting differences. About 65 per cent of the males living on or off the reservation said they were married, whereas only



53 per cent of the females living on the reservation said they were married compared with 72 per cent of the females living off the reservation (Table 11). About 20 per cent of the men living either on or off the reservation said they were single, whereas only 10 per cent of the on-reservation women compared with 7 per cent of the off-reservation women said they were single. Further, about 9 per cent of the men said they were divorced and about 5 per cent were widowers, this was true of both on-reservation and off-reservation men. On the other hand, 15 per cent of the on-reservation women said they were divorced compared with 8 per cent of the off-reservation women; 19 per cent of the on-reservation women were widows compared with 12 per cent of the off-reservation women.

Table 11. Marital Status

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Married	64	53	66	72
Single	20	10	19	7
Divorced	9	15	9	8
Widow	0	19	0	12
Widower	6	0	5	0
Other	1	2	1	1
No Information	0	1	0	0
Total number respondents	676	533	458	643

In short, it seems that the marital status of the Indian men was very similar for the on-reservation and off-reservation respondents, but the on-reservation women seemed to be very different from the off-reservation women. It seems that marriage was a selective factor that took the females off the reservation, since almost 20 per cent more of the off-reservation women were married. Further, there are more Indian women living off the reservation than on the reservation--643 compared with 533. On the other hand there are more Indian men living on the reservation than off the reservation, 676 compared with 458. If marriage were a selective factor that moved the Indian girls off

the reservation it would seem that divorce or widowhood was an additional selective factor that brought them back to the reservation again.

The next two tables--Tables 12 and 13--give the total number of children born to the respondents and the number of children living in the homes of the respondents at the present time. The median number of children born was 2.20 to on-reservation men and 2.51 to on-reservation women compared with 2.07 to off-reservation men and 2.36 to off-reservation women. The median number of children living at home for the above four groups was 1.14, 1.62, 0.98 and 1.44 respectively. There seems to be a consistent sexual difference indicating that the men have fathered fewer children than the women have mothered (sic) and still fewer live with them. The on-reservation Indians tend to have more children born to them and living with them.

Table 12. Total Number of Children Born  
On Reservation      Off Reservation  
Male      Female      Male      Female

None	31	21	32	24
1-2	26	33	30	32
3-4	18	18	20	23
5-6	9	13	8	8
7-8 (sic)	9	6	5	4
No information	7	9	5	9
Total number of respondents	676	533	458	643
Median	2.20	2.51	2.07	2.36

Table 13. Number of Children Living at Home  
On Reservation      Off Reservation  
Male      Female      Male      Female

None	44	36	49	40
1	11	14	12	15
2	11	10 (inject)	11	14
3	9	4	11	10
4	6	4 move	5	6
5	5	4 down)	3	4
6	3	2	2	1
7	2	2	1	1
8 or more	2	10	1	0
No information	7		5	9
Total number of respondents	676	533	458	643
Median	1.14	1.62	.98	1.44



It has been a tradition among the Indians of this area to take in other families who then live with them for greater or lesser periods of time. In order to determine this, one question was asked, "Do other families live in your home where you now reside?" Of the on-reservation residents about 29 per cent of the Indian men and 37 per cent of the Indian women indicated that they had some other family living with them (Table 14). Only 19 per cent of the off-reservation men and 15 per cent of the women had other families living with them. Among the four groups the total number of other family children living in respondents' homes was highest also among the on-reservation women and it was lowest among the off-reservation women. It seemed that the off-reservation women were least likely to have other families or their children living in their homes.

Table 14. Do other Families Live in Respondents' Home?

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	29	37	19	15
No	70	61	81	84
No information	1	2	0	1
Total number of respondents	676	533	458	643

Table 15. Total Number of Other Families' Children Living in Respondents' Home

	On Reservation			Off Reservation	
	(males)	(F)	(Male- 85	Female 89	
None	76	72			
1-2	9	11	7	5	
3-4	7	7	4	2	
5-8 or more	4	5	2	1	
No information	4	5	2	3	
Total number of respondents	676	533	458	643	

## III. Amalgamation

Ever since Indian reservations were established and the practice of keeping a tribal roll initiated it was required that the amount of Indian blood of each member be recorded. Since the Yakima reservation was constituted of a confederation of tribes and bands all these are included in the Yakima Nation. Hence the degree of Yakima blood may consist of any of the tribes or bands in the confederacy. Respondents also indicated the amount of other Indian blood they possessed and specified the name of the tribe. The same information was available for the spouse of the respondents. The responses to these questions are presented in Tables 16 to 21.

Table 16 and 17 present the amount of Yakima blood of the respondents and of their spouses. It would seem from a glance at the tables that the on-reservation Indians had more Yakima blood than the off-reservation Indians and that the respondents had more Yakima blood than their spouses. More specifically over 50 per cent of the on-reservation respondents indicated they had three quarters or more Yakima Indian blood, whereas, only about 25 per cent of the off-reservation respondents specified three quarters or more Yakima blood. On the other hand, about 20 per cent of the on-reservation spouse had less than one quarter Yakima Indian blood. It seemed that the spouses of the Indian women had even less Yakima blood than the spouses of the Indian men.

Table 16. Degree of Yakima Blood of Respondent

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Less than 1/4 (0.024.9%)	14	11	30	30
1/4 - 1/2 (24. -49.9%)	18	14	23	25
3/4 plus (75% and over)	18	18	16	17
No information	52	53	26	23
	1	4	5	5
Total number of respondents	676	533	458	643



Table 17. Degree of Yakima Blood of Spouse

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Less than 1/4 (0.-24.9%)	34	71	84	95
1/4 -1/2 (25.-49.9%)	8	3	4	1
1/2-3/4 (50.-74.9%)	14	8	5	2
3/4 plus (75% and over)	39	18	7	2
Number of responses	418	269	299	436
No spouse	239	237	144	182
No information	19	27	15	25
Total number of respondents	676	533	458	643

Tables 18 and 19 present the degree of other Indian blood of the respondents and their spouses. Table 19 seemed to show that the Yakima Indians seem to be marrying Indians from other Indian tribes on reservations. This was true of both on-reservation and off-reservation Indians. About 10 per cent of the spouses of on-reservation Indians and 12 per cent of the off-reservation Indian spouses had 75 per cent or more of other Indian blood.

Table 18. Degree of Other Indian Blood of Respondent

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Less than 1/4 (0.-24.9%)	66	66	57	63
1/4 -1/2 (25.-49.9%)	16	14	20	17
1/2-3/4 (50.-74.9%)	9	8	9	9
3/4 plus (75% and over)	0	1	2	0
	9	11	12	11
Total number of respondents	676	533	458	643

Table 19. Degree of Other Indian Blood of Spouse

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Less than 1/4 (0.-24.9%)	63	62	65	73
1/4 -1/2 (25.-49.9%)	13	6	6	2
1/2 -3/4 (50.-74.9%)	11	8	7	7
3/4 plus (75% and over)	13	24	21	18
Total number of respondents	400	247	266	413

Tables 20 and 21 give the names of tribes whose blood is mentioned in tables 18 and 19. The respondents most commonly have mixed Indian blood of the Umatilla, Cascade, Nez Perce, Warm Springs and Wasco tribes. The spouses of the respondents most commonly had mixed Indian blood from the Warm Springs, Umatilla, Nez Perce and Colville reservations.

Table 20. Other Tribal Blood Represented by Respondent

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
No other	47	47	33	32
Colville	1	1	0	0
Umatilla	6	5	5	4
Warm Springs	3	4	1	2
Klamath	0	1	0	1
Nez Perce	4	3	3	4
Lower Cowlitz	1	2	4	5
Wasco	3	5	3	2
Cascade	5	2	9	10
Modoc	1	0	2	2
Cowlitz	1	1	3	0
Mexican	1	0	0	0
Other	18	17	26	25
No information	9	11	11	11
Total number of respondents	676	533	458	643

Table 21. Other Tribal Blood Represented by Spouse

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
No other	50	46	56	62
Colville	3	5	3	4
Umatilla	8	7	5	3
Warm Springs	7	4	8	3
Klamath	1	0	0	0
Nez Perce	6	6	2	3
Lower Cowlitz	1	0	0	0
Wasco	3	2	2	0
Cascade	3	1	1	0
Modoc	0	0	0	1
Quinalt	0	0	1	0
Cowlitz	0	1	0	1
Mexican	0	5	0	2
Negro	0	0	0	1
Other	18	23	22	20
Total number of respondents	405	270	294	429



The total amount of Indian blood, that is Yakima Indian blood plus other Indian blood, of both respondents and their spouses is presented in Tables 22 and 23. By subtraction from these two tables one can compute the amount of non-Indian or White blood. The on-reservation Indians had more Indian blood than the off-reservation Indians, about 84 per cent compared with about 62 per cent. The females living off the reservation had the least amount of Indian blood--an average of less than 60 per cent.

Table 22. Average Amount of Indian Blood of Respondents

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Average amount of Indian blood	83.75	84.77	65.66	59.86
Total number of respondents	589	461	386	535
Average amount of Indian blood of married respondents	81.67	81.31	65.50	59.51
Number of married respondents	423	304	291	389

Table 23. Average Amount of Indian Blood of Spouse

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Average amount of all Indian blood	78.04	60.19	32.32	29.13
Total number of respondents	388	240	267	395

A comparison of Tables 22 and 23 shows that all four groups of Indians were marrying spouses with less Indian blood. The differential was less among the on-reservation Indians than among the off-reservation Indians and less among the males than among the females. For all comparisons the percentage of Indian blood for only the married respondents was used. The off-reservation females had an average of twice as much Indian blood as their spouses--59.51 per cent

compared with 29.13 per cent. Whereas the on-reservation male had about the same percentage of Indian blood as his spouse--81.67 per cent compared with 78.04 per cent.



#### IV. Education, Training and Levels of Living

Three questions were asked which deal with education on the questionnaire. The first question was phrased "Education: (Circle highest grade completed)." The respondent could circle any of the eight grades of grade school, four grades of high school or four grades of college and a space was provided to write in the type of degree. Table 24 shows the average number of years of education completed by the respondents. According to this table, the off-reservation Indians had on the average about one year of schooling more than the on-reservation Indians and contrary to most populations, the males had more education than the females. At a meeting where the preliminary tabulations were discussed, it was felt that this average was a little high. One explanation suggested was that the federal boarding school did not have class grades that were equivalent to the public schools, and the respondents may have circled the number of years they attended federal boarding schools which is not comparable to grades completed in public schools.

(typist's note: question mark inserted after table by superintendent)

Average number of years	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	male	female	male	female
	8.91	8.58	9.88	9.82
Total number of respondents	621	444	425	561

Later in this report it will be shown that there is a negative correlation between age and education, that is the younger Indians are now having more formal education than the older Indians. This holds true for Indians living either on the reservation or off the reservation.

The next table gives the name of the last school attended by the respondent. It will be shown that only 20-25 per cent of the on-reservation Indians and 13 to 14 per cent of the off-reservation Indians last attended school in the valley (Table 25). The federal boarding school

was the school that was most often specified as the last school attended. A little over 60 per cent of the off-reservation Indians and 40 per cent of the on-reservation Indians attended some other school not listed and probably not on the Yakima Indian Reservation. It would seem from these data that most of the Yakima Indians, even those living on the reservation, attend schools off the reservation (Typist's note: Another penciled question mark inserted)

Table 25. Name of Last School Attended

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
White Swan	11	7	5	5
Wapato High	5	3	3	3
Cranger High	1	2	1	1
Toppenish High	7	8	4	5
Yakima High-off-reservation	0	0	2	2
Federal Boarding School-off reservation	21	21	18	13
Other	44	42	61	61
No information	11	17	6	10
Total number of respondents	676	533	458	643

In the third question on education, respondents were asked to list other schools or training, such as trade, vocational, armed forces, or business. For each school they were asked to give the name and location of school dates attended, subjects studied, certificates, and any other pertinent data. Table 26 gives the years in trade or business school. The Indians living off the reservation--both men and women--were almost twice as likely to have had some training in trade or business schools. Thirteen per cent of both men and women who were living off the reservation specified some trade or business training compared with 7 per cent of the Indians living on the reservation.

Table 26. Years in Trade or Business School

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
None	87	90	78	81
Less than 1 year	0	1	1	2
1-2.9 years	1	2	2	2
3-4 or more years	0	0	0	0
Attended dates not given	6	4	10	9
No information.	6	3	9	6
Total number of respondents	676	533	458	643



The years spent in the armed forces were also tabulated (Table 27). About 31 per cent of the males living off the reservation specified time in the armed forces compared with 23 per cent of the males living on the reservation

Table 27. years in Armed Forces

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
None	60	98	45	97
Less than 1 year	0	0	0	0
1-1.9 years	1	0	0	0
2-2.9 years	5	0	6	0
3-3.9 years	5	0	7	0
4 or more years	5	0	8	0
In armed forces dates not given	7	1	10	1
No information	17	1	24	2
Total number of respondents	676	533	458	643

### Level of Living

Several questions dealt with level of living. Tables 28 and 29 give responses for the item of house ownership and Table 30 summarizes the responses for several items of material possession

There seemed to be a similar proportion of home ownership both on the reservation and off the reservation, with a slightly higher proportion of ownership on the reservation. Among house owners, however, a higher proportion of off-reservation Indians were still buying their homes, whereas most of the homes owners(sic) who lived on the reservation were full owners and were not buying their homes. The amounts owed on the home were also higher among the off-reservation Indians. Ten per cent of the men and 7 per cent of the women living off the reservation owed \$5,000 or more on their home compared with 3 per cent of the men and 2 per cent of the women living on the reservation.

Table 28. Home Ownership

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes, buying	7	8	21	19
Yes, not buying	35	39	20	26
Not owned	56	52	59	54
No information	2	1	0	1
Total number of respondents	676	533	458	643

Table 29. Amount Owned on House

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
None	35	39	20	25
\$1-199	1	2	2	2
\$1,000-2,999	1	2	3	3
\$2,000-2,999 (inject proper	1	1	1	2
\$5,000- 5,999 order, skipped 1)	1	0	3	3
\$10,000-19,999	1	0	1	2
\$20,000 or more	2	1	7	5
Not owned or no information	57	54	3	2
Total number of respondents		0	60	0
	676	533	458	56
				643

Table 30 presents a summary of the items that constitute the level of living index. There were a total of eleven items taken from different parts of the questionnaire that were used to construct this scale. The possession of a telephone was inferred from whether or not a number was listed with the address. The cutting point for the automobile year of manufacture was determined after looking at the distribution. Similarly cutting points were established for value of equipment and value of furniture. The remaining six items of possession were taken from the yes or no responses on six items. It is presumed that the item on the questionnaire "water pressure" meant piped cold water inside the house with the possibility that hot water may also be included; and "sewage" meant a flush toilet with a septic tank, cesspool, or connection with a city sewer.

Table 30. Level of Living. (Per cent possessing items)

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Telephone	14	14	40	50
Home owned	43	37	41	45
Auto (1950 or newer)	33	31	40	39
Equipment (value \$500)	20	15	10	13
Furniture (value \$500)	30	30	42	43
TV Set	43	45	50	62
Refrigerator	45	49	55	51
Sewing machine	37	47	40	78
Electricity	61	66	68	66
Water pressure	38	41	57	59
Sewage	27	29	53	
Average level of living index	4.99	4.94	5.93	6.16
Total number of respondents	676	533	458	643

--58 (inject )



The results show that the off-reservation Indians in general seemed to have a higher level of living. The differences seem to be the greatest in the possession of a telephone and flush toilet facilities. For two items--home ownership and value of equipment, the on-reservation Indians showed a slightly higher level of living.

The average level of living index showed that off-reservation Indians possessed about one item more than the on-reservation Indians. Hence, using this scale the differences observed were not very divergent.

## V. OCCUPATION AND ECONOMIC SITUATION

Several questions dealt with the general topic of the occupation and financial situation of the respondents. Tables 31 to 40 bring together the information that was gathered under this heading. Three of these tables deal with occupation and the remainder with monetary earnings, assets and debts.

The respondents were asked to report their present ~~earnings, assets and debts~~ occupation. ~~Table 31~~ Table 31 shows the present occupation of the four groups of respondents. The off-reservation Indians seemed to have a higher proportion of respondents working in the white collar professions and also a higher proportion of skilled laborers. <sup>typist's note</sup> (Under male, on reservation, skilled laborers and unemployed are marked with ? mark by agency office) The on reservation respondents had a higher proportion of farmers. The remaining occupational categories were approximately the same for the on reservation and off-reservation respondents.

Table 31. Present Occupation of Respondent

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Professionals, proprietor, manager	2	2	5	4
Clerical or sales	3	4	3	7
Farmer (?)	16 (?)	6	4	1
Skilled laborers	2	1	10	2
Semi-skilled or unskilled laborers	62	14	33	15
Retired	6	7	6	5
Unemployed	2 (?)	2	1	1
Does not apply (housewife, etc.)	4	59	5	61
No spouse	0	0	0	0
No information	3	5	3	4
	676	533	458	643
Total number of respondents				

The respondents next were asked to write down their record of employment for the past 12 years. Starting with the present position they recorded the name and address of the employer, the type of work, the year employed and approximate monthly earnings from all jobs they had held during the past twelve years. Table 32 records the number of regular jobs held in the past 12 years, that is, jobs held for more than six months for which monthly earnings were recorded.



The results show that off-reservation Indians seemed to have more job mobility than the reservation Indians---about 50 per cent of the off-reservation men had held three or more jobs during the past 12 years as compared with 34 per cent of the on-reservation men. Similarly about 19 per cent of the off-reservation women held three or more jobs compared with 11 per cent of the on-reservation women.

Table 12. Number of Regular Jobs Held in Past 12 Years

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female

None	0	1	1	2
1-2	36	17	33	26
3-4	18	6	22	12
5-8 or more	13	5	28	7
No information	33	71	16	53
Total number of respondents	676	533	458	643

Tables 31 and 33 (sic) provide data on the occupation of the Indian women respondents and the Indian men's spouses. About 34 per cent of the female respondents indicated that they were working--this proportion was the same for the on-reservation and off-reservation women. If the number of women who are housewives are excluded, then the proportion of women working in white collar jobs was considerable higher than their male counterparts.

A much lower proportion of the spouses of Indian men seemed to be working--only 3 per cent of the on-reservation spouses compared with 9 per cent of the off-reservation spouses (Table 33). It seemed rather strange that the women who were married to Indians were far less often gainfully employed than the Indian women who were registered on the tribal roll.

Table 33. Occupation of Spouse

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Professional, proprietor, manager	9	1	2	2
Clerical or sales	1	1	3	3
Farmer	1	10	0	5
Skilled laborers	0	2	1	6
Semi-skilled or unskilled laborers	18	28	2	35
Retired	0	2	1	5
Unemployed	0	1	0	1
Does not apply (housewife, etc)	60	3		5
No spouse	35	44	56	28
No information	2	8	31	10
Total number respondents	676	533	458	643

The approximate monthly earnings from their present or most recent job is recorded in Table 34. There was a high proportion of non-response to this question. Much of the non-response for the women can be attributed to the fact that they were housewives and the questions do not apply. Of the males that responded on the question of monthly earnings of the off-reservation seemed to be higher than that of the on-reservation men (typist another ? mark inserted here by agency), a median monthly income of about \$340 compared with \$262. (Typist: unsubstantiated in other checks) The earnings for the women respondents seemed to be similar with a median of about \$190 for the on-reservation and \$200 for the off-reservation women.

Table 34: Approximate Monthly Earnings of Present or Recent Job

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
None to \$99	2	5	2	6
\$100-199	11	7	9	14
\$200-299	26	8	16	13
\$300-399	11	2	26	6
\$400-499	5	0	15	1
\$500-600 plus	2	0	6	0
No information	43	78	26	60
Median earnings	\$262	\$193	\$340	\$200
Total number respondents	676	533	458	643



The questions dealt with the reliance on rental from land for their livelihood. Table 35 shows the percentage of respondents that relied on rent for a living. The on-reservation respondents seemed to rely more often on rent than the off-reservation respondents. About 36 per cent of the women and 23 per cent of the men on the reservation relied on rent for part of their livelihood.

Table 35. Does Respondent Rely on Rent for a Living

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	23	36	12	13
No	75	60	86	84
No information	2	4	2	3
Total number of respondents	676	533	458	643

Table 36 records the average lease income for the past five years. Estimating the mean of the average lease income from mid-points of categories, the on-reservation residents seemed to have more lease income than the off-reservation residents. The on-reservation women seemed to have the highest reliance on lease income with a mean of \$431 compared with \$406 for the on-reservation men. The mean for the off-reservation women was about \$185 compared with \$207 for the off-reservation men.

Table 36. Average lease income for last 5 Years

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
None	42	40	57	57
Under \$100	11	9	11	13
\$100-199	4	5	5	5
\$200-299	6	5	4	5
\$300-399	4	5	2	3
\$400-499	5	3	5	2
\$500-599	11	11	7	7
\$1,000-1,999	8	9	4	3
\$2,000 or more	6	6	2	2
No information	3	7	3	3
Mean average lease incomes	\$406	\$431	\$207	\$185
Total number of respondents	676	533	458	643

The next two tables provide some data on the livestock operations of the Indians. About 20 per cent of the on-reservation Indian men own livestock compared with 8 per cent of the off-reservation Indian men. (Table 37). The livestock operations for the men and women on the reservation seemed to be fairly similar. (This may in part be due to duplication of both men and women who are married to each other reporting.) Table 38 records the value of livestock owned by the Indians. The data from this table are very similar to the above table and indicate that the on-reservation Indians had more money in livestock than the off-reservation Indians.

Table 37. Number of Livestock Owned  
On Reservation-      Off Reservation

	Male	Female	Male	Female
None	76	76	90	89
1-24	11	10	6	5
25-99	6	4	2	0
100-199	2	2	0	0
200-499	1	1	0	0
500-999	0	0	0	0
1,000 or more	0	0	0	0
No information	4	7	2	6
Total number of respondents	676	533	458	643

Table 38. Value of Livestock Owned

	On Reservation Male	Female	Off Reservation Male	Female
None	78	77	90	88
*1-1999	10	8	5	5
\$2,000-9,999	5	4	3	0
10,000-14,999	1	1	0	0
\$15,000-19,000	0	0	0	0
\$20,000-49,999	1	1	0	0
\$50,000-99,999	0	0	0	0
\$100,000 or more	0	0	0	0
No information	5	9	2	7
Total number of respondents	676	533	458	643



The last two tables in this section deal with amount of Tribal and other debts of all respondents--Table 39 shows the amount of Tribal debts and Table 40 shows the amount of other debts. All respondents were more likely to have incurred other debts rather than tribal debts. On-reservation Indians incurred tribal debts more often than off-reservation Indians, and off-reservation Indians incurred other debts more often than on-reservation Indians.

Table 39. Amount of Tribal Debts

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
None	79	76	91	88
\$1-499	8	6	4	2
\$500-1,999	4	4	1	2
\$2,000-4,999	3	1	1	0
\$5,000-9,999	1	1	0	0
\$10,000 or more	0	0	0	0
No information	5	10	3	8
Total number of respondents		533	458	643
	676			

Table 40. Amount of Other Debts

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
None	35	36	28	36
\$1-499	24	24	23	19
\$500-999	13	15	17	14
\$1,000-4,999	20	13	20	19
\$5,000-9,000	2	1	6	3
\$10,000 or more	1	1	3	2
No information	5	10	3	7
Total Number of respondents	676	533	458	643

About 8 per cent of the on-reservation men and 6 per cent of the on-reservation women had incurred tribal debts of over \$500 compared with 2 per cent of the off-reservation men and women. A much higher proportion of respondents had incurred other debts of more than \$500--36 per cent of the on-reservation men and 30 per cent of the on-reservation women compared with 46 per cent of the off-reservation men and 38 per cent of the off-reservation women.

## VI. WELFARE PROBLEMS AND NEEDS

There were several questions asked that related to specific social problems, welfare, plans for use of the settlement funds and whether or not the respondent needed help with respect to use of the settlement funds.

Tables 41 and 42 give information on the welfare participation of all respondents. It seems that the women participate more than the men in the social welfare program and that the women living on the reservation have more participation than women off the reservation. The question was asked "Have you or members of your family been on welfare?" About 38 per cent of the on-reservation women compared with 31 per cent of the off-reservation women answered the question in the affirmative. Only 19 per cent of the on-reservation men and 13 per cent of the off-reservation men also answered the question in the affirmative. This difference was partly because the women take responsibility for the Aid to Dependent Children payments.

Table 41. Welfare Participation.

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
No welfare	79	61	82	78
Yes	19	38	18	21
No information	2	1	0	1
Total number of respondents	676	533	458	643

Respondents were also asked to give the dates they had been on welfare, from these the time on welfare was tabulated (Table 42) Many of the respondents did not specify dates. Of those that did, the women living on the reservation still seemed to show the largest amount of welfare participation.



Table 42. Estimate of Period of Time on "Welfare

	On "Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
None	80	63	83	78
Under 6 months	7	6	6	4
6 months to 1.9 years	2	5	1	3
2-20 years or more	0	5	2	2
No information	11	21	8	13
Total number respondents	676	533	458	643

The next two questions deal with drinking of intoxicants and the record of arrests. The pattern of respondents showed that residing on or off the reservation did not seem to affect the amount of drinking reported by the Yakima Indians. About 25 per cent of the men and 45 per cent of the women indicated they did not drink intoxicants (Table 43). This percentage is approximately the same as that quoted for the United States as a whole in a National Opinion Research Council study in which it was learned that two-thirds of the adults say they drink. On the item of drinking "frequently" the on-reservation Indians had a higher proportion than the off-reservation Indians. This is true for both the men and women. It would be difficult to infer from this single item that these individuals were the "excessive drinkers." In the national sample the National Opinion Research Council study indicated that 6 per cent of the estimated fifty million who drink at all are excessive drinkers. It would seem from these comparisons that the Indians on the Yakima Reservation drank intoxicants to about the same extent as the nation as a whole (Typist: Here again agency has inserted a question mark in pencil. And for good reason.)

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 Note 2 John H. Wiley, "What People Really Think About Alcohol,"  
 Columbia Broadcasting System Program 13 You and Alcohol, February 4,  
 1947.

Table 43. Do Respondents Drink Intoxicants?

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
None	24	35x3 47	25	44
Occasionally	64	35	264	36
Frequently	5	2	2	1
No information	7	16	9	19
Total number of respondents	676	533	458	643

Table 44 gives the record of arrests for all respondent adults living on the Yakima reservation. The table shows that the on-reservation Indians had a slightly higher record of arrest, both for the males and the females, than the off-reservation Indians. About 53 per cent of the men and 22 per cent of the women living on the reservation stated that they had a record of arrests compared with 44 percent of the men and 10 per cent of the women living off the reservation. This seemed like an unduly high percentage of citizens arrested, and it was explained by a member of the Tribal Council that during the depression of the thirties the police quite often had "open season" on Indians. It was reported that often when a truck-load of Indians would return on pay day from a labor camp they would be arrested on the slightest provocation, with the result that nearly all Indians living during that period had some record of arrests. Only a small proportion of the men - 3 per cent of the on-reservation men and 5 per cent of the off-reservation men - stated that any of their arrests resulted in a conviction.

Table 44. Record of Arrests

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
None	44	76	54	88
Yes, no convictions	50	22	39	10
Yes, one to seven convictions	3	0	5	0
No information	3	2	2	2
Total Number of respondents	676	533	458	643



Use of Settlement Funds. An "open-ended" question was asked regarding the plan for use of their share of settlement funds. The answers were classified and are reported in Table 45. It seems that most of the respondents intended to use the money toward the purchase of a home or home improvements. The off-reservation Indians often stated that they would use the money for the payment of debts.

Table 45. Plans for Use of Settlement Funds

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Purchase home	31	32	31	37
Home improvements	22	28	17	23
Furniture	3	9	3	6
Education	4	2	7	4
Automobile	2	1	2	1
Debts	8	5	15	9
Subsistence	5	9	4	7
Other investments	25	13	19	13
No information	17	1	2	0
Total number of respondents	676	533	458	643

On the basis of each questionnaire the Approval Committee and the Superintendent evaluated whether or not the respondent needed some assistance in the use of the settlement funds. The proportion of individuals that needed assistance are shown in Table 46. About half the on-reservation Indians compared with about 25 per cent of the off-reservation Indians needed assistance in the use of their settlement funds. (Typist note: to the contrary)

Table 46. Status of Payment

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Need of assistance	46	51	26	23
No need of assistance	53	47	71	75
Appeal to superintendent	1	2	3	2
Total number of respondents	676	533	458	643

## VII. FISHING

One of the objectives of this survey was to determine the proportion of Yakima Indians who fished at Celilo Falls, to determine the value of the fish that was caught and to use these data for the disbursement of the Dalles Dam Settlement Fund. Table 47 shows that 78 per cent of the on-reservation males and 32 per cent of the females fished at Celilo Falls (Typist note, another doubt here) Sixty per cent of the off-reservation men and 18 per cent of the off-reservation women fished at Celilo Falls. The data show that most of the Yakima Indian men whether they lived on the reservation or not availed themselves of their treaty right to fish at Celilo Falls.

Table 47. Did Respondent Fish at Celilo Falls?

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	78	32	60	18
No	22	65	40	81
No information	0	3	0	1
Total number of respondents	676	533	458	643

Two questions were asked that were related to the approximate annual value of fish sold and the approximate ~~xxxx~~ annual value of fish used in the home. Tables 48 and 49 tabulate the answers to these two questions in dollar categories. For the Indians who did fish, the approximate annual value of fish was between \$1,000 and \$2,000. The value of fish sold for the males was higher than for the females and higher for the on-reservation Indians than for the off-reservation Indians. The data for the value of fish used at home seemed to reflect a similar pattern. The annual value of fish used at home was less than \$200. (Typist note: doubt here, again)



Table 48. Approximate Annual Value of Fish Sold

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
None	25	68	51	85
\$1-499	7	1	4	1
\$500 -999	14	3	8	2
\$1,000-1,999	17	5	9	2
\$2,000-2,999	9	1	3	1
\$3,000-4,999	7	2	5	1
\$4,000-10,000 or more	6	3	3	0
No information	15	17	17	8
Total number of respondents	676	533	458	643

Table 49. Value of Fish Used at Home

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
None	20	36	38	66
\$1-199	7	2	6	2
\$200-499	3	1	2	0
\$500 or over	3	2	1	0
Used in home, value not given	59	55	46	29 (29)
No information	8	4	7	3
Total number of respondents	676	533	458	643

Since these two questions were of crucial importance, it was decided an exact computation of the value of fish sold and the value of fish used in the home should be made from the data available. Hence, the exact figures recorded on these two questions were tabulated from the original schedules and computations made from these data.

A total of 2,213 out of 2,310 respondents for whom schedules were analyzed in this study gave some figures for the approximate annual value of fish sold. An average value of \$662 was computed from all the 2,213 respondents was used for the 97 respondents for whom data was not available. From these figures the total estimate for the annual value of fish sold was \$1,528,969. (Typist's note, here another question mark injected by the agency.)

A similar figure was computed for the approximate annual value of fish used in the home. A total of 1,321 respondents gave an approximate figure for the value of fish used in the home and the remaining 939 respondents used fish in the home but did not give a value. For these respondents the average of .74 was used. The total value of fish used in the home was estimated at \$170,285 based on the above figures (typist's note: another ?)

Therefore, the total annual amount of fish that was caught by the Yakima Indians was \$(1,528,960 plus \$170,285) \$1,699,254. In round figures (question mark by agency again) this is approximately 1.7 million dollars of fish that was estimated to be caught per year.

Table 50 shows the approximate dependence of the respondents on fishing for a livelihood. About 16 per cent of the on-reservation Indians and 8 per cent of the off-reservation Indians stated that they depended fully on fishing for their livelihood. Their responses in general support the previous data that the on-reservation Indians depended on fishing more than the off-reservation Indians and the men depended on fishing more than the women.

Table 50. Dependence of Livelihood From Fishing

	On Reservation		Off Reservation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
All	15	17	10	6
3/4	13	6	6	2
1/2	19	10	13	6
1/4	24	14	15	5
None	25	41	46	72
No information	7	12	10	9
Total number of Respondents	676	533	458	643

In order to analyze the effects that the loss of fishing may have had on individuals who depended on fishing for a livelihood, the respondents were reclassified according to their relative dependence on fishing. The first category had no dependence on fishing; that is, they stated that they did not fish



at Melillo Falls, they sold no fish, they used no fish at home and they stated that their dependence of livelihood from fishing was "none." On the other hand there was a category that stated that half or more of their livelihood came from fishing and these respondents all sold \$1,000 or more fish annually. In between there were an intermediate group which stated that their dependence on livelihood for fishing was one-quarter or none and they sold or used some intermediary value of fish. These three groups were compared for selected economic and social welfare characteristics.

First, Table 51 shows the occupation of respondents classified by dependence on fishing. A higher proportion of respondents who had no dependence on fishing worked in white collar jobs and a lower proportion in semi-skilled or unskilled labor jobs. There seemed to be a higher proportion of housewives or women respondents in the No Dependence group and a lower proportion in the Dependence group.

Table 51. Occupation of Respondents Classified by Dependence on Fishing

	No Dependence (%)	Intermediate (%)	Dependence (%)
Professional manager etc	6	3	0.5
Clerical and sales	7	5	2
Farmers	6	7	8.5
Skilled labor	4	4	2
Semi-skilled or unskilled	24	32	59
Retired	5	8	7
Unemployed	2	1	2
Does not apply (housewife etc)	45	41	19
Number of respondents	857	546	847

The level of living of respondents who had No Dependence on fishing seems to be higher than those who had a Dependence on fishing. (Table 52). There did not seem to be much difference in the monthly earnings of the three groups or the welfare participation.

Table 52. Level of Living of Respondents  
Classified by Dependence on Fishing

	No Dependence (%)	Intermediate (%)	Dependence (%)
High	30	25	9
Medium	38	37	42
Low	32	38	49
Number of respondents	782	505	696

Table 53 represents information on the tribal debts of respondents. Respondents who depended on fishing for a livelihood seemed to incur tribal debts more often and also ~~more often~~ seemed to incur higher quantities of tribal debts. There was not much difference in the other debts incurred by the three groups of respondents.

Table 53. Tribal Debts of Respondents Classified  
by Dependence on Fishing

Amount of Debt	No Dependence (%)	Intermediate (%)	Dependence (%)
\$1,000 or more	1	4	6
\$200-999	2	4	8
\$1-199	1	2	4
None	96	90	82
Number of respondents	825	524	836

Upon examining some of the social problem areas, it was found that there was very little difference in welfare participation and period of time spent on welfare between the three groups. The respondents that had a high dependence on fishing seemed to use alcohol slightly more than those that had No Dependence on fishing. It was in the record of arrests that respondents with the high dependence on fishing seemed to be ~~strikingly~~ <sup>strikingly</sup> different from other dependents. Table 54 shows that 55 per cent of the respondents who had a higher dependence on fishing had some record of arrest compared with 23 per cent of the intermediate group and 18 per cent of the group that had no dependence on fishing.



When comparing the percent (sic) (per cent) arrests with convictions, the proportion was almost five times as high for the respondents with high dependence.

Table 54. Record of Arrests of Respondents Classified by Dependence on Fishing

Number of Arrests	No Dependence (%)	Intermediate (%)	Dependence (%)
None	82	77	45
Yes, no conviction	17	22	50
Yes, one or more convictions	1	1	5
Number of respondents	875	533	857

In short, the analysis based on dependence on fishing seemed to show that those respondents who had a high dependence on fishing worked in lower prestige occupations and had a lower level of living than the respondents that had less dependence on fishing. There did not seem to be much difference with respect to social welfare and other problem manifestations except that the respondents that had a high dependence on fishing had a higher record of arrests and convictions.

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