Census Data for Tribal Planning
Sources of Data and Application

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Technical Skills for Tribal Planners

- The goal of this presentation is to help Tribal Planners identify the best sources of data which includes American Indian demographic, social and economic data for reservations. This presentation focuses on easily attainable resources that can be found online for instance [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov) and other sources;
- These data sources can be easily download into excel spreadsheets for analysis;
- The excel spreadsheets can be used to create tables, and graphic representations of data;
- The data obtained will help tribes to write a narrative report summarizing data while including tables, charts and graphs.
Sources for American Indian Population

- Surprisingly, there is not one source of definitive data on American Indian population within the United States.
- There are a number of different sources of data, each with a different purpose, and each using a different source and process for collecting information.
Sources of American Indian Population Data

- Federal Agencies responsible for Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:
  - The Bureau of Indian Affairs
  - Indian Health Service
  - US Census Bureau (Department of Commerce)
  - US Department of Labor
  - NAHASDA
  - Center for Disease Control (CDC)
Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)

- The BIA has trust responsibilities to 565 the federally recognized tribes the listing of each tribe can be found at: http://www.bia.gov/WhoWeAre/BIA/OIS/TribalGovernmentServices/TribalDirectory/index.htm
- The BIA is responsible for maintaining an official listing of enrolled tribal members.
  - Each tribe establishes enrollment requirements for tribal membership.
  - Tribes can contract responsibilities to maintain their enrollment records, or the BIA will carry out the service.
  - The BIA also identifies individuals officially enrolled in recognized tribes.
What is the purpose of tribal enrollment?

- Tribal enrollment requirements preserve the unique character and traditions of each tribe. The tribes establish membership criteria based on shared customs, traditions, language and tribal blood quantum.
What are tribal membership requirements?

Tribal enrollment criteria are set forth in tribal constitutions, articles of incorporation or ordinances. The criterion varies from tribe to tribe; uniform membership requirements do not exist.

Two common requirements for membership are 1) documentation proving a lineal descendant from a tribal member who is named on the tribe's base roll or 2) a relationship to a tribal member who descended from a tribal member named on the base roll. (A "base roll" is the original list of members as designated in a tribal constitution or other document specifying enrollment criteria.) Other conditions such as tribal blood quantum, tribal residency, or continued contact with the tribe are common.
The BIA maintains a role for each tribe, and for each reservation, can produce population numbers that include:

- Number of enrolled tribal members living on a specific reservation;
- Number of residents enrolled in other tribes but living on a specific reservation;
- General characteristics—age, date of birth, family status, employment status.
Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)

- The BIA is concerned with data about officially enrolled tribal members, keeping enrollment records and data. These are their eligible client base for programs and services.
- The BIA is generally not concerned with people who may be of American Indian descent, but who for some reason are not enrolled tribal members. In general, they do not provide most BIA services to non-enrolled tribal members.
The BIA has historically maintained a data base on labor force and employment data, reported in a Labor Force Report. BIA data was collected and reported by each tribe’s BIA agent until the 1990s, when most tribes contracted for or assumed that responsibility.
Bureau of Indian Affairs Data

- Data is collected for enrolled tribal members living on and off each reservation.
- Priority is given to enrolled tribal members of an individual reservation to maintain the official role for that reservation.
- Second priority is to serve enrolled tribal members from any recognized tribe who are living on or near each reservation.
American Indian Population & Labor Force Reports

- Public Law 102-477, the Indian Employment, Training, and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992, mandates the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to publish, not less that biennially, a report on the American Indian and Alaska Native population eligible for services that the Secretary of the Interior provides to American Indian and Alaska Native people.

- The latest version of the Labor Force Report was completed in 2013 this document is available online in PDF format at:
BIA Links

- The BIA provides links to other programs, including other agencies that provide data and services to American Indians and tribal governments.

- **Bureau of Indian Education (BIE)**
- **Fish and Wildlife Service - Native American Liaison**
- **Indian Arts and Crafts Board**
- **Indian Trust**
- **Office of Self-Governance**
- **Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians**
- **U.S. Geological Survey - Activities Related to American Indians and Alaska Natives**
- **Tribal Energy and Environmental Information Clearinghouse**

- Website: [http://www.bia.gov/WhatWeDo/Knowledge/UsefulLinks/](http://www.bia.gov/WhatWeDo/Knowledge/UsefulLinks/)
Indian Health Services (IHS)

- Responsibility: to provide health care treatment and related services to American Indians who are enrolled tribal members.
- Data is generally collected through official records (births, deaths) and through health care records.
- Data is collected by tribe and by region, and also by state, since IHS services are for enrolled tribal members regardless of their place of residence.
- Web site: http://www.ihs.gov/
Indian Health Services (IHS)

- IHS regularly produces annual reports that analyze health data and provide benchmarks for health care services, they also help identify issues and needs of American Indian people.
Indian Health Services (IHS)

- IHS provides basic data necessary for demographic analysis; the following data can be very helpful in analysis of community demographics.
  - Birth Rates
  - Death Rates
  - Cause of Death

The Regional Data publications offer excellent overviews on demographic issues.
Department of Commerce: US Census Bureau

- Census Bureau provides a wide array of census reports and data, including data on American Indian/Alaskan Native populations and on American Indian Reservations and Trust Lands.

- American Indian and Alaskan Native Website http://www.census.gov/aiian/

- General Census Data Website: http://census.gov
For more information on American Indian census data compiled in reports, see:

US Census Bureau

- American Indian/Alaskan Native populations are typically undercounted on reservations and in rural and urban areas. To address this, the Census Bureau has established special programs and initiatives to work with tribal governments individually and regionally to seek to collect the most accurate data possible. Many tribes have liaison with the Census Bureau in an on-going basis.
There are several key data sources used for the census:

- **The decennial census**: special data collection every ten years for congressional redistricting.
- **The American Community Survey** provides data on an updated or annual basis for national and state data, but less data for reservations of smaller areas.
- **County Business Patterns** provide annual business data reports, but not for reservations (zip codes).
- **Local Employment Dynamics** “on the map” provided reservation labor force data.
- **Special census reports** on economic areas, housing, and transportation on a regular basis.
- **Special reports and data summaries** of American Indian/Alaskan Native populations.
There are two major concerns in the use of census data.

1) Census data is based on self-identification. That means that the person receiving the census bureau survey answers the questions on race and ethnicity based on their self-identification and that of their family members.

2) Census data generally undercounts American Indian/Alaskan Natives. For example, the 1990 decennial census undercount estimate was 12%, but this varies greatly from reservation to reservation.
US Census Bureau

• Given those limitations, the US Census Data, and the 2000 Decennial Census specifically, is still the best comprehensive data about American Indians and Alaskan Natives available.

• The limitations, and especially the self-identification and undercounting, should be acknowledged, but the data should still be used as the best available data.
US Bureau of Labor Statistics

- **U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics**
  - The Bureau of Labor Statistics is the principal fact-finding agency for the Federal Government in the broad field of labor economics and statistics.

- Wages by Area and Occupation
- National Unemployment Rate
- State and Local Unemployment Rates
- Databases & Tables
- Occupations
- Consumer Price Index
- Historical Data
- Employment Situation
Labor Force Statistics: TERO

- For more data directly linked to American Indian populations and reservations, two main sources in addition to the BIA exist:
  - TERO—Council for Tribal Employment Rights. Tribes with TERO offices often have detailed data bases on workforce and employment.
The Native American Housing Assistance and Self Determination Act of 1996 (NAHASDA)

What Is NAHASDA?

The Native American Housing Assistance and Self Determination Act of 1996 (NAHASDA) reorganized the system of housing assistance provided to Native Americans through the Department of Housing and Urban Development by eliminating several separate programs of assistance and replacing them with a block grant program. The two programs authorized for Indian tribes under NAHASDA are the Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) which is a formula based grant program and Title VI Loan Guarantee which provides financing guarantees to Indian tribes for private market loans to develop affordable housing. Regulations are published at 24 CFR Part 1000.

http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/ih/codetalk/nahasda/
Another notable collection point is NAHASDA, which is responsible for assessing housing need, conditions, income and labor force data. Collecting data from multiple agencies on and near reservations, NAHASDA produces regularly updated population and related statistics. As such, this is probably the most up to date data available, and is generally very accurate, as tribes are involved in collecting and reporting data.
NAHASDA DATA

- NAHASDA compiles data from individual tribes that incorporate a number of data sources—US census data, Indian Health Services data, BIA labor force data as available, local and regional labor force data, other human service provider data, and involves tribes in data assessment for accuracy.

- As this data is updated regularly, this data set is being used by more agencies such as: US DOT, BIA IRR, NAHASDA.
NAHASDA DATA ACCESS

- NAHASDA population data is included in the formulas that drive HUD housing assessment of need and identification of eligibility for housing funding and finance. As a result, they are updated and reported annually. Additional data sets provide information by county on specific income and housing that is also used in HUD program development, client intake and eligibility.
NAHASDA DATA

- The NAHASDA data is for American Indian populations on and near reservations, presented in a combination of data under the table Estimate Allocation. The main NAHASDA/HUD data website is: http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/public_indian_housing/ih/codetalk/onap/ihbgformula#2
NAHASDA DATA CATEGORIES FOR EACH AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION

NAHASDA looks at the number of people/units with these conditions:
- American Indian/Alaska Native Population on or near the Reservation
- HHLT 30% (AIAN Households with less than 30% Median Family Income)
- HH 30-50% (AIAN Households between 30% and 50% of Median Family Income)
- HH 50-80% (AIAN Households between 50% and 80% of Median Family Income)
- HH Overcrowded (AIAN Households with more than 1 person per room or without kitchen or plumbing)
- HH Severe Cost (AIAN Households with Housing Expenses greater than 50% of Income)
- Housing Shortage (Number of AIAN Households with less than 80% of Median Family Income)
- Enrollment
- Census Data Used: Single Race (S) or Multi-Race
NAHASDA DATA CATEGORIES
FOR EACH AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION

Additional Housing and Program Data Reported:
- TRSAIP
- AEL (Allowable Expense Level)
- FMR (Fair Market Rent)
- TDC (Total Development Cost)
- Inflation
- FCAS Portion of Grant (Formula Current Assisted Stock 24 CFR 1000.312-1000.322)
- Need Portion of Grant (Need Component 24 CFR 1000.324)
- FY 1996 Adjustment (24 CFR 1000.340)
- Unadjusted FY 2014 Grant
- FY 2014 Repayment Amount
- FY 2014 Adjusted Grant with Repayments
- Census Data Used: Single Race (S) or Multi-Race
NAHASDA DATA CHALLENGE

- Because NAHASDA Data is so important in formula calculations (HUD and MAP-21 DOT), HUD allows tribe to create their own data or other acceptable sources to challenge NAHASDA numbers.
- Some tribes have their own census bureaus or offices within the tribe, and regularly collect their own census data. Warm Springs Reservation is a good example.
NAHASDA DATA CHALLENGE

Q: What if my tribe's geography is correct but the Census did not count all of the American Indians and Alaskan Natives in our "formula area"?

A: The tribe may challenge the data. Any data the tribe provides to HUD to dispute the Census Bureau figures must be collected in a manner consistent with all other tribes. HUD makes the ruling on whether the data can be used. There are two options a tribe may take to challenge the data. The first option makes the case that there has been a miscount of American Indian and Alaskan Native households in the "Formula Area." The second option involves challenging each of the variables used in the formula. Both challenges require a survey.
As background for both of these challenges, the Census Bureau believes that the 1990 Census had a 12 percent "undercount" of persons in tribal areas. Unfortunately, they do not know how that undercount is distributed among tribes. Undoubtedly some tribes have a greater undercount than others. Furthermore, the housing and income data are based on a sample. The smaller a tribe's population, the more likely it is the data on income and housing condition are incorrect. The Census Bureau has worked very hard to do a better job of data collection in tribal areas during the year 2000 census. The cost of challenging data can be very expensive.
American Indians and Alaska Natives are people having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment. The American Indian and Alaska Native population includes people who marked the “American Indian or Alaska Native” checkbox or reported entries such as Navajo, Blackfeet, Inupiat, Yup’ik, or Central American Indian groups or South American Indian groups. There are 565 Federally-recognized tribes plus an unknown number of tribes that are not Federally-recognized. Each tribe has its own culture, beliefs, and practices.

CDC Overview Website: http://www.cdc.gov/minorityhealth/populations/REMP/aian.html
AI/ANs have a unique relationship with the federal government due to historic conflict and subsequent treaties. Tribes exist as sovereign entities, but federally recognized tribes are entitled to health and educational services provided by the federal government. Though the Indian Health Service (IHS) is charged with serving the health needs of these populations, more than half of AI/ANs do not permanently reside on a reservation, and therefore have limited or no access to IHS services. Geographic isolation, economic factors, and suspicion toward traditional spiritual beliefs are some of the reasons why health among AI/ANs is poorer than other groups. Other factors that contribute to poorer health outcomes for AI/ANs include cultural barriers, geographic isolation, inadequate sewage disposal, and economic factors.
Center for Disease Control

Demographics

- According to U.S. Census Bureau in 2010, there were roughly 5.2 million American Indians and Alaska Natives living in the U.S., representing approximately 1.7% of the U.S. total population.

- The projected U.S. population of American Indians and Alaska Natives for July 1, 2050 is estimated to reach 8.6 million, constituting approximately 2% of the U.S. population by that date.

- In the 2010 U.S. Census, tribal groupings with 100,000 or more responses were: Cherokee (819,105), Navajo (332,129), Choctaw (195,764), Mexican American Indian (175,494), Chippewa (170,742), Sioux (170,110), Apache (111,810), and Blackfeet (105,304).
In 2010, there were 15 states with more than 100,000 American Indian and Alaska Native residents.

In 2010, the state with the largest American Indian and Alaska Native population was California (723,225), followed by Oklahoma (482,760) and Arizona (353,386). The state with the highest percentage of American Indian and Alaska Native population was Alaska (19.5%).

The percentage of American Indians and Alaska Natives who lacked health insurance in 2010 was 29.2%.
CDC: Examples of Important Health Disparities

- **CDC Health Disparities & Inequalities Report** The CDC Health Disparities & Inequalities Report - United States, 2011 (CHDIR), provides analysis and reporting of recent trends and ongoing variations in health disparities and inequalities in selected social and health indicators—important steps in encouraging actions and facilitating accountability to reduce modifiable disparities through applying interventions that are effective and scalable.
Examples of important health disparities noted in the CHDIR:

- In 2006, American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) mothers had the second highest infant death rate compared with other mothers. The AI/AN infant death rate was second to the rate among African American mothers and 48.4% greater than the rate among white mothers.

- In 2007, AI/AN populations (combined) had the highest rate of motor vehicle-related deaths, one of the highest rates of suicides, and the second highest death rate due to drugs (includes illicit, prescription, and over-the-counter) compared with other racial/ethnic populations.

- In 2009, AI/AN adults were among those with the highest prevalence's of binge drinking, one of the highest number of binge drinking episodes per individual, and the highest number of drinks consumed during binge drinking.

- In 2008, the AI/AN birth rate among females 10-19 years of age was the third highest (following African Americans and Hispanics).
CDC: Examples of Important Health Disparities

- In 2009, both AI/AN youth aged 12-17 years and AI/AN adults aged 18 years or older had the highest prevalence's of current smoking compared with other racial/ethnic populations.

- In 2009, the prevalence of AI/AN adults aged 18 years and older who did not complete high school represented the second largest prevalence--second to the prevalence among Hispanics and similar to prevalence among African Americans. The prevalence among AI/AN adults was 127.3% larger than the prevalence among white adults.
CDC: Examples of Important Health Disparities

- In 2009, the percentage of AI/AN adults living in poverty was among the largest compared with other racial/ethnic groups (and was similar to percentages among African Americans and Hispanics). Twelve percent more AI/AN adults lived below the federal poverty level, as compared with white adults.

- In 2009, AI/AN adults who owned or rented housing more often lived in inadequate and unhealthy housing compared with white adult householders. The percentage of AI/AN adult householders living in inadequate housing was similar to percentages among African American and Hispanics. These populations had the largest percentages living in inadequate housing compared with other racial/ethnic populations.

- In 2008, the percentage of AI/AN adults aged 50 years and older who received colorectal screening was 9% less than the percentage of white adults screened.

- See the CHDIR Website for more.
CDC Health Statistics

Additional Resources from:

CDC's National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)
Health of AI/AN Population Fast Stats
http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/indfacts.htm
Health Data Interactive http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hdi.htm

Health, United States, 2011
American Indian or Alaska Native Population
http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/american.htm Leading Causes of Death by Race / Ethnicity, Table 26
http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hus/hus11.pdf#026
Injury http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/injury.htm

HHS, Office of Minority Health (OMH)
American Indian/Alaska Native Profile

U.S. Census Bureau
Facts for Features: AI/AN Heritage Month2011
AI/AN Census 2010
The AI/AN Population: 2010 Census Brief
The Best Data Source by Category:

- **Population** – Census 2010, NAHASDA on and near reservation annual data, Census ACS (all are based on self-identification, with some verification by NAHASDA).

- **Population** – Tribal Enrollment Records (for individual tribes), BIA.

- **Social Characteristics** – Census 2010, NAHASDA annual data, Census ACS, CDC

- **Employment, poverty** – NAHASDA annual data, Census 2010, Census ACS, CDC

- **Economic Characteristics** – Census Bureau Local Employment Dynamics (LED) “On the Map”, County Business Patterns (by Zip code only, not reservations).

- **Health and Housing** – CDC, NAHASDA annual data, Census 2010, Census ACS
EWU Census Data Workshop

- **Census and Population Data for Transportation Planning**
- This training consists of eight webinars, for a total of 12 hours on census and related databases, and how data can be downloaded and applied to tribal transportation planning. Each webinar is generally 1.5 hours presented in a lecture or video/webinar format. Webinars were recorded earlier. The class material is presented so students can go to online data access sites on their own computers and learn how to find, download, and create reports to apply data to tribal transportation and planning issues. Students will complete a "report" on the data for a tribe they select that includes its meaning for transportation planning. At the end of the training there will be an evaluation of the workshop and a reflective essay on the value of this material to be completed by each participant.
- Each participant will receive a copy of the webinars and a workbook.
Introduction - There will be a short webinar to introduce Dr. Dick Winchell who will be working with you on this training and to answer any questions you might have.

Lecture 1 - Workshop: Demographics for Transportation Planning. 1.5 hours, webinar format.

Student Learning Objectives

Students who complete this workshop will:
- Understand the basic models of demographic analysis;
- Be able to create and analyze a population pyramid;
- Be able to create population projections.

Outcomes: Students will complete population pyramids and project population for their reservation in a written report that will describe the unique transportation issues and need of that population.
Lecture 2 - Workshop: Community Profile of Population, Social and Economic Census Data. 1.5 hrs.

Student learning objectives:
Students who complete this workshop will:
Understand the decennial census and American Community Survey census surveys, and which data sets best describe tribal populations;
Be able to find, download, and complete analysis of data in the form of a report with tables and graphs;
Be able to link a socio-economic data to transportation needs, issues, and planning.

Outcomes: Students will complete and submit a written report on their selected reservation on all data sets.
Lecture 3 - Workshop: Community Profile Part I: Census Basics on the decennial and American Community Survey and the analysis of population, race and ethnicity. 1.5 hrs.
The Census Bureau-history and importance. Census Geography and American Indian/Alaskan Native Data
The Decennial Survey
The American Community Survey
Population Data, Race and Ethnicity: Downloading Data, Creation of Tables, Graphs, and Written Reports to describe data.
Outcomes: Student complete and submit a written report on their selected reservation on Population, Race and Ethnicity.
Lecture 4 - Workshop: Community Profile Part II: Census Basics and the analysis of Education, Labor Force and Income, and Employment. 1.5 hrs.

Education Tables, download and analysis;
Labor Force Tables, download and analysis;
Income Tables, download and analysis;
Employment by Industry and Occupation Tables, download and analysis

Outcomes: Students will complete and submit a written report on their selected reservation on these data sets.
Lecture 5 - Workshop: Community Profile Part III: Census Basics: Transportation Tables. 1.5 hrs.

Review of data sources specific to transportation. Auto ownership Tables. Journey to Work including Mode of Transportation and commute time.

Related Tables

Outcomes: Students will complete and submit a written report on their selected reservation on these data sets and how they relate to transportation needs, issues, and transportation planning on their selected reservation.
Lecture 6 - Workshop: Census and NAHASDA DATA for Transportation Need. Sources of population data for NTT and Transit Transportation Planning. 1.5 hrs.

Sources of data and data analysis requirements for transportation planning for Transportation Programs
Sources of data and data analysis requirements for transit planning
Identify, download, analysis and creation of tables, graphs, and a written report on population data for transportation and transit planning.
Outcomes: Students will complete and submit a written report on their selected reservation on these data sets.
Lecture 7 - Workshop: Local Employment Dynamics (LED) and On The Map for Reservation Employment and Commuter Data (annual data for on-going analysis). 1.5 hrs.

Introduction to LED Data
Download Reservation Data and creation of standard reports, maps, and table.
Analysis of Journey to Work Travel Patterns (On the Map)

Outcomes: Students will complete and submit a written report on their selected reservation on these data sets.
Lecture 8 - Workshop: Putting it all together. Writing a Population, Socio and Economic Data Report as a resource for Tribal Transportation. Presentations of student research. Discussion, Questions and Applications. 1.5 hrs
Outcomes: Review and comparison of individual tribal reports.

Cost for non-credit
$150 for all 8 recorded Lectures and workbook

Date and Time
April 6 - June 5, 2015

Location
Self-Pace & Webinar

Contact web: nwttap/training/census-data
Contact: Michele 509-828-1411
THANK YOU

- If you have any questions or concerns about this presentation or if you would like a copy of the PowerPoint provided please contact:

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