

TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH BOARD

Understanding and Using Census Data for Tribal Transportation Programs

Thursday, October 17, 2019
1:00-2:30 PM ET

Purpose

To provide information about accurately counting tribal communities in the American Community Survey and the 2020 census.

Learning Objectives

At the end of this webinar, you will be able to:

- Discuss historical context for counting American Indians/Alaska Natives
 - Describe the principals underlying the Decennial Census and American Community Survey and their differences
 - Identify the challenges of producing an accurate national census for American Indians/Alaska Natives and the role of local resources
 - Describe the impact of the Decennial Census and ACS on tribal transportation programs under the current legislation and options for future legislation
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American Institute for Certified Planners

The American Institute for Certified Planners has approved this webinar for 1.5 Certification Maintenance Credits.

Visit: www.planning.org/cm to report your credits.



Transportation Research Board Standing
Committee on Native American
Transportation Issues

Ron Hall

Committee Chair

President Bubar & Hall Consulting, LLC

What is TRB?

- Transportation Research Board
- 100th Anniversary in 2020
- TRB is one of seven program units of the National Academy of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine, a non-profit organization that provides independent, objective, and interdisciplinary solutions.

TRB manages transportation **research** by producing publications and online resources. It **convenes** experts that help to develop solutions to problems and issues facing transportation professionals. TRB also provides **advice** through its policy studies that tackle complex and often controversial issues of national significance.

TRB is powered by volunteers, learn how to **connect** with TRB to find out about new research and volunteer opportunities.

What is TRB?

- 8500 volunteers serve on committees, task forces, and research panels
- 134 professional staff
- Approximately 300 research projects under management at any time
- 900 peer reviewed papers published each year in Transportation Research Record

ABE80 Scope

- The Committee is concerned with research and practice pertaining to transportation issues on or near tribal lands and communities or affecting tribal historical or cultural properties wherever located. Tribal transportation issues include all modes of moving people and goods from one place to another, all relevant agencies, including tribal, state, federal, regional and local providers, and all relationships and interactive processes of various governmental units -tribal, federal, state, and local - with regard to the development, planning, administration, coordination, and implementation of transportation laws, policies, plans, programs, and projects.



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Connect
Convene
Publications
Annual Meeting
<p>TRB's work relies on volunteers and seeks to involve transportation professionals at every stage of their career. Get involved with TRB today.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Join the Centennial Club• Become a TRB Affiliate• Update Your Interests• Become a Centennial Patron• Manage Your MyTRB Profile• Visit the Job Center

TRB 2019-2024 Strategic Plan

- Adopted June 19, 2019
- TRB is committed to advancing the state of the practice through sound research, sharing of information on cutting-edge innovation, and rigorous analysis of current policy issues
- Currently undergoing restructuring
 - Native American Transportation Issues Committee is included in the new structure under the Planning, Methods and Data Group, Social and Cultural Issues Section.

TRB Strategic Plan Goals

1. **Information Exchange**. Provide an impartial forum for the sharing of information across all disciplines and modes on current and emerging transportation issues and related research and innovation, including transportation's relationship with social, economic, environmental, and other issues important to society.
2. **Research**. Create and expand access to knowledge by conducting, sharing, and promoting research on current and future issues in transportation, particularly focused on innovative, implementable practices and technologies.
3. **Advice**. Provide timely and trusted advice to inform the choices facing decision makers across all modes of transportation.
4. **Collaboration**. Promote collaboration on transportation research, education, and technology transfer at international, national, regional, state, and local levels; across public and private sectors; and among transportation providers, users, and other stakeholders.
5. **Workforce Development**. Develop transportation professionals by providing lifelong learning opportunities and by fostering and promoting an environment that continually enhances the diversity, inclusivity, skills, and capacity of the transportation professional community.
6. **Communications**. Enhance the transportation community's knowledge of TRB activities and their impacts, the nation's leaders' and public's awareness of the contributions of research to transportation's value, and their understanding of the importance of transportation to society.

Critical Issues in Transportation 2019

- The identified critical issues deserve attention because of transportation's central and essential role in serving individuals and society and the many consequences it has, both favorable and not favorable, for the economy, safety, public health, and sustainability.
 - 1. Transformational Technologies and Services
 - 2. Serving a Growing and Shifting Population
 - 3. Energy and Sustainability
 - 4. Resilience and Security
 - 5. Safety and Public Health
 - 6. Equity
 - 7. Governance
 - 8. System Performance and Asset Management
 - 9. Funding and Finance
 - 10. Goods Movement
 - 11. **Institutional and Workforce Capacity**
 - 12. Research and Innovation

Introduction to Tribal Census Webinar

- Background on Tribal Census
 - Early Census were beginning of reservation system
 - Military conflict, prison encampments
 - Indian Census Rolls form basis for Tribal Membership
 - Dawes Roll
 - Modern usage for a wide range of federal, state and tribal programs
- Presenters
 - Dr. Dick Winchell, Eastern Washington University
 - Shadana Sultan, 2020 Census Tribal Partnership Team
 - Norm DeWeaver, Consultant

Demographic Data and Analysis for Transportation Planning American Indian Reservations: Sources of Data and Applications

Dick G. Winchell, Ph.D., FAICP

Senior Research Scholar
Small Urban, Rural, and Tribal Center on Mobility
(SURTCOM)

Eastern Washington University

9.17.19

Presentation Purpose

- Understand the multiple sources of data, including the purpose of gathering data by different agencies;
- Recognize the value of using available data to help understand conditions past, present, and future as part of each tribe's planning;
- Identify NAHASDA numbers (IHBG) as the source for Tribal Transportation Program (TTP) formula;
- Recognize the responsibilities of the tribe to assess and identify and use the most correct data for population.

Technical Skills Expectations for Tribal Planners and Tribal Transportation Programs

- Identify best sources of data for American Indian demographic, social, transportation and economic data for reservations on-line (www.census.gov and several other sources);
- Download data into excel spreadsheets for analysis;
- Use excel spreadsheets to create tables, and graphic representations of data;
- Write a narrative report summarizing data with tables, charts and graphs, explaining data and what it means and its impacts for the future, and
- Update regularly with newly published data with report made to tribal staff and elected leaders.

Creating Data Bases and Analysis for Tribal Planning

- **US Census Data**
 - US Census Data. Years 2000, 2010 (100% samples) and 2020 when available.
 - American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year averages. 2010, 2015, 2016 and annually.
 - Other data sets for 2000, 2010, and latest year, expanded annually.
 - Total Pop., Race and ethnicity by reservation.
 - Unemployment and Poverty
 - Population Pyramid
 - Educational Achievement
 - Median Income (reservation, Native American and total)
- Employment Categories (NAICS)
- Transportation Data
 - Number & Age of Cars/Household
 - Journey to work—time, miles.

NAHASDA

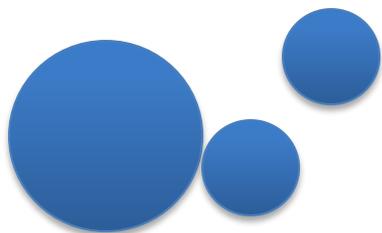
- NAHASDA.
 - Years 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016 and every two (or one) year as available. Include additional data.
 - Tribal Population—note if it is the reservation or reservation and surrounding area as designated in NAHASDA tables.
 - Tribal Enrollment & if available, pop by age cohort (pop pyramids).
 - Median Income and Poverty rates.
- Locational Employment Dynamics (LED) “On the Map” Statistics (US CENSUS)
 - Employment by NAICS Categories, Journey to Work travel and mapping for reservation. 2005, 2010, 2015. (Tribes can create annualized data and analysis). Tribal Transportation data (commute distance, number of cars)
 - other related to transportation and/or mobility)
- BIA Employment Report.
- DOT/BIA TPP Inventory (available for each tribe)—roads, conditions, formula funding.

Census of Population Data for Tribal Planning

- Demographic studies and analysis of data for planning, including transportation planning for the Spokane tribe.
 - Spokane Tribe of Indians (Business Council): A Socio-economic Profile, 2013.
[https://www.spokanetribe.com/userfiles/file/Spokane%20Tribe%20of%20Indians_A%20Socioeconomic%20Profile\(2\).pdf](https://www.spokanetribe.com/userfiles/file/Spokane%20Tribe%20of%20Indians_A%20Socioeconomic%20Profile(2).pdf)
 - Spokane Tribe (My Tribal Area—Census data)
<https://www.census.gov/tribal/?aianihh=3940>
 - Spokane Tribe (summary by City Data): <http://www.city-data.com/city/Spokane-Reservation-Washington.html>)

Sources of American Indian Demographic Data

Individual American Indian Tribes and Reservations



Federally recognized tribes

Federal Government Agencies working with Tribes



BIA. enrollment, labor force, poverty, land, road inventory



Census Bureau. decennial census, ACS, Special Surveys, On the Map Data: Population and demographics, housing, transportation, labor force (on the map), business data.



NAHASDA
Population for IHGB formula
Population for TTP formula



Center for Disease Control (CDC)

Federal Sources for American Indian and Alaskan Native Population

- Surprisingly, there is no **one** source of definitive data on American Indian population within the United States. **All have limitations.**
- There are a number of different sources of data, each with different purposes, and each using a different source and/or process for collecting information.
- It is important for each tribe to understand and use the correct (best available) data to address current and future issues with the best data available.

Sources of American Indian Population Data

- American Indian Tribes/Reservations
- 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 (Housing)
 - Center for Disease Control (CDC)

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)

- The BIA has trust responsibilities to federally recognized American Indian tribal governments, and 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 that service.
 - The BIA identifies individuals officially enrolled in recognized tribes

BIA Tribal Enrollment

Tribal Enrollment Process

- **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.
- **What are tribal membership requirements?**
- Tribal enrollment criteria are set forth in tribal constitutions, articles of incorporation or ordinances by each tribe. The criterion varies from tribe to tribe, so uniform membership requirements do not exist.
- Two common requirements for membership are lineal descendency from someone named on the tribe's base roll or relationship to a tribal member who descended from someone 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.

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)

- 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 the 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

- 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 less 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.

Bureau of Indian Affairs Data

- Collected for enrolled tribal members living on- and off- each reservation.
- Priority for 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

U.S. Department of the Interior Indian Affairs

American Indian Population and Labor Force Reports

2013 American Indian Population and Labor Force Report Contains
2010 Data - PDF 1.9 MB

2013 American Indian Population and Labor Force Report Contains
2010 Data - XLS 249 KB

2005 American Indian Population and Labor Force Report –

2003 American Indian Population and Labor Force Report –

2001 American Indian Population and Labor Force Report –

1999 American Indian Population and Labor Force Report –

1997 American Indian Population and Labor Force Report –

1995 American Indian Population and Labor Force Report –

1993 American Indian Population and Labor Force Report –

1991 American Indian Population and Labor Force Report –

1989 American Indian Population and Labor Force Report –

1987 American Indian Population and Labor Force Report –

1985 American Indian Population and Labor Force Report –

1982 American Indian Population and Labor Force Report

<https://www.bia.gov/knowledge-base/american-indian-population-labor-force-reports>

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 irregardless 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, and help identify issues and needs of American Indian people.
- Reports are available on-line and on paper.
- Website:
http://www.ihs.gov/NonMedicalPrograms/IHS_Stats/index.cfm?module=hqPub&option=index

Indian Health Services (IHS)

- IHS provided basic data necessary for demographic analysis, and the following data can be very helpful in analysis of community demographics.

- Birth Rates
- Death Rates
- Cause of Death

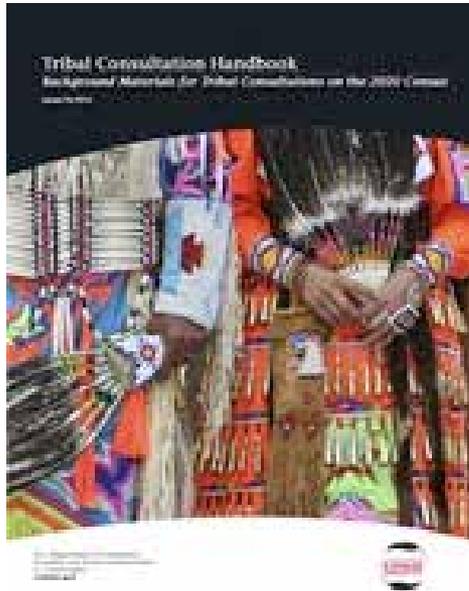
The Regional Data publications offer excellent overviews on demographic issues but must be “mined” for data and subsequent analysis.

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/aian/>
- General Census Data Website:
<http://census.gov>

Intergovernmental Affairs: Tribal Affairs

<https://www.census.gov/aian/>



This website highlights the Census Bureau's relationship with tribal governments and provides important AIAN and tribal resources. The Census Bureau collects data for the AIAN population and publishes specific counts, estimates, and statistics.

Department of Commerce: US Census Bureau

- For more information on American Indian census data compiled in reports, see:
- US Census Bureau, 2010 Census Briefs: [The American Indian & Alaska Native Population: 2010](#) issued January, 2012

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 maintain liaison with the Census Bureau in an on-going basis.
- Web site:
<http://www.census.gov/geo/www/aian/aian.html>

US Census Bureau

- 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 (work 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.

US Census Bureau

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.

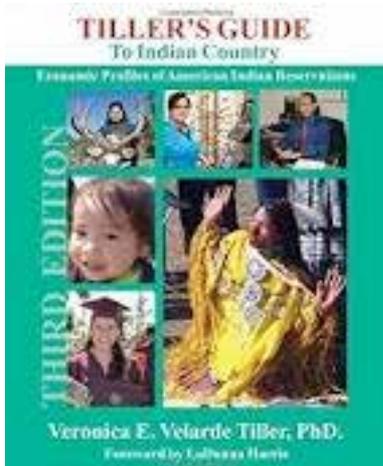
2) Census data generally undercounts American Indian/Alaskan Natives. The 1990 decennial census undercount estimate was 12%, but this varies greatly from reservation to reservation.

US Census Bureau

- Given those limitations, the US Census Data, and the 2000 and 2010 Decennial Census Reports specifically, are still the best comprehensive data about American Indians and Alaskan Natives available through using a 100% sample.
- The limitations, and especially the self-identification and undercounting, should be acknowledged, but the data should still be used as the best available data.

Other Data Sources: Labor Force

- Many states and regions, individual tribes, and publications provide detailed data and analysis of American Indian demographic data and labor force data.
- Veronica Tiller's Third Edition of Tiller's Guide



to Indian Country (1915) uses Census Decennial, ACS, and NAHASDA data along with descriptions reviewed by each tribe

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.
- Web Site:
<http://www.councilfortribalemploymentrights.org/tero-faq/>

NAHASDA

- A final data 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

- **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/>

NAHASDA DATA

- NAHASDA compiles data from individual tribes that incorporate a number of data sources—US census data (decennial and ACS), 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.
- Updated annually, this data set is being used by the Tribal Transportation Programs, and NAHASDA for formulas that allocate funds to each tribe.

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/code_talk/onap/ihbgformula#2

NAHASDA DATA

- NAHASDA/HUD data website:
http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/public_indian_housing/ih/code_talk/onap/ihbgformula#2
- From this site scroll down to the data lists under IHBG, and under each year's list of tables download the Final Summary - Need and Allocation table for that year.

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 DOT), HUD allows tribe to follow a challenge process to their published number, or to create their own data following specific guidelines and acceptable sources to challenge NAHASDA numbers.
- Some tribes have their own census bureau or offices within the tribe, and regularly collect their own census data (Warm Springs Reservation).

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.

NAHASDA DATA CHALLENGE

- 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.

Center for Disease Control

- 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>

CDC: Contributing Factors to Health Disparities Among American Indian/Alaska Native Populations

- 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.

CDC

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).

CDC

- 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.

CDC: Examples of Important Health Disparities

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 prevalences 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 prevalences 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) <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/indfacts.htm>

[Health Data Interactive](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hdi.htm) <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)

<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) <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/injury.htm>

HHS, Office of Minority Health (OMH)

[American Indian/Alaska Native Profile](http://minorityhealth.hhs.gov/templates/browse.aspx?lvl=3&lvlid=26)

<http://minorityhealth.hhs.gov/templates/browse.aspx?lvl=3&lvlid=26>

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 Depends on What you data you are looking for.

- Population –
 - 1) Census 2010 (Decennial Census by reservation) as a starting point most accurate;
 - 2) NAHASDA on and near reservation annual data;
 - 3) Census ACS (all are based on self-identification, and use 5 years of population statistically averaged) Especially tribes with small populations (under 10,000) should recognize and all tribes should publish statistical error range along with population.
- Enrolled Population – Tribal Enrollment Records (for individual tribes), BIA/Individual Tribe/Reservation. Reflects each tribe/reservation's enrollment policy for their tribe (not necessarily place of residence).
- Social Characteristics – Census 2010 (Decennial Census by Reservation), 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 decennial data, Census ACS five-year statistical average.

Local Employment Dynamics (LED)

- LED is a new data resource from the US Census Bureau (2010) that provides annual detailed employment data by NAICS code, information on jobs and workers in the labor force including journey to work travel patterns.
- This data includes “on the map” detailed locations of employment centers AND place of residence (clusters).
- This data is available for American Indian Reservations.

Getting to LED at census.gov

- Instructions to get to and create tribal applications for LED and “on the map”
 - Go to census.gov
 - On the top menu go to Business, and the last item listed under business is Local Employment Dynamics
 - At the Local Employment Dynamics page click “on the map” at the top of the left hand menu
 - Enter the name of the reservation under search, and when the listing appears scroll down to the Reservation

The Analysis Settings

The “Analysis Settings” Page provides multiple options for data presentation under these categories:

Home or Work

Analysis Type

Year

Job Type

The Analysis Type allows you to complete an area profile, compare with other areas, create the distance direction maps, and produce inflow/outflow maps

LED for Economic Analysis

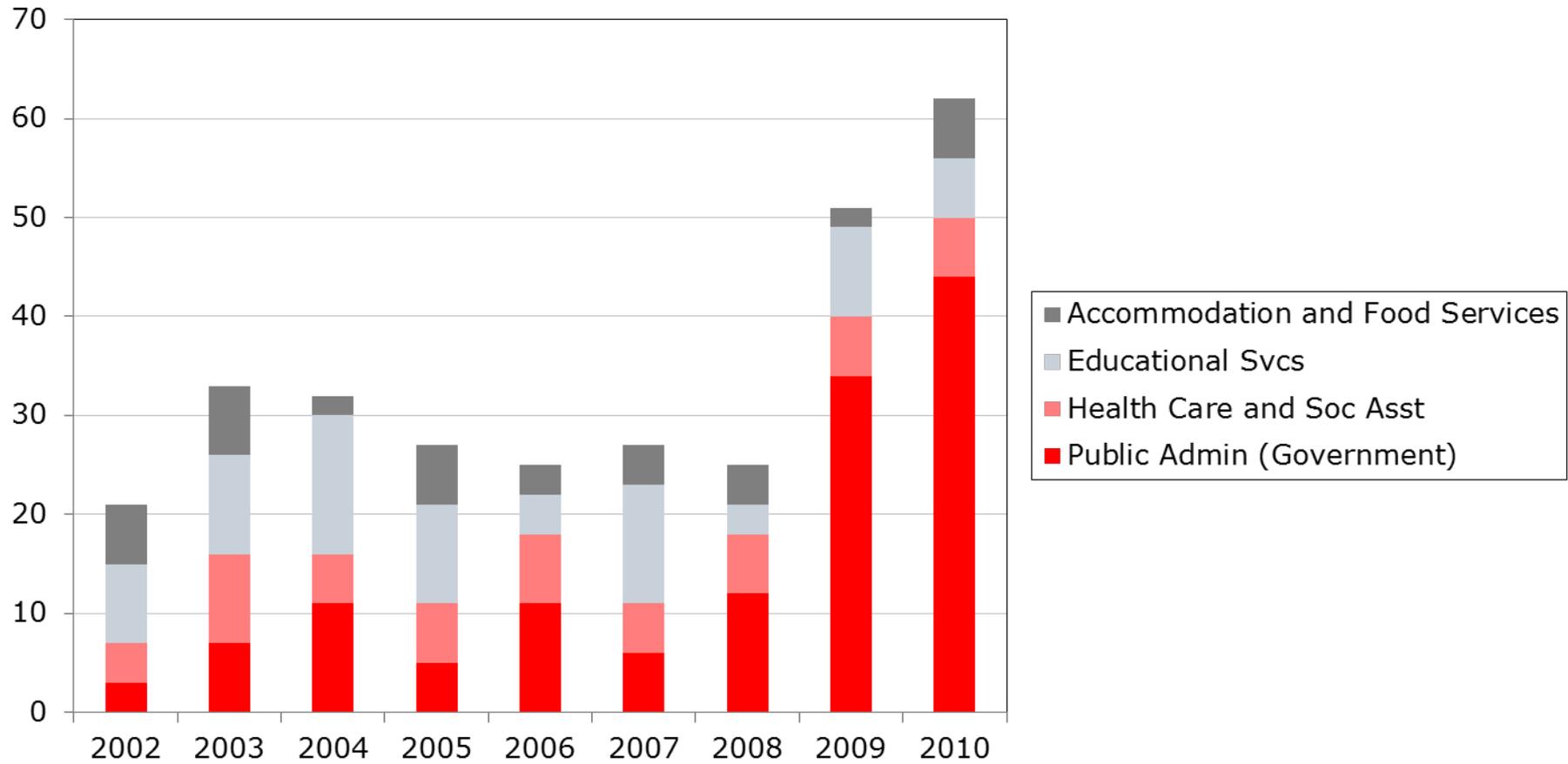
Economic Research on the Spokane Tribe identified the four largest employment categories by NAICS Code and created a graph to display annual change from 2002-2010.

This data was presented to tribes to assess local economic change and develop strategies for investment and economic development

Total Employment in All Industry Sectors
Spokane Tribe
2002-2010

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	23	7	26	11	7	39	34	20	21
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas	1	3	1	3	1	2	6	2	0
Utilities	0	0	1	2	1	4	0	3	3
Construction	21	19	19	24	20	27	31	13	15
Manufacturing	19	27	20	25	28	24	35	9	13
Wholesale Trade	6	4	13	9	11	9	8	11	9
Retail Trade	46	38	29	23	31	37	63	51	58
Transportation and Warehousing	10	9	13	15	18	14	9	5	12
Information	2	0	1	2	2	5	3	2	3
Finance and Insurance	1	6	6	3	2	10	8	10	14
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	10	9	5	6	7	9	9	15	13
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	25	17	12	19	16	10	17	8	5
Management of Companies and Enterprises	0	1	5	3	2	2	2	1	1
Admin & Support, Waste Mgt and Remediation	8	5	8	6	6	10	9	10	13
Educational Services	65	61	43	53	53	61	76	62	46
Health Care and Social Assistance	18	15	5	21	17	26	30	24	46
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	45	48	43	35	57	47	35	19	42
Accommodation and Food Services	14	14	13	20	16	23	18	27	22
Other Services (excluding Public Admin)	26	16	14	14	12	8	16	14	21
Public Admin (Government)	145	139	125	125	125	135	125	221	226

Total Employment in the Top Four Industry Sectors
Spokane Tribe
2002-2010



Jobs by Worker Educational Attainment
 Colville, Kalispel, and Spokane Tribes
 2010

Highest Level of Education	Colville		Kalispel		Spokane	
Less than high school	281	11.8%	10	11.1%	49	8.4%
High school or equivalent	603	25.3%	18	20.0%	156	26.8%
Some college or AA degree	672	28.1%	29	32.2%	177	30.4%
BABS or advanced degree	312	13.1%	10	11.1%	82	14.1%
Educational attainment n/a (workers aged <29)	520	21.8%	23	25.6%	119	20.4%

Inflow/Outflow Analysis of Workers

OnTheMap [LEHD Home](#) [Help and Documentation](#) [Reload](#) [Text-Only](#)

Start Base Map Selection Results

Inflow/Outflow Analysis

enter your own subtitle

Display Settings

Labor Market Segment Filter All Workers

Year 2011

Map Controls

Color Key

Flow Overlay

Selection Outline

[Identify](#) [Zoom to Selection](#)

[Clear Overlays](#) [Animate Overlays](#)

Report/Map Outputs

[Detailed Report](#)

[Export Geography](#)

[Print Chart/Map](#)

Legends

Note: Overlay arrows do not indicate directionality of worker flow between

[Change Settings](#)

Inflow/Outflow Job Counts in 2011

Legend:

- 315 - Employed in Selection Area, Live Outside
- 1,012 - Live in Selection Area, Employed Outside
- 277 - Employed and Live in Selection Area

Inflow/Outflow Job Counts (All Jobs) 2011

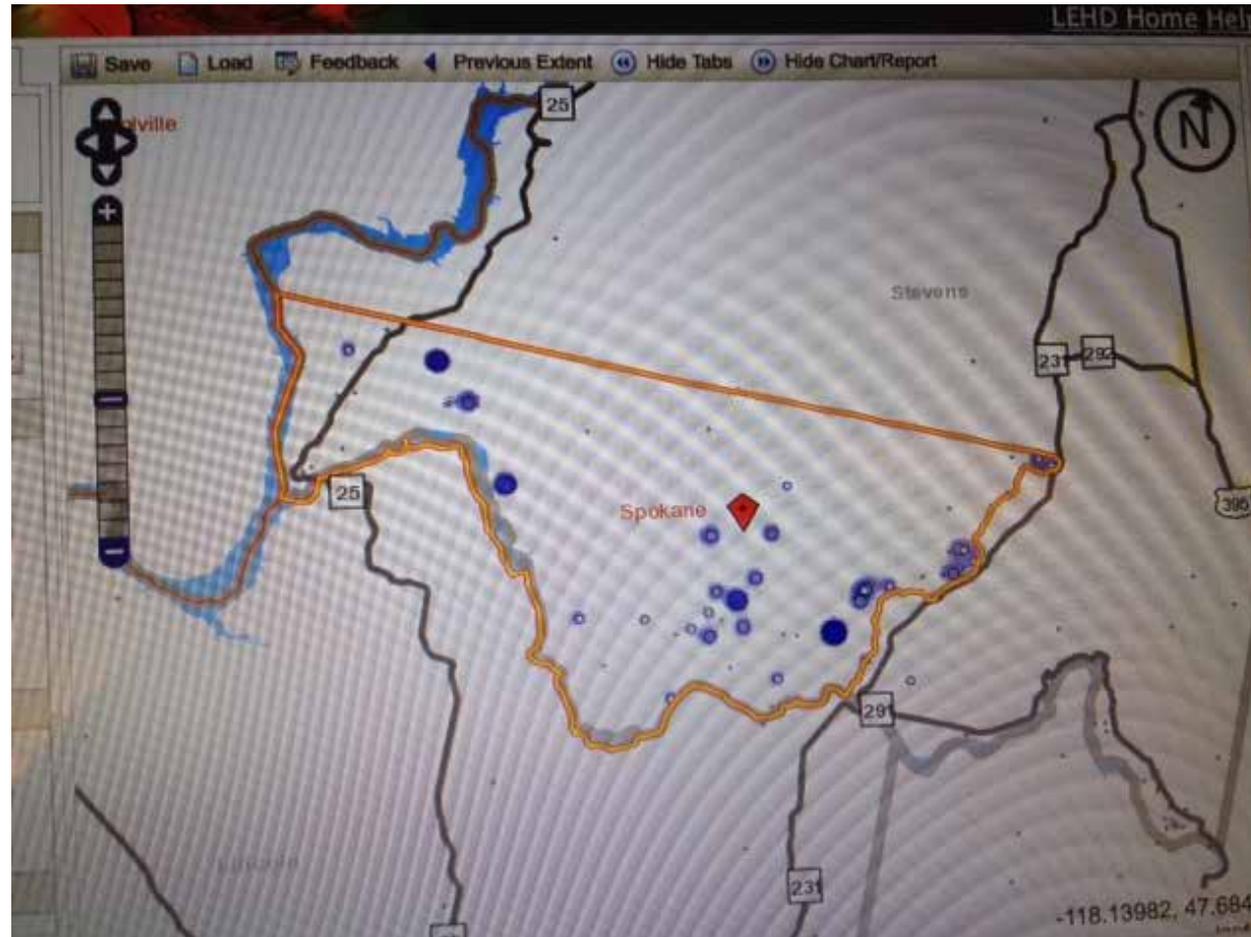
	Count	Share
Employed in the Selection Area	592	100.0%
Employed in the Selection Area but Living Outside	315	53.2%
Employed and Living in the Selection Area	277	46.8%
Living in the Selection Area	1,289	100.0%
Living in the Selection Area but Employed Outside	1,012	78.5%
Living and Employed in the Selection Area	277	21.5%

[Reset Highlighting](#)

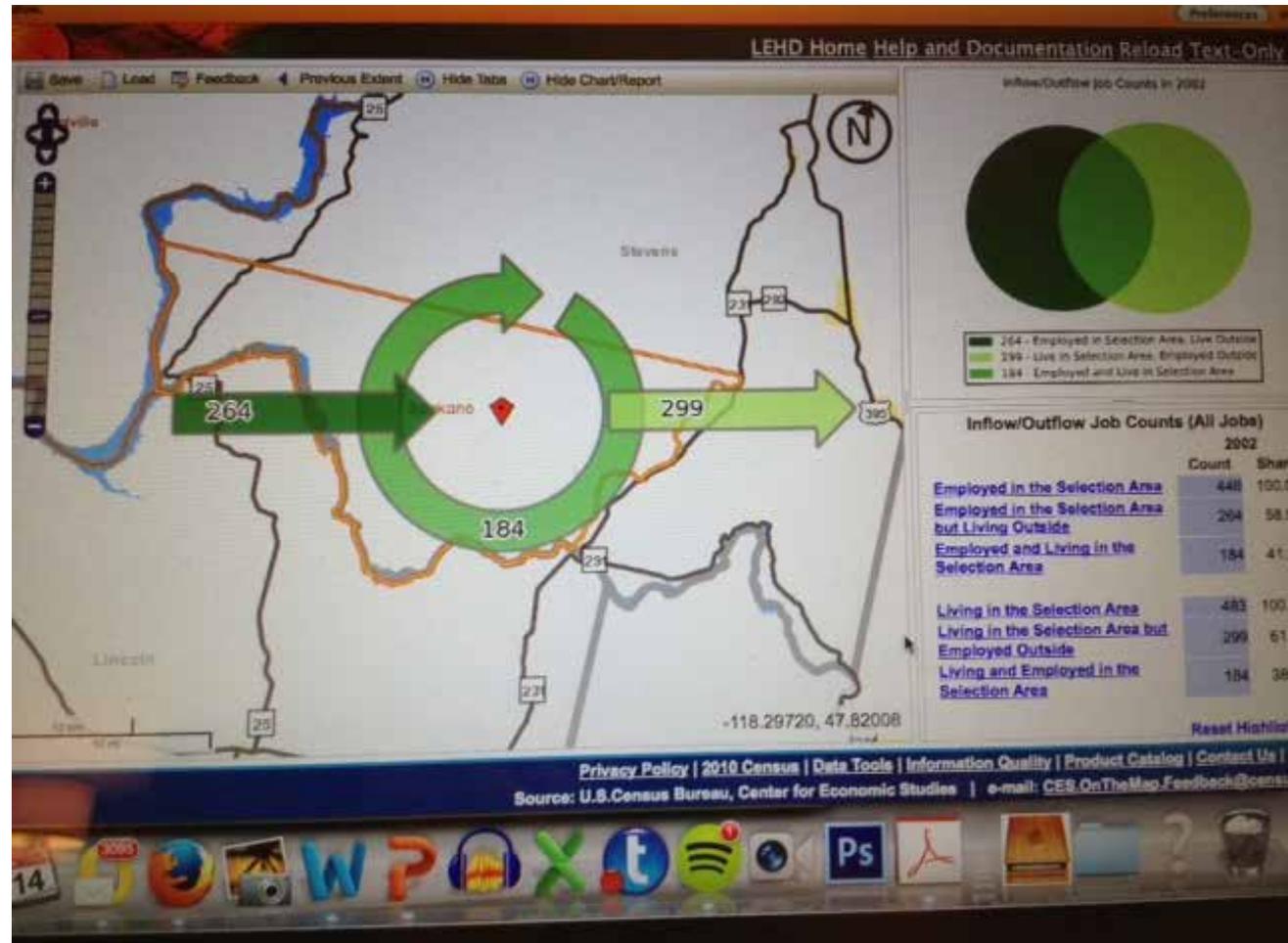
Privacy Policy | 2010 Census | Data Tools | Information Quality | Product Catalog | Contact Us | Home

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Center for Economic Studies | e-mail: CES_OnTheMap.Feedback@census.gov

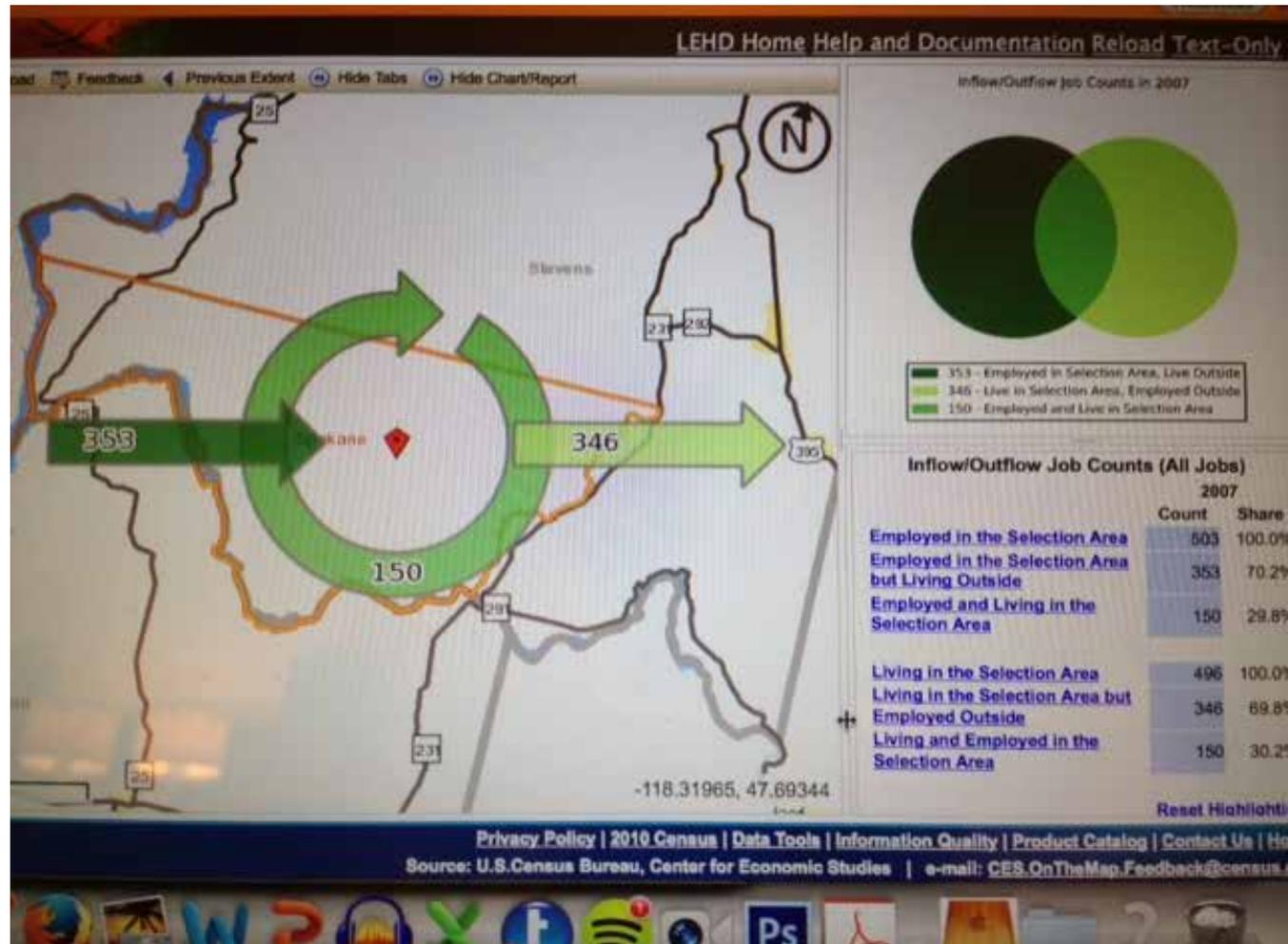
Spokane Reservation 2011 Map of Jobs and Housing



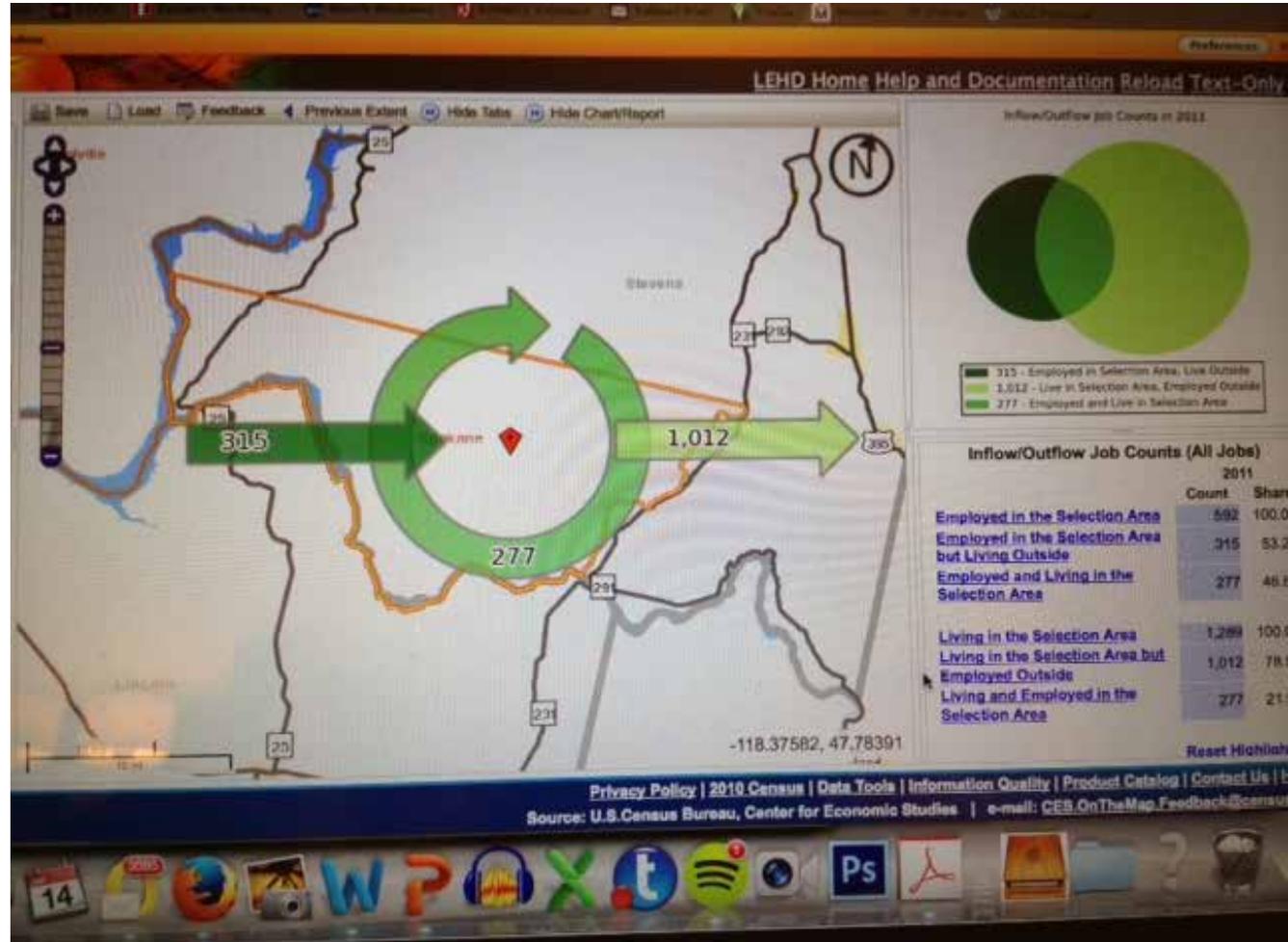
Spokane Reservation 2002 Inflow/Outflow



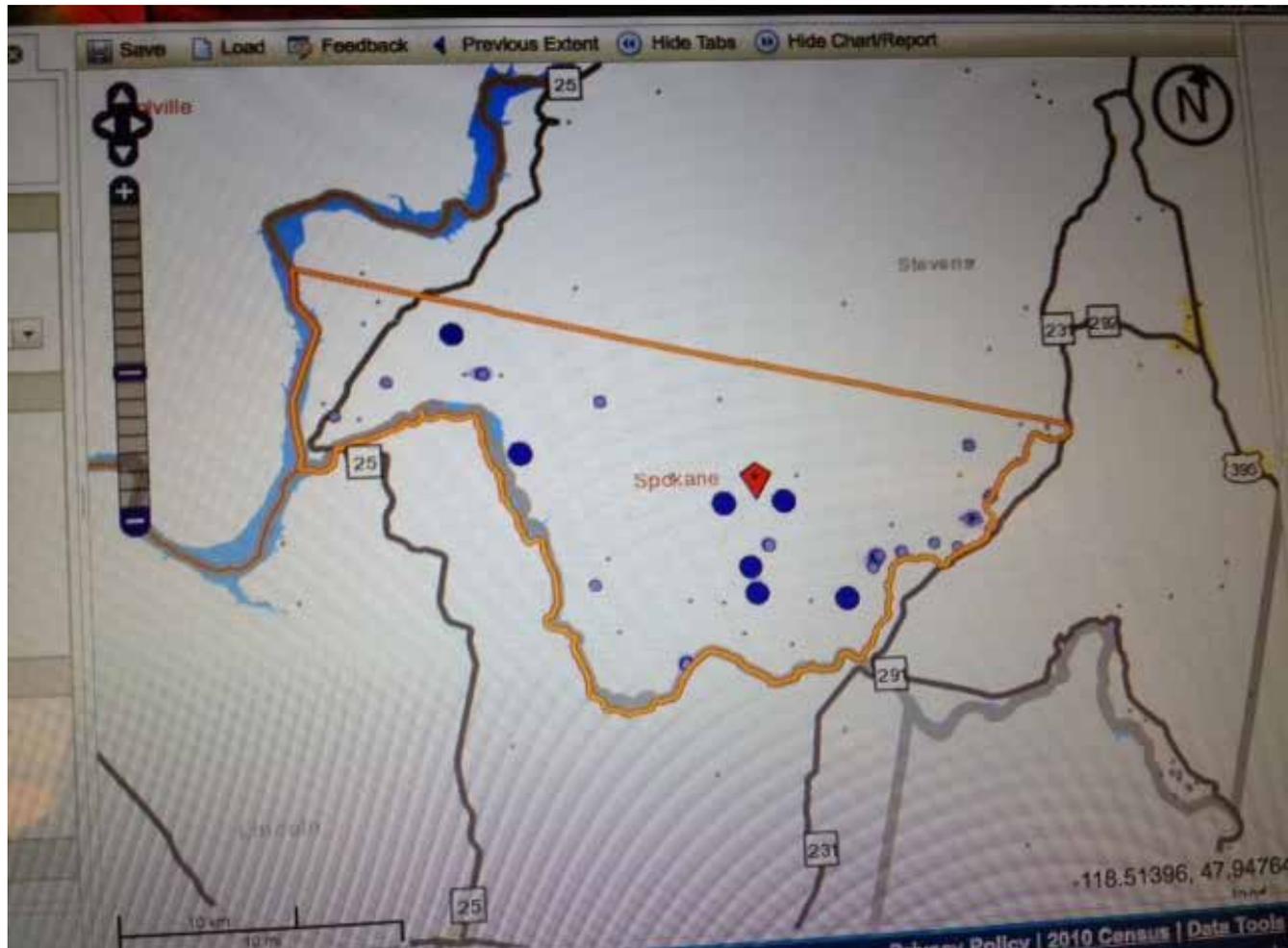
Spokane Reservation 2007 Inflow/Outflow



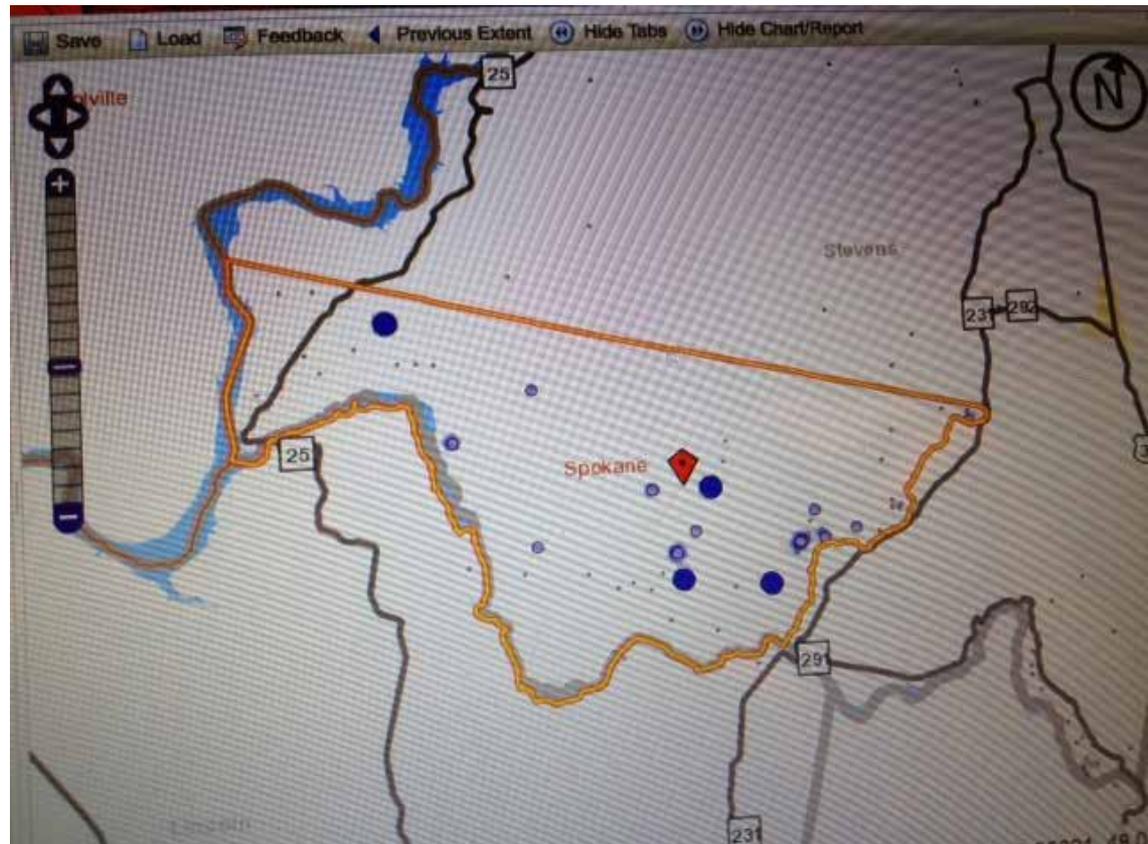
Spokane Reservation 2011 Inflow/Outflow



Spokane Tribe 2002 Map of Jobs and Housing

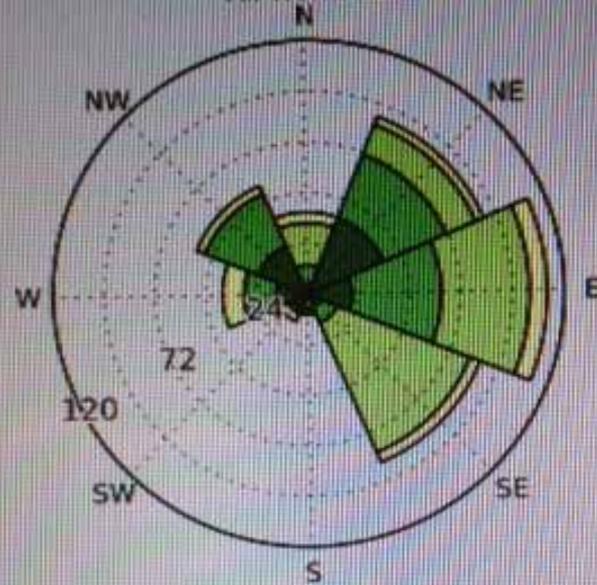


Spokane Tribe 2007 Map of Jobs and Housing



Spokane Tribe Job Counts by Distance/Direction 2002

Job Counts by Distance/Direction in 2002
All Workers

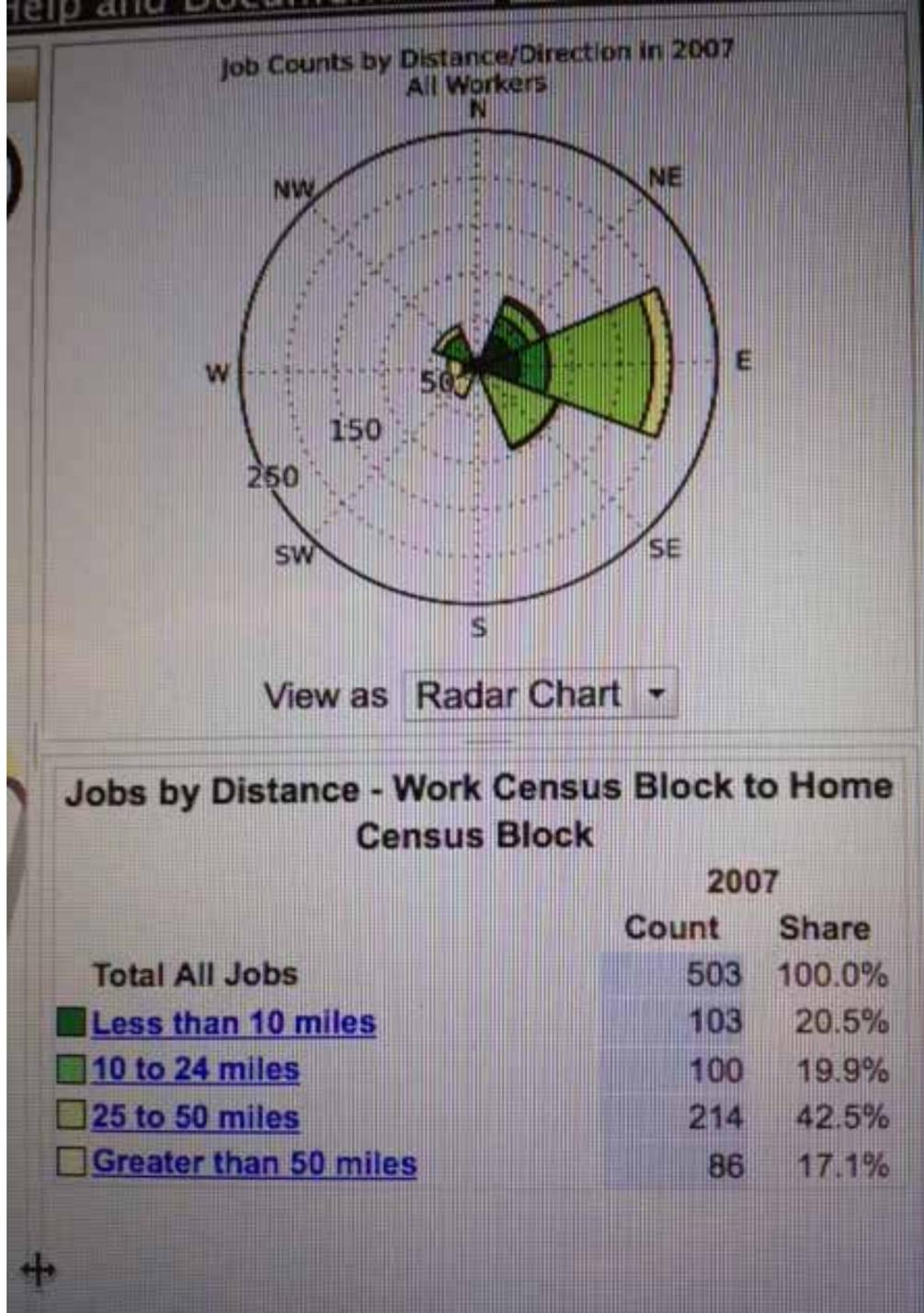


View as

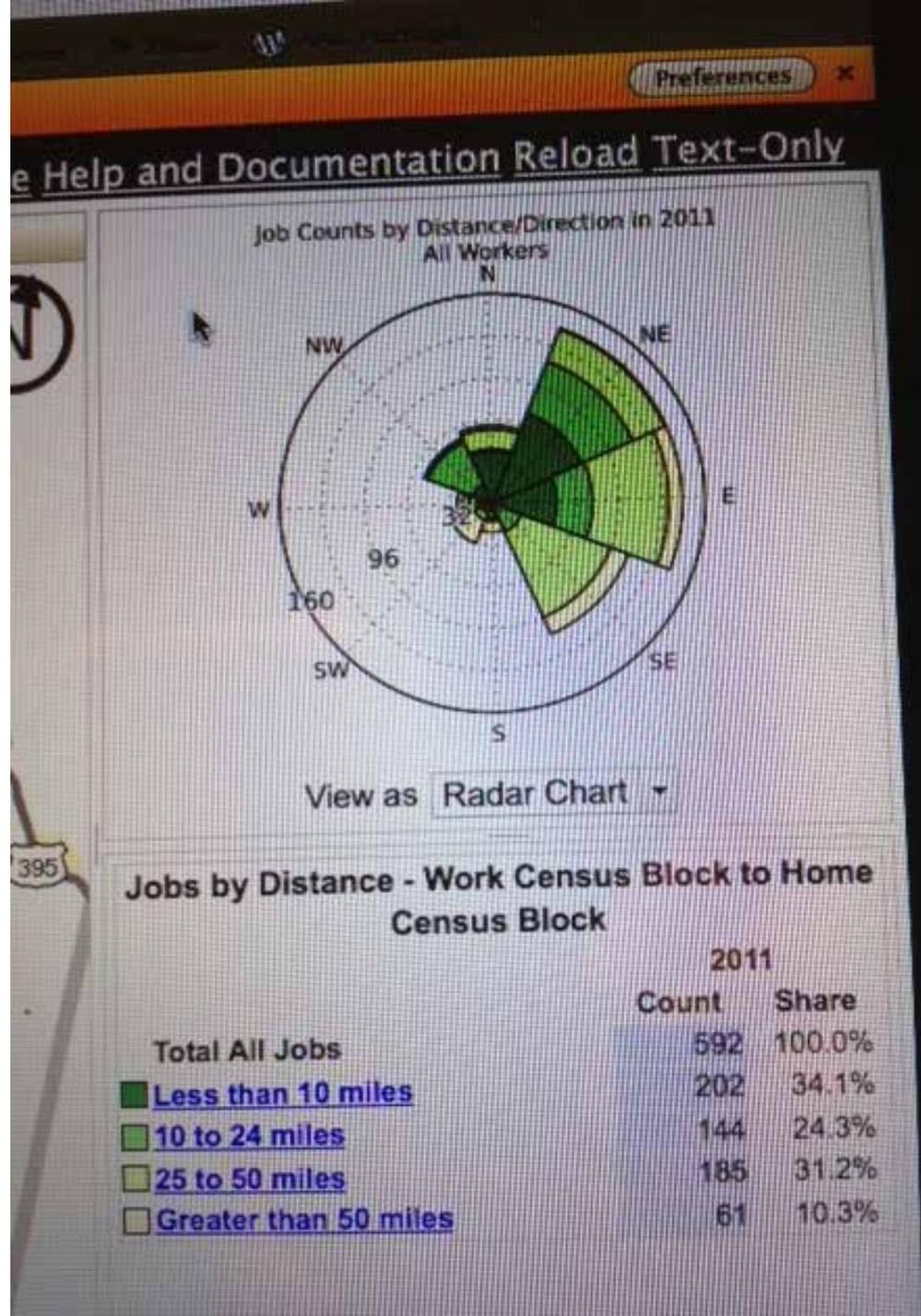
Jobs by Distance - Work Census Block to Home
Census Block

	2002	
	Count	Share
Total All Jobs	448	100.0%
■ Less than 10 miles	120	26.8%
■ 10 to 24 miles	142	31.7%
■ 25 to 50 miles	144	32.1%
■ Greater than 50 miles	42	9.4%

Spokane Tribe Job Counts by Distance/Direction on 2007



Spokane Tribe Job Counts by Distance/Direction 2011



Findings of Economic Research

- Tribes are emerging economies of significance within the region.
- Tribal strategies for economic improvement are linked to reinvestment of casino revenues into long-term valued programs—culture, language, wellness, education.
 - Economic success is directly tied to transportation.

Transportation Uses of LED Data

- The LED Data is the first annualized data available that shows reservation economic data and describes the labor force.
- The LED Data “on the map” provides the first detailed map of employment and housing clusters on the reservation (and in the surrounding regions) to begin to assess details of origin/destination transportation for the journey to work.

Transportation Uses of LED Data

- Origin destination research can also be documented over time to reflect differences in travel on the reservation centered on the journey to work.
- Origin destination “journey to work” data provides times and travel patterns that can lead to improved routes (safety improvements, snow removal priorities).
- Housing clusters linked to destinations can serve as a tool to identify further needs for pedestrian and bicycle travel, transit, and roadway demand.

AIAN Census Initiative Updates

Amadeo Shije, Partnership Coordinator (Tribal)

Shadana Sultan, Tribal Partnership Specialist

Draft excerpts

U. S. Census Bureau

Census Overview

Objectives and effects

- Count everyone in the United States once, only once and in the right place
- Lasting effect on community resources and representation for a decade.
- Allocation of more than \$675 billion dollars annually.

2020 Census Preparation

Tribal Consultations

- October 2015 - November 2016.
- Gather tribal input
- Record and address outcomes and recommendations
- Conversations about 2020 Census

Responses from Tribal Consultations

Frequent Responses

- Affirming tribal sovereignty
- Addressing data discrepancies
- Communication with Census Bureau field offices

Census Barriers Attitudes and Motivators Study

- Identifies mindset to categorize response likelihood
- Unfamiliar/misconceptions of purpose of census
- Confidentiality concerns

Strategies and Tactics

- Recruit and hire locally
- Intertribal Organizations
- TCCC's
- Tribal Liaisons
- Urban Meetings

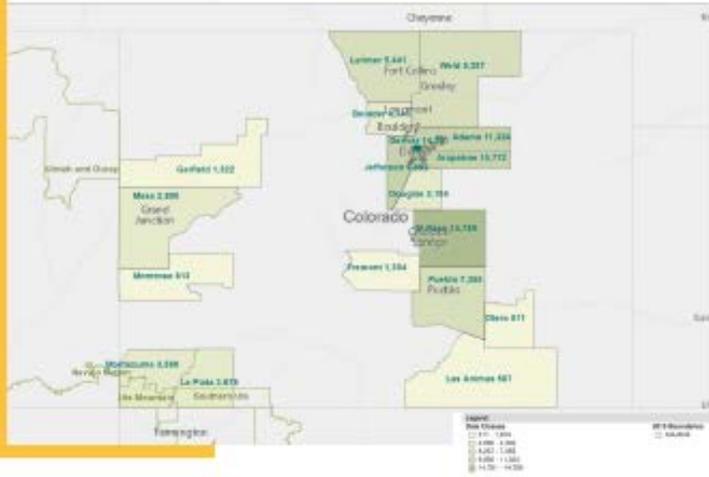
Outreach efforts

- Events
- Tribal media
- Social Media
- Posts in community gathering areas
- Ads / Closed Circuit TV's
- Mailer inserts
- Text messages

GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS

Where are those trusted circles?

According to the US Census Fact Finder, these 18 Counties have the highest concentration of American Indians across Colorado. Census data also reveals that the majority of American Indians identify as "more than one race." Note, the ACS/Fact finder data results include American Indians of more than one race. However, ROAM census Tract results only track people that identify as American Indians alone.



KEY CITIES



North /Central Colorado:

Denver 14700, Adams 11300, Arapahoe 10700, Jefferson 8000, Larimer 5400, Weld 4200, Boulder 4300, Douglas 3100.



South/Central Colorado

El Paso 14,700+, Pueblo 7300, Fremont 1300, Las Animas 560, Otero 500



Tribal Lands/West/Southwest Colorado

La Plata (Southern Ute) 3600, Montezuma 3300, Mesa 2800, Garfield 1300, Montrose 800

US Census Fact Finder 2017/2015 ACS Selected Population Tables, American Indian and Alaska Native alone or with one or more other races (001, 010-099, & 100-299) or (300, 400-499) or (500-999), Colorado, Total Geography by County. *Members rounded to nearest 100, except <1000 rounded to nearest 10.

Ute Mountain Ute Tribe Launches #2020Census Strategy Trainings

Wednesday, September 4, 2019



Tribal #2020Census Shares Messaging on Stage at Redbone Concert in Denver

Saturday, September 7, 2019



Southern Ute Indian Tribe Launches Strategy Plans for 2020 Census Tribal Outreach

Friday, July 26, 2019



Urban Indian Leadership Circle talks 2020 Census at Networking Social at Tocabe

Friday, July 19, 2019



Families and Youth Talk 2020 Census at Indigenous Pop X Denver

Saturday, July 27, 2019



2020 Census Colorado Tribal Partners Host First Urban Indian Leadership Circle

Tuesday May 7, 2019



What is so important about the Census and how is the data used?

- Apportionment of Congressional seats
- Appropriations of Federal Funds
- Distribution of State funds
- Accurate local statistical data
- Data for the community & grants



DATA



KNOWLEDGE



ACTION

Regional Office (ongoing Surveys) versus 2020 Regional Census Center

Regional Office (RO)

Regional Census Center (RCC)

Ongoing Current Surveys

Managed by Regional Office

- Responsible for the implementation and data collection of ongoing surveys
- Designed to collect important data used by government and outside
 - American Community Survey (ACS)
 - Current Population Survey (CPS)
 - Consumer Expenditure (CE) Surveys
 - National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)
 - National Crime and Victimization Survey (NCVS)
 - American Housing Survey (AHS)

Decennial Census

Managed by Regional Census Center

- Occurs every ten years
- Designed to count each and every person in the United States
- There are several operations designed to canvass addresses, collect data, and count people
- Collecting data is such a large task, that it requires a separate infrastructure – the Regional Census Center

Ways to Respond

2020 Census Offers More Choices

- Internet
- Phone
- Paper
- In-Person

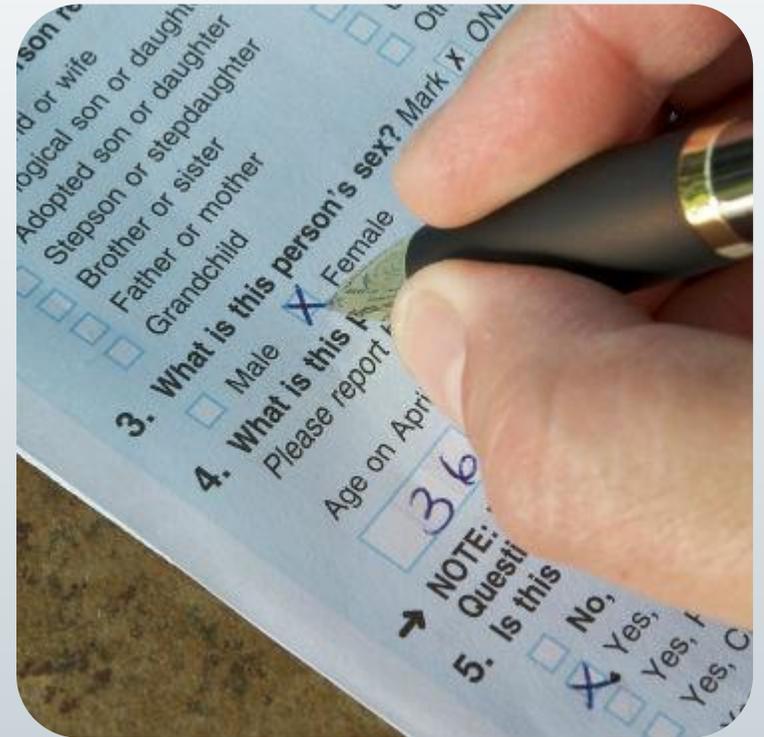
Self Response Starts March 12



2020 Census Questionnaire

Short Form

- Name
- Age/Date of Birth
- Gender
- Race
- Ethnicity
- Household Relationships
- Own or Rent home



Census Data and Tribal Affiliation

- **Self-identification** both race and ethnicity
- **Geographic Based** – where you live on Census day
- Questionnaire asks “**enrolled or principal tribe**” to produce tribal affiliation

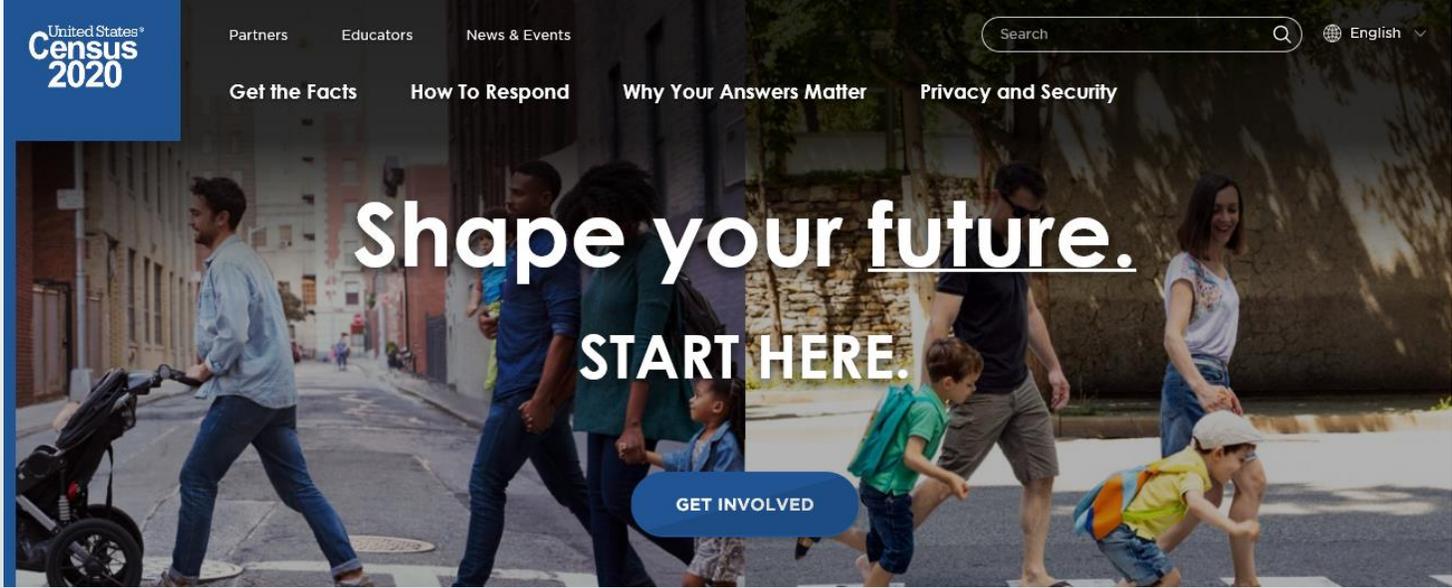
In Household Coverage

- Who to include
- Multi-Family Households
- Household Relationship
- Importance of 1st Person Listed

Confidentiality

Census Bureau reputation depends on keeping data confidential. We take it very seriously!

- **Federal Law** – Title 13 of the US Code protects the confidentiality of all information
- **Employee Oath** – Protect confidentiality for life. Penalties if violated can be 5 years in prison and/or \$250,000 fine.
- **Statistical Safeguards** – Ensure that statistics released do not identify individuals.



Online Resources

<https://2020census.gov/en.html>

Let's take a look!

Thank You!
Questions?

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Partnership Coordinator (Tribal), Denver/Dallas Region

Shadana.m.Sultan@2020census.gov

Tribal Partnership Specialist, Colorado

Tribal Transportation and the 2020 Census



Road Sign, Tohono O'odham Reservation

A Preview

Who counts and how

Getting involved

What you can do

Resources

The other Census – the ACS

Who Counts

Count everyone once

Only once

And in the right place

Who Counts as American Indian or Alaska Native

**Anyone who says that he or
she is American Indian or
Alaska Native**

It's all self-identification

Check Only the AI/AN Box

Count as AI/AN “alone”

**Check the AI/AN Box and a Box
for One or More Other Race Groups**

**Count as AI/AN “in combination”
with one or more other race groups**

Getting Involved

- **Talk with the Housing Director**
- **Work with the Complete Count Committee**

Ways to Help

- **Provide examples of what Tribal Transportation Program funding has done for the people on and near the reservation**
- **Local messages count the most**

More Ways to Help

- **Encourage your staff to be counted**
- **Offer information on the reservation road system to persons promoting or conducting the Census**

More Ways to Help

- **Provide messages encouraging riders of the tribal transit system to be counted**

Still More Ways to Help

- **Help promote the 2020 Census at community events like parades and pow-wows**
- **Encourage your own friends and families to be counted**

Resources

Census Bureau's Web Site:

www.2020census.gov/

Census Partnership Web Site:

www.census.gov/partners.html

How the 2020 Census will invite everyone to respond



Every household will have the option of responding online, by mail, or by phone.

Nearly every household will receive an invitation to participate in the 2020 Census from either a postal worker or a census worker.

 **95%** of households will receive their census invitation in the mail.



NCAI Resources

Census 2020 Toolkit
available at:

[www.ncai.org/initiatives/
indian-country-counts](http://www.ncai.org/initiatives/indian-country-counts)

WHY THE 2020 CENSUS IS IMPORTANT TO INDIAN COUNTRY



Did you know...

- Census data is the basis for the allocation of more than \$675 billion annually, of which \$1 billion is dedicated to Indian Country. These funds are used to build tribal housing and make improvements, maintain and construct roads, and provide employment and training programs.
- American Indian and Alaska Natives were not counted in the first six censuses from 1790 through 1850. Since that time, they have been at risk for undercounts for various reasons, including: miscategorizing mixed race American Indians, language barriers, resistance to federal government activities, and lack of culturally knowledgeable Census takers.¹
- Census answers are private and confidential. By law, the Census Bureau cannot share an individual's or a

The Census taken every ten years is the only uniform count of the U.S. population, producing figures for the nation as a whole and for every geographic area within it — down to the smallest American Indian reservation and Alaska Native village. The Census is the only source of this kind of data, with thousands of uses that benefit all American Indians and Alaska Natives. Below are just a few of the potential uses of Census data:

- **Analyzing the need for Head Start services in each area of a reservation.** The Census provides counts of American Indian and Alaska Native children for every community within an American Indian or Alaska Native area.
- **Planning the development of facilities for tribal elders.** By showing the distribution of American Indian and Alaska Native people by age, Census figures can help to

American Community Survey (ACS)

**It's part of the decennial
census, but a completely
separate operation**

**It's about population
characteristics, not counts**

Promote the 2020 Census

**It's a civic duty as a tribal
citizen**

**And it will determine TTP
funding for the tribe for the
next ten years**

thanks

norm_deweaver@rocketmail.com

Historic Olberg Bridge, Gila River Reservation



Today's Participants

- Ron Hall, *Bubar & Hall Consulting, LLC*,
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 - Shadana Sultan,
Shadana.m.sultan@2020census.gov
 - Norm Deweaver, *Norm Deweaver Consulting*,
norm_deweaver@rocketmail.com
- 

Get Involved with TRB

- Getting involved is free!
- Join a Standing Committee (<http://bit.ly/2jYRrF6>)
- Become a Friend of a Committee (<http://bit.ly/TRBcommittees>)
 - Networking opportunities
 - May provide a path to become a Standing Committee member
- ***Sponsoring Committee: ABE80***
- For more information: www.mytrb.org
 - Create your account
 - Update your profile

TRB turns 100 on November 11, 2020



Help TRB:

- Promote the value of transportation research;
- Recognize, honor, and celebrate the TRB community; and
- Highlight 100 years of accomplishments.

Learn more at

www.TRB.org/Centennial

MOVING IDEAS: ADVANCING SOCIETY—100 YEARS OF TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH