



NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS

## POLICY RESEARCH CENTER

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### Research Policy Update

#### ***2020 Census Results: NCAI Northeast Region Tribal Land Data***

This research update is a supplement to the *2020 Census Results: Regional Tribal Land Data Summary* update. To learn details about the 2020 Census P.L. 94-171 Redistricting dataset, methodology, and overall analysis for the NCAI regions, read the update at <https://bit.ly/3C3W3Ra>.

To learn about the overall American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) population changes at the national and state level in the 2020 Census, read the *A First Look at the 2020 Census American Indian/Alaska Native Redistricting Data* update at <https://bit.ly/3AG5sOd>.

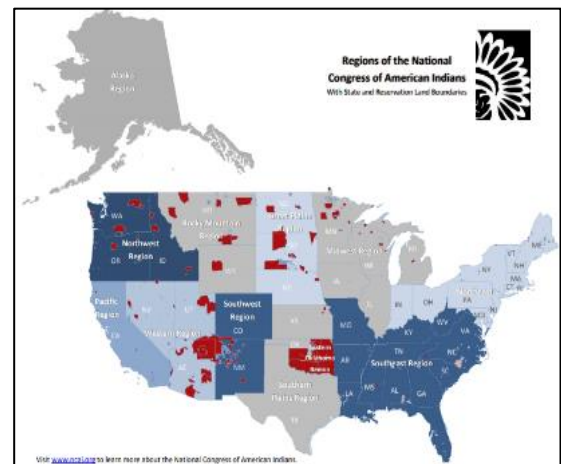
#### **2020 Census P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data – Tribal Lands by NCAI Regions**

This update summarizes population count changes for individual tribal lands in the 2020 Census compared to 2010 results in the NCAI Northeast region defined by the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI). The areas included in each NCAI region are shown in **Figure 1**.

This report used the IPUMS National Historical Geographic Information System (NHGIS) tabulations of the 2020 Census P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data File derived from the Legacy Format.<sup>1</sup> The data used in this report are from IPUMS Table 1 and include the AIANNH<sup>i</sup> Tribal Geographies, also referred to as tribal lands for this report. The data for this report includes racial and population data for the tribal lands.

This report used two additional datasets for comparisons: 1) 2010 Census Summary File 1 tribal land data<sup>2</sup> to show changes since the last Decennial Census; and 2) 2020 Census self-response rate data<sup>3</sup> for tribal lands to show the potential impact of self-response rates on 2020 Census data results.

**Figure 1: NCAI Regions**



Source: <https://bit.ly/3hzoHID>

<sup>i</sup> American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian. Native Hawaiian Homelands were not included in this analysis.

## 2020 Census – Data Limitations for the NCAI Northeast Region

This report examines the population counts on tribal lands as reported by the 2020 Census for the NCAI Northeast region. “Tribal lands” refer to the U.S. Census Bureau geographic boundaries for the Census Bureau surveys and censuses and may not reflect all Tribal Nations, federally recognized or otherwise. The boundaries for tribal lands (geographies) are created by the U.S. Census Bureau through coordinated efforts with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, state officials, and tribal consultation. To learn more about how the geographic boundaries and the tribal lands are created and agreed upon for use by the U.S. Census Bureau, read the *2020 Census Results: Regional Tribal Land Data Summary Appendix A* update.

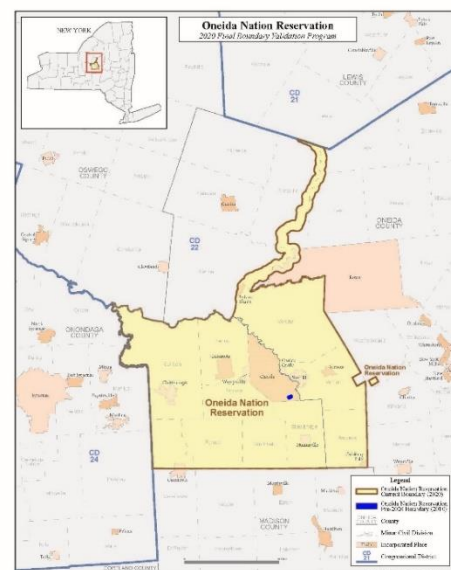
The 2020 Census enumeration (count) experienced several challenges that affected the final data results. In addition to changes in the tribal lands, challenges emerged from the enumeration process, data processing, differences in coding race/ethnicity in 2020, COVID-19 shutdowns, and the new data privacy measures. All of these challenges likely impacted the final 2020 Census counts generally and for tribal lands. Due to all these factors, the U.S. Census Bureau has stated that comparisons from the 2010 Census to the 2020 Census should be considered in the context of these factors. To read more about the limitations in the 2020 Census Redistricting dataset, read the *2020 Census Results: Regional Tribal Land Data Summary* update.

### Region Specific Data Limitations

The Oneida Nation (NY) reservation geography grew significantly between the 2010 and 2020 Census surveys.<sup>4</sup> **Figure 2** shows the 2010 Oneida Nation Census geography in blue and the 2020 Oneida Nation Census geography in yellow. This drastic increase of the tribal land size significantly impacted the population counts for Oneida Nation between 2010 and 2020. The Oneida Nation data was included in this report and identified in the data tables. The total population increase from Oneida Nation skewed the data for the entire region.

Disruptions to the 2020 enumeration process left some tribal lands dependent on the non-response follow up (NRFU) conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for their 2020 population counts. NRFU efforts included an individual employed by the U.S. Census Bureau physically counting the households within a community. The 2020 Census self-response rates for the NCAI Northeast region reviewed for this report are limited to the Census responses submitted by households by

**Figure 2: Oneida Nation (NY) Reservation Change from 2010 to 2020 Census**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

phone, mail, and internet. For more details on the 2020 self-response rates, read the 2020 *Census Response Rates* update series at <http://bit.ly/zP8Xnu6>.

This data update covers the population that was counted by the 2020 Census on tribal lands within the NCAI Northeast region. This does not mean that the total population on tribal lands is only American Indian/ Alaska Native (AI/AN) and does not mean that entire population count represents enrollment in the Tribal Nation. The 2020 Census data on race/ethnicity was by self-identification, and these important distinctions were reviewed in our report on national and state results from the 2020 Census.

### NCAI Northeast Region Tribal Land Population Results – Summary

This section covers 2020 Census population counts for tribal lands in the NCAI Northeast region. The results cover the changes from 2010 to 2020 in the region’s total population, AI/AN population, and population counts for each Census tribal land within the region.

**Figure 3: Total Population for the NCAI Northeast Region, 2010 to 2020**

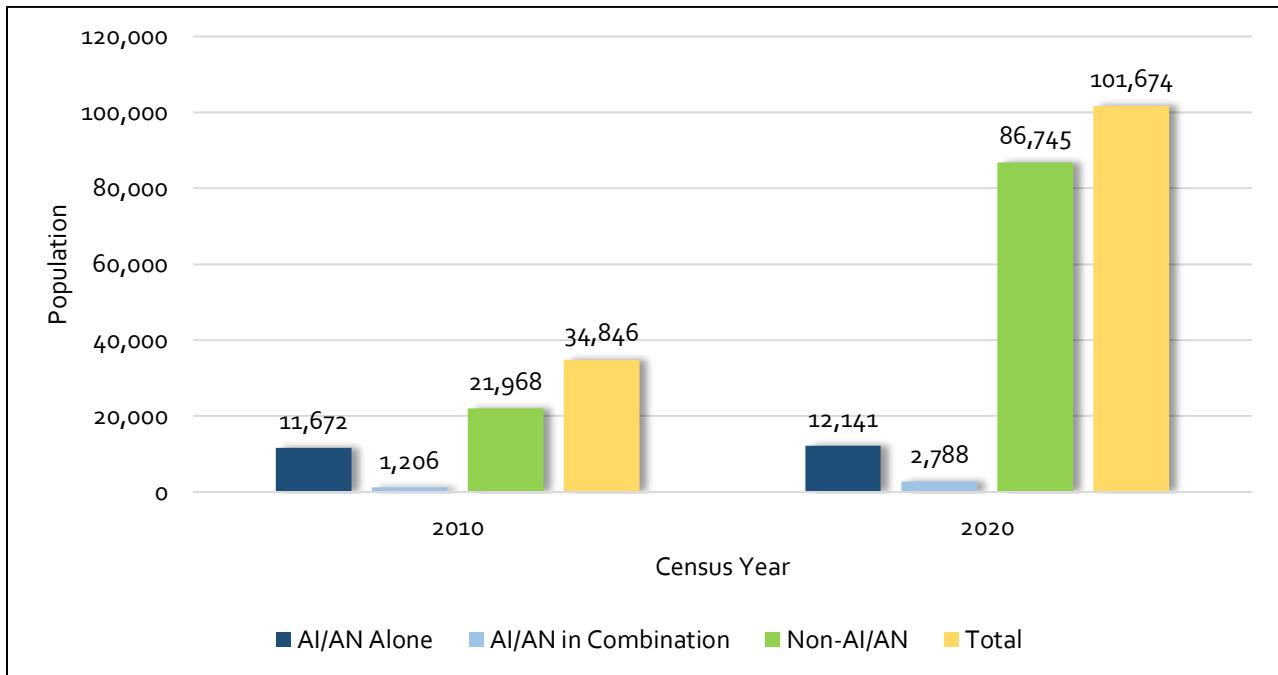
<i>NCAI Northeast Region</i>	Total Population
2010	34,846
2020	101,674

The 2020 Census results show that the total population for tribal lands in the NCAI Northeast region grew between 2010 and 2020. **Figure 3** shows the total population counts for the NCAI Northeast region in 2010 compared to 2020. The tribal lands in the NCAI Northeast Region grew by 66,828 counts, from a total population of 34,846 counted in 2010 to a total population of 101,674 counted in 2020. Population totals in some NCAI regions may not match the results from the 2020 *Census Results: Regional Tribal Land Data Summary* update due to the exclusion of tribal lands with significant boundary changes in the previous analysis.

This dramatic increase in total population counts for tribal lands in the NCAI Northeast region can largely be attributed to the significant increase in geography for Oneida Nation in the 2020 Census. Oneida Nation’s significant geography increase accounted for 62,852 counts of the total population increase (66,828). Without Oneida Nation included in the totals (2010 or 2020), the NCAI Northeast region had a 3,973 population count increase on tribal lands from 2010 to 2020.

The total population counts for AI/AN Alone, AI/AN in Combination with another race, and the non-AI/AN count in the NCAI Northeast region tribal lands changed from 2010 to 2020. **Figure 4** shows the AI/AN and non-AI/AN populations counted on tribal lands in the NCAI Northeast region during the 2010 and 2020 Census. The dark blue bar shows the total AI/AN Alone population for all tribal lands within the NCAI Northeast region. The light blue bar shows the total AI/AN in Combination population for all the tribal lands in the NCAI Northeast region. The green bar shows the total non-AI/AN population counted on tribal lands in the NCAI Northeast region. The yellow bar is the total population counted on tribal lands in the NCAI Northeast region during the 2010 and 2020 Census. The dark blue, light blue, and green bars all add up to equal the yellow bar.

**Figure 4: NCAI Northeast Region Population on Tribal Lands by AI/AN Alone, AI/AN in Combination, Non-AI/AN, and the Total Population Counts, 2010 and 2020**



\*Oneida Nation is included in Figure 4. Oneida Nation’s significant geography change accounted for 62,852 counts of the total population increase.

The non-AI/AN population made up the majority of the population on tribal lands in the NCAI Northeast region during the 2010 and the 2020 Census. **Figure 4** shows that most of the population growth in the NCAI Northeast region on tribal lands was from an increase in the non-AI/AN population count. The increased size of Oneida Nation in the 2020 Census contributed to most of the non-AI/AN growth; however even with Oneida Nation removed, the non-AI/AN population still had the greatest population increase. The AI/AN Alone and the AI/AN in Combination with another race counts also increased for the tribal lands in the NCAI Northeast region.

Census tribal lands in the NCAI Northeast region range from areas with a population of less than 500 to below 100,000. In the 2020 Census, factors ranging from enumeration challenges to the data privacy measures can have disproportional impacts on small, rural, and remote populations. **Figure 5** shows the census population count percent losses and gains on tribal lands between 2010 and 2020 for different sized tribal land populations.

The tribal lands with the greatest population loss from 2010 to 2020 are on the left side of the table, and the tribal lands with the greatest population gains are on the right. Each row in **Figure 5** indicates the size of the 2020 total population for each tribal land. Each cell in the table shows the number of tribal lands with a specific population size (row) and a specific population loss or gain between 2010 and 2020 (column). The first cell in the upper left corner shows that three

tribal lands with a total population of less than 500 lost over 10 percent of their population between 2010 and 2020.

**Figure 5. Population Gains and Losses in the NCAI Northeast Region by Population Size, 2010 to 2020 Census**

<i>NCAI Northeast Region Population Size</i>	<i>Loss &gt;10%</i>	<i>Loss 5 - 9.99%</i>	<i>Loss &gt; 0 - 4.99%</i>	<i>No Gain/Loss</i>	<i>Gain &gt; 0 - 4.99%</i>	<i>Gain 5 - 9.99%</i>	<i>Gain &gt; 10%</i>	<i>Grand Total</i>
<i>Under 500</i>	3			1	1	1	7	13
<i>500 to 999</i>		1	1			1	3	6
<i>1,000 to 2,499</i>			1					1
<i>2,500 to 4,999</i>		1					2	3
<i>5,000 to 9,999</i>		1			1		1	3
<i>10,000 to 24,999</i>								
<i>25,000 to 49,999</i>								
<i>50,000 to 99,999</i>							1 <sup>^</sup>	1
<b><i>Grand Total</i></b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>27</b>

\*Four tribal lands with a population under 500 did not have enough data between 2010 or 2020 to calculate a gain or loss.

<sup>^</sup>Oneida Nation was included in the figure as the largest population size with a population gain >10 percent, this was due to a dramatic increase in the Census geography.

**Figure 5** highlights that the tribal lands in the NCAI Northeast region with the greatest percent of population loss of greater than 10 percent were small tribal lands with under 500 counts. Less than one third of tribal lands in the NCAI Northeast region decreased in total population in the 2020 Census. The total population on tribal lands for the NCAI Northeast region grew between 2010 and 2020. More analysis on rural and remote tribal lands compared to those closer to metropolitan areas could provide additional insight into the populations with total gains or losses.

The 2020 enumeration faced several challenges to a complete count, and counting for small, rural, and remote populations was likely impacted by COVID-19 enumeration delays and 2020 Census privacy measures. The U.S. Census Bureau released and updated daily the self-response rates for tribal lands during the 2020 enumeration efforts. NRFU efforts increased the population counted, but the self-response rates provide some insight into the potential impacts that the disrupted enumeration efforts may have had on the 2020 Census results for total population on tribal lands.

**Figure 6** shows the losses and gains for the tribal land total populations that had different 2020 Census self-response rates in the NCAI Northeast region. The tribal lands with the lowest self-response rates are in the top rows and the tribal lands with the greatest self-response rates are in the lower rows in the Figure. The tribal lands with the greatest percent loss in population between 2010 and 2020 are shown in the columns on the left side of the Figure. The tribal lands with the greatest percent increase are on the right side of the Figure. The cells within the Figure

indicate the number of tribal lands within the NCAI Northeast region with the self-response rate and percent loss/gain.

The U.S. Census Bureau did not compile and produce 2020 Census Self-Response Rates for all tribal lands and primarily published data for the Census tribal lands categorized as Federal Reservations and Off-Reservation Trust Lands, although not all Census tribal lands categorized as Federal Reservations and Off-Reservation Trust Lands had data published.

**Figure 6. 2020 Census Population Gains and Losses by 2020 Census Self-Response Rates for Tribal Lands in the NCAI Northeast Region**

NCAI Northeast Region Tribal Land Self-Response Rate	Loss ≥ 10%	Loss 5 - 9.99%	Loss > 0 - 4.99%	No Gain/Loss	Gain > 0 - 4.99%	Gain 5 - 9.99%	Gain ≥ 10%	Grand Total
Less than 10%							1	1
10 - 24.9%	1		1			1	1 <sup>^</sup>	4
25 - 34.9%		1					2	3
35 - 44.9%					1	1	4	6
45 - 54.9%	1				1		1	3
55 - 64.9%								
Greater than 65%							1	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>

\*Eleven tribal lands were not included in the table due the limited self-response rate data collected and produced by the U.S. Census Bureau during the 2020 Census. The data produced were primarily, but not always, the Federal Reservation or Off-Reservation Trust Land geographies. Three Federal Reservations, three State Reservations, four SDTSA, and one TDSA did not have self-response rate data available for the NCAI Northeast region.

\*\*Two additional tribal lands could not be included in the figure due to limited data between 2010 and 2020 to determine a gain/loss. These two tribal lands had self-response rates produced but did not have enough Decennial Census data.

<sup>^</sup>Oneida Nation was included in the figure with the population gain >10 percent, this was due to a dramatic increase in the Census geography.

**Figure 6** shows that all the NCAI Northeast region tribal lands with 2020 Census self-response rates saw population gains and losses. The U.S. national self-response rate was 67 percent. These results for the NCAI Northeast region do not appear to show a clear pattern between self-response rates and population gains and losses in the 2020 Census.

**Figure 7 and 8** show the detailed 2020 Census Redistricting Data population count results for each tribal land in the NCAI Northeast region. **Figure 7** shows the total population counts for each of the Census tribal land in the NCAI Northeast region. **Figure 7** includes information on the gain and loss in population total counts and the population percent increase or decrease between the 2010 and 2020 Census. The tribal lands are listed alphabetically by the official name designations by the U.S. Census Bureau. The negative numbers indicate the population lost

between 2010 and 2020. The 2010 and 2020 Census did not have total population numbers for all tribal lands listed and those are indicated with a hyphen in the table.

Figure 7. 2020 Census Total Population Counts for Tribal Lands in the NCAI Northeast Region

Census Tribal Land	2010 Census Total Population	2020 Census Total Population	Change in Total Population from 2010 to 2020 (± #)	Percent Gain or Loss from 2010 to 2020 (± %)
Allegany Reservation	6,490	6,664	+174	+2.7%
Aroostook Band of Micmac Trust Land	197	202	+5	+2.5%
Cattaraugus Reservation	2,185	2,676	+491	+22.5%
Houlton Maliseet Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	213	226	+13	+6.1%
Indian Township Reservation	718	760	+42	+5.8%
Mashantucket Pequot Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	299	457	+158	+52.8%
Mashpee Wampanoag Trust Land	-	3	+3	-
Mohegan Reservation	48	212	+164	+341.7%
Narragansett Reservation	0	0	0	-
Oil Springs Reservation	1	20	+19	+1900.0%
Oneida Nation Reservation*	25	62,877	+62,852	*
Onondaga Nation Reservation	468	831	+363	+77.6%
Ontonagon Reservation	0	0	0	-
Passamaquoddy Trust Land	0	4	+4	-
Penobscot Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	631	379	-252	-39.9%
Pleasant Point Reservation	749	692	-57	-7.6%
St. Regis Mohawk Reservation	3,228	3,663	+435	+13.5%
Tonawanda Reservation	517	261	-256	-49.5%
Tuscarora Nation Reservation	1,152	1,145	-7	-0.6%
Wampanoag-Aquinnah Trust Land	76	86	+10	+13.2%
Cayuga Nation TDSA	2,715	2,572	-143	-5.3%
Golden Hill Paugussett (state) Reservation	4	4	0	0.0%
Hassanamisco (state) Reservation	2	5	+3	+150.0%
Paucatuck Eastern Pequot (state) Reservation	30	44	+14	+46.7%

Census Tribal Land	2010 Census Total Population	2020 Census Total Population	Change in Total Population from 2010 to 2020 (± #)	Percent Gain or Loss from 2010 to 2020 (± %)
Poospatuck (state) Reservation	324	436	+112	+34.6%
Schaghticoke (state) Reservation	9	0	-9	-100.0%
Shinnecock (state) Reservation	662	819	+157	+23.7%
Lenape Indian Tribe of Delaware SDTSA	545	666	+121	22.2%
Nanticoke Indian Tribe SDTSA	7,059	9,971	+2,912	+41.3%
Nanticoke Lenni Lenape SDTSA	5,652	5,171	-481	-8.5%
Ramapough SDTSA	847	828	-19	-2.2%

\*Oneida Nation 2010 and 2020 data are not comparable due to the dramatic geography change. The population percent gain/loss was removed for this reason.

The total population numbers show the population that lived and was counted in the 2020 Census on the tribal lands on April 1, 2020. The data is measuring within an area of land and not a jurisdiction or membership. The 2020 Census data on race/ethnicity was by self-identification, and total population includes both AI/ANs and non-AI/ANs living and counted on those tribal lands. 2020 Census data does not measure tribal enrollment.

The Decennial Census data are used for purposes important to Tribal Nations, including apportionment to determine how many representatives each state receives in the U.S. House of Representatives; redistricting at federal, state, and local levels; federal funding formulas; local tribal governance; and research and public health surveillance. Minor changes in population counts could have significant effects on Tribal Nations for the next ten years until the 2030 Census.

**Figure 7** showed the information for the Census tribal lands by total population and did not identify what proportion of the population was AI/AN. **Figure 8** compares the 2010 and 2020 Census data for the AI/AN Alone population counted on each tribal land and for the AI/AN Alone or in Combination with another race category population. **Figure 8** illustrates how the percent of the population that identified as AI/AN Alone or AI/AN Alone or in Combination increased or decreased on the tribal lands between 2010 and 2020.



Figure 8. 2020 Census American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) Population Counts (Alone, and Alone or in Combination) on Tribal Lands in the NCAI Northeast Region

Census Tribal Land	2010 AI/AN Alone Population	2020 AI/AN Alone Population	AI/AN Alone Population Gain/Loss 2010 to 2020 (±%)	2010 AI/AN Alone or in Combination Population	2020 AI/AN Alone or in Combination Population	AI/AN Alone or in Combination Population Gain/Loss 2010 to 2020 (±%)
Allegany Reservation	1,606	1,875	+16.7%	1,787	2,354	+31.7%
Aroostook Band of Micmac Trust Land	141	117	-17.0%	150	144	-4.0%
Cattaraugus Reservation	1,918	1,654	-13.8%	1,995	1,793	-10.1%
Houlton Maliseet Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	150	160	+6.7%	169	177	+4.7%
Indian Township Reservation	562	617	+9.8%	620	668	+7.7%
Mashantucket Pequot Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	151	302	+100.0%	223	367	+64.6%
Mashpee Wampanoag Trust Land	-	0	-	-	3	-
Mohegan Reservation	25	104	+316.0%	30	127	+323.3%
Narragansett Reservation	0	0	-	0	0	-
Oil Springs Reservation	1	1	0.0%	1	2	+100.0%
Oneida Nation Reservation*	17	531	*	18	1,631	*
Onondaga Nation Reservation	457	281	-38.5%	457	290	-36.5%
Ontonagon Reservation	0	0	-	0	0	-
Passamaquoddy Trust Land	0	0	-	0	3	-
Penobscot Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	480	258	-46.3%	512	313	-38.9%
Pleasant Point Reservation	613	318	-48.1%	643	399	-37.9%
St. Regis Mohawk Reservation	3,050	3,451	+13.1%	3,131	3,525	+12.6%
Tonawanda Reservation	490	206	-58.0%	497	227	-54.3%
Tuscarora Nation Reservation	316	595	+88.3%	385	660	+71.4%
Wampanoag-Aquinnah Trust Land	44	52	+18.2%	60	61	+1.7%
Cayuga Nation TDSA	22	6	-72.7%	38	65	+71.1%

Census Tribal Land	2010 AI/AN Alone Population	2020 AI/AN Alone Population	AI/AN Alone Population Gain/Loss 2010 to 2020 (±%)	2010 AI/AN Alone or in Combination Population	2020 AI/AN Alone or in Combination Population	AI/AN Alone or in Combination Population Gain/Loss 2010 to 2020 (±%)
Golden Hill Paugussett (state) Reservation	4	4	0.0%	4	4	0.0%
Hassanamisco (state) Reservation	0	0	-	0	4	-
Paucatuck Eastern Pequot (state) Reservation	12	16	+33.3%	13	21	+61.5%
Poospatuck (state) Reservation	143	230	+60.8%	210	266	+26.7%
Schaghticoke (state) Reservation	5	0	-100.0%	5	0	-100.0%
Shinnecock (state) Reservation	507	713	+40.6%	584	742	+27.1%
Lenape Indian Tribe of Delaware SDTSA	115	73	-36.5%	131	101	-22.9%
Nanticoke Indian Tribe SDTSA	316	193	-38.9%	434	368	-15.2%
Nanticoke Leni Lenape SDTSA	327	256	-21.7%	478	430	-10.0%
Ramapough SDTSA	200	128	-36.0%	303	184	-39.3%

\*Oneida Nation 2010 and 2020 data are not comparable due to the dramatic geography change. The population percent gain/loss was removed for this reason.

The overall AI/AN Alone and AI/AN in Combination with another race population may have increased in the NCAI Northeast region, but not all Tribal Nations saw an increase in AI/AN Alone and AI/AN in Combination population, and some saw a population loss. NCAI created a 2020 Census Tribal Land Population Count Generator that displays the results for each Census tribal land in the same format as in **Figure 4**. To access the NCAI 2020 Census Tribal Land Population Count Generator, visit <https://bit.ly/3hwiHka>.

For additional data coordination and assistance, NCAI encourages Tribal Nations to reach out to their State Data Centers or the NCAI Census Information Center. **Figure 9** lists the contact information for the State Data Centers in the NCAI Northeast region. The State Data Centers and Census Information Centers are a network of organizations that partner with the U.S. Census Bureau to provide data access and assistance to data users, including Tribal Nations. Many State Data Centers have compiled data resources for the Tribal Nations within their state.

Figure 9. NCAI Northeast Region State Data Centers and Census Information Centers

State Data Center	Lead Agency Contact Information
Connecticut	Morgan Finn Connecticut Data Collaborative mfinn@ctdata.org
Delaware	Stephen Bayer Delaware Office of Management and Budget Stephen.bayer@state.de.us
District of Columbia	Joy Phillips Data Services Division DC Office of Planning joy.phillips@dc.gov
Indiana	Katie Springer Indiana State Library kspringer@library.in.gov
Maine	Angela Hallowell Maine State Planning Office angela.hallowell@maine.gov
Maryland	Alfred Sundara Maryland Department of Planning alfred.sundara@maryland.gov
Massachusetts	Michael McNally University of Massachusetts Donahue Institute mmcally@donahue.umassp.edu
New Hampshire	Ken Gallagher New Hampshire Office of Strategic Initiatives ken.gallagher@nh.gov
New Jersey	Leonard Preston New Jersey Department of Labor Leonard.Preston@dol.state.nj.us
New York	Meg Rokov New York State Department of Labor Meg.rokov@labor.ny.gov
Ohio	Grace Snider Ohio Department of Development grace.snider@development.ohio.gov
Pennsylvania	Sue Copella Institute of State and Regional Affairs Penn State Harrisburg sdc3@psu.edu

Rhode Island	Vincent Flood Rhode Island Department of Administration vincent.flood@doa.ri.gov
Vermont	Michael Moser Center for Rural Studies University of Vermont mmoser@uvm.edu
Census Information Center	
National Congress of American Indians	Gwynne Evans-Lomayesva National Congress of American Indians Research@ncai.org

The State Data Centers can include coordinating agencies for the state in addition to the lead agencies. To contact a coordinating agency, visit the Census Bureau website: <https://www.census.gov/about/partners/sdc/member-network.html>.

**Citation:** NCAI Policy Research Center (2021). *2020 Census Results: NCAI Northeast Region Tribal Land Data*. Washington DC: National Congress of American Indians, September 2021.

**Questions:** NCAI Policy Research Center – email: [research@ncai.org](mailto:research@ncai.org); website: <http://www.ncai.org/prc>

**Endnotes**

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<sup>1</sup> Steven Manson, Jonathan Schroeder, David Van Riper, Tracy Kugler, and Steven Ruggles. IPUMS National Historical Geographic Information System: Version 16.0 [2020 Census PL-94-171, Table 1, AIANNH]. Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS. 2021. <http://doi.org/10.18128/D050.V16.0>

<sup>2</sup> Steven Manson, Jonathan Schroeder, David Van Riper, Tracy Kugler, and Steven Ruggles. IPUMS National Historical Geographic Information System: Version 16.0 [2010 Census Summary File 1, Table 1, AIANNH]. Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS. 2021. <http://doi.org/10.18128/D050.V16.0>

<sup>3</sup> Bureau, U. S. C. (2021, June 16). Tracking self-response rates map. The United States Census Bureau. <https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations/interactive/2020-census-self-response-rates-map.html>.

<sup>4</sup> Settlement Agreement by the Oneida Nation, the State of New York, and the County of Oneida. Case 6:08-cv-00644-LEK-DEP Document 319-2 Filed 12/12/13. [https://www.tax.ny.gov/pdf/publications/oin\\_settlement\\_agreement.pdf](https://www.tax.ny.gov/pdf/publications/oin_settlement_agreement.pdf)