



NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS

POLICY RESEARCH CENTER

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Research Policy Update

2020 Census Results: NCAI Southeast 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 data, methodology, and overall analysis for the NCAI, 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>.

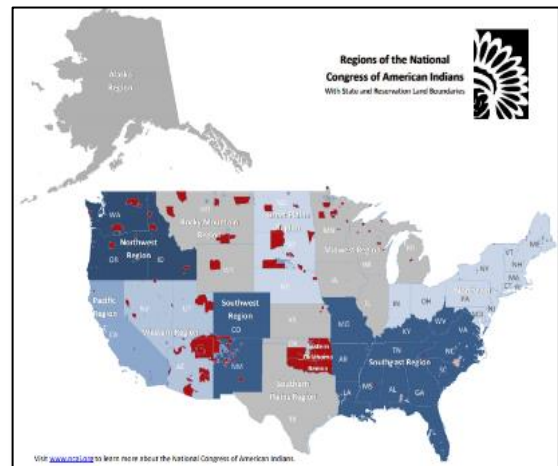
2020 Census P.L. 94-171 Data – Tribal Lands by NCAI Regions

This update summarizes population count changes for individual tribal lands in the 2020 Census compared to 2010 results in the NCAI Southeast 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.¹ The data used in this report are from IPUMS Table 1 and include the AIANNHⁱ 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 data² to show changes since the last Decennial Census; and 2) 2020 Census self-response rate data³ 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>

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

2020 Census – Data Limitations for the NCAI Southeast Region

This report examines the population counts on tribal lands as reported by the 2020 Census for the NCAI Southeast 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

Six Virginia Tribal Nations gained federal recognition in 2018 which occurred between the 2010 and 2020 Census: Chickahominy, Eastern Chickahominy, Rappahannock, Upper Mattaponi, Nansemond, and Monacan. Federal recognition does not automatically create a census tribal geography, and not all six new Tribal Nations had census geographies created by the 2020 Census, which impacted how they were included in this report.

Chickahominy, Eastern Chickahominy, and Rappahannock were classified as State Designated Tribal Statistical Areas (SDTSAs) in the 2010 Census and were made into Tribally Designated Statistical Areas (TDSAs) for the 2020 Census. Chickahominy and Eastern Chickahominy had data available in the 2010 Census and both TDSAs collected data for the 2020 Census. Rappahannock does not have data for 2010 and will not be able to show percent change for the population between 2010 and 2020.

Upper Mattaponi and Pamunkey Indian Tribe were classified as State Reservations in the Census geography types for the 2010 and 2020 Census, although both received federal recognition between the two censuses. The classification and the creation of tribal lands in the Census data does not occur as soon as a Tribal Nation is federally recognized. Nansemond and Monacan are not yet included as census tribal geographies.

Seven new SDTSAs were created in the Southeast region for the 2020 Census: Georgia Tribe of Eastern Cherokee, Bayou Lafourche, Isle de Jean Charles, Grand Caillou/Dulac, Natchitoches,

Pointe au Chien, and Edisto Natchez Kusso. New geographies to the 2020 Census do not have 2010 data available for comparison.

Isle de Jean Charles was relocated between 2010 and 2020. Bayou Lafourche, part of Isle de Jean Charles, and part of Grand Caillou/Dulac were created from territory previously part of the United Houma Nation SDTSA. This geography change could have impacted the 2020 Census population results for the United Houma Nation SDTSA.

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 Southwest region reviewed for this report are limited to the Census responses submitted by households by 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/2P8Xnu6>.

This data update covers the population that was counted by the 2020 Census on tribal lands within the NCAI Southeast 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.

Southeast Tribal Land Population Results – Summary

This section covers the 2020 Census population counts for tribal lands in the NCAI Southeast 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.

The 2020 Census results show that the total population for tribal lands in the NCAI Southeast region grew between 2010 and 2020. **Figure 2** shows the total population counts for the NCAI Southeast region in 2010 compared to 2020. The tribal lands in the NCAI Southeast Region grew by 77,128 counts, from a total population of 1,035,612 counted in 2010 to a total population of 1,112,740 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.

Figure 2: Total Population for the NCAI Southeast Region, 2010 to 2020

NCAI Southeast Region	Total Population
2010	1,035,612
2020	1,112,740

The total population counts for AI/AN Alone, AI/AN in Combination with another race, and the non-AI/AN count in the NCAI Southeast region tribal lands changed from 2010 to 2020. **Figure 3** shows the AI/AN and non-AI/AN populations counted on tribal lands in the NCAI Southeast

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 Southeast region. The light blue bar shows the total AI/AN in Combination population for all the tribal lands in the NCAI Southeast region. The green bar shows the total non-AI/AN population counted on tribal lands in the NCAI Southeast region. The yellow bar is the total population counted on tribal lands in the NCAI Southeast region during the 2010 and 2020 Census. The dark blue, light blue, and green bars all add up to equal the yellow bar.

Figure 3: NCAI Southeast Region Population on Tribal Lands by AI/AN Alone, AI/AN in Combination, Non-AI/AN, and the Total Population Counts, 2010 and 2020

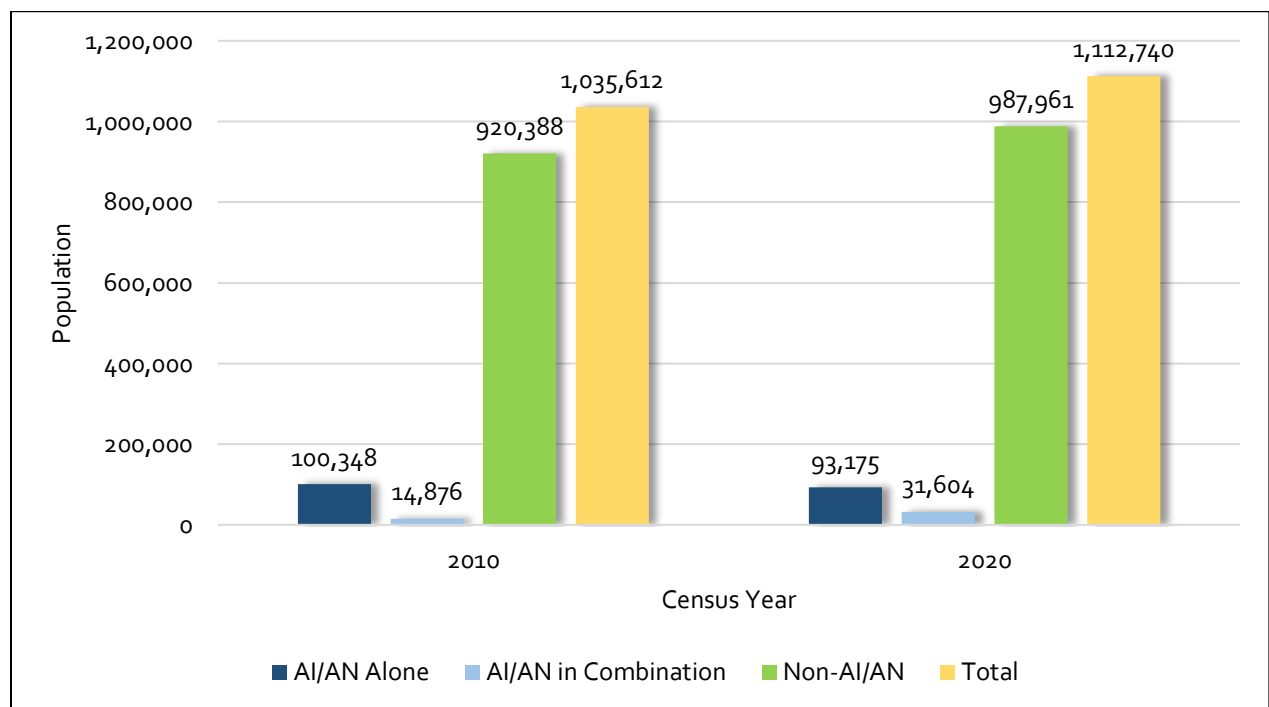


Figure 3 includes all the Census tribal lands for the region, including the added and relocated or redrawn tribal lands.

The non-AI/AN population made up the majority of the population on tribal lands in the NCAI Southeast region during the 2010 and the 2020 Census. **Figure 3** shows that most of the population growth in the NCAI Southeast region on tribal lands was from an increase in the non-AI/AN population count. The only population decline counted on the tribal lands in the NCAI Southeast region came from a decline in the AI/AN Alone population. The AI/AN Alone population declined by over 7,000 counts and represented a 7.1 percent AI/AN Alone population decline.

Census tribal lands in the NCAI Southeast region range from areas with a population less than 500 to over 100,000. In the 2020 Census, factors ranging from enumeration challenges to the new data privacy measures can have disproportional impacts on small, rural, and remote

populations. **Figure 4** 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 4** 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 six tribal lands with a total population of less than 500 lost over 10 percent of their population between 2010 and 2020.

Figure 4. Population Gains and Losses in the NCAI Southeast Region by Population Size, 2010 to 2020 Census

<i>NCAI Southeast Region Population Size</i>	<i>Loss >10%</i>	<i>Loss 5 - 9.99%</i>	<i>Loss > 0 - 4.99%</i>	<i>No Gain/Loss</i>	<i>Gain > 0 - 4.99%</i>	<i>Gain 5 - 9.99%</i>	<i>Gain > 10%</i>	<i>Grand Total</i>
<i>Under 500</i>	6	1		1		2	5	15
<i>500 to 999</i>					1		2	3
<i>1,000 to 2,499</i>	4		2					6
<i>2,500 to 4,999</i>		2						2
<i>5,000 to 9,999</i>	3				3	2	1	9
<i>10,000 to 24,999</i>					2			2
<i>25,000 to 49,999</i>		1						1
<i>50,000 to 99,999</i>					2	1		3
<i>Above 100,000</i>		1			1			2
<i>Grand Total</i>	13	5	2	1	9	5	8	43

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

Figure 4 highlights that the tribal lands in the NCAI Southeast region with the greatest percent of population loss were mostly small tribal lands with under 500 total counts. All tribal lands with ten percent or more population losses in the NCAI Southeast region had population counts less than 10,000; only two tribal lands with more than 10,000 counts lost population. The total population on tribal lands for the NCAI Southeast region grew between 2010 and 2020, but just under half the tribal lands in the NCAI Southeast region actually lost total population counts. 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 5 shows the losses and gains for the tribal land total populations that had different 2020 Census self-response rates in the NCAI Southeast 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 Southeast 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 5. 2020 Census Population Gains and Losses by 2020 Census Self-Response Rates for Tribal Lands in the NCAI Southeast Region

NCAI Southeast 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%	2							2
10 - 24.9%	2						1	3
25 - 34.9%							1	1
35 - 44.9%	1			1	1		1	4
45 - 54.9%	1					1		2
55 - 64.9%					1	1		2
Greater than 65%							1	1
Grand Total	6			1	2	2	4	15

*40 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.

Figure 5 shows that two thirds of tribal lands with a population decrease over 10 percent had a self-response rate less than 25 percent. The U.S. national self-response rate was 67 percent. Tribal lands with self-response rates greater than 55 percent had no population percent losses, only gains. These results for the NCAI Southeast region do not appear to show a clear pattern between self-response rates and population gains and losses in the 2020 Census.

Figure 6 and 7 show the detailed 2020 Census Redistricting Data population count results for each tribal land in the NCAI Southeast region. **Figure 6** shows the total population counts for each of the Census tribal lands in the NCAI Southeast region. **Figure 6** 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 6. 2020 Census Total Population Counts for Tribal Lands in the NCAI Southeast 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 (± %)
Big Cypress Reservation	591	239	-352	-59.6%
Brighton Reservation	694	438	-256	-36.9%
Catawba Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	841	849	+8	+1.0%
Chitimacha Reservation	555	644	+89	+16.0%
Coconut Creek Trust Land	0	0	0	-
Coushatta Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	88	94	+6	+6.8%
Eastern Cherokee Reservation	9,018	9,233	+215	+2.4%
Fort Pierce Reservation	60	52	-8	-13.3%
Hollywood Reservation	1,742	1,426	-316	-18.1%
Immokalee Reservation	127	197	+70	+55.1%
Jena Band of Choctaw Reservation	0	26	+26	-
Miccosukee Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	406	535	+129	+31.8%
Mississippi Choctaw Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	7,436	8,080	+644	+8.7%
Poarch Creek Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	287	287	0	0.0%
Seminole (FL) Trust Land	0	0	0	-
Tampa Reservation	0	0	0	-
Tunica-Biloxi Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	121	106	-15	-12.4%
Chickahominy TDSA	3,443	3,239	-204	-5.9%
Eastern Chickahominy TDSA	179	193	+14	+7.8%
Rappahannock TDSA	-	1,638	+1,638	-
Mattaponi (state) Reservation	65	48	-17	-26.2%
MOWA Choctaw (state) Reservation	87	107	+20	+23.0%
Pamunkey (state) Reservation	73	114	+41	+56.2%

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 (± %)
Tama (state) Reservation	9	14	+5	+55.6%
Adai Caddo SDTSA	2,517	2,026	-491	-19.5%
Apache Choctaw SDTSA	6,000	5,054	-946	-15.8%
Bayou Lafourche SDTSA		14,195	+14,195	-
Beaver Creek SDTSA	1,153	1,015	-138	-12.0%
Cher-O-Creek SDTSA	83,668	85,009	+1,341	+1.6%
Cherokee Tribe of Northeast Alabama SDTSA	12,732	13,170	+438	+3.4%
Clifton Choctaw SDTSA	415	349	-66	-15.9%
Coharie SDTSA	56,432	58,504	+2,072	+3.7%
Echota Cherokee SDTSA	53,622	57,896	+4,274	+8.0%
Edisto Natchez Kusso SDTSA		4,242	+4,242	-
Four Winds Cherokee SDTSA	30,286	28,785	-1,501	-5.0%
Georgia Tribe of Eastern Cherokee SDTSA	-	6,340	+6,340	-
Grand Caillou/Dulac SDTSA	-	8,884	+8,884	-
Haliwa-Saponi SDTSA	8,102	6,947	-1,155	-14.3%
Isle de Jean Charles SDTSA	-	737	+737	-
Lumbee SDTSA	490,899	510,711	+19,812	+4.0%
MaChis Lower Creek SDTSA	21,818	22,131	+313	+1.4%
Meherrin SDTSA	7,956	6,901	-1,055	-13.3%
Natchitoches SDTSA	-	26,528	+26,528	-
Occaneechi-Saponi SDTSA	8,615	8,812	+197	+2.3%
Pee Dee SDTSA	2,915	2,767	-148	-5.1%
Pointe-au-Chien SDTSA	-	4,579	+4,579	-
Sappony SDTSA	2,372	2,343	-29	-1.2%
Santee SDTSA	492	452	-40	-8.1%
Southeastern Mvskoke Nation SDTSA	5,377	5,482	+105	+2.0%
United Cherokee Ani-Yun-Wiya Nation SDTSA	5,869	6,184	+315	+5.4%
United Houma Nation SDTSA	203,077	186,056	-17,021	-8.4%
Upper South Carolina Pee Dee SDTSA	1,325	1,292	-33	-2.5%
Waccamaw SDTSA	24	39	+15	+62.5%
Waccamaw Siouan SDTSA	2,113	1,482	-631	-29.9%
Wassamasaw SDTSA	2,011	6,269	+4,258	+211.7%

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 6 showed the information for the Census tribal lands by total population and did not identify what proportion of the population was AI/AN. **Figure 7** 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 7** 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 7. 2020 Census American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) Population Counts (Alone, and Alone or in Combination) on Tribal Lands in the NCAI Southeast 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 (±%)
Big Cypress Reservation	425	54	-87.3%	481	68	-85.9%
Brighton Reservation	519	151	-70.9%	572	184	-67.8%
Catawba Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	561	556	-0.9%	644	671	+4.2%
Chitimacha Reservation	338	407	+20.4%	396	446	+12.6%
Coconut Creek Trust Land	0	0	-	0	0	-
Coushatta Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	73	40	-45.2%	74	65	-12.2%
Eastern Cherokee Reservation	6,745	7,132	+5.7%	7,351	7,724	+5.1%
Fort Pierce Reservation	36	35	-2.8%	45	39	-13.3%
Hollywood Reservation	445	344	-22.7%	477	397	-16.8%

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 (±%)
Immokalee Reservation	102	56	-45.1%	103	70	-32.0%
Jena Band of Choctaw Reservation	0	6	-	0	11	-
Miccosukee Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	0	0	-	0	1	-
Mississippi Choctaw Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	6,821	7,233	+6.0%	7,028	7,583	+7.9%
Poarch Creek Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	193	184	-4.7%	216	198	-8.3%
Seminole (FL) Trust Land	0	0	-	0	0	-
Tampa Reservation	0	0	-	0	0	-
Tunica-Biloxi Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	75	51	-32.0%	81	57	-29.6%
Chickahominy TDSA	494	402	-18.6%	573	492	-14.1%
Eastern Chickahominy TDSA	30	22	-26.7%	42	23	-45.2%
Rappahannock TDSA	-	32	-	-	57	-
Mattaponi (state) Reservation	48	34	-29.2%	50	39	-22.0%
MOWA Choctaw (state) Reservation	79	87	+10.1%	80	92	+15.0%
Pamunkey (state) Reservation	26	56	+115.4%	43	69	+60.5%
Tama (state) Reservation	8	0	-100.0%	8	7	-12.5%
Adai Caddo SDTSA	103	32	-68.9%	169	83	-50.9%
Apache Choctaw SDTSA	1,481	1,309	-11.6%	1,792	1,679	-6.3%
Bayou Lafourche SDTSA	-	790	-	-	1,244	-
Beaver Creek SDTSA	11	10	-9.1%	21	27	+28.6%
Cher-O-Creek SDTSA	337	357	+5.9%	842	1,886	+124.0%
Cherokee Tribe of Northeast Alabama SDTSA	104	185	+77.9%	184	512	+178.3%

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 (±%)
Clifton Choctaw SDTSA	145	76	-47.6%	168	89	-47.0%
Coharie SDTSA	1,192	1,084	-9.1%	1,757	2,345	+33.5%
Echota Cherokee SDTSA	2,139	1,653	-22.7%	3,590	4,527	+26.1%
Edisto Natchez Kusso SDTSA	-	211	-		324	-
Four Winds Cherokee SDTSA	341	322	-5.6%	669	984	+47.1%
Georgia Tribe of Eastern Cherokee SDTSA	-	30	-		237	-
Grand Caillou/Dulac SDTSA	-	1,450	-		1,825	-
Haliwa-Saponi SDTSA	2,665	2,132	-20.0%	2,794	2,340	-16.2%
Isle de Jean Charles SDTSA		63	-		75	-
Lumbee SDTSA	64,300	57,978	-9.8%	71,754	73,098	+1.9%
MaChis Lower Creek SDTSA	514	326	-36.6%	792	950	+19.9%
Meherrin SDTSA	207	115	-44.4%	265	250	-5.7%
Natchitoches SDTSA	-	167	-	-	538	-
Occaneechi-Saponi SDTSA	112	73	-34.8%	171	276	+61.4%
Pee Dee SDTSA	104	77	-26.0%	126	129	+2.4%
Pointe-au-Chien SDTSA	-	861	-	-	1,124	-
Sappony SDTSA	82	73	-11.0%	90	121	+34.4%
Santee SDTSA	64	32	-50.0%	67	54	-19.4%
Southeastern Mvskoke Nation SDTSA	31	41	+32.3%	84	123	+46.4%
United Cherokee Ani-Yun-Wiya Nation SDTSA	36	55	+52.8%	72	227	+215.3%
United Houma Nation SDTSA	7,919	5,631	-28.9%	9,990	10,021	+0.3%
Upper South Carolina Pee Dee SDTSA	154	102	-33.8%	174	139	-20.1%
Waccamaw SDTSA	1	0	-100.0%	1	1	0.0%
Waccamaw Siouan SDTSA	1,257	981	-22.0%	1,319	1,020	-22.7%
Wassamasaw SDTSA	31	77	+148.4%	69	238	+244.9%

The AI/AN in Combination with another race populations more than doubled in the NCAI Southeast region, but not all Tribal Nations saw an increase in AI/AN in Combination populations, 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 3**. To access the NCAI 2020 Census Tribal Land Population 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 8** lists the contact information for the State Data Centers in the NCAI Southeast 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 8. NCAI Southeast Region State Data Centers and Census Information Centers

State Data Center	Lead Agency Contact Information
Alabama	Susannah Robichaux Center for Business and Economic Research University of Alabama scrobichaux@cba.ua.edu
Arkansas	Diego Caraballo and Alison Wright University of Arkansas-Little Rock Arkansas Economic and Development Institute dnorozco@ualr.edu alwright@ualr.edu
Florida	Pamela Schenker Florida Legislative Office of Economic and Demographic Research http://edr.state.fl.us/
Georgia	Anna Wrigley Miller Georgia State Data Center Governor's Office of Planning and Budget anna.miller@opb.georgia.gov
Kentucky	Tom Sawyer University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute tsawyer@louisville.edu
Louisiana	Tai Istre Louisiana State Census Data Center Office of Information Technology tai.istre@la.gov

State Data Center	Lead Agency Contact Information
Mississippi	Lynn Woo Center for Population Studies University of Mississippi lcwoo@olemiss.edu
Missouri	Cory Mihalik Missouri State Data Center Missouri State Library cory.mihalik@sos.mo.gov
North Carolina	Bob Coats NC Office of State Budget and Management bob.coats@osbm.nc.gov
South Carolina	Elizabeth Hall SC Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office Health and Demographic Division Elizabeth.hall@rfa.sc.gov
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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 Southeast Region Tribal Land Data*. Washington DC: National Congress of American Indians, September 2021.

Questions: NCAI Policy Research Center – email: research@ncai.org; website: <http://www.ncai.org/prc>

Endnotes

¹ 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.

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² 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.

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³ 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>.