



NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS

POLICY RESEARCH CENTER

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Research Policy Update

2020 Census Results: NCAI Western 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 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>.

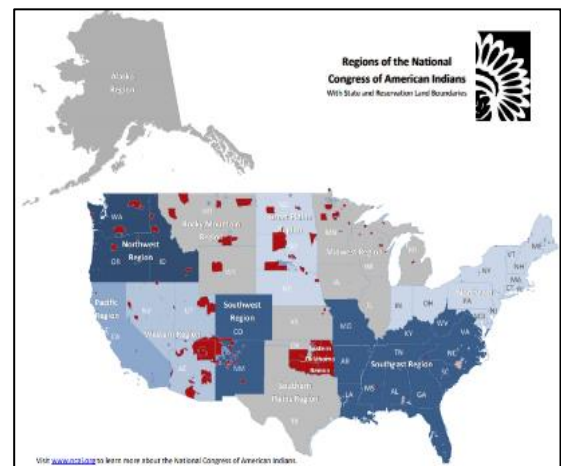
2020 Census P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data – Tribal Lands by NCAI Regions

This update summarizes population count changes for individual tribal lands in the 2020 Census compared to 2010 results in the NCAI Western 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 Western Region

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

There were no new Census tribal geographies added to the NCAI Western region between the 2010 and 2020 Census.

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 Western 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 Western 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 Western Region Tribal Land Population Results – Summary

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

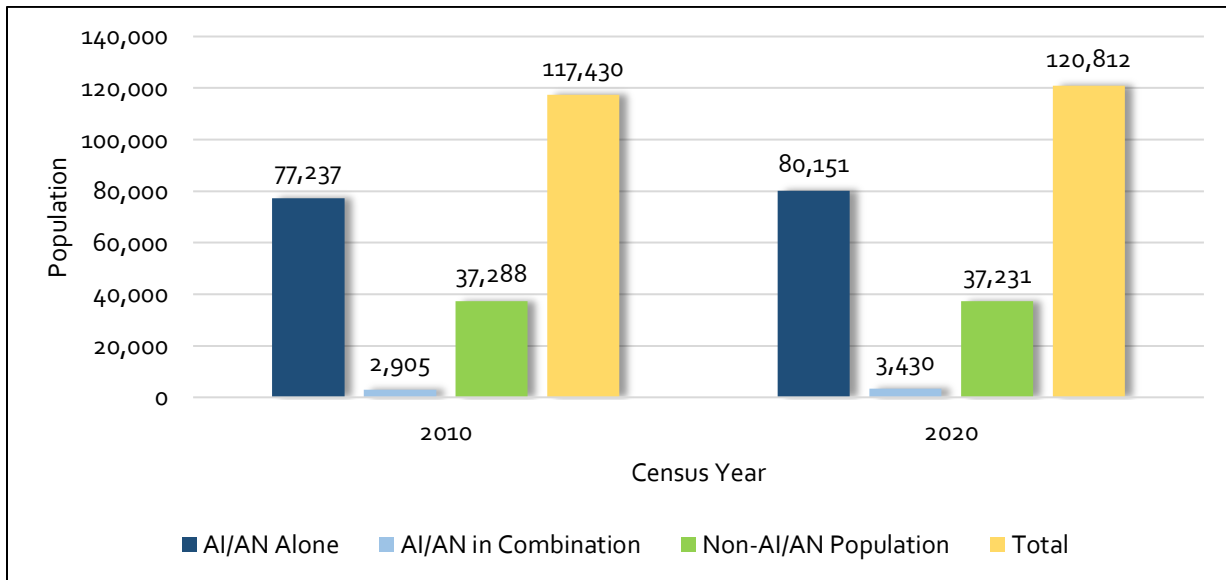
The 2020 Census results show that the total population for tribal lands in the NCAI Western region grew between 2010 and 2020. **Figure 2** shows the total population counts for the NCAI Western region in 2010 compared to 2020. The tribal lands in the NCAI Western Region grew by 3,382 counts, from a total population of 117,430 counted in 2010 to a total population of 120,812 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 Western Region, 2010 to 2020

<i>NCAI Western Region</i>	Total Population
2010	117,430
2020	120,812

The total population counts for AI/AN Alone, AI/AN in Combination with another race, and the non-AI/AN count in the NCAI Western 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 Western 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 Western region. The light blue bar shows the total AI/AN in Combination population for all the tribal lands in the NCAI Western region. The green bar shows the total non-AI/AN population counted on tribal lands in the NCAI Western region. The yellow bar is the total population counted on tribal lands in the NCAI Western 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 Western Region Population on Tribal Lands by AI/AN Alone, AI/AN in Combination, Non-AI/AN, and the Total Population Counts, 2010 and 2020



The AI/AN Alone population made up the majority of the population on tribal lands in the NCAI Western region during the 2010 and the 2020 Census. **Figure 3** shows that most of the population growth in the NCAI Western region on tribal lands was from an increase in the AI/AN Alone population count. The only population decline counted on the tribal lands in the NCAI Western region came from a slight decrease in the non-AI/AN population.

Census tribal lands in the NCAI Western region range from areas with a population less than 500 to below 50,000. 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 14 tribal lands had a total population of less than 500 in the 2020 Census and they lost over 10 percent of their population between 2010 and 2020.

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

<i>NCAI Western 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>	14	1	3		2	2	3	25
<i>500 to 999</i>			1		2	1	1	5
<i>1,000 to 2,499</i>	1		1		1	1	4	8
<i>2,500 to 4,999</i>			1				1	2
<i>5,000 to 9,999</i>	1	1	1		1			4
<i>10,000 to 24,999</i>					1	1	1	3
<i>25,000 to 49,999</i>					1			1
<i>Grand Total</i>	16	2	7		8	5	10	48

*One tribal land 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 Western region with the greatest percent of population loss were mostly small tribal lands with under 500 total counts. All tribal lands with population losses in the NCAI Western region had population counts less than 10,000; no tribal land with more than 10,000 counts lost population. The total population on tribal lands for the NCAI Western region grew between 2010 and 2020, but over half the tribal lands in the NCAI Western 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 Western 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 Western region with the self-response rate and percent loss/gain.

The Census 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 Western Region

NCAI Western 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%	4	2			2		1	9
25 - 34.9%	3		3		2	2	1	11
35 - 44.9%	1		1		2	1	1	6
45 - 54.9%	2		2		1	1	2	8
55 - 64.9%	2		1		1		3	7
Greater than 65%						1	2	3
Grand Total	14	2	7		8	5	10	46

*Three 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 Reservation or Off-Reservation Trust Lands did not have self-response rate data available for the NCAI Western region.

Figure 5 shows that nine of the 14 tribal lands with a population decrease over 10 percent had a self-response rate less than 35 percent. Seven of the ten tribal lands with a population increase over 10 percent had a self-response rate over 45 percent. The U.S. national self-response rate was 67 percent. These results for the NCAI Western 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 Western region. **Figure 6** shows the total population counts for each of the Census tribal lands in the NCAI Western 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 Western 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 (± %)
Battle Mountain Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	148	142	-6	-4.1%
Campbell Ranch	443	291	-152	-34.3%
Carson Colony	242	238	-4	-1.7%
Cocopah Reservation	817	857	+40	+4.9%
Colorado River Indian Reservation	8,764	8,431	-333	-3.8%
Dresslerville Colony	314	403	+89	+28.3%
Duck Valley Reservation	1,309	1,338	+29	+2.2%
Duckwater Reservation	156	159	+3	+1.9%
Elko Colony	736	723	-13	-1.8%
Ely Reservation	202	240	+38	+18.8%
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Colony and Off-Reservation Trust Land	130	98	-32	-24.6%
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	581	672	+91	+15.7%
Fort Apache Reservation	13,409	14,340	+931	6.9%
Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation	334	267	-67	-20.1%
Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation Reservation	971	1,152	+181	+18.6%
Fort Mojave Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	1,477	1,697	+220	+14.9%
Fort Yuma Indian Reservation	2,197	1,898	-299	-13.6%
Gila River Indian Reservation	11,712	14,053	+2,341	+20.0%
Goshute Reservation	143	116	-27	-18.9%
Havasupai Reservation	465	214	-251	-54.0%
Hopi Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	7,185	6,377	-808	-11.2%
Hualapai Indian Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	1,335	1,299	-36	-2.7%
Kaibab Indian Reservation	240	221	-19	-7.9%
Las Vegas Indian Colony	154	106	-48	-31.2%
Lovelock Indian Colony	88	95	+7	+8.0%
Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	1,001	1,070	+69	+6.9%
Moapa River Indian Reservation	260	234	-26	-10.0%
Northwestern Shoshone Reservation	0	0	0	-

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 (± %)
Paiute (UT) Reservation	273	230	-43	-15.8%
Pascua Pueblo Yaqui Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	3,484	3,466	-18	-0.5%
Pyramid Lake Paiute Reservation	1,660	1,933	+273	+16.4%
Reno-Sparks Indian Colony and Off-Reservation Trust Land	919	944	+25	+2.7%
Salt River Reservation	6,289	6,321	+32	+0.5%
San Carlos Reservation	10,068	10,251	+183	+1.8%
Skull Valley Reservation	23	13	-10	-43.5%
South Fork Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	122	98	-24	-19.7%
Stewart Community	147	196	+49	+33.3%
Summit Lake Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	1	0	-1	-100.0%
Tohono O'odham Nation Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	10,201	9,561	-640	-6.3%
Tonto Apache Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	120	130	+10	+8.3%
Uintah and Ouray Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	24,369	25,192	+823	+3.4%
Walker River Reservation	746	814	+68	+9.1%
Washoe Ranches Trust Land	2,916	3,223	+307	+10.5%
Wells Colony	70	54	-16	-22.9%
Winnemucca Indian Colony	53	43	-10	-18.9%
Yavapai-Apache Nation Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	718	1,234	+516	+71.9%
Yavapai-Prescott Reservation	192	200	+8	+4.2%
Yerington Colony	151	144	-7	-4.6%
Yomba Reservation	95	34	-61	-64.2%

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 Western 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 (±%)
Battle Mountain Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	127	120	-5.5%	128	124	-3.1%
Campbell Ranch	234	177	-24.4%	241	205	-14.9%
Carson Colony	201	198	-1.5%	217	216	-0.5%
Cocopah Reservation	520	469	-9.8%	539	502	-6.9%
Colorado River Indian Reservation	2,469	2,796	13.2%	2,830	3,225	14.0%
Dresslerville Colony	266	365	37.2%	279	381	36.6%
Duck Valley Reservation	1,215	1,217	0.2%	1,232	1,249	1.4%
Duckwater Reservation	118	119	0.8%	122	135	10.7%
Elko Colony	653	613	-6.1%	678	648	-4.4%
Ely Reservation	148	158	6.8%	160	201	25.6%
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Colony and Off-Reservation Trust Land	119	79	-33.6%	125	85	-32.0%
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	449	510	13.6%	489	566	15.7%
Fort Apache Reservation	12,870	13,869	7.8%	13,014	14,015	7.7%
Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation	313	254	-18.8%	327	260	-20.5%

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 (±%)
Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation Reservation	852	950	11.5%	891	1,018	14.3%
Fort Mojave Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	608	814	33.9%	683	892	30.6%
Fort Yuma Indian Reservation	1,346	1,326	-1.5%	1,461	1,434	-1.8%
Gila River Indian Reservation	10,845	13,135	21.1%	11,251	13,410	19.2%
Goshute Reservation	118	89	-24.6%	127	92	-27.6%
Havasupai Reservation	436	175	-59.9%	455	179	-60.7%
Hopi Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	6,857	6,173	-10.0%	6,912	6,224	-10.0%
Hualapai Indian Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	1,264	1,235	-2.3%	1,290	1,254	-2.8%
Kaibab Indian Reservation	203	182	-10.3%	211	188	-10.9%
Las Vegas Indian Colony	86	70	-18.6%	86	79	-8.1%
Lovelock Indian Colony	69	62	-10.1%	82	69	-15.9%
Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	726	914	25.9%	903	966	7.0%
Moapa River Indian Reservation	227	171	-24.7%	234	191	-18.4%
Northwestern Shoshone Reservation	0	0	-	0	0	-
Paiute (UT) Reservation	239	176	-26.4%	249	194	-22.1%
Pascua Pueblo Yaqui Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	3,154	2,924	-7.3%	3,219	3,136	-2.6%
Pyramid Lake Paiute Reservation	1,251	1,398	11.8%	1,265	1,488	17.6%
Reno-Sparks Indian Colony and Off-Reservation Trust Land	859	861	0.2%	875	892	1.9%
Salt River Reservation	4,496	4,886	8.7%	4,692	5,153	9.8%
San Carlos Reservation	9,835	10,000	1.7%	9,901	10,101	2.0%
Skull Valley Reservation	22	12	-45.5%	22	13	-40.9%

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 (±%)
South Fork Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	97	73	-24.7%	100	78	-22.0%
Stewart Community	117	155	32.5%	135	164	21.5%
Summit Lake Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	1	0	-100.0%	1	0	-100.0%
Tohono O'odham Nation Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	9,139	8,500	-7.0%	9278	8,642	-6.9%
Tonto Apache Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	80	93	16.3%	90	108	20.0%
Uintah and Ouray Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	2,951	2,747	-6.9%	3457	3,404	-1.5%
Walker River Reservation	612	676	10.5%	643	727	13.1%
Washoe Ranches Trust Land	69	71	2.9%	151	175	15.9%
Wells Colony	47	44	-6.4%	55	47	-14.5%
Winnemucca Indian Colony	41	33	-19.5%	43	34	-20.9%
Yavapai-Apache Nation Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	557	1,004	80.3%	634	1,112	75.4%
Yavapai-Prescott Reservation	115	138	20.0%	143	160	11.9%
Yerington Colony	141	98	-30.5%	141	117	-17.0%
Yomba Reservation	75	22	-70.7%	81	28	-65.4%

The overall AI/AN Alone and AI/AN in Combination with another race population may have increased in the NCAI Western 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 3**. 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 8** lists the contact information for the State Data Centers in the NCAI Western 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 Western Region State Data Centers and Census Information Centers

State Data Center	Contact Information
Arizona	Allen Barnes Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity allen.barnes@azdoa.gov
Nevada	Kelly Robertson Nevada State Data Center kellyrobertson@admin.nv.gov
Utah	Mallory Bateman Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute Mallory.bateman@utah.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 Western 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. <http://doi.org/10.18128/D050.V16.0>

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. <http://doi.org/10.18128/D050.V16.0>

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>.