



**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**The 2010 Census**  
**American Indian | Alaska Native Consultations**

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**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**Economics and Statistics Administration**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
Washington, DC 20233-0001  
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

I am writing to welcome you and your (tribe/village) to the 2010 Decennial Census Program. While it is only 2007, there is much work to be accomplished as we prepare for the 2010 Census in Indian Country and Native Alaska. We hope that the (tribe/village) will work in partnership with the U.S. Census Bureau to help ensure an accurate census count for your (reservation/village) community.

Every ten years, the Census Bureau conducts a census of the population of the United States. Census data drive reapportionment and redistricting decisions, and the data also affect how more than \$200 billion in federal funds are spent each year. As part of our ongoing government-to-government relationship with federally recognized tribal governments, we will conduct a series of tribal consultation meetings beginning this summer. These meetings will provide a forum for you and other tribal governments to share insights, make recommendations, and discuss concerns and issues regarding the 2010 Decennial Census Program.

In an effort to meet with as many federally recognized tribes as possible, we plan to enlist the assistance of the various intertribal alliances and organizations, which will help coordinate a delegation from among its tribal leader members. This delegation will then represent the other tribal governments belonging to that alliance regarding mutually agreed-upon concerns, issues, and recommendations pertaining to the 2010 Census.

We have contracted with an American Indian-owned 8(a) firm, Kauffman and Associates of Spokane, Washington, to help with logistics and implementation of these consultation meetings. The Kauffman team will first contact the intertribal alliances to seek their input and advice in the planning process. You will be kept informed as the process proceeds.

We are enclosing the Census Bureau Regional Offices contact information. Please contact the office that will be managing the 2010 Census operations near your (tribe/village) to discuss unique issues and recommendations for the 2010 Census.

Our team is excited about the upcoming consultation meetings and is dedicated to making these consultations a success. In addition to the meetings, the Census Bureau will be requesting your input on a number of future products and initiatives relevant to the American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) population as we plan for the 2010 Census. One key initiative will be the Census Bureau's draft AIAN Policy. You will be notified when the policy is ready for your review and comment, as well as other future products.

We look forward to working in partnership with you and to a successful 2010 Census in Indian Country and Native Alaska. For more information, please contact Ms. Joanna Mounce Stancil, 2010 AIAN Partnership Program, at (301) 763-7894.

Sincerely,

Charles Louis Kincannon  
Director, U.S. Census Bureau

This letter was sent to all federally recognized tribes in March of 2007.



## How to Use this Document

This document was created as a resource tool to help tribal leaders prepare for the U.S. Census Bureau's 2010 Census Tribal Consultations. This document contains background materials and information on the following census programs:

- Partnership and Data Services Program
- 2010 Census Publicity Campaign
- Geography Program
- 2010 Census Recruiting Program
- Racial Statistics
- American Community Survey

All tribal governments are encouraged to share their insights, make recommendations, and discuss concerns and issues regarding the 2010 Census. This document provides specific program information to help tribal leaders make informed decisions. Each program's section contains background information and answers to frequently asked questions.

At the end of each section are discussion questions. Your input regarding these discussion questions and/or other issues is requested and will help the Census Bureau prepare for a more effective and accurate 2010 Census for American Indians and Alaska Natives.

## How to Submit Your Input and Comments

Tribal leaders are encouraged to submit their comments and feedback concerning this document or the 2010 Census process by using the methods below:

- Tribal Consultations – bring your comments to the consultation meeting.  
For updated consultation information visit the project Web site,  
[www.kauffmaninc.com/census](http://www.kauffmaninc.com/census).
- Project Web site – [www.kauffmaninc.com/census](http://www.kauffmaninc.com/census)  
Click on “Submit Your Comments.”
- Mail Your Comments to Kauffman & Associates, Inc:  
Kauffman & Associates, Inc.  
c/o: U.S. Census Bureau  
South 165 Howard St., Suite 200  
Spokane, WA 99201
- Kauffman & Associates, Inc. will forward all comments to the U.S. Census Bureau.

Two Important Questions  
for all Tribal Governments and  
Community Members





## Two Important Questions

### **Why is it important for tribal community members to respond to the 2010 Census?**

The information collected by the census is an important tool for federal and tribal government decision-making. The Constitution of the United States mandates a census every 10 years to determine how many seats each state will have in the U.S. House of Representatives. Census data are used to help direct the distribution of billions of dollars in state and federal funding. Accurate census data lead to fairer allocation of funds that are vital to tribal programs to help meet the many needs of your community members.

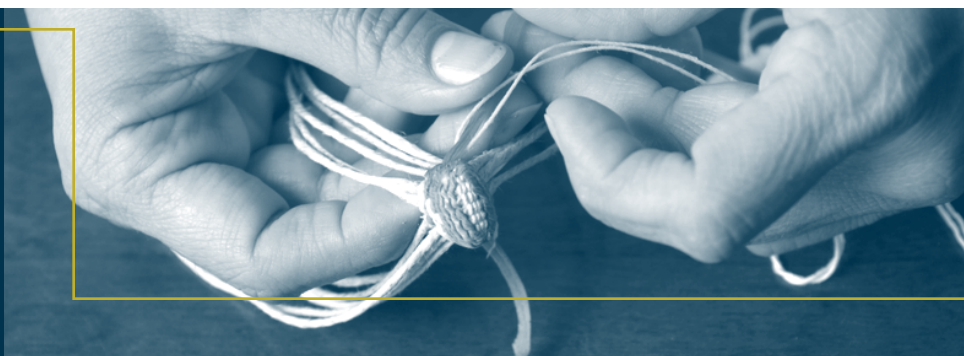
Census data help tribal elders and leaders understand what their communities need. Many tribal communities use census information to attract new business and plan for growth. In fact, many tribes and tribal organizations use the census numbers to plan new facilities and programs for the communities they serve. But if some segments of the tribal population don't respond to the census, the American Indian and Alaska Native population will be underrepresented.

*“Census data helps tribal elders and leaders understand what their communities need.”*

### **How is your personal information protected?**

The Census Bureau respects the confidentiality of people who answer the census. By law, the Census Bureau cannot share the answers it receives with others, including welfare agencies, the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (formerly known as U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service), the Internal Revenue Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, tribal officials, tribal courts, tribal police, and the military. Census workers swear an oath of confidentiality. Anyone who breaks this law can receive up to 5 years in prison, a \$250,000 fine, or both.

The Census Bureau also uses technology to protect your information with numerous security measures including electronic barriers and encryption devices. Your data are then combined with others to produce the statistical summaries that are published. No one outside the Census Bureau can connect your answers with your name or address.



## Brief History of the Decennial Census and American Indians and Alaska Natives (AIANs)



## *Brief History*

It was not until 1860, 70 years after the first census count was taken, that American Indians were counted in the census as a separate population category. Since 1960, in particular, the Census Bureau has made many changes in its methods of enumeration in an effort to obtain a more accurate and complete count for American Indians and Alaska Natives (AIANs). The following chart provides a historical account of the census and American Indians and Alaska Natives.

<b>1790</b>	The first population census taken in the United States.
<b>1860</b>	For the first time American Indians are counted as a separate population category.
<b>1890 - 1950</b>	Census takers mainly use observation to identify American Indians and Alaska Natives.
<b>1960 - 1970</b>	Self-identification replaces observation to identify American Indian and Alaska Natives.
<b>1980</b>	<p>The Census Bureau begins to actively seek American Indian and Alaska Native input into the census process by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Holding regional meetings with tribal leaders to discuss the census process.</li> <li>• Conducting workshops and distributing materials at national American Indian conferences.</li> <li>• Providing American Indian media with census public relations materials.</li> <li>• Hiring American Indians and Alaska Natives to work at the regional and headquarters levels.</li> </ul>

Continued on next page...

## Brief History

### 1990

For the 1990 Census, the Tribal Governments Program was developed to work with federally recognized tribal governments through a “liaison” designated by the highest-elected tribal official. The Census Bureau increases its collaboration with the American Indian and Alaska Native population by:

- Creating the Tribal Governments Liaison Program, which encourages federally recognized tribes to appoint a tribal member to serve as the central contact between the Census Bureau staff and the tribe.
- Creating the Census Advisory Committee on American Indian and Alaska Native populations.
- Hiring tribal members for local census planning and collection activities.
- Increasing the focus on self-identification as an enumeration method.
- Instructing census takers to ask people to identify the race of each household member when filling out the questionnaire.

### 2000

For Census 2000, the name was changed from “Tribal Governments Program” to the “American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Program.” The change was made to reflect the inclusion of the entire American Indian and Alaska Native population, to address the significant undercount from the 1990 Census, and to respect the great diversity of each tribe. The 2000 AIAN Program included the following:

- Tribal Governments Liaison Program
- Tribal Complete Count Committee Program
- Census 2000 Tribal Government Conferences
- Inter-tribal Governments Program
  - 1) State Recognized Tribal Program
  - 2) Urban Program
  - 3) Promotional Materials

# Cheyenne River Reservation 2006 Census Test



## *Cheyenne River Test*

In 2006, the U.S. Census Bureau partnered with the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe to conduct a test of census methods on their reservation. Objectives for the test were the following:

- 1) To implement a Tribal Liaison Program on American Indian Reservations.
- 2) To develop, implement, and assess the consultation process with the tribe and/or tribal leaders.
- 3) To implement methods to improve within household coverage on American Indian reservations.

<b>Timeline</b>	April 2005 - April 2006	Employment recruiting, testing, hiring
	July 2005 - August 2005	Address Canvassing operation
	March 2006 - May 2006	Enumeration of households
	June 2006 - February 2007	Quality and coverage operations

### **Activities:**

Below is a summary of activities performed by the Census Bureau and the tribe during the 2006 test.

#### **Census Bureau**

- Only individuals that physically lived on the reservation were hired to conduct the enumeration. This is a priority on American Indian Reservations, but depending on the availability of applicants this may not always be possible.
- The Census Bureau tested 688 people and hired and trained 170 individuals to complete the census count. A number of these positions had supervisory responsibility. Practice tests were available in advance of testing sessions.

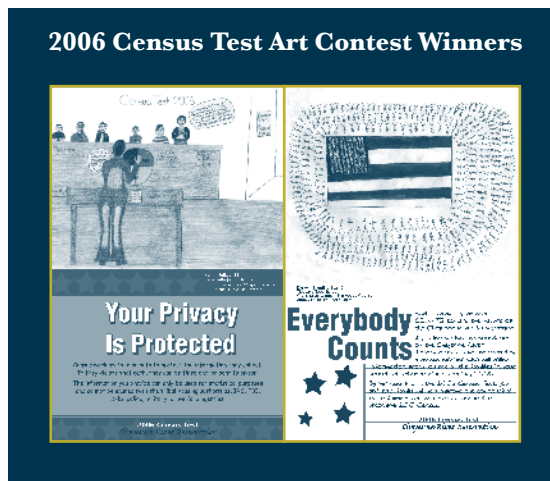




- Hand held computers with global positioning system (GPS) were used to complete address canvassing. Both employees and tribal residents responded favorably to the use of automated tools.
- The tribal liaison was provided weekly status reports to keep the tribal government up-to-date during all operational periods.
- Where possible, in housing developments/towns, walking assignments were created. This allowed the Census Bureau to hire employees who lived in the area and did not have access to a car.
- Traveler's checks were made available for newly hired employees to provide them with gas money so they could attend the training. The amount of the traveler's check was collected out of their next paycheck.
- To understand what worked well and to obtain suggestions for future improvements, the Census Bureau debriefed a sample of the staff after every operation.
- The Census Bureau trained enumerators on how to inquire about the number of people (persons/families) living within the household in order to achieve a more accurate household count.

### **Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe**

- Former Chairman Harold Frazier signed a letter of support emphasizing the importance of an accurate count for the reservation. Enumerators were given a copy to show respondents when they visited households.
- K-12 student art poster contest was held on the reservation. The tribe gave certificates and prizes for winners and participants. Census Test Art Contest winners are found in Appendix D.
- A “kickoff” event was held for all employees where a mock swearing-in ceremony took place and the chairman communicated the importance of a complete and accurate count.
- The tribe waived the \$5.00 tribal ID fee for those needing a second form of ID to apply for census jobs.
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) waivers helped to encourage TANF participants to apply for census jobs.



Partnership and Data Services (PDS) Program:  
Establishing Partnerships for a  
More Accurate 2010 Census

## *Establishing Partnerships*

The Census Bureau's Partnership and Data Services (PDS) Program mission is to motivate and assist diverse communities toward greater participation in the 2010 Census. Activities include outreach and education to increase awareness and to generate support and participation from the general public as well as tribal and local governments, organizations, media, and businesses.

Special emphasis is placed on outreach to populations that historically have a low response rate and are historically undercounted. All partners are provided assistance such as census promotional materials and a list of potential activities that they can use to promote the census within their communities.

The Partnership and Data Services Program aims to deliver the census message through trusted community leaders and American Indian and Alaska Native organizations. We believe it continues to be the most efficient and effective method of motivating these communities to participate in the census.

The goals of the Partnership and Data Services Program in support of the American Indian and Alaska Native 2010 Census Program are to:

- Increase the overall response rate.
- Reduce the undercount of American Indian and Alaska Native populations.
- Support 2010 Census activities on tribal lands and for urban and rural AIAN populations.

At its peak during Census 2000, the Partnership Program employed 690 partnership staff. These partnership staff included American Indians and Alaska Natives who worked in their tribal communities to help promote the importance of the census.

The American Indian and Alaska Native Program was expressly designed to increase awareness and response rates among American Indian and Alaska Native tribal governments, communities, and organizations. Special emphasis was placed on outreach with American Indians living on reservations, and in Alaska Native Villages and communities, a population that has been

## *Establishing Partnerships*

historically undercounted. Through the various outreach and partnership efforts of this program, strides were made in reducing the undercount in Census 2000. For the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau remains dedicated to an accurate count of the American Indian and Alaska Native population.

### **What is the plan for the 2010 American Indian and Alaska Native Program?**

The plan is to work in partnership with federally recognized tribes and to reach out to their communities to promote the importance of a complete and accurate census count to tribal governments and to the funding for their tribal programs. Our plan also includes outreach to state recognized tribes, urban and rural AIAN populations, and AIAN organizations and media.

### **What is the Tribal Governments Liaison Program?**

Tribal leaders will be requested to designate a tribal liaison to serve as their representative during all phases of the 2010 Census. Tribal officials and their tribal governments liaison will serve as facilitators and sources of information between the tribe and the Census Bureau.

For Census 2000, the tribal government liaisons were a vital resource of knowledge about community and cultural issues, as well as serving as a bridge between the Census Bureau staff and tribal communities. The tribal governments liaison's knowledge and insight contributed to the success of this program.





Each tribal liaison will be trained on all census operations and given the Tribal Governments Handbook to use as a guide for promoting the 2010 Census among tribal and community members.

### **Goals for the Tribal Governments Liaison Program:**

- Increase tribal involvement in both the planning and implementation of the 2010 Census by helping tribal governments have a more complete and accurate count of tribal residents.
- Educate the tribal community on the importance of the census and motivate them to respond to the census for a more complete and accurate count.
- Create a better understanding of cultural issues that may affect the census at all levels.
- Develop a pool of American Indian and Alaska Native applicants to fill temporary census positions in Local Census Offices and to work as census takers on reservations.
- Provide tribal governments with the Tribal Governments Liaison Handbook to use as an easy reference to Census Bureau operations and activities, and as a resource tool with suggestions that tribal governments can use to implement and promote the 2010 Census.

### **What is the Tribal Complete Count Committee?**

Forming a Tribal Complete Count Committee (CCC) is one of the activities that the Tribal Governments Liaison can use to help promote the census within their tribal community. The CCC Program consists of community members authorized, on behalf of their tribal government, to conduct a 2010 Census awareness campaign throughout the tribe's jurisdiction. Ideas on how to form a CCC will be included in the Tribal Governments Liaison Handbook. Community members can:

- Organize a team of local people who can provide the cultural and community insights necessary to build 2010 Census awareness efforts that fit the circumstances of the tribal community.
- Promote understanding among American Indians and Alaska Natives about the value of accurate and complete census data.
- Explain how census data are used for purposes of planning future education, health, social, and economic development for the tribe and for people living on tribal lands.
- Have a positive impact on the questionnaire response rate by helping the tribe develop a structured effort to reach every community within its jurisdiction.

## Discussion Questions | Input Requested

**What are your greatest concerns regarding conducting the 2010 Census on your reservation or tribal lands?**

**When the Census Bureau has staff devoted to working with tribal governments beginning in the fall of 2008, how can they be most effective in improving participation in the 2010 Census?**

**What is the best way to provide information and to communicate with you on a regular basis: newsletter, written correspondence, phone call, or email?**

**How does the Census Bureau build trust with tribal governments?**

**What is the best way to establish and define working partnerships between your tribe and the Census Bureau for the 2010 Census?**

**How much work time is appropriate for your designee to commit, per week, to their role as a tribal liaison: for example, 20 hours, 30 hours, or full-time depending on the need?**

**What role do you, as a tribal leader, see for yourself in promoting the 2010 Census within your reservation or tribal lands?**

2010 Census Publicity Campaign:  
How to Best Reach American Indian  
and Alaska Native Communities

## *How to Best Reach AIANs*

Census 2000 was the first time the Census Bureau used paid advertising to reach and persuade the public to answer the census. Contractors, including an American Indian-owned advertising company, created ads and placed them on TV, radio, magazines, newspapers, and outdoor locations.

The American Indian and Alaska Native populations presented a unique challenge, as demonstrated by the high undercounts in 1990 – as high as 12 percent among American Indians living on reservations. The Census Bureau, with advice from the American Indian and Alaska Native Advisory Committee, used a variety of tools to reach and persuade American Indians and Alaska Natives about the importance of being counted in the census.

Research conducted by Young & Rubicam, Inc., the lead advertising agency for Census 2000, suggested that American Indians and Alaska Natives were among the most difficult audiences to persuade to answer the census.

### **Likelihood of Answering the Census American Indian and Alaska Native**

<b>Least Likely</b>	<b>Undecided/Passive</b>	<b>Most Likely</b>
78%	19%	3%

Knowing this, special efforts were made to develop meaningful and persuasive advertising and to run ads where they would be most effective. The American Indian ad agency created:

- 3 TV ads
- 12 print ads, representing different regions
- 4 radio ads
- 4 outdoor ads

The American Indian and Alaska Native campaign used local media to a much greater extent than any other campaign. Space and time were purchased from local and tribal/native radio,



tribal/native newspapers, national, and local native magazines. National TV shows were selected based on their ability to reach American Indian and Alaska Native audiences.

The advertising campaign was seen as highly successful, but perhaps the results speak best – the undercount for American Indians and Alaska Natives in 2000 was reduced significantly.

To repeat that success will require an even greater effort in 2010. For that we seek your advice.

### **What is the plan for the 2010 Census?**

For the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau is once again turning to experienced advertising and communications companies. This time the contract will explicitly include other activities such as public relations, promotions, and special events. The communications contractor will also be responsible for developing consistent messages and materials for all outreach programs. The communications contract has very aggressive small business goals so that small businesses will have many opportunities to participate.

### **What is the Schedule for the Communications Contract?**

<b>2007 Milestones</b>	<b>Activity</b>
<b>January 16</b>	Release final Request for Proposals
<b>February 28</b>	Written proposals due
<b>May 16</b>	Competitive range determination (highest ranked companies are invited to do oral presentations)
<b>June 5 - 22</b>	Oral presentations
<b>August 31</b>	Contract awarded

## Discussion Questions | Input Requested

### **What are the best ways to reach your community?**

- TV, radio, billboards, and other paid media
- Events
- Special promotions like art contests
- News media
- Other

### **What messages would work best?**

- In fulfillment of the trust responsibility, census data are used to distribute federal funds for Indian programs
- The law requires people to answer
- Other

### **How can the Census Bureau let people know that every person in every household should be counted?**

**How can the Census Bureau let people know no information about individuals or about the number of people living in one household can be given to any other federal, state, or tribal authority?**

**What other issues facing the AIAN community might affect the 2010 Census count?**

Geography Counts:  
Make the 2010 Census Work for Your Tribe



## *Geography Counts*

Central to the Census Bureau's mission is the preparation and delivery of meaningful data. Feedback from data users is critical to our success. The Census Bureau depends on feedback from tribal data users to develop and maintain effective programs for data collection, tabulation, and reporting in tribal areas. In 2003, the Census Bureau conducted several focus groups to solicit feedback from American Indian participants, and to gain critical insight into the implementation of Census 2000 in tribal areas. Whenever possible, we are incorporating the results from those focus group sessions into the tribal census programs for the 2010 Census and the ongoing American Community Survey (ACS).

*“Every year,  
millions of federal  
dollars are distributed  
to tribes...”*

We have targeted our informational materials on three critical geographic programs: the Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA), the Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS), and the Tribal Statistical Areas Program (TSAP). Our tribal partners play a vital role in the successful implementation of each of these programs. Your tribe may have already received some information about the LUCA program and over the next several months and years your tribe will receive additional information about each of these programs. As you review the materials we are providing, please think about how we can best communicate and coordinate with your tribal government to improve our address list and define geographic areas that will best meet your tribe's data needs.

### **The Link between the Geography and the Data**

The Census Bureau is frequently asked how an American Indian or an Alaska Native who does not live on a reservation or in an Alaska Native village is counted. There is some concern that they will not be counted unless they are living on the land associated with their tribe or village at the time of enumeration. It is important that you know that during the census process, individuals are enumerated wherever they are living on Census Day by completing a census questionnaire.



Each returned or collected questionnaire is tied, via a process called geocoding, to a census block and thus, where applicable, to a variety of higher-level geographic areas including reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal subdivisions, census tracts, places, counties, states, and the United States as a whole. During tabulation, the resulting data are organized by these geographic areas for presentation and will represent all persons, by race if so specified, that are located within the boundaries of a particular geographic entity (e.g., American Indian reservation).

To make this possible, the Geography Division and Field Division regional offices work with tribal and other functioning governmental units to identify legal boundaries as well as to delineate statistical areas for the tabulation of data. Tribal lands, the boundaries of which are reported to the Census Bureau by tribal governments, are organized in a unique hierarchy that is independent of non-tribally based land areas such as states and counties. The chart on page 23 provides a hierarchical depiction of all the geographic entities that relate to AIAN areas and for which the Census Bureau provided data from Census 2000.

The Census Bureau is unique in providing data for areas below the reservation level (in addition to data for reservations and off-reservation trust lands and tribal statistical areas) and it is for these areas that tribal participation in our geographic programs can greatly benefit tribes.

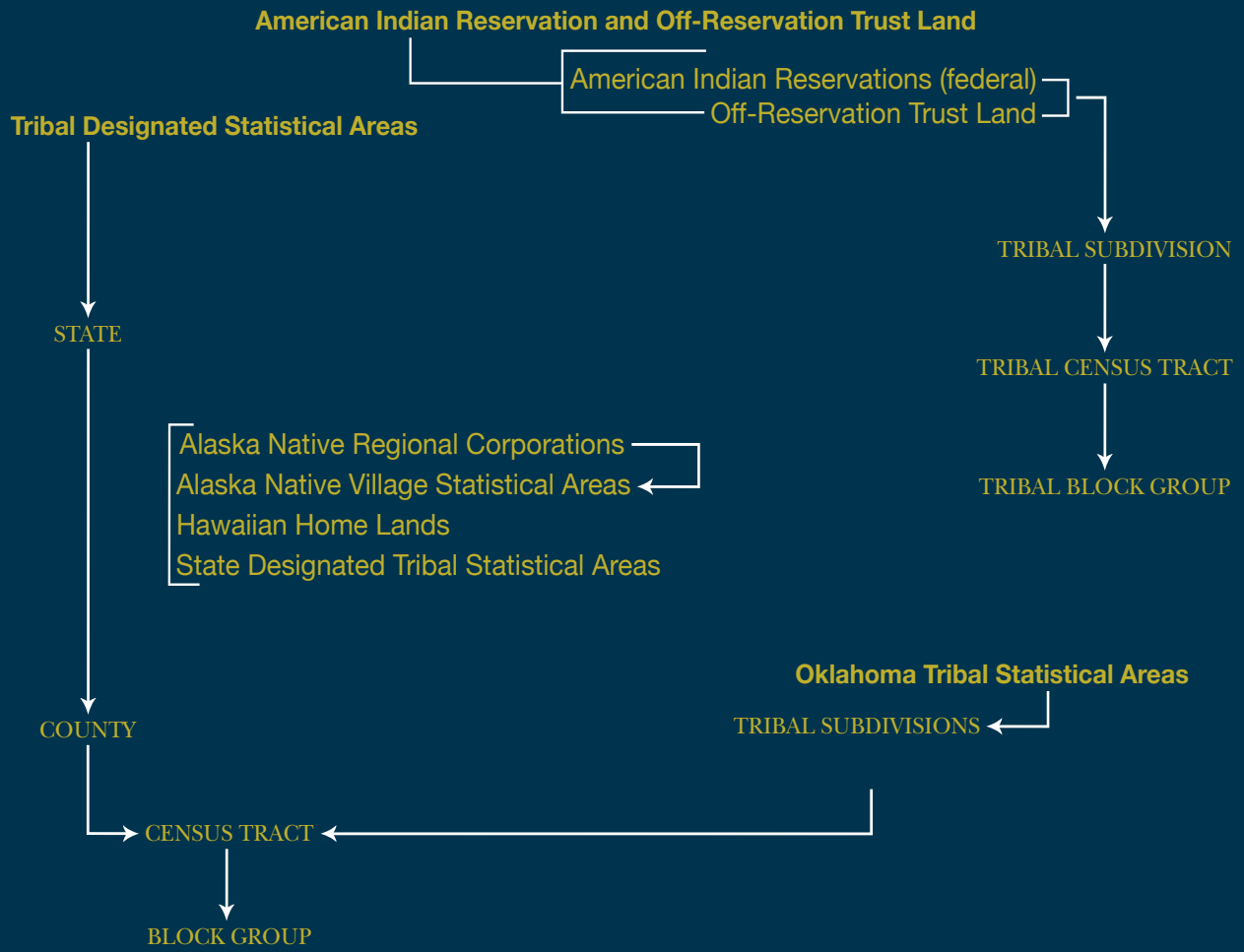
### **Background Information and Census 2000 Data Examples**

The following sections provide background materials on:

- The Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) Program.
- The Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS).
- The Tribal Statistical Areas Program (TSAP).

Appendices A, B, and C provide examples of geographic areas delineated by tribal participants for Census 2000 and one example for each of the data that are available from the American FactFinder at the Census Bureau's Web site: [≤www.census.gov>](http://www.census.gov).

American Indian Area | Alaska Native Area | Hawaiian Home Land Hierarchy



### **What is the Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) Program?**

The Local Update of Census Addresses program, also known as LUCA, is a decennial census geographic partnership program that will allow the Census Bureau to benefit from tribal knowledge in updating its Master Address File (MAF) for the 2010 Census.

### **What can your Tribal Community do to be ready for the 2010 Census LUCA Program?**

Tribal governments can contribute to a complete enumeration of their reservation by reviewing and commenting on the list of housing units and group quarters addresses that the Census Bureau will use to deliver questionnaires within their community.

### **Why is the LUCA Program important to your tribal community?**

An accurate population count starts with an up-to-date and accurate address list. If a housing unit or group quarters address is listed on the Master Address File it will ensure that the people residing at the address will be contacted during the census. Every year, millions of federal dollars are distributed to tribes using formulas based on population counts. Clearly the stakes are high, and a complete count is vital for tribal governments.

### **How is the LUCA Program administered?**

The LUCA program is authorized by the *Census Address List Improvement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-430)* which provides an opportunity for designated representatives of tribal, state, and local governments to review the addresses contained on the census address list. The Census Bureau will invite federally recognized tribes that have reservations or off-reservation trust land to designate a LUCA liaison to participate in the program using one of three options.

### **What are the LUCA participation options?**

There are three participation options based on the type of addressing within their community, access to an address list, willingness to sign a Title 13 confidentiality agreement, as well as level of resources for conducting the review. The three options are found on the following pages.

## Geography Counts

### **Option 1 – Full Address List Review**

This option allows the participating tribal government to comment on either specific addresses or address counts for a given census block. Because the LUCA liaison will receive the complete census address list for their jurisdiction, they will be subject to the same confidentiality requirements as census workers, which prohibit the disclosure of census information. The address list is confidential under Title 13 United States Code and participants must review a set of security guidelines and sign a confidentiality agreement promising to protect the confidentiality of the addresses.

In Option 1, for census blocks containing city-style addresses (those used for mailing or E-911 in a house number and street name format), participants may comment on the city-style addresses on the census address list and/or provide any city-style addresses that are missing from the list. In census blocks within a reservation and off-reservation trust lands that contain noncity-style addresses (PO Box, RR and Box), the LUCA participant may challenge the count of addresses in each census block. For blocks containing a mixture of city-style and noncity-style addresses, participants may either comment on the city-style addresses or challenge the block count, but not both.

After the Address Canvassing Operation validates the address changes, the participant will receive feedback on their submission and may appeal the results to an agency outside of the Census Bureau that will adjudicate the differences.

### **Option 2 – Local Address List Submission - Title 13 Option**

This option may be selected by tribal governments that have city-style addressing (mailing or E-911) but do not wish to comment on the Census Bureau's address list. The participating tribal government submits their list of city-style addresses assigned to the census blocks



within their reservation and off-reservation trust lands. The Census Bureau will provide Option 2 participants with the census address list and maps for reference, which is why a Title 13 confidentiality agreement is required. After the Address Canvassing Operation validates the participant's address list submission, they will receive feedback on each address submitted to the Census Bureau. If the participant does not agree with the Census Bureau's treatment of their addresses, the government may appeal the results to an agency outside of the Census Bureau that will adjudicate the differences.

### **Option 3 – Local Address List Submission - Non-Title 13 Option**

This option may be selected by tribal governments that have city-style addressing (mailing or E-911) but do not wish to comment on the Census Bureau's address list and do not wish to sign a confidentiality agreement, or cannot meet the Census Bureau's security guidelines for protecting Title 13 information. This option allows the participating tribal government to help improve the census address list by submitting their city-style addresses coded to the census blocks within their reservation and off-reservation trust lands. The Census Bureau will provide Option 3 participants with maps and counts of addresses for each census block. After the Address Canvassing Operation validates the participant's submission, they will receive updated maps and counts of addresses by census block. The participant cannot appeal the results under Option 3 since they will not be able to tell the independent appeals office which addresses are missing from the census address list.

### **What type of LUCA review materials will participants receive and how are they used?**

The materials received and used depend on the participation option.

<b>Type of Materials</b>	<b>Option 1</b>	<b>Option 2</b>	<b>Option 3</b>
<b>Address List</b>	x	x	
<b>Address Count List</b>	x	x	x
<b>Maps</b>	x	x	x
<b>MTPS</b>	x	x	x

The materials are described on page 27.



## *Geography Counts*

### **Census Address List**

For any participant choosing Option 1 or 2, the census address list for the entire reservation and/or trust lands will be offered in paper and computer-readable formats. The paper media option will be available for tribal governments with 6,000 or fewer addresses (approximately 1,000 printed pages). The computer-readable lists are in ASCII pipe-delimited ( | ) text file format which are easily opened using most common spreadsheet and database software applications.

### **Address Count List**

The address count list will be provided to participants in any of the three options, and offered in paper and computer-readable formats. The lists display the count of addresses in each census block on the reservation and trust lands. In census blocks within a reservation and off-reservation trust lands that contain noncity-style addresses (e.g., PO Box, RR, Box), the LUCA participant may challenge the count of addresses in each census block.

### **Census Maps**

The LUCA program maps will be offered in printed map sheet format or the participant may select the spatial data from TIGER in shapefile format that requires a Geographic Information System (GIS) software application to view and update the file. LUCA participants using their own GIS software must use the Census Bureau provided shapefiles and return their map feature updates in the specified shapefile format.

### **Census Bureau's MAF/TIGER® Partnership Software**

Participating tribal governments may also use a Census Bureau supplied software application to update both the census address list and maps. The MAF/TIGER® Partnership Software (MTPS) is an easy-to-use GIS application that combines the census address list, address count list, and digital maps into one application that the participant uses to do their address and map updates. The MTPS will also allow the LUCA participant to import their own address list and digital shapefiles for comparison to the Census Bureau's data. All address and map updates done with the MTPS will meet the Census Bureau's formatting requirements. This software is appropriate for any tribal government that does not already have their own GIS software, and only requires a Windows 98 or later operating system.

### What is the LUCA Program schedule?

<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Activity</b>
<b>January 2007 - February 2007</b>	LUCA advance notice letters are mailed to tribal officials.
<b>July 2007</b>	LUCA invitation letters and registration materials are mailed to tribal officials.
<b>July 2007 - January 2008</b>	Invited governments register for LUCA and the Census Bureau ships the LUCA review materials to each participating government.
<b>August 2007 - March 2008</b>	LUCA participants review and update the address list and return their comments to the Census Bureau's Regional Office within 120 days of receipt of materials.
<b>January 2008 - October 2008</b>	Census Bureau reviews the participant's LUCA submission and updates the Master Address File and TIGER geographic database.
<b>November 2008 - June 2009</b>	Census Bureau prepares for and conducts the Address Canvassing Operation using GPS equipped hand-held computers.
<b>August 2009 - October 2009</b>	Census Bureau delivers feedback materials to the LUCA participants showing how each government's LUCA submissions were processed.
<b>September 2009 - December 2009</b>	LUCA participants review their LUCA feedback and have the opportunity to appeal the results to the LUCA Appeals Office.
<b>September 2009 - January 2010</b>	LUCA Appeals Office reviews and adjudicates appeals.

### How has the LUCA Program changed from Census 2000?

The Census Bureau is making a number of improvements to the 2010 Census LUCA program:

- There will be a single review cycle for all address types.
- There will be a longer review period: 120 calendar days.
- There will be more advance notice so that participating governments can prepare.
- There will be more comprehensive program communications as well as periodic contact to answer questions and gauge each participating government's progress.
- There will be three options for participation.
- Participating governments will be offered the option of using the Census Bureau supplied MAF/TIGER® Partnership Software, an application that combines the census address list, address count list, and maps in an easy-to-use software package.

## **Will the Census Bureau suppress addresses on tribal lands from the LUCA materials for state, county, and local governments?**

Addresses on tribal lands are suppressed from the address list provided to state, county, and local governments participating in LUCA. The Census Bureau encourages tribal governments to work with non-tribal governments in overlapping areas, to be sure that all addresses are identified for Census purposes. Specifically, if a tribal government chooses not to participate in LUCA, the Census Bureau encourages the tribe to delegate authority to review the address list to a state, county, or local government.

## **How does LUCA integrate with other Census Bureau programs?**

One benefit of participation in the 2010 Census LUCA program is that participating tribal governments will be able to use their LUCA maps to provide updates to their legal boundaries. Those governments that indicate they will participate in LUCA by October 31, 2007 will not be sent the materials associated with the Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS). The Census Bureau conducts the BAS annually to collect information about selected legally defined geographic areas. However, because 2008 BAS materials will be shipped to participants in January 2008, boundary updates via LUCA will eliminate the need for a separate package.

*“The BAS is the Census Bureau’s primary source for legal geographic boundaries.”*

## **What is the Boundary and Annexation Survey?**

The Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS) is conducted yearly to collect and maintain up-to-date information about legal boundaries, names and official status of counties, incorporated places, minor civil divisions and federally recognized American Indian reservations and/or off-reservation trust lands. The Census Bureau plans to include the Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRCs) in the 2009 BAS. This document focuses on the BAS for American Indian areas.

In support of the government-to-government relationship with federally recognized American Indian tribes, the Census Bureau works directly with tribal officials to maintain a current and comprehensive inventory of correct names, legal descriptions, and legal

boundaries for federally recognized tribes with reservations and/or off-reservation trust lands. Through the BAS, the Census Bureau updates reservation, off-reservation trust land and tribal subdivision boundaries, as well as their names and features (features such as roads or rivers), and address information at the boundaries. The information collected is used to tabulate data from various programs and surveys, such as the American Community Survey and the 2010 Census.

Tribal BAS is conducted through the Census Bureau's Regional Offices (ROs) rather than through our central processing staff in Jeffersonville, IN. The RO staffs are trained to become familiar with the tribes within their region and learn about each tribe's history, culture, and unique boundary issues. The Census Bureau authorizes travel funds for RO staff to use as needed to support the BAS.

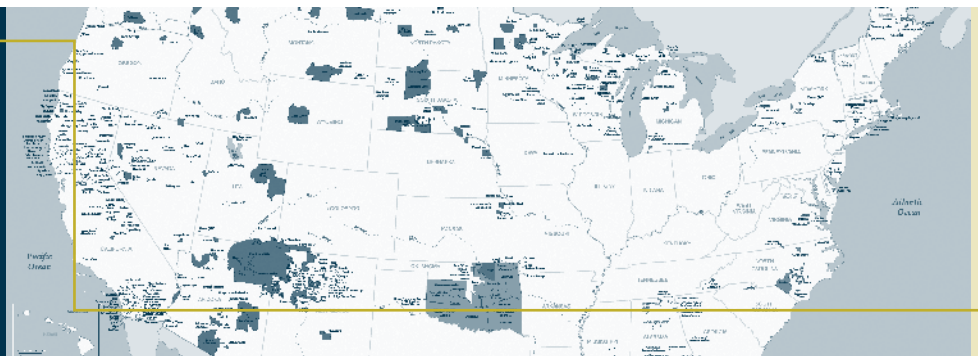
### **Who authorizes the BAS?**

Authorized under U.S. Code, Title 13, the BAS is a voluntary survey, with survey materials approved by the Office of Management and Budget. The public is notified of the survey through the Federal Register and given the opportunity to comment.

### **Why conduct the BAS?**

The BAS is the Census Bureau's primary source for legal geographic boundaries. The Census Bureau strives to record boundaries as accurately as possible. Accurate boundary information results in:

- A reliable geographic framework for presenting statistical data about tribal lands.
- A more accurate count for all Census Bureau surveys and programs.





In addition, the Census Bureau serves as the data steward for governmental unit boundaries under the Office of Management and Budget Circular No. A-16, the National Spatial Data Infrastructure. This means that the Census Bureau provides its set of governmental unit boundaries to the U.S. Geological Survey for inclusion in the National Map. To support this role, we are in the process of updating our Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). The goal of the MOU is consistent communication toward an accurate set of American Indian boundaries. The new version of the MOU is under review by BIA officials.

### **What tribes are included in the BAS?**

Any federally recognized tribe (as listed in the Department of Interior/BIA Federal Register Notice) is eligible to participate in the BAS if they have either:

- Reservations established by treaty, statute, or court order, or
- Off-reservation trust lands held in trust by the federal government for a tribe or individual. Off-reservation trust lands are always associated with a specific tribe or reservation. (While trust lands may exist on or off a reservation, the BAS only collects data for those trust lands that are not included as part of a main reservation, thus the name “off-reservation”).

### **What are tribal subdivisions?**

Tribal subdivisions are units of self government or administration within reservation and/or off-reservation trust land boundaries that serve social, cultural, or legal purposes and may be designated as districts, communities, chapters, precincts, etc. Active, legal subdivisions are defined as having a functioning government with elected officials that provides services within the subdivision. Inactive subdivisions have no functioning government and receive services solely from the tribal government.

The Census Bureau offers tribes the opportunity to update boundaries, names, and legal status of existing subdivisions, or to delineate new subdivisions through the BAS.



### How do tribal governments update their boundary information?

- Complete applicable BAS forms.
- Annotate paper maps with changes or modify Census Bureau supplied shapefiles, if qualified.
- Provide documentation to support legal boundary changes (such as trust deeds or court orders).
- Return completed BAS materials to appropriate Census Bureau Regional Office where responses are processed and digitized.

### What if updated areas are in dispute?

If a tribal government disagrees with the Census Bureau's depiction of their legal boundary and provides supporting documents that predate 1990 when our boundaries were last sanctioned by the BIA, we ask for clarification from the U.S. Department of Interior, Office of the Solicitor regarding the correct current boundary. Often complicated legal land issues require an extended period of time for resolution, and in those cases, the Census Bureau retains the boundary we have in our database until a legal opinion is issued by the Solicitor's office.

### When does the BAS take place?

Annual Milestones	Activity
<b>September</b>	The Census Bureau sends an advance letter (by fax/mail) for the upcoming survey asking if there are changes to the report.
<b>January</b>	BAS packages are mailed or delivered to tribes.
<b>February 1 - May 30</b>	Response time for tribes.
<b>February - April</b>	Follow up phone calls to tribes that have not responded.
<b>April 1</b>	Updates received by this date are included in the geographic deliveries provided in support of the American Community Survey.
<b>May 31</b>	Updates received by this date are included on materials for the next BAS cycle.

## **What changes are expected in the future?**

- Beginning with BAS 2008, participants will have the following additional response options:
  - 1) MAF/TIGER® Partnership Software (MTPS) – A GIS software application that can be used with personal computers to update both the BAS forms and Census Bureau supplied digital spatial data files.
  - 2) An application that will allow BAS updates to be made via the Internet.
  - 3) Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) participants will have the option to provide boundary changes during LUCA instead of receiving BAS materials for the 2008 BAS if they agree to participate in LUCA by October 31, 2007.
- Tribal Statistical Areas Program (TSAP) participants will receive their materials together with the 2009 BAS and will have the opportunity to delineate or update tribal statistical areas at the same time.

## **What is the Boundary Validation Program?**

The Census Bureau will conduct the Boundary Validation Program (BVP) as part of 2010 Census operations. Because Tribal BAS respondents are often tribal department heads such as GIS directors, land use planners, or real estate officers, the Census Bureau provides each highest elected or appointed official of a tribal government a final opportunity to review the boundary and any address range breaks at the boundary of their jurisdiction. The BVP will provide tribal leaders with forms and a full set of maps to review and update if necessary, and return to the Census Bureau for inclusion in the geographic database. Boundary Validation ensures that the most current boundary information is available for the tabulation of 2010 Census data.

## **When will the Boundary Validation Program Occur?**

Boundary Validation will occur during the late spring and early summer of 2010, after the 2010 BAS.

### **What is the Tribal Statistical Areas Program (TSAP)?**

The Tribal Statistical Areas Program (TSAP) is offered as a part of the 2010 Decennial Census. It is a comprehensive opportunity to update or delineate, as appropriate, the following statistical geographic areas:

- Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas (ANVSAs);
- Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas (OTSAs) and their tribal subdivisions;
- Tribal Designated Statistical Areas (TDSAs);
- State Designated Tribal Statistical Areas (SDTSAs);
- Tribal Tracts and Tribal Block Groups; and
- Census Designated Places (CDPs).

In addition, federally recognized tribes with a reservation and/or off-reservation trust land will be able to suggest features to use as census block boundaries. The TSAP also will provide an opportunity for Alaska Native officials to review the regional boundaries for Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRCs). A table summarizing TSAP participation options is available on page 39.

Each of these tribal statistical geographies will be used to tabulate data from the 2010 Census, the American Community Survey (ACS), and potentially other censuses and surveys. An upcoming Federal Register Notice will fully detail this program and provide an opportunity to comment on the criteria.

This document provides summary information for each of the geographic areas that are part of the TSAP.

### **What are Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas (ANVSAs)?**

ANVSAs are statistical geographic entities representing the residences, permanent and/or seasonal, for Alaska Native members of the defining Alaska Native village (ANV) and that are located within the ANV's historic/traditional region. Federally recognized ANVs will be eligible to delineate ANVSAs for the 2010 Census. The specific purpose of an ANVSA is to provide statistical data for the population and housing within an ANV's historic/traditional location. Each ANVSA should represent the most densely populated portion of each ANV and should encompass a populated area in which Alaska Natives represent a majority of the population during at least one season of the year.

**What are Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas (OTSA)s?**

OTSA)s are identified and delineated by the Census Bureau in conjunction with federally recognized tribes and are intended to provide a geographic framework for tabulating statistical data for federally recognized American Indian tribes that had a reservation prior to Oklahoma statehood. All OTSA)s must be contained within the current boundaries of Oklahoma. OTSA)s primarily represent the former reservation boundaries, and are not required to conform to any other geographic entity (except state) for which the Census Bureau tabulates data.

**What are Tribal Designated Statistical Areas (TDSA)s and State Designated Tribal Statistical Areas (SDTSA)s?**

Both TDSA)s and SDTSA)s are intended to provide recognized tribes without a reservation and/or off-reservation trust land with meaningful statistical data for a geographic area relevant to their current data needs and present day location. The intent is to collect and tabulate data analogous to the data provided to the tribes with a reservation and/or off-reservation trust land. Each TDSA and SDTSA should represent a compact, contiguous area containing a statistically significant concentration of people who identify with a specific federally or state recognized American Indian tribe and in which there is structured or organized tribal activity. TDSA)s and SDTSA)s are not intended to represent all of a tribe's historic, traditional territory, or the location of all of the constituent tribal members. A TDSA or SDTSA may not include area located within an existing American Indian reservation, off-reservation trust land, Oklahoma tribal statistical area (OTSA), or any other American Indian and Alaska Native geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data.

**What are Tribal Tracts and Tribal Block Groups?**

Tribal tracts and tribal block groups are defined by the Census Bureau in cooperation with tribal officials to provide meaningful, relevant, and reliable data for small geographic areas within the boundaries of federally recognized reservations and off-reservation trust lands. The delineation of tribal tracts and tribal block groups allows for the unambiguous presentation of statistical data specific to a federally recognized reservation and/or off-reservation trust land without the imposition of state or county boundaries.

These nontribal boundaries may artificially separate American Indian populations located within a single reservation and/or off-reservation trust land. Tribal tracts and tribal block groups are conceptually similar and equivalent to census tracts and block groups defined within the standard state-county-tract-block group geographic hierarchy used for tabulating and publishing statistical data. Consistency of boundaries and definitions is emphasized for tribal tracts, and intended to enhance comparisons of data across time; comparability of tribal block group boundaries over time is less important.

### **What are Census Designated Places (CDPs)?**

CDPs represent locally-known, unincorporated communities that contain a mix of residential, commercial, cultural, and/or retail uses similar to that of an incorporated place of similar size in a similar geographic setting. The delineation of CDPs allows for the identification of, and tabulation of data for, unincorporated communities within the boundaries of federally recognized American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, and OTSAs. Consistency over time is important, but is primarily to ensure continuous presence of a CDP in Census Bureau data tabulations between censuses. CDP boundaries should be updated and revised as appropriate to reflect changes in the geographic extent of the place. A CDP should not be coextensive with another geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data.

### **How do I participate in TSAP?**

- In support of the Census Bureau's commitment to the government-to-government relationship, TSAP will be available directly to all federally recognized American Indian tribes. For state recognized tribes, the Census Bureau will work through a liaison appointed by the state governor.
- Participation in the TSAP is voluntary.
- Tribes will receive materials appropriate to their level of participation. The TSAP Participation Options chart on page 39 identifies the various types of TSAP participants and the geographic areas for which they can submit information.
- Each TSAP participant will receive all the materials necessary to create, review, and update all the tribe's relevant geographic areas. After the completion and submission of the proposed TSAP geography plans, the tribal participant will work with the Census Bureau to finalize their TSAP geography.

*“Tribal tracts and tribal block groups are defined [...] to provide meaningful, relevant, and reliable data for small geographic areas...”*



## Geography Counts

- Participants will have 4 months to complete the initial creation, review, and update of boundaries.
- The final 2010 Census TSAP geography will be posted to the Census Bureau Web site for all participating parties to review the plans for accuracy.

### **How are Tribal Tracts, Tribal Block Groups, and Census Designated Places related?**

Please take a moment to review the charts on pages 38 and 39. They are particularly applicable to federal tribes with a reservation and/or off-reservation trust lands; tribal tracts, tribal block groups, and CDPs may be delineated within these geographies.



Primary Purpose	
<b>Tribal Tracts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meaningful tracts for relevant, reliable data for a tribe</li> <li>• Meet minimum thresholds and consistent definition providing for boundary continuity and data comparability over time</li> </ul>
<b>Tribal Block Groups</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grouping of census blocks to provide relevant, reliable data for a tribe</li> <li>• Meet minimum thresholds</li> </ul>
<b>Census Designated Places</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Place-level data for well-known, closely settled communities</li> <li>• Mix of residential, commercial, cultural, and/or retail uses similar to that of an incorporated place of similar size</li> </ul>

Calendar Year	Quarter	Census 2010 Tribal Statistical Areas Program Highlights - Draft Schedule
2007	1st	Publication of proposed TSAP geography criteria in the Federal Register (will be available at <a href="http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html">www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html</a> ) and outreach to tribes as well as other data users and stakeholder groups. Also available on the Census Bureau Web site. Public submission of comments to the proposed criteria
	2nd	
	3rd	
	4th	Publication of final TSAP geography criteria in the Federal Register (will be available at <a href="http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html">www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html</a> ) or go to the Census Bureau Web site
2008	1st	Continued outreach to TSAP participants and stakeholders
	2nd	
	3rd	Distribute initial TSAP materials to participants
	4th	
2009	1st	Participants complete initial review and delineation of TSAP boundaries and return materials to Census Bureau for review
	2nd	Verification of boundaries in the Census Bureau's geographic databases by TSAP participants
	3rd	

## Tribal Statistical Areas Program (TSAP) Participation Options

Tribal Participant	Geographic Area								
	Tribal Tracts	Tribal Block Groups	Census Designated Places	Block Definition Project	Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas	Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas	Tribal Designated Statistical Areas	State Designated Tribal Statistical Areas	Tribal Subdivisions submitted through the Tribal Statistical Areas Program
Federally recognized tribal government with reservation or off-reservation trust land and population $\geq 2,400^*$	X	X	X	X					
Federally recognized tribal government with reservation or off-reservation trust land and population $< 2,400^*$	One tribal tract and one tribal block group covering same area as reservation and/or off-reservation trust lands		X	X					
Federally recognized tribal government in Oklahoma with former reservations			X	X	X				X
Federally recognized tribal government with no reservation or off-reservation trust land							X		
Alaska Native village governments (ANCSA and non-ANCSA)						X			
State recognized tribes with no reservation or off-reservation trust land								X	

\*The proposed minimum population requirement for tribal tracts and tribal block groups is 1,200. Adherence to this threshold will facilitate tabulation and publication of reliable statistical data from sample-based surveys. Therefore, to define two or more tribal tracts or tribal block groups, an American Indian reservation and/or off-reservation trust land must have a population of at least 2,400 based on tribal estimates or Census 2000 data.

## Discussion Questions | Input Requested

### **Is your tribe planning to participate in the LUCA Program?**

Are the program materials clear enough for your planning needs? Do you have the reference sources needed to do map and address review?

### **As part of LUCA, will your tribe involve representatives from any nontribal governments located within your reservation boundary?**

Are you comfortable with this sort of work relationship? Do you already have contacts for any nontribal governments? Is there any way the Census Bureau can help?

### **Are you aware that you can delegate authority to review the LUCA address list to other officials (such as a city or a county) located within the boundary of your reservation?**

If your reservation does not have the resources to perform the LUCA review directly, you can still participate by delegating other local officials the authority to review the maps and addresses. You are considered the participant, with any other government's staff acting as consultants. Would you be comfortable with this arrangement?

### **Were you aware that the Census Bureau provides data for a variety of tribal geographic areas?**

Has the review of these materials helped to inform you about the Census Bureau's geographic programs and why they are important for improving the results of the 2010 Census?

### **Were you aware that your tribe is eligible to delineate these geographic areas?**

Depending on the type of tribal land and population, as many as four additional sub-reservation geographies may be delineated on your tribe's land. Following the final program

Continued on next page...

criteria and guidelines, your tribe has the full authority to delineate these geographies for tribal purposes.

**Does your planning office use census data for any of the tribal geographic areas included in these materials?**

These areas may be used for planning development or any number of data driven applications. Please make use of this opportunity to inform us on how you use our data for these geographic areas, and how we can improve them for the 2010 Census.

**What is your tribe's level of access to GIS (Geographic Information Systems)?**

The LUCA, Tribal BAS, and TSAP programs all require technical information from tribal participants. Some of our programs make use of digital geographic tools, such as GIS software, but paper maps are also an option. Please tell us what would be the best method of participation for your tribe and how we can best communicate with you about these programs.

**Are you familiar with the Census Bureau Web site, and its use?**

The Census Bureau's main outlet for the distribution of census data and associated products is through our Web site. The American FactFinder Web portal page has a page specifically for tribes at <http://factfinder.census.gov/home/aian/index.html> that hosts a wide variety of maps and data products. There are a wide variety of training opportunities available for tribes. There are various Census Bureau information contacts listed on the Census Bureau Web site for your use.

**Did you know that the Census Bureau's Regional Office is available to help you with your geographic program work?**

You may use the contact information provided to you today and with each program's invitation letter to arrange for help.



## 2010 Census Recruiting Program: How Tribal Governments Can Help Recruit for Census Jobs

## *Help Recruit for Census Jobs*

The recruiting staff of each local census office is responsible for ensuring that there are adequate qualified applicants to fill each census job locally. There are many distinct field operations to be conducted in each area, but most people will be hired as census takers. The number of jobs and working hours will vary according to the field operation being conducted. Some operations, for instance, require checking or listing house numbers and must be done during daylight hours. Other operations require census takers to interview household members and must be done when people are likely to be home, usually evening hours and on weekends.

Most people will work between 20 and 40 hours a week and can arrange a working schedule with their supervisor. Many census workers have other full-time or part-time jobs and work on the census to earn extra money. Others are retirees, homemakers, or students.

Our goal is to recruit and hire a workforce that is ethnically and racially representative of each community and to assign most census takers to work in their own neighborhoods.

In 2006, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe took an active role in improving the recruiting and data collection process through a partnership with the Census Bureau. The establishment of such tribal partnerships enables the Census Bureau to continually diversify its recruiting and data collection practices.



### **Why work for the census?**

The Census Bureau offers excellent temporary employment opportunities that include generous compensation, flexible work schedules, and on-the-job training. The jobs are ideal for people who work at home or are between jobs or for individuals who want to earn extra money while helping their communities.

### **How do you apply for a census job?**

People interested in applying for a census job need to call the toll free Census Jobs phone number to find out when and where to report to a testing session. At the session, they will be asked to complete a job application and to present identification that proves their identity and employment eligibility (including citizenship and veteran status).

### **How are applicants selected?**

Qualified applicants (those with proper identification and who pass a background security check) are ranked by test score and veteran's preference. Those with the highest scores are selected first. Upon selection and notification, the local census office then informs the selected applicant where and when to attend training. Most field applicants should have reliable transportation. Note: Some areas may require bilingual workers.

### **What is the test like?**

Applicants must also take a written, multiple-choice test of basic skills. These basic skills include reading, following written instructions, basic arithmetic, and map reading. Applicants may retake the test to improve their scores. In order to prepare potential applicants, practice tests are available at job training centers, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) offices, tribal colleges, and many other offices that serve tribal members.

### **Where will census takers be assigned to work?**

The Census Bureau is committed to hiring people to work in their own neighborhoods because people are comfortable with and have the greatest knowledge about their own communities.

## *Help Recruit for Census Jobs*

### **Do you offer paid training?**

Yes. All newly hired workers are paid their full hourly wage to attend training. Training will last from 1 to 5 ½ days, depending on the position and the operation.

### **Do you offer reimbursement for work-related expenses?**

Yes. Field staff will be reimbursed for authorized expenses, such as mileage.

### **How will census workers be paid? How often?**

Census workers are paid weekly, using electronic funds transfer (direct deposit) or other electronic means, or they will receive a paycheck in the mail. They can expect to receive their first pay approximately 10 to 14 days after their first day of work and will receive subsequent pay every 7 days after the initial payment.

### **What skills could a census worker take to their next job?**

These skills include how to: solve problems, make informed decisions, organize work, read maps, and for some, how to use a hand-held computer. Census workers also learn how to deal with difficult or unusual interviewing situations and how to record responses accurately.

### **Can individuals donate their census pay to a volunteer, charity, or other non-profit organization?**

Yes. Individuals may work for the census and donate their pay to an organization; however, their pay cannot go directly from the government to the organization.

### **How can Tribal Governments help?**

- Assist recruiting efforts through human resources: Tribal Employment Rights Offices (TERO) and Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) organizations.
- Provide the Census Bureau staff with space for testing and/or training.
- Offer pretest sessions to prepare all applicants for the Census Employment Test. The Census Bureau freely provides practice tests to increase applicant test scores.
- Develop workforce preparation training programs.
- Continue applicant referral services and public awareness plans to provide a point of contact between the Census Bureau and residents within the tribe.





## Discussion Question | Input Requested

**What types of changes have there been in your tribe since Census 2000 that will affect future recruiting?**

Racial Statistics:  
Classifying and Tabulating American Indian and  
Alaska Native Responses in the 2010 Census

## *Classifying and Tabulating Responses*

The Racial Statistics Branch, in the Population Division of the Census Bureau, directs and coordinates the technical and developmental work for collecting and analyzing data on the American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) population and tribes. The Branch provides technical advice to other divisions within the Census Bureau, such as the Demographic Surveys Division, the Decennial Management Division, and the Decennial Statistical Studies Division on questionnaire design, data processing, and data tabulating format. It conducts research into data collection issues on the reporting of the American Indian and Alaska Native population, as well as coverage completeness and adequacy of sample in such surveys as the American Community Survey. The Branch also responds to requests for data and questions from tribal leaders and other decision makers and prepares regular and special analytical and interpretative reports, monographs, and other technical publications.

The Racial Statistics Branch (and the Race and Hispanic Origin Review Branch) has the important task of determining how these data will be made available to users, as well as, how they will be classified, tabulated, and presented. Tribal governments and federal and state agencies rely on these data for funding and various programmatic purposes.

The Racial Statistics Branch is seeking input from tribal leaders about how data on tribal affiliation collected in the 2010 Census may be classified, tabulated, and presented. We are asking tribal leaders to discuss and respond to questions listed under the “Discussion Questions | Input Requested” section on page 54. The questions and answers on the following pages provide more information on American Indian and Alaska Native census data and address likely concerns.

### **Does the Census Bureau define American Indians or Alaska Natives?**

No, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines American Indian or Alaska Native as a person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment. This definition was developed in cooperation with federal agencies and community leaders

to provide consistent and comparable data on the AIAN population throughout the Federal government for an array of statistical and administrative programs. The Census Bureau adheres to the OMB guidance.

### How will data on American Indians or Alaska Natives be collected?

A combined “American Indian or Alaska Native” category, in the census question on race (see the proposed 2010 Census question on race below), will be used to collect data on both the American Indian and Alaska Native populations. The response to the question, including checking the “American Indian or Alaska Native” response box, and/or writing in one or more tribes, or reporting one or more other races, provides the information from which the number for American Indians and Alaska Natives is derived. The responses are based on self-identification.

6. What is this person's race? Mark  one or more boxes.

White

Black, African Am., or Negro

American Indian or Alaska Native — Print name of enrolled or principal tribe. ↴

Asian Indian     Japanese     Native Hawaiian

Chinese         Korean         Guamanian or Chamorro

Filipino         Vietnamese     Samoan

Other Asian — Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. ↴

Other Pacific Islander — Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on. ↴

Some other race — Print race. ↴

People who answer the census help their communities or tribes obtain federal funds and valuable information for planning schools, hospitals, and roads. Census information also helps identify areas where residents might need services, such as screening for diabetes and hypertension, tailored to serve their unique needs. All levels of government, including tribal governments, need information on race and/or tribe to implement and evaluate programs or

enforce laws. Examples include: the Native American Programs Act, the Equal Employment Opportunity Act, the Voting Rights Act, the Public Health Act, the Job Partnership Training Act, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, and the Fair Housing Act. Both public and private organizations use race information to identify areas where people may need special services and to plan and implement other programs that address these needs.

### May American Indians and Alaska Natives report more than one race?

Beginning in Census 2000, and continuing for 2010 Census, people answering the race question are able to select more than one racial category to indicate their mixed racial heritage. Respondents who answer the question on race by checking the “American Indian or Alaska



## Classifying and Tabulating Responses

Native” response box, and/or write-in one or more tribes are referred to as the American Indian and Alaska Native alone population.<sup>1</sup> People who answer the race question by checking the “American Indian or Alaska Native” response box, and report one or more other races, for example AIAN **and** White, or AIAN **and** White **and** Black, are included in the “AIAN in combination” population. Based on responses to the race question as well as the OMB standard, the AIAN population could be classified into two broad minimum and maximum categories, namely: AIAN alone and AIAN alone or in combination.

“The Census Bureau protects the information that people provide with numerous security measures.”

### May American Indians and Alaska Natives report more than one tribe?

In addition to reporting one or more races, American Indians and Alaska Natives may report one or more tribes. For example, people who report American Indian and Alaska Native and write-in their tribes as Jicarilla Apache and Navajo would be included in both the Apache and Navajo tribal groupings. A sample description and presentation of the race and tribal grouping combinations for the American Indian and Alaska Native population from Census 2000 is shown on page 52.<sup>2</sup>

### Do American Indians and Alaska Natives need to answer the question on Hispanic origin?

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 5 about Hispanic origin and Question 6 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.

5. Is this person of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin

Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano

Yes, Puerto Rican

Yes, Cuban

Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin — *Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.* ↴

Yes, the Hispanic origin question must be answered by everyone (see proposed 2010 Census question on Hispanic origin on the left). Respondents who are not of Hispanic origin are asked to mark the box “NO, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin” response category. People who are of Hispanic origin

are asked to indicate the specific group to which they belong, such as, Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Argentinean, Colombian, or Dominican.

<sup>1</sup> The race-in-combination categories use the conjunction ***and*** in bold and italicized print to link the race groups that compose the combination.

<sup>2</sup> A more detailed description and presentation is provided in American Indian and Alaska Native Tribes for the United States, Regions, Divisions, and States: 2000, U.S. Census Bureau, PHC-T-18. This product is available on the U.S. Census Bureau’s Internet site at [www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/phct18.html](http://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/phct18.html).



### Census 2000 PHC-T-18. American Indian and Alaska Native Tribes in the United States: 2000

This table shows data for American Indian and Alaska Native tribes alone and alone or in combination for the United States.

**Table 1. American Indian and Alaska Native Alone and Alone or in Combination Population by Tribe for the United States: 2000**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, special tabulation.

Internet release date: September 2002

Last Revised date: June 30, 2004

Note: Respondents who identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in this data product reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaire.

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see [www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sfl.pdf](http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sfl.pdf))

American Indian and Alaska Native Tribes	American Indian and Alaska Native alone		American Indian and Alaska Native in combination with one or more races		American Indian and Alaska Native tribe alone or in any combination
	One tribe reported	Two or more tribes reported	One tribe reported	Two or more tribes reported	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
<b>Total tribes tallied</b>	2,409,578	133,259	1,581,122	124,914	4,248,873
<b>Abenaki Nation of Missiquoi</b>	2,385	137	2,686	264	5,472
<b>Algonquian</b>	1,107	191	2,314	502	4,114
<b>Apache</b>	57,060	7,917	24,947	6,909	96,833
<b>Apache</b>	24,582	7,611	21,200	6,754	60,147
<b>Chiricahua</b>	1,134	83	83	76	2,189
<b>Fort Sill Apache</b>	253	10	45	3	311
<b>Jicarilla Apache</b>	3,132	56	304	8	3,500

## *Classifying and Tabulating Responses*

### **How do Hispanics answer the race question?**

People of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Hispanics may choose one or more races, including American Indian or Alaska Native, White, Black or African American, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, or Some other race.



## Discussion Questions | Input Requested

**How would your tribe like to be classified in the Census Bureau race code list for the 2010 Census?**

**How should those classifications be presented in the 2010 Census tabulated data?**

**How should the Census Bureau determine the tribal affiliation of those reporting on the census form using a designation other than a tribe, such as reservation, band, or clan?**

- Are reservation, band, and clan common identifiers for American Indians?
- Are reservation, band, and clan identifiers interchangeable for tribe among American Indians?
- Under what conditions are reservation, band, and clan used or reported on the census form?
- Are there generational differences in the use of a reservation, band, and clan identifier versus a tribe name? Also, are there generational differences in the use of recognized names associated with a particular tribe?

**For Alaska Natives, which is most often used, village or corporation name, when asked to provide the name of the enrolled or principal tribe?**

- How should the Census Bureau determine the village name of those reporting on the census form using a corporation name?

**Should the Census Bureau present data for American Indian tribes in census data products only for those tribes identified by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, why or why not?**

- For what geographic areas and tribes are data for American Indians and Alaska Natives to be presented?

Continued on next page...

## *Classifying and Tabulating Responses*

**Should the Census Bureau present data for Alaska Natives in census data products for all Alaska Native villages and or corporations, why or why not?**

- Are there specific groupings, such as Inupiaq, Athabascan, Yup'ik, Cup'ik, Aleut, Alutiiq, Eyak, Tlingit, Haida, and Tsimshian, of Alaska Native tribes for which data are to be made available? If so, what are they and why?

**How should the Census Bureau present data for people who report more than one tribe in census data products?**

American Community Survey:  
Questions and Answers About the  
American Community Survey and  
American Indians and Alaska Natives



## *American Community Survey*

### **What is the American Community Survey?**

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a survey sent to a small sample of the population in households and group quarters (GQ) facilities to collect detailed information on characteristics of the population and housing. Previously, this information was collected once every ten years by the decennial census long form. The current version of the ACS questionnaire for households can be viewed at: [www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/SQuest05.pdf](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/SQuest05.pdf).

### **Why is participation in the ACS important?**

Federal, state, local, and tribal governments use ACS data to provide essential services. Participation of households and GQ facilities in the ACS is critical to the success of the ACS program and leads to the program's effectiveness in providing a tool to identify and address needs. For example, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Service's Indian Health Service uses these data to identify the needs for nursing homes or hospitals that serve American Indian and Alaska Native populations. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development uses these data to identify the need for improvements to housing on reservations. Responses to the ACS provide critical data that can be used by tribes to apply for grants that provide funding for transportation, education, job training, and economic development.

### **How is the ACS conducted?**

The ACS materials are mailed to all households in the survey that have city-style addresses. An example of a city-style address is 123 Main Street, Dakota City, SD.

### **Areas With City-Style Addresses**

The ACS materials are mailed to all households in the survey. First, we send a prenotice letter to let households know that they will soon receive a questionnaire. Next, we send the ACS questionnaire and request that respondents complete it and mail it back to the

Census Bureau's Jeffersonville, IN processing center. In order to improve response, we send a replacement questionnaire to nonrespondents about 3 weeks after the initial questionnaire is delivered.

If we do not receive a completed questionnaire, we may refer the case to one of our call centers for follow-up. Since many people work during the week, the telephone interviewers often call nonrespondents in the evening and on weekends. If we are unable to reach an address by telephone, we may send one of our field representatives to visit the address to complete the interview. Householders who mail back a completed questionnaire soon after receiving their questionnaire packet can avoid repeated calls and visits.

#### **Areas Without City-Style Addresses**

Although the ACS mails questionnaire materials to all households in the survey when it is possible to do so, some households, including many in AIAN areas, do not have city-style addresses and will not receive ACS questionnaires by mail. Instead, the Census Bureau will attempt to contact such households by telephone from one of our call centers, or, an ACS field representative will visit these households to collect the required information. If a household does not respond, the Census Bureau will make additional attempts to contact the household by telephone call or personal visit to collect the information needed to complete the questionnaire for the household. If the Census Bureau is unable to contact the household by telephone, the initial data collection, and follow-up for nonresponse, will take place by a personal visit.

#### **How is the ACS conducted in Group Quarters facilities?**

The Census Bureau selects a sample of group quarters (GQ) facilities in which to collect ACS data from residents. GQ facilities include universities, hospitals, and nursing homes, as well as jails and prisons. GQ facilities may be selected to participate one or more months a year. A different and randomly selected sample of residents will be interviewed each month. Field representatives contact the selected facilities to arrange a visit to collect the required information from those residents.

**Are households, GQ facilities, and GQ residents required to complete the ACS questionnaire?**

Yes. Persons who live in households and persons living in GQ facilities such as nursing homes should answer all questions to the best of their ability. GQ facility administrators are required to assist the Census Bureau in collecting information from residents selected to participate in the ACS. If a respondent is unable to complete the ACS questionnaire because of age or poor health, a family member, friend, or a GQ facility staff member may be authorized to answer the survey questions. As an alternative, the field representative may complete the interview over the phone.

**Can you remove a household or GQ facility from the ACS sample?**

No. The quality of the data would quickly deteriorate if households or GQ facilities are removed from the survey because they don't want to participate.

**How does the Census Bureau safeguard information about the households, and GQ facility residents selected to participate in the ACS?**

Title 13 requires the Census Bureau keep all information about all respondents strictly confidential. Any Census Bureau employee who violates these provisions is subject to a fine up to \$250,000, a prison sentence up to 5 years, or both. The Census Bureau's procedures for handling questionnaires and data collected through phone calls or personal visits are designed to assure the privacy of individuals from whom data are collected. For example, personally identifiable information about respondents is not retained after the data are processed. The data products represent summary statistics about a geographic area or population group, not information about an individual household or person living in a GQ facility.



### **What ACS data are available now for American Indians and Alaska Natives? What data will be available in the future?**

The Census Bureau released data for the following American Indian and Alaska Native areas in 2006:

- Cherokee Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Area (OTSA), OK
- Cherokees of Southeast Alabama State Designated American Indian Statistical Area (SDAISA), AL
- Cheyenne – Arapaho OTSA, OK
- Chickasaw OTSA, OK
- Choctaw OTSA, OK
- Citizen Potawatomi Nation – Absentee Shawnee OTSA, OK
- Coharie SDAISA, NC
- Creek OTSA, OK
- Echota Cherokee SDAISA, AL
- Four Winds Cherokee SDAISA, LA
- Kiowa – Comanche – Apache – Fort Sill Apache OTSA, OK
- Lumbee SDAISA, NC
- Navajo Nation Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, AZ-NM-UT
- United Houma Nation SDAISA, LA

ACS data will be available for 22 additional American Indian and Alaska Native areas in 2008 as 3-year estimates. These data will be available at the census tract or block group level as 5-year estimates in 2010. ACS data products are available on American FactFinder. From the Census Bureau's main page, [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov), click the American FactFinder button on the left-hand side of the page. A table showing the release of ACS data by type of data product and year of release is shown on following page.



# American Community Survey

Data Product	Population Threshold	Year of Data Release							
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
		Year(s) of Data Collection							
<b>1 - year Estimates</b>	65,000+	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>3 - year Estimates</b>	20,000+			2005- 2007	2006- 2008	2007- 2009	2008- 2010	2009- 2011	2010- 2012
<b>5 - year Estimates</b>	All Areas					2005- 2009	2006- 2010	2007- 2011	2008- 2012

## Are there other informational or educational materials being developed for ACS outreach? How can I receive copies of these materials and learn more about the ACS program?

The Census Bureau is developing a pamphlet with information about the ACS program and its importance to American Indian and Alaska Native populations. An updated Portable Document Format (PDF) version of an earlier pamphlet will be available on the Census Bureau's American Community Survey Web site: [www.census.gov/acs](http://www.census.gov/acs). Copies of this pamphlet also will be available through the Census Bureau's regional offices. In addition, the ACS Web site also has information about ACS data products such as the user guide, as well as the ACS questionnaire, and technical information that may be of interest to data users.

## How can Tribal leaders help?

Tribal leaders can help the data collection go smoothly by providing field representatives the information they need to contact selected addresses and encouraging the selected households, GQ facilities, and GQ residents to respond.

## Discussion Questions | Input Requested

**What are some of the major barriers to the participation of tribal members to the ACS?**

**What suggestions do you have to improve data collection and participation in the ACS?**



## Appendices

## Appendix A

# Census 2000 Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas (OTSA) and Census Designated Places Cherokee OTSA and Welling CDP



- Welling CDP
- Oklahoma State Line
- Tribal Subdivisions

US Census Bureau  
Geography Division 2007

### TENURE BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Racial/Ethnic Grouping: American Indian alone or in any combination.

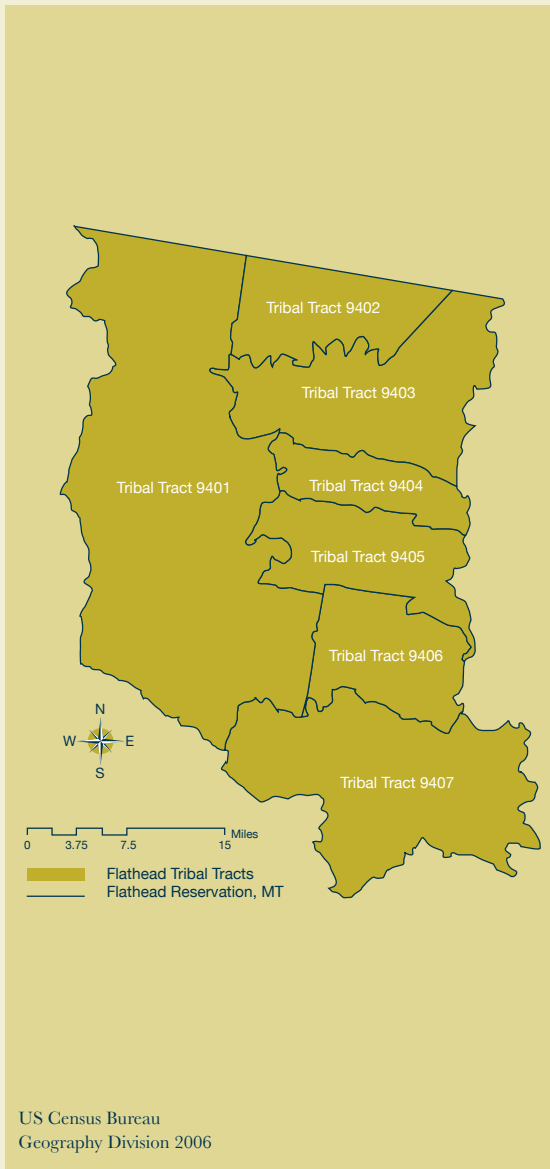
Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 4 (SF 4)- Sample Data

	Welling CDP, Oklahoma	Cherokee TSA, OK
<b>Total:</b>	119	34,141
<b>Owner Occupied</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>24,300</b>
1-person household	16	4,331
2-person household	33	8,012
3-person household	23	4,715
4-person household	23	4,063
5-person household	4	2,159
6-person household	2	667
7-or more-person household	2	343
<b>Renter Occupied</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9,841</b>
1-person household	3	2,694
2-person household	0	2,574
3-person household	5	1,898
4-person household	2	1,379
5-person household	6	803
6-person household	0	355
7-or more-person household	0	138

A wide variety of data are available for American Indian Areas. This example shows data for Welling CDP, a place within the Cherokee OTSA. The Cherokee Tribe in Oklahoma delineated a large number of CDPs for the Census 2000. The data were obtained from the American FactFinder Web utility, found on the U.S. Census Bureau Web site, [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov). CDPs can be delineated on OTSAs, federal reservations and off-reservation trustlands.

## Appendix B

# Federal Reservation with Census 2000 Tribal Census Tracts Flathead Reservation, Montana



### P37. SEX BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT FOR THE POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OVER

Universe: Population 25 years and over

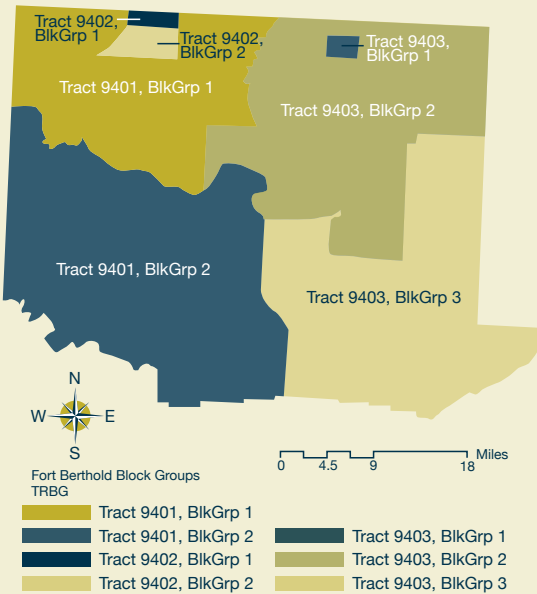
Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data

Flathead Reservation, MT	Tribal Tract 9401	Tribal Tract 9402	Tribal Tract 9403	Tribal Tract 9404	Tribal Tract 9405	Tribal Tract 9406	Tribal Tract 9407
<b>Total:</b>	1,543	756	5,681	2,011	2,690	2,202	1,659
<b>Male:</b>	762	354	2,728	985	1,241	1,053	804
No schooling completed	8	0	0	7	0	5	0
Nursery to 4th grade	2	0	2	4	0	0	8
5th and 6th grade	8	6	23	14	15	3	6
7th and 8th grade	23	15	84	41	53	52	34
9th grade	18	14	45	12	38	22	15
10th grade	46	2	52	39	61	34	33
11th grade	52	9	132	41	42	14	31
12th grade, no diploma	18	19	45	44	57	53	13
High school graduate	272	85	925	378	438	383	249
Some college, less than 1 year	36	26	95	42	74	70	71
Some college, 1 or more years, no degree	141	54	462	143	224	148	136
Associate degree	42	38	140	51	36	46	41
Bachelor's degree	56	45	461	141	130	130	114
Master's degree	30	23	150	24	49	48	30
Professional school degree	7	11	64	0	10	29	6
Doctorate degree	3	7	48	4	14	16	17
<b>Female:</b>	781	402	2,953	1,026	1,449	1,149	855
No schooling completed	0	0	0	4	1	0	0
Nursery to 4th grade	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
5th and 6th grade	4	7	6	10	5	0	12
7th and 8th grade	23	11	93	47	32	45	31
9th grade	16	0	50	5	29	30	8
10th grade	25	3	81	22	56	41	14
11th grade	47	4	103	38	62	35	22
12th grade, no diploma	27	10	44	54	123	40	8
High school graduate	293	119	895	409	413	353	241
Some college, less than 1 year	31	34	200	49	77	89	68
Some college, 1 or more years, no degree	136	74	619	161	282	194	151
Associate degree	63	54	185	57	92	103	69
Bachelor's degree	83	71	553	131	192	177	135
Master's degree	29	15	75	25	44	17	75
Professional school degree	4	0	39	14	34	10	11
Doctorate degree	0	0	10	0	0	15	10

Tribal tracts for the Flathead Reservation of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana. Detailed sample data are available for all reservations and a wide variety of sub-units such as tribal subdivisions, CDPs, tribal census tracts and tribal block groups. For the 2010 Census, tribes will be able to delineate their own sub-reservation geographies through the TSAP. The data were obtained from the American FactFinder Web utility, found on the U.S. Census Bureau Web site, [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov). Tribal tracts can be delineated on OTSAs, federal reservations and off-reservation trust lands.

# Appendix C

## Census 2000 Tribal Block Groups and Associated Data: Fort Berthold Federal Reservation



### H17. TENURE BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Universe: Occupied housing units

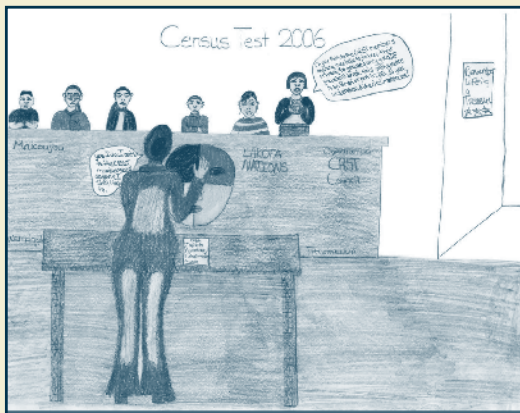
Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data

	Tract 9401; Block Group 1	Tract 9401; Block Group 2	Tract 9402; Block Group 1	Tract 9402; Block Group 2	Tract 9403; Block Group 1	Tract 9403; Block Group 2	Tract 9403; Block Group 3
<b>Total:</b>	217	272	555	116	343	181	210
<b>Owner occupied:</b>	122	121	303	89	201	160	120
1-person household	14	19	70	21	43	29	8
2-person household	29	23	95	46	82	63	47
3-person household	25	22	53	4	28	27	23
4-person household	23	20	35	7	28	16	30
5-person household	21	9	19	2	13	20	8
6-person household	10	18	22	6	4	5	0
7-or-more-person household	0	10	9	3	3	0	4
<b>Renter occupied:</b>	95	151	252	27	142	21	90
1-person household	0	27	80	3	41	10	20
2-person household	37	27	42	2	17	0	15
3-person household	6	26	38	16	26	5	13
4-person household	18	34	45	3	28	3	15
5-person household	16	18	28	3	13	3	12
6-person household	18	8	5	0	14	0	6
7-or-more-person household	0	11	14	0	3	0	9

## Appendix D

### 2006 Census Test Art Contest Winners

#### “Respect Privacy”



Keshia Buffalo, 12  
Eagle Butte Junior High School  
Grand Prize Winner, “Respect Privacy”  
2006 Census Test Art Contest

## Your Privacy Is Protected

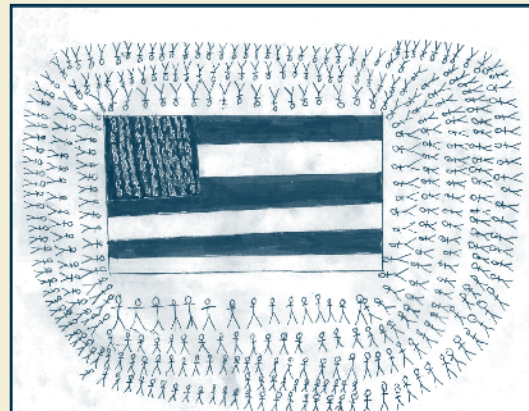
Census workers take an oath to protect the information they collect. If they violate that oath, they can be fined and/or sent to prison.

The information you provide can only be used for statistical purposes and cannot be shared with the tribal housing authorities, IRS, FBI, DHS, police, military, or welfare agencies.

2006 Census Test  
*Cheyenne River Reservation*

Keshia Buffalo, 12  
Eagle Butte Junior High School  
Grand Prize Winner “Respect Privacy”

#### “Everybody Counts”



Darwyn Standing Bear, 9  
Tiospaye Topa School  
Grand Prize Winner, “Everybody Counts”  
2006 Census Test Art Contest

## Everybody Counts

Each community member **COUNTS** toward the future of the Cheyenne River Reservation.

If you live within the boundaries of the Cheyenne River Reservation, you will be visited by a census worker who will collect information from you and all the families in your household between March and May 2006.

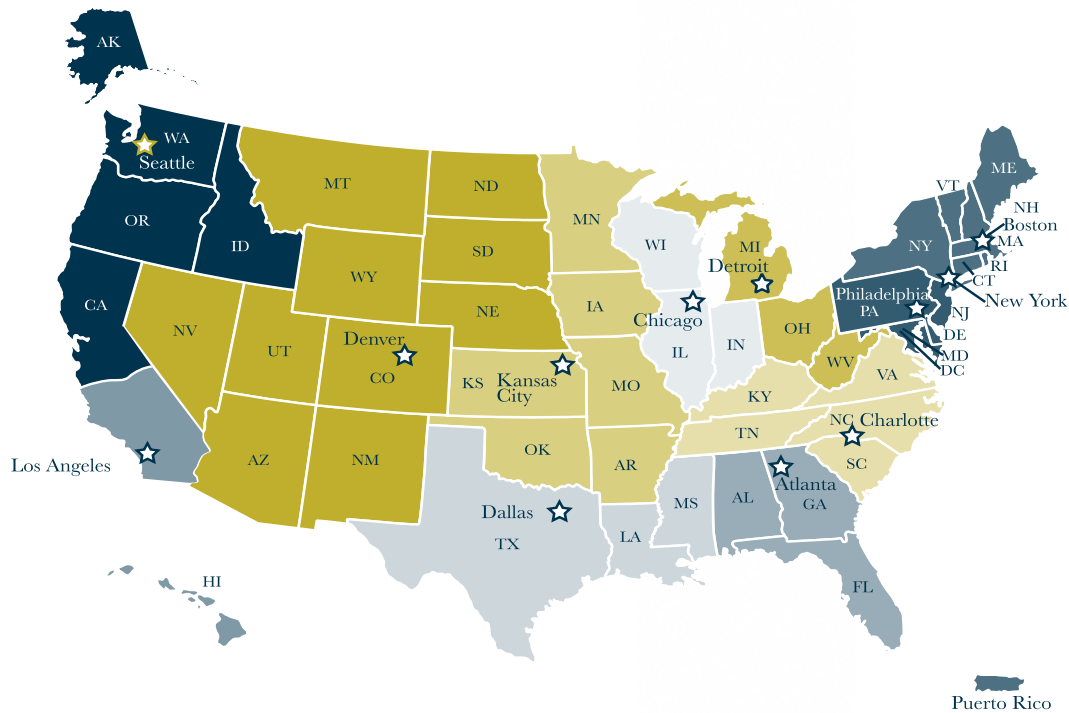
By participating in the 2006 Census Test, you and your family will help improve the count of all Indian families across reservations in the upcoming 2010 Census.

2006 Census Test  
*Cheyenne River Reservation*

Darwyn Standing Bear, 9  
Tiospaye Topa School  
Grand Prize Winner “Everybody Counts”



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To access Census Bureau AIAN data visit  
<<http://factfinder.census.gov/home/aian/index.html>>.

# 2010 Census Timeline





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