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Dynamics of Race:
Joining, Leaving, and Staying in the American Indian/Alaska Native Race Category between
2000 and 2010

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Abstract

Each census for decades has seen the American Indian and Alaska Native population increase substantially more than expected. Changes in racial reporting seem to play an important role in the observed net increases, though research has been hampered by data limitations. We address previously unanswerable questions about race response change among American Indian and Alaska Natives (hereafter “American Indians”) using uniquely-suited (but not nationally representative) linked data from the 2000 and 2010 decennial censuses (N = 3.1 million) and the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (N = 188,131). To what extent do people change responses to include or exclude American Indian? How are people who change responses similar to or different from those who do not? How are people who join a group similar to or different from those who leave it? We find considerable race response change by people in our data, especially by multiple-race and/or Hispanic American Indians. This turnover is hidden in cross-sectional comparisons because people joining the group are similar in number and characteristics to those who leave the group. People in our data who changed their race response to add or drop American Indian differ from those who kept the same race response in 2000 and 2010 and from those who moved between a single-race and multiple-race American Indian response. Those who consistently reported American Indian (including those who added or dropped another race response) were relatively likely to report a tribe, live in an American Indian area, report American Indian ancestry, and live in the West. There are significant differences between those who joined and those who left a specific American Indian response group, but poor model fit indicates general similarity between joiners and leavers. Response changes should be considered when conceptualizing and operationalizing “the American Indian and Alaska Native population.”

Key words: American Indian and Alaska Native, Census, Racial identification, Error of closure, Linked data

Introduction

Most demographers expect a national population to increase only when births and immigrants outnumber deaths and emigrants. This straightforward balancing equation has been challenged by the American Indian¹ case which highlights another possibility – population growth through changing racial identification.² While the American Indian population grew at a relatively conventional pace from 1890 through 1950 (see Figure 1) a major shift occurred in 1960 when census respondents could first self-identify their race³ and there was a 52 percent net increase in the American Indian population (Passel 1976; Thornton 1987). Since then, as Figure 1 shows, the number of American Indians has continued to grow remarkably; in each census since 1960, hundreds of thousands more American Indians were counted than demographers expected based on births and immigration (Passel 1976, 1997; Passel and Berman 1986; Eschbach 1993, 1995; Eschbach et al. 1998; Harris 1994; Liebler and Ortyl 2014). These demographers, as well as qualitative researchers investigating the phenomenon, conclude that people have been changing their race response to include American Indian.

The difference between the number of American Indians expected each year and the number enumerated – the “error of closure” – has been followed with interest since the 1970s, but researchers have had very limited data on which to base their studies. Because censuses are

¹ We use “American Indian” to describe a person who reported “American Indian or Alaska Native” in the race question on the census form. Unless specified, we are referencing the entire group, whether or not other races were also reported and regardless of Hispanic origins.

² We use “racial identification” and “race response” to mean the response given on the decennial census form. This is not necessarily the same as a person’s racial identity, though they are probably related.

³ We apply the terms “race” and “Hispanic origin” in congruence with the federal statistical definitions and guidelines used to collect the data (Office of Management and Budget 1997). On each questionnaire used here, respondents were asked one question about Hispanic origin and a separate question about race.

Figure 1: American Indians and Alaska Natives (AIANs), by identification:
1890-2010



Sources: 1890: US Census Office, *Indians Taxed and Indians Not Taxed in the United States (except Alaska) at the Eleventh Census: 1890* (Washington, DC: GPO 1894) cited in Shoemaker (p.4); 1900-2000: Decennial censuses from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (ipums.org/usa); 2010: Humes et al. 2011. Note that multiple-race responses were possible only in 1900, 1910, 2000, and 2010. The ancestry question was asked in 1980-2000 only.

Reprinted with permission from Liebler (2010a) Figure 1.

cross-sectional, only net population changes could be assessed and compositional change could only be viewed in the aggregate (Liebler and Ortyl 2014; Perez and Hirschman 2009). “New American Indians” were deduced to include many former whites with relatively high education and/or from areas of the U.S. that are far from large American Indian populations (Eschbach et al. 1998; Liebler and Ortyl 2014).⁴ Qualitative sociologists (e.g., Fitzgerald 2007; Liebler 2001; Nagel 1996; Sturm 2011) have talked with some former whites who began identifying American Indian as their race (or one of their races), but these researchers, too, have been faced with limited data – small-scale studies cannot give a sense of population prevalence.

Within this research tradition, we break new ground. We construct a longitudinal data set containing information on about 3.1 million people who were present in the censuses of 2000 and 2010 and reported (or were reported as)⁵ American Indian in the race question in at least one of these censuses.⁶ For those in our linked data who also participated in the American Community Survey (ACS) in 2006 through 2010 (N = 188,131), the data set includes substantial supplementary information. With linked, longitudinal data about individuals, we are able to move beyond the study of net change to explore the composition of countervailing flows of people into and out of the American Indian response category.

⁴ The characteristics of those who left the American Indian category have not been studied, probably because cross-sectional data has not given evidence of this group.

⁵ Because of our case selection (described below), we are confident that these are mostly self-reports or reports by someone else in the household. However, we cannot know who in the household filled out the form (see Sweet 1994 for related estimates). Also, even though instructed otherwise, some enumerators may have influenced race and Hispanic origin reporting in some circumstances. To simplify the prose, we write as though these are self-reports.

⁶ This is many but not all American Indians in these censuses; there were 4.1 million American Indians counted in Census 2000 (Grieco and Cassidy 2001) and there were 5.2 million in the 2010 Census (Humes et al. 2011). Note that our linked data is not nationally representative (for reasons described later).

Our research questions are threefold. First, to what extent do people change responses to include or exclude American Indian? The answer to this question will help us discern whether race responses are stable over time, as is usually assumed in research and in daily life. Second, how are people who change race responses similar to or different from those who do not? People who keep the same response over the decade may be different from response changers in terms of identities and race-related experiences. Third, to what extent are those who join an American Indian subgroup similar to or different from those who leave it? If they are similar, then programs intended to serve the point-in-time American Indian population can do so, whether or not there is changing racial self-identification over time. Also, if joiners and leavers⁷ are similar, it might indicate that people whose responses change have related dynamic identity experiences. Differences between joiners and leavers can inform the search for reasons that people change responses.

This research is important for both practical and theoretical reasons. We aid analysts, policy makers, and community members who need to know empirical information about American Indians in 2000 and 2010 (see Lujan 2014). Our descriptive statistics disaggregate joiners, stayers, leavers, Hispanics, non-Hispanics, single-race responses, and multiple-race responses. This is the first time it has been possible to observe this information using large-scale longitudinal data. Our multivariate analyses comparing changers to stayers and comparing joiners to leavers provide new evidence about sets of characteristics accompanying a consistent American Indian response. This evidence can help sociologists and theorists (e.g., Cornell and Hartmann 2007; Root 1996) discern distinct identity types or experiences.

⁷ We use the terms joiners, leavers, and stayers throughout the paper to simplify the prose, but we acknowledge that these terms mask the complexity of people's identities, identification, experiences, and group histories.

American Indians: Exception or Forerunner?

In research on identity change and response change, part-American Indians have been shown to shift responses more often than people with black, Asian, white, and/or Hispanic heritage (c.f. Campbell and Troyer 2007; Doyle and Kao 2007; Dusch and Meier 2012; Harris and Sim 2002; Hitlin et al. 2006; Singer and Ennis 2003; U.S. Census Bureau 1993). Are American Indians fundamentally different? In agreement with Snipp (1997), we think not. Instead, we see American Indians as representing the vanguard; other groups may well follow in their path. For example, Asian- and Hispanic-Americans have recently been experiencing high levels of interracial unions (Wang 2012) and both groups are moving in the direction of having highly mixed populations (Jones and Bullock 2012) like American Indians. Questions of identity, socially-defined group boundaries, and measurement are likely to expand for many race/ethnic groups in coming years (c.f., Lee and Bean 2004; Perez and Hirschman 2009; Snipp 1997). Pacific Islanders and multiple-race respondents from all race groups already show a high level of race response change across the 2000 to 2010 period (Liebler et al. 2014).

At the same time, American Indians are not the same as other race/ethnic groups in the U.S. What it means to be American Indian is complicated by the existence of tribal governments, indigenous homelands, tribal enrollment blood quantum requirements, and political relationships to the federal government. A person deciding whether to mark American Indian as his or her race has extra dimensions to consider – “American Indian” includes sometimes complex political and/or legal statuses (and related contested identities) that are not at issue in non-indigenous groups (c.f. Robertson 2013; U.S. Census Bureau 2008:v).

In this complex milieu, millions of people with acknowledged American Indian heritage report this heritage to the Census Bureau in an open-ended ancestry question but not in the race

question (see Figure 1). In the early and mid-twentieth century, federal and informal policies and practices strongly urged assimilation by American Indians, fostering an atmosphere of stigma that may still affect some. Also, as the experiences of Senator Elizabeth Warren illustrate, part-whites who claim an American Indian heritage can be heavily criticized for seemingly trying to benefit from minority status (c.f. Seelye 2012). For part-black American Indians, there are twin pressures discouraging an American Indian response: remnants of the “one drop rule” defining part-blacks as “just” black (c.f. Davis 2005; Khanna and Johnson 2010) and the inverse pattern for American Indians, in which “full blood” American Indians are seen as truly American Indian while others are more often considered suspect (c.f., Snipp 1989, 2003).

Our focus here is on people who reported American Indian as their race in Census 2000 and/or the 2010 Census, without the assumption that they always have and always will report American Indian in race questions. We recognize that this semantically defines some people as non-American Indian who would be in the group if we used a different inclusion criterion.⁸

Prior Research

To what extent do people change responses to include or exclude American Indian?

Do people change their racial identification to/from American Indian? How common is this? Prior researchers were confined to studying net changes in the American Indian population because they did not have longitudinal linked data. Evaluating the net change in the American Indian population between 1960 and 1970, Passel (1976) estimated the expected net growth in the population to be 202,000, but the 1970 Census count of American Indians was 67,000 higher

⁸ For instance, someone who reported white in 2000 and American Indian in 2010 is called non-American Indian in 2000 in this paper, despite the fact that they were probably, even then, a person with American Indian heritage and/or identity.

than this. Passel attributed part of this error of closure to changes in racial identification, suggesting that some who were counted as white in the 1960 Census were counted as American Indian in 1970. Large errors of closure continued to appear in subsequent decades. The error of closure was 366,000 between 1970 and 1980 (Passel and Berman 1986, Passel 1997), 181,000 between 1980 and 1990 (Harris 1994) and just over one million between 1990 and 2000 (Liebler and Ortyl 2014). Each of these studies point to changes in racial classification as a primary factor in differences between the expected and actual counts of the American Indian population.

Previous research using smaller longitudinal data sets shows substantial response change among people who ever report American Indian as their race. Post-Census reinterviews (evaluating decennial census data quality) have repeatedly found that American Indians have lower rates of race response consistency than do whites, blacks, and Asians (Dusch and Meier 2012; Singer and Ennis 2003; U.S. Census Bureau 1993). For example, about 40 percent of American Indians reinterviewed after the 1990 Census reported a different race in the reinterview (U.S. Census Bureau 1993). Another Census Bureau study using linked data (del Pinal and Schmidley 2005) found that 27 percent of non-Hispanic American Indians and 76 percent of Hispanic American Indians in Census 2000 gave a different race/Hispanic response in the Current Population Survey that same year. American Indian youth show relatively fluid race responses compared to whites, blacks and Asians: 33 percent of single-race American Indian adolescents in Wave I of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (in 1994 or 1995) reported a different race 6 to 8 years later (Doyle and Kao 2007).

How are people who change responses similar to or different from those who do not?

What are the characteristics of people who change their race response to/from American Indian? Are they different from those who are consistent in identification? How? Prior

quantitative researchers (e.g., Eschbach et al. 1998) and qualitative researchers (e.g., Sturm 2011) have provided a few answers to these questions.

Consistent race/Hispanic identification: Though known to be mutable, racial identity is generally thought to be central to self-conception. A consistent race and Hispanic origin response (whatever the details)⁹ may indicate a relatively strong attachment to the group. A person who gives the same race and Hispanic responses in 2000 and 2010 – a “stayer” in our study – may have a relatively strong sense of American Indian identity, and may experience the social world accordingly. Based on research about indigenous connections to traditional or legal homelands (c.f., Liebler 2010b; Memmott and Long 2002) and on the nature of “thick ties” to race groups (Cornell and Hartmann 2007), we may find that stayers are more likely to report a tribal affiliation, live in an American Indian area, and report American Indian ancestry in the ACS.

Changing race/Hispanic responses: People who change their race response may have experienced more (or different) changes in identity-related personal circumstances than people who do not change responses. They may have language or cultural barriers to understanding census terminology or answering the questionnaire. Or they might be relatively unfamiliar to the person filling out the census form. We elaborate on these possibilities below.

Given the impact of local area characteristics on racial identity and identification (Eschbach 1993; Kana’iaupuni and Liebler 2005; Liebler 2010b; Xie and Goyette 1997), we anticipate that people who change race responses are different from stayers in terms of whether they have changed residential locations, especially if those locations have different racial compositions or culturally-relevant meanings (as do many reservations; see Liebler 2010b).

⁹ The decision of whether to give a single-race response or to report multiple races is based on heritage and also on other factors such as political/legal considerations and community connections (c.f., Liebler 2001; Robertson 2013).

People who were older children in 2000 might change their race responses if they moved out of their parents' homes (by 2010) and are reporting their own race for the first time. Other life changes could also potentially affect race responses (e.g., marriage, divorce, discrimination experiences, or new information about family heritage).

Some people may be particularly burdened by the task of filling out the census form. The American system of race assignment is not always clear to people from other countries. Non-citizens¹⁰ and new immigrants may be unsure of the social meaning of each race group, with shifting understandings as they spend more time in the U.S. People who do not read English well or who are less educated may have difficulties navigating the race and Hispanic origin questions, potentially resulting in response change from one census to the other. These issues may be intertwined for some people like indigenous Central and South Americans (federally defined as American Indians) who have recently immigrated to the United States.

Some response changes may result from limited communication between the person filling out the census form and the person being described. They could also reflect a difference in opinion about what race(s) best describe a person (see Song 2003). We limit our sample to people in households (not group quarters) to limit the impact of these issues, though household dynamics will still be in effect. As household composition and communication change over the decade, so might the responses on census forms.

How are joiners similar to or different from leavers?

Our third research task is to understand similarities and differences between those who join and those who leave American Indian groups. We might expect people who join a particular

¹⁰ Foreign-born individuals who have gone through the citizenship process have had considerable experience with the U.S. system and may have substantial understanding of U.S. social practices.

American Indian subgroup to be distinct from those who leave the same subgroup. For example, people who reported Hispanic single-race American Indian in 2010 but not 2000 might have newly heightened American Indian identity because they recently moved to a densely American Indian area or recently married an American Indian (c.f. Eschbach 1993; Kana'iaupuni and Liebler 2005; Lieberman and Waters 1993; Loveman and Muniz 2007). A different change in local or family context could increase the chances of leaving an American Indian race response.

On the other hand, perhaps there are certain types of people who are particularly likely to change race responses, in which case joiners and leavers would be similar. People who might be especially likely to change race responses may be experiencing identity flexibility as a product of white privilege, might have a mismatch between their self-conception and the wording or definitions on the questionnaires, or could have multiple salient heritages and fluid identities.

Identity flexibility and white privilege: Many whites in the United States experience their European ethnicities as relatively symbolic or optional,¹¹ causing cross-time fluctuations in the number reporting each European ancestry group (Gans 1979; Hout and Goldstein 1994; Lieberman and Waters 1993; Waters 1990). After centuries of mixing, many people who identify and live as white have American Indian ancestors (c.f., Liebler 2010a; Snipp 1989; Waters 1990). If some of these people turn a symbolic or optional ethnicity lens to their non-European ancestors they may decide to report American Indian as their race or as one of their races, at least for a time. Eschbach et al. (1998) and Liebler and Ortyl (2014) found that the “new” American Indians in previous censuses have an education profile similar to that of whites.

¹¹ Relatedly, socioeconomic privilege could make a race response change from white to minority seem especially costless because the person is buffered from the harshest costs of color.

Self-conception mismatched with questionnaire: Translating complex identities into answers to fixed-choice questions can be a challenge. If a person changes her opinion about the best way to convey her identities on a census form, this could cause response change. The federal definition of the American Indian race category was revised in 1997 to include people with indigenous origins and community connections to tribes in Central and South America, as well as North America (Office of Management and Budget 1997). Though explicitly included in the American Indian race category, Central and South American indigenous people may get mixed messages; U.S. cultural conceptions of “American Indian” do not usually include these groups. As they navigate these mixed messages they might join or leave the American Indian response group. A Hispanic with a mestizo identity (see Miller 2004) might mark Hispanic, American Indian, and white (and perhaps black) in an effort to convey this identity on the census form.

Multiple salient heritages: Prior research about people with more than one salient racial heritage shows that many have dynamic racial identities and relatively non-stable patterns of race response (c.f., Harris and Sim 2002; Rockquemore and Brunsma 2008; Root 1996). Consistent with patterns found in these studies, we expect some people to have fluid race reports reflecting fluid identities. This may be especially true of people whose parents are of different races if they have relatively extensive experience with the race groups represented by their parents.

Data, Case Selection, Methods, and Measures

Data

The U.S. Census Bureau’s Center for Administrative Records Research and Applications (CARRA) has linked individuals’ 2000 and 2010 census records into a longitudinal data set to enable research on response variability. In a highly secure environment, CARRA uses probabilistic record linkage methods and personal information such as name, date of birth, and

address (see Wagner and Layne 2014) to assign a unique identifier (a “Protected Identification Key” or PIK) to each record, enabling individuals to be linked across data sources. Some people are not in our data set because they did not receive a PIK. This happens, for example, if they do not have a Social Security Number or their personal information on the census form was missing or incomplete.¹² The data are anonymized and can only be used for Census Bureau statistical purposes including approved research such as this study. The source data has undergone limited editing and processing,¹³ allowing us to better identify race and Hispanic response changes.

Linking individuals in Census 2000 to their own responses in the 2010 Census gives a longitudinal data set with about 200 million people. Individuals could have been counted in 2000 but not be linked to 2010 because they had died or left the country. Likewise, linked data does not include those who were counted in 2010 but had not yet been born or did not live in the country in 2000. Those who were present but not enumerated (due to coverage issues in either census; see Lujan 2014; Mule 2012; U.S. Census Bureau 2003) are also excluded from our study.

Case selection

To select cases for this study from the linked decennial census data, we began with individuals who marked American Indian as their race (alone or in combination with other races) in Census 2000 and/or the 2010 Census – 4,140,582 people. To reduce the chances of false links¹⁴ or response changes due to enumeration issues, we excluded cases¹⁵ in which: (a) data

¹² An evaluation of the PIK assignment process has found that PIK assignment rates are higher for non-Hispanic whites compared to other groups (Bond et al. 2014).

¹³ We use decennial data that has not been through data perturbation. We use disclosure review to ensure disclosure avoidance. The ACS data has undergone data perturbation; this may cause some response mismatch between the decennial and ACS data points.

¹⁴ CARRA researchers have concluded that about 1 percent of links were to the wrong person (Layne et al. 2014).

was gathered from a neighbor or other census proxy respondent (131,789 cases excluded); (b) the person lived in group quarters (156,825); (c) race or Hispanic origin information was edited or imputed (614,376); (d) the age difference between censuses was less than 8 years or more than 12 years (135,616) or all age information in a year was imputed (94,286); (e) reported sex in 2010 did not match 2000 (36,944) or all sex information in a year was imputed (98,111); (f) the Census 2000 response was Some Other Race and another race(s) (related processing errors might affect our results; U.S. Census Bureau 2007) (115,795); or (g) the 2010 data were collected with an alternative questionnaire (see Compton et al. 2012) (7,749). After case selection, our data include 3,059,818 people who reported American Indian as their race in Census 2000 and/or the 2010 Census. This is all people in the linked data who fit the case selection criteria and is not a weighted estimate. Data linkages are not equally possible for all people and our selection criteria affect some groups more than others, so statistics in this paper are not nationally representative.¹⁶

For these 3.1 million people, we have full-count short form decennial census responses for 2000 and 2010. Only a few questions were on these censuses, however, so we supplement our information using ACS data for those in the ACS between 2006 and 2010.¹⁷ After applying exclusions (b) through (e) above to the ACS data, we have additional information for 188,131 of the 3.1 million people (about 6.1 percent). We do not use weights to account for such things as ACS survey non-response; again, our results are not nationally representative. We use the unweighted ACS-decennial linked data in Tables 2 through 7 and in related appendix tables.

¹⁵ Cases could be excluded for multiple reasons so the sum of excluded cases is larger than the difference between the full set of linked American Indian records and the number included in our study.

¹⁶ For example, Hispanics have a relatively high non-response rate to the race question and so were disproportionately excluded from our study.

¹⁷ We use the 2006-2010 five-year ACS data.

In the analyses below, we divide our data into four subgroups to improve knowledge and to coincide with common methods of operationalizing “American Indian.” Subgroups¹⁸ are: (S1) non-Hispanic single-race American Indian, (S2) Hispanic single-race American Indian, (S3) non-Hispanic multiple-race American Indian, and (S4) Hispanic multiple-race American Indian. Even with the substantial case selection rules listed above, we have between 1,000 and 51,000 cases in each of the subgroup-specific joiner, leaver, and stayer groups.

Prior researchers studying American Indian race response change could not study multiple-race responses and did not disaggregate by Hispanic origin (Eschbach et al. 1998; Harris 1994; Passel 1976, 1997; Passel and Berman 1986). Liebler and Ortyl (2014) are the exception. Using cross-sections of the 1990 and 2000 censuses, they showed that many new Hispanic American Indians were relatively young. They also showed that some 1990 single-race American Indians must have reported multiple races in 2000.

Methods

We use logistic and multinomial logistic regression analyses. Dependent variables for all models reflect race and Hispanic responses in the censuses of 2000 and 2010 only (not the ACS). We explain the dependent variable for each model when introducing the results of the model. So that we can include measures of education, marital status, and labor force participation, we include only people ages 25 and older in the multivariate models.¹⁹ Descriptive statistics include people of all ages (except for education, marital status, and labor force participation variables).

¹⁸ Note that a person could be in two subgroups, for example by leaving S1 and joining S3.

¹⁹ Alternate versions of all multivariate models with fewer independent variables but including people of all ages are available on request. Also, descriptive statistics for only people ages 25 and older are available on request.

Measures

Independent variables are based on data from the ACS unless noted.

Gender and age. Our sample selection criteria require that gender match across all three data sources. There are more women than men in all subgroups in our data, probably due to gender differences in item non-response rates (c.f., Rastogi et al. 2014).²⁰ Age is drawn from the ACS. The youngest people are age 4 in the ACS data; they were newborns in 2000, in the 2006 ACS, and had the maximum age discrepancy (two years).

Citizenship and English language ability. The ACS asked “Is this person a citizen of the United States?” We coded this into (a) U.S. citizens by birth or naturalization and (b) non-U.S. citizens. Persons aged 5 and older who spoke a non-English language at home were asked about their English ability. We coded this dichotomously as (a) speaks English only, speaks it “very well,” or is age 4, or (b) speaks English “well” “not well” or “not at all.”

Income relative to poverty. The Census Bureau calculates family income in relation to the poverty line, giving a number from 0 (no income) to 999 (income is 999% of the poverty line). A few children in uncommon family structures were not assigned a value by the Census Bureau; we assigned each their age-specific mean value for the descriptive tables.

Education. We divided people ages 25 and older into five education categories: less than high school; high school or equivalent degree; some college or associates degree; Bachelor’s degree; graduate or professional degree.

²⁰ A slightly greater tendency to respond to censuses and surveys is magnified in linked data in which non-responses are excluded. If the response rate of men is 99% that of women and all respondents are equally likely to be linked, then the male population would be 97% of the female population in a three-way linked data set such as ours ($99\% \times 99\% \times 99\% = 97\%$). The assignment of unique identifiers which facilitate the record linkage may also contribute to the gender distribution in our dataset – previous research has found males are less likely to be assigned unique identifiers relative to females (Rastogi and O’Hara 2012).

Labor force participation. We categorized people ages 25 and older as: employed in the labor force; in the labor force but not employed; or not in the labor force.

Marital status. We grouped adults ages 25 and older into three marital status categories: currently married; widowed, separated, or divorced; or never married.

Race/Hispanic response in the ACS. For the ACS race/Hispanic response, we report statistics to coincide with the subgroup of focus. When describing the S1 group, for instance, we show whether or not the person reported non-Hispanic single-race American Indian in the ACS.

American Indian ancestry. The ACS ancestry question was: “What is this person’s ancestry or ethnic origin?” Our variable indicates whether or not the person gave any kind of American Indian/Alaska Native response to this open-ended question.

Tribe response. The race questions on the censuses and ACS have a fill-in-the-blank space for the person’s “enrolled or principal tribe.” We used the responses in 2000 and 2010 to create two measures: (1) whether they wrote anything at all in this fill-in-the-blank area (which we generally call “tribal response”; see Liebler and Zacher 2012), and (2) whether only Central or South American tribes were named. When comparing joiners to leavers within subgroups (Table 7), we measure tribe responses given in the year the individual was in the focal subgroup.

Residence. We have three measures of residential location. First, we define an “American Indian area” as a place which is either a census-defined American Indian or Alaska Native Area (see U.S. Census Bureau 1994) or a census block with at least 20 percent American Indian population that year.²¹ We coded American Indian area residence as: in 2000, in 2010, in

²¹ In 2000, about one-fifth of people living in census-defined American Indian and Alaska Native Areas were American Indian (21.7 percent). In 2010, the median rose to 26.7 percent.

both, or in neither.²² Second, we categorized a person as a residential migrant if (a) they reported on the ACS that they lived in a different residence one year ago, or (b) their state of residence varies across the three data sources. Third, we indicate region of residence in the ACS year.²³

Results

To what extent do people change responses to include or exclude American Indian?

We begin by showing (in Table 1) the 2000 and 2010 race and Hispanic responses of 3.1 million people who marked American Indian as their race in at least one census. This table shows that race responses are not necessarily stable across a person's lifetime – a high proportion of people in our data changed their racial identification to/from American Indian over the 2000 to 2010 period, as seen by the presence of cases in the off-diagonal cells. Less than one-third of ever-American Indian people in our decennial linked data had the same race/Hispanic response in 2000 and 2010. The remainder changed their race and/or Hispanic response across the decade.

Four response change patterns in Table 1 stand out. First, people often moved between a single-race response and a multiple-race response; 45 percent of people in Table 1 changed responses in this way. This type of response move is consistent with prior research on multiracial people (c.f. Harris and Sim 2002; Rockquemore and Brunnsma 2008; Root 1996).

Second, some people changed their response from one single-race response to another; 20 percent of people in Table 1 made a single-race-to-single-race response change. This was particularly common among Hispanic American Indians; of the people in the lower right quadrant of Table 1 (those who consistently identified as Hispanic), 52 percent changed their

²² In Table 7, we coded American Indian area residence in the year the person was in the focal subgroup.

²³ In Table 7, we code region of residence in the census in which the person was in the focal subgroup.

Table 1: Race/ethnicity responses in 2000 and 2010 among American Indians in the decennial sample of linked data from Census 2000 and the 2010 Census

Race and ethnicity in 2000	Race and ethnicity in 2010													
	Total	Non-Hispanic						Hispanic						Else
		Single-race			Multiple-race			Single-race				Multiple-race		
		white	black	AIAN	Any other	white & AIAN	Other AIAN+	white	black	AIAN	SOR	white & AIAN	Other AIAN+	
<i>Total</i>	3,059,818	523,708	87,428	1,042,724	27,160	650,450	234,836	81,899	4,879	168,481	57,462	71,546	71,786	37,459
<i>Non-Hispanic</i>														
<i>Single-race</i>														
white	622,316			173,415		404,209	19,997			6,917		13,248	4,530	
black	139,108			22,793		1,910	107,491			852		147	5,915	
AIAN	1,045,627	158,178	16,307	723,326	5,413	99,910	12,042	4,800	265	14,324	3,068	2,651	2,336	3,007
Any other	24,864			5,094		1,276	16,672			458		155	1,209	
<i>Multiple-race</i>														
white & AIAN	575,680	339,481	1,074	87,809	1,035	134,523	3,081	2,511	21	1,120	478	1,970	411	2,166
Other AIAN+	179,635	10,446	67,267	7,166	19,262	1,821	50,460	219	583	184	194	60	1,705	20,268
<i>Hispanic</i>														
<i>Single-race</i>														
white	83,101			4,449		2,400	626			41,046		21,529	13,051	
black	6,146			225		39	597			1,674		141	3,470	
AIAN	163,775	5,557	615	11,221	460	1,094	398	49,825	1,696	32,531	44,747	6,260	4,885	4,486
SOR	104,586			3,971		679	539			63,136		14,944	21,317	
<i>Multiple-race</i>														
white & AIAN	59,341	8,914	65	1,769	114	1,555	132	21,525	87	4,837	6,448	9,923	1,691	2,281
Other AIAN+	26,594	1,132	2,100	365	876	83	1,404	3,019	2,227	772	2,527	271	6,567	5,251
<i>Else</i>	29,045			1,121		951	21,397			630		247	4,699	

Sources: Census 2000 and 2010 Census.

Notes: AIAN = American Indian/Alaska Native; SOR = Some Other Race; Other AIAN+ = another multiple-race response that includes AIAN. Else = any other race/Hispanic origin response. Boxed cells highlight the stayers in each of the four subgroups.

race response between American Indian and either white or Some Other Race. Note that most people in our decennial linked data retained their Hispanic origin response even when changing race responses – 94 percent of the cases in Table 1 are in the top left or bottom right quadrants.

Third, the number of people moving into and out of each subgroup is similar in size. For example, about 1,046,000 people in our data reported non-Hispanic single-race American Indian in 2000. Of these, about 158,000 left the American Indian category to report as non-Hispanic white in 2010. In 2010, about 173,000 people who were previously non-Hispanic single-race white joined the group. Without the benefit of longitudinal data, the 15,000-person difference would be the only evidence of these large, countervailing flows.

Finally, the proportion joining or leaving each American Indian subgroup is very high. Of people in our data who ever report non-Hispanic single-race American Indian, 47 percent joined or left this group between Census 2000 and the 2010 Census.²⁴ Among Hispanic and/or multiple-race American Indians in our data, over 85 percent joined or left over the period.²⁵ If this pattern is true in other data, the total number of people reported as American Indian at one point in time reflects only a fraction of the number of people ever reported as American Indian.

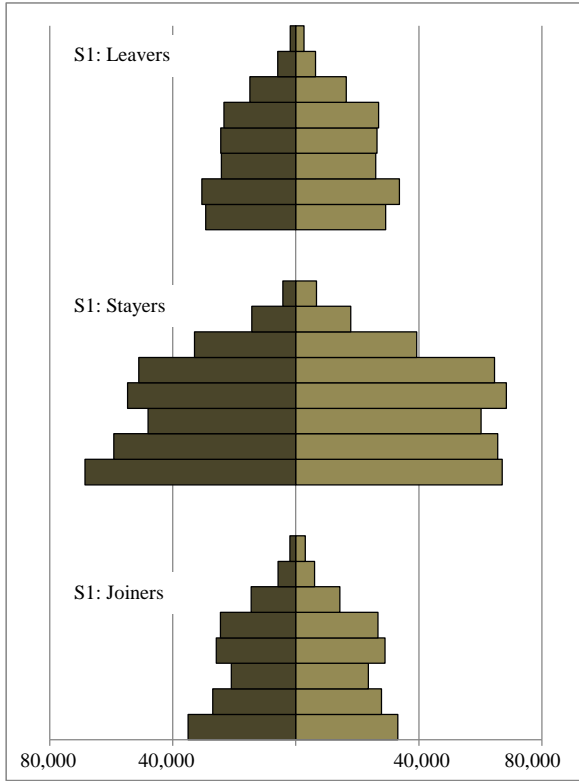
The extent to which people in our data left or joined American Indian subgroups is visually evident in Figure 2 which shows each subgroup's age and sex distribution in the form of a population pyramid. The numbers underlying these pyramids are shown in Appendix Table A. People of all age groups and both sexes changed their race and/or Hispanic responses to join and

²⁴ A total of 1,365,025 people in our decennial linked data reported non-Hispanic single-race American Indian in 2000 or 2010 (=1,045,627 + 1,042,724 – 723,326). Of these 723,326 gave the same report both times. Thus, 723,326/1,365,025 = 53% of people in S1 were stayers.

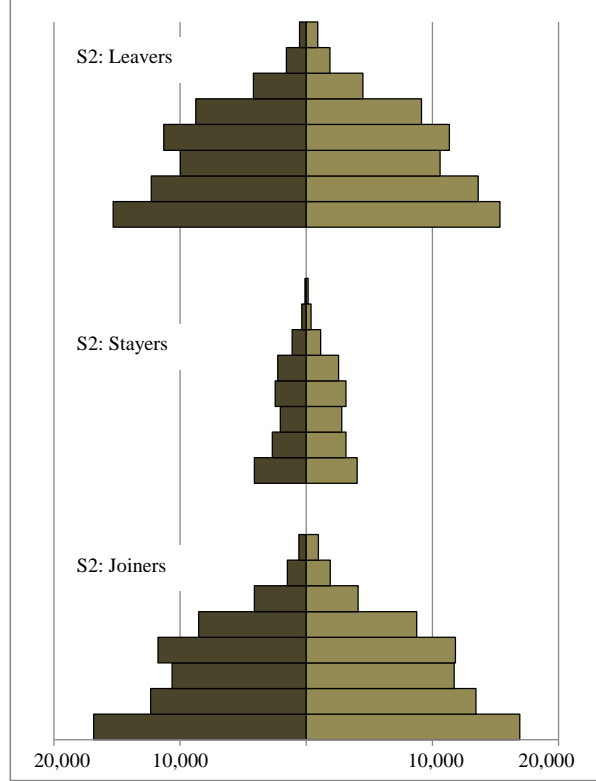
²⁵ Of people in S2, 11% were stayers. Of people in S3, 13% were stayers. Of people in S4, 9% were stayers.

Figure 2: Four American Indian subgroups as seen in 2000 and 2010 decennial linked data

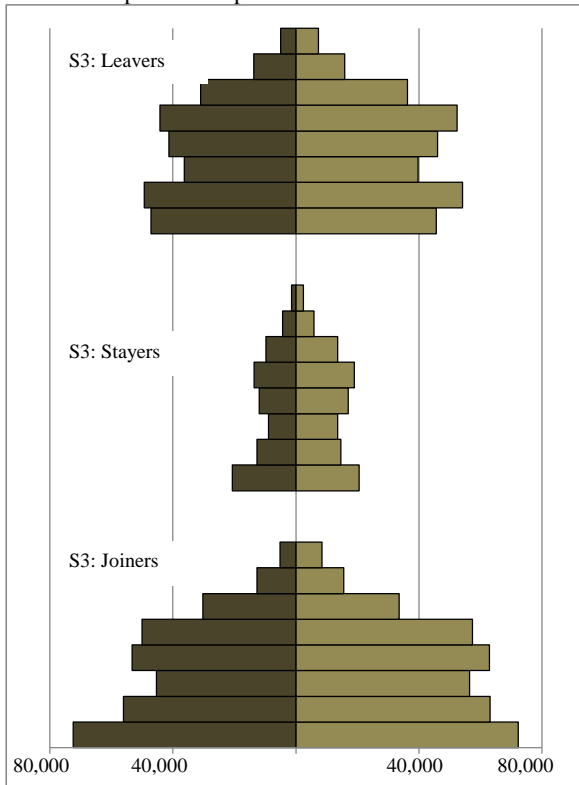
S1: Non-Hispanic single-race AIAN



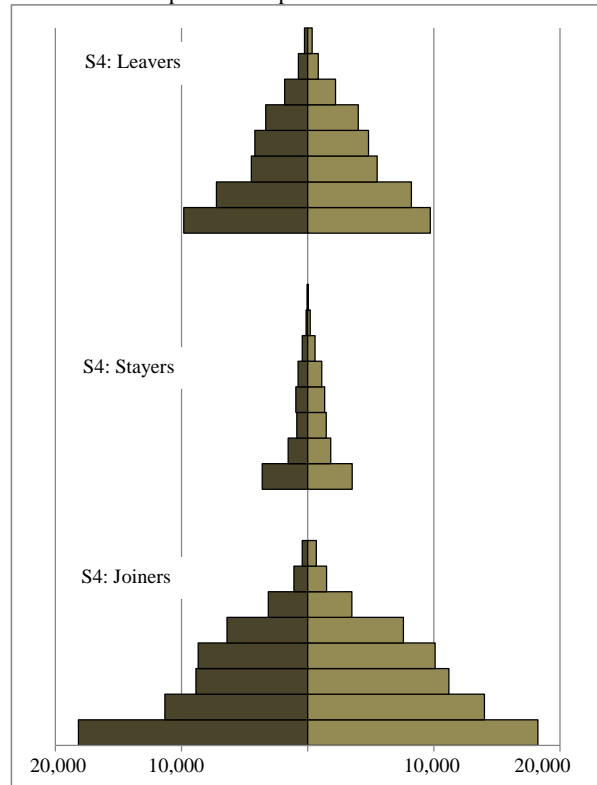
S2: Hispanic single-race AIAN



S3: Non-Hispanic multiple-race AIAN



S4: Hispanic multiple-race AIAN



Sources: Census 2000 and 2010 Census.

Notes: AIAN = American Indian/Alaska Native. These population pyramids show age and gender in 2000. Age is in ten year categories with ages 0-9 at the bottom and 70+ years at the top. Men are in darker brown on the left. Women are in lighter brown on the right. Note that pyramids for groups S2 and S4 are on a different scale than pyramids for groups S1 and S3.

leave American Indian subgroups, as evidenced in the population pyramids. The age and sex distributions of leavers and joiners generally parallel those of stayers in each subgroup.

In Table 2 and Appendix Table B we provide extended information about the extent of race response change by incorporating the race responses given in the ACS. There was substantial race response change even among people we call stayers (using census responses) elsewhere in this paper.²⁶ For example, all people in rows 1, 4, and 21 (53,495 people) reported single-race American Indian in both censuses, but only those in row 1 (45,869 people) also reported this in the ACS.²⁷ All those in rows 2, 7, and 22 (14,063 people) reported multiple-race American Indian in both censuses, but only those in row 2 (8,308 people) also did so in the ACS. For each of the 24 possible 2000-ACS-2010 race response patterns in our data, we show a few characteristics to lay groundwork for future research and theorizing about response change.


Besides showing the extent of response change, the population pyramids in Figure 2 and results in Table 2 also illustrate variation across American Indian subgroups. Hispanic multiple-race American Indians are a young group and many children moved into or out of this category before their teenage years. Maybe this multifaceted race/Hispanic response reflects an early stage of identity development (c.f., Erickson 1968). Hispanic American Indians predominate among those who changed from a single-race American Indian response to a non-American Indian response (rows 9 and 10 in Table 2) or vice versa (rows 15 and 16). Consistently reporting

²⁶ We use the ACS-decennial linked data in Tables 2 through 8. Throughout the paper we define joiners, stayers, and leavers using only race/Hispanic information from the decennial censuses of 2000 and 2010. ACS race responses are explored in Table 2 and included as an independent variable in multivariate analyses.

²⁷ The ACS data was subject to perturbation as a disclosure avoidance practice; some ACS race responses may be artifacts of this perturbation and not from the respondent.

Table 2: Race responses in Census 2000, the ACS, and the 2010 Census

Race response in		N	Characteristics in Census 2000 and/or 2010 Census									
			Hispanic origin			Am. Ind. Area			Tribe report		Age in 2000	
2000	ACS	2010	yes	one census	no	yes	one census	no	at least once	no	0-17	18+
<i>Consistent responses</i>												
1)			45,869									
2)	+	+	8,308									
<i>AIAN and AIAN+ responses only</i>												
3)		+	3,177									
4)		+	4,239									
5)	+		3,488									
6)		+	3,358									
7)	+		1,513									
8)	+	+	2,034									
<i>Left enumerated AIAN population</i>												
9)			1,860									
10)			13,191									
11)	+	+	4,377									
12)	+		27,506									
13)		+	1,486									
14)	+		762									
<i>Joined enumerated AIAN population</i>												
15)			4,757									
16)			10,332									
17)		+	10,238									
18)		+	27,179									
19)		+	1,681									
20)	+		2,387									
<i>Non-AIAN race reported in ACS only</i>												
21)			3,387									
22)	+		4,242									
23)		+	1,635									
24)	+		1,125									



 = American Indian/Alaska Native alone
 + = American Indian/Alaska Native in combination with another race(s)
 = Any other race(s)

Sources: Census 2000, 2010 Census, and 2006-2010 5-year American Community Survey data.

Notes: AIAN = American Indian/Alaska Native. Data include people who responded to the 2000 and 2010 censuses and ACS in 2006-2010. Hispanic responses and response changes are not taken into account in this table.

American Indian (including moving between single-race and multiple-race responses (rows 1-8)) is associated with living in an American Indian area and reporting a tribe.²⁸

How are people who change responses similar to or different from those who do not?

Our second research question asks about people who gave the same race and Hispanic reports in both censuses, and how they compare to people who joined or left American Indian subgroups. We use Table 3 to show characteristics of leavers, stayers, and joiners in each subgroup of American Indians within the ACS-decennial linked data (also see Appendix Table C). This summary of characteristics shows that the four subgroups hold different types of people. For example, people who reported multiple-races including American Indian (S3 and S4) tended to have more education than those who ever reported single-race American Indian (S1 and S2).

Based on the previous research described above, we expect to see some differences between those who changed responses and those who did not. Table 3 gives descriptive evidence related to these expectations. The idea that young people will be more likely to change responses is not supported by Table 3; there is little age distinction between leavers, stayers, and joiners in each subgroup. Residential migration was slightly more common among leavers and joiners than stayers in each subgroup. The pattern of residential migration into and out of an American Indian area is consistent with prior research relating homelands to indigenous identities (c.f., Eschbach 1995; Kana'iaupuni and Liebler 2005; Liebler 2010b; Memmott and Long 2002) – there is a tendency for those who left a subgroup to also have left an American Indian area, and those who joined a subgroup to have started living in an American Indian area.

²⁸ The questionnaire and post-enumeration processing are designed such that it is impossible to have a tribe response in the data without having American Indian race response. Thus, people in rows 1-8 and 21-24 can have a recorded “enrolled or principal tribe” in 2000 and/or in 2010, while those in rows 9-20 can have a recorded tribe in only the one census in which they report American Indian. Note that we code *any* response as a “tribe report.”

Table 3: Characteristics of four subgroups of American Indians, by response stability

<i>Column %</i>	S1: Non-Hispanic single-race AIAN			S2: Hispanic single-race AIAN		
	Leavers	Stayers	Joiners	Leavers	Stayers	Joiners
<i>Gender and age</i>						
Woman	52%	53%	51%	52%	54%	52%
Man	48%	47%	49%	48%	46%	48%
Age 0-9	3%	3%	4%	4%	5%	4%
Age 10-24	26%	26%	28%	32%	32%	33%
Age 25-39	23%	20%	19%	22%	23%	24%
Age 40-64	38%	40%	39%	36%	36%	33%
Age 65 or older	10%	11%	10%	6%	5%	6%
<i>Citizenship and English language ability</i>						
U.S. born and/or citizen of the U.S.	99%	100%	100%	88%	96%	88%
Foreign-born non-citizen	1%	0%	0%	12%	4%	12%
Speaks English 'very well' or only	99%	94%	99%	78%	91%	78%
Speaks English less than 'very well'	1%	6%	1%	22%	9%	22%
<i>Poverty (range 0-999)</i>						
Mean income as a percent of poverty line	326%	274%	333%	273%	310%	281%
<i>Education (ages 25+ only)</i>						
Less than high school	14%	19%	14%	33%	19%	30%
High school or GED	30%	33%	31%	27%	27%	29%
Some college	36%	35%	36%	28%	38%	28%
Bachelor's degree	12%	9%	13%	7%	10%	8%
Graduate or professional degree	7%	4%	6%	4%	5%	4%
<i>Labor force (ages 25+ only)</i>						
In the labor force, employed	60%	57%	61%	64%	63%	66%
In the labor force, not employed	5%	7%	5%	7%	6%	7%
Not in the labor force	35%	36%	34%	30%	30%	27%
<i>Marital status (ages 25+ only)</i>						
Currently married	62%	57%	63%	60%	59%	61%
Widowed, separated or divorced	24%	23%	24%	22%	21%	21%
Never married	14%	20%	13%	18%	20%	19%
<i>Race/Hispanic response in ACS</i>						
Same as stayers in this sub-group	23%	86%	39%	10%	51%	19%
Different from stayers in sub-group	77%	14%	61%	90%	49%	81%
<i>AIAN ancestry</i>						
AIAN ancestry reported at all	60%	92%	69%	22%	61%	26%
No AIAN ancestry reported	40%	8%	31%	78%	39%	74%
<i>Connection to AIAN communities</i>						
Reported a tribe in at least one census	81%	99%	81%	54%	87%	55%
Did not report a tribe in 2000 or 2010	19%	1%	19%	46%	13%	45%
S./Central Amer. tribe in 2000 or 2010	1%	0%	0%	21%	16%	21%
Lived in American Indian area both censuses	20%	63%	23%	7%	15%	7%
In American Indian area in 2000 but not 2010	9%	6%	4%	5%	6%	2%
In Amer. Indian area in 2010 but not 2000	4%	7%	10%	2%	7%	6%
Not in American Indian area in 2000 or 2010	66%	24%	63%	86%	72%	85%
<i>Residence</i>						
Residential migrant	18%	9%	16%	13%	13%	15%
No indication of residential migration	82%	91%	84%	87%	87%	85%
In Northeast	8%	3%	7%	9%	5%	11%
In Midwest	23%	19%	22%	10%	11%	11%
In South	39%	29%	46%	26%	18%	25%
In West	29%	49%	26%	55%	66%	53%
<i>Total N</i>	19,922	50,345	19,220	6,255	1,680	6,373
<i>Total ages 25+</i>	14,034	35,538	13,022	4,036	1,068	4,016

Continued

Table 3, continued

<i>Column %</i>	S3: Non-Hispanic multiple-race AIAN			S4: Hispanic multiple-race AIAN		
	Leavers	Stayers	Joiners	Leavers	Stayers	Joiners
<i>Gender and age</i>						
Woman	53%	56%	53%	54%	55%	54%
Man	47%	44%	47%	46%	45%	46%
Age 0-9	3%	4%	4%	6%	9%	5%
Age 10-24	23%	26%	27%	36%	43%	37%
Age 25-39	19%	16%	20%	22%	18%	23%
Age 40-64	42%	41%	39%	30%	25%	30%
Age 65 or older	13%	13%	11%	6%	4%	5%
<i>Citizenship and English language ability</i>						
U.S. born and/or citizen of the U.S.	99%	100%	100%	94%	98%	92%
Foreign-born non-citizen	1%	0%	0%	6%	2%	8%
Speaks English 'very well' or only	98%	99%	99%	89%	95%	86%
Speaks English less than 'very well'	2%	1%	1%	11%	5%	14%
<i>Poverty (range 0-999)</i>						
Mean income as a percent of poverty line	347%	349%	332%	344%	350%	316%
<i>Education (ages 25+ only)</i>						
Less than high school	12%	9%	13%	17%	8%	20%
High school or GED	29%	26%	28%	23%	19%	24%
Some college	37%	39%	37%	35%	40%	34%
Bachelor's degree	14%	15%	14%	15%	18%	14%
Graduate or professional degree	8%	11%	8%	10%	15%	8%
<i>Labor force (ages 25+ only)</i>						
In the labor force, employed	59%	57%	59%	68%	71%	66%
In the labor force, not employed	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	7%
Not in the labor force	36%	37%	36%	27%	24%	27%
<i>Marital status (ages 25+ only)</i>						
Currently married	61%	59%	58%	58%	58%	57%
Widowed, separated or divorced	24%	27%	27%	20%	22%	22%
Never married	14%	15%	15%	21%	20%	21%
<i>Race/Hispanic response in ACS</i>						
Same as stayers in this sub-group	17%	60%	30%	12%	48%	16%
Different from stayers in sub-group	83%	40%	70%	88%	52%	84%
<i>AIAN ancestry</i>						
AIAN ancestry reported at all	42%	63%	49%	21%	38%	25%
No AIAN ancestry reported	58%	37%	51%	79%	62%	75%
<i>Connection to AIAN communities</i>						
Reported a tribe in at least one census	70%	90%	68%	60%	82%	57%
Did not report a tribe in 2000 or 2010	30%	10%	32%	40%	18%	43%
S./Central Amer. tribe in 2000 or 2010	1%	0%	0%	17%	13%	17%
Lived in American Indian area both censuses	11%	16%	11%	3%	5%	4%
In American Indian area in 2000 but not 2010	7%	5%	3%	5%	4%	2%
In Amer. Indian area in 2010 but not 2000	3%	6%	8%	2%	6%	5%
Not in American Indian area in 2000 or 2010	80%	73%	78%	90%	86%	89%
<i>Residence</i>						
Residential migrant	16%	14%	17%	16%	14%	17%
No indication of residential migration	84%	86%	83%	84%	86%	83%
In Northeast	12%	9%	12%	11%	11%	14%
In Midwest	26%	25%	25%	13%	15%	12%
In South	36%	31%	37%	22%	15%	23%
In West	26%	34%	26%	53%	59%	51%
<i>Total N</i>	36,145	12,690	41,764	3,523	997	5,880
<i>Total ages 25+</i>	26,701	8,986	29,074	2,044	473	3,390

Sources: Census 2000, 2010 Census, and 2006-2010 5-year American Community Survey data.

Notes: AIAN = American Indian/Alaska Native. Leavers are in the subgroup in 2000 but not 2010 while joiners are in the subgroup in 2010 but not 2000. Stayers are in the subgroup in both censuses. ACS race/ethnicity response is not taken into account in this classification but is shown in Table 2.

English language proficiency, education level, and citizenship status show different patterns among Hispanic American Indians than among non-Hispanic American Indians. Among Hispanic American Indians, low English proficiency is associated with response change, but the few non-Hispanic American Indians who are not proficient in English are concentrated in the S1 stayers group. Similarly, adult S1 stayers more often have low education than do S1 joiners or leavers, but in the Hispanic subgroups (S2 and S4) low education is associated with response change. Foreign-born non-citizens more often joined and left Hispanic American Indian groups (S2 and S4) but no pattern is evident among the few non-Hispanic non-citizens in our data.

Like those shown in Figure 2 and Table 2, statistics in Table 3 usefully describe characteristics of stayers –people who analysts are often trying to understand. When stayers differ from joiners and leavers, cross-sectional numbers give inaccurate estimates of stayer characteristics. For example, the linked data show that relatively few adults who stayed in S1 were married and more were never married (compared to S1 joiners and leavers). If this pattern is also present in nationally representative data, cross-sectional data would show a higher marriage rate for non-Hispanic single-race American Indians than was true of S1 stayers. To learn whether differences between stayers and changers are statistically significant, we apply multivariate models in two ways. First, we use multinomial logistic regression models²⁹ (shown in Table 4) to predict joining or leaving each subgroup, relative to staying in that group. Second, we compare stayers to people making various common response moves. In Table 5 we compare the characteristics of non-Hispanic American Indians who stayed in S1 or S3 to those who made

²⁹ Relative risks ($\exp(\beta)$) that are below 1.0 show a negative relationship. For example, in Table 4 those who were never married were significantly less likely to leave S1 than they were to stay in this subgroup ($\exp(\beta)=0.75$). Relative risks above 1.0 show the opposite; people who did not report a tribe in either census were more than five times as likely ($\exp(\beta)=5.63$) to be S1 leavers than to be S1 stayers.

Table 4: Four multinomial logistic regression models predicting membership in the leaver or joiner group, as opposed to the stayer group
Ages 25 and older

	S1: Non-Hispanic single-race AIAN		S2: Hispanic single-race AIAN		S3: Non-Hispanic multiple-race AIAN		S4: Hispanic multiple-race AIAN	
	Leaver	Joiner	Leaver	Joiner	Leaver	Joiner	Leaver	Joiner
	exp(β)	exp(β)	exp(β)	exp(β)	exp(β)	exp(β)	exp(β)	exp(β)
Intercept	0.06 ***	0.06 ***	0.47 ***	1.07	0.56 ***	1.20 **	0.59	2.25 *
Woman	0.93 **	0.93 **	0.96	0.93	0.89 ***	0.85 ***	0.70 **	0.69 ***
Age 40-64	0.73 ***	0.89 ***	1.03	0.83 *	0.88 ***	0.76 ***	0.90	0.82
Age 65 or older	0.67 ***	0.83 ***	1.03	0.94	0.81 ***	0.61 ***	0.89	0.65 *
Foreign-born non-citizen	0.56 ***	0.56 ***	1.09	1.31	0.89	0.69	0.82	1.00
Speaks English less than 'very well'	0.36 ***	0.38 ***	1.30 *	1.42 **	1.23	0.94	1.24	1.64 *
Income 0-100% of poverty line	0.84 ***	0.90 *	1.14	0.97	0.94	0.99	0.90	0.97
Income 101-200% of poverty line	0.92 *	0.99	0.91	0.93	1.02	1.06	1.00	0.99
Income 301% of poverty line or higher	0.98	1.04	1.00	1.01	1.04	0.97	0.96	0.80
Less than high school	1.01	0.93	1.08	0.96	1.14 **	1.25 ***	1.50	1.45
Some college	1.04	1.00	0.93	0.86	0.94	0.98	0.86	0.87
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.09 *	1.02	0.87	0.87	0.82 ***	0.87 ***	0.74	0.70 *
Widowed, separated or divorced	1.03	0.96	1.19	1.14	0.89 ***	1.05	1.06	1.13
Never married	0.75 ***	0.75 ***	1.05	1.01	0.87 ***	0.92 *	1.09	1.03
In the labor force, not employed	0.98	0.93	1.09	1.12	0.87 *	0.90	1.07	1.33
Not in the labor force	1.11 **	1.03	0.93	0.87	0.96	0.97	1.10	1.12
ACS race/Hisp = different from stayers	10.88 ***	5.05 ***	6.13 ***	2.61 ***	6.23 ***	2.82 ***	6.62 ***	3.79 ***
No AIAN ancestry reported	1.89 ***	1.51 ***	2.09 ***	1.81 ***	1.35 ***	1.14 ***	1.16	0.81
Did not report a tribe in either census	5.63 ***	6.86 ***	3.29 ***	3.54 ***	2.82 ***	3.48 ***	2.61 ***	3.55 ***
S./Central Amer. tribe in 2000 or 2010			1.36 **	1.40 **			1.20	1.58 **
Not in Amer. Indian area in 2000 or 2010	3.59 ***	4.04 ***	0.80	0.90	1.36 ***	1.37 ***	1.50	1.28
In Amer. Indian area in 2000 but not 2010	3.07 ***	1.51 ***	1.17	0.41 ***	1.82 ***	0.74 ***	2.33	0.59
In Amer. Indian area in 2010 but not 2000	1.40 ***	3.18 ***	0.26 ***	0.91	0.57 ***	1.70 ***	0.84	1.66
Residential migrant	1.19 ***	1.07	1.08	1.12	1.14 ***	1.10 **	1.19	1.11
In Northeast	1.34 ***	1.59 ***	1.22	1.58 **	1.18 ***	1.25 ***	0.97	1.10
In Midwest	1.19 ***	1.32 ***	1.00	1.25	1.16 ***	1.14 ***	1.07	0.98
In South	1.65 ***	2.41 ***	1.27 *	1.35 **	1.45 ***	1.54 ***	1.30	1.45 *
N in dependent variable category	14,034	13,022	4,036	4,016	26,701	29,074	2,044	3,390
R-squared	0.3931		0.1604		0.1356		0.1025	

* p <=0.05; ** p<=0.01; *** p<=0.001

Sources: Census 2000, 2010 Census, and 2006-2010 5-year American Community Survey data.

Notes: AIAN = American Indian/Alaska Native. Numbers represent relative risk of being a leaver or joiner, as opposed to being a stayer in that subgroup. In all models, the comparison groups are: man, age 25-39, U.S. citizen, speaks English very well or only, income 201-300% of poverty level, married, high school or equivalent education, employed in the labor force, ACS race/Hispanic same as stayers, AIAN ancestry reported, reported a tribe in 2000 and/or 2010, never reported a Central or South American tribe, in an American Indian area, did not move residences, and in the West region.

one of three response moves: (a) between single-race and multiple-race American Indian, (b) between single-race American Indian and single-race white, and (c) between multiple-race American Indian and single-race white. We present a similar model about Hispanic American Indians in Table 6, comparing S2 and S4 stayers to those who changed (a) between single-race or multiple-race American Indian and single-race white, and (b) between single-race or multiple-race American Indian and single-race Some Other Race.

In Tables 4, 5, and 6, we see substantial and significant differences between those who kept the same race/Hispanic response and those who changed responses across the decade. Measures related to nativity and group connections (non-citizen, English skills, American Indian race and ancestry reports in the ACS, tribe reported, and living in an American Indian area) are quite effective at distinguishing stayers from leavers and joiners. These results give nuance to the finding in Table 2 that even “stayers” have fluid responses, drawing focus instead to differences between those who changed their census response and those who did not. In Tables 4, 5, and 6, other characteristics (gender, age, income, education, marital status, labor force participation, and region) are less strongly associated with changing or keeping a race/Hispanic response.

Our models are particularly effective at parsing non-Hispanic American Indians who changed their response from those who did not, as shown by the relatively high values of r^2 (0.39 for S1 in Table 4, and 0.45 in Table 5). Most of the variables in Table 5 are associated with one type of response pattern more than another. People who switched between multiple-race and single-race American Indian race responses were relatively likely to report a tribe, report American Indian ancestry, and/or live in an American Indian area as compared to people who left or the American Indian group entirely and also as compared to those who consistently

Table 5: Predictors of five patterns of race response by non-Hispanics (comparison category is S1 stayer)
Ages 25 and older

<u>Race response in one census (non-Hisp.)</u> <u>Race response in other census (non-Hisp.)</u>	S3 Stayer (AIAN+)	<u>AIAN</u> <u>AIAN +</u>	<u>AIAN</u> <u>W</u>	<u>AIAN +</u> <u>W</u>
	<u>exp(β)</u>	<u>exp(β)</u>	<u>exp(β)</u>	<u>exp(β)</u>
Intercept	0.03 ***	0.10 ***	0.04 ***	0.03 ***
Woman	1.11 ***	0.98	0.82 ***	0.90 ***
Age 40-64	1.13 ***	0.78 ***	0.82 ***	0.93 **
Age 65 or older	1.38 ***	0.80 ***	0.68 ***	0.97
Foreign-born non-citizen	0.32 ***	0.63 *	0.25 ***	0.11 ***
Speaks English less than 'very well'	0.26 ***	0.24 ***	0.20 ***	0.19 ***
Income 0-100% of poverty line	0.82 ***	0.79 ***	0.88 **	0.78 ***
Income 101-200% of poverty line	0.92	0.92 *	0.98	0.96
Income more than 300% of poverty line	1.04	1.05	1.12 ***	1.03
Less than high school	0.69 ***	0.79 ***	0.99	0.89 ***
Some college	1.21 ***	1.06	0.95	1.05
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.64 ***	1.23 ***	0.95	1.11 ***
Widowed, separated or divorced	1.11 **	0.97	0.94 *	1.00
Never married	0.94	0.75 ***	0.54 ***	0.67 ***
In the labor force, not employed	1.14 *	0.86 *	1.00	1.00
Not in the labor force	1.22 ***	1.14 ***	1.11 ***	1.16 ***
No AIAN ancestry reported	4.75 ***	2.05 ***	5.91 ***	10.24 ***
Did not report a tribe in 2000 or 2010	4.33 ***	1.81 ***	12.85 ***	16.41 ***
Not in American Indian area	9.15 ***	3.92 ***	10.57 ***	20.97 ***
In American Indian area in 2000 OR 2010	3.08 ***	2.13 ***	4.02 ***	5.65 ***
Residential migrant	0.91 *	1.03	1.23 ***	1.02
In Northeast	2.09 ***	1.71 ***	2.07 ***	2.48 ***
In Midwest	1.28 ***	1.43 ***	1.67 ***	1.64 ***
In South	1.95 ***	2.32 ***	4.12 ***	3.40 ***
N in dependent variable category	8,986	9,080	14,948	37,745
R-squared		0.4470		

* p <=0.05; ** p<=0.01; *** p<=0.001

Sources: Census 2000, 2010 Census, and 2006-2010 5-year American Community Survey data.

Notes: AIAN = single-race American Indian/Alaska Native. AIAN+ = multiple-race American Indian/Alaska Native. W = single-race white. Numbers represent the relative risk of being having this response pattern, as opposed to being an S1 Stayer (non-Hispanic single-race American Indian in both censuses; N=35,868). In all models, the comparison groups are: man, age 25-39, U.S. citizen, speaks English very well or only, income 201-300% of poverty level, married, high school or equivalent education, employed in the labor force, ACS race/Hispanic same as stayers, AIAN ancestry reported, reported a tribe in 2000 and/or 2010, in an American Indian area, did not move residences, and in the West region.

Table 6: Predictors of four patterns of race response among Hispanics (comparison category is S2 Stayer)
Ages 25 and older

Race response in one census (Hispanic)	S4 Stayer (AIAN+)	AIAN or AIAN+	AIAN or AIAN+
<i>Race response in other census (Hispanic)</i>		<i>W</i>	<i>SOR</i>
	<u>exp(β)</u>	<u>exp(β)</u>	<u>exp(β)</u>
Intercept	0.06 ***	0.08 ***	0.17 ***
Woman	1.31 *	0.91	0.82 *
Age 40-64	0.93	1.00	0.74 ***
Age 65 or older	1.49	1.53 **	0.72 *
Foreign-born non-citizen	1.01	1.15	1.41 *
Speaks English less than 'very well'	0.67	1.17	1.70 ***
Income 0-100% of poverty line	1.07	1.02	0.96
Income 101-200% of poverty line	0.86	0.83	0.85
Income more than 300% of poverty line	1.32	1.19	1.01
Less than high school	0.53 **	0.93	1.01
Some college	1.41 *	0.94	0.90
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.39 ***	1.10	0.89
Widowed, separated or divorced	1.28	1.30 *	1.24 *
Never married	1.06	0.97	0.87
In the labor force, not employed	0.97	1.05	0.88
Not in the labor force	0.86	0.91	0.81 *
No AIAN ancestry reported	3.23 ***	6.18 ***	6.23 ***
Did not report a tribe in 2000 or 2010	1.06	5.22 ***	6.96 ***
South/Central Amer. tribe in 2000 or 2010	0.70 *	1.52 ***	2.71 ***
Not in American Indian area	2.25 **	7.83 ***	3.77 ***
In American Indian area in 2000 OR 2010	1.31	3.72 ***	1.86 **
Residential migrant	0.99	1.14	1.01
In Northeast	2.01 **	1.29	1.64 **
In Midwest	1.30	1.23	1.03
In South	1.12	2.01 ***	1.27 *
N in dependent variable category	473	4,790	4,581
R-squared		0.2341	

* p <=0.05; ** p<=0.01; *** p<=0.001

Sources: Census 2000, 2010 Census, and 2006-2010 5-year American Community Survey data.

Notes: AIAN = single-race American Indian/Alaska Native. AIAN+ = multiple-race American Indian/Alaska Native. W = single-race white. SOR = single-race Some Other Race. Numbers represent the relative risk of being having this response pattern, as opposed to being an S2 Stayer (Hispanic single-race American Indian in both censuses; N=1,080). In all models, the comparison groups are: man, age 25-39, U.S. citizen, speaks English very well or only, income 201-300% of poverty level, married, high school or equivalent education, employed in the labor force, ACS race/Hisp same as stayers, AIAN ancestry reported, reported a tribe in 2000 and/or 2010, never reported a Central or South American tribe, in an American Indian area, did not move residences, and in the West region.

reported multiple-race American Indian. Our measures of connection to land and tribe are powerfully predictive of race response patterns among non-Hispanic American Indians.

Measured characteristics are somewhat less effective at distinguishing Hispanic American Indians who changed responses from those who kept the same response (Table 6 and also models about S2 and S4 in Table 4). Like non-Hispanic American Indians, Hispanic American Indians with ties to tribe and homeland areas more often gave consistent responses. Hispanic American Indian stayers (S2 and S4 in Table 6) were much more likely to report American Indian ancestry, report a tribe, or live in an American Indian area than those who changed responses to/from Hispanic single-race white or Hispanic single-race Some Other Race.

In sum, we found that people in our data who changed their race response between 2000 and 2010 were significantly and substantively different than those who did not, and this is particularly true for people who gave a non-American Indian response in 2000 or 2010. People who reported single-race white or Some Other Race in one of these censuses and single- or multiple-race American Indian in the other are distinct from those who consistently reported American Indian (either as stayers or moving between single- and multiple-race responses).

How are joiners similar to or different from leavers?

People who joined or left a particular subgroup have appeared (in Tables 3 and 4) to be very similar to each other. This pattern continues at another level when we disaggregate each group of response changers (e.g., separating those moving between S3 and S1 from those in S3 who changed to/from non-Hispanic white); see Appendix Tables D through G for descriptive statistics. To test whether similarities between leavers and joiners are statistically and substantively significant, we turn to the 12 logistic regression models shown in Table 7. In these models, the dependent variable predicts joining a subgroup (rather than leaving it).

In the models in Table 7 there are many significant variables. Joiners were significantly different from leavers in some ways in all groups (with cross-group variation). The results show that people who changed between multiple-race and single-race American Indian (e.g., from S1 to S3) are different from those people who changed their response to/from non-Hispanic white (e.g., S1 to/from non-Hispanic white). Like S1 stayers and S3 stayers (but to a lesser extent), people who moved between multiple-race and single-race American Indian were more likely to report a tribe, live in an American Indian area, and report American Indian ancestry than were people who changed to/from non-Hispanic white. Those who consistently reported American Indian (though sometimes report another race) seem to have “thicker ties” to American Indians (Cornell and Hartman 2007) than those who left the American Indian group entirely.

At the same time, we see very poor model fit for all 12 models in Table 7; r^2 ranges from 0.02 to 0.07. This means that within a particular response pattern, those who move in one direction (e.g., from S2 to Hispanic single-race white) are very similar to those who move in the opposite direction (e.g., from Hispanic single-race white to S2), at least with respect to the characteristics measured here. This model fit is especially poor in comparison to our other analyses using these same variables to distinguish between other types of response change.

Similarities between joiners and leavers could indicate that the census snapshots caught them at different points in a generally dynamic experience. Prior research outlined above suggests that joiners and leavers who otherwise report non-Hispanic white would be similar to one another. Qualitative researchers have found people with fluid identities who give multiple-race responses sometimes and single-race responses at other times (c.f., Rockquemore and Brunnsma 2008; Root 1996). Based on our models’ inability to distinguish joiners from leavers, we conclude that these scenarios are plausible and bear further study.

Table 7: Odds of *joining* an American Indian subgroup (versus *leaving* the same subgroup), by the race/Hispanic response given in the non-AIAN year
Ages 25 and older

AIAN subgroup	S1: Non-Hispanic single-race AIAN			S2: Hispanic single-race AIAN			S3: Non-Hispanic multiple-race AIAN			S4: Hispanic multiple-race AIAN		
	<i>AIAN+</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>else</i>	<i>SOR,H</i>	<i>W,H</i>	<i>else</i>	<i>AIAN</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>else</i>	<i>SOR,H</i>	<i>W,H</i>	<i>else</i>
	<i>exp(β)</i>	<i>exp(β)</i>	<i>exp(β)</i>	<i>exp(β)</i>	<i>exp(β)</i>	<i>exp(β)</i>	<i>exp(β)</i>	<i>exp(β)</i>	<i>exp(β)</i>	<i>exp(β)</i>	<i>exp(β)</i>	<i>exp(β)</i>
Intercept	0.83 *	2.23 ***	0.77	4.54 ***	2.02 **	2.25 ***	2.28 ***	2.48 ***	2.40 ***	11.22 ***	2.59 **	3.34 ***
Woman	0.96	1.02	1.00	0.96	0.97	1.05	1.04	0.92 ***	0.96	1.07	1.03	0.96
Age 40-64	1.45 ***	1.14 **	1.25 *	0.86	0.89	0.79 *	0.70 ***	0.92 **	0.87 **	0.98	0.83	1.14
Age 65 or older	1.57 ***	1.08	1.34 *	1.03	1.05	0.96	0.64 ***	0.80 ***	0.75 ***	0.75	0.63 *	1.07
Foreign-born non-citizen	1.32	1.03	0.83	1.04	1.33 *	1.22	0.89	1.20	0.74 *	0.87	1.06	1.64
Speaks English less than 'very well'	0.94	1.51	0.85	1.01	1.12	0.88	1.14	1.11	0.66 ***	1.12	1.37 *	0.88
Income 0-100% of poverty line	1.04	1.08	1.19	1.01	0.67 **	0.94	0.96	1.11 *	0.96	0.89	1.17	1.06
Income 101-200% of poverty line	0.97	1.11	1.22	1.12	0.98	0.87	1.03	1.04	1.03	0.68	0.99	1.13
Income more than 300% of poverty line	1.08	1.00	1.14	1.20	0.91	0.97	0.94	0.93 *	0.97	0.63 *	0.88	0.93
Less than high school	0.78 ***	0.94	1.14	0.82 *	0.97	0.86	1.29 ***	1.06	1.06	0.95	0.83	0.96
Some college	0.91	0.99	0.99	1.06	0.91	0.79 *	1.09	1.03	0.98	1.06	0.91	1.00
Bachelor's degree or higher	0.87 *	1.02	0.91	1.36 *	1.02	0.78	1.14 *	1.09 **	0.88	1.12	0.75 *	1.03
In the labor force, not employed	1.04	0.96	0.83	1.18	1.13	0.94	0.97	1.01	1.10	1.08	1.12	1.59 *
Not in the labor force	0.98	0.92 *	1.03	0.94	1.01	0.91	1.02	0.99	1.08	1.13	1.14	1.01
Widowed, separated or divorced	0.85 **	0.94	1.25 *	1.01	0.89	1.05	1.18 **	1.18 ***	1.13 *	1.19	0.92	1.16
Never married	1.03	0.95	1.32 **	0.95	1.25 *	0.80	0.98	1.01	1.14 *	0.72	1.13	1.02
ACS race/Hisp = different from stayers	0.55 ***	0.36 ***	0.50 ***	0.42 ***	0.41 ***	0.44 ***	0.57 ***	0.44 ***	0.37 ***	0.64	0.60 **	0.46 ***
No AIAN ancestry reported	0.90	0.69 ***	0.89	0.58 ***	0.76 *	0.84	1.38 ***	0.80 ***	0.80 ***	0.62	0.64 **	0.69 ***
Not in Am. Ind. area in AIAN year	1.04	0.92	1.16	1.24	0.94	1.10	0.87 **	0.86 ***	1.16	1.06	0.94	0.88
Did not report a tribe in AIAN year	0.99	1.03	1.42 ***	0.83	1.01	0.93	1.06	1.27 ***	1.17 ***	1.21	1.29 *	1.05
S./Central Amer. tribe in AIAN year				0.88	0.81	0.70 *				1.05	0.99	1.16
Residential migrant	0.99	0.87 **	1.00	1.24	1.14	0.81	1.04	0.99	0.95	1.14	0.88	0.94
In South in AIAN year	1.46 ***	1.32 ***	1.53 ***	1.35 **	1.32 **	1.31 *	0.75 ***	1.14 ***	1.50 ***	1.30	1.51 ***	1.06
In Northeast in AIAN year	1.01	1.12	1.07	1.25	1.38 *	1.39	1.02	1.14 ***	0.92	0.96	1.34	1.00
In Midwest in AIAN year	1.17 **	1.02	1.26	1.26	1.81 ***	1.18	0.88 *	1.00	1.08	0.79	1.13	0.96
N in model	9,080	14,948	3,028	3,144	2,902	2,006	9,080	37,745	8,950	1,437	1,888	2,109
R-squared	0.038	0.070	0.042	0.044	0.040	0.048	0.033	0.039	0.063	0.018	0.038	0.035

* p <=0.05; ** p<=0.01; *** p<=0.001

Sources: Census 2000, 2010 Census, and 2006-2010 5-year American Community Survey data.

Notes: AIAN+ = multiple-race American Indian/Alaska Native. AIAN = single-race American Indian/Alaska Native. W = non-Hispanic single-race White. W,H = Hispanic single-race White. Numbers represent relative risk of being a joiner as opposed to being a leaver from that subgroup. In all models, the comparison groups are: stayed in the same AIAN subgroup, man, age 25-39, U.S. citizen, speaks English very well or only, income 201-300% of poverty level, married, high school or equivalent education, in the labor force, ACS race/Hisp same as stayers, AIAN ancestry reported, reported a tribe in 2000 and/or 2010, never reported a Central or South American tribe, in an American Indian area, did not move residences, and in the West region.

Discussion and Conclusion

For decades, researchers have known that the American Indian population grows not only through births, deaths, and migration, but also through changes in racial identification on the census form. Previous research has shown large net increases in the American Indian population in each census since 1960 (c.f., Passel 1997; Liebler and Ortyl 2014) but researchers have not had access to satisfactory data for studying individuals who changed race responses.

We use linked data from Census 2000 and the 2010 Census to understand race and Hispanic response changes among a large number of people who reported American Indian in one or both censuses. We address three questions. To what extent do people join or leave subgroups of American Indians? How are joiners and leavers similar to or different from stayers? And how are joiners similar to or different from leavers? Along the way, we have provided substantial supplementary information about characteristics of Hispanic, non-Hispanic, single-race, and multiple-race American Indians in our data.

To what extent do people change responses to include or exclude American Indian?

Although race is usually assumed to be stable over a person's lifetime, we find a large amount of race response change by people in our data. Joiners and leavers vastly outnumbered stayers among Hispanic and multiple-race American Indians in our data. Almost half of the non-Hispanic single-race American Indians in our Census 2000 data left and were replaced by 2010, and a much higher fraction of Hispanic and multiple-race American Indians left and were replaced. Similarly high levels of response change have been found among other multiple-race groups and among Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders (Liebler et al. 2014).

How are people who change responses similar to or different from those who do not?

People in our data who changed race responses had different characteristics than those who kept

the same response across two measures a decade apart. Although specific results vary by subgroup, stayers were generally distinct from response changers in terms of measured connection to other American Indians, such as tribe response, ancestry response, and living in an American Indian area. This suggests that people who were consistent with their race response have had different race-related life experiences than those who changed responses.

By further disaggregating joiners and leavers into subgroups, we reveal multiple dynamic processes involving racial fluidity. For example, those who changed between a single-race white response and an American Indian response had a different demographic profile than those who moved between multiple-race and single-race American Indian responses. Our results support the decision by prior researchers to separate investigations of formerly-white American Indians (as done by Fitzgerald (2007) and Sturm (2011)) from studies of people who consistently report American Indian but sometimes report another race or races (as done by Liebler 2001).

How are joiners similar to or different from leavers? Our analyses show substantial similarities in the number and characteristics of people who made a particular response move (e.g., from Hispanic single-race American Indian to Hispanic single-race white) and other people who made the inverse move. Multivariate models aimed at distinguishing characteristics of joiners from those of leavers have very poor model fit – characteristics measured in the ACS (though sometimes statistically significant) do not distinguish leavers from joiners very well.

The similarity of joiners and leavers has implications. Joiners and leavers may be engaged in similar identity processes and simply are captured in our data at different points in the process. This complicates the search for reasons that people change race responses; social movements like Red Power (Nagel 1996), for example, are thought to cause mostly unidirectional response change (i.e., joining) and so cannot give a complete explanation of these

findings. Meanwhile, programs serving point-in-time American Indian populations may be fairly unaffected by large-scale churning of individuals into and out of the populations they serve.

Our research has a number of caveats and limitations. Though we applied case selection to limit issues, it is possible that some of the race and Hispanic origin response changes presented were a result of false links or differences in post-enumeration processing across Census 2000 and the 2010 Census. Some race response changes may also be a result of a different person within the household filling out the form, individuals making a mistake when filling out their form, or individuals purposely misreporting their race. Although our linked census data include about two-thirds of all people who reported American Indian in 2000, they are not nationally representative of all American Indians, nor are the 188,000 people who also responded to and were linked to the ACS. Our results are also limited in that we focus on only two measures of a person's race over an entire decade (in 2000 and in 2010); for example, some of our "stayers" gave different responses in the ACS but we do not include these response moves in most of our study. Also, we do not study people who have an American Indian identity but did not report it in the census race question.

Nevertheless, our study makes significant practical contributions. Race response changes impact estimates of population characteristics. Without longitudinal linked data, researchers have not been able to distinguish changing characteristics of individuals (such as improved educational attainment) from data changes caused by differences between those who join and leave the group. We are the first to give empirical information disaggregating American Indians into joiners, stayers, and leavers, across non-Hispanic, Hispanic, single race, and multiple-race groups. Our results also describe characteristics of stayers. On the whole, this study can help

community members better understand their fellows and help researchers and policy makers more effectively interpret 2000 and 2010 census data about American Indians.

Our research also makes important contributions to conceptual understandings of racial identity and racial fluidity. Social definitions of race groups are known to be socially constructed and malleable through historical circumstances and processes (c.f. Cornell and Hartmann 2007; Omi and Winant 1994). We show that race responses of individuals change too, and we give empirical information helpful to theorists working to understand response change. Our data show multiple patterns and suggest that response changes are probably happening for many reasons. For example, joiners and leavers may be undergoing the same type of identity process yet captured in the data at different points in the process. Also, people who change between single-race and multiple-race American Indian responses are similar to those who keep the same response over the decade, suggesting that these groups may also share common identity experiences. Further research and theorizing can fruitfully build on these suggestive findings.

Our research shows that race responses change for a number of people. Analysts from all fields would benefit from conceptualizing and operationalizing a person's race as having a past, present, and future (as is the case for other characteristics such as place of residence), rather than acting as if it is an unchanging trait. The dynamics of race exposed in this research lend an unfamiliar dimension of complexity to the study of groups such as American Indians, but this should not deter researchers from engaging the issue (see Espey et al. 2014). Rather, with new knowledge about the extent of these dynamics we can employ repurposed strategies and theories to gain more realistic insights into our complex social world.

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Appendix Table A: Four American Indian subgroups by Census 2000 gender and age

<i>Census 2000 Gender and Age</i>	S1: Non-Hispanic single-race AIAN			S2: Hispanic single-race AIAN			S3: Non-Hispanic multiple-race AIAN			S4: Hispanic multiple-race AIAN		
	Leavers	Stayers	Joiners	Leavers	Stayers	Joiners	Leavers	Stayers	Joiners	Leavers	Stayers	Joiners
Males	154,524	333,183	155,609	63,927	15,187	66,326	267,793	83,219	325,280	31,787	8,332	58,039
0-9	29,323	68,562	35,044	15,316	4,119	16,845	47,099	20,690	72,408	9,809	3,613	18,161
10-19	30,530	59,243	26,978	12,276	2,699	12,335	49,325	12,620	56,065	7,238	1,546	11,330
20-29	24,262	48,027	20,991	9,976	2,058	10,648	36,313	8,872	45,407	4,454	868	8,854
30-39	24,386	54,731	25,862	11,287	2,478	11,750	41,259	11,916	53,267	4,178	943	8,682
40-49	23,383	51,089	24,556	8,748	2,260	8,534	44,188	13,615	50,031	3,312	761	6,382
50-59	14,986	32,997	14,479	4,188	1,118	4,118	30,955	9,739	30,235	1,821	440	3,110
60-69	5,835	14,335	5,802	1,589	355	1,513	13,739	4,346	12,689	725	121	1,096
70 +	1,819	4,199	1,897	547	100	583	4,915	1,421	5,178	250	40	424
Females	167,777	390,143	163,789	67,317	17,344	69,624	297,637	106,666	370,121	35,696	10,120	66,841
0-9	29,264	67,179	33,126	15,354	4,037	16,925	45,705	20,604	72,327	9,731	3,529	18,258
10-19	33,748	65,668	27,834	13,617	3,140	13,457	54,194	14,657	63,203	8,217	1,838	14,019
20-29	25,983	60,252	23,583	10,603	2,820	11,721	39,748	13,571	56,459	5,502	1,464	11,184
30-39	26,416	68,515	29,007	11,350	3,133	11,827	46,091	17,040	62,932	4,824	1,358	10,098
40-49	26,884	64,607	26,692	9,122	2,558	8,750	52,487	18,967	57,492	4,006	1,108	7,592
50-59	16,397	39,315	14,326	4,490	1,133	4,096	36,246	13,555	33,565	2,205	576	3,500
60-69	6,419	17,895	6,139	1,871	373	1,889	15,844	5,869	15,603	842	196	1,502
70 +	2,666	6,712	3,082	910	150	959	7,322	2,403	8,540	369	51	688

Sources: Census 2000 and 2010 Census.

Note: AIAN = American Indian/Alaska Native.

Appendix Table B: Race responses in Census 2000, the ACS, and the 2010 Census

Race response in	N	Characteristics in Census 2000 and/or 2010 Census									
		Hispanic origin			American Indian area			Tribe report		Age in 2000	
		yes	one census	no	yes	one census	no	at least once	no	0-17	18+
<i>Consistent responses</i>											
1)	45,869	1,045	1,175	43,649	29,836	5,855	10,178	45,319	550	14,477	31,392
2)	8,308	507	213	7,588	1,221	938	6,149	7,505	803	2,720	5,588
<i>AIAN and AIAN+ responses only</i>											
3)	3,177	195	142	2,840	1,236	558	1,383	3,079	98	1,219	1,958
4)	4,239	177	136	3,926	1,863	579	1,797	4,151	88	1,545	2,694
5)	3,488	148	85	3,255	1,306	534	1,648	3,399	89	1,234	2,254
6)	3,358	159	82	3,117	935	495	1,928	3,225	133	1,195	2,163
7)	1,513	112	46	1,355	463	219	831	1,447	66	579	934
8)	2,034	89	40	1,905	646	261	1,127	1,939	95	765	1,269
<i>Left enumerated AIAN population</i>											
9)	1,860	316	116	1,428	353	287	1,220	1,446	414	528	1,332
10)	13,191	4,224	551	8,416	778	1,257	11,156	7,589	5,602	4,003	9,188
11)	4,377	240	116	4,021	358	359	3,660	3,143	1,234	1,280	3,097
12)	27,506	1,876	845	24,785	1,257	2,170	24,079	16,806	10,700	7,638	19,868
13)	1,486	100	57	1,329	267	189	1,030	1,184	302	458	1,028
14)	762	65	29	668	121	107	534	587	175	252	510
<i>Joined enumerated AIAN population</i>											
15)	4,757	741	274	3,742	979	750	3,028	3,809	948	1,592	3,165
16)	10,332	3,820	467	6,045	618	928	8,786	5,562	4,770	3,496	6,836
17)	10,238	478	358	9,402	740	978	8,520	7,337	2,901	3,427	6,811
18)	27,179	2,904	1,018	23,257	1,235	2,376	23,568	15,137	12,042	8,879	18,300
19)	1,681	238	76	1,367	301	203	1,177	1,277	404	586	1,095
20)	2,387	200	88	2,099	461	293	1,633	1,913	474	835	1,552
<i>Non-AIAN race reported in ACS only</i>											
21)	3,387	458	159	2,770	835	462	2,090	3,091	296	1,032	2,355
22)	4,242	378	117	3,747	419	385	3,438	3,603	639	1,330	2,912
23)	1,635	227	65	1,343	287	213	1,135	1,486	149	554	1,081
24)	1,125	85	32	1,008	213	149	763	1,041	84	376	749

= American Indian/Alaska Native alone
 = American Indian/Alaska Native in combination with another race(s)
 = Any other race(s)

Sources: Census 2000, 2010 Census, and 2006-2010 5-year American Community Survey data.

Notes: AIAN = American Indian/Alaska Native. Data include people who responded to the 2000 and 2010 censuses and an ACS in 2006-2010. Hispanic responses and response changes are not taken into account in this table.

Appendix Table C: Characteristics of American Indians, by response stability, for four sub-populations

	S1: Non-Hispanic single-race AIAN			S2: Hispanic single-race AIAN		
	Leavers	Stayers	Joiners	Leavers	Stayers	Joiners
<i>Gender and age</i>						
Woman	10,391	26,871	9,852	3,276	910	3,284
Man	9,531	23,474	9,368	2,979	770	3,089
Age 0-9	626	1,538	765	247	76	283
Age 10-24	5,262	13,269	5,433	1,972	536	2,074
Age 25-39	4,489	9,983	3,655	1,374	378	1,533
Age 40-64	7,606	20,023	7,516	2,278	599	2,119
Age 65 or older	1,939	5,532	1,851	384	91	364
<i>Citizenship and English language ability</i>						
U.S. born and/or citizen of the U.S.	19,797	50,221	19,140	5,512	1,613	5,591
Foreign-born non-citizen	125	124	80	743	67	782
Speaks English 'very well' or only	19,693	47,414	19,001	4,864	1,531	4,969
Speaks English less than 'very well'	229	2,931	219	1,391	149	1,404
<i>Poverty (range 0-999)</i>						
Mean income as a percent of poverty line	326%	274%	333%	273%	310%	281%
<i>Education (ages 25+ only)</i>						
Less than high school	2,021	6,591	1,829	1,325	205	1,220
High school or GED	4,208	11,860	4,068	1,104	288	1,154
Some college	5,061	12,381	4,667	1,137	409	1,137
Bachelor's degree	1,749	3,115	1,675	301	108	340
Graduate or professional degree	995	1,591	783	169	58	165
<i>Labor force (ages 25+ only)</i>						
In the labor force, employed	8,409	20,290	7,899	2,574	678	2,653
In the labor force, not employed	758	2,383	667	267	66	273
Not in the labor force	4,867	12,865	4,456	1,195	324	1,090
<i>Marital status (ages 25+ only)</i>						
Currently married	8,688	20,217	8,261	2,434	635	2,446
Widowed, separated or divorced	3,419	8,333	3,094	883	219	825
Never married	1,927	6,988	1,667	719	214	745
<i>Race/Hispanic response in ACS</i>						
Same as stayers in this sub-population	4,664	43,377	7,474	655	855	1,215
Different from stayers in sub-population	15,258	6,968	11,746	5,600	825	5,158
<i>AIAN ancestry</i>						
AIAN ancestry reported at all	11,929	46,208	13,321	1,363	1,032	1,661
No AIAN ancestry reported	7,993	4,137	5,899	4,892	648	4,712
<i>Connection to AIAN communities</i>						
Reported a tribe in at least one census	16,063	49,681	15,544	3,357	1,469	3,530
Did not report a tribe in 2000 or 2010	3,859	664	3,676	2,898	211	2,843
S./Central Amer. tribe in 2000 or 2010	154	30	84	1,312	276	1,359
Lived in American Indian area both censuse	4,029	31,676	4,395	433	252	434
In Amer. Indian area in 2000 but not 2010	1,887	3,088	793	339	93	127
In Amer. Indian area in 2010 but not 2000	883	3,369	1,850	114	122	369
Not in Amer. Indian area in 2000 or 2010	13,123	12,212	12,182	5,369	1,213	5,443
<i>Residence</i>						
Residential migrant	3,502	4,715	3,026	825	221	931
No indication of residential migration	16,420	45,630	16,194	5,430	1,459	5,442
In Northeast	1,636	1,372	1,378	571	85	697
In Midwest	4,668	9,745	4,155	627	190	720
In South	7,797	14,744	8,771	1,624	297	1,593
In West	5,821	24,484	4,916	3,433	1,108	3,363
Total N	19,922	50,345	19,220	6,255	1,680	6,373
Total ages 25+	14,034	35,538	13,022	4,036	1,068	4,016

Continued

Appendix Table C, continued

<i>Characteristic in the ACS (unless noted)</i>	S3: Non-Hispanic multiple-race AIAN			S4: Hispanic multiple-race AIAN		
	Leavers	Stayers	Joiners	Leavers	Stayers	Joiners
<i>Gender and age</i>						
Woman	19,177	7,134	21,995	1,915	553	3,146
Man	16,968	5,556	19,769	1,608	444	2,734
Age 0-9	1,033	465	1,470	203	93	320
Age 10-24	8,411	3,239	11,220	1,276	431	2,170
Age 25-39	6,895	2,071	8,347	782	177	1,344
Age 40-64	15,172	5,255	16,227	1,052	254	1,754
Age 65 or older	4,634	1,660	4,500	210	42	292
<i>Citizenship and English language ability</i>						
U.S. born and/or citizen of the U.S.	35,909	12,651	41,596	3,328	977	5,438
Foreign-born non-citizen	236	39	168	195	20	442
Speaks English 'very well' or only	35,530	12,578	41,260	3,138	949	5,046
Speaks English less than 'very well'	615	112	504	385	48	834
<i>Poverty (range 0-999)</i>						
Mean income as a percent of poverty line	347%	349%	332%	344%	350%	316%
<i>Education (ages 25+ only)</i>						
Less than high school	3,242	817	3,682	357	36	671
High school or GED	7,683	2,352	8,032	461	90	801
Some college	9,872	3,460	10,883	711	190	1,165
Bachelor's degree	3,695	1,368	4,025	310	87	481
Graduate or professional degree	2,209	989	2,452	205	70	272
<i>Labor force (ages 25+ only)</i>						
In the labor force, employed	15,765	5,148	17,144	1,381	334	2,247
In the labor force, not employed	1,337	485	1,594	110	25	229
Not in the labor force	9,599	3,353	10,336	553	114	914
<i>Marital status (ages 25+ only)</i>						
Currently married	16,409	5,264	16,726	1,191	275	1,940
Widowed, separated or divorced	6,494	2,391	7,880	418	102	739
Never married	3,798	1,331	4,468	435	96	711
<i>Race/Hispanic response in ACS</i>						
Same as stayers in this sub-population	5,973	7,565	12,535	420	476	925
Different from stayers in sub-population	30,172	5,125	29,229	3,103	521	4,955
<i>AIAN ancestry</i>						
AIAN ancestry reported at all	15,142	8,026	20,326	725	380	1,454
No AIAN ancestry reported	21,003	4,664	21,438	2,798	617	4,426
<i>Connection to AIAN communities</i>						
Reported a tribe in at least one census	25,134	11,422	28,519	2,101	813	3,342
Did not report a tribe in 2000 or 2010	11,011	1,268	13,245	1,422	184	2,538
S./Central Amer. tribe in 2000 or 2010	218	20	101	599	126	1,024
Lived in American Indian area both censuses	3,820	2,026	4,546	113	45	220
In Amer. Indian area in 2000 but not 2010	2,388	633	1,179	181	36	100
In Amer. Indian area in 2010 but not 2000	971	785	3,255	73	55	322
Not in Amer. Indian area in 2000 or 2010	28,966	9,246	32,784	3,156	861	5,238
<i>Residence</i>						
Residential migrant	5,900	1,787	6,931	578	142	988
No indication of residential migration	30,245	10,903	34,833	2,945	855	4,892
In Northeast	4,208	1,202	4,928	403	106	830
In Midwest	9,310	3,212	10,438	470	153	699
In South	13,074	3,913	15,435	785	146	1,357
In West	9,553	4,363	10,963	1,865	592	2,994
Total N	36,145	12,690	41,764	3,523	997	5,880
Total ages 25+	26,701	8,986	29,074	2,044	473	3,390

Sources: Census 2000, 2010 Census, and 2006-2010 5-year American Community Survey data

Notes: AIAN = American Indian/Alaska Native. Leavers are in the subpopulation in 2000 but not 2010 while joiners are in the subpopulation in 2010 but not 2000. Stayers are in the subpopulation in both censuses. ACS race/ethnicity response is not taken into account in this classification but is shown in Table 2.

Appendix Table D: Characteristics of people who joined, left, and stayed in the non-Hispanic single-race AIAN (S1) group

<i>SI: Non-Hispanic single-race AIAN</i> <i>Race/Hispanic in non-AIAN year</i>	Left to ...			Stayers	Joined from ...		
	<i>AIAN+</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Else</i>		<i>AIAN+</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Else</i>
<i>Gender and age</i>							
Woman	3,975	5,028	1,388	26,871	3,276	5,226	1,350
Man	3,325	5,043	1,163	23,474	2,892	5,341	1,135
Age 0-9	284	207	135	1,538	254	383	128
Age 10-24	2,107	2,249	906	13,269	1,743	2,851	839
Age 25-39	1,668	2,274	547	9,983	1,124	2,060	471
Age 40-64	2,561	4,269	776	20,023	2,402	4,309	805
Age 65 or older	680	1,072	187	5,532	645	964	242
<i>Citizenship and English language ability</i>							
U.S. born and/or citizen of the U.S.	7,280	10,042	2,475	50,221	6,153	10,544	2,443
Foreign-born non-citizen	20	29	76	124	15	23	42
Speaks English 'very well' or only	7,240	10,021	2,432	47,414	6,111	10,492	2,398
Speaks English less than 'very well'	60	50	119	2,931	57	75	87
<i>Poverty (range 0-999)</i>							
Mean income as a percent of poverty line	322%	340%	287%	274%	336%	344%	276%
<i>Education (ages 25+ only)</i>							
Less than high school	582	1,153	286	6,591	435	1,061	333
High school or GED	1,412	2,347	449	11,860	1,323	2,284	461
Some college	1,865	2,687	509	12,381	1,565	2,615	487
Bachelor's degree	659	923	167	3,115	558	965	152
Graduate or professional degree	391	505	99	1,591	290	408	85
<i>Labor force (ages 25+ only)</i>							
In the labor force, employed	3,009	4,503	897	20,290	2,539	4,506	854
In the labor force, not employed	224	413	121	2,383	185	376	106
Not in the labor force	1,676	2,699	492	12,865	1,447	2,451	558
<i>Marital status (ages 25+ only)</i>							
Currently married	3,014	4,869	805	20,217	2,723	4,832	706
Widowed, separated or divorced	1,178	1,874	367	8,333	905	1,740	449
Never married	717	872	338	6,988	543	761	363
<i>Race/Hispanic response in ACS</i>							
Single-race AIAN, non-Hispanic	2,833	1,312	519	43,377	3,237	3,513	724
Any other response	4,467	8,759	2,032	6,968	2,931	7,054	1,761
<i>AIAN ancestry</i>							
AIAN ancestry reported at all	5,828	4,886	1,215	46,208	5,145	6,899	1,277
No AIAN ancestry reported	1,472	5,185	1,336	4,137	1,023	3,668	1,208
<i>Connection to AIAN communities</i>							
Reported a tribe in at least one census	7,008	7,406	1,649	49,681	5,953	8,157	1,434
Did not report a tribe in 2000 or 2010	292	2,665	902	664	215	2,410	1,051
Lived in Am. Ind. area both censuses	2,317	1,254	458	31,676	2,089	1,870	436
In Am. Ind. area in 2000 but not 2010	567	1,118	202	3,088	392	302	99
In Am. Ind. area in 2010 but not 2000	594	198	91	3,369	492	1,160	198
Not in Am. Ind. area in 2000 or 2010	3,822	7,501	1,800	12,212	3,195	7,235	1,752
<i>Residence</i>							
Residential migrant	1,075	1,984	443	4,715	866	1,753	407
No indication of residential migration	6,225	8,087	2,108	45,630	5,302	8,814	2,078
In Northeast	408	838	390	1,372	313	709	356
In Midwest	1,728	2,628	312	9,745	1,414	2,417	324
In South	2,768	4,293	736	14,744	2,665	5,240	866
In West	2,396	2,312	1,113	24,484	1,776	2,201	939
Total N	7,300	10,071	2,551	50,345	6,168	10,567	2,485
Total ages 25+	4,909	7,615	1,510	35,538	4,171	7,333	1,518

Sources: Census 2000, 2010 Census, and 2006-2010 5-year American Community Survey data.

Notes: AIAN = American Indian/Alaska Native. AIAN+ = non-Hispanic multiple-race AIAN. W = non-Hispanic single-race white. Else = any other race/Hispanic origin response. Stayers are in the subpopulation in both censuses. ACS race/ethnicity response is not taken into account in this classification but is shown in Table 2.

Appendix Table E: Characteristics of people who joined, left, and stayed in the Hispanic single-race AIAN (S2) group

<i>S2: Hispanic single-race AIAN</i> <i>Race/Hisp in non-AIAN year</i>	Left to ...			Stayers	Joined from ...		
	<i>H, SOR</i>	<i>H, W</i>	<i>Else</i>		<i>H, SOR</i>	<i>H, W</i>	<i>Else</i>
<i>Gender and age</i>							
Woman	970	1,323	983	910	1,431	907	946
Man	929	1,161	889	770	1,451	860	778
Age 0-9	57	97	93	76	120	70	93
Age 10-24	595	681	696	536	865	501	708
Age 25-39	445	533	396	378	753	410	370
Age 40-64	711	979	588	599	1,008	645	466
Age 65 or older	91	194	99	91	136	141	87
<i>Citizenship and English language ability</i>							
U.S. born and/or citizen of the U.S.	1,515	2,188	1,809	1,613	2,400	1,516	1,675
Foreign-born non-citizen	384	296	63	67	482	251	49
Speaks English 'very well' or only	1,265	1,893	1,706	1,531	2,045	1,331	1,593
Speaks English less than 'very well'	634	591	166	149	837	436	131
<i>Poverty (range 0-999)</i>							
Mean income as a percent of poverty line	249%	287%	280%	310%	274%	292%	282%
<i>Education (ages 25+ only)</i>							
Less than high school	534	557	234	205	643	394	183
High school or GED	333	466	305	288	528	334	292
Some college	286	475	376	409	504	317	316
Bachelor's degree	59	137	105	108	153	103	84
Graduate or professional degree	35	71	63	58	69	48	48
<i>Labor force (ages 25+ only)</i>							
In the labor force, employed	838	1,087	649	678	1,317	765	571
In the labor force, not employed	69	105	93	66	119	77	77
Not in the labor force	340	514	341	324	461	354	275
<i>Marital status (ages 25+ only)</i>							
Currently married	803	1,057	574	635	1,213	737	496
Widowed, separated or divorced	230	392	261	219	343	243	239
Never married	214	257	248	214	341	216	188
<i>Race/Hispanic response in ACS</i>							
Single-race AIAN, Hispanic	116	146	393	855	440	234	541
Any other response	1,783	2,338	1,479	825	2,442	1,533	1,183
<i>AIAN ancestry</i>							
AIAN ancestry reported at all	108	224	1,031	1,032	357	238	1,066
No AIAN ancestry reported	1,791	2,260	841	648	2,525	1,529	658
<i>Connection to AIAN communities</i>							
Reported a tribe in at least one census	802	1,065	1,490	1,469	1,373	755	1,402
Did not report a tribe in 2000 or 2010	1,097	1,419	382	211	1,509	1,012	322
S./Central Amer. tribe in 2000 or 2010	561	549	202	276	843	366	150
Lived in Am. Ind. area both censuses	20	21	392	252	33	18	383
In Am. Ind. area in 2000 but not 2010	98	129	112	93	24	10	93
In Am. Ind. area in 2010 but not 2000	14	11	89	122	156	102	111
Not in Am. Ind. area in 2000 or 2010	1,767	2,323	1,279	1,213	2,669	1,637	1,137
<i>Residence</i>							
Residential migrant	223	335	267	221	410	296	225
No indication of residential migration	1,676	2,149	1,605	1,459	2,472	1,471	1,499
In Northeast	217	188	166	85	380	165	152
In Midwest	169	182	276	190	276	210	234
In South	404	852	368	297	676	552	365
In West	1,109	1,262	1,062	1,108	1,550	840	973
Total N	1,899	2,484	1,872	1,680	2,882	1,767	1,724
Total ages 25+	1,247	1,706	1,083	1,068	1,897	1,196	923

Sources: Census 2000, 2010 Census, and 2006-2010 5-year American Community Survey data.

Notes: AIAN = American Indian/Alaska Native. H, SOR = Hispanic single-race Some Other Race. H, W = Hispanic single-race white. Else = any other race/Hispanic origin response. Stayers are in the subpopulation in both censuses. ACS race/ethnicity response is not taken into account in this classification but is shown in Table 2.

Appendix Table F: Characteristics of people who joined, left, and stayed in the non-Hispanic multiple-race AIAN (S3) group

<i>S3: Non-Hispanic multiple-race AIAN</i> <i>Race/Hisp in non-AIAN year</i>	Left to ...			Stayers	Joined from ...		
	<i>AIAN</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Else</i>		<i>AIAN</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Else</i>
<i>Gender and age</i>							
Woman	3,276	12,441	3,460	7,134	3,975	13,869	4,151
Man	2,892	11,358	2,718	5,556	3,325	13,278	3,166
Age 0-9	254	549	230	465	284	880	306
Age 10-24	1,743	4,926	1,742	3,239	2,107	6,846	2,267
Age 25-39	1,124	4,569	1,202	2,071	1,668	5,141	1,538
Age 40-64	2,402	10,404	2,366	5,255	2,561	11,098	2,568
Age 65 or older	645	3,351	638	1,660	680	3,182	638
<i>Citizenship and English language ability</i>							
U.S. born and/or citizen of the U.S.	6,153	23,767	5,989	12,651	7,280	27,105	7,211
Foreign-born non-citizen	15	32	189	39	20	42	106
Speaks English 'very well' or only	6,111	23,648	5,771	12,578	7,240	26,969	7,051
Speaks English less than 'very well'	57	151	407	112	60	178	266
<i>Poverty (range 0-999)</i>							
Mean income as a percent of poverty line	336%	349%	347%	349%	322%	337%	324%
<i>Education (ages 25+ only)</i>							
Less than high school	435	2,370	437	817	582	2,626	474
High school or GED	1,323	5,483	877	2,352	1,412	5,631	989
Some college	1,565	6,700	1,607	3,460	1,865	7,073	1,945
Bachelor's degree	558	2,340	797	1,368	659	2,526	840
Graduate or professional degree	290	1,431	488	989	391	1,565	496
<i>Labor force (ages 25+ only)</i>							
In the labor force, employed	2,539	10,588	2,638	5,148	3,009	11,240	2,895
In the labor force, not employed	185	891	261	485	224	1,028	342
Not in the labor force	1,447	6,845	1,307	3,353	1,676	7,153	1,507
<i>Marital status (ages 25+ only)</i>							
Currently married	2,723	11,566	2,120	5,264	3,014	11,576	2,136
Widowed, separated or divorced	905	4,445	1,144	2,391	1,178	5,320	1,382
Never married	543	2,313	942	1,331	717	2,525	1,226
<i>Race/Hispanic response in ACS</i>							
Multiple-race AIAN, non-Hispanic	1,892	3,271	810	7,565	3,100	7,336	2,099
Any other response	4,276	20,528	5,368	5,125	4,200	19,811	5,218
<i>AIAN ancestry</i>							
AIAN ancestry reported at all	5,145	8,734	1,263	8,026	5,828	12,295	2,203
No AIAN ancestry reported	1,023	15,065	4,915	4,664	1,472	14,852	5,114
<i>Connection to AIAN communities</i>							
Reported a tribe in at least one census	5,953	16,308	2,873	11,422	7,008	18,018	3,493
Did not report a tribe in 2000 or 2010	215	7,491	3,305	1,268	292	9,129	3,824
Lived in Am. Ind. area both censuses	2,089	1,562	169	2,026	2,317	2,008	221
In Am. Ind. area in 2000 but not 2010	392	1,783	213	633	567	513	99
In Am. Ind. area in 2010 but not 2000	492	409	70	785	594	2,417	244
Not in Am. Ind. area in 2000 or 2010	3,195	20,045	5,726	9,246	3,822	22,209	6,753
<i>Residence</i>							
Residential migrant	866	3,974	1,060	1,787	1,075	4,522	1,334
No indication of residential migration	5,302	19,825	5,118	10,903	6,225	22,625	5,983
In Northeast	313	2,660	1,235	1,202	408	3,223	1,297
In Midwest	1,414	6,702	1,194	3,212	1,728	7,225	1,485
In South	2,665	8,456	1,953	3,913	2,768	10,095	2,572
In West	1,776	5,981	1,796	4,363	2,396	6,604	1,963
Total N	6,168	23,799	6,178	12,690	7,300	27,147	7,317
Total ages 25+	4,171	18,324	4,206	8,986	4,909	19,421	4,744

Sources: Census 2000, 2010 Census, and 2006-2010 5-year American Community Survey data.

Notes: AIAN = American Indian/Alaska Native. AIAN = non-Hispanic single-race AIAN. W = non-Hispanic single-race white. Else = any other race/Hispanic response. Stayers are in the subpopulation in both censuses. ACS race/ethnicity response is not taken into account in this classification but is shown in Table 2.

Appendix Table G: Characteristics of people who joined, left, and stayed in the Hispanic multiple-race AIAN (S4) group

<i>S4: Hispanic multiple-race AIAN</i> <i>Race/Hisp in non-AIAN year</i>	Left to ...			Stayers	Joined from ...		
	<i>H, SOR</i>	<i>H, W</i>	<i>Else</i>		<i>H, SOR</i>	<i>H, W</i>	<i>Else</i>
<i>Gender and age</i>							
Woman	212	748	955	553	869	884	1,393
Man	213	623	772	444	803	755	1,176
Age 0-9	23	53	127	93	59	85	176
Age 10-24	137	419	720	431	441	565	1,164
Age 25-39	109	281	392	177	467	356	521
Age 40-64	136	505	411	254	621	534	599
Age 65 or older	20	113	77	42	84	99	109
<i>Citizenship and English language ability</i>							
U.S. born and/or citizen of the U.S.	353	1,276	1,699	977	1,410	1,510	2,518
Foreign-born non-citizen	72	95	28	20	262	129	51
Speaks English 'very well' or only	314	1,191	1,633	949	1,219	1,382	2,445
Speaks English less than 'very well'	111	180	94	48	453	257	124
<i>Poverty (range 0-999)</i>							
Mean income as a percent of poverty line	330%	377%	322%	350%	311%	336%	306%
<i>Education (ages 25+ only)</i>							
Less than high school	74	177	106	36	319	201	151
High school or GED	56	178	227	90	252	230	319
Some college	76	287	348	190	347	330	488
Bachelor's degree	32	149	129	87	148	150	183
Graduate or professional degree	27	108	70	70	106	78	88
<i>Labor force (ages 25+ only)</i>							
In the labor force, employed	198	615	568	334	832	658	757
In the labor force, not employed	13	47	50	25	63	59	107
Not in the labor force	54	237	262	114	277	272	365
<i>Marital status (ages 25+ only)</i>							
Currently married	163	547	481	275	724	582	634
Widowed, separated or divorced	42	190	186	102	240	194	305
Never married	60	162	213	96	208	213	290
<i>Race/Hispanic response in ACS</i>							
Multiple-race AIAN, Hispanic	26	134	260	476	162	230	533
Any other response	399	1,237	1,467	521	1,510	1,409	2,036
<i>AIAN ancestry</i>							
AIAN ancestry reported at all	32	176	517	380	187	287	980
No AIAN ancestry reported	393	1,195	1,210	617	1,485	1,352	1,589
<i>Connection to AIAN communities</i>							
Reported a tribe in at least one census	201	781	1,119	813	765	831	1,746
Did not report a tribe in 2000 or 2010	224	590	608	184	907	808	823
S./Central Amer. tribe in 2000 or 2010	122	316	161	126	464	319	241
Lived in Am. Ind. area both censuses	-	7	103	45	18	23	179
In Am. Ind. area in 2000 but not 2010	16	70	95	36	9	15	76
In Am. Ind. area in 2010 but not 2000	-	11	57	55	67	79	176
Not in Am. Ind. area in 2000 or 2010	401	1,283	1,472	861	1,578	1,522	2,138
<i>Residence</i>							
Residential migrant	59	224	295	142	270	287	431
No indication of residential migration	366	1,147	1,432	855	1,402	1,352	2,138
In Northeast	78	140	185	106	314	195	321
In Midwest	39	182	249	153	152	188	359
In South	71	329	385	146	368	423	566
In West	237	720	908	592	838	833	1,323
Total N	425	1,371	1,727	997	1,672	1,639	2,569
Total ages 25+	265	899	880	473	1,172	989	1,229

Sources: Census 2000, 2010 Census, and 2006-2010 5-year American Community Survey data.

Notes: A dash "-" indicates that the cell is suppressed for disclosure avoidance purposes. AIAN = American Indian/Alaska Native. H, SOR = Hispanic single-race Some Other Race. H, W = Hispanic single-race white. Else = any other race/Hispanic origin response. Stayers are in the subpopulation in both censuses. ACS race/ethnicity response is not taken into account in this classification but is shown in Table 2.