

The American Indian and Alaska Native Population: 2010

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INTRODUCTION

According to the 2010 Census, 5.2 million people in the United States identified as American Indian and Alaska Native, either alone or in combination with one or more other races. Out of this total, 2.9 million people identified as American Indian and Alaska Native alone. Almost half of the American Indian and Alaska Native population, or 2.3 million people, reported being American Indian and Alaska Native in combination with one or more other races. The American Indian and Alaska Native in combination population experienced rapid growth, increasing by 39 percent since 2000.

This report provides a portrait of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in the United States and discusses that population's distribution at the national level and at lower levels of geography.¹ It is part of a series that analyzes population and housing data collected from the 2010 Census.

The data for this report are based on the *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, which was the first 2010 Census data product released with data on race and Hispanic origin, including information on the American Indian and Alaska Native population, and was provided to each state for use in drawing boundaries for legislative

¹ This report discusses data for the 50 states and the District of Columbia, but not Puerto Rico.

Figure 1.
Reproduction of the Question on Race From the 2010 Census

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

White
 Black, African Am., or Negro
 American Indian or Alaska Native — Print name of enrolled or principal tribe. ↴

Asian Indian Japanese Native Hawaiian
 Chinese Korean Guamanian or Chamorro
 Filipino Vietnamese Samoan
 Other Asian — Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. ↴ Other Pacific Islander — Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on. ↴

Some other race — Print race. ↴

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census questionnaire.

districts.² Data for this report also come from the *2010 Census Summary File 1*, which was the first 2010 Census data product to provide information on selected detailed American Indian and Alaska Native tribal groupings, such as Navajo, Cherokee, or Inupiat.^{3,4}

² Information on the *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File* is available online at <<http://2010.census.gov/2010census/data/redistricting-data.php>>.

³ Information on the *2010 Census Summary File 1* is available online at <<http://2010.census.gov/news/press-kits/summary-file-1.html>>.

⁴ American Indian tribal groupings refer to the combining of individual American Indian tribes, such as Fort Sill Apache, Mescalero Apache, and San Carlos Apache, into the general Apache tribal grouping. For Alaska Natives, tribal groupings refer to the combining of individual Alaska Native tribes, such as King Salmon Tribe, Native Village of Kanatak, and Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak, into the general Aleut tribal grouping.

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UNDERSTANDING RACE DATA FROM THE 2010 CENSUS

The 2010 Census used federal standards to collect and present data on race.

For the 2010 Census, the question on race was asked of individuals living in the United States (see Figure 1). An individual's response to the race question was based upon self-identification. The U.S. Census Bureau collects information on race following the guidance of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) 1997 *Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity*.⁵ These federal standards mandate that race and Hispanic origin (ethnicity) are separate and distinct concepts and that when collecting these data via self-identification, two different questions must be used.⁶

Starting in 1997, OMB required federal agencies to use a minimum of five race categories: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. For respondents unable to identify with any of these five race categories, OMB approved the Census Bureau's inclusion of a sixth category—Some Other Race—on the Census 2000 and 2010 Census questionnaires. The 1997 OMB standards also allowed

⁵ The 1997 *Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity*, issued by OMB, is available at <www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg_1997standards>.

⁶ The OMB requires federal agencies to use a minimum of two ethnicities: Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino. Hispanic origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish may be of any race. "Hispanic or Latino" refers to a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race.

DEFINITION OF AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE USED IN THE 2010 CENSUS

According to OMB, "American Indian or Alaska Native" refers to a person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.

The American Indian and Alaska Native population includes people who marked the "American Indian or Alaska Native" checkbox or reported entries such as Navajo, Blackfeet, Inupiat, Yup'ik, or Central American Indian groups or South American Indian groups.

for respondents to identify with more than one race. The definition of the American Indian or Alaska Native racial category used in the 2010 Census is presented in the text box above.

Data on race have been collected since the first U.S. decennial census in 1790. The 1860 Census was the first to enumerate American Indians as a separate race group, and the 1890 Census was the first to count American Indians throughout the country. Alaska Natives, in Alaska, have been counted in various respects since the 1880 Census, generally under the American Indian category, but were enumerated as a separate group starting with the 1940 Census. All states began collecting data separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in 1980. Census 2000 used a combined response category, "American Indian or Alaska Native," and a dedicated write-in line to collect information on the American Indian and Alaska Native population, which is similar to the way in which the data were collected for the 2010 Census.⁷

⁷ For information about comparability of 2010 Census data on race and Hispanic origin to data collected in previous censuses, see the *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File—Technical Documentation* at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf>.

In Census 2000, for the first time, individuals were presented with the option to self-identify with more than one race, and this continued with the 2010 Census, as prescribed by OMB. There are 57 possible multiple-race combinations involving the five OMB race categories and Some Other Race.⁸

The 2010 Census question on race included 15 separate response categories and three areas where respondents could write in detailed information about their race (see Figure 1).⁹ The response categories and write-in answers can be combined to create the five minimum OMB race categories plus Some Other Race. In addition to White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native,

⁸ The 2010 Census provides information on the population reporting more than one race, as well as detailed race combinations (e.g., American Indian and Alaska Native **and** White; American Indian and Alaska Native **and** White **and** Black or African American). In this report, the multiple-race categories are denoted with the conjunction **and** in bold and italicized print to indicate the separate race groups that constitute the particular combination.

⁹ There were two changes to the question on race for the 2010 Census. First, the wording of the race question was changed from "What is this person's race? Mark one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be" in 2000 to "What is this person's race? Mark one or more boxes" for 2010. Second, in 2010, examples were added to the "Other Asian" response category (Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on) and the "Other Pacific Islander" response category (Fijian, Tongan, and so on). In 2000, no examples were given in the race question.

and Some Other Race, 7 of the 15 response categories are Asian groups and 4 are Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander groups.¹⁰

For a complete explanation of the race categories used in the 2010 Census, see the 2010 Census Brief, *Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010*.¹¹

RACE ALONE, RACE IN COMBINATION, AND RACE ALONE-OR-IN-COMBINATION CONCEPTS

This report presents data for the American Indian and Alaska Native population and focuses on results for three major conceptual groups.

First, people who responded to the question on race by indicating only one race are referred to as the *race alone* population, or the group who reported *only one* race. For example, respondents who marked only the “American Indian or Alaska Native” category on the census questionnaire would be included in the *American Indian and Alaska Native alone* population. Respondents who reported more than one tribe, such as Navajo and Pima, would also be included in the *American Indian and Alaska Native alone* population. The *American Indian and Alaska Native alone* population can be viewed as the minimum number of people

¹⁰ The race categories included in the census questionnaire generally reflect a social definition of race recognized in this country and are not an attempt to define race biologically, anthropologically, or genetically. In addition, it is recognized that the categories of the race question include race and national origin or sociocultural groups.

¹¹ Humes, K., N. Jones, and R. Ramirez. 2011. *Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010*, U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Briefs, C2010BR-02, available at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-02.pdf>.

reporting American Indian and Alaska Native.

Second, individuals who chose more than one of the six race categories are referred to as the *race in combination* population, or as the group who reported *more than one race*. For example, respondents who reported they were American Indian and Alaska Native **and** White or reported they were American Indian and Alaska Native **and** White **and** Black would be included in the *American Indian and Alaska Native in combination* population.¹² This population is also referred to as the *multiple-race American Indian and Alaska Native* population.

Third, the maximum number of people reporting American Indian or Alaska Native is reflected in the *American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination* population. One way to define the American Indian and Alaska Native population is to combine those respondents who reported *American Indian and Alaska Native alone* with those who reported *American Indian and Alaska Native in combination* with one or more other races. The addition of these two groups creates the *American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination* population. Another way to think of the *American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination* population is the total number of people who reported American Indian or Alaska Native, whether or not they reported any other race(s).

Throughout the report, the discussion of the American Indian and Alaska Native population includes

¹² The terms “Black” and “Black or African American” are used interchangeably in this report.

results for each of these groups and highlights the diversity within the entire American Indian and Alaska Native population.¹³

THE AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION: A SNAPSHOT

The 2010 Census showed that the U.S. population on April 1, 2010, was 308.7 million. Out of the total U.S. population, 2.9 million people, or 0.9 percent, were American Indian and Alaska Native alone (see Table 1). In addition, 2.3 million people, or another 0.7 percent, reported American Indian and Alaska Native in combination with one or more other races.¹⁴ Together, these two groups totaled 5.2 million people. Thus, 1.7 percent of all people in the United States identified as American Indian and Alaska Native, either alone or in combination with one or more other races.

The American Indian and Alaska Native population increased at a faster rate than the total population.

The total U.S. population grew by 9.7 percent, from 281.4 million in 2000 to 308.7 million in 2010 (see Table 1). In comparison, the American Indian and Alaska Native alone population increased almost twice as fast as the total U.S.

¹³ As a matter of policy, the Census Bureau does not advocate the use of the *alone* population over the *alone-or-in-combination* population or vice versa. The use of the *alone* population in sections of this report does not imply that it is a preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The same is true for sections of this report that focus on the *alone-or-in-combination* population. Data on race from the 2010 Census can be presented and discussed in a variety of ways.

¹⁴ For the purposes of this report, the terms “reported,” “identified,” and “classified” are used interchangeably to refer to the response provided by respondents as well as responses assigned during the editing and imputation process.

Table 1.

American Indian and Alaska Native Population: 2000 and 2010(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)

Race	2000		2010		Change, 2000 to 2010	
	Number	Percentage of total population	Number	Percentage of total population	Number	Percent
Total population	281,421,906	100.0	308,745,538	100.0	27,323,632	9.7
American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination	4,119,301	1.5	5,220,579	1.7	1,101,278	26.7
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2,475,956	0.9	2,932,248	0.9	456,292	18.4
American Indian and Alaska Native in combination	1,643,345	0.6	2,288,331	0.7	644,986	39.2
American Indian and Alaska Native; White	1,082,683	0.4	1,432,309	0.5	349,626	32.3
American Indian and Alaska Native; Black or African American	182,494	0.1	269,421	0.1	86,927	47.6
American Indian and Alaska Native; White; Black or African American	112,207	–	230,848	0.1	118,641	105.7
American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race	93,842	–	115,752	–	21,910	23.3
American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	52,429	–	58,829	–	6,400	12.2
All other combinations including American Indian and Alaska Native	119,690	–	181,172	0.1	61,482	51.4
Not American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination	277,302,605	98.5	303,524,959	98.3	26,222,354	9.5

– Percentage rounds to 0.0.

Note: In Census 2000, an error in data processing resulted in an overstatement of the Two or More Races population by about 1 million people (about 15 percent) nationally, which almost entirely affected race combinations involving Some Other Race. Therefore, data users should assess observed changes in race combinations involving Some Other Race between Census 2000 and the 2010 Census with caution. Changes in specific race combinations not involving Some Other Race, such as American Indian and Alaska Native **and** Black or African American, or American Indian and Alaska Native **and** Asian, generally should be more comparable.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, Table PL1; and *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, Table P1.

population, growing by 18 percent from 2.5 million to 2.9 million.^{15, 16}

The American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population experienced faster growth than both the total U.S. population and the American Indian and Alaska Native alone population, growing by 27 percent from 4.1 million in 2000 to 5.2 million in 2010.

¹⁵ Percentages shown in text generally are rounded to the nearest integer, while those shown in tables and figures are shown with decimals. All rounding is based on unrounded calculations. Thus, due to rounding, some percentages shown in tables and figures ending in “5” may round either up or down. For example, unrounded numbers of 14.49 and 14.51 would both be shown as 14.5 in a table, but would be cited in the text as 14 and 15, respectively.

¹⁶ The observed changes in the race counts between Census 2000 and the 2010 Census could be attributed to a number of factors. Demographic change since 2000, which includes births and deaths in a geographic area and migration in and out of a geographic area, will have an impact on the resulting 2010 Census counts. Additionally, some changes in the race question’s wording and format since Census 2000 could have influenced reporting patterns in the 2010 Census.

MULTIPLE-RACE REPORTING AMONG THE AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION

Nearly half of the American Indian and Alaska Native population reported multiple races.

Of the 5.2 million people who reported American Indian and Alaska Native, 2.9 million identified as American Indian and Alaska Native alone (see Table 1). An additional 2.3 million people reported American Indian and Alaska Native in combination with one or more other races. Of the five OMB race groups, the American Indian and Alaska Native population had the second-largest percentage (44 percent) reporting more than one race.¹⁷ The Native Hawaiian and

¹⁷ Humes, K., N. Jones, and R. Ramirez. 2011. *Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010*, U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Briefs, C2010BR-02, available at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-02.pdf>.

Other Pacific Islander population had the largest percentage (56 percent) reporting more than one race.¹⁸

American Indians and Alaska Natives reporting more than one race increased at a faster rate than the American Indian and Alaska Native alone population.

From 2000 to 2010, the multiple-race American Indian and Alaska Native population grew by 645,000. The multiple-race American Indian and Alaska Native population grew at a considerably faster rate (39 percent) than the American Indian and Alaska Native alone population (18 percent) from 2000 to 2010 (see Table 1).

¹⁸ Information on national-level 2010 Census redistricting data (Public Law 94-171) for race groups is available online at <<http://2010.census.gov/news/press-kits/redistricting.html>>.

Among American Indians and Alaska Natives, the largest multiple-race combination was American Indian and Alaska Native *and* White.

Among the 2.3 million people who reported they were American Indian and Alaska Native and one or more additional races, the majority (1.4 million or 63 percent) identified as American Indian and Alaska Native *and* White (see Table 1). This was followed by American Indian and Alaska Native *and* Black, with 269,000, and by American Indian and Alaska Native *and* White *and* Black, with 231,000. Together, these three combinations accounted for about 84 percent of all American Indians and Alaska Natives who reported multiple races.

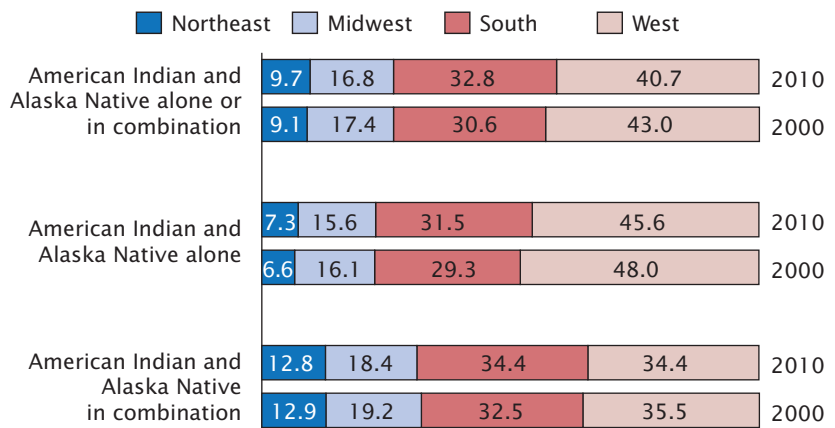
The American Indian and Alaska Native *and* White *and* Black population more than doubled in size, from about 112,000 in 2000 to 231,000 in 2010. The American Indian and Alaska Native *and* White *and* Black population's share of all multiple-race American Indians and Alaska Natives also increased by about 3 percentage points.

The American Indian and Alaska Native *and* Black population grew by about one-half in size, increasing from 182,000 to 269,000 over the last 10 years. The American Indian and Alaska Native *and* Black population increased slightly as a proportion of the American Indian and Alaska Native in combination population, rising by nearly 1 percentage point.

The American Indian and Alaska Native *and* White population grew by about one-third in size,

Figure 2.
Percentage Distribution of the American Indian and Alaska Native Population by Region: 2000 and 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)



Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, Table PL1*; and *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, Table P1*.

increasing from 1.1 million in 2000 to 1.4 million in 2010. However, as a proportion of the American Indian and Alaska Native in combination population, the American Indian and Alaska Native *and* White population decreased by about 3 percentage points.

THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION

The largest proportion of the American Indian and Alaska Native population lived in the West.

In the 2010 Census, 41 percent of the American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population lived in the West (see Figure 2). The South had the second-largest proportion followed

by the Midwest and the Northeast.¹⁹ This pattern was identical for the American Indian and Alaska Native alone population, although an even higher proportion of the American Indian and Alaska Native alone population resided in the West.

The proportion of American Indians and Alaska Natives living in the West declined and in the South increased.

While the proportions of the American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population for the Northeast and Midwest remained stable, the proportions for the South and

¹⁹ The Northeast census region includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The Midwest census region includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. The South census region includes Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. The West census region includes Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

West changed slightly from 2000 to 2010. Compared with 2000, the proportion of the American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population living in the South increased 2 percentage points, from 31 percent to 33 percent, while the proportion living in the West declined by about 2 percentage points from 43 percent to 41 percent.

The proportion of the American Indian and Alaska Native alone population increased in the South, from 29 percent to 32 percent, while the West experienced a decrease in the American Indian and Alaska Native alone population (from 48 percent to 46 percent). The proportions of the American Indian and Alaska Native alone population for the Northeast and Midwest remained fairly stable from 2000 to 2010.

The multiple-race American Indian and Alaska Native population was more geographically dispersed than the American Indian and Alaska Native alone population.

The multiple-race American Indian and Alaska Native population had a different regional population dispersion pattern compared with the American Indian and Alaska Native alone population (see Figure 2). In 2010, 13 percent of multiple-race American Indians and Alaska Natives lived in the Northeast. This proportion was nearly twice as high as the proportion of the American Indian and Alaska Native alone population that lived in the Northeast. However, the proportion of multiple-race American Indians and Alaska Natives in the West (34 percent) was smaller compared with the proportion of the American Indian and Alaska Native alone population (46 percent).

The American Indian and Alaska Native population grew in every region between 2000 and 2010.

The American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population grew in every region between 2000 and 2010, led by 36 percent growth in the South and 35 percent growth in the Northeast (see Table 2). In the West and Midwest, the American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population increased as well, but at slower rates.

The American Indian and Alaska Native alone population also increased in every region, but at slower rates than the alone-or-in-combination population. The American Indian and Alaska Native alone population grew the most in the Northeast, increasing by 31 percent.

Multiple-race American Indians and Alaska Natives grew at an even faster rate than the American Indian and Alaska Native alone population.

The American Indian and Alaska Native in combination population experienced a 48 percent increase over the decade in the South. In the Northeast, the multiple-race American Indian and Alaska Native population experienced a 38 percent increase over the decade, followed by a 35 percent increase in the West and a 33 percent increase in the Midwest.

The majority of all people who reported American Indian and Alaska Native lived in ten states.

The ten states with the largest American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination populations in 2010 were California, Oklahoma, Arizona, Texas, New York, New Mexico, Washington, North Carolina,

Florida, and Michigan (see Table 2). Among these states, three experienced substantial rates of growth in their American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination populations from 2000 to 2010—Texas (46 percent), North Carolina (40 percent), and Florida (38 percent). In similar fashion, the American Indian and Alaska Native alone population also experienced growth of at least 20 percent in Texas, Florida, New York, and North Carolina.

Out of the ten states with the largest American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination populations, eight also had the largest American Indian and Alaska Native alone populations. Alaska and South Dakota replaced Michigan and Florida among the states with the ten largest American Indian and Alaska Native alone populations.

California and Oklahoma had the greatest shares of the population who identified as American Indian and Alaska Native.

Of all respondents who identified as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with another race, California had the largest percentage (14 percent), followed by Oklahoma, Arizona, Texas, and New York (see Figure 3). The pattern for the American Indian and Alaska Native alone population was similar in that California, Oklahoma, and Arizona had the three largest shares of the American Indian and Alaska Native alone population in the United States. However, New Mexico and Texas had the fourth- and fifth-largest American Indian and Alaska Native alone population in the United States.

The pattern was slightly different for respondents who identified as American Indian and Alaska Native in combination with one or

Table 2.

American Indian and Alaska Native Population for the United States, Regions, and States, and for Puerto Rico: 2000 and 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)

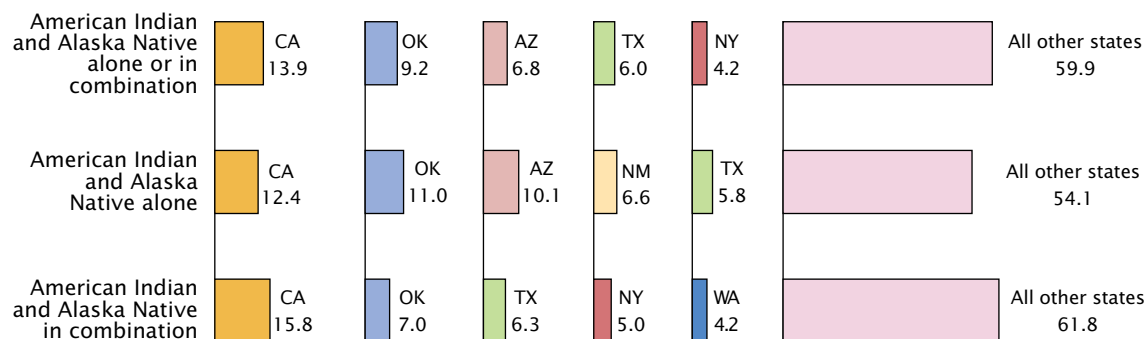
Area	American Indian and Alaska Native									American Indian and Alaska Native in combination as a percentage of alone or in combination	
	Alone or in combination			Alone			In combination			2000	2010
	2000	2010	Percent change	2000	2010	Percent change	2000	2010	Percent change		
United States	4,119,301	5,220,579	26.7	2,475,956	2,932,248	18.4	1,643,345	2,288,331	39.2	39.9	43.8
REGION											
Northeast	374,035	505,490	35.1	162,558	212,864	30.9	211,477	292,626	38.4	56.5	57.9
Midwest	714,792	879,438	23.0	399,490	458,611	14.8	315,302	420,827	33.5	44.1	47.9
South	1,259,230	1,712,102	36.0	725,919	923,783	27.3	533,311	788,319	47.8	42.4	46.0
West	1,771,244	2,123,549	19.9	1,187,989	1,336,990	12.5	583,255	786,559	34.9	32.9	37.0
STATE											
Alabama	44,449	57,118	28.5	22,430	28,218	25.8	22,019	28,900	31.3	49.5	50.6
Alaska	119,241	138,312	16.0	98,043	104,871	7.0	21,198	33,441	57.8	17.8	24.2
Arizona	292,552	353,386	20.8	255,879	296,529	15.9	36,673	56,857	55.0	12.5	16.1
Arkansas	37,002	47,588	28.6	17,808	22,248	24.9	19,194	25,340	32.0	51.9	53.2
California	627,562	723,225	15.2	333,346	362,801	8.8	294,216	360,424	22.5	46.9	49.8
Colorado	79,689	107,832	35.3	44,241	56,010	26.6	35,448	51,822	46.2	44.5	48.1
Connecticut	24,488	31,140	27.2	9,639	11,256	16.8	14,849	19,884	33.9	60.6	63.9
Delaware	6,069	9,899	63.1	2,731	4,181	53.1	3,338	5,718	71.3	55.0	57.8
District of Columbia	4,775	6,521	36.6	1,713	2,079	21.4	3,062	4,442	45.1	64.1	68.1
Florida	117,880	162,562	37.9	53,541	71,458	33.5	64,339	91,104	41.6	54.6	56.0
Georgia	53,197	84,024	57.9	21,737	32,151	47.9	31,460	51,873	64.9	59.1	61.7
Hawaii	24,882	33,470	34.5	3,535	4,164	17.8	21,347	29,306	37.3	85.8	87.6
Idaho	27,237	36,385	33.6	17,645	21,441	21.5	9,592	14,944	55.8	35.2	41.1
Illinois	73,161	101,451	38.7	31,006	43,963	41.8	42,155	57,488	36.4	57.6	56.7
Indiana	39,263	49,738	26.7	15,815	18,462	16.7	23,448	31,276	33.4	59.7	62.9
Iowa	18,246	24,511	34.3	8,989	11,084	23.3	9,257	13,427	45.0	50.7	54.8
Kansas	47,363	59,130	24.8	24,936	28,150	12.9	22,427	30,980	38.1	47.4	52.4
Kentucky	24,552	31,355	27.7	8,616	10,120	17.5	15,936	21,235	33.3	64.9	67.7
Louisiana	42,878	55,079	28.5	25,477	30,579	20.0	17,401	24,500	40.8	40.6	44.5
Maine	13,156	18,482	40.5	7,098	8,568	20.7	6,058	9,914	63.7	46.0	53.6
Maryland	39,437	58,657	48.7	15,423	20,420	32.4	24,014	38,237	59.2	60.9	65.2
Massachusetts	38,050	50,705	33.3	15,015	18,850	25.5	23,035	31,855	38.3	60.5	62.8
Michigan	124,412	139,095	11.8	58,479	62,007	6.0	65,933	77,088	16.9	53.0	55.4
Minnesota	81,074	101,900	25.7	54,967	60,916	10.8	26,107	40,984	57.0	32.2	40.2
Mississippi	19,555	25,910	32.5	11,652	15,030	29.0	7,903	10,880	37.7	40.4	42.0
Missouri	60,099	72,376	20.4	25,076	27,376	9.2	35,023	45,000	28.5	58.3	62.2
Montana	66,320	78,601	18.5	56,068	62,555	11.6	10,252	16,046	56.5	15.5	20.4
Nebraska	22,204	29,816	34.3	14,896	18,427	23.7	7,308	11,389	55.8	32.9	38.2
Nevada	42,222	55,945	32.5	26,420	32,062	21.4	15,802	23,883	51.1	37.4	42.7
New Hampshire	7,885	10,524	33.5	2,964	3,150	6.3	4,921	7,374	49.8	62.4	70.1
New Jersey	49,104	70,716	44.0	19,492	29,026	48.9	29,612	41,690	40.8	60.3	59.0
New Mexico	191,475	219,512	14.6	173,483	193,222	11.4	17,992	26,290	46.1	9.4	12.0
New York	171,581	221,058	28.8	82,461	106,906	29.6	89,120	114,152	28.1	51.9	51.6
North Carolina	131,736	184,082	39.7	99,551	122,110	22.7	32,185	61,972	92.5	24.4	33.7
North Dakota	35,228	42,996	22.1	31,329	36,591	16.8	3,899	6,405	64.3	11.1	14.9
Ohio	76,075	90,124	18.5	24,486	25,292	3.3	51,589	64,832	25.7	67.8	71.9
Oklahoma	391,949	482,760	23.2	273,230	321,687	17.7	118,719	161,073	35.7	30.3	33.4
Oregon	85,667	109,223	27.5	45,211	53,203	17.7	40,456	56,020	38.5	47.2	51.3
Pennsylvania	52,650	81,092	54.0	18,348	26,843	46.3	34,302	54,249	58.2	65.2	66.9
Rhode Island	10,725	14,394	34.2	5,121	6,058	18.3	5,604	8,336	48.8	52.3	57.9
South Carolina	27,456	42,171	53.6	13,718	19,524	42.3	13,738	22,647	64.8	50.0	53.7
South Dakota	68,281	82,073	20.2	62,283	71,817	15.3	5,998	10,256	71.0	8.8	12.5
Tennessee	39,188	54,874	40.0	15,152	19,994	32.0	24,036	34,880	45.1	61.3	63.6
Texas	215,599	315,264	46.2	118,362	170,972	44.4	97,237	144,292	48.4	45.1	45.8
Utah	40,445	50,064	23.8	29,684	32,927	10.9	10,761	17,137	59.3	26.6	34.2
Vermont	6,396	7,379	15.4	2,420	2,207	-8.8	3,976	5,172	30.1	62.2	70.1
Virginia	52,864	80,924	53.1	21,172	29,225	38.0	31,692	51,699	63.1	60.0	63.9
Washington	158,940	198,998	25.2	93,301	103,869	11.3	65,639	95,129	44.9	41.3	47.8
West Virginia	10,644	13,314	25.1	3,606	3,787	5.0	7,038	9,527	35.4	66.1	71.6
Wisconsin	69,386	86,228	24.3	47,228	54,526	15.5	22,158	31,702	43.1	31.9	36.8
Wyoming	15,012	18,596	23.9	11,133	13,336	19.8	3,879	5,260	35.6	25.8	28.3
Puerto Rico	26,871	35,753	33.1	13,336	19,839	48.8	13,535	15,914	17.6	50.4	44.5

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, Table PL1; and *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, Table P1.

Figure 3.

Percentage Distribution of the American Indian and Alaska Native Population by State: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)



Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, Table P1.

more additional races. California and Oklahoma had the two largest shares of the American Indian and Alaska Native in combination population. However, Texas had the third-largest share of the American Indian and Alaska Native in combination population, followed by New York and Washington.

The American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population grew in every state between 2000 and 2010.

Among all states, the states with the most substantial American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population growth between 2000 and 2010 were Delaware, Georgia, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Virginia (see Table 2). Each of these five states exceeded a 50 percent increase in American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population.

The American Indian and Alaska Native alone population also grew in every state except Vermont, where that population experienced a decrease of 9 percent in size.

Delaware, New Jersey, and Georgia experienced the fastest growth rates of the American Indian and Alaska Native alone population.

The American Indian and Alaska Native in combination population showed even more growth compared with the American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population.

Eighteen states had growth rates of more than 50 percent in their multiple-race American Indian and Alaska Native population. The states that experienced the most growth (over 70 percent) were North Carolina, Delaware, and South Dakota.

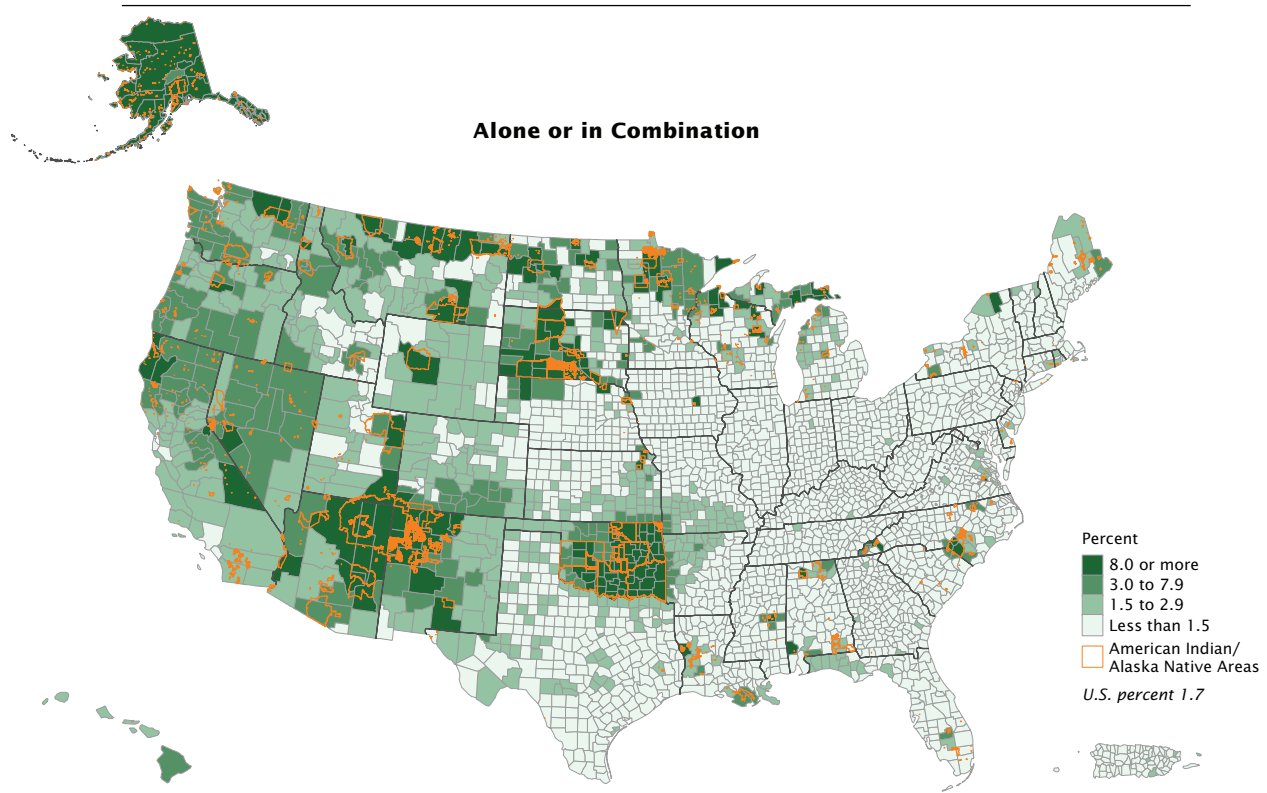
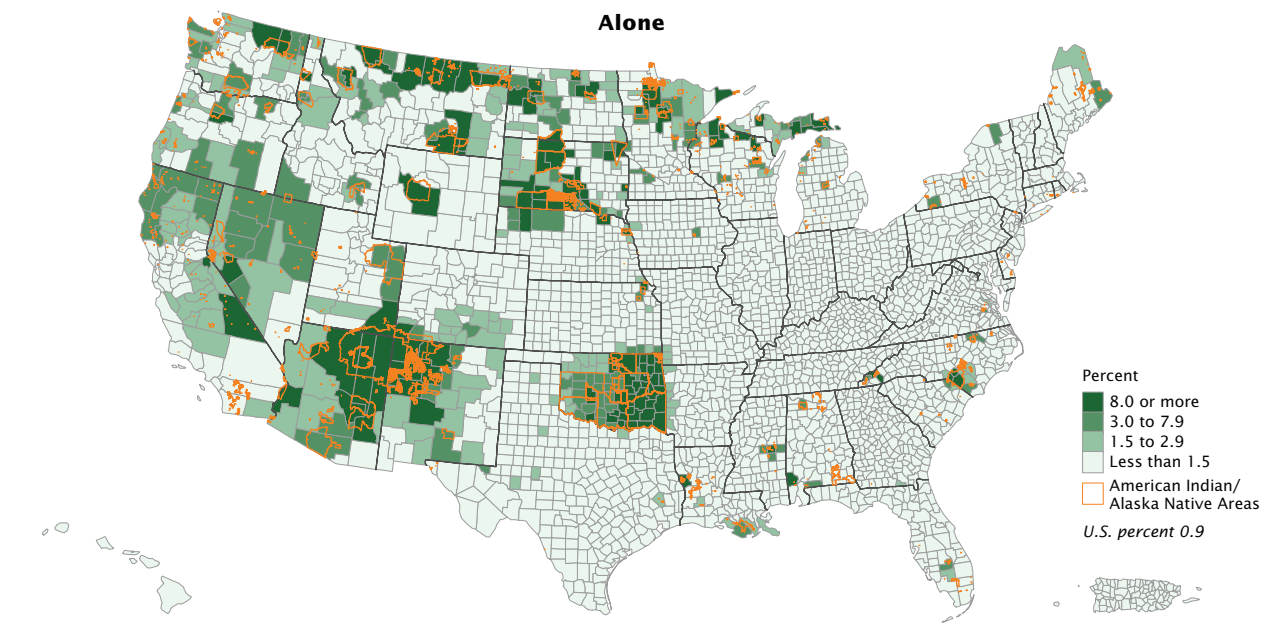
The multiple-race American Indian and Alaska Native population's proportion of the American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population increased between 2000 and 2010 in all states except three. Illinois, New Jersey, and New York each experienced a slight decrease (see Table 2).

The American Indian and Alaska Native population was highly concentrated in counties in Oklahoma.

The American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population was highly concentrated in 2010. Of the 3,143 counties in the United States, 71 percent (2,237 counties) had less than 1.5 percent of the population identify as American Indian alone or in combination with another race, as shown in light green on Figure 4. In 187 counties, the American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population constituted 8 percent or more of the total county population, as shown in dark green. Of these counties, 55 (29 percent) were in Oklahoma, and most of the remaining counties were in the upper Midwest, the four corners area of the Southwest where Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah meet, and in Alaska. This pattern was similar for the American Indian and Alaska Native alone population.

Figure 4.
American Indian and Alaska Native as a Percentage of County Population: 2010

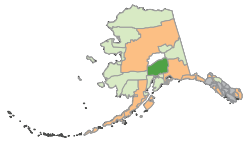
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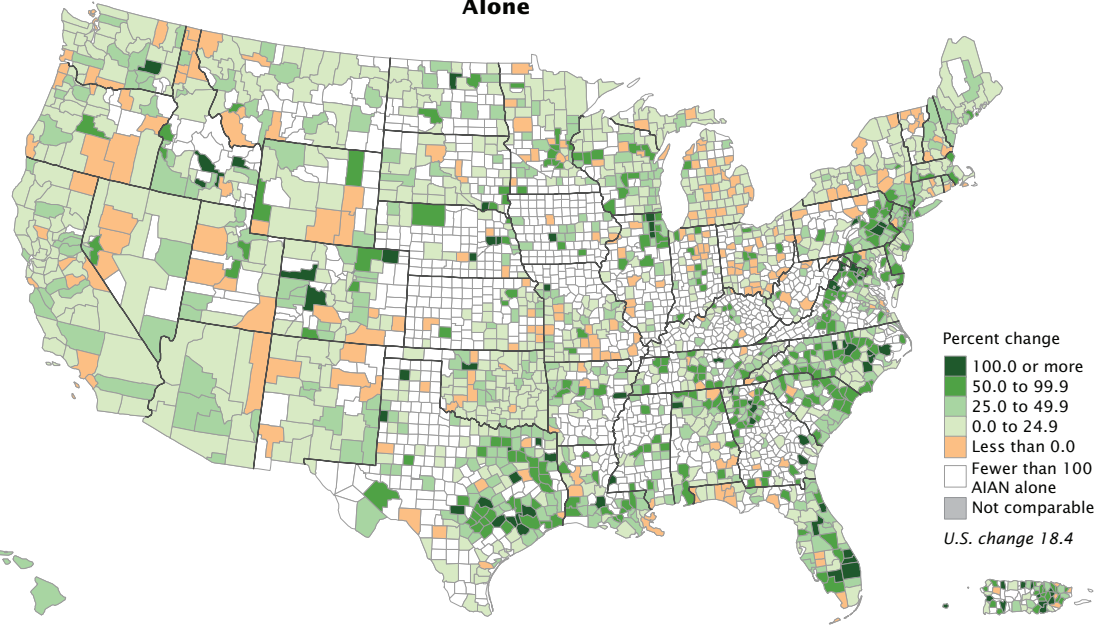
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, Table P1.

Figure 5.
Percent Change in American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Population: 2000 to 2010

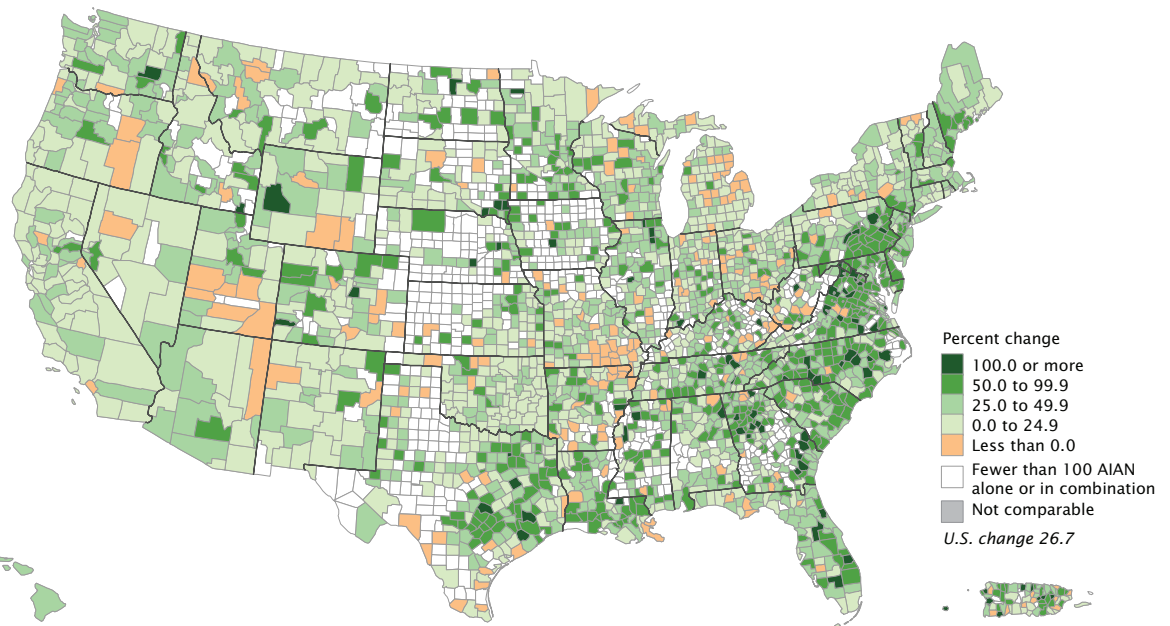
(Counties with an American Indian and Alaska Native population of at least 100 in 2010 are included in the maps. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)



Alone



Alone or in Combination



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, Table PL1; and *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, Table P1.

Table 3.

Ten Places With the Largest Number of American Indians and Alaska Natives: 2010(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)

Place	Total population	American Indian and Alaska Native					
		Alone or in combination		Alone		In combination	
		Rank	Number	Rank	Number	Rank	Number
New York, NY	8,175,133	1	111,749	1	57,512	1	54,237
Los Angeles, CA	3,792,621	2	54,236	3	28,215	2	26,021
Phoenix, AZ	1,445,632	3	43,724	2	32,366	7	11,358
Oklahoma City, OK	579,999	4	36,572	7	20,533	3	16,039
Anchorage, AK	291,826	5	36,062	5	23,130	6	12,932
Tulsa, OK	391,906	6	35,990	6	20,817	4	15,173
Albuquerque, NM	545,852	7	32,571	4	25,087	16	7,484
Chicago, IL	2,695,598	8	26,933	10	13,337	5	13,596
Houston, TX	2,099,451	9	25,521	8	14,997	8	10,524
San Antonio, TX	1,327,407	10	20,137	11	11,800	11	8,337
Tucson, AZ	520,116	11	19,903	9	14,154	24	5,749
Philadelphia, PA	1,526,006	13	17,495	25	6,996	9	10,499
San Diego, CA	1,307,402	12	17,865	23	7,696	10	10,169

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, Table P1.

Generally, counties with larger proportions of American Indians and Alaska Natives tended to be in close proximity to American Indian reservations and/or trust lands and Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (see the areas outlined in orange on Figure 4). This was especially evident in counties throughout the West and in counties in Oklahoma.

The American Indian and Alaska Native population experienced growth in most counties.

Among the 2,452 counties in the United States with an American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population of 100 or more people in 2010, 2,227 counties experienced an increase in this population from 2000 to 2010 (see Figure 5). There were 80 counties that had an increase of 100 percent or more in their American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population from 2000 to 2010, as shown in dark green. There were 608 counties that had an increase of 50 percent or more in their American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population.

Counties in the South and across the East Coast experienced a higher rate of growth in this population than counties in the West. Interestingly, counties with high concentrations of American Indian and Alaska Native populations in such states as California and Oklahoma experienced slower growth compared with counties in the South and along the East Coast which had very small population concentrations of American Indians and Alaska Natives.

The place with the largest American Indian and Alaska Native population was New York, NY.

The 2010 Census showed that New York, NY, had the largest American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population with 112,000, followed by Los Angeles (54,000) (see Table 3). This is to be expected since these places have the largest total populations in the United States. Four of the ten places with the largest American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination populations were in the West—Los Angeles, CA; Phoenix, AZ; Anchorage, AK; and Albuquerque, NM. Another

four were in the South, with two in Texas (Houston and San Antonio) and two in Oklahoma (Oklahoma City and Tulsa). This regional pattern was similar for both the American Indian and Alaska Native alone population and the American Indian and Alaska Native in combination population.

The place with the greatest proportion of American Indians and Alaska Natives was Anchorage, AK.

Among places of 100,000 or more population in 2010, Anchorage, AK, had the greatest proportion (12 percent) of American Indians and Alaska Natives alone or in combination (see Table 4). Other places with large proportions of American Indians and Alaska Natives alone or in combination were Tulsa, OK (9 percent); Norman, OK (8 percent); Oklahoma City, OK (6 percent); and Billings, MT (6 percent). Of the top ten places, six were in the West, three were in the South (all in Oklahoma), and one was in the Midwest. These patterns were similar for the American Indian and Alaska Native alone population.

Table 4.

Ten Places With the Highest Percentage of American Indians and Alaska Natives: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)

Place ¹	Total population	American Indian and Alaska Native					
		Alone or in combination		Alone		In combination	
		Rank	Percentage of total population	Rank	Percentage of total population	Rank	Percentage of total population
Anchorage, AK	291,826	1	12.4	1	7.9	1	4.4
Tulsa, OK	391,906	2	9.2	2	5.3	2	3.9
Norman, OK	110,925	3	8.1	3	4.7	3	3.3
Oklahoma City, OK	579,999	4	6.3	7	3.5	4	2.8
Billings, MT	104,170	5	6.0	5	4.4	14	1.5
Albuquerque, NM	545,852	6	6.0	4	4.6	28	1.4
Green Bay, WI	104,057	7	5.4	6	4.1	36	1.3
Tacoma, WA	198,397	8	4.0	16	1.8	5	2.1
Tempe, AZ	161,719	9	3.9	8	2.9	73	1.0
Tucson, AZ	520,116	10	3.8	9	2.7	52	1.1
Sioux Falls, SD	153,888	13	3.6	10	2.7	79	0.9
Spokane, WA	208,916	11	3.8	15	2.0	6	1.8
Eugene, OR	156,185	24	2.8	55	1.0	7	1.8
Topeka, KS	127,473	17	3.1	27	1.4	8	1.7
Sacramento, CA	466,488	23	2.8	46	1.1	9	1.7
Santa Rosa, CA	167,815	15	3.3	18	1.7	10	1.6

¹ Places of 100,000 or more total population. The 2010 Census showed 282 places in the United States with 100,000 or more population. They included 273 incorporated places (including 5 city-county consolidations) and 9 census designated places that were not legally incorporated.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, Table P1.

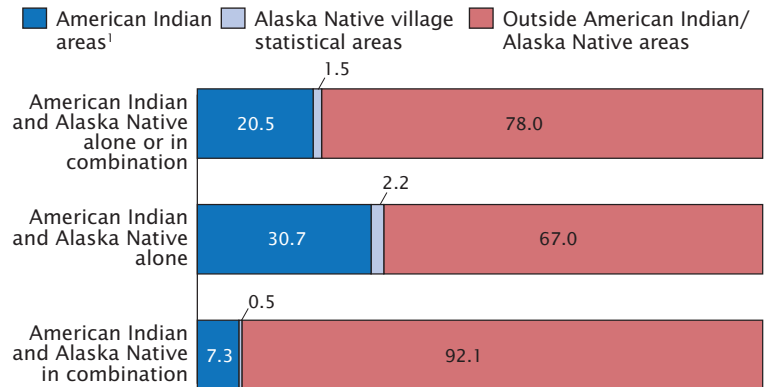
While the top ten proportional rankings were very similar for the American Indian and Alaska Native alone population and the American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population, they were different for the American Indian and Alaska Native in combination population. The American Indian and Alaska Native in combination population had high proportions in the West, but in different places. Spokane, WA; Eugene, OR; Sacramento, CA; and Santa Rosa, CA had four of the ten greatest American Indian and Alaska Native in combination proportions.

The majority of the American Indian and Alaska Native population lived outside of American Indian and Alaska Native areas.

In 2010, the majority of the American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population (78 percent) lived outside of American Indian and Alaska Native

Figure 6.
Percentage Distribution of the American Indian and Alaska Native Population by American Indian/Alaska Native Area of Residence: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)



¹ Includes federal American Indian reservations and/or off-reservation trust lands, Oklahoma tribal statistical areas, tribal designated statistical areas, state American Indian reservations, and state designated American Indian statistical areas.

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, Table P1.

Table 5.

American Indian Reservation and Alaska Native Village Statistical Area Population: 2010(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)

Area	Total population	American Indian and Alaska Native			Not American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination
		Alone or in combination	Alone	In combination	
Total American Indian areas ¹	4,576,127	1,069,411	901,280	168,131	3,506,716
Total Alaska Native village statistical areas	242,613	78,141	65,855	12,286	164,472
Outside American Indian/Alaska Native areas	303,926,798	4,073,027	1,965,113	2,107,914	299,853,771

¹ Includes federal reservations and/or off-reservation trust lands, Oklahoma tribal statistical areas, tribal designated statistical areas, state reservations, and state designated American Indian statistical areas.

Note: In this table, the American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population and the not American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population add to the total population for each area.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, Table P1.

areas (see Figure 6). In comparison, the proportion of the American Indian and Alaska Native alone population living outside of American Indian and Alaska Native areas was somewhat lower (67 percent), while the vast majority of the American Indian and Alaska Native in combination population (92 percent) lived outside American Indian and Alaska Native areas.

These proportions were similar to Census 2000, when 75 percent of the American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population lived outside American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as did 64 percent of the American Indian and Alaska Native alone population and 92 percent of the American Indian and Alaska Native in combination population.²⁰

A greater proportion of the American Indian and Alaska Native alone population lived inside American Indian areas than did the American Indian and Alaska Native in combination population.

According to the 2010 Census, 20 percent of the American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population lived inside an American Indian area

²⁰ Information on the Census 2000 American Indian and Alaska Native population living in American Indian and Alaska Native areas can be found in PCT1 tables in *Census 2000 Summary File 2*.

(i.e., federal reservation and/or off-reservation trust land, Oklahoma tribal statistical area, state reservation, or federal- or state-designated American Indian statistical area).²¹ The proportion of the American Indian and Alaska Native alone population that lived inside American Indian areas was 31 percent, while a smaller proportion of the American Indian and Alaska Native in combination population (7 percent) lived inside American Indian areas in 2010. Patterns were similar for the proportion of the American Indian and Alaska Native population that lived inside American Indian areas in 2000.

The American Indian and Alaska Native alone population was more likely than the American Indian and Alaska Native in combination population to live inside Alaska Native village statistical areas.

Individuals living inside Alaska Native village statistical areas made up 1 percent of the total American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population in 2010.

²¹ For information on American Indian and Alaska Native areas, see the *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File—Technical Documentation* at www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf and the wall map, *American Indians and Alaska Natives in the United States* at www.census.gov/geo/www/maps/aian2010_wall_map/aian_wall_map.html.

The proportion of the American Indian and Alaska Native alone population living inside Alaska Native village statistical areas (2 percent) in 2010 was higher compared with the American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population. The proportion of the American Indian and Alaska Native in combination population living inside Alaska Native village statistical areas was 1 percent. Patterns were similar for the proportion of the American Indian and Alaska Native population living inside Alaska Native village statistical areas in 2000.

Most people living in American Indian areas and in Alaska Native village statistical areas did not identify as American Indian and Alaska Native.

Of the total U.S. population (308.7 million), about 4.6 million individuals lived in American Indian areas and about 243,000 individuals lived in Alaska Native village statistical areas (see Table 5). This means that 98 percent of the U.S. population (303.9 million people) lived outside of American Indian and Alaska Native areas.

Of all people that lived in American Indian areas, 1.1 million identified as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with another race, compared with

Table 6.

American Indian Reservations and Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas With Largest American Indian and Alaska Native Populations: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)

Area	Total population	American Indian and Alaska Native			Not American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination
		Alone or in combination	Alone	In combination	
American Indian Reservation					
Navajo Nation Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, AZ–NM–UT	173,667	169,321	166,824	2,497	4,346
Pine Ridge Reservation, SD–NE	18,834	16,906	16,580	326	1,928
Fort Apache Reservation, AZ	13,409	13,014	12,870	144	395
Gila River Indian Reservation, AZ	11,712	11,251	10,845	406	461
Osage Reservation, OK	47,472	9,920	6,858	3,062	37,552
San Carlos Reservation, AZ	10,068	9,901	9,835	66	167
Rosebud Indian Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, SD	10,869	9,809	9,617	192	1,060
Tohono O'odham Nation Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, AZ	10,201	9,278	9,139	139	923
Blackfeet Indian Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, MT	10,405	9,149	8,944	205	1,256
Flathead Reservation, MT	28,359	9,138	7,042	2,096	19,221
Alaska Native Village Statistical Area					
Knik Alaska Native village statistical area	65,768	6,582	3,529	3,053	59,186
Bethel Alaska Native village statistical area	6,080	4,334	3,953	381	1,746
Kenaitze Alaska Native village statistical area	32,902	3,417	2,001	1,416	29,485
Barrow Alaska Native village statistical area	4,212	2,889	2,577	312	1,323
Ketchikan Alaska Native village statistical area	12,742	2,605	1,692	913	10,137
Kotzebue Alaska Native village statistical area	3,201	2,585	2,355	230	616
Nome Alaska Native village statistical area	3,681	2,396	1,994	402	1,285
Chickaloon Alaska Native village statistical area	23,087	2,373	1,369	1,004	20,714
Dillingham Alaska Native village statistical area	2,378	1,583	1,333	250	795
Sitka Alaska Native village statistical area	4,480	1,240	855	385	3,240

Note: In this table, the American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population and the not American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population add to the total population of the reservation or village statistical area. The rankings of the American Indian reservations and Alaska Native village statistical areas are based on the American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, Table P1.

the 3.5 million that did not identify as American Indian and Alaska Native. Therefore, out of the total 4.6 million people in American Indian areas, 77 percent did not identify as American Indian and Alaska Native.

Of all people that lived in Alaska Native village statistical areas, 78,000 individuals identified as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with another race compared with 164,000 that did not identify as American Indian and Alaska Native. Therefore, out of the total 243,000 people that lived in Alaska Native village statistical areas, 68 percent did not identify as American Indian and Alaska Native.

The Navajo Nation had the largest American Indian and Alaska Native population of all the American Indian reservations.

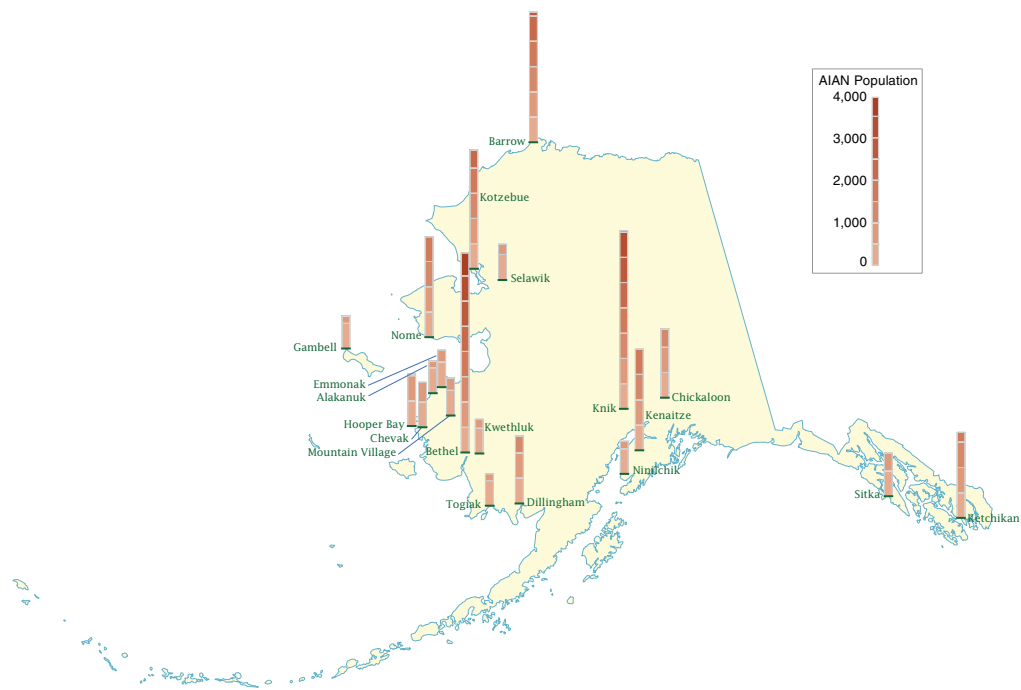
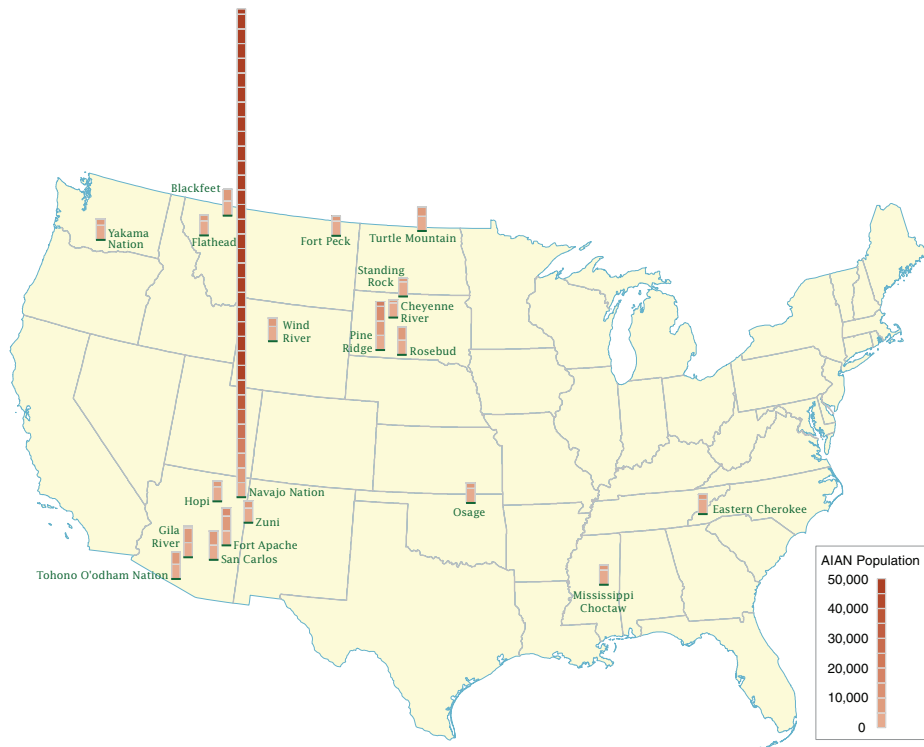
Table 6 provides information on the American Indian and Alaska Native population living on American Indian reservations. The rankings of the American Indian reservations are based on the American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population. The Navajo Nation was the American Indian reservation with the largest total population (174,000), and the largest American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population (169,000) (see Table 6). The second-largest American Indian reservation with regard to total

population size was the Osage reservation. A large majority (38,000 out of 47,000) of residents living on the Osage reservation, however, did not identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with another race. The second-largest American Indian reservation with regard to American Indian and Alaska Native population size was the Pine Ridge reservation, with 17,000 residents identifying as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with another race.

Figure 7 shows the 20 American Indian reservations with the largest American Indian and Alaska Native alone population. The Navajo Nation was the American Indian

Figure 7.
Top 20 Reservations and Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas With the Largest American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Alone Population: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, Table P1.

reservation that had the largest American Indian and Alaska Native alone population (167,000) (see Figure 7), just as it had for the American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population (see Table 6). The second-largest American Indian reservation with regard to the American Indian and Alaska Native alone population size was again the Pine Ridge reservation (17,000).

Knik had the largest American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population of all Alaska Native village statistical areas.

Table 6 also provides data for the American Indian and Alaska Native population living in Alaska Native village statistical areas. The rankings of the Alaska Native village statistical areas are based on the American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population. Knik had the largest total population and the largest American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population of all Alaska Native village statistical areas (see Table 6). However, a small proportion of individuals (7,000 out of 66,000) living in Knik identified as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with another race. Bethel had the second largest American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population (4,000).

The 20 Alaska Native village statistical areas with the largest American Indian and Alaska Native alone population are presented in Figure 7. Bethel and Knik also had the two largest American Indian and Alaska Native alone populations of all Alaska Native village statistical areas (see Figure 7 and Table 6). Both of these villages had about 4,000 people who identified as American Indian and Alaska Native alone.

PATTERNS AMONG AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE TRIBAL GROUPINGS

Table 7 presents data for a number of American Indian and Alaska Native tribal groupings. Data for people who reported only one American Indian and Alaska Native tribal grouping, such as Aleut, are presented in the first data column. Next, data for people who identified with two or more American Indian and Alaska Native tribal groupings, such as Aleut and Inupiat, and no other race group are presented in the second data column. The third data column presents data for people

who reported one American Indian and Alaska Native tribal grouping and one or more other races, such as Aleut *and* Black. The fourth data column presents data for people who reported two or more American Indian and Alaska Native tribal groupings and one or more other race groups, such as Aleut, Inupiat, *and* Black.

All of these columns are summed and presented in the last column, American Indian and Alaska Native tribal grouping *alone or in any combination*. Thus, the last column presents the maximum number of people in the selected American Indian and Alaska Native tribal grouping.

CHANGES TO THE TRIBAL GROUPINGS SINCE CENSUS 2000

Some of the results in this report reflect changes to the composition of selected American Indian and Alaska Native tribal groupings since Census 2000. These changes in tribal groupings were based on specific requests and suggestions from tribal leaders, American Indian advisors, and data users. These suggestions and other research resulted in revisions to the component American Indian tribes that defined a particular tribal grouping. For example, “Hopi” is now a separate tribal grouping, where it was classified under the “Pueblo” tribal grouping in Census 2000. The broad “Latin American Indian” grouping has been replaced by the individual tribal groupings of “Central American Indian,” “Mexican American Indian,” “South American Indian,” and “Spanish American Indian.”

For Alaska Natives, there were six tribal groupings in the 2010 Census (see Table 7). Individual “Eskimo” tribal groupings, with the exception of “Yup’ik,” shown in Census 2000 are now classified under one tribal grouping (“Inupiat”). “Yup’ik” was included within the 2000 “Eskimo” tribal grouping but became a separate tribal grouping in 2010. “Tlingit-Haida” now includes some Alaska Native tribes that were under “Other specified Alaska Native tribes” in Census 2000.

Comparisons for many tribal groupings across the decade are generally not appropriate due to the multiple changes in the American Indian and Alaska Native tribal groupings between Census 2000 and the 2010 Census. Therefore, discussion of the population change for tribal groupings is not included in this report.

Table 7.

American Indian and Alaska Native Population by Selected Tribal Groupings: 2010(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf)

Tribal grouping	American Indian and Alaska Native alone		American Indian and Alaska Native in combination with one or more other races		American Indian and Alaska Native tribal grouping alone or in any combination ¹
	One tribal grouping reported	Two or more tribal groupings reported ¹	One tribal grouping reported	Two or more tribal groupings reported ¹	
Total	2,879,638	52,610	2,209,267	79,064	5,220,579
American Indian tribes, specified.	1,935,363	96,770	1,211,938	153,180	3,397,251
Apache	63,193	6,501	33,303	8,813	111,810
Arapaho	8,014	388	2,084	375	10,861
Blackfeet	27,279	4,519	54,109	19,397	105,304
Canadian and French American Indian	6,433	618	6,981	790	14,822
Central American Indian	15,882	572	10,865	525	27,844
Cherokee	284,247	16,216	468,082	50,560	819,105
Cheyenne	11,375	1,118	5,311	1,247	19,051
Chickasaw	27,973	2,233	19,220	2,852	52,278
Chippewa	112,757	2,645	52,091	3,249	170,742
Choctaw	103,910	6,398	72,101	13,355	195,764
Colville	8,114	200	2,148	87	10,549
Comanche	12,284	1,187	8,131	1,728	23,330
Cree	2,211	739	4,023	1,010	7,983
Creek	48,352	4,596	30,618	4,766	88,332
Crow	10,332	528	3,309	1,034	15,203
Delaware	7,843	372	9,439	610	18,264
Hopi	12,580	2,054	3,013	680	18,327
Houma	8,169	71	2,438	90	10,768
Iroquois	40,570	1,891	34,490	4,051	81,002
Kiowa	9,437	918	2,947	485	13,787
Lumbee	62,306	651	10,039	695	73,691
Menominee	8,374	253	2,330	176	11,133
Mexican American Indian	121,221	2,329	49,670	2,274	175,494
Navajo	286,731	8,285	32,918	4,195	332,129
Osage	8,938	1,125	7,090	1,423	18,576
Ottawa	7,272	776	4,274	711	13,033
Paiute	9,340	865	3,135	427	13,767
Pima	22,040	1,165	3,116	334	26,655
Potawatomi	20,412	462	12,249	648	33,771
Pueblo	49,695	2,331	9,568	946	62,540
Puget Sound Salish	14,320	215	5,540	185	20,260
Seminole	14,080	2,368	12,447	3,076	31,971
Shoshone	7,852	610	3,969	571	13,002
Sioux	112,176	4,301	46,964	6,669	170,110
South American Indian	20,901	479	25,015	838	47,233
Spanish American Indian	13,460	298	6,012	181	19,951
Tohono O'Odham	19,522	725	3,033	198	23,478
Ute	7,435	785	2,802	469	11,491
Yakama	8,786	310	2,207	224	11,527
Yaqui	21,679	1,516	8,183	1,217	32,595
Yuman	7,727	551	1,642	169	10,089
All other American Indian tribes	270,141	12,606	135,032	11,850	429,629
American Indian tribes, not specified ²	131,943	117	102,188	72	234,320
Alaska Native tribes, specified.	98,892	4,194	32,992	2,772	138,850
Alaskan Athabascan	15,623	804	5,531	526	22,484
Aleut	11,920	723	6,108	531	19,282
Inupiat	24,859	877	7,051	573	33,360
Tlingit-Haida	15,256	859	9,331	634	26,080
Tsimshian	2,307	240	1,010	198	3,755
Yup'ik	28,927	691	3,961	310	33,889
Alaska Native tribes, not specified ³	19,731	173	9,896	133	29,933
American Indian or Alaska Native tribes, not specified ⁴ ..	693,709	—	852,253	1	1,545,963

— Represents zero.

¹ The numbers by American Indian and Alaska Native tribal grouping do not add to the total American Indian and Alaska Native population. This is because the American Indian and Alaska Native tribal groupings are tallies of the number of American Indian and Alaska Native *responses* rather than the number of American Indian or Alaska Native *respondents*. Respondents reporting several American Indian or Alaska Native groups are counted several times. For example, a respondent reporting "Cherokee and Navajo" would be included in the Cherokee as well as the Navajo numbers.

² Includes respondents who wrote in an American Indian tribe not specified in the American Indian and Alaska Native Tribal Detailed Classification List for the 2010 Census or wrote in the generic term "American Indian."

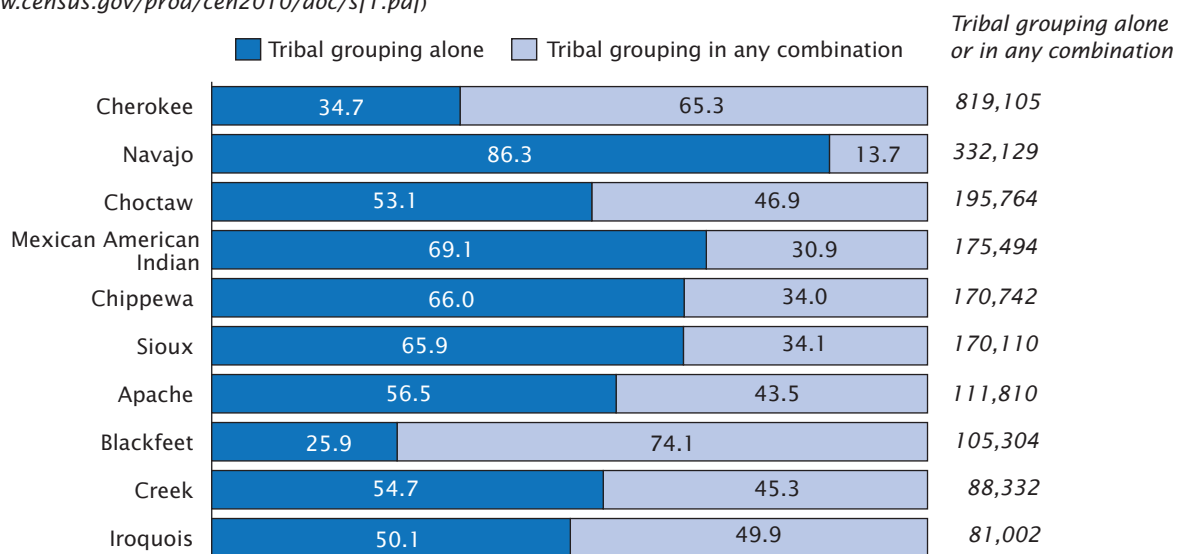
³ Includes respondents who wrote in an Alaska Native tribe not specified in the American Indian and Alaska Native Tribal Detailed Classification List for the 2010 Census or wrote in the generic term "Alaska Native."

⁴ Includes respondents who checked the "American Indian or Alaska Native" response category on the census questionnaire.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census special tabulation.

Figure 8.
Percentage Distribution of the Largest American Indian Tribal Groupings by Response Type: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf)



Note: The "Tribal grouping alone" response type includes individuals who reported one or more tribes within a single tribal grouping. The "Tribal grouping in any combination" response type includes individuals who reported one or more other races and/or tribal groupings.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Summary File 1.

The Cherokee tribal grouping had the largest American Indian population in 2010.

In the 2010 Census, the American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-any-combination tribal groupings with 100,000 or more responses were Cherokee, Navajo, Choctaw, Mexican American Indian, Chippewa, Sioux, Apache, and Blackfeet (see Table 7). The Cherokee tribal grouping had the largest alone-or-in-any-combination population, with 819,000.

The Cherokee tribal grouping had the highest number of individuals who identified with one tribal grouping in combination with multiple races (468,000). Choctaw had the second-highest number of individuals (72,000) who identified with one tribal grouping together with multiple races. With over 50,000 respondents, Cherokee also had the highest number of individuals who identified with multiple

tribal groupings, and who also identified with multiple races.

The Navajo tribal grouping had the highest number of individuals (287,000) who identified with one tribal grouping and no other race. The Cherokee tribal grouping had the second-highest number of individuals (284,000) who identified with one tribal grouping and no other race.

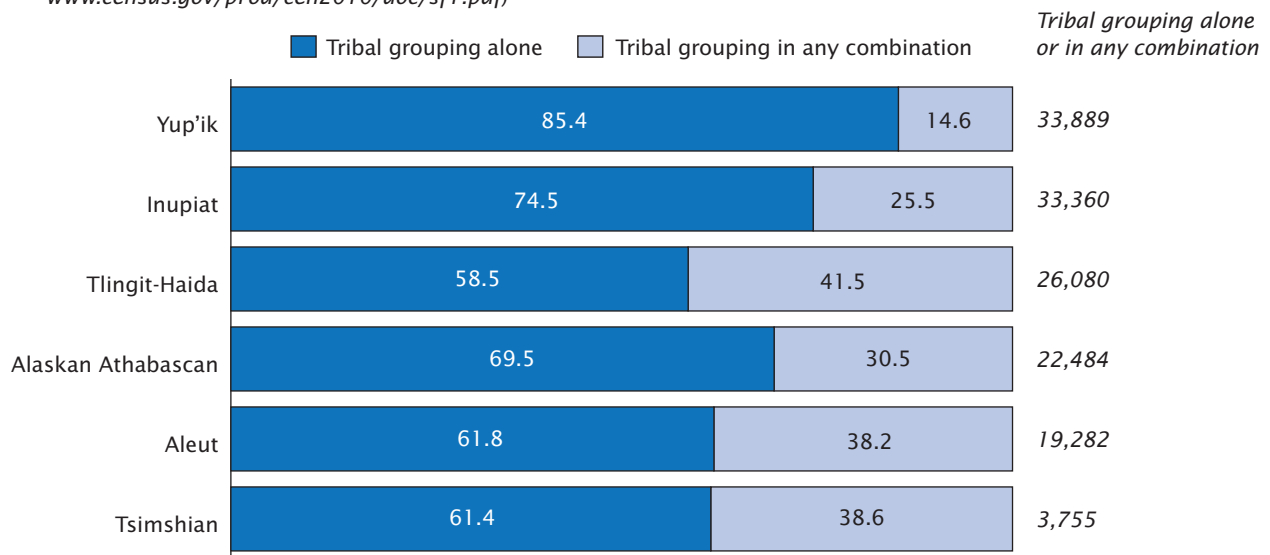
The Cherokee tribal grouping had the highest number of individuals (16,000) who reported multiple tribal groupings but did not report an additional race. The Navajo tribal grouping had the second-highest number of individuals (8,000) who reported multiple tribal groupings but did not report an additional race.

Of the largest American Indian tribal groupings, Blackfeet had the highest proportion of respondents who reported more than one tribal grouping and/or race.

Among the largest American Indian tribal groupings, the proportion of respondents who reported at least one other race or tribal grouping varied (see Figure 8 and Table 7). The Blackfeet tribal grouping had the highest proportion of respondents who reported more than one tribal grouping or race. Almost three-fourths (74 percent) of all individuals in the Blackfeet tribal grouping reported an additional race and/or tribal grouping.

The tribal groupings with the next two highest percentages with more than one tribal grouping or race were Cherokee (65 percent) and Iroquois (50 percent). Navajo had the lowest proportion (14 percent) of respondents who identified with another tribal grouping and/or race.

Figure 9.
Percentage Distribution of Alaska Native Tribal Groupings by Response Type: 2010
 (For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf)



Note: The "Tribal grouping alone" response type includes individuals who reported one or more tribes within a single tribal grouping. The "Tribal grouping in any combination" response type includes individuals who reported one or more other races and/or tribal groupings.
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Summary File 1.

PATTERNS AMONG ALASKA NATIVE TRIBAL GROUPINGS

The Yup'ik tribal grouping and the Inupiat tribal grouping had the largest Alaska Native alone and Alaska Native alone-or-in-any combination populations.

Table 7 presents data for the six Alaska Native tribal groupings. The Yup'ik tribal grouping contained the greatest number of people (29,000) who identified with one tribal grouping and did not report another race. The Inupiat tribal grouping had the highest number of individuals (900) who identified with multiple tribal groupings, but did not identify with one or more additional races.²²

²² The term "Inupiat" is used in the 2010 Census to classify responses (other than Yup'ik) that were classified in previous censuses as "Eskimo."

The two largest Alaska Native alone-or-in-any-combination tribal grouping populations were Yup'ik (34,000) and Inupiat (33,000). The third-largest tribal grouping was Tlingit-Haida, followed by the Alaskan Athabascan tribal grouping and the Aleut tribal grouping. Tsimshians (4,000) had the smallest alone-or-in-any-combination tribal grouping population size.

The Tlingit-Haida tribal grouping had the most individuals (9,000) who identified with multiple races but did not report any additional tribal groupings. The Tlingit-Haida tribal grouping also had the highest number of people (600) who identified with multiple tribal groupings as well as with one or more additional races.

The Yup'ik tribal grouping had the largest Alaska Native population.

The majority of Alaska Natives reported only one tribal grouping (see Table 7 and Figure 9). The Yup'ik tribal grouping had the highest proportion of people reporting one tribal grouping alone and no other race (85 percent), followed by the Inupiat tribal grouping (75 percent). On the other hand, the Tlingit-Haida population had the highest proportion (42 percent) of people who identified with more than one tribal grouping and/or another race.

SUMMARY

This report provides a portrait of the American Indian and Alaska Native population and contributes to our understanding of the nation's changing ethnic and racial diversity.

While both the American Indian and Alaska Native alone and the American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination populations grew from 2000 to 2010 (by 18 percent and 27 percent, respectively), the American Indian and Alaska Native in combination population experienced greater growth, increasing by 39 percent. Within this population, the American Indian and Alaska Native **and** White **and** Black population more than doubled in size.

Other notable trends were that the American Indian and Alaska Native population continued to be concentrated in the West and South and increased in these regions between 2000 and 2010. Additionally, concentrations of American Indians tended to be proximate to American Indian and Alaska Native areas.

Other interesting points noted in the report were that a majority of the American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population (78 percent) lived outside of American Indian and Alaska Native areas. This compares with 67 percent of the American Indian and Alaska Native alone population and with 92 percent of the American Indian and Alaska Native in combination population that lived outside of American Indian and Alaska Native areas in 2010.

Of all people that lived in American Indian areas, 3.5 million out of 4.6

million (77 percent) did not identify as American Indian and Alaska Native. Of the people that lived in Alaska Native village statistical areas, 164,000 out of 243,000 (68 percent) did not identify as American Indian and Alaska Native.

In terms of American Indian tribal groupings, the Cherokee tribal grouping and the Navajo tribal grouping had the two largest American Indian alone-or-in-any combination populations in 2010. Of the largest American Indian tribal groupings, the Blackfeet tribal grouping had the highest proportion of respondents who reported more than one tribal grouping and/or race.

In terms of Alaska Native tribal groupings, the Yup'ik tribal grouping and the Inupiat tribal grouping had the two largest Alaska Native alone and Alaska Native alone-or-in-any combination populations. Among the Alaska Native tribal groupings, Tlingit-Haida had the largest proportion of respondents who reported more than one tribal grouping and/or race.

Throughout the decade, the Census Bureau will release additional information on the American Indian and Alaska Native population, including characteristics such as age, sex, and family type, which will provide greater insights to the demographic characteristics of this population at various geographic levels.

ABOUT THE 2010 CENSUS

Why was the 2010 Census conducted?

The U.S. Constitution mandates that a census be taken in the United States every 10 years. This is required in order to determine

the number of seats each state is to receive in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Why did the 2010 Census ask the question on race?

The Census Bureau collects data on race to fulfill a variety of legislative and program requirements. Data on race are used in the legislative redistricting process carried out by the states and in monitoring local jurisdictions' compliance with the Voting Rights Act. More broadly, data on race are critical for research that underlies many policy decisions at all levels of government.

How do data from the question on race benefit me, my family, and my community?

All levels of government need information on race to implement and evaluate programs or enforce laws, such as the Civil Rights Act, Voting Rights Act, Fair Housing Act, Equal Employment Opportunity Act, and the 2010 Census Redistricting Data Program.

Both public and private organizations use race information to find areas where groups may need special services and to plan and implement education, housing, health, and other programs that address these needs. For example, a school system might use this information to design cultural activities that reflect the diversity in their community, or a business could use it to select the mix of merchandise it will sell in a new store. Census information also helps identify areas where residents might need services of particular importance to certain racial groups, such as screening for hypertension or diabetes.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For more information on race in the United States, visit the Census Bureau's Internet site at <www.census.gov/population/race>.

Information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf>.

Data on race from the *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File* and the *2010 Census Summary File 1* were released on a state-by-state basis. The 2010 Census redistricting data

are available on the Internet at <<http://factfinder2.census.gov/main.html>>.

For more information on specific race groups in the United States, go to <www.census.gov> and search for "Minority Links." This Web page includes information about the 2010 Census and provides links to reports based on past censuses and surveys focusing on the social and economic characteristics of the Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander populations.

Information on other population and housing topics is presented

in the 2010 Census Briefs series, located on the Census Bureau's Web site at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010>. This series presents information about race, Hispanic origin, age, sex, household type, and housing tenure.

For more information about the 2010 Census, including data products, call the Customer Services Center at 1-800-923-8282. You can also visit the Census Bureau's Question and Answer Center at <ask.census.gov> to submit your questions online.