

Good Data, Stronger Tribes: Understanding data shortcomings for Native Americans

9/30/2025

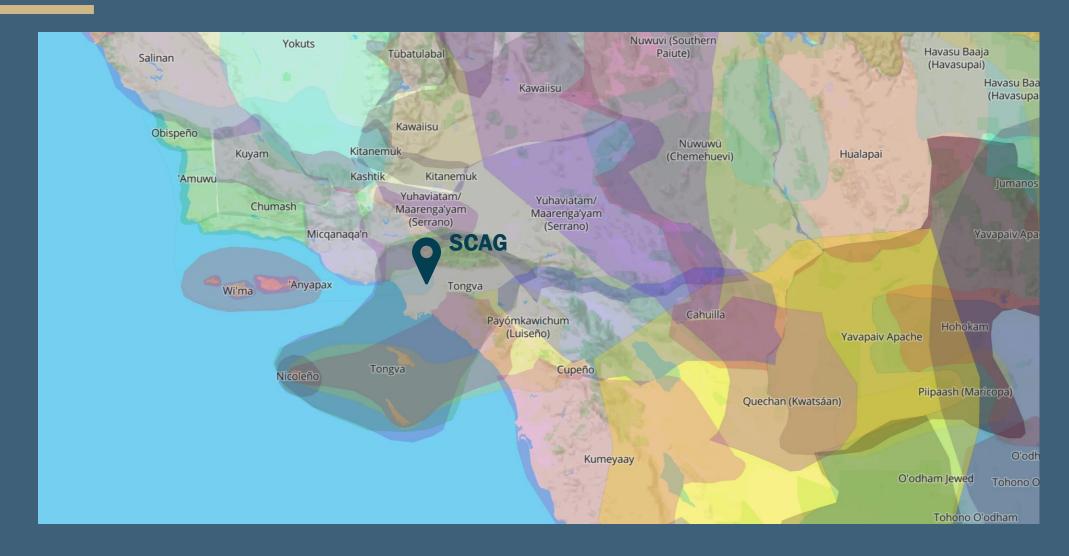


WWW.SCAG.CA.GOV

Housekeeping

- 1. Meeting length: 1.5 hours
- 2. This meeting is being recorded
- 3. All participant lines will be muted
- 4. At the end, there will be a Q&A session
- 5. If you have a question during the presentation, please type it into the chat box or press the "raise hand" function
- 6. We will log all questions and then voice a selection at the end of the presentation
- 7. Closed captioning can be turned on by clicking "Show captions" on the Zoom ribbon
- 8. A recording of this webinar and the PowerPoint slides will be available on the SCAG website. We will send a link to everyone who has registered after the event
- 9. Please fill out our survey at the end to help us improve future Toolbox Tuesdays!

Land Acknowledgement



Agenda

- # 1 Overview of SCAG's Inclusive Economic Recovery Strategy
- # 2 Welcome Robert Maxim
- # 3 Good Data, Stronger Tribes:
 Understanding data shortcomings
 for Native Americans
- # 4 Questions?
- # 5 Wrap Up



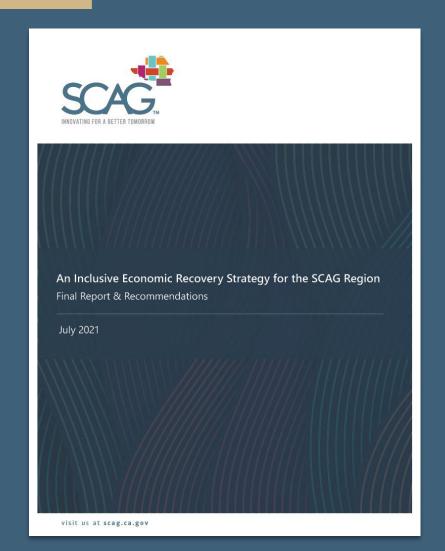
POLL

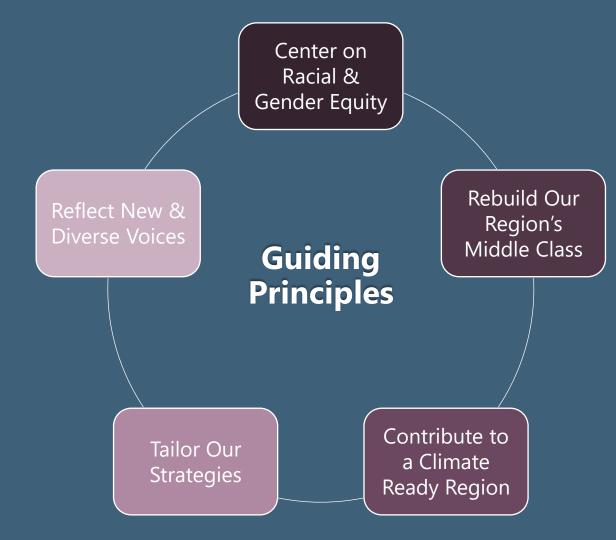
What county are you located in?

What type of organization do you represent?

How familiar are you with data related to Native American communities?

Inclusive Economic Recovery Strategy (IERS)



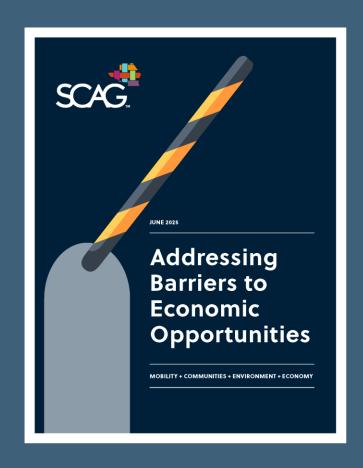


Building an Inclusive Economy: SCAG's Inclusive Economic Recovery Strategy



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nmRZESV75W4

Recent IERS Grant Work Products









WELCOME ROBERT MAXIM

Robert Maxim (Mashpee Wampanoag) leads Brookings Metro's work on Tribal economies.



Good data, stronger Tribes: Understanding data shortcomings for Native Americans

Robert Maxim Brookings Metro Toolbox Tuesdays
September 2025

Background and primer on Indigenous terminology

2

Findings from Brookings-SCAG Tribal data needs project

3

Ideas for action from Brookings-SCAG Tribal data needs project

4

Best practices for Tribal and Native American data

Background and primer on Indigenous terminology

2

Findings from Brookings-SCAG Tribal data needs project

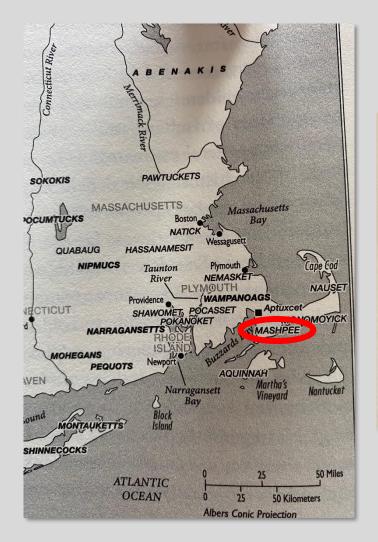
3

Ideas for action from Brookings-SCAG Tribal data needs project

4

Best practices for Tribal and Native American data

My background

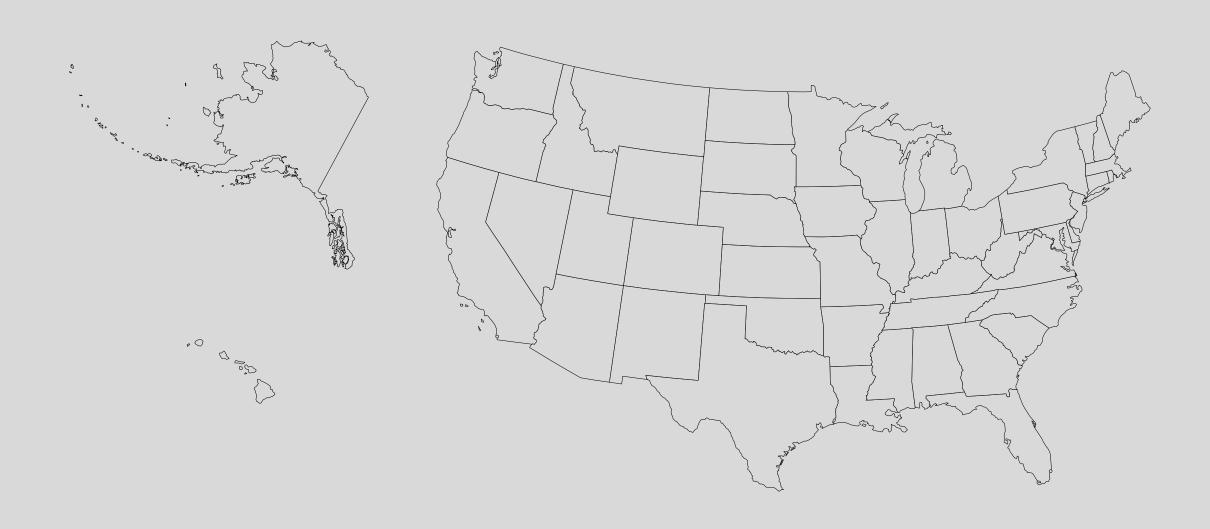






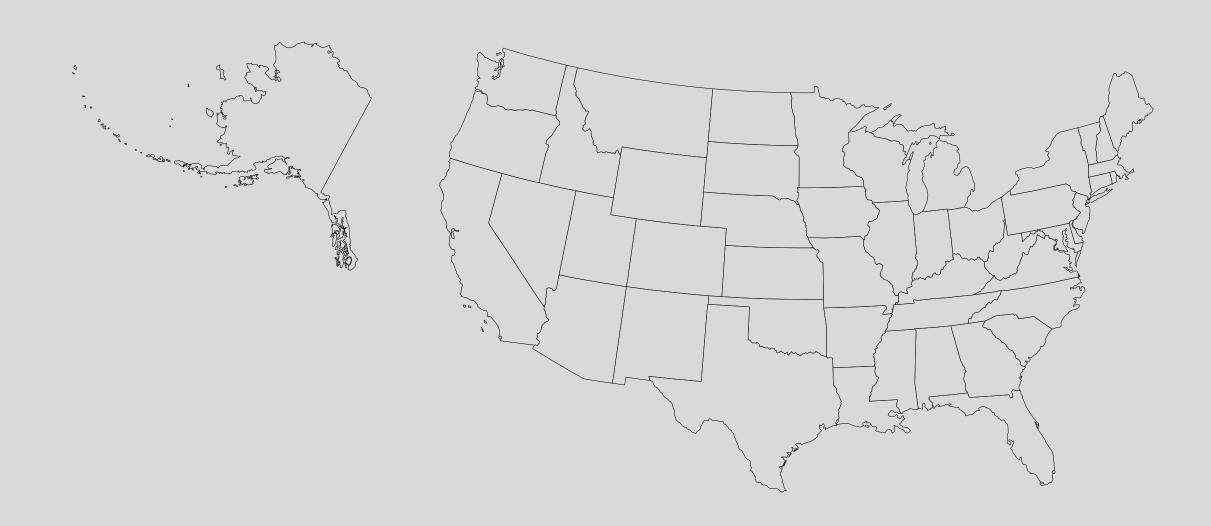
Ryan Maxim, 5, of Forestdale beats drum and watches as Maxim tells a Wampanoag Indian legend. Father and son were marking a ceremony at **Trading Post**

Sources: David J. Silverman, This Land Is Their Land: The Wampanoag Indians, Plymouth Colony, and the Troubled History of Thanksgiving; Earl H. Mills Sr., Talking with the Elders of Mashpee; Cape Cod Times













Background and primer on Indigenous terminology

2

Findings from Brookings-SCAG Tribal data needs project

3

Ideas for action from Brookings-SCAG Tribal data needs project

4

Best practices for Tribal and Native American data

About the partnership



- Largest MPO in the U.S.: 6 Southern California counties (Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura) and 191 cities
- 16 federally recognized Tribal Governments + many more Tribal communities
- 37,000 people living on tribal lands, and 500,000 residents identifying as American Indian/Native American
- 7 voting policy committee seats representing Tribal governments

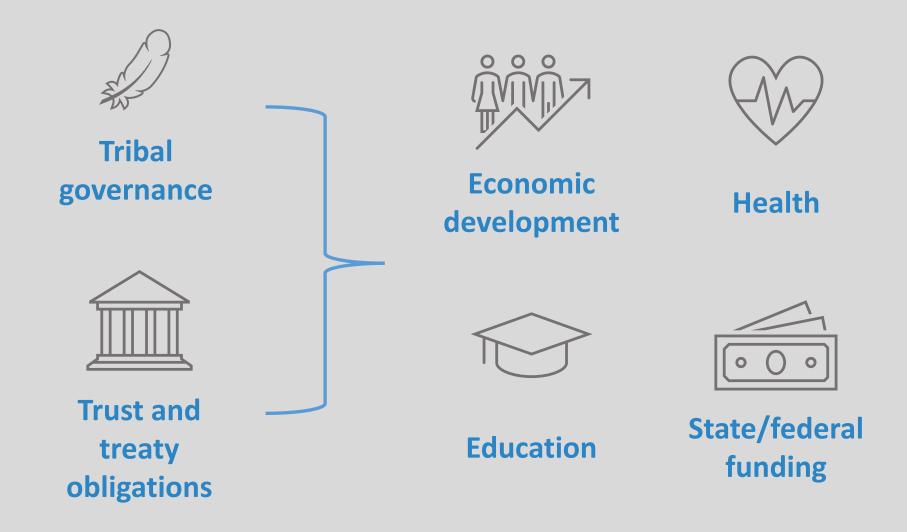
B Brookings Metro

- Premier place-based think tank in the United States
- Extensive experience with **data product development** focused on underinvested
 communities, e.g. landmark Black Progress Index
- Significant federal, state, and regional research and policy development capacity
- **Existing understanding** of misrepresentation of Native Americans in federal and other datasets

Project goals

- Identify data needs in federal and state data for Tribes and Native Americans in the Southern California region
- Explore how states and regions can better engage with Tribes and Tribal leaders to help **fill those gaps**
- Advance new approaches for data collection and ownership that center Tribes and Tribal sovereignty

Context: Why good data matters



However, Native Americans face more significant data challenges than other groups



Small sample sizes



Remote and non-contiguous Tribal geographies



Misperception of Native Americans as just a racial group



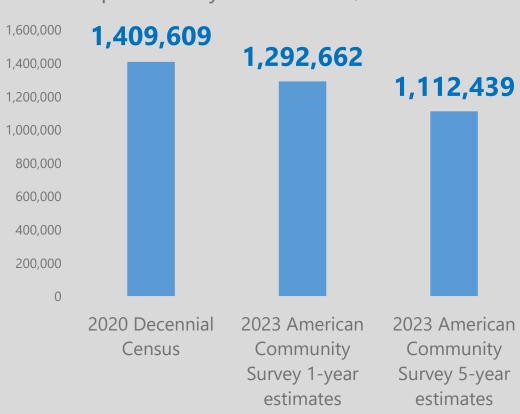
Data sets frequently designed without Tribal input



Some data remains inaccessible to Tribes

Sample sizes for Native Americans are often too small, affecting the quality of many data sets

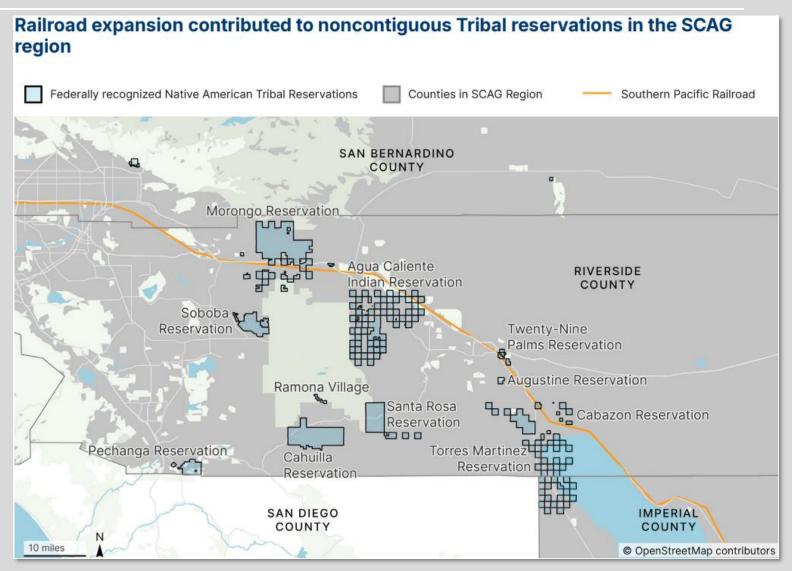




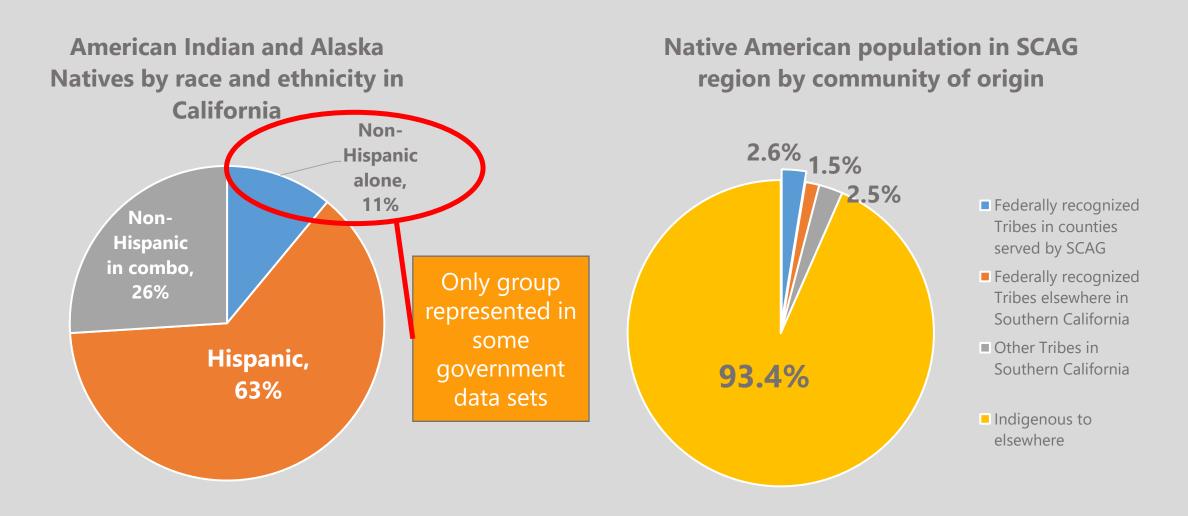
Across **16** federally recognized reservations in the SCAG region:

- have 1-year ACS data available
- have margins of error that exceed the population count entirely
- 2 have no population data at all

Remote and non-contiguous reservation geography makes data collection and aggregation more difficult



Many data sets treat Native Americans as just a race, misunderstanding of Native identity and tribal governance



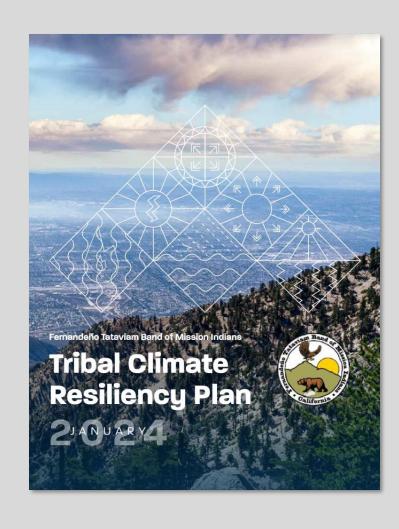
The U.S. government definition of American Indian and Alaska Native does not align with what most people imagine

Individuals with origins in any of the original peoples of North, Central, and South America, including, for example, Navajo Nation, Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government, Nome Eskimo Community, Aztec, and Maya.



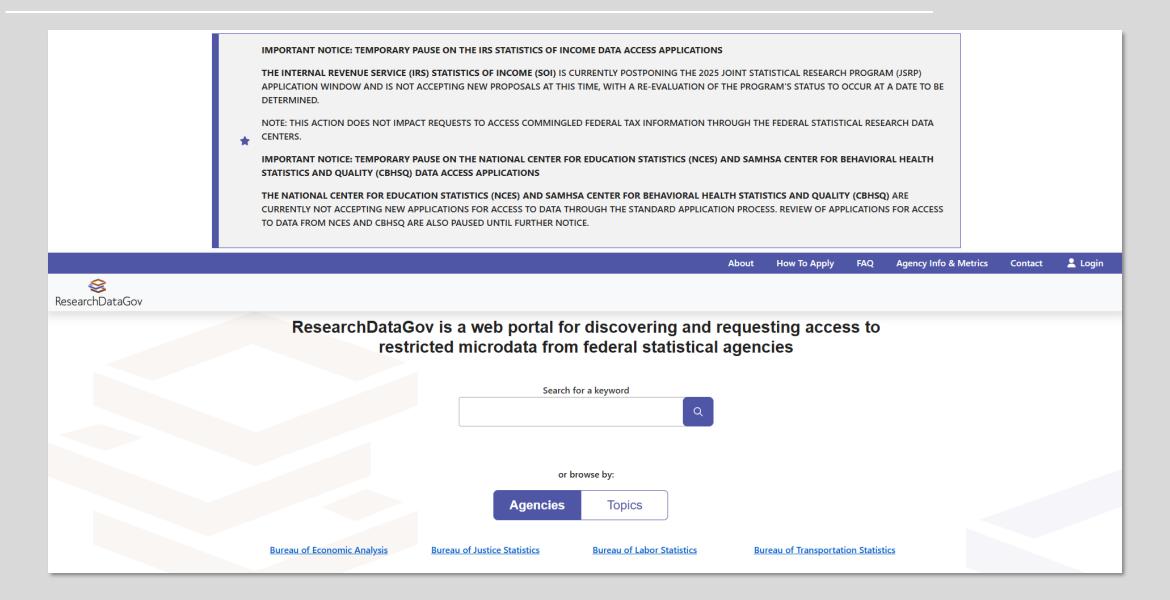
Makes data work on Native Americans and Tribal communities more difficult

Data sets are often designed without tribal input, and data sets don't always reflect tribal needs or interests





Some federal, state, and local data remains inaccessible to tribes



Tribal leaders shared insights on their priorities regarding data

Tribal leaders have a strong interest in data that more accurately measures their populations and lands

Tribes see data as key for accessing **federal**, **state**, **and regional funding**

Lack of understanding of tribal sovereignty contributes to misunderstandings about tribes as government entities

Tribal leaders shared insights on their priorities regarding data (cont.)

Sample size limitations, Tribal boundaries, and other challenges inhibit the development of new data products by and for Native American communities

Tribes vary significantly in their data capacity and desire for autonomy

Many current government processes and structures struggle to support Tribal data capacity

Background and primer on Indigenous terminology

2

Findings from Brookings-SCAG Tribal data needs project

3

Ideas for action from Brookings-SCAG Tribal data needs project

4

Best practices for Tribal and Native American data

We've developed a four-part agenda of ideas for action

Robust Indigenous data ecosystem

Implement data strategies for interacting with tribes and tribal data

Invest in tribal data capacity

Support tribal sovereignty and self-determination

Make government data more accurate and relevant to Indigenous Peoples

Idea for action: Implement data strategies for interacting with tribes and tribal data

Regional ideas for action

- 1. Develop a regional Indigenous data strategy
- 2. Formalize government relationships with tribes in MoUs

State and federal ideas for action

- 1. Create a state Indigenous data strategy
- 2. Convene Tribes and regional orgs to share data best practices

Idea for action: Invest in Tribal data capacity

Regional ideas for action

- 1. Develop new data programs and tools in partnership with tribes
- 2. Communicate tribal data needs to local, state, and federal counterparts
- 3. Engage with and fund local Indigenous-led data coalitions
- 4. Expand internships and data-focused skill development for tribal and non-tribal youth

State and federal ideas for action

- 1. Fund tribes and regional organizations to enhance data capacity
- 2. Provide technical backbones and expertise to support development of new data tools

Idea for action: Support tribal sovereignty and self-determination

Regional ideas for action

1. Allow Tribes to provide their own data to access regional grants and funding

State and federal ideas for action

- Explore alternatives to blanket sovereign immunity waivers for state- and federalfunded projects.
- 2. Give agencies more flexibility to waive grant requirements, including data requirements, for tribes
- 3. Increase tribal access to public agency data about their citizens
- 4. Develop secure online portals for tribal governments to more easily access data about tribal lands and citizens held by state and federal agencies

Idea for action: Make government data more representative of and relevant to Indigenous Peoples (1/2)

Regional ideas for action

- 1. Make regional data about Native American populations more comprehensive and accessible
- 2. Encourage municipalities and other government agencies in the region to update their data policies to more accurately identify Native American people
- 3. Develop and distribute model data policies for Native American-related data
- 4. Develop trainings and other supportive resources for local government agencies
- 5. Foster relationships between tribes and other governments in their regions

Idea for action: Make government data more representative of and relevant to Indigenous Peoples (2/2)

State and federal ideas for action

- 1. Fund efforts to make existing state and federal datasets more relevant for tribes and Native American groups
- 2. Provide tribes with a bigger role in surveying their own residents for relevant data sets
- 3. Change data aggregation practices to address undercounts of Native American people
- 4. Increase the representation of American Indians and Alaska Natives in agencies that engage in data work

Background and primer on Indigenous terminology

2

Findings from Brookings-SCAG Tribal data needs project

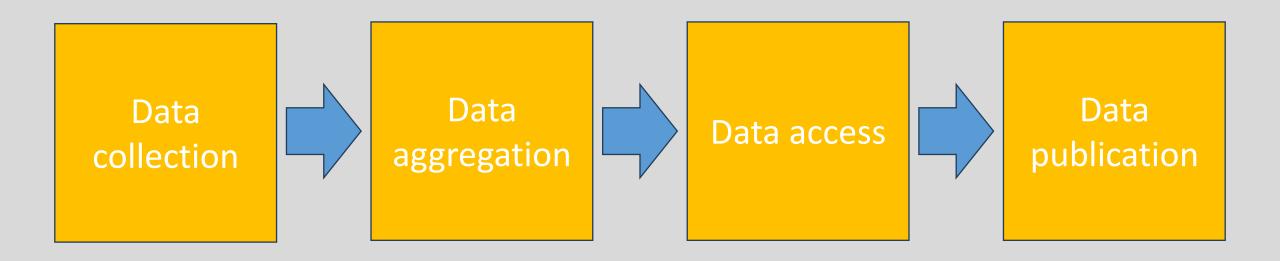
3

Ideas for action from Brookings-SCAG Tribal data needs project

4

Best practices for Tribal and Native American data

Best practices for collecting and using data about Tribes and Native Americans



Best practices for collecting data about Tribes and Native Americans

- 1. Oversample Tribal lands and Native populations in government surveys
- 2. Collect data on **Tribal identity**, consistent with best practices
- 3. For private/non-profit surveys: determine Tribal data access and ownership before collecting data on Tribal land
- 4. Respect **Tribal IRB** processes where they exist



Best practices for aggregating data about Tribes and Native Americans

- Don't lump AIAN people into an "other" category
- 2. Use an **inclusive definition** of AIAN: include both single-race and multiracial/multiethnic Native categories
- Break out multi-race identities where possible
- 4. Consider **other subgroups** (local Tribes, U.S. vs. Canada vs. Latin American Indian)
- 5. You can **aggregate time-series data** (e.g. 3-month rolling average), BUT it comes at the expense of real-time responsiveness

SCAG, 2020:

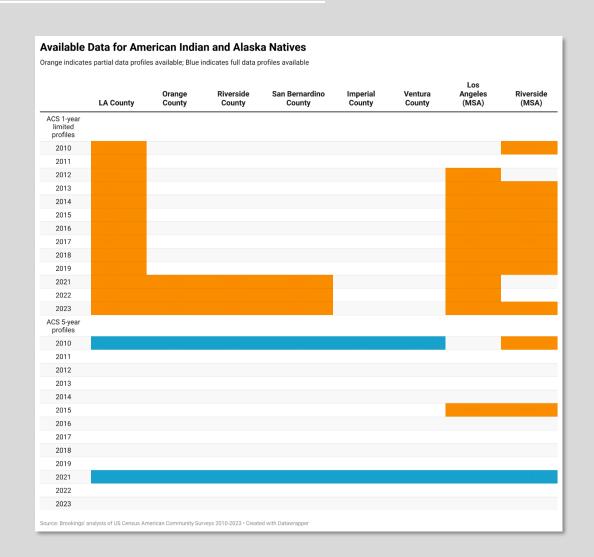
Race/Ethnicity of Population						
White, non-Hispanic (%)	38.8%	33.3%	31.5%			
Black, non-Hispanic (%)	7.3%	6.5%	6.3%			
Asian & Others, non-Hispanic (%)	13.3%	14.9%	15.9%			
Hispanic (%)	40.6%	45.3%	46.4%			
Normalized Entropy Index	0.86	0.86	0.86			

SCAG, 2024:

Race/Ethnicity of Population	1990	2000	2010	2019	2050
American Indian, non-Hispanic (%)	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Asian, non-Hispanic (%)	8.8%	10.4%	12.0%	13.8%	18.0%
Black, non-Hispanic (%)	8.0%	7.4%	6.5%	6.1%	4.9%
Hispanic (%)	33.1%	40.6%	45.3%	46.6%	48.6%
Two+ races or other race, NH (%)^		1.5%	2.3%	3.3%	4.2%
Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic (%)^		0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
White, non-Hispanic (%)	49.7%	39.6%	33.4%	29.8%	23.6%

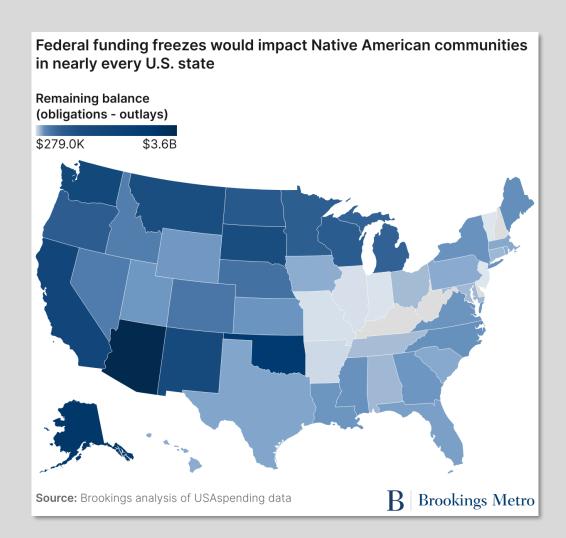
Best practices for expanding access to data about Tribes and Native Americans

- For place-based data: ensure **Tribal** geographies are available
- Partner with Tribes and/or Native orgs to ensure access to Native data even if it can't be made public
- 3. Determine **existing state/local/private data sets** that may be of use to Tribes, and work in partnership to expand access
- 4. Government: work on a government-togovernment basis with Tribes on issues of data ownership



Best practices for publishing data about Tribes and Native Americans

- Seek **Tribal consent** and buy-in before publishing any data affecting Tribes or Native populations
- Avoid publishing data about individual
 Tribes that cannot be accessed by a person without specialist data skills unless you have Tribal consent
- 3. Aggregate data to a level where individual Tribal data cannot be reverse-engineered
 - State data typically fine
 - County data okay in counties with many Tribes (but still a best practice to seek consent)



Kutâputunumuw (Thank you)

Robert Maxim

Fellow

Brookings Metro

rmaxim@brookings.edu



QUESTIONS?

Please raise your hand or provide your question directly in the chat.

Empowering Tomorrow's Leaders In Regional Planning

Creating accessible avenues for young adults to deepen their knowledge of **Connect SoCal** planning principles, frameworks and practices, and opportunities for direct engagement with practitioners and local leaders

- Six-month civic leadership program
- Cohort of up to 24 individuals, ages 18 to 26.
- Cohort will meet once per month for six months (virtually)
- Participants will be eligible for a stipend of \$500
- Applications open on Tuesday, October 14





Tell us how we did!

Take a quick 2-minute survey to help us improve future Toolbox Tuesdays!





THANK YOU!

For more information, please visit:

https://scag.ca.gov/iers