

# Addressing Racial Misclassification for American Indians and Alaska Natives

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NORTHWEST PORTLAND AREA  
INDIAN HEALTH BOARD  
*Indian Leadership for Indian Health*

# Purpose

- Importance of data
- What is racial misclassification
- Impacts of racial misclassification
- How it happens
- How do we address it?



# Nations

- Tribal Sovereignty
  - American Indian tribes are independent nations and have authority to govern themselves
  - Policy agreements via treaties carried out between tribes and the U.S. federal government
    - Only tribes that signed treaties with the federal government were given federal recognition
    - These treaties offered access to health care and education





# Northwest Tribal Epidemiology Center (NWTEC)

- Housed within the Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board (NPAIHB)
- Our organization provides epidemiological and public health support for the 43 federally recognized tribes in our three-state region: Idaho, Oregon, and Washington (~300,000 AI/AN)

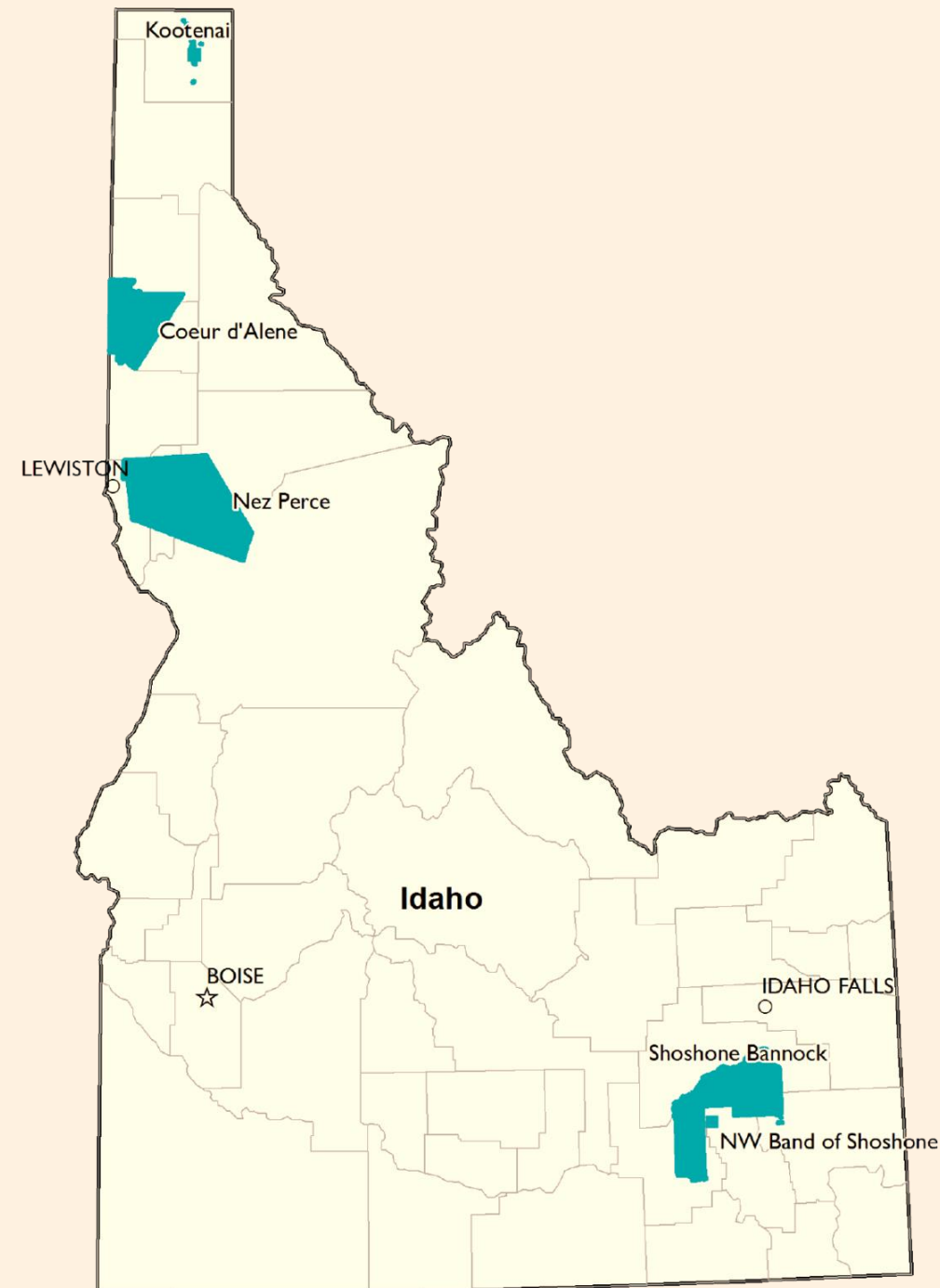


# Idaho

- There are 5 federally recognized tribes in Idaho

- Coeur d'Alene
- Kootenai
- Nez Perce
- NW Band of Shoshone
- Shoshone Bannock

There are approximately 51,991 AI/AN living in the state of Idaho.



# NWTEC—How do we use data?

Our organization provides epidemiological and public health support for the tribes in our three-state region:

- Assist communities in implementing disease surveillance systems and identifying health status priorities.



# NWTEC—How do we use data?

Our organization provides epidemiological and public health support for the tribes in our three-state region:

- Provide health specific data and community health profiles for Tribal communities.



Apply for  
funding

Develop  
policies,  
advocate,  
and educate






# NWTEC—How do we use data?

Our organization provides epidemiological and public health support for the tribes in our three-state region:

- Conduct tribal health research and program evaluation.



Select and  
implement  
interventions

Evaluate  
programs  
and progress  
toward goals



# NWTEC—How do we use data?

Our organization provides epidemiological and public health support for the tribes in our three-state region:

- Partner with tribal, state, and federal agencies to improve the quality and accuracy of AI/AN health data.



Partner for  
improved  
health  
outcomes



# Data Challenges among AI/AN Populations

- Small numbers
  - AI/AN often put into “other” category
  - Unreliable or unstable statistical estimates
  - Racial misclassification contributes to this
- Inaccessible data
  - Data is often siloed amongst various entities
- Data collection
  - Race data is not always collected

American Indian/Alaska Native alone or in combination make up **2.9% of the US population**

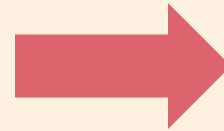
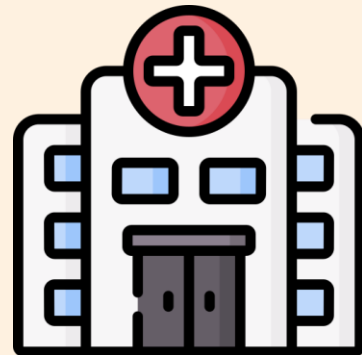
American Indian/Alaska Native alone make up **1.1% of the US population**



# What is racial misclassification?

Racial misclassification occurs when there is an incorrect recording of a person's race within a data or surveillance system

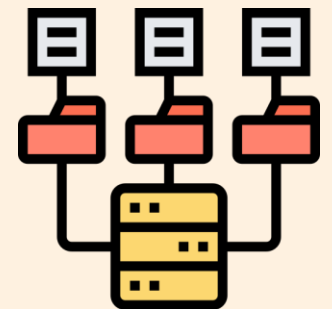
John D, 33yr old male,  
AI/AN



John D, 33yr old male,  
WHITE



Hospital discharge data



# How does it happen?

- Provider, medical staff or funeral director guessed the person's race
  - Spanish surname, appearance
- Race was misclassified on a medical document and copied to other places
- Form doesn't have AI/AN as a race option or it only allows the selection of one race
- Race is not collected at all
- The person or family does not know their AI/AN status or wish to disclose it



# Racial Misclassification

How common is misclassification of AI/AN? Very common!

- AI/AN populations are more likely to be racially misclassified than any other racial group in cancer registry datasets and medical records
- Published studies have found misclassification rates anywhere between 30-70%
- National death certificate study found 35,657 AI/AN (20%) were misclassified on their death certificates from 1990 – 2009



# Impacts of racial misclassification

AI/AN are left out of key health reports, disease rates, or public health surveillance

- Underrepresentation of AI/AN in the data leads to:
  - Inaccurate or incomplete AI/AN health data
  - Artificially lowered disease burdens
  - Cannot determine if specific health programs are needed in particular areas
  - Too few AI/AN to calculate stable disease rates and trends

Tribal leaders and public health officials cannot make informed decisions



# How can we address misclassification?

**Fix it after it  
happens**



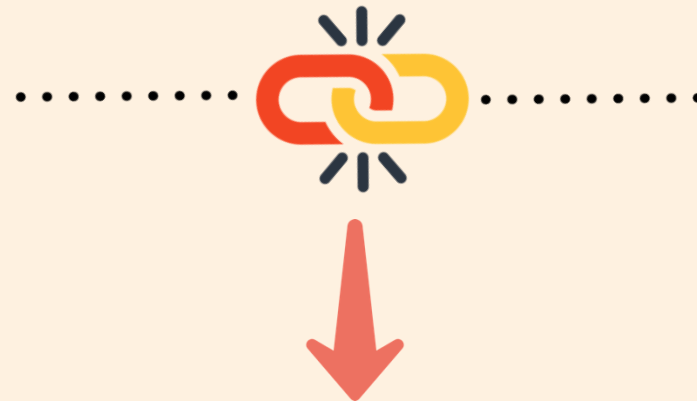
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# Data linkage to address misclassification

## Health Data

- Death Certificates
- Hospital discharge
- Cancer registries
- Syndromic Surveillance
- EMS
- STD/HIV/Communicable disease
- Birth certificates
- Etc



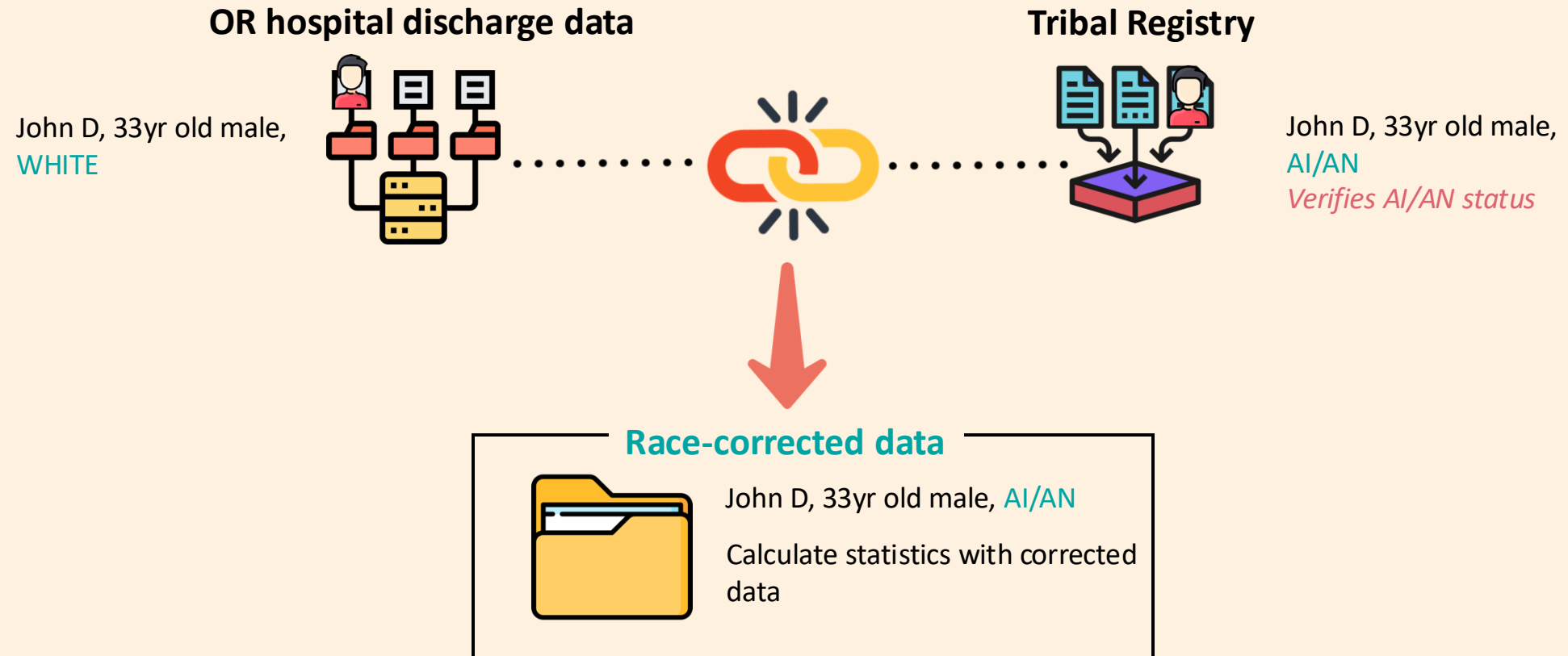
## AI/AN Status Data

### Northwest Tribal Registry

- Patient registration data from AI/AN seen at IHS or tribal health clinics in the Northwest
- Does not include AI/AN who never sought care at a tribal/IHS clinic
- This is not tribal enrollment data



# Data linkage to address misclassification

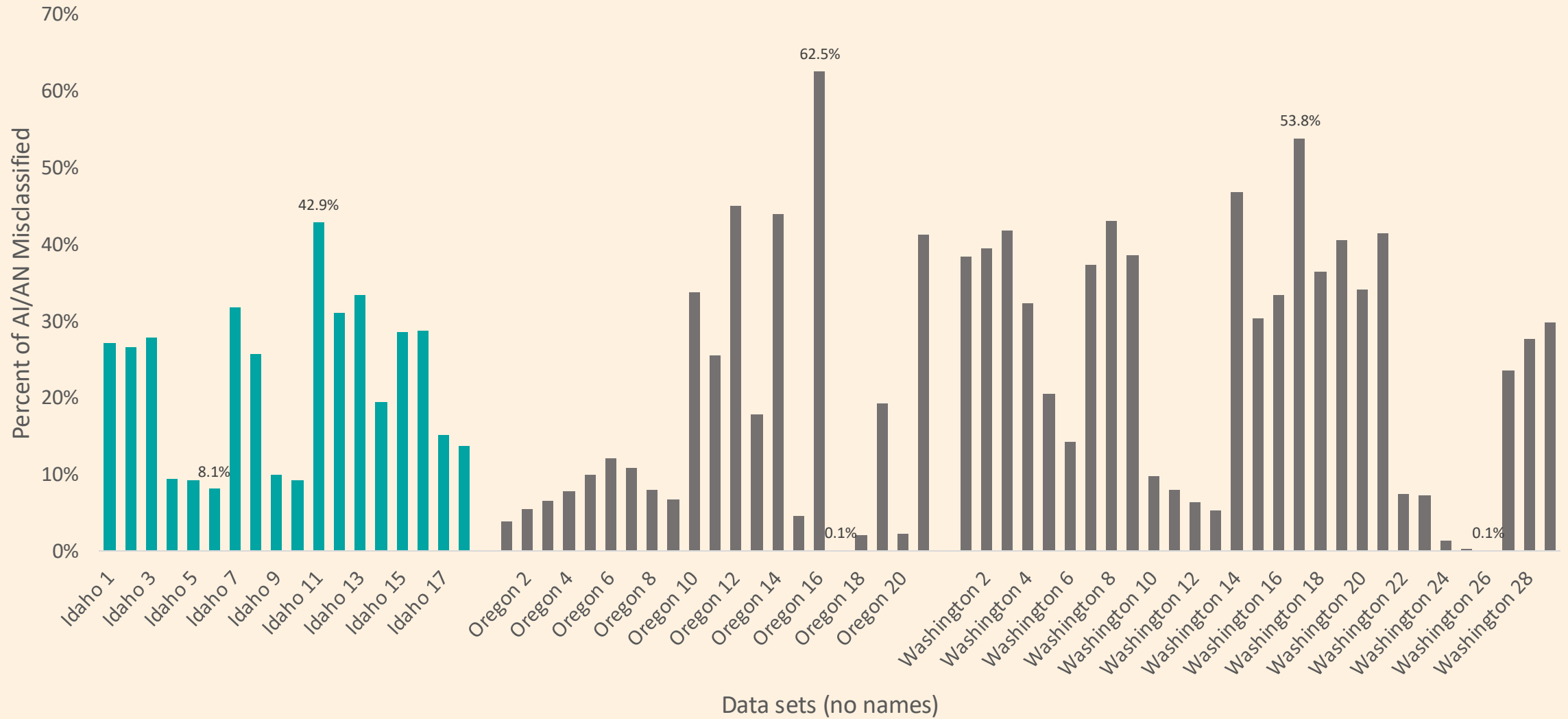


# NPAIHB Data Linkages

- Since 2018 NPAIHB has linked with **29 different databases** in the Northwest
  - Linked with **14.6 million** records
  - Identified and corrected over **64,321 misclassified** AI/AN records
- Misclassification of AI/AN varied across databases
  - Some had only ~1% or fewer misclassified while others had **over 60%** of their AI/AN misclassified as another race

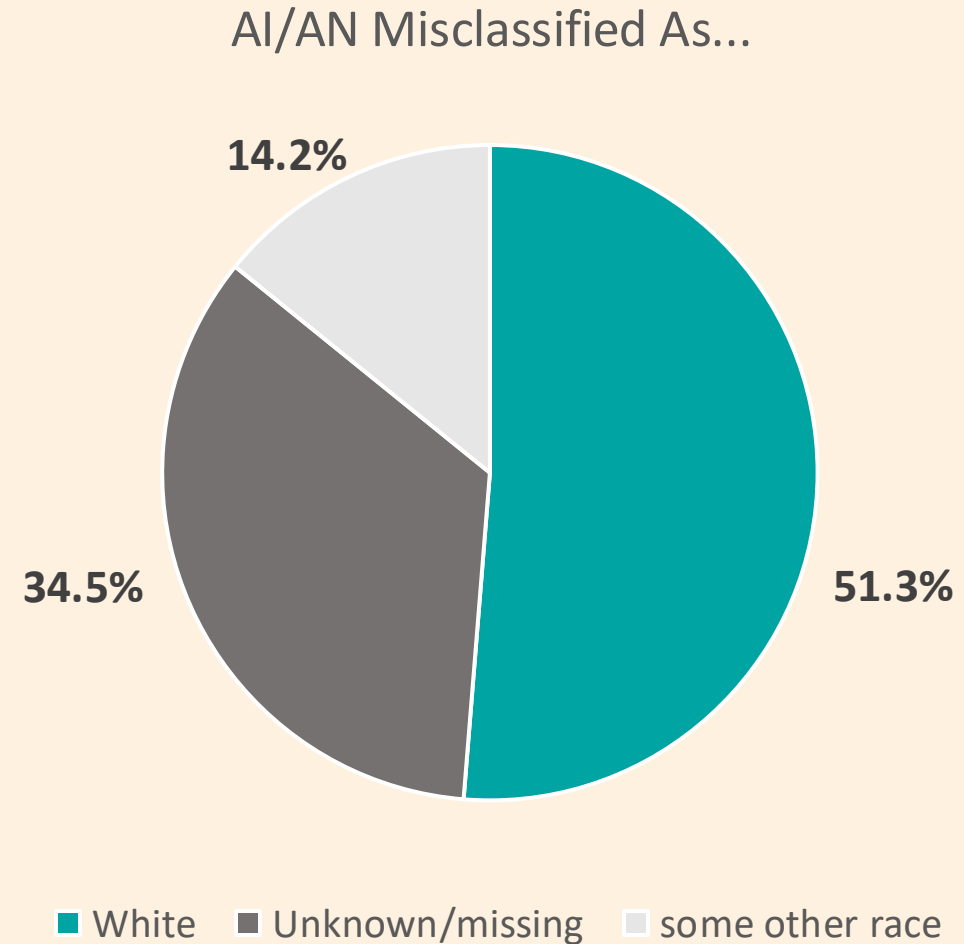


## AI/AN Misclassified in NPAIHB Linkages, By State (2018-2024)



# What are AI/AN being misclassified as in the Northwest?

- Mostly as 'white'
- A lot of 'unknown' and 'missing'



# 2008-2022 Death Certificate Data (OR, WA, and ID)

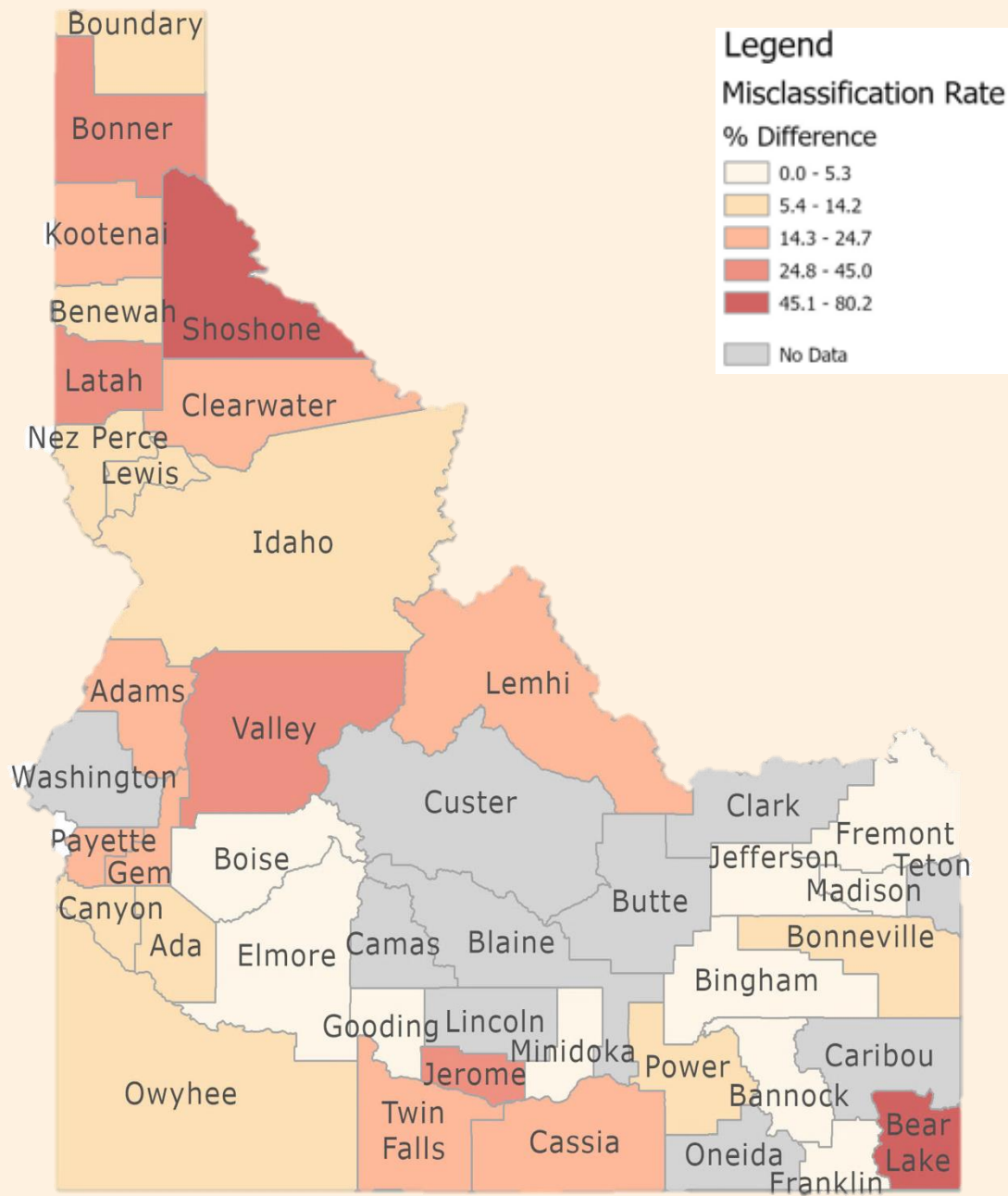
- Total AI/ANs misclassified in entire dataset = 2,741
  - Washington = 1,514
  - Oregon = 948
  - Idaho = 279



# How prevalent is misclassification?

- Varies by data set/data system
- Studies found patterns connected to geographic region
  - Lower rates of misclassification in areas with higher population of AI/AN
- In the state of Idaho, racial misclassification in death certificate data varies by county.



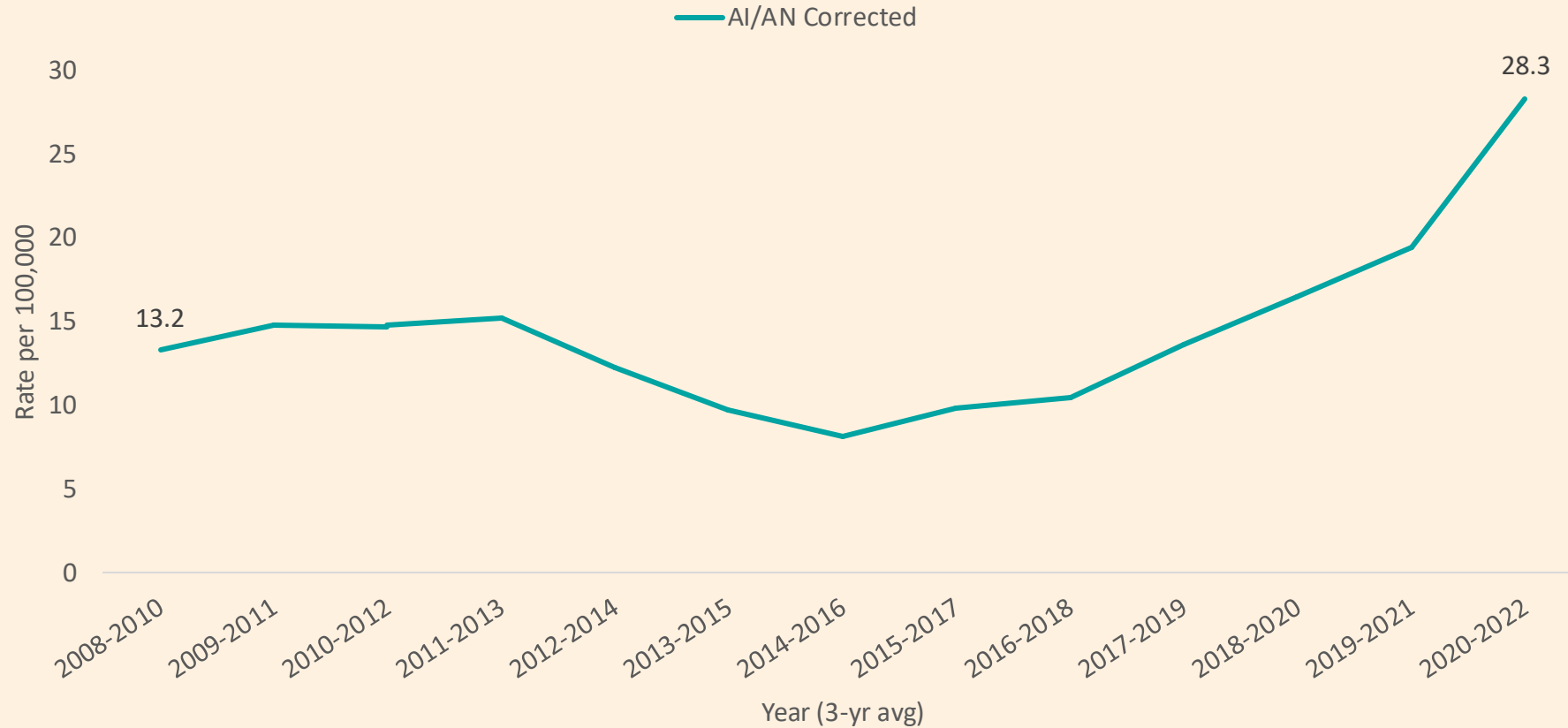


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# Idaho Misclassification Statistics

## Idaho AI/AN Drug Overdose Death Rate, 2008-2022

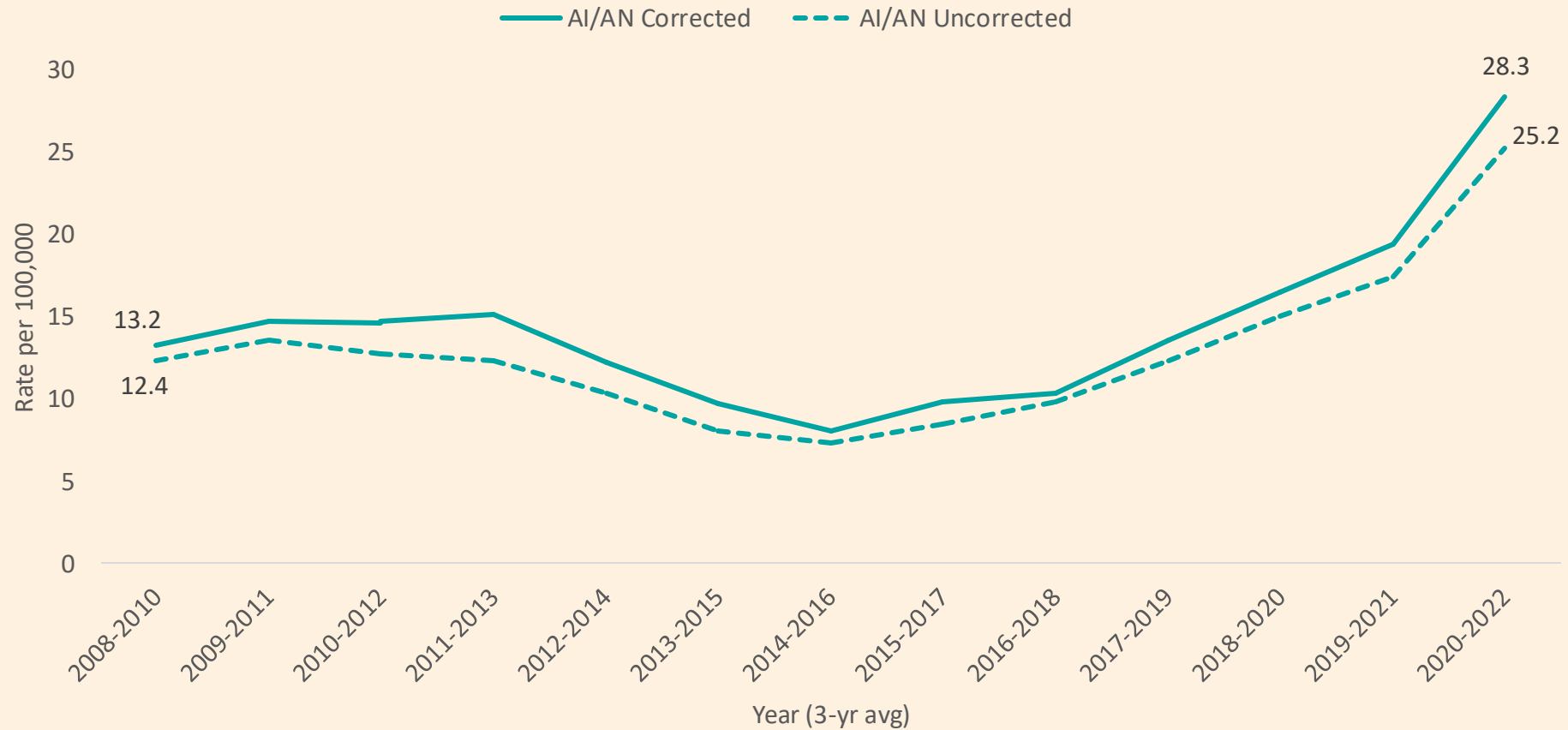


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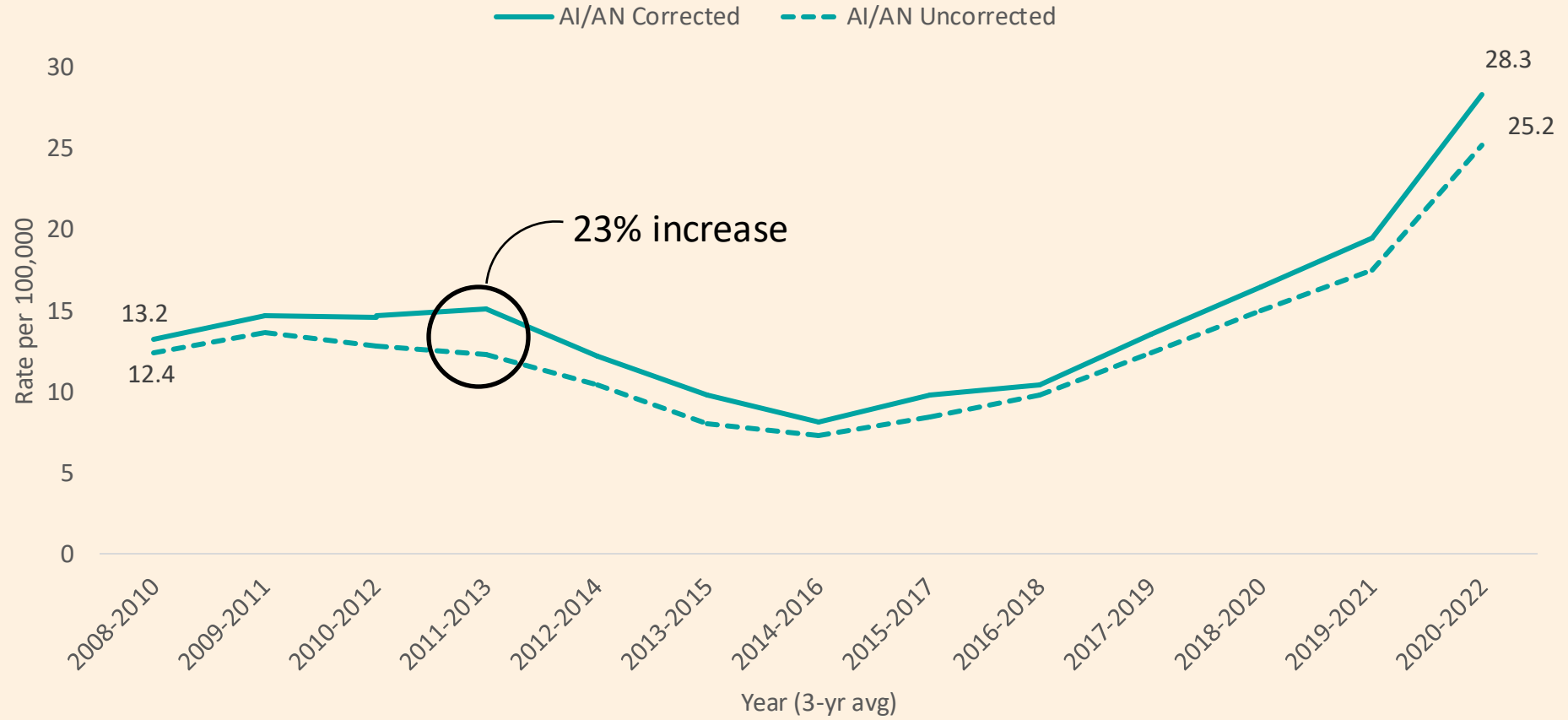


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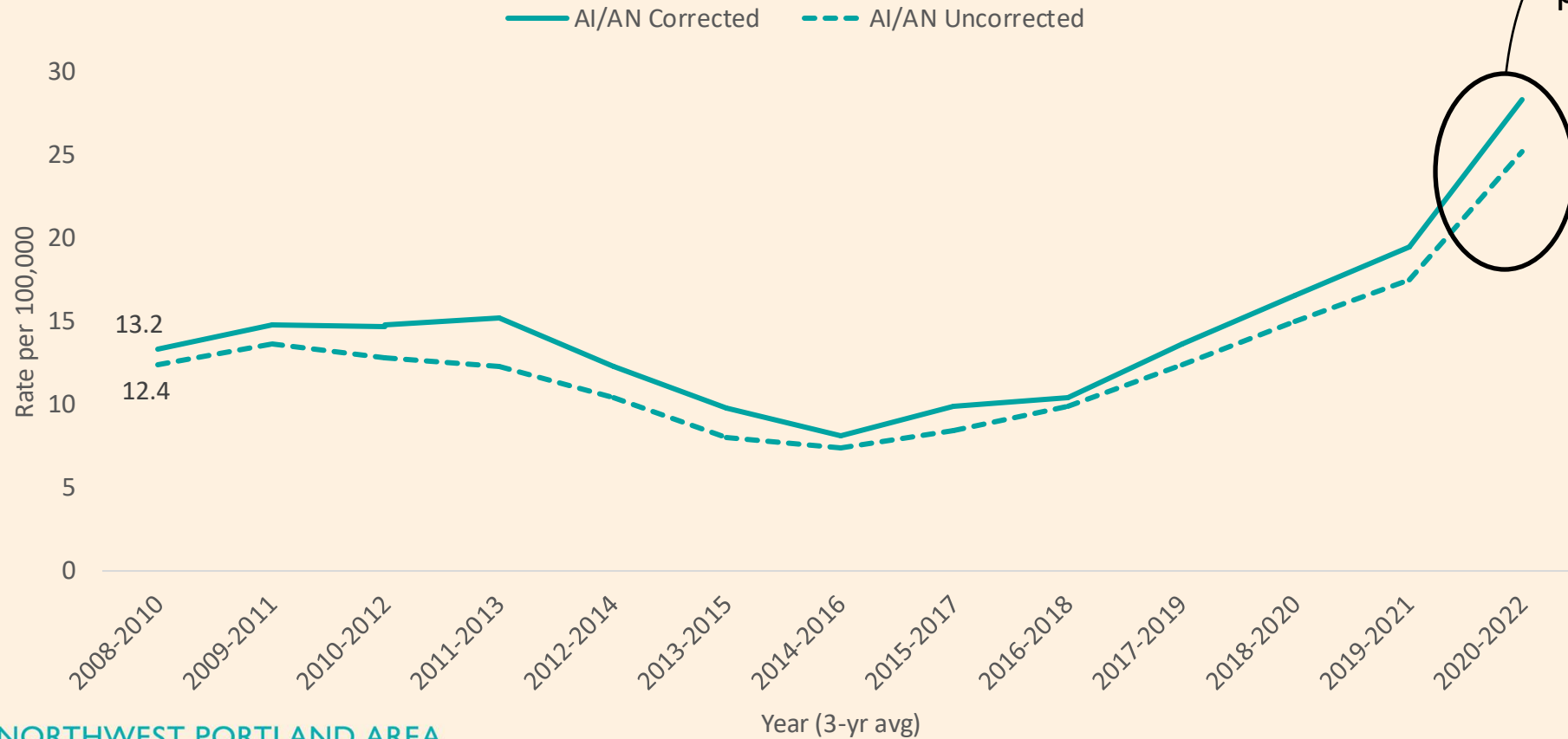


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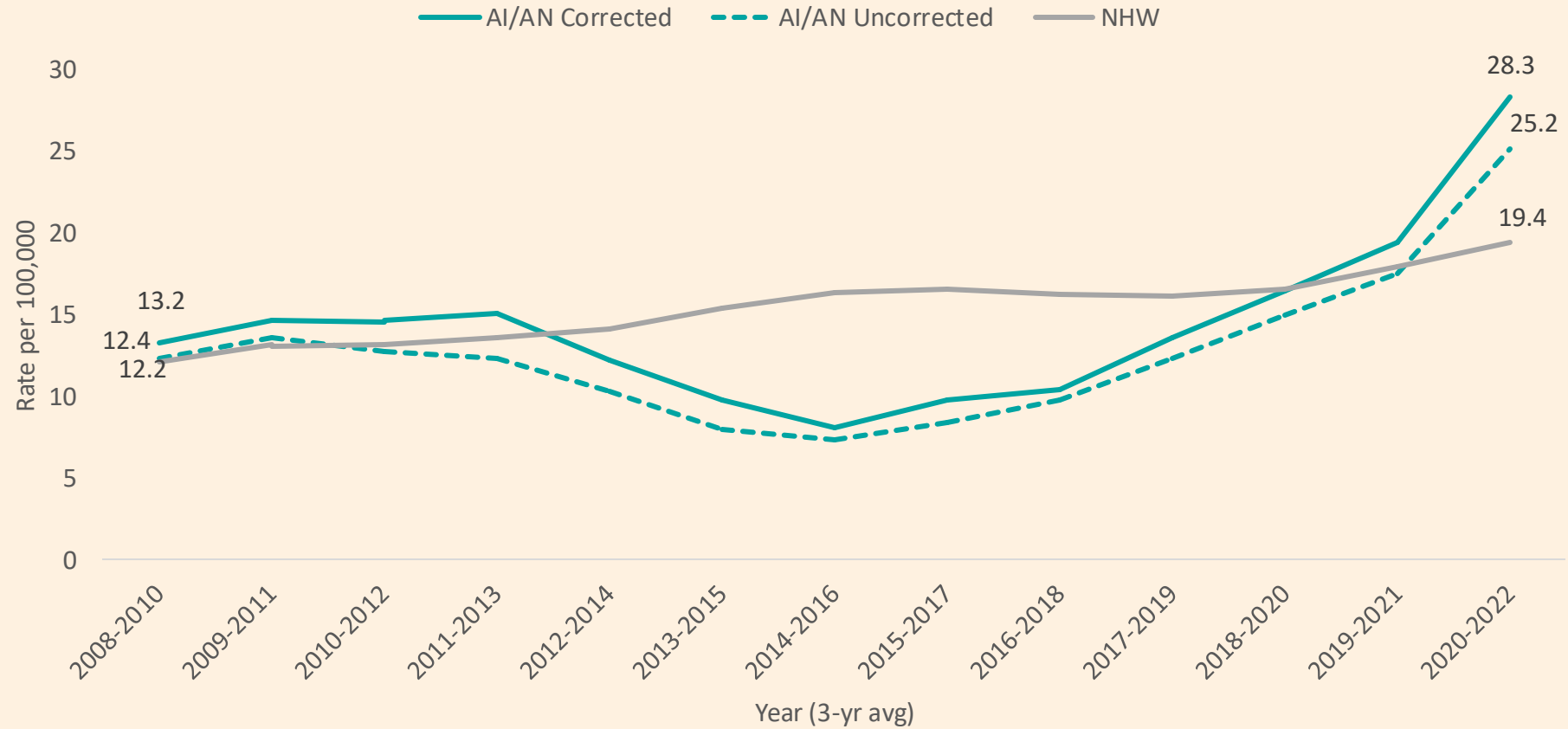


~12% increase throughout this period



# Idaho Misclassification Statistics

## Idaho AI/AN Drug Overdose Death Rate, 2008-2022



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# What have data linkages accomplished?

- Increased the availability of accurate/complete data for tribal and AI/AN communities
- Improved representation of AI/AN in data systems
- State partnership opportunities have increased



# How can we address misclassification?

Prevent it from  
happening



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# Prevention

- Policy changes
  - Collect race in data systems that do not currently collect race
  - Use a more inclusive definition of AI/AN
- Training
- Data collection method changes
  - Always ask, never assume
  - Include AI/AN as a category on race collection forms
  - Allow space to enter tribal affiliation





# Best Practices

- Fill out all racial and ethnic identities as reported
- Never guess or assume– always verbally and directly ask about race, ethnicity, Hispanic origin
  - When someone identifies as AI/AN, do ask about Tribal affiliation and write it in, whenever possible
- Do always collect racial information yourself, if possible
- Be mindful of Tribal Nations in your area and urban Native populations or health centers



# Example Race and Ethnicity Prompts

- How would your family member have described their race?
- How would your family member have described their ethnicity?
- Was your family member enrolled in a Tribal Nation? If so, which one(s)? How do you spell it?
- Did your family member ever discuss Native American ancestry or Tribal membership?



# Resources

- [Best Practices for American Indian and Alaska Native Data Collection -  
- Urban Indian Health Institute \(UIHI\)](#)
- [Oklahoma Tribal Burial Resource Guide](#)



# Summary

- Racial misclassification of AI/AN is very common, but varies by state
- Misclassification heavily affects AI/AN statistics compared to others
- State and national reporting systems do not account for misclassification and may severely underestimate AI/AN statistics
- Misclassification rates can vary significantly by data set
- We can address misclassification by preventing and correcting!



# Acknowledgments

We would like to thank:

- Our partners at United South and Eastern Tribes for their work in this area.
- Our funders CDC, IHS, and other agencies.
- The IDEA-NW team for their work on the data linkages.
- Tribes of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington

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# Questions?



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