

Michael S Barr: Economic data and research in Indian country

Speech by Mr Michael S Barr, Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, at the Center for Indian Country Development Tenth Anniversary and Data Summit, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 8 October 2025.

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Good afternoon. Thank you for the invitation to be here to help mark the 10th anniversary of the Center for Indian Country Development (CICD) and to further the goal of advancing development through better data.^{[1](#)} It's a privilege to be in the presence of so many tribal leaders, Federal Reserve colleagues, policymakers, researchers, and practitioners all working to advance Native economies. My experiences traveling with CICD and engaging in CICD's work have been a meaningful part of my time at the Federal Reserve.

At the Board of Governors, I serve as the oversight governor for our Division of Consumer and Community Affairs, which supports the community development function across the Federal Reserve System. It's a role that means a great deal to me. Community development has been a cornerstone of my career-as a governor, banking regulator, and earlier in my career as a scholar, university leader, and the Treasury Department's point person on community development in the 1990s.

I'd like to focus my remarks today on why I think the work you all are doing is critical to the prosperity of Native nations and Indigenous communities, and why that success matters for our country.

Two years ago, I traveled to western Montana with CICD staff. We visited the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, which is home to the Blackfeet Nation, and the Flathead Indian Reservation, which is home to the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes.

On our visit, I saw examples of tribal leaders diversifying their economies through tribally owned enterprises-and then leveraging revenues from those enterprises to reinvest in their communities. I heard from business leaders struggling with supply chain challenges and community members pulling together to address housing supply and affordability issues.^{[2](#)} At a community roundtable, financial leaders talked about credit needs in their regions including challenges with limited credit and access to financial services and distance from banks.

These issues take center stage in CICD's research. And in our conversations, research served as a springboard for a variety of community members and leaders to come together to explore solutions. This is why community engagement is a critical part of community development, and a huge value add for the Federal Reserve as we seek to understand how people are experiencing the economy.

I see this same spirit of working together on behalf of a better future-grounded in research-on display here today.

Economic Gaps and Data Needs in Indian Country

There remain persistent economic gaps in Indian Country based on many metrics. Native Americans have lower household income, and poverty is a significant problem on reservations.³ According to the Federal Reserve's Survey of Household Economics and Decisionmaking (SHED Survey), Native American households consistently report a lower likelihood of having the cash to pay for a \$400 emergency expense, which is a common measure of financial security.⁴ Looking at the labor force, unemployment is higher for Native American workers than for workers overall. Research has also documented a lack of financial institutions near reservations, which restricts capital and credit availability. A recent study showed that Native-owned small businesses were less likely to receive the financing they applied for, even though they were much more likely to apply for small amounts of credit.⁵ Native Americans also face a higher cost of homeownership.

Economic downturns can exacerbate gaps, such as when social-distancing measures during the COVID-19 pandemic disproportionately harmed sectors such as gaming and entertainment in which many tribally owned businesses are concentrated.

Addressing these persistent challenges requires coordination with local leaders to achieve progress. During my first stint at the Treasury in the 1990s, I co-chaired a working group whose objective was to reduce barriers to mortgage lenders and expand access to credit in Indian Country, with pilot programs in the Navajo Nation and Oglala Sioux Pine Ridge Reservation. The working group helped map out a clearer process for residents to obtain mortgages by coordinating tribal governmental, federal, and lender roles.⁶ I see this as an example of potential progress that can be made when national and local leaders and the private sector leverage research and come together to find solutions, but also as a reminder that these are long-standing problems that are still with us today.

In other ways, tribal governments have been proactive in diversifying their revenue streams and innovating in their use of economic data to make evidence-based decisions. Native Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs) are addressing credit gaps in their communities with culturally informed lending practices and financial services. There are many examples of initiatives targeting specific economic challenges. We see signs of progress, including positive trends in Native American employment and household income. But we'll only know whether we're making economic gains in Indian Country over time if we have timely, high-quality data disaggregated for Native peoples and geographies. Data dashboards are not just for researchers. They help tribal nations and decisionmakers in many capacities make informed decisions about how to allocate resources, design interventions, and monitor economic growth.

We know that Indian Country has sometimes been referred to as the "asterisk nation" as a result of insufficient sample sizes of Native Americans in national datasets. Experiences in which external researchers used data in ways that were harmful to tribal communities have also contributed to mistrust of research and data in Indian Country. At the same time, many tribal governments have limited resources to allocate toward their own data collection.

Research and Data Advancements

Research and data advancements in Indian Country are changing this narrative. Over the past decade, CICD's research has advanced our understanding of the pillars of tribal economies and potential interventions.⁷ We've learned more about the role of tribal governments and tribal enterprises in local and regional economies, and the ways tribal treasuries are distinctive from those of local and state governments. CICD's research has helped us understand how infrastructure gaps such as broadband access can impede economic growth and leave communities more vulnerable to economic shocks. And it's provided research insights on strategies for increasing access to capital and credit in Native communities.

Much of this research has taken place in collaboration with Native organizations, tribal governments, and economic development practitioners. In some of these areas, such as research on the practices and outcomes of Native CDFIs, CICD and its collaborators have provided some of the first systematic quantitative analysis in the field.

CICD has also developed a suite of data tools that empower community members and decisionmakers to explore economic conditions at local to national levels and monitor trends over time.

Indian Country's Relevance to the Broader Economy

This work to advance economic research and data in Indian Country matters to the overall economy. The Federal Reserve promotes a healthy economy and a stable financial system for everyone, and that simply cannot be done without supporting strong and sustainable communities in Indian Country. Research tells us that Native economies are closely intertwined with local and regional economies. Examples include tribal casinos attracting visitors to surrounding businesses and Native enterprises subcontracting with non-Native-owned businesses.

CICD's mission supports the Federal Reserve's community development function, which works to promote access to credit, investment, and financial services in low- and moderate-income communities, and foster a better understanding of their economic conditions. This happens in a few ways.

As members of the Federal Open Market Committee, my colleagues and I decide on the appropriate setting for monetary policy. In this role, it's vital that we understand how a variety of individuals, institutions, and communities experience the economy. Research from CICD and community development teams here in Minneapolis and across the Federal Reserve System sheds light on economic circumstances in our communities.

As important as it is, monetary policy isn't the main thing that matters to a healthy economy. Businesses, financial practitioners, nonprofits, community leaders, and decisionmakers at many levels all need research and data to make evidence-based decisions and promote thriving and economically resilient communities. The community development function provides this research and convening power to advance our collective understanding of local financial needs.

Our community development work also provides timely, on-the-ground insights on developments in the financial system. A prime example of this is the series of surveys CIGD conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic. These surveys provided real-time glimpses of the challenges that tribal governments, businesses, and community leaders were facing as a result of the pandemic.

In addition, under the Community Reinvestment Act, the Federal Reserve has a statutory obligation to supervise how banks meet the credit needs of the communities they serve, consistent with safe and sound lending practices. And that very much includes communities in Indian Country. And we need good data and analysis to fulfill our statutory obligations.

What it comes down to is that the Federal Reserve does our best work when we understand what's happening in communities, and that includes the rich variety of communities across Indian Country.

Learning from Indian Country

As we look to the future, decisionmakers inside and outside of Indian Country can learn from the ways tribal governments have served their communities and guided their economies through many challenges. In my visits with tribal leaders, I have been inspired by their long-range vision-considering how decisions today will affect their ability to care for their communities for generations into the future.

I've also come to appreciate their grit and creativity in meeting community needs, whether it be through starting a tribal bank to meet local financial service needs, leveraging tribal enterprises to create employment opportunities, or innovating in their use of economic data to tailor public services to their communities.

Much has been said about the economic challenges in Indian Country, but perhaps what has impressed me the most in my visits is the sense of optimism for the future from so many people I have met, despite these challenges.

Thank you for the important ways you are coming together to use research and data to propel your communities forward. It's an honor to be here with you.

¹ The views expressed here are my own and are not necessarily those of my colleagues on the Federal Reserve Board or the Federal Open Market Committee.

² See the Federal Reserve of Minneapolis website at <https://www.minneapolisfed.org/speeches/2021/us-senate-testimony-housing-for-native-americans-review-of-federal-programs-barriers-and-opportunities> and <https://www.minneapolisfed.org/article/2024/native-americans-pay-more-to-finance-home-purchases-than-white-borrowers>.

³ Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, [Native Community Data Profiles](#).

⁴ Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *[Economic Well-Being of U.S. Households in 2024](#)* (Washington: Board of Governors, May 2025).

⁵ See the Federal Reserve of Minneapolis website at <https://www.minneapolisfed.org/article/2024/native-entrepreneurs-face-credit-access-challenges>.

⁶ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and U.S. Department of the Treasury, *[One-Stop Mortgage Center Initiative in Indian Country: A Report to the President \(PDF\)](#)* (Washington, DC: HUD, 1999).

⁷ Casey Lozar, Caryn Mohr, and Ryan Nunn, "[Insights from a Decade of Economic Research in Indian Country](#)," article (Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis: April 3, 2025).