

# 2030 Census and Redistricting Data Program Update

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# 2020 Census Data Products

## Upcoming Releases:

**August 31, 2023** – 2020 Census 118<sup>th</sup> Congressional District Summary File  
(includes state legislative districts)

**September 2023** – Detailed Demographic and Housing Characteristics – File A

## Recently Released:

**May 25, 2023** – Demographic Profiles and the Demographic and Housing Characteristics File

## Future Releases:

**September 2024** - Detailed Demographic and Housing Characteristics – File B  
and Supplemental Demographic and Housing Characteristics File

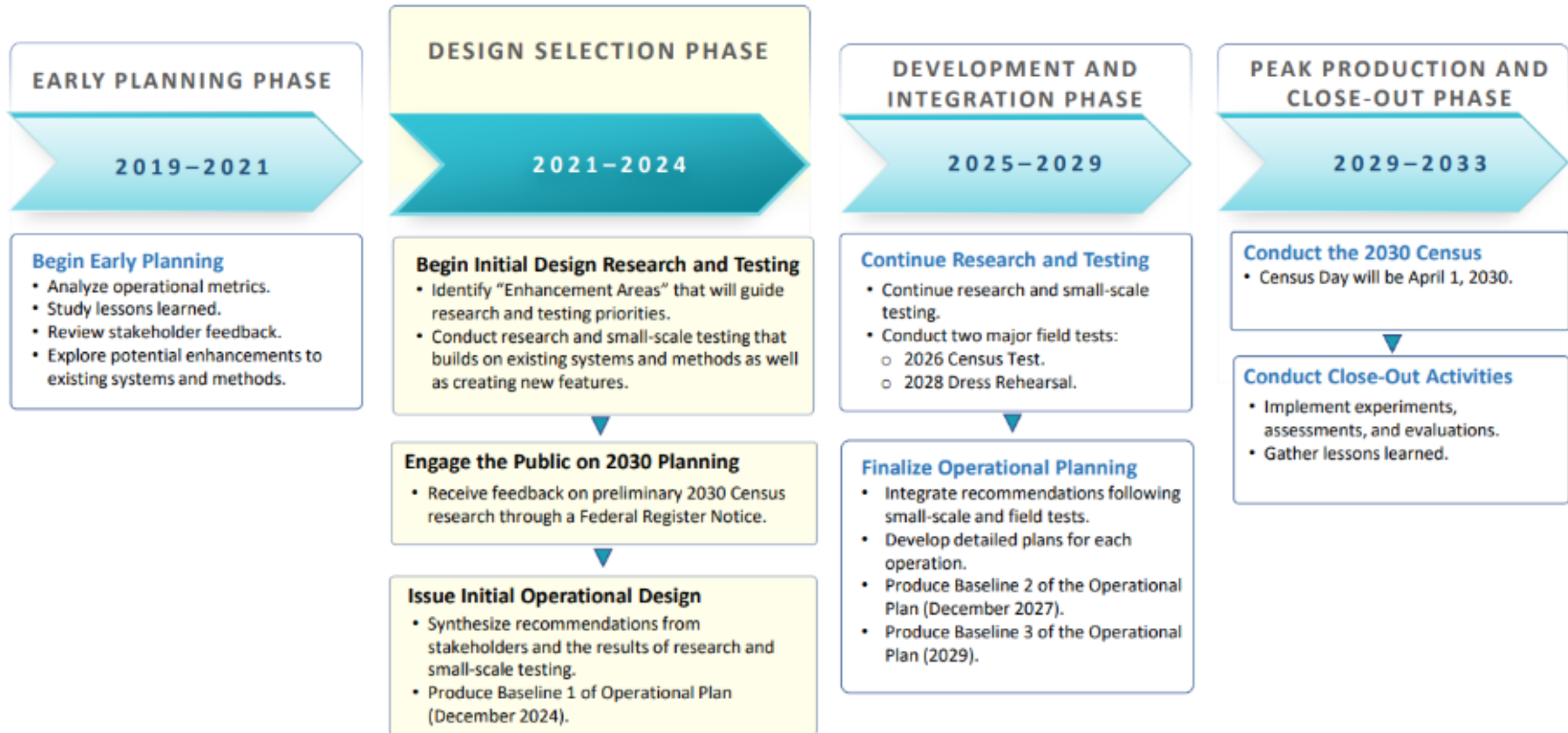
**Date TBD** – Privacy-Protected Microdata File

Updates on product information and release dates are available on our [website](#).

## 2030 Census Planning: Early Planning

- **Gathering public input about research, testing, and design**
  - *Federal Register* notice solicited input (comment period was August - November 2022)
  - Continuing to listen to stakeholders
  - Working with federal statistical agencies and other stakeholders on topics
- **Conducting research and testing**
  - Enhancement area research
  - Small- and large-scale testing
- **Providing Regular Updates**
  - [www.census.gov/2030Census](http://www.census.gov/2030Census)
  - **Webinar series**
    - First webinar was July 27, 2023 – available on [website](#)
    - Next webinar scheduled for October 2023

# 2030 Census Planning Timeline





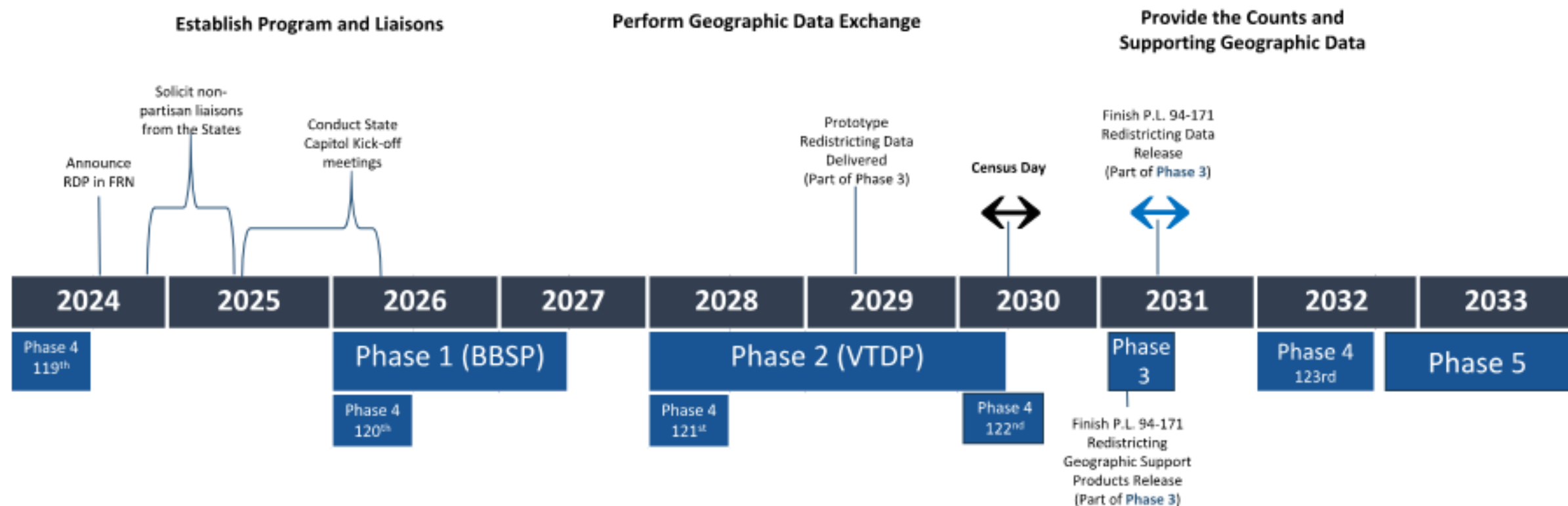
## 2030 Census Enhancement Areas

1. Data Collection
2. Modernize Group Quarters Enumeration
3. Integrate Data Collection and Processing in Real Time
4. Streamline Operational Support Infrastructure
5. Continuous Data Collection and Aggregation

More information can be found on the [2030 Census Research Project Explorer webpage](https://www.census.gov/2030Census), accessed from [www.census.gov/2030Census](https://www.census.gov/2030Census).

# 2030 Census Redistricting Data Program

## Program Activities Timeline – PRELIMINARY PLANS



### Five Phases of the 2030 Redistricting Data Program (RDP)

- Phase 1 – The Block Boundary Suggestion Project (BBSP)
- Phase 2 – The Voting District Project (VTDP)
- Phase 3 – Delivery of the P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data and Geographic Support Products
- Phase 4 – The Collection of Congressional and State Legislative Districts (CD/SLD)
- Phase 5 – The Review of the 2030 RDP and the Look-ahead to the 2040 RDP (The View from the States)

## Preliminary Plans for the 2030 Redistricting Data Program (RDP): Redistricting Data (P.L. 94-171) Summary File

- No significant changes planned for geographic support products.
- File content and format highly dependent [on changes to the Office of Management and Budget's Directive No. 15](#) on collecting, maintaining and reporting race and ethnicity data and the Census Bureau's disclosure avoidance methodology employed to protect data confidentiality.
- The Census Bureau's Redistricting and Voting Rights Data Office (RVDO) will continue communicating with states as to any changes planned.

What is your race or ethnicity?  
*Select all that apply.*

- White
- Hispanic or Latino
- Black or African American
- Asian
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Middle Eastern or North African
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander

# U.S. Office of Management and Budget Interagency Technical Working Group on Race and Ethnicity Standards

- Charged with reviewing and developing recommendations for [revising OMB's 1997 Statistical Policy Directive No. 15: Standards for Maintaining, Collecting, and Presenting Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity \(SPD 15\)](#).
- Initial proposals from the group published in the *Federal Register* on January 27, 2023. Comment period ended on April 27, 2023. Over 20,000 comments received.
- Two initial recommendations were to add Middle Eastern or North African (MENA) as a new minimum reporting category and collect race and ethnicity information using one combined question.



## Plans for the 2030 RDP: Redistricting Data (P.L. 94-171) Summary File Data Disclosure Avoidance Concerns

States had concerns about the use of differential privacy and its potential impact on the data reliability for meeting the constitutional requirement for population balance in small jurisdictions.

States also had concerns about the disconnect between block-level housing counts, which are held invariant, and block-level population data, which are variant, and about implausible values at the block level.

States suggested keeping group quarter (GQ) population counts invariant at the block level, particularly prisons and college GQs.

**The Census Bureau is researching the best ways to meet its obligation to protect the privacy of individual respondents while meeting the data needs of the redistricting community.**

# QUESTIONS?



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# THANK YOU

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