2020 Census National Redistricting Data Summary File

2020 Census of Population and Housing

Technical Documentation

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Census 2020

Additional Information

For additional information concerning the Census Redistricting Data Program and the Public Law 94-171 Redistricting Data, contact the Census Redistricting and Voting Rights Data Office, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 20233 or phone 1-301-763-4039.

For additional information concerning data disc software issues, contact the COTS Integration Branch, Applications Development and Services Division, Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 20233 or phone 1-301-763-8004.

For additional information concerning data downloads, contact the Dissemination Outreach Branch of the Census Bureau at <cedsci.feedback@census.gov> or the Call Center at 1-800-823-8282.

2020 Census National Redistricting Data Summary File

2020 Census of Population and Housing

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Chapter 1.
Abstract

CONTENTS

CITATION

2020 Census National Redistricting Data Summary File [machine-readable data files].

Prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau, 2021.

TYPE OF FILE

Summary Statistics.

PUBLIC LAW 94-171 AND THE 2020 CENSUS REDISTRICTING DATA PROGRAM

Public Law 94-171, enacted in 1975, directs the U.S. Census Bureau to make special preparations to provide redistricting data needed by the 50 states.[1] It specifies that within 1 year following Census Day, the Census Bureau must send the governor and legislative leadership in each state the data they need to redraw districts for the U.S. Congress and state legislatures.

To meet this legal requirement, the Census Bureau set up a program that affords state officials an opportunity before each decennial census to define the small areas for which they wish to receive census population totals for redistricting purposes. Officials may receive data for voting districts (e.g., election precincts, wards) and state house and senate districts, in addition to standard census geographic areas such as counties, cities, census tracts, and blocks. State participation in defining areas is voluntary and nonpartisan.

For further information on Public Law 94-171 and the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/rdo/program-management.html>.

DATA CONFIDENTIALITY

The Census Bureau operates under Title 13 of the U.S. Code, which prohibits the publication of any results in which an individual's data can be identified. The Census Bureau has been and continues to be a leader in the science of protecting respondent data. To ensure protection of respondent data in present and future data releases, the Census Bureau has launched a major modernization of our disclosure avoidance techniques by deploying differential privacy, also

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[1] For the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau will provide redistricting data for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

known as formal privacy, to the 2020 Census Public Law 94-171 redistricting data. To learn more about differential privacy, please read Chapter 7, 2020 Census: Operational Overview and Disclosure Avoidance.

SUBJECT CONTENT

This product contains summary statistics on population and housing subjects. Population counts for the total population and for the population 18 years and over are presented by race and by Hispanic or Latino origin, and for the total group quarters population by major group quarters type. The product includes one housing table showing occupancy status (occupied, vacant). The official titles of the six tables are:

P1. Race

P2. Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino by Race

P3. Race for the Population 18 Years and Over

P4. Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino by Race for the Population 18 Years and Over

P5. Group Quarters Population by Major Group Quarters Type

H1. Occupancy Status

Chapter 3, Subject Locator, contains a list of subjects included in the 2020 Public Law 94-171 tables. The Subject Locator can be used to find out which tables provide the information needed. Chapter 4, Summary Level Hierarchy Chart and Sequence List, provides specifications on the content and hierarchical relationships of the geographic elements that are required to tabulate and summarize the Public Law 94-171 data. Chapter 5, List of Tables (Matrices), provides information on the table numbers and titles, the applicable universe, and the total number of data cells for each table. Chapter 6, Data Dictionary, provides record codes, geographic area codes, area characteristics, and special area codes contained within the dataset, as well as endnotes and a table (matrix) section featuring metadata for each variable included in the dataset.

The Public Law 94-171 data were derived from questions asked on the 2020 Census questionnaire. Chapter 7, 2020 Census: Operational Overview and Disclosure Avoidance, provides information on the 2020 Census operational design, including overviews and links to the 2020 Census Operational Plan and the 35 operation-specific Detailed Operational Plans used to manage the 2020 Census. Descriptions of the 35 operations are provided in Appendix C, Data Collection and Processing Procedures.

GEOGRAPHIC CONTENT

The National Redistricting Data Summary File is an extract of selected geographic areas previously released in the 2020 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File. In addition, this file provides summaries for the United States, regions, divisions, and other geographic areas that cross state boundaries, such as American Indian areas and metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas, as follows:

- United States[2]

- Region

- Division

- American Indian area/Alaska Native area/Hawaiian home land

- Metropolitan statistical area/Micropolitan statistical area

- Combined statistical area

- New England city and town area

- Combined New England city and town area

- State[3]

See Chapter 4, "Summary Level Hierarchy Chart and Sequence List," for the full geographic content of this product and Appendix A, "Geographic Terms and Concepts," for a more detailed description of the Census Bureau's geography contained in this summary file.

USER UPDATES

User updates supply data users with additional or corrected information that becomes available after the technical documentation and files are prepared. They are issued as Data Notes, Geography Notes, and Technical Documentation Notes in a numbered series. User updates issued after the release of this documentation are available on the Census Bureau's Internet site <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/data/errata-notes.html>.

RELATED PRODUCTS

The 2020 Census National Redistricting Data Summary File is available through the Census Bureau's data exploration platform, data.census.gov. The geographic support products are available through the Geography Program section on <www.census.gov>, and include block maps, state legislative district with voting district maps, tract maps, school district maps, TIGER/Line shapefiles, block assignment files and corresponding name look-up tables, and 2010 to 2020 Census block relationship files. These geographic products have been delivered to official recipients of the Redistricting Data Program on removable media in support of redistricting efforts. There are no related printed reports or listings.

To request assistance with these products, contact the Census Redistricting & Voting Rights Data Office at <rdo@census.gov> or 1-301-763-4039.

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[2] Land area, water area, population counts, and housing unit counts for the United States, regions, and divisions do not include Puerto Rico.

[3] State, District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

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Chapter 2.
How to Use This Product

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter serves as a guide for data users to both the file and the technical documentation. Novice users trying to understand how to use the documentation and the file should read this chapter first.

DATA FORMAT AND ACCESS TOOLS

The 2020 Census National Redistricting Data Summary File was initially delivered to official recipients of the Redistricting Data Program on removable media and through an online embargoed dataset. Later, the U.S. Census Bureau released the data to the public in a user-friendly format through the Census Bureau's data exploration platform, data.census.gov.

These data are also available in pipe-delimited, 8-bit Unicode Transformation Format (UTF-8), which can easily be imported into other software packages. The pipe-delimited files are available for download via File Transfer Protocol (FTP). It is recommended that only experienced data users download these data from the FTP site.

GEOGRAPHIC HIERARCHY PRIMER

The smallest component for all census geography is the block. Figure 2-1 provides an example of the various geographic hierarchies used, all aggregated from the block level. The chart allows a graphical examination of the hierarchies. The lines show how blocks aggregate to block groups, which then aggregate to census tracts and then counties. This means that blocks, block groups, and tracts are uniquely identified within counties and, therefore, do not cross county boundaries. School districts, on the other hand, can cross jurisdictional boundaries, but they do not cross state lines. Figure 2-2 may be used in a similar fashion to see the hierarchy for the American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas.

GEOGRAPHIC HEADER RECORD

The Geographic Header Record, Figure 2-4, lists each field and provides its data diction-ary reference name, maximum field size, and data type. For the definition of each field, see Chapter 6, Data Dictionary. The possible data types are:

A   Alphabetic: letters of the alphabet only.

N   Numeric: numbers only.

A/N   Alphanumeric: letters of the alphabet or numbers or (in selected fields) punctuation characters.

The presence or absence of an "X" in each summary level column is a guide to the presence or absence of geographic information for that particular summary level. For example, in the column for summary level 040, which is the summary level for State, we see "X" for the first 14 fields, indicating that there is information for those fields at the State level. In the County field, there is no "X," indicating that there is no information for counties at the State level.

NATIONAL STANDARD CODES

The geographic header includes fields for the National Standards (NS) Code Series. These fields contain a Geographic Names Information System (GNIS)[1] identifier code that has been adopted as part of a national standard. The GNIS is the nation's official geographic names repository database and has been designated by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names as the official source of geographic names for use by the federal government and its contractors. Federal agencies are expected to adopt the GNIS identifier code as a standard code for public and federal data exchange. The fields identified in the geographic header record are:

Field length	Field name
8	State (NS)
8	County (NS)
8	County Subdivision (NS)
8	Subminor Civil Division (NS)
8	Estate (NS)
8	Consolidated City (NS)
8	Place (NS)
8	American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land (NS)
8	American Indian Tribal Subdivision (NS)
8	Alaska Native Regional Corporation (NS)

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[1] The GNIS identifier for states, counties, and equivalent areas are supplemental codes that do not replace the federal standard two-digit state and three-digit county codes also appearing in the header. The Census Bureau will continue to maintain and use in its unique geographic identifiers the existing five-digit codes for place, county subdivision, consolidated city, Alaska Native Regional Corporation, subminor civil division, and estate, and will assign and issue codes for new entities to meet customer needs, even though these codes are not official or part of the newer American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standards. The Census Bureau also will continue to maintain the existing four-digit codes for American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian area and three-digit codes for American Indian tribal subdivision.

SUMMARY LEVEL HIERARCHY CHART

The Summary Level Hierarchy Chart (Chapter 4) identifies each geographic level and provides the code that is in the SUMLEV field. The last geographic level listed in the sequence identifies the geographic level defined by the summary level. The prior geographic levels simply identify the geographic hierarchy, for example, 355 New England City and Town Area (NECTA)-NECTA Division. In summary level 355, the record contains data for a New England City and Town Area (NECTA) division within a NECTA. A NECTA division is a smaller grouping of cities and towns within a NECTA. It consists of a main city or town that represents an employment center, plus adjacent cities and towns associated through commuting ties. NECTAs and NECTA divisions are unique within the nation. Thus, summary level 355 provides data for a complete NECTA division.

When reading the Summary Level Hierarchy Chart, it is important to recognize that hyphens (-) separate the individual geographic levels, while slashes separate different types of geography (such as place/remainder) within the same geographic level.

DATA STRUCTURE AND SEGMENTATION

The data in the redistricting and other 2020 Census summary files are segmented. This is done so that individual files do not have more than 255 fields, allowing users to more easily import them into spreadsheet or database software. The segmentation information discussed here applies to the FTP files. The summary file data and the corresponding geographic information are known as the file set. Because of the large size of the tables, the file set is broken into four files. These files consist of:

- Geographic header file

- File01 (Tables P1 and P2)

- File02 (Tables P3, P4, and H1)

- File03 (Table P5)

To get the complete dataset for the 2020 Census National Redistricting Data Summary File, users must download all four files.

It is easiest to think of the file set as a single file that has been broken into four physical parts: the geographic header file, file01, file02, and file03. If downloading the 2020 Census National Redistricting Data Summary File from the FTP site (for experienced data users) or from removable media (for official recipients), users should select all four files.

A unique logical record number (LOGRECNO in the geographic header) is assigned to all files for a specific geographic entity. This field is the key that links records across all four files. Besides the logical record number, other identifying fields also are carried over from the geographic header file to the table files. These are file identification (FILEID), state/U.S. abbreviation (STUSAB), characteristic iteration (CHARITER), and characteristic iteration file sequence number (CIFSN). See Figure 2-3 for an example.

The geographic header is standard across all electronic data products from the 2020 Census. Note that some fields in the Redistricting products are not filled. For example, the CHARITER field is used in other 2020 Census products; in the 2020 Census National Redistricting Data Summary File, it is always coded as 000.

Figure 2-1.
Standard Hierarchy of Census Geographic Entities
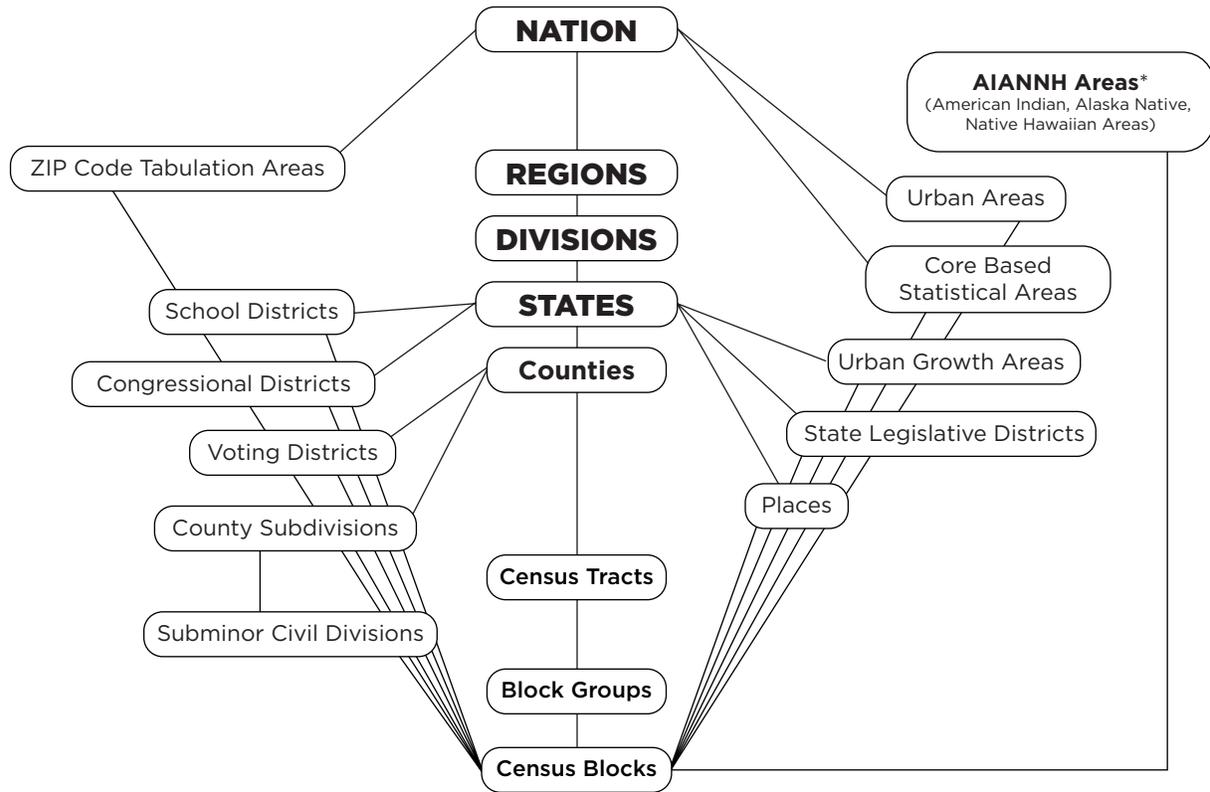
* Refer to the "Hierarchy of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Areas."

Figure 2-2.
Hierarchy of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Areas

How to Use This Product
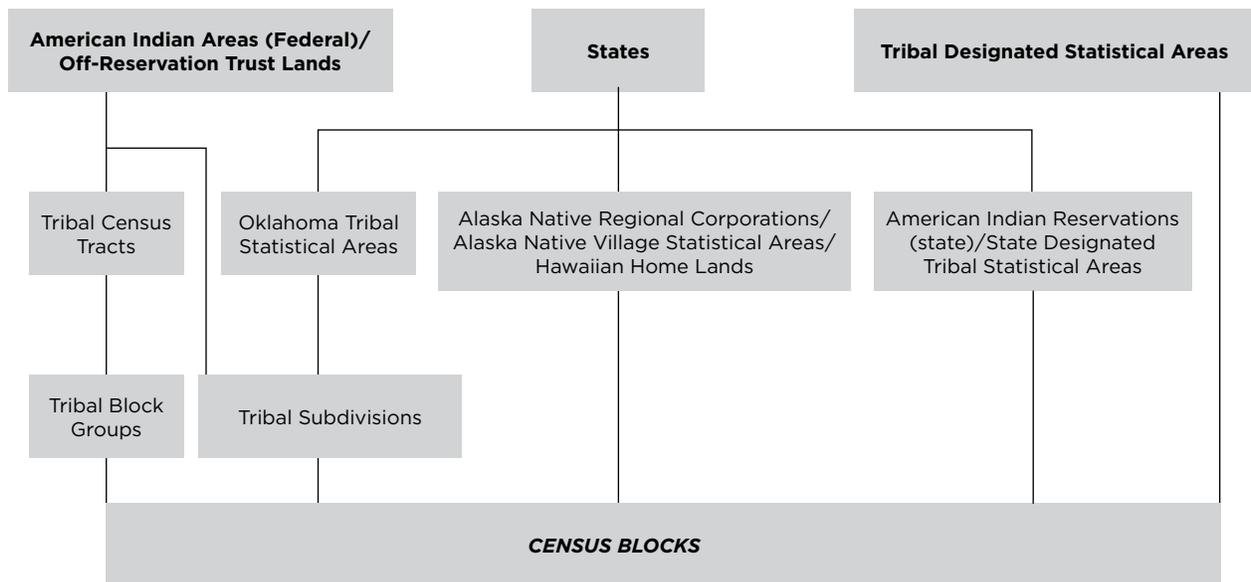
FIGURE 2-3. FILE SET STRUCTURE SCHEMATIC

Geographic Header File	File01	File02	File03

Record 1

FILEID	FILEID	FILEID	FILEID
STUSAB	STUSAB	STUSAB	STUSAB
CHARITER	CHARITER	CHARITER	CHARITER
CIFSN	CIFSN	CIFSN	CIFSN
LOGRECNO (Record 1)	LOGRECNO (Record 1)	LOGRECNO (Record 1)	LOGRECNO (Record 1)
Remainder of geographic header record for geographic area X	Table P1 (71 cells) Table P2 (73 cells)	Table P3 (71 cells) Table P4 (73 cells) Table H1 (3 cells)	Table P5 (10 cells)

Record 2

FILEID	FILEID	FILEID	FILEID
STUSAB	STUSAB	STUSAB	STUSAB
CHARITER	CHARITER	CHARITER	CHARITER
CIFSN	CIFSN	CIFSN	CIFSN
LOGRECNO (Record 2)	LOGRECNO (Record 2)	LOGRECNO (Record 2)	LOGRECNO (Record 2)
Remainder of geographic header record for geographic area Y	Table P1 (71 cells) Table P2 (73 cells)	Table P3 (71 cells) Table P4 (73 cells) Table H1 (3 cells)	Table P5 (10 cells)

Record 3

FILEID	FILEID	FILEID	FILEID
STUSAB	STUSAB	STUSAB	STUSAB
CHARITER	CHARITER	CHARITER	CHARITER
CIFSN	CIFSN	CIFSN	CIFSN
LOGRECNO (Record 3)	LOGRECNO (Record 3)	LOGRECNO (Record 3)	LOGRECNO (Record 3)
Remainder of geographic header record for geographic area Z	Table P1 (71 cells) Table P2 (73 cells)	Table P3 (71 cells) Table P4 (73 cells) Table H1 (3 cells)	Table P5 (10 cells)

FIGURE 2-4. GEOGRAPHIC HEADER RECORD

Field	Data dictionary reference	Maximum field size	Data type	Summary levels 010	020	030	040	250	252	254
Record Codes										
File Identification	FILEID	6	A/N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
State/US-Abbreviation (USPS)	STUSAB	2	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Summary Level	SUMLEV	3	A/N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Geographic Variant	GEOVAR	2	A/N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Geographic Component	GEOCOMP	2	A/N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Characteristic Iteration	CHARITER	3	A/N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Characteristic Iteration File Sequence Number	CIFSN	2	A/N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Logical Record Number	LOGRECNO	7	N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Geographic Area Codes										
Geographic Record Identifier	GEOID	60	A/N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Geographic Code Identifier	GEOCODE	51	A/N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Region	REGION	1	A/N		X	X	X			
Division	DIVISION	1	A/N			X	X			
State (FIPS)	STATE	2	A/N				X			
State (NS)	STATENS	8	A/N				X			
County (FIPS)	COUNTY	3	A/N							
FIPS County Class Code	COUNTYCC	2	A/N							
County (NS)	COUNTYNS	8	A/N							
County Subdivision (FIPS)	COUSUB	5	A/N							
FIPS County Subdivision Class Code	COUSUBCC	2	A/N							
County Subdivision (NS)	COUSUBNS	8	A/N							
Subminor Civil Division (FIPS)	SUBMCD	5	A/N							
FIPS Subminor Civil Division Class Code	SUBMCDCC	2	A/N							
Subminor Civil Division (NS)	SUBMCDNS	8	A/N							
Estate (FIPS)	ESTATE	5	A/N							
FIPS Estate Class Code	ESTATECC	2	A/N							
Estate (NS)	ESTATENS	8	A/N							
Consolidated City (FIPS)	CONCIT	5	A/N							
FIPS Consolidated City Class Code	CONCITCC	2	A/N							
Consolidated City (NS)	CONCITNS	8	A/N							
Place (FIPS)	PLACE	5	A/N							
FIPS Place Class Code	PLACECC	2	A/N							
Place (NS)	PLACENS	8	A/N							
Census Tract	TRACT	6	A/N							
Block Group	BLKGRP	1	A/N							

FIGURE 2-4. GEOGRAPHIC HEADER RECORD—Con.

Field	Data dictionary reference	Maximum field size	Data type	Summary levels						
				010	020	030	040	250	252	254
Block	BLOCK	4	A/N							
American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land (Census)	AIANHH	4	A/N					X	X	X
American Indian Trust Land/ Hawaiian Home Land Indicator	AIHHTLI	1	A/N					X	X	X
American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land (FIPS)	AIANHHFP	5	A/N					X	X	X
FIPS American Indian Area/ Alaska Native Area/ Hawaiian Home Land Class Code	AIANHHCC	2	A/N					X	X	X
American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land (NS)	AIANHHNS	8	A/N					X	X	X
American Indian Tribal Subdivision (Census)	AITS	3	A/N							
American Indian Tribal Subdivision (FIPS)	AITSFP	5	A/N							
FIPS American Indian Tribal Subdivision Class Code	AITSCC	2	A/N							
American Indian Tribal Subdivision (NS)	AITSNS	8	A/N							
Tribal Census Tract	TTRACT	6	A/N							
Tribal Block Group	TBLKGRP	1	A/N							
Alaska Native Regional Corporation (FIPS)	ANRC	5	A/N							
FIPS Alaska Native Regional Corporation Class Code	ANRCCC	2	A/N							
Alaska Native Regional Corporation (NS)	ANRCNS	8	A/N							
Metropolitan Statistical Area/ Micropolitan Statistical Area	CBSA	5	A/N							
Metropolitan/Micropolitan Indicator	MEMI	1	A/N							
Combined Statistical Area	CSA	3	A/N							
Metropolitan Division	METDIV	5	A/N							
New England City and Town Area	NECTA	5	A/N							
NECTA Metropolitan/ Micropolitan Indicator	NMEMI	1	A/N							
Combined New England City and Town Area	CNECTA	3	A/N							

FIGURE 2-4. GEOGRAPHIC HEADER RECORD—Con.

Field	Data dictionary reference	Maximum field size	Data type	Summary levels						
				010	020	030	040	250	252	254
New England City and Town Area Division	NECTADIV	5	A/N							
Metropolitan Statistical Area/ Micropolitan Statistical Area Principal City Indicator	CBSAPCI	1	A/N							
New England City and Town Area Principal City Indicator	NECTAPCI	1	A/N							
Urban Area	UA	5	A/N							
Urban Area Type	UATYPE	1	A/N							
Urban/Rural	UR	1	A/N							
Congressional District (116th)	CD116	2	A/N							
Congressional District (118th)	CD118	2	A/N							
Congressional District (119th)	CD119	2	A/N							
Congressional District (120th)	CD120	2	A/N							
Congressional District (121st)	CD121	2	A/N							
State Legislative District (Upper Chamber) (2018)	SLDU18	3	A/N							
State Legislative District (Upper Chamber) (2022)	SLDU22	3	A/N							
State Legislative District (Upper Chamber) (2024)	SLDU24	3	A/N							
State Legislative District (Upper Chamber) (2026)	SLDU26	3	A/N							
State Legislative District (Upper Chamber) (2028)	SLDU28	3	A/N							
State Legislative District (Lower Chamber) (2018)	SLDL18	3	A/N							
State Legislative District (Lower Chamber) (2022)	SLDL22	3	A/N							
State Legislative District (Lower Chamber) (2024)	SLDL24	3	A/N							
State Legislative District (Lower Chamber) (2026)	SLDL26	3	A/N							
State Legislative District (Lower Chamber) (2028)	SLDL28	3	A/N							
Voting District	VTD	6	A/N							
Voting District Indicator	VTDI	1	A/N							
ZIP Code Tabulation Area (5-Digit)	ZCTA	5	A/N							
School District (Elementary)	SDELM	5	A/N							
School District (Secondary)	SDSEC	5	A/N							
School District (Unified)	SDUNI	5	A/N							
Public Use Microdata Area	PUMA	5	A/N							

FIGURE 2-4. GEOGRAPHIC HEADER RECORD—Con.

Field	Data dictionary reference	Maximum field size	Data type	Summary levels						
				010	020	030	040	250	252	254
Area Characteristics										
Area (Land)	AREALAND	14	N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Area (Water)	AREAWATR	14	N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Area Base Name	BASENAME	100	A/N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Area Name-Legal/Statistical Area Description (LSAD) Term-Part Indicator	NAME	125	A/N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Functional Status Code	FUNCSTAT	1	A/N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Geographic Change User Note Indicator	GCUNI	1	A/N		X	X		X	X	
Population Count (100%)	POP100	9	N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Housing Unit Count (100%)	HU100	9	N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Internal Point (Latitude)	INTPTLAT	11	A/N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Internal Point (Longitude)	INTPTLON	12	A/N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Legal/Statistical Area Description Code	LSADC	2	A/N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Part Flag	PARTFLAG	1	A/N							
Special Area Codes										
Urban Growth Area	UGA	5	A/N							

FIGURE 2-4. GEOGRAPHIC HEADER RECORD—Con.

Field	Data dictionary reference	Maximum field size	Data type	Summary levels					
				310	314	330	335	350	355
Record Codes									
File Identification	FILEID	6	A/N	X	X	X	X	X	X
State/US-Abbreviation (USPS)	STUSAB	2	A	X	X	X	X	X	X
Summary Level	SUMLEV	3	A/N	X	X	X	X	X	X
Geographic Variant	GEOVAR	2	A/N	X	X	X	X	X	X
Geographic Component	GEOCOMP	2	A/N	X	X	X	X	X	X
Characteristic Iteration	CHARITER	3	A/N	X	X	X	X	X	X
Characteristic Iteration File Sequence Number	CIFSN	2	A/N	X	X	X	X	X	X
Logical Record Number	LOGRECNO	7	N	X	X	X	X	X	X
Geographic Area Codes									
Geographic Record Identifier	GEOID	60	A/N	X	X	X	X	X	X
Geographic Code Identifier	GEOCODE	51	A/N	X	X	X	X	X	X
Region	REGION	1	A/N						
Division	DIVISION	1	A/N						
State (FIPS)	STATE	2	A/N						
State (NS)	STATENS	8	A/N						
County (FIPS)	COUNTY	3	A/N						
FIPS County Class Code	COUNTYCC	2	A/N						
County (NS)	COUNTYNS	8	A/N						
County Subdivision (FIPS)	COUSUB	5	A/N						
FIPS County Subdivision Class Code	COUSUBCC	2	A/N						
County Subdivision (NS)	COUSUBNS	8	A/N						
Subminor Civil Division (FIPS)	SUBMCD	5	A/N						
FIPS Subminor Civil Division Class Code	SUBMCDCC	2	A/N						
Subminor Civil Division (NS)	SUBMCDNS	8	A/N						
Estate (FIPS)	ESTATE	5	A/N						
FIPS Estate Class Code	ESTATECC	2	A/N						
Estate (NS)	ESTATENS	8	A/N						
Consolidated City (FIPS)	CONCIT	5	A/N						
FIPS Consolidated City Class Code	CONCITCC	2	A/N						
Consolidated City (NS)	CONCITNS	8	A/N						
Place (FIPS)	PLACE	5	A/N						
FIPS Place Class Code	PLACECC	2	A/N						
Place (NS)	PLACENS	8	A/N						
Census Tract	TRACT	6	A/N						
Block Group	BLKGRP	1	A/N						

FIGURE 2-4. GEOGRAPHIC HEADER RECORD—Con.

Field	Data dictionary reference	Maximum field size	Data type	Summary levels 310	314	330	335	350	355
Block	BLOCK	4	A/N						
American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land (Census)	AIANHH	4	A/N						
American Indian Trust Land/ Hawaiian Home Land Indicator	AIHHTLI	1	A/N						
American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land (FIPS)	AIANHHFP	5	A/N						
FIPS American Indian Area/ Alaska Native Area/ Hawaiian Home Land Class Code	AIANHHCC	2	A/N						
American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land (NS)	AIANHHNS	8	A/N						
American Indian Tribal Subdivision (Census)	AITS	3	A/N						
American Indian Tribal Subdivision (FIPS)	AITSFP	5	A/N						
FIPS American Indian Tribal Subdivision Class Code	AITSCC	2	A/N						
American Indian Tribal Subdivision (NS)	AITSNS	8	A/N						
Tribal Census Tract	TTRACT	6	A/N						
Tribal Block Group	TBLKGRP	1	A/N						
Alaska Native Regional Corporation (FIPS)	ANRC	5	A/N						
FIPS Alaska Native Regional Corporation Class Code	ANRCCC	2	A/N						
Alaska Native Regional Corporation (NS)	ANRCNS	8	A/N						
Metropolitan Statistical Area/ Micropolitan Statistical Area	CBSA	5	A/N	X	X				
Metropolitan/Micropolitan Indicator	MEMI	1	A/N	X	X				
Combined Statistical Area	CSA	3	A/N	X	X	X			
Metropolitan Division	METDIV	5	A/N		X				
New England City and Town Area	NECTA	5	A/N					X	X
NECTA Metropolitan/ Micropolitan Indicator	NMEMI	1	A/N					X	X
Combined New England City and Town Area	CNECTA	3	A/N				X	X	X

FIGURE 2-4. GEOGRAPHIC HEADER RECORD—Con.

Field	Data dictionary reference	Maximum field size	Data type	Summary levels 310	314	330	335	350	355
New England City and Town Area Division	NECTADIV	5	A/N						X
Metropolitan Statistical Area/ Micropolitan Statistical Area Principal City Indicator	CBSAPCI	1	A/N						
New England City and Town Area Principal City Indicator	NECTAPCI	1	A/N						
Urban Area	UA	5	A/N						
Urban Area Type	UATYPE	1	A/N						
Urban/Rural	UR	1	A/N						
Congressional District (116th)	CD116	2	A/N						
Congressional District (118th)	CD118	2	A/N						
Congressional District (119th)	CD119	2	A/N						
Congressional District (120th)	CD120	2	A/N						
Congressional District (121st)	CD121	2	A/N						
State Legislative District (Upper Chamber) (2018)	SLDU18	3	A/N						
State Legislative District (Upper Chamber) (2022)	SLDU22	3	A/N						
State Legislative District (Upper Chamber) (2024)	SLDU24	3	A/N						
State Legislative District (Upper Chamber) (2026)	SLDU26	3	A/N						
State Legislative District (Upper Chamber) (2028)	SLDU28	3	A/N						
State Legislative District (Lower Chamber) (2018)	SLDL18	3	A/N						
State Legislative District (Lower Chamber) (2022)	SLDL22	3	A/N						
State Legislative District (Lower Chamber) (2024)	SLDL24	3	A/N						
State Legislative District (Lower Chamber) (2026)	SLDL26	3	A/N						
State Legislative District (Lower Chamber) (2028)	SLDL28	3	A/N						
Voting District	VTD	6	A/N						
Voting District Indicator	VTDI	1	A/N						
ZIP Code Tabulation Area (5-Digit)	ZCTA	5	A/N						
School District (Elementary)	SDELM	5	A/N						
School District (Secondary)	SDSEC	5	A/N						
School District (Unified)	SDUNI	5	A/N						
Public Use Microdata Area	PUMA	5	A/N						

FIGURE 2-4. GEOGRAPHIC HEADER RECORD—Con.

Field	Data dictionary reference	Maximum field size	Data type	Summary levels 310	314	330	335	350	355
Area Characteristics									
Area (Land)	AREALAND	14	N	X	X	X	X	X	X
Area (Water)	AREAWATR	14	N	X	X	X	X	X	X
Area Base Name	BASENAME	100	A/N	X	X	X	X	X	X
Area Name-Legal/Statistical Area Description (LSAD) Term-Part Indicator	NAME	125	A/N	X	X	X	X	X	X
Functional Status Code	FUNCSTAT	1	A/N	X	X	X	X	X	X
Geographic Change User Note Indicator	GCUNI	1	A/N						
Population Count (100%)	POP100	9	N	X	X	X	X	X	X
Housing Unit Count (100%)	HU100	9	N	X	X	X	X	X	X
Internal Point (Latitude)	INTPTLAT	11	A/N	X	X	X	X	X	X
Internal Point (Longitude)	INTPTLON	12	A/N	X	X	X	X	X	X
Legal/Statistical Area Description Code	LSADC	2	A/N	X	X	X	X	X	X
Part Flag	PARTFLAG	1	A/N						
Special Area Codes									
Urban Growth Area	UGA	5	A/N						

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Chapter 3.
Subject Locator

CONTENTS

GENERAL INFORMATION

The subject locator is an index designed to quickly identify the tables (matrices) in the 2020 Census National Redistricting Data Summary File. This index is arranged in alphabetical order by the name of a subject. Under each subject heading, the universe or the type of entry being tabulated (shown in italics) and the relevant table number appear.

SUBJECT LOCATOR

Subjects	Table Number

Group Quarters Population by Major Group Quarters Type
Population in group quarters P5

Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino by Race
Total population. P2

Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino by Race for the Population 18 Years and Over
Total population, 18 years and over. P4

Occupancy Status
Housing units H1

Race
Total population. P1

Race for the Population 18 Years and Over
Total population, 18 years and over. P3

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Chapter 4.
Summary Level Hierarchy Chart and Sequence List

Summary levels specify the content and hierarchical relationships of the geographic elements that are required to tabulate and summarize data. In the Summary Level Hierarchy Chart that follows, the summary level code precedes the summary level area, and symbols are used with special meaning for summary levels:

Hyphen "-" separates the elements of a hierarchy.

Slash "/" denotes equivalent elements that have different names.

Parentheses "( )" are not used in the specification for summary levels, but are used occasionally in the usual and customary manner in statements of clarification.

FIGURE 4-1. SUMMARY LEVEL HIERARCHY CHART

The Summary Level Hierarchy Chart displays the hierarchical relationships among the summary levels in this summary file. The superior/subordinate relationships are depicted by indenting the lines.

Summary level
010   United States
020   Region
030   Division
040   State[1]
250   American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land
252   American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area (Reservation or Statistical Entity Only)[2]
254   American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only)/Hawaiian Home Land
310   Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area
314   Metropolitan Statistical Area-Metropolitan Division
330   Combined Statistical Area
350   New England City and Town Area
355   New England City and Town Area (NECTA)-NECTA Division
335   Combined New England City and Town Area

[1] State, District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

[2] American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area (Reservation or Statistical Entity Only) includes American Indian Reservations; Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas (OTSAs); Tribal Designated Statistical Areas (TDSAs) (federal areas); State Designated Tribal Statistical Areas (SDTSAs) (state areas); and Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas (ANVSAs) (Alaska).

FIGURE 4-2. SUMMARY LEVEL SEQUENCE LIST

The Summary Level Sequence List shows the summary levels in this summary file, sorted by summary level code. The 2020 Census Summary Files are sorted by summary level code, and within summary level code, by geographic component code. The 2020 Census National Redistricting Data Summary File has no geographic components.

Geographic component	Summary level	
	Code	Area
00	010	United States
00	020	Region
00	030	Division
00	040	State[1]
00	250	American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land
00	252	American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area (Reservation or Statistical Entity Only)[2]
00	254	American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only)/Hawaiian Home Land
00	310	Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area
00	314	Metropolitan Statistical Area-Metropolitan Division
00	330	Combined Statistical Area
00	335	Combined New England City and Town Area
00	350	New England City and Town Area
00	355	New England City and Town Area (NECTA)-NECTA Division

[1] State, District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

[2] American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area (Reservation or Statistical Entity Only) includes American Indian Reservations; Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas (OTSAs); Tribal Designated Statistical Areas (TDSAs) (federal areas); State Designated Tribal Statistical Areas (SDTSAs) (state areas); and Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas (ANVSAs) (Alaska).

Chapter 5.
List of Tables (Matrices)

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Chapter 6.
Data Dictionary

CONTENTS

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

The possible values in the Data type column are the following.

A   Alphabetic: letters of the alphabet only.

N   Numeric: numbers only.

A/N Alphanumeric: letters of the alphabet or numbers or (in selected fields) punctuation characters.

Note: The filling of codes and data attributes in the files is specific to summary level; not all fields are filled for every summary level. Where a code or attribute is specified, the actual value is assigned to the field except for the use of three special codes:

- Assignment of codes of nine (9) indicates a balance record or that the entity or attribute does not exist for this record.

- Assignment of pound signs (#) indicates that more than one value exists for this field and, thus, no specific value can be assigned.

- Assignment of exclamation marks (!) indicates that the data are not yet available for this product.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Record Codes			
File Identification[1]	FILEID	6	A/N
PLUS 2020 Census National Redistricting Data Summary File			

See endnotes at the end of the table.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type

Record Codes—Con.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
State/U.S. Abbreviation (USPS)	STUSAB	2	A

AK	Alaska	IL	Illinois	NC	North Carolina	RI	Rhode Island
AL	Alabama	IN	Indiana	ND	North Dakota	SC	South Carolina
AR	Arkansas	KS	Kansas	NE	Nebraska	SD	South Dakota
AZ	Arizona	KY	Kentucky	NH	New Hampshire	TN	Tennessee
CA	California	LA	Louisiana	NJ	New Jersey	TX	Texas
CO	Colorado	MA	Massachusetts	NM	New Mexico	US	United States
CT	Connecticut	MD	Maryland	NV	Nevada	UT	Utah
DC	District of Columbia	ME	Maine	NY	New York	VA	Virginia
DE	Delaware	MI	Michigan	OH	Ohio	VT	Vermont
FL	Florida	MN	Minnesota	OK	Oklahoma	WA	Washington
GA	Georgia	MO	Missouri	OR	Oregon	WI	Wisconsin
HI	Hawaii	MS	Mississippi	PA	Pennsylvania	WV	West Virginia
IA	Iowa	MT	Montana	PR	Puerto Rico	WY	Wyoming
ID	Idaho						

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Summary Level[2]	SUMLEV	3	A/N
Geographic Variant[3]	GEOVAR	2	A/N
Geographic Component[4]	GEOCOMP	2	A/N

    00   Not a geographic component

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Characteristic Iteration[5]	CHARITER	3	A/N

    000   Not a characteristic iteration

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Characteristic Iteration File Sequence Number[6]	CIFSN	2	A/N
Logical Record Number[7]	LOGRECNO	7	N

See endnotes at the end of the table.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type

Geographic Area Codes

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Geographic Record Identifier[8]	GEOID	60	A/N
Geographic Code Identifier[9]	GEOCODE	51	A/N
Region[10]	REGION	1	A/N

  1 Northeast
  2 Midwest
  3 South
  4 West
  9 Not in a region (Puerto Rico)

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Division[10]	DIVISION	1	A/N

  0 Not in a division (Puerto Rico)
  1 New England
  2 Middle Atlantic
  3 East North Central
  4 West North Central
  5 South Atlantic
  6 East South Central
  7 West South Central
  8 Mountain
  9 Pacific

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
State (FIPS)[10, 11]	STATE	2	A/N

01	Alabama	17	Illinois	30	Montana	44	Rhode Island
02	Alaska	18	Indiana	31	Nebraska	45	South Carolina
04	Arizona	19	Iowa	32	Nevada	46	South Dakota
05	Arkansas	20	Kansas	33	New Hampshire	47	Tennessee
06	California	21	Kentucky	34	New Jersey	48	Texas
08	Colorado	22	Louisiana	35	New Mexico	49	Utah
09	Connecticut	23	Maine	36	New York	50	Vermont
10	Delaware	24	Maryland	37	North Carolina	51	Virginia
11	District of Columbia	25	Massachusetts	38	North Dakota	53	Washington
12	Florida	26	Michigan	39	Ohio	54	West Virginia
13	Georgia	27	Minnesota	40	Oklahoma	55	Wisconsin
15	Hawaii	28	Mississippi	41	Oregon	56	Wyoming
16	Idaho	29	Missouri	42	Pennsylvania	72	Puerto Rico

See endnotes at the end of the table.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Geographic Area Codes—Con.			
State (NS)[11]	STATENS	8	A/N
County (FIPS)[10, 11]	COUNTY	3	A/N

    001-507   County or equivalent area code

    510-840   Independent city code

FIPS County Class Code[10, 11]	COUNTYCC	2	A/N

    C7   An incorporated place that is independent of any county

    H1   An active county or equivalent area

    H4   An inactive county or equivalent area

    H5   A statistical county equivalent area

    H6   A county or equivalent feature that has consolidated its government with an incorporated place

County (NS)[11]	COUNTYNS	8	A/N
County Subdivision (FIPS)[10, 11]	COUSUB	5	A/N

    00000   Water area not assigned to a county subdivision

    00001-89999   County subdivision in a state-level entity with governmental entities and in Alaska and Puerto Rico

    90000-98999   County subdivision in a state with administrative or statistical entities (excluding Alaska and Puerto Rico)

FIPS County Subdivision Class Code[10, 11]	COUSUBCC	2	A/N

    C2   An active incorporated place that is legally coextensive with a county subdivision but treated as independent of any county subdivision (an independent place)

    C5   An active incorporated place that is independent of any county subdivision and serves as a county subdivision equivalent (an independent place)

    C7   An incorporated place that is independent of any county (an independent city)

    T1   An active county subdivision that is not coextensive with an incorporated place

    T2   An active county subdivision that is coextensive with a census designated place

    T5   An active county subdivision that is coextensive with an incorporated place

    T9   An inactive county subdivision

    Z1   A nonfunctioning county subdivision

    Z2   A county subdivision that is coextensive with or wholly contained within a legal American Indian, Alaska Native, or Native Hawaiian area and is independent of any other county subdivision

    Z3   A county subdivision defined as a statistical unorganized territory

    Z5   A statistical census county division (CCD) or census subarea (Alaska only)

See endnotes at the end of the table.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Geographic Area Codes—Con.			

Z7   An active incorporated place that is legally coextensive with or independent of any county subdivision in a state with only nonfunctioning county subdivisions (an independent place)

Z9   Water area not assigned to a county subdivision

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
County Subdivision (NS)[11]	COUSUBNS	8	A/N
Subminor Civil Division (FIPS)[10, 11, 12]	SUBMCD	5	A/N

  00001-89999   Subbarrio

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
FIPS Subminor Civil Division Class Code[10, 11, 12]	SUBMCDCC	2	A/N

  Z6   Subbarrio

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Subminor Civil Division (NS)[11, 12]	SUBMCDNS	8	A/N
Estate (FIPS)[10, 11, 13]	ESTATE	5	A/N

  00001-89999   Estate

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
FIPS Estate Class Code[10, 11, 13]	ESTATECC	2	A/N

  Z1   A nonfunctioning county subdivision

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Estate (NS) [11, 13]	ESTATENS	8	A/N
Consolidated City (FIPS)[10, 11]	CONCIT	5	A/N

  03436   Athens-Clarke County, Georgia
  04200   Augusta-Richmond County, Georgia
  11390   Butte-Silver Bow, Montana
  28410   Greeley County, Kansas
  36000   Indianapolis, Indiana
  47500   Milford, Connecticut
  48003   Louisville/Jefferson County, Kentucky
  52004   Nashville-Davidson, Tennessee

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
FIPS Consolidated City Class Code[10, 11]	CONCITCC	2	A/N

  C3   Consolidated city

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Consolidated City (NS)[11]	CONCITNS	8	A/N

See endnotes at the end of the table.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Geographic Area Codes—Con.			
Place (FIPS)[10, 11]	PLACE	5	A/N

00001-89999   Incorporated place or census designated place (CDP)

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
FIPS Place Class Code[10, 11]	PLACECC	2	A/N

C1   An active incorporated place that does not serve as a county subdivision equivalent

C2   An active incorporated place that is legally coextensive with a county subdivision but treated as independent of any county subdivision (an independent place)

C5   An active incorporated place that is independent of any county subdivision and serves as a county subdivision equivalent (an independent place)

C6   An active incorporated place that is partially independent of any county subdivision and partially dependent within a legal county subdivision (exists in Iowa and Ohio only)

C7   An incorporated place that is independent of any county (an independent city)

C8   The balance of a consolidated city excluding the separately incorporated place(s) within that consolidated government.

C9   An inactive or nonfunctioning incorporated place

M2   A census designated place (CDP) defined within a military or Coast Guard installation

U1   A census designated place (CDP) with a name officially recognized by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names for a populated place

U2   A census designated place (CDP) with a name not officially recognized by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names for a populated place

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Place (NS)[11]	PLACENS	8	A/N
Census Tract[10]	TRACT	6	A/N

000100-998999   Census tract

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Block Group[10]	BLKGRP	1	A/N

0   Block group (water area only)

1–9   Block group (land or land and water area)

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Block[10]	BLOCK	4	A/N

0001-0999   Block in a water-area-only block group

1000-9999   Block

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land (Census)[10]	AIANHH	4	A/N

See endnotes at the end of the table.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type

Geographic Area Codes—Con.

    0001-4799   Legal federally recognized American Indian area code

    4800-4989   American Indian joint-use area

    5000-5499   Hawaiian home land

    5500-5899   Oklahoma tribal statistical area

    5900-5999   Joint-use Oklahoma tribal statistical area

    6000-7999   Alaska Native Village statistical area

    8000-8999   Tribal designated statistical area

    9000-9499   State recognized legal American Indian area

    9500-9998   State designated tribal statistical area

American Indian Trust Land/Hawaiian Home Land Indicator[10]	AIHHTLI	1	A/N

  R American Indian reservation or statistical entity only

  T American Indian off-reservation trust land only or Hawaiian home land

  M American Indian reservation and off-reservation trust land

  9 Not in an American Indian area or Hawaiian home land

American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land (FIPS)[10, 11, 14]	AIANHHFP	5	A/N

    00001-89999   American Indian area, Alaska Native area, or Hawaiian home land

FIPS American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/ Hawaiian Home Land Class Code[10, 11]	AIANHHCC	2	A/N

  D0 Statistical or legal area administered and/or claimed by two or more American Indian tribes

  D1 Legal federally recognized American Indian area consisting of reservation and associated off-reservation trust land.

  D2 Legal federally recognized American Indian area consisting of reservation only

  D3 Legal federally recognized American Indian area consisting of off-reservation trust land only

  D4 Legal state-recognized American Indian reservation

  D5 The off-reservation trust land portion of an American Indian area with both a reservation and off-reservation trust land

  D6 Statistical American Indian area defined for a federally recognized tribe that does not have a reservation or off-reservation trust land, specifically a tribal designated statistical area (TDSA) or Oklahoma tribal statistical area (OTSA)

  D8 The reservation portion of an American Indian area with both a reservation and off-reservation trust land

  See endnotes at the end of the table.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Geographic Area Codes—Con.			

D9   Statistical American Indian area defined for a state-recognized tribe that does not have a reservation or off-reservation trust land, specifically a state designated tribal statistical area

E1   Alaska Native village statistical area

F1   Hawaiian home land

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land (NS)[11]	AIANHHNS	8	A/N
American Indian Tribal Subdivision (Census)[10]	AITS	3	A/N

001-998   American Indian tribal subdivision

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
American Indian Tribal Subdivision (FIPS)[10, 11, 14]	AITSFP	5	A/N

00001-89999   American Indian tribal subdivision

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
FIPS American Indian Tribal Subdivision Class Code[10, 11]	AITSCC	2	A/N

D7   American Indian tribal subdivision

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
American Indian Tribal Subdivision (NS)[11]	AITSNS	8	A/N
Tribal Census Tract[10]	TTRACT	6	A/N

T00100-T98999   Tribal census tract

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Tribal Block Group[10]	TBLKGRP	1	A/N

A-H, J, K   Tribal block group

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Alaska Native Regional Corporation (FIPS)[10, 11]	ANRC	5	A/N

00590   Ahtna
01570   Aleut
03950   Arctic Slope
06370   Bering Straits
09040   Bristol Bay
09800   Calista
14410   Chugach
17140   Cook Inlet
20010   Doyon
41640   Koniag
52120   NANA
67940   Sealaska

See endnotes at the end of the table.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Geographic Area Codes—Con.			
FIPS Alaska Native Regional Corporation Class Code[10, 11]	ANRCCC	2	A/N
E7 Alaska Native Regional Corporation			
Alaska Native Regional Corporation (NS)[11]	ANRCNS	8	A/N
Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area[10, 11]	CBSA	5	A/N
10000-49999 Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area (cannot end in '4')			
Metropolitan/Micropolitan Indicator	MEMI	1	A/N
1 Metropolitan Statistical Area			
2 Micropolitan Statistical Area			
9 Not in a Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area			
Combined Statistical Area[10, 11]	CSA	3	A/N
100-599 Combined Statistical Area			
Metropolitan Division[10, 11]	METDIV	5	A/N
10004-49994 Metropolitan Division (cannot end in '4')			
New England City and Town Area[10, 11]	NECTA	5	A/N
70000-79999 New England City and Town Area (cannot end in '4')			
NECTA Metropolitan/Micropolitan Indicator	NMEMI	1	A/N
1 Metropolitan New England City and Town Area			
2 Micropolitan New England City and Town Area			
9 Not in a New England City and Town Area			
Combined New England City and Town Area[10, 11]	CNECTA	3	A/N
700-799 Combined New England City and Town Area			
New England City and Town Area Division[10, 11]	NECTADIV	5	A/N
70004–79994 New England City and Town Area Division (always ends in '4')			

See endnotes at the end of the table.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Geographic Area Codes—Con.			
Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area Principal City Indicator[10]	CBSAPCI	1	A/N

Y Place is a principal city of a metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area

N Place is not a principal city of a metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area

9 Not in a place

New England City and Town Area Principal City Indicator[10]	NECTAPCI	1	A/N

Y Place is a principal city of a New England city and town area

N Place is not a principal city of a New England city and town area

9 Not in a place

Urban Area[10, 15]	UA	5	A/N

00001-98999   Urbanized area or urban cluster

Urban Area Type[15]	UATYPE	1	A/N

U Urbanized area

C Urban cluster

9 Not in an urban area

Urban/Rural[10, 15]	UR	1	A/N

U Area is classified as urban

R Area is classified as rural

M Mixed; part is classified as urban and part is classified as rural

Congressional District (All)[10, 11]

01-53 The Congressional District number

00 Applies to states whose representative is elected "at large." The state has only one Representative in the United States House of Representatives.

98 Applies to areas that have an "at large" nonvoting delegate or resident commis-sioner in the United State House of Representatives.

ZZ Area not assigned to a congressional district

Congressional District (116th)[10, 11, 16]	CD116	2	A/N
Congressional District (118th)[10, 11, 17]	CD118	2	A/N
Congressional District (119th)[10, 11, 17]	CD119	2	A/N
Congressional District (120th)[10, 11, 17]	CD120	2	A/N
Congressional District (121st)[10, 11, 17]	CD121	2	A/N

See endnotes at the end of the table.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Geographic Area Codes—Con.			
State Legislative District (Upper Chamber) (2018)[10, 18]	SLDU18	3	A/N
State Legislative District (Upper Chamber) (2022)[10, 18, 19]	SLDU22	3	A/N
State Legislative District (Upper Chamber) (2024)[10, 18, 19]	SLDU24	3	A/N
State Legislative District (Upper Chamber) (2026)[10, 18, 19]	SLDU26	3	A/N
State Legislative District (Upper Chamber) (2028)[10, 18, 19]	SLDU28	3	A/N
State Legislative District (Lower Chamber) (2018)[10, 18]	SLDL18	3	A/N
State Legislative District (Lower Chamber) (2022)[10, 18, 19]	SLDL22	3	A/N
State Legislative District (Lower Chamber) (2024)[10, 18, 19]	SLDL24	3	A/N
State Legislative District (Lower Chamber) (2026)[10, 18, 19]	SLDL26	3	A/N
State Legislative District (Lower Chamber) (2028)[10, 18, 19]	SLDL28	3	A/N
Voting District[10, 20]	VTD	6	A/N
Voting District Indicator[10]	VTDI	1	A/N

    A   Actual

    P   Pseudo (adjusted)

    Blank   Voting districts not defined

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
ZIP Code Tabulation Area (5-Digit)[10, 15]	ZCTA	5	A/N
School District (Elementary)[10]	SDELM	5	A/N

    00001-99996   School district

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
School District (Secondary)[10]	SDSEC	5	A/N

    00001-99996   School district

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
School District (Unified)[10]	SDUNI	5	A/N

    00001-99996   School district

    99997   School district not defined (land area)

    99998   School district not defined (water area only)

  See endnotes at the end of the table.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Geographic Area Codes—Con.			
Public Use Microdata Area[10, 15]	PUMA	5	A/N
00001-99998 Census PUMA Code			
Area Characteristics			
Area (Land)[10, 21]	AREALAND	14	N
Area (Water)[10, 22]	AREAWATR	14	N
Area Base Name [10, 23]	BASENAME	100	A/N
Area Name-Legal/Statistical Area Description (LSAD) Term-Part Indicator[10, 23]	NAME	125	A/N
Functional Status Code[10]	FUNCSTAT	1	A/N

- A Active governmental unit providing primary general-purpose functions
- B Active governmental unit that is partially consolidated with another government but with separate officials, providing primary general-purpose functions
- C Active governmental unit consolidated with another government with a single set of officials, providing general-purpose functions
- E Active governmental unit providing special-purpose functions
- F Fictitious entity created to fill the Census Bureau's geographic hierarchy
- G Active governmental unit that is subordinate to another unit of government; not classified as a government by the Census Bureau's Governments Division
- I Inactive governmental unit that has the ability to activate and provide primary special-purpose functions
- N Nonfunctioning legal entity (not a governmental unit)
- S Statistical entity

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Geographic Change User Note Indicator	GCUNI	1	A/N

- Y Geographic change user note exists for this entity
- N No geographic change user note exists for this entity

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Population Count (100%)[24]	POP100	9	N
Housing Unit Count (100%)[25]	HU100	9	N
Internal Point (Latitude)[10, 26]	INTPTLAT	11	A/N
Internal Point (Longitude)[10, 27]	INTPTLON	12	A/N
Legal/Statistical Area Description Code[10]	LSADC	2	A/N

- 00 None—no legal/statistical area description exists; no text is appended to the name of the entity
- 03 City and borough—legal county equivalent in Alaska (Juneau, Sitka, Wrangell, and Yakutat); "City and Borough" is appended to the name of the entity
- 04 Borough—county equivalent in Alaska; "Borough" is appended to the name of the entity

See endnotes at the end of the table.

Data Dictionary

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type

Area Characteristics—Con.

05   Census area—statistical county equivalent in Alaska; "Census Area" is appended to the name of the entity

06   County—legal division of 48 states; "County" is appended to the name of the entity

07   District—1) legal tribal subdivision in Arizona, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; 2) state legislative district (upper chamber) in Massachusetts; and 3) state legislative district (lower chamber) in Massachusetts; "District" is appended to the name of the entity

12   Municipality—legal county equivalent in Alaska (Anchorage and Skagway); "Municipality" is appended to the name of the entity

13   Municipio—legal county equivalent in Puerto Rico; "Municipio" is appended to the name of the entity

15   Parish—legal county equivalent in Louisiana; "Parish" is appended to the name of the entity

20   Barrio—minor civil division (MCD) in Puerto Rico; "barrio" is appended to the name of the entity

21   Borough—1) minor civil division (MCD) in New York; 2) MCD equivalent (independent place) in New Jersey and Pennsylvania; 3) incorporated place in Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; "borough" is appended to the name of the entity

22   Census county division (CCD)—statistical county subdivision in 20 states; "CCD" is appended to the name of the entity

23   Census subarea—statistical county subdivision in Alaska; "census subarea" is appended to the name of the entity

24   Subdistrict—minor civil division in the U.S. Virgin Islands; "subdistrict" is appended to the name of the entity

25   City—1) legal county equivalent in Maryland, Missouri, and Virginia (independent city); 2) minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in 23 states and the District of Columbia (independent place); 3) incorporated place in 49 states and the District of Columbia; 4) consolidated city in Connecticut (Milford) and Indiana (Indianapolis); "city" is appended to the name of the entity

26   County—minor civil division in American Samoa; "county" is appended to the name of the entity

27   District (election, magisterial)—minor civil division (MCD) in Virginia and West Virginia; "district" is appended to the name of the entity

28   District (commissioner, election, magisterial, supervisors', or parish governing authority)—1) minor civil division (MCD) in Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia; 2) tribal subdivision in Arizona and South Dakota; "District" is added before the name of the entity

29   Election precinct—minor civil division (MCD) in Illinois and Nebraska; "precinct" is appended to the name of the entity

30   Election precinct—minor civil division (MCD) in Illinois and Nebraska; "Precinct" is added before the name of the entity

See endnotes at the end of the table.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type

Area Characteristics—Con.

31 Gore—minor civil division (MCD) in Maine and Vermont; "gore" is appended to the name of the entity

32 Grant—minor civil division (MCD) in New Hampshire and Vermont; "grant" is appended to the name of the entity

35 Metro township—incorporated place in Utah; "metro township" is appended to the name of the entity

36 Location—minor civil division (MCD) in New Hampshire; "location" is appended to the name of the entity

37 Municipality—1) minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in Pennsylvania (independent place); 2) incorporated place in Alaska (Anchorage) and Pennsylvania; "municipality" is appended to the name of the entity

39 Plantation—minor civil division (MCD) in Maine; "plantation" is appended to the name of the entity

41 Barrio-pueblo—minor civil division (MCD) in Puerto Rico; "barrio-pueblo" is appended to the name of the entity

42 Purchase—minor civil division (MCD) in New Hampshire; "purchase" is appended to the name of the entity

43 Town—1) minor civil division (MCD) in eight states; 2) MCD equivalent in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota (independent place); 3) incorporated place in 30 states; "town" is appended to the name of the entity

44 Township—minor civil division (MCD) in 16 states; "township" is appended to the name of the entity

45 Township—minor civil division (MCD) in Arkansas, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, and North Carolina; "Township" is added before the name of the entity

46 Unorganized territory—minor civil division (MCD) in nine states; "UT" is appended to the name of the entity

47 Village—1) minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in New Jersey, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin (independent place); 2) incorporated place in 19 states; "village" is appended to the name of the entity

49 Charter township—minor civil division (MCD) in Michigan; "charter township" is appended to the name of the entity

51 Subbarrio—subminor civil division (sub-MCD) in Puerto Rico; "subbarrio" is appended to the name of the entity

52 Estate—subminor civil division (sub-MCD) in the U.S. Virgin Islands; "estate" is added before the name of the entity

53 City and borough—incorporated place in Alaska (Juneau, Sitka, and Wrangell); "city and borough" is appended to the name of the entity

55 Comunidad—statistical place (census designated place) in Puerto Rico; "comunidad" is appended to the name of the entity

57 Census designated place—statistical place in all 50 states; "CDP" is appended to the name of the entity

See endnotes at the end of the table.

Data Dictionary

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type

Area Characteristics—Con.

62 Zona urbana—statistical place (census designated place) in Puerto Rico; "zona urbana" is appended to the name of the entity

68 Census region—statistical division of the United States; "Region" is appended to the name of the entity

69 Census division—statistical division of the United States; "Division" is appended to the name of the entity

70 Urban growth area (UGA)—legal area in Oregon and Washington; "UGA" is appended to the name of the entity

75 Urbanized area (UA)—statistical urban area in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico; "Urbanized Area" is appended to the name of the entity

76 Urban cluster (UC)—statistical urban area in all 50 states and Puerto Rico; "Urban Cluster" is appended to the name of the entity

77 Alaska Native Regional Corporation—legal Alaska Native area in Alaska; "Alaska Native Regional Corporation" is appended to the name of the entity

78 Hawaiian home land—legal Native Hawaiian area in Hawaii; "Hawaiian Home Land" is appended to the name of the entity

79 Alaska Native village statistical area—statistical Alaska Native area in Alaska; "ANVSA" is appended to the name of the entity

80 Tribal designated statistical area—statistical American Indian reservation equivalent in California, New York, and Washington for federally recognized tribes without a legal land base outside of Oklahoma; "TDSA" is appended to the name of the entity

81 Colony—American Indian reservation in Nevada; "Colony" is appended to the name of the entity

82 Community—1) American Indian reservation in California, Minnesota, Nevada, Oregon, and Wisconsin; "Community" is appended to the name of the entity; 2) American Indian tribal subdivision in North Carolina and Oklahoma

83 Joint-use area—American Indian reservation equivalent in Kansas and New Mexico; "joint-use area" is appended to the name of the entity

84 Pueblo—American Indian reservation in New Mexico and Texas; "Pueblo" is appended to the name of the entity

85 Rancheria—American Indian reservation in California; "Rancheria" is appended to the name of the entity

86 Reservation—1) American Indian reservation in 34 states; 2) minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in Maine and New York; "Reservation" is appended to the name of the entity

87 Reserve—American Indian reservation in Alaska; "Reserve" is appended to the name of the entity

88 Oklahoma tribal statistical area—statistical American Indian reservation equivalent in Oklahoma; "OTSA" is appended to the name of the entity

See endnotes at the end of the table.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type

Area Characteristics—Con.

89 Trust land—legal American Indian reservation equivalent in nine states; "Trust Land" is appended to the name of the entity

90 Joint-use Oklahoma tribal statistical area—statistical American Indian reservation equivalent in Oklahoma; "joint-use OTSA" is appended to the name of the entity

91 Ranch—American Indian reservation in Nevada; "Ranch" is appended to the name of the entity

92 State designated tribal statistical area—statistical American Indian reservation equivalent in Alabama, Delaware, Louisiana, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia; "SDTSA" is appended to the name of the entity

93 Indian village—American Indian reservation in California; "Indian Village" is appended to the name of the entity

94 Village—American Indian reservation in California and Oregon; "Village" is appended to the name of the entity

95 Indian community—American Indian reservation in Michigan and Minnesota; "Indian Community" is appended to the name of the entity

96 Indian reservation—American Indian reservation in Arizona, California, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington; "Indian Reservation" is appended to the name of the entity

97 Indian rancheria—American Indian reservation in California; "Indian Rancheria" is appended to the name of the entity

98 Indian colony—American Indian reservation in Nevada and Oregon; "Indian Colony" is appended to the name of the entity

99 Pueblo de—American Indian reservation in New Mexico; "Pueblo de" is added before the name of the entity

9C Pueblo of—American Indian reservation in New Mexico; "Pueblo of" is added before the name of the entity

9D Settlement—American Indian reservation in Iowa; "Settlement" is appended to the name of the entity

BG Block group—statistical area in the United States and Puerto Rico; "Block Group" is added before the name (code) of the entity

BK Block—statistical area in the United States and Puerto Rico; "Block" is added before the name (code) of the entity

C1 Congressional district (at large)—congressional district in a single-district state (Alaska, Delaware, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming); "Congressional District (at Large)" appears as the name of the entity

C2 Congressional district—congressional district in a state with more than one district (43 states); "Congressional District" is added before the name (code) of the entity

C3 Resident commissioner district (at large)—congressional district equivalent in Puerto Rico; "Resident Commissioner District (at Large)" appears as the name of the entity

See endnotes at the end of the table.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type

Area Characteristics—Con.

C4 Delegate district (at large)—congressional district equivalent in the District of Columbia; "Delegate District (at Large)" appears as the name of the entity

CG Consolidated government—consolidated city in Georgia (Augusta-Richmond County); "consolidated government" is appended to the name of the entity

CN Corporation—incorporated place in West Virginia (Ranson); "corporation" is appended to the name of the entity

CT Census tract—statistical area in the United States and Puerto Rico; "Census Tract" is added before the name (modified code) of the entity

IB Tribal block group—statistical area within specified legal American Indian areas; "Tribal Block Group" is added before the name (code) of the entity

IT Tribal census tract—statistical area within specified legal American Indian areas; "Tribal Census Tract" is added before the name (modified code) of the entity

L1 Ward—state legislative district (upper chamber) equivalent in the District of Columbia; "Ward" is added before the name of the entity

L2 Senatorial district—state legislative district (upper chamber) in Nevada; "Senatorial District" is appended to the name of the entity

L3 Assembly district—state legislative district (lower chamber) in California, Nevada, New York, and Wisconsin; "Assembly District" is added before the name of the entity

L4 General assembly district—state legislative district (lower chamber) in New Jersey; "General Assembly District" is added before the name of the entity

L5 State legislative district—state legislative district (lower chamber) in Maryland; "State Legislative District" is added before the name of the entity

L6 State legislative subdistrict—state legislative district (lower chamber) in Maryland; "State Legislative Subdistrict" is added before the name of the entity

L8 State senate district—state legislative district (upper chamber) in Vermont; "State Senate District" is appended to the name of the entity

L9 State house district—state legislative district (lower chamber) in Vermont; "State House District" is appended to the name of the entity

LL State house district—state legislative district (lower chamber) in 41 states and Puerto Rico; "State House District" is added before the name of the entity

LU State senate district—state legislative district (upper chamber) in 47 states and Puerto Rico; "State Senate District" is added before the name of the entity

M0 Combined statistical area—statistical area in 45 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico; "CSA" is appended to the name of the entity

M1 Metropolitan statistical area—statistical area in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico; "Metro Area" is appended to the name of the entity

M2 Micropolitan statistical area—statistical area in 47 states and Puerto Rico; "Micro Area" is appended to the name of the entity

See endnotes at the end of the table.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type

Area Characteristics—Con.

M3 Metropolitan division—statistical area in 17 states and the District of Columbia; "Metro Division" is appended to the name of the entity

M4 Combined New England city and town area—statistical area in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; "Combined NECTA" is appended to the name of the entity

M5 Metropolitan New England city and town area—statistical area in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; "Metropolitan NECTA" is appended to the name of the entity

M6 Micropolitan New England city and town area—statistical area in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont; "Micropolitan NECTA" is appended to the name of the entity

M7 New England city and town area division—statistical area in Massachusetts and New Hampshire; "NECTA Division" is appended to the name of the entity

MG Metropolitan government—1) incorporated place in Tennessee (Lynchburg, Moore County); 2) consolidated city in Tennessee (Nashville-Davidson); "metropolitan government" is appended to the name of the entity

MT Metro government—consolidated city in Kentucky (Louisville/Jefferson County); "metro government" is appended to the name of the entity

OT Off-reservation trust land—trust land component of an American Indian reservation with associated trust land in 23 states; "Off-Reservation Trust Land" is appended to the name of the entity

P0 Public use microdata area (PUMA)—statistical area in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands; "PUMA" is appended to the name of the entity

T1 Area—American Indian tribal subdivision in Arizona and Utah; "Area" is appended to the name of the entity

T2 Chapter—American Indian tribal subdivision in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah; "Chapter" is appended to the name of the entity

T3 Segment—American Indian tribal subdivision in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota; "Segment" is appended to the name of the entity

TA Administrative area—American Indian tribal subdivision in Arizona; "Administrative Area" is appended to the name of the entity

TB Addition—American Indian tribal subdivision in Wisconsin; "Addition" is appended to the name of the entity

TC County district—statistical American Indian tribal subdivision in Oklahoma; "County District" is added before the name of the entity

UC Urban county—incorporated place in Kentucky (Lexington-Fayette); "urban county" is appended to the name of the entity

See endnotes at the end of the table.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type

Area Characteristics—Con.

UG Unified government—1) incorporated place in Georgia (Cusseta-Chattahoochee County, Georgetown-Quitman County, and Webster County); 2) consolidated city in Georgia (Athens-Clarke County); "unified government" is appended to the name of the entity

V1 Voting district (VTD)—legal voting district in 32 states and Puerto Rico; "VTD" is added before the name of the entity

V2 Voting district (VTD)—legal voting district in 32 states; "VTD" is appended to the name of the entity

Z5 ZIP code tabulation area (5-digit)—statistical area in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico; "ZCTA5" is added before the name of the entity

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Part Flag	PARTFLAG	1	A/N

W Not a part

P Part

Special Area Codes

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Urban Growth Area	UGA	5	A/N

  00001–89999 Urban growth area

Endnotes

1. A unique, six-character identifier for each file series. See "How to Use This Product" for further information.

2. Identifies the geographic level for which the data tables (matrices) in the summary file have been summarized. The Summary Level Hierarchy Chart describes the hierarchical arrangement of the specified geographic areas with other geographic areas, if any. The summary level must be used in combination with the geographic area codes to identify a specific geographic area (for example, summary level 050 and a specific state and county code must be used together to locate the data for a particular county). See "How to Use This Product" for further information.

3. Indicates the version of a geographic entity, based on the date of the entity's boundaries.

4. A portion of a given geographic entity, based on a certain geographic or population characteristic. Data are produced for one or more geographic components in addition to the whole geographic entity for a limited set of summary levels. The Redistricting Data Summary File products do not contain any geographic components.

Geographic Component Description
00   Not a geographic component
01   Urban
04   Urban—in urbanized area
05   Urban—in urbanized area of 5,000,000 or more population

06	Urban—in urbanized area of 2,500,000 to 4,999,999 population
07	Urban—in urbanized area of 1,000,000 to 2,499,999 population
08	Urban—in urbanized area of 500,000 to 999,999 population
09	Urban—in urbanized area of 250,000 to 499,999 population
10	Urban—in urbanized area of 100,000 to 249,999 population
11	Urban—in urbanized area of 50,000 to 99,999 population
28	Urban—in urban cluster
29	Urban—in urban cluster of 25,000 to 49,999 population
30	Urban—in urban cluster of 10,000 to 24,999 population
31	Urban—in urban cluster of 5,000 to 9,999 population
32	Urban—in urban cluster of 2,500 to 4,999 population
43	Rural
44	Rural—place
45	Rural—place of 2,500 or more population
46	Rural—place of 1,000 to 2,499 population
47	Rural—place of less than 1,000 population
48	Rural—not in place
49	Rural—farm
50	Urban portion of extended place
51	Rural portion of extended place
89	American Indian Reservation and Trust Land—Federal
90	American Indian Reservation and Trust Land—State
91	Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Area
92	Tribal Designated Statistical Area
93	Alaska Native Village Statistical Area
94	State Designated Tribal Statistical Area
95	Hawaiian Home Land
A0	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area
A1	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area—in principal city
A2	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area—not in principal city
A3	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area—urban
A4	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area—urban—in urbanized area
A5	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area—urban—in urban cluster
A6	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area—rural
A7	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area of 5,000,000 or more population
A8	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area of 2,500,000 to 4,999,999 population
A9	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area of 1,000,000 to 2,499,999 population
AA	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area of 500,000 to 999,999 population
AB	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area of 250,000 to 499,999 population
AC	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area of 100,000 to 249,999 population
AD	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area of 50,000 to 99,999 population
AE	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area of 25,000 to 49,999 population
AF	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area of less than 25,000 population
C0	In metropolitan statistical area
C1	In metropolitan statistical area—in principal city
C2	In metropolitan statistical area—not in principal city
C3	In metropolitan statistical area—urban
C4	In metropolitan statistical area—urban—in urbanized area

Endnotes—Con.

C5   In metropolitan statistical area—urban—in urban cluster
C6   In metropolitan statistical area—rural
C7   In metropolitan statistical area of 5,000,000 or more population
C8   In metropolitan statistical area of 2,500,000 to 4,999,999 population
C9   In metropolitan statistical area of 1,000,000 to 2,499,999 population
CA   In metropolitan statistical area of 500,000 to 999,999 population
CB   In metropolitan statistical area of 250,000 to 499,999 population
CC   In metropolitan statistical area of 100,000 to 249,999 population
CD   In metropolitan statistical area of less than 100,000 population
CE   In metropolitan statistical area of 5,000,000 or more population—in principal city
CF   In metropolitan statistical area of 5,000,000 or more population—not in principal city
CG   In metropolitan statistical area of 2,500,000 to 4,999,999 population—in principal city
CH   In metropolitan statistical area of 2,500,000 to 4,999,999 population—not in principal city
CJ   In metropolitan statistical area of 1,000,000 to 2,499,999 population—in principal city
CK   In metropolitan statistical area of 1,000,000 to 2,499,999 population—not in principal city
CL   In metropolitan statistical area of 500,000 to 999,999 population—in principal city
CM   In metropolitan statistical area of 500,000 to 999,999 population—not in principal city
CN   In metropolitan statistical area of 250,000 to 499,999 population—in principal city
CP   In metropolitan statistical area of 250,000 to 499,999 population—not in principal city
CQ   In metropolitan statistical area of 100,000 to 249,999 population—in principal city
CR   In metropolitan statistical area of 100,000 to 249,999 population—not in principal city
CS   In metropolitan statistical area of less than 100,000 population—in principal city
CT   In metropolitan statistical area of less than 100,000 population—not in principal city
E0   In micropolitan statistical area
E1   In micropolitan statistical area—in principal city
E2   In micropolitan statistical area—not in principal city
E3   In micropolitan statistical area—urban
E4   In micropolitan statistical area—urban—in urbanized area
E5   In micropolitan statistical area—urban—in urban cluster
E6   In micropolitan statistical area—rural
E7   In micropolitan statistical area of 100,000 or more population
E8   In micropolitan statistical area of 50,000 to 99,999 population
E9   In micropolitan statistical area of 25,000 to 49,999 population
EA   In micropolitan statistical area of less than 25,000 population
EB   In micropolitan statistical area of 100,000 or more population—in principal city
EC   In micropolitan statistical area of 100,000 or more population—not in principal city
ED   In micropolitan statistical area of 50,000 to 99,999 population—in principal city
EE   In micropolitan statistical area of 50,000 to 99,999 population—not in principal city
EF   In micropolitan statistical area of 25,000 to 49,999 population—in principal city
EG   In micropolitan statistical area of 25,000 to 49,999 population—not in principal city
EH   In micropolitan statistical area of less than 25,000 population—in principal city
EJ   In micropolitan statistical area of less than 25,000 population—not in principal city
G0   Not in metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area
G1   Not in metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area—urban
G2   Not in metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area—urban—in urbanized area
G3   Not in metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area—urban—in urban cluster

    G4   Not in metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area—rural
    H0   Not in metropolitan statistical area
    H1   Not in metropolitan statistical area—urban
    H2   Not in metropolitan statistical area—urban—in urbanized area
    H3   Not in metropolitan statistical area—urban—in urban cluster
    H4   Not in metropolitan statistical area—rural
    J0   In combined statistical area
    L0   Not in combined statistical area
    M0   In New England city and town area
    M1   In New England city and town area—in principal city
    M2   In New England city and town area—not in principal city
    M3   In New England city and town area—urban
    M4   In New England city and town area—urban—in urbanized area
    M5   In New England city and town area—urban—in urban cluster
    M6   In New England city and town area—rural
    P0   In combined New England city and town area

5. Indicates an iteration (repetition) for the specified geographic entity of the data tables (matrices) on the summary file for a population or housing characteristic.

6. The sequence number of the table file within the set of physical files for the state (i.e., the geographic header file and one or more table files). See "How to Use This Product" for more information.

7. The logical record is the complete record for a geographic entity defined by the summary level, but exclusive of the characteristic iteration. A logical record may have one or more parts (or segments). Each logical record has an assigned sequential integer number within the file. See "How to Use This Product" for further information.

8. A set of codes that uniquely identify the geographic entity and also its summary level, geographic variant, and geographic component. Consists of the summary level code (SUMLEV), geographic variant code (GEOVAR), geographic component code (GEOCOMP), the characters "US", and one or more geographic codes that uniquely identify the geographic entity. The set of geographic codes varies by summary level.

9. Consists of one or more geographic codes that uniquely identify the geographic entity (but not its summary level or any geographic variant or geographic component). The set of geographic codes varies by summary level.

10. See Appendix A, "Geographic Terms and Concepts," for definition of this field.

11. The Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes were withdrawn as a standard in 2005. The Census Bureau, however, renamed these codes as Federal Information Processing Series codes and retained the acronym. The two-digit state and congressional district and three-digit county FIPS codes (former FIPS 5, 9, and 6, respectively) are unchanged, but with oversight transferred to the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). The five-digit FIPS 55 codes are no longer a federal code standard; however they are retained in Census Bureau files as administrative codes and used as primary key codes

for many geographic entity types. The U.S. Geological Survey has received ANSI over-sight for a code standard that uses the Geographic Names Information System identifier (GNIS ID).

The ANSI standard using the GNIS ID as the official codes for Named Physical and Cultural Geographic Features of the United States and Puerto Rico also is included in Census Bureau files for state, county, county subdivision, place, consolidated city, American Indian area, Alaska Native area, Hawaiian home land, American Indian tribal subdivision, subminor civil division, and estate, or equivalent features. The Census Bureau references these fields in the geographic header using the term National Standard (NS) code. The codes represent the official numeric GNIS ID as an eight-digit character field with leading zeros. The Census Bureau treats the NS codes as supplemental standard codes.

The following lists the published code standards used for the 2020 Census (with its associated previous standard):

- INCITS.38-2009, Codes for the Identification of the States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Insular Areas of the United States (Formerly FIPS 5-2).

- INCITS.31-2009, Codes for the Identification of Counties and Equivalent Areas of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Insular Areas of the United States (Formerly FIPS 6-4).

- INCITS.454-2009, Codes for the Identification of Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas and Related Areas of the United States and Puerto Rico (Formerly FIPS 8-6).

- NCITS.455-2009, Codes for the Identification of Congressional Districts and Equivalent Areas of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Insular Areas (Formerly FIPS 9-1).

- INCITS.446-2008, (GNIS) Identifying Attributes for Named Physical and Cultural Geographic Features (Except Roads and Highways) of the United States, Its Territories, Outlying Areas, and Freely Associated Areas, and the Waters of the Same to the Limit of the Twelve-Mile Statutory Zone (Formerly FIPS 55-4).

Note: INCITS refers to InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards.

12. Puerto Rico only.

13. U.S. Virgin Islands only.

14. Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) 55 codes are assigned by state. Because American Indian areas and tribal subdivisions can exist in more than one state, multiple FIPS 55 codes can exist for the entity.

15. Urban Areas, Urban/Rural classification, ZIP Code Tabulation Areas, and Public Use Microdata Areas are not available in the Redistricting Data products.

16. Blank values in the Congressional District (116th) field indicate areas where no congressio-nal district was assigned by state redistricting officials.

17. Congressional District (118th), Congressional District (119th), Congressional District (120th), and Congressional District (121st) are reserved for areas established after reapportionment and redistricting.

18. State legislative district codes have three characters and can include a hyphen (-). The code ZZZ indicates state legislative districts not defined. In the District of Columbia and Nebraska, both of which have a single legislative body, the state legislative districts are reported as upper chamber districts, and no record is produced for the lower chamber districts.

19. State Legislative District—Upper and Lower Chamber—for years 2022, 2024, 2026, and 2028 are reserved for areas established after redistricting.

20. Voting district codes can have one to six characters including special characters of a hyphen (-), dot (.), and forward slash (/). If the code contains less than six characters, the field is right-justified with leading blanks. The code ZZZZZZ indicates voting district not defined in a county or equivalent area containing one or more defined voting districts.

21. Land area measurement in square meters. The accuracy of the area measurement is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in the mapping of the various boundary features in the Census Bureau's geographic database. Land area includes areas classified as intermittent water, swamps, and glaciers, which appear on census maps and in the Census Bureau's geographic database as hydrographic features. Square miles can be derived by dividing square meters by 2,589,988. See Appendix A, "Geographic Terms and Concepts," for definition of this field.

22. Water area measurement in square meters. The accuracy of the area measurement is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in the mapping of the various boundary features in the Census Bureau's geographic database. Water area excludes areas classified as intermittent water, swamps, and glaciers, which are treated as land even though they appear on census maps and in the Census Bureau's geographic database as hydrographic features. Square miles can be derived by dividing square meters by 2,589,988. See Appendix A, "Geographic Terms and Concepts," for definition of this field.

23. Fields BASENAME and NAME contain the name of the lowest-level entity represented by the summary level. For legal entities, the name is the one reported to the U.S. Census Bureau in the Boundary and Annexation Survey or by other appropriate sources, such as state education officials for school districts. For statistical entities, the name is determined by the Office of Management and Budget for metropolitan and micropolitan areas. The remaining statistical area names usually are supplied by tribal, state, or local sources according to published criteria. For redistricting data entities, names are reported by the state redistricting data liaison. For other areas, the name is determined by the local officials, usually in cooperation with the Census Bureau. The NAME field also contains the legal/statistical area description (LSAD), when appropriate, and sometimes contains the state abbreviation. When the summary level data represent only part of the area specified in the name, the NAME field usually will have "(part)" appended to the name to designate that this entry for the entity represents only a part of the total entity.

24. The total number of persons enumerated in the specified geographic entity.

25. The total number of housing units enumerated in the specified geographic entity.

Endnotes—Con.

26. Latitude in degrees, to seven decimal places, of a point within the geographic area represented by the summary level. The character immediately preceding the first digit of the latitude of an internal point identifies the direction (hemisphere): a plus sign (+) indicates the Northern Hemisphere; a minus sign (–) indicates the Southern Hemisphere. See Appendix A, "Geographic Terms and Concepts," for definition of this field.

27. Longitude in degrees, to seven decimal places, of a point within the geographic area represented by the summary level. The character immediately preceding the first digit of the longitude of an internal point identifies the direction (hemisphere): a plus sign (+) indicates the Eastern hemisphere; a minus sign (–) indicates the Western Hemisphere. A point on the 180th meridian is assigned to the Western Hemisphere (–180.0000000). See Appendix A, "Geographic Terms and Concepts," for definition of this field.

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION

The 2020 Census National Redistricting Data Summary File is provided as a set, including one geographic header file and three data files. The data files are presented in the table (matrix) section and are 8-bit Unicode Transformation Format (UTF-8) with variable length fields that are pipe delimited. The data fields are numeric with the maximum size shown in MAX SIZE. Each data file begins with a subset of fields from the geographic header file. They are: file identification (FILEID), state/U.S. abbreviation (STUSAB), characteristic iteration (CHARITER), two-character file sequence number (CIFSN), and a logical record number (LOGRECNO).

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Max size	Data type

File 01—File Linking Fields *(pipe delimited).* These fields link File 01 with the geographic header and other files in the dataset.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Max size	Data type
File Identification	FILEID	6	A/N
State/U.S. Abbreviation (USPS)	STUSAB	2	A
Characteristic Iteration	CHARITER	3	A/N
Characteristic Iteration File Sequence Number	CIFSN	2	A/N
Logical Record Number	LOGRECNO	7	N

Table number and contents	Data dictionary reference name	Max size	Data type

P1. RACE [71]

Universe: Total population

Table number and contents	Data dictionary reference name	Max size	Data type
Total:	P0010001	01	9
Population of one race:	P0010002	01	9
White alone	P0010003	01	9
Black or African American alone	P0010004	01	9
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	P0010005	01	9
Asian alone	P0010006	01	9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	P0010007	01	9
Some Other Race alone	P0010008	01	9
Population of two or more races:	P0010009	01	9
Population of two races:	P0010010	01	9
White; Black or African American	P0010011	01	9
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	P0010012	01	9
White; Asian	P0010013	01	9
White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0010014	01	9
White; Some Other Race	P0010015	01	9
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	P0010016	01	9
Black or African American; Asian	P0010017	01	9

Table number and contents	Data dictionary reference name	Max size	Data type
Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0010018	01	9
Black or African American; Some Other Race	P0010019	01	9
American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	P0010020	01	9
American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0010021	01	9
American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race	P0010022	01	9
Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0010023	01	9
Asian; Some Other Race	P0010024	01	9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0010025	01	9
Population of three races:	P0010026	01	9
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	P0010027	01	9
White; Black or African American; Asian	P0010028	01	9
White; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0010029	01	9
White; Black or African American; Some Other Race	P0010030	01	9
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	P0010031	01	9
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0010032	01	9
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race	P0010033	01	9
White; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0010034	01	9
White; Asian; Some Other Race	P0010035	01	9
White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0010036	01	9
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	P0010037	01	9
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0010038	01	9
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race	P0010039	01	9
Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0010040	01	9
Black or African American; Asian; Some Other Race	P0010041	01	9
Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0010042	01	9

Table number and contents	Data dictionary reference name	Max size	Data type
American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0010043	01	9
American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race	P0010044	01	9
American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0010045	01	9
Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0010046	01	9
Population of four races:	P0010047	01	9
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	P0010048	01	9
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0010049	01	9
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race	P0010050	01	9
White; Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0010051	01	9
White; Black or African American; Asian; Some Other Race	P0010052	01	9
White; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0010053	01	9
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0010054	01	9
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race	P0010055	01	9
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0010056	01	9
White; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0010057	01	9
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0010058	01	9
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race	P0010059	01	9
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0010060	01	9
Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0010061	01	9

Table number and contents	Data dictionary reference name	Max size	Data type
American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0010062	01	9
Population of five races:	P0010063	01	9
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0010064	01	9
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race	P0010065	01	9
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0010066	01	9
White; Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0010067	01	9
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0010068	01	9
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0010069	01	9
Population of six races:	P0010070	01	9
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0010071	01	9

P2. HISPANIC OR LATINO, AND NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO BY RACE [73]

Universe: Total population

Table number and contents	Data dictionary reference name	Max size	Data type
Total:	P0020001	01	9
Hispanic or Latino	P0020002	01	9
Not Hispanic or Latino:	P0020003	01	9
Population of one race:	P0020004	01	9
White alone	P0020005	01	9
Black or African American alone	P0020006	01	9
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	P0020007	01	9
Asian alone	P0020008	01	9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	P0020009	01	9
Some Other Race alone	P0020010	01	9
Population of two or more races:	P0020011	01	9
Population of two races:	P0020012	01	9
White; Black or African American	P0020013	01	9

Table number and contents	Data dictionary reference name	Max size	Data type
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	P0020014	01	9
White; Asian	P0020015	01	9
White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0020016	01	9
White; Some Other Race	P0020017	01	9
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	P0020018	01	9
Black or African American; Asian	P0020019	01	9
Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0020020	01	9
Black or African American; Some Other Race	P0020021	01	9
American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	P0020022	01	9
American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0020023	01	9
American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race	P0020024	01	9
Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0020025	01	9
Asian; Some Other Race	P0020026	01	9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0020027	01	9
Population of three races:	P0020028	01	9
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	P0020029	01	9
White; Black or African American; Asian	P0020030	01	9
White; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0020031	01	9
White; Black or African American; Some Other Race	P0020032	01	9
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	P0020033	01	9
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0020034	01	9
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race	P0020035	01	9
White; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0020036	01	9
White; Asian; Some Other Race	P0020037	01	9
White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0020038	01	9
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	P0020039	01	9

Table number and contents	Data dictionary reference name	Max size	Data type
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0020040	01	9
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race	P0020041	01	9
Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0020042	01	9
Black or African American; Asian; Some Other Race	P0020043	01	9
Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0020044	01	9
American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0020045	01	9
American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race	P0020046	01	9
American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0020047	01	9
Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0020048	01	9
Population of four races:	P0020049	01	9
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	P0020050	01	9
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0020051	01	9
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race	P0020052	01	9
White; Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0020053	01	9
White; Black or African American; Asian; Some Other Race	P0020054	01	9
White; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0020055	01	9
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0020056	01	9
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race	P0020057	01	9
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0020058	01	9

Table number and contents	Data dictionary reference name	Max size	Data type
White; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0020059	01	9
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0020060	01	9
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race	P0020061	01	9
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0020062	01	9
Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0020063	01	9
American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0020064	01	9
Population of five races:	P0020065	01	9
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0020066	01	9
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race	P0020067	01	9
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0020068	01	9
White; Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0020069	01	9
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0020070	01	9
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0020071	01	9
Population of six races:	P0020072	01	9
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0020073	01	9

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Max size	Data type
File 02—File Linking Fields (pipe delimited). These fields link File 02 with the geographic header and other files in the dataset.			
File Identification	FILEID	6	A/N
State/U.S.-Abbreviation (USPS)	STUSAB	2	A
Characteristic Iteration	CHARITER	3	A/N
Characteristic Iteration File Sequence Number	CIFSN	2	A/N
Logical Record Number	LOGRECNO	7	N

Table number and contents	Data dictionary reference name	Max size	Data type

P3. RACE FOR THE POPULATION 18 YEARS AND OVER [71]

Universe: Total population 18 years and over

Table number and contents	Data dictionary reference name	Max size	Data type
Total:	P0030001	02	9
Population of one race:	P0030002	02	9
White alone	P0030003	02	9
Black or African American alone	P0030004	02	9
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	P0030005	02	9
Asian alone	P0030006	02	9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	P0030007	02	9
Some Other Race alone	P0030008	02	9
Population of two or more races:	P0030009	02	9
Population of two races:	P0030010	02	9
White; Black or African American	P0030011	02	9
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	P0030012	02	9
White; Asian	P0030013	02	9
White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0030014	02	9
White; Some Other Race	P0030015	02	9
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	P0030016	02	9
Black or African American; Asian	P0030017	02	9
Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0030018	02	9
Black or African American; Some Other Race	P0030019	02	9
American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	P0030020	02	9
American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0030021	02	9
American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race	P0030022	02	9
Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0030023	02	9

Table number and contents	Data dictionary reference name	Max size	Data type
Asian; Some Other Race	P0030024	02	9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0030025	02	9
Population of three races:	P0030026	02	9
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	P0030027	02	9
White; Black or African American; Asian	P0030028	02	9
White; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0030029	02	9
White; Black or African American; Some Other Race	P0030030	02	9
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	P0030031	02	9
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0030032	02	9
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race	P0030033	02	9
White; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0030034	02	9
White; Asian; Some Other Race	P0030035	02	9
White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0030036	02	9
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	P0030037	02	9
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0030038	02	9
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race	P0030039	02	9
Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0030040	02	9
Black or African American; Asian; Some Other Race	P0030041	02	9
Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0030042	02	9
American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0030043	02	9
American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race	P0030044	02	9
American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0030045	02	9
Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0030046	02	9

Table number and contents	Data dictionary reference name	Max size	Data type
Population of four races:	P0030047	02	9
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	P0030048	02	9
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0030049	02	9
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race	P0030050	02	9
White; Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0030051	02	9
White; Black or African American; Asian; Some Other Race	P0030052	02	9
White; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0030053	02	9
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0030054	02	9
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race	P0030055	02	9
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0030056	02	9
White; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0030057	02	9
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0030058	02	9
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race	P0030059	02	9
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0030060	02	9
Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0030061	02	9
American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0030062	02	9
Population of five races	P0030063	02	9
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0030064	02	9
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race	P0030065	02	9

Table number and contents	Data dictionary reference name	Max size	Data type
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0030066	02	9
White; Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0030067	02	9
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0030068	02	9
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0030069	02	9
Population of six races:	P0030070	02	9
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0030071	02	9

P4. HISPANIC OR LATINO, AND NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO BY RACE FOR THE POPULATION 18 YEARS AND OVER [73]

Universe: Total population 18 years and over

Total:	P0040001	02	9
Hispanic or Latino	P0040002	02	9
Not Hispanic or Latino:	P0040003	02	9
Population of one race:	P0040004	02	9
White alone	P0040005	02	9
Black or African American alone	P0040006	02	9
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	P0040007	02	9
Asian alone	P0040008	02	9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	P0040009	02	9
Some Other Race alone	P0040010	02	9
Population of two or more races:	P0040011	02	9
Population of two races:	P0040012	02	9
White; Black or African American	P0040013	02	9
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	P0040014	02	9
White; Asian	P0040015	02	9
White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0040016	02	9
White; Some Other Race	P0040017	02	9
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	P0040018	02	9
Black or African American; Asian	P0040019	02	9

Table number and contents	Data dictionary reference name	Max size	Data type
Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0040020	02	9
Black or African American; Some Other Race	P0040021	02	9
American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	P0040022	02	9
American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0040023	02	9
American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race	P0040024	02	9
Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0040025	02	9
Asian; Some Other Race	P0040026	02	9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0040027	02	9
Population of three races:	P0040028	02	9
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	P0040029	02	9
White; Black or African American; Asian	P0040030	02	9
White; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0040031	02	9
White; Black or African American; Some Other Race	P0040032	02	9
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	P0040033	02	9
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0040034	02	9
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race	P0040035	02	9
White; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0040036	02	9
White; Asian; Some Other Race	P0040037	02	9
White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0040038	02	9
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	P0040039	02	9
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0040040	02	9
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race	P0040041	02	9
Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0040042	02	9
Black or African American; Asian; Some Other Race	P0040043	02	9

Table number and contents	Data dictionary reference name	Max size	Data type
Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0040044	02	9
American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0040045	02	9
American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race	P0040046	02	9
American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0040047	02	9
Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0040048	02	9
Population of four races:	P0040049	02	9
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	P0040050	02	9
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0040051	02	9
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race	P0040052	02	9
White; Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0040053	02	9
White; Black or African American; Asian; Some Other Race	P0040054	02	9
White; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0040055	02	9
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0040056	02	9
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race	P0040057	02	9
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0040058	02	9
White; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0040059	02	9
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0040060	02	9
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race	P0040061	02	9
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0040062	02	9

Table number and contents	Data dictionary reference name	Max size	Data type
Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0040063	02	9
American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0040064	02	9
Population of five races:	P0040065	02	9
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	P0040066	02	9
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race	P0040067	02	9
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0040068	02	9
White; Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0040069	02	9
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0040070	02	9
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0040071	02	9
Population of six races:	P0040072	02	9
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	P0040073	02	9

H1. OCCUPANCY STATUS [3]

Universe: Housing units

Total:	H0010001	02	9
Occupied	H0010002	02	9
Vacant	H0010003	02	9

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Max size	Data type

File 03—File Linking Fields *(pipe delimited)*. These fields link File 03 with the geographic header and other files in the dataset.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Max size	Data type
File Identification	FILEID	6	A/N
State/U.S.-Abbreviation (USPS)	STUSAB	2	A
Characteristic Iteration	CHARITER	3	A/N
Characteristic Iteration File Sequence Number	CIFSN	2	A/N
Logical Record Number	LOGRECNO	7	N

Table number and contents	Data dictionary reference name	Max size	Data type

P5. GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION BY MAJOR GROUP QUARTERS TYPE [10]

Universe: Population in group quarters

Table number and contents	Data dictionary reference name	Max size	Data type
Total:	P0050001	03	9
Institutionalized population:	P0050002	03	9
Correctional facilities for adults	P0050003	03	9
Juvenile facilities	P0050004	03	9
Nursing facilities/Skilled-nursing facilities	P0050005	03	9
Other institutional facilities	P0050006	03	9
Noninstitutionalized population:	P0050007	03	9
College/University student housing	P0050008	03	9
Military quarters	P0050009	03	9
Other noninstitutional facilities	P0050010	03	9

Chapter 7.
2020 Census: Operational Overview and Disclosure Avoidance

CONTENTS

2020 CENSUS OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW

The 2020 Census operational design comprised a set of design decisions that drove how the 2020 Census was conducted. These design decisions were informed through research, testing, and analysis conducted from 2012 through 2018. The operational design also drove the requirements for information technology capabilities and acquisitions required to conduct the census. The 2020 Census was designed and developed in an iterative fashion, incorporating results from the various tests conducted leading up to the 2020 Census. Most of the design decisions implemented in the 2020 Census were captured in the 2020 Census Operational Plan v4.0, issued in December 2018.

Due to the COVID-19 outbreak, the U.S. Census Bureau adjusted 2020 Census operation production dates in order to protect the health and safety of the American public and Census Bureau employees, implement guidance from federal, state, and local authorities, and ensure a complete and accurate count of all communities. Additional information about 2020 Census operational adjustments due to COVID-19 can be found on the 2020 Census Internet site at <https://2020census.gov/en/news-events/press-releases/statement-covid-19-2020.html>.

2020 Census Operational Plan

The Census Bureau's 2020 Census Operational Plan (Op Plan) documents the design for conducting the 2020 Census. The Op Plan covers all operations required to execute the 2020 Census, starting with precensus address and geographic feature updates, and ending once census data products are disseminated and coverage and quality are measured. The Op Plan reflects and supports evidence-based decision-making by describing design concepts and their rationale, identifying decisions made at the time of publication, and describing significant issues and risks related to the implementation of the 2020 Census operation.

The Op Plan provides an overview of the 2020 Census and the 35 required operations, program key innovations, program tests, milestones, production dates, program-level risks, and data quality analysis to include operation descriptions, timelines, scope, recommendations (based on 2010 lessons learned), research conducted, decisions made, issues, risks, costs, and milestones. Additional information about the 2020 Census Operational Plan v4.0 is available on the Census Bureau Internet site at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/2020-census/planning-management/planning-docs/operational-plan.html>.

2020 Census Detailed Operational Plans

Detailed Operational Plans (DOPs) were developed for each of the 35 operations and complete the Op Plan. The DOPs were intended for use by Census Bureau managers, staff, contractors, and other internal and external stakeholders working on the 2020 Census. The DOPs present the detailed operational designs and include summaries of the operational processes involved, operational inputs, outputs, and controls, and the basic mechanisms employed to conduct the operational work. Brief descriptions of the 35 operations are provided in Table C-1 in Appendix C. Data Collection and Processing Procedures. More specific information on each operation can be found on the Census Bureau Internet site <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/2020-census/planning-management/op-plans.html>.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

The Census Bureau has modified some data in this data release to protect confidentiality. Title 13 U.S. Code, Section 9 prohibits the Census Bureau from publishing results in which an individual's data can be identified.

Title 13 U.S. Code

Title 13 of the U.S. Code authorizes the Census Bureau to conduct surveys and censuses and mandates that any information obtained from private individuals and establishments remains confidential. Section 9 of Title 13 prohibits the Census Bureau from releasing "any publication whereby the data furnished by any particular establishment or individual under this title can be identified." Section 214 of Title 13, as modified by the Federal Sentencing Reform Act, imposes a fine of not more than $250,000 and/or imprisonment of not more than 5 years for publication or communication in violation of Section 9.

Disclosure Avoidance

Disclosure avoidance is the process of disguising data to protect confidentiality. A disclosure of data occurs when someone can use published statistical information to identify an individual who provided information under a pledge of confidentiality. Using disclosure avoidance, the Census Bureau modifies or removes all of the characteristics that put confidential information at risk for disclosure. Although it may appear that a table shows information about a specific individual, the Census Bureau has implemented a disclosure avoidance system based on differential privacy to disguise the original data while making sure the results are useful.

Differential Privacy

Formally private disclosure avoidance methods, like differential privacy, are similar to a broad class of traditional disclosure avoidance methods that protect privacy through the introduction of statistical noise into the data. This noise introduces uncertainty to reduce the likelihood that a specific individual can be identified and to reduce the likelihood that sensitive attributes about that individual can be inferred. Differential privacy differs from traditional

noise-injection privacy methods insofar as the amount of noise required to protect privacy is precisely calibrated to provide provable mathematical guarantees regarding the maximum amount of privacy-loss possible from the publication of data products derived from the confidential data. This guarantee is independent of the tools and external information that a would-be attacker (present or future) could use to attempt to reidentify individuals or to infer sensitive attributes about them. This maximum bound to the privacy-loss is reflected in the privacy-loss budget for the data products and represents a mathematically rigorous, future-proof privacy guarantee to our respondents.

The TopDown Algorithm

The Disclosure Avoidance System (DAS) used to protect the Public Law 94-171 data works as follows:

1. After the confidential Census Edited File is input into the DAS, the system's TopDown Algorithm takes an extensive series of differentially private "noisy" measurements.

2. The algorithm uses these measurements to generate privacy-protected microdata records for the entire nation.

3. These individual records contain every level of geography on the Census Bureau's geographic backbone based on the noisy measurements taken at each of those geographic levels and subject to the population invariants and other constraints (discussed below).

4. These microdata records are exported into the tabulation system to generate the data products for this publication.

5. The resulting data reflect the privacy guarantees established by the global privacy-loss budget for the 2020 Census, incorporating the greatest level of uncertainty at the census block level (where privacy risk is usually greatest), while providing increasingly accurate measures of the nation's population at each higher level of geography.

Invariants and the Privacy-Loss Budget

To meet the Census Bureau's constitutionally mandated responsibility to apportion representatives for the House of Representatives according to the actual enumerated population, the DAS departs from pure differential privacy in a few ways. The total population for each state is held invariant—used exactly as enumerated and with no noise added. Similarly, the total number of housing units in each census block and the number and type of each group quarters unit in each census block are also held invariant.

The Census Bureau's Data Stewardship Executive Policy Committee (DSEP) has not yet set the global privacy-loss budget for the 2020 Census. The Census Bureau will communicate the value of the global privacy-loss budget and its allocation across the 2020 Census Data Products to the data user community once those decisions have been made. View the 2020 Census Memorandum Series at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/2020 -census/planning-management/memo-series.html>.

For more information on the Census Bureau's modernization of its disclosure avoidance processes, see our 2020 Census Disclosure Avoidance page <www.census.gov/programs -surveys/decennial-census/2020-census/planning-management/2020-census-data -products.html>.

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Chapter 8.
User Updates

User updates supply data users with additional or corrected decennial census information that becomes available after the technical documentation or files are prepared. They are issued in a numbered series and are available in portable document format (PDF) on the U.S. Census Bureau Internet site at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/data/errata-notes.html>. Please file the user updates cover sheet behind this notice. If there are technical documentation replacement pages, they should be filed in their proper location and the original pages should be destroyed.

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Appendix A.
Geographic Terms and Concepts

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

This document provides definitions of geographic terms and concepts as well as a description of the different methods used to present information for geographic entities in U.S. Census Bureau data products. This document contains definitions for all geographic area terms and concepts recognized by the Census Bureau and that may appear in any Census Bureau product presenting demographic and housing data (geographic terms and concepts unique to the Economic Census and other specialized surveys and censuses are not included in this document). **The inclusion of a particular term or concept in this document does not imply that data for that geographic entity or attribute appear in each data product**. For instance, data for tribal census tracts and tribal block groups only appear in products providing data according to the American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area nation-based geographic hierarchy. As another example, because Urban Areas (UAs) are defined on the basis of decennial census population counts, data for UAs do not appear in initial decennial census data products. In addition, the description of both the hierarchical and inventory approaches to presenting data for geographic entities does not imply that both formats are used in each data product.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF DATA

In Census Bureau data products, geographic entities usually are presented in a hierarchical arrangement or as an inventory listing.

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/ subordinate structure. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation. For computer-readable media, the hierarchy is shown in the descriptive name applied to a summary level, with the hierarchy in order separated by hyphens. An example of hierarchical presentation is the census geographic hierarchy consisting of census block, within block group, within census tract, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within state. Graphically, this is shown as:

State
    County
        County subdivision
            Place (or part)
                Census tract (or part)
                    Block group (or part)
                        Block

Figure A–1, which is a diagram of the geographic hierarchy, presents this information as a series of nesting relationships. For example, a line joining the lower-level entity Place and the higher-level entity State means that a place cannot cross a state boundary; a line linking Census Tract and County means that a census tract cannot cross a county line; and so forth. There is no implied hierarchy between different line tracks; for example, a census tract nests within a county, but it may cross a county subdivision boundary even though County Subdivision also nests within County.

Figure A-1.
Standard Hierarchy of Census Geographic Entities
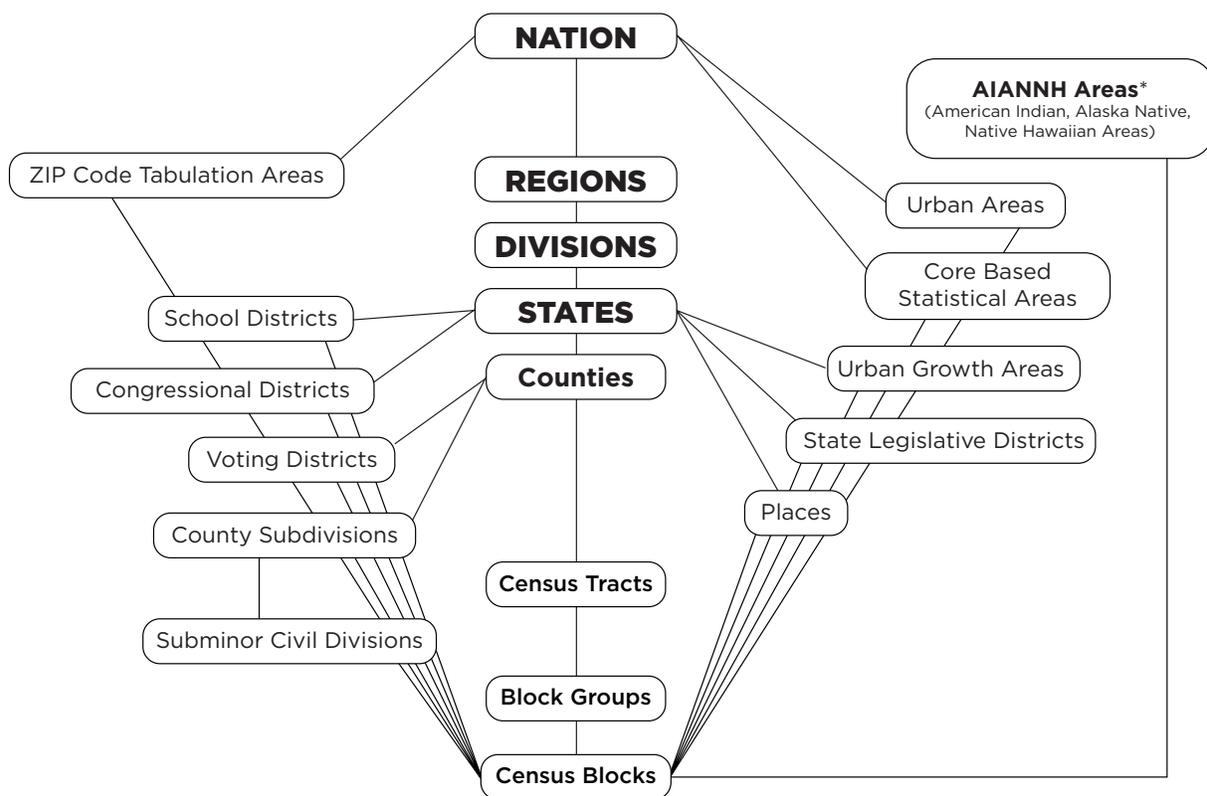
* Refer to the "Hierarchy of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Areas"

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical, code, or geographic sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is a state, followed by all the counties in that state, followed by all the places in that state. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

    County A

    County B

    County C

        Place X

        Place Y

        Place Z

Nation-Based Hierarchies

Exceptions to the standard hierarchical presentation occur for entities that do not necessarily nest within states, most notably American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas, Urban Areas, ZIP Code tabulation areas (ZCTAs), and core based statistical areas (CBSAs).

American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Area (AIANNHA) Hierarchy

Because federally recognized American Indian areas can cross state lines, a separate AIANNHA hierarchy exists for these areas. For instance, the following American Indian entities can cross state lines: federally recognized American Indian reservations or off-reservation trust lands, tribal subdivisions, tribal designated statistical areas, tribal census tracts, and tribal block groups. National summary data for American Indian reservations or statistical areas may be presented as an alphabetical listing of names followed by the state portions of each area. Also, a tribal census tract or tribal block group may be located in more than one state or county. Data for tribal census tracts and tribal block groups are presented only in Census Bureau products utilizing the AIANNHA hierarchy and are not present in products utilizing the standard census geographic hierarchy.

The diagram in Figure A–2 shows geographic relationships among geographic entities in the AIANNHA hierarchy. It does not show the geographic levels county, county subdivision, and place, among others, because AIANNHAs do not necessarily nest within them.

Figure A-2.
Hierarchy of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Areas

Geographic Terms and Concepts
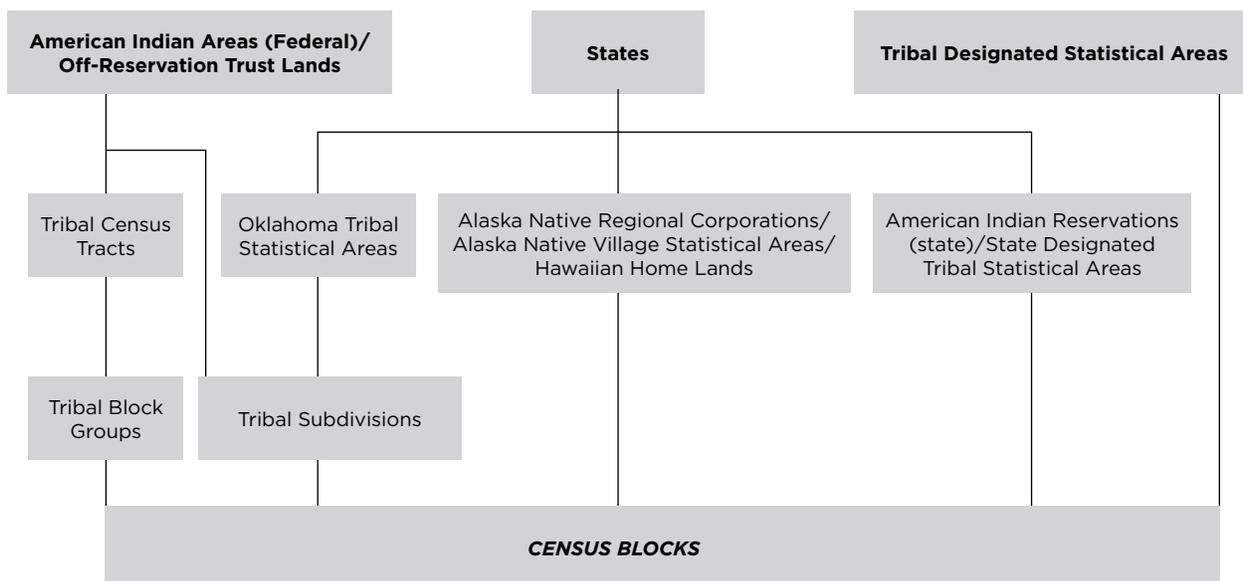
DEFINITIONS OF GEOGRAPHIC ENTITIES, TERMS, AND CONCEPTS

The definitions below are for geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau includes in its standard data products. Not all entities, terms, and concepts are shown in any one data product.

AMERICAN INDIAN, ALASKA NATIVE, AND NATIVE HAWAIIAN AREA

There are both legal and statistical American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas (AIANNHAs) for which the Census Bureau provides data. The legal entities consist of federally recognized American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust land areas, the tribal sub-divisions that can divide these entities, state-recognized American Indian reservations, Alaska Native Regional Corporations, and Hawaiian home lands. The statistical entities are Alaska Native village statistical areas, Oklahoma tribal statistical areas, tribal designated statisti-cal areas, and state designated tribal statistical areas. Statistical tribal subdivisions can exist within Oklahoma tribal statistical areas. In all cases, these areas are mutually exclusive in that no AIANNHA can overlap another tribal entity, except for tribal subdivisions, which by defini-tion subdivide some American Indian entities, and Alaska Native village statistical areas, which exist within Alaska Native Regional Corporations. In cases where more than one tribe claims jurisdiction over an area, the Census Bureau creates a joint-use area as a separate entity to define this area of dual claims. The following provides more detail about each of the various AIANNHAs.

Legal Entities

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRCs) were created pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) (Pub. L. 92–203, 85 Stat. 688 [1971]; 43 U.S.C. 1602 et seq. [2000]), enacted in 1971 as a "Regional Corporation" and organized under the laws of the State of Alaska to conduct both the for-profit and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives within a defined region of Alaska. For the Census Bureau, ANRCs are considered legal geographic entities. Twelve ANRCs cover the entire State of Alaska except for the area within the Annette Island Reserve (a federally recognized American Indian reservation under the governmental authority of the Metlakatla Indian Community). The Census Bureau offers representatives of the 12 nonprofit ANRCs (also known as Alaska Native Regional Associations [ANRAs]) in Alaska the opportunity to review and update the ANRC boundaries before each decennial census. Each ANRC is assigned a five-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code and an eight-digit National Standard (NS) code.

American Indian reservations—Federal (federal AIRs) are areas that have been set aside by the United States for the use of tribes, the exterior boundaries of which are more particularly defined in the final tribal treaties, agreements, executive orders, federal statutes, secretarial orders, or judicial determinations.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) maintains a list of all federally recognized tribal govern-ments and makes final determination of the inventory of federal AIRs. Federal reservations (and associated off-reservation trust lands) are territory over which American Indian tribes have governmental authority. American Indian reservations can be legally described as colo-nies, communities, Indian colonies, Indian communities, Indian rancherias, Indian reservations, Indian villages, pueblos, rancherias, ranches, reservations, reserves, settlements, or villages. The Census Bureau contacts representatives of federally recognized American Indian tribal governments to identify the boundaries for federal reservations through its annual Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS). Federal reservations may cross state and all other area bound-aries within the United States.

Each federal AIR is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4799 in alphabetical order of AIR names nationwide. This nation-based census code is the primary unique identifier for the AIR. Each federal AIR also is assigned five-digit Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) codes and an eight-digit National Standard (NS) code. Because FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence within each state, the FIPS codes are different in each state for reservations that include territory in more than one state.

American Indian reservations—State (state AIRs) are reservations established by some state governments for tribes recognized by the state. A governor-appointed state liaison provides the names and boundaries for state-recognized American Indian reservations to the Census Bureau. State reservations must be defined within a single state, but may cross county and other types of boundaries. Each state AIR is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9000 through 9499. Each state AIR also is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code and an eight-digit National Standard (NS) code. To further identify and differentiate state-recognized American Indian areas from those that are federally recognized, the text "(state)" is appended to the AIR name.

American Indian tribal subdivisions, described as additions, administrative areas, areas, chapters, county districts, communities, districts, or segments, are legal administrative subdivisions of federally recognized American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust lands or are statistical subdivisions of Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSAs). These entities are internal units of self-government or administration that serve social, cultural, or economic purposes for the American Indians on the reservations, off-reservation trust lands, or OTSAs. The Census Bureau obtains the boundary and name information for tribal subdivisions from tribal governments. Each American Indian tribal subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code that is alphabetically in order and unique within each American Indian area, a five-digit Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code assigned alphabetically within state, and an eight-digit National Standard (NS) code. Because FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence within each state, the FIPS codes are different in each state for tribal subdivisions that include territory in more than one state. Not all reservations, off-reservation trust lands, and OTSAs have tribal subdivisions. All summary levels that include tribal subdivisions in the presentation hierarchy only have records for the American Indian areas and OTSAs that actually have tribal subdivisions.

Hawaiian home lands (HHLs) are areas held in trust for Native Hawaiians by the State of Hawaii, pursuant to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920, as amended. The Census Bureau obtains the names and boundaries for HHLs from state officials. The names of the home lands are based on the traditional ahupua'a names of the Crown and government lands of the Kingdom of Hawaii from which the lands were designated or from the local name for an area. Being lands held in trust, HHLs are treated as equivalent to off-reservation trust land areas with the American Indian Trust Land/Hawaiian Home Land Indicator coded as "T." Each HHL is assigned a national four-digit census code ranging from 5000 through 5499 based on the alphabetical sequence of each HHL name, a five-digit Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code in alphabetical order within the State of Hawaii, and an eight-digit National Standard (NS) code.

Joint-use areas, as applied to any American Indian area by the Census Bureau, means an area that is administered jointly or claimed by two or more American Indian tribes. The Census Bureau designates legal joint-use areas as unique geographic entities equivalent to a reservation for the purpose of presenting statistical data. Each is assigned a national four-digit census code ranging from 4800 through 4999 based on the alphabetical sequence of each

joint-use area name, a five-digit Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code in alpha-betical order within state, and an eight-digit National Standard (NS) code. No joint-use areas exist in multiple states.

Off-reservation trust lands are areas for which the United States holds title in trust for the benefit of a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual American Indian (individual trust land). Trust lands can be alienated or encumbered only by the owner with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior or his/her authorized representative. Trust lands may be located on or off a reservation; however, the Census Bureau tabulates data only for off-reservation trust lands, with the off-reservation trust lands always associated with a specific federally recog-nized reservation or tribal government. The Census Bureau also does not distinguish between tribal and individual trust lands. As for federally recognized reservations, the Census Bureau obtains the boundaries of off-reservation trust lands from American Indian tribal governments through its annual Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS). The Census Bureau recognizes and tabulates data for reservations and off-reservation trust lands because American Indian tribes have governmental authority over these lands. The Census Bureau does not identify fee land (or land in fee simple status) or restricted fee lands as specific geographic areas.

Off-reservation trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code, a five-digit Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code, and an eight-digit National Standard (NS) code that is the same as that for the reservation, if any, with which they are associated. Trust lands associated with tribes that do not have a reservation are assigned unique codes. The census code is assigned by tribal name within the range 0001 through 4799, interspersed alpha-betically among the reservation names. Because FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence within each state, the FIPS codes are different in each state for off-reservation trust lands that include territory in more than one state. In decennial census data tabulations, the American Indian Trust Land/Hawaiian home land Indicator uniquely identifies off-reservation trust lands, as well as reservation or statistical area only portions, Hawaiian home lands, and records that consist of the combination of reservation and off-reservation trust land.

Statistical Entities

Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSAs) represent the more densely settled portion of Alaska Native villages (ANVs). The ANVs constitute associations, bands, clans, communities, groups, tribes, or villages recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (Public Law 92-203). Because ANVs do not always have clear, legally defined boundar-ies or boundaries that include most of the population and housing associated with the ANV, the Census Bureau does not delimit ANVs. Instead, the Census Bureau presents statistical data for ANVSAs that represent the settled portion of ANVs. In addition, each ANVSA should include only an area where Alaska Natives, especially members of the defining ANV, represent a substantial proportion of the population during at least one season of the year. ANVSAs are delineated or reviewed by officials of the ANV or, if no ANV official chose to participate in the delineation process, officials of the Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) in which the ANV is located. An ANVSA may not overlap the boundary of another ANVSA or an American Indian reservation. Each ANVSA is alphabetically assigned a national four-digit census code ranging from 6000 through 7999, an alphabetically assigned state-based five-digit Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code, and an eight-digit National Standard (NS) code.

Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSAs) are statistical entities identified and delineated by the Census Bureau in consultation with federally recognized American Indian tribes that had a former reservation in Oklahoma. The boundary of an OTSA is intended to be that of the

former reservation in Oklahoma, except where modified by agreements with neighboring tribes only for statistical data presentation purposes. Each OTSA is alphabetically assigned a national four-digit census code ranging from 5500 through 5899, an alphabetically assigned state-based five-digit Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code, and an eight-digit National Standard (NS) code. Tribal subdivisions are allowed within OTSAs.

Oklahoma tribal statistical area (OTSA) Joint-Use Areas, as applied to OTSAs by the Census Bureau, means an area that is administered jointly or claimed by two or more American Indian tribes that have a delineated OTSA. The Census Bureau designates statistical joint-use areas as unique geographic entities for the purpose of presenting statistical data. Only OTSAs have statistical joint-use areas. Each Oklahoma tribal joint-use area is alphabetically assigned a national four-digit census code ranging from 5900 through 5999, an alphabetically assigned state-based five-digit Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code, and an eight-digit National Standard (NS) code.

State designated tribal statistical areas (SDTSAs) are statistical entities for state-recognized American Indian tribes that do not have a state-recognized land base (reservation). SDTSAs are identified and delineated for the Census Bureau by a state liaison identified by the governor's office in each state. SDTSAs generally encompass a compact and contiguous area that contains a concentration of people who identify with a state-recognized American Indian tribe and in which there is structured or organized tribal activity. A SDTSA may not be located in more than one state and it may not include area within any other American Indian, Alaska Native, or Native Hawaiian area. Each SDTSA is alphabetically assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9500 through 9998, an alphabetically assigned state-based five-digit Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code, and an eight-digit National Standard (NS) code.

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSAs) are statistical entities identified and delineated for the Census Bureau by federally recognized American Indian tribes that do not currently have a federally recognized land base (reservation or off-reservation trust land). A TDSA generally encompasses a compact and contiguous area that contains a concentration of individuals who identify with a federally recognized American Indian tribe and in which there is structured or organized tribal activity. A TDSA may be located in more than one state, but it may not include area within any other American Indian, Alaska Native, or Native Hawaiian area. Each TDSA is alphabetically assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 8000 through 8999, an alphabetically assigned state-based five-digit Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code, and an eight-digit National Standard (NS) code.

American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Area (AIANNHA) Codes—AIANNHAs are represented in Census Bureau products using a national four-character numeric census code field and a single alphabetic character American Indian Trust Land/Hawaiian Home Land Indicator field. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order in assigned ranges by AIANNHA type nationwide, except that joint-use areas appear at the end of the code range. Off-reservation trust lands are assigned the same code as the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands associated with tribes that do not have a reservation are assigned codes based on tribal name. Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) codes for all AIANNHAs range from 00001 through 89999, without differentiation among the many types of areas.

Geographic Terms and Concepts

The type of AIANNHA can be identified either by the census code or by the FIPS class code. The range of census codes allocated to each AIANNHA and the valid FIPS class code(s) associated with each are as follows:

AIANNHA type	Census code range	Valid FIPS class code(s)*
Federal American Indian reservation (AIR)/off-reservation trust land	0001 to 4799	D1, D2, D3, D5, D8
Joint-use federal AIR	4800 to 4999	D0
Hawaiian home land	5000 to 5499	F1
Oklahoma tribal statistical area (OTSA	5500 to 5899	D6
Joint-use OTSA	5900 to 5999	D0
Alaska Native village statistical area	6000 to 7999	E1
Tribal designated statistical area	8000 to 8999	D6
State AIR	9000 to 9499	D4
State designated tribal statistical area	9500 to 9998	D9
AIANNHA type	**American Indian Trust Land/ Hawaiian Home Land Indicator**	
AIR with associated off-reservation trust land	M	
AIR or statistical entity only	R	
Off-reservation trust land only	T	
Hawaiian home land	T	

  * Refer to the Data Dictionary for specific value descriptions.

American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Area (AIANNHA) fields in the Geographic Header, and the values of codes within these fields, use "American Indian Area/ Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land (AIANHH)" terminology. These terms are equivalent to their respective AIANNHA terms.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurement data provide the size, in square units (metric and nonmetric) of geographic entities for which the Census Bureau tabulates and disseminates data. Area is calculated from the specific boundary recorded for each entity in the Census Bureau's geospatial database (see "MAF/TIGER Database"). The Census Bureau provides area measurement data for both land area and water area. The water area figures include inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial sea water. Inland water consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geospatial database. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that database as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are classified as coastal and territorial waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as inland water from the point beyond which they are narrower than 1 nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, territorial, and Great Lakes waters is for data presentation purposes only and does not necessarily reflect their legal definitions.

Land and water area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on Census Bureau maps and in the MAF/TIGER Database because, for area measurement purposes, hydrologic features identified as intermittent water, glacier, or swamp are reported as land area. The water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities does not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county, but is not within the legal boundary of any county subdivision. The accuracy of any area measurement data is limited by the accuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary information in the MAF/TIGER Database, (2) the identification, and classification of water bodies coupled with the location and shapes of the shorelines of water bodies in the MAF/TIGER Database, and (3) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Blocks (Census Blocks or Tabulation Blocks) are statistical areas bounded by visible features, such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by nonvisible boundaries, such as selected property lines and city, township, school district, and county limits and short line-of-sight extensions of streets and roads. Generally, blocks are small in area; for example, a city block bounded on all sides by streets. Blocks in suburban and rural areas may be larger, more irregular in shape, and bounded by a variety of features, such as roads, streams, and transmission lines. In remote areas, blocks may even encompass hundreds of square miles. Blocks cover the entire territory of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas. Blocks nest within all other tabulated census geographic entities at the time of the decennial census and are the basis for all tabulated data from that census.

Census Block Numbers—Blocks are numbered uniquely with a four-digit census block number from 0000 to 9999 within census tract, which nest within state and county. The first digit of the census block number identifies the block group. Block numbers beginning with a zero (in Block Group 0) are intended to include only water area, but not all water-only blocks have block numbers beginning with 0 (zero).

BLOCK GROUP

Block Groups (BGs) are statistical divisions of census tracts, are generally defined to contain between 600 and 3,000 people, and are used to present data and control block numbering. A block group consists of clusters of blocks within the same census tract that have the same first digit of their four-digit census block number. For example, blocks 3001, 3002, 3003, . . . , 3999 in census tract 1210.02 belong to BG 3 in that census tract. Most BGs were delineated by local participants in the Census Bureau's Participant Statistical Areas Program (PSAP). The Census Bureau delineated BGs only where a local or tribal government declined to participate in PSAP, and a regional organization or the State Data Center was not available to participate.

A BG usually covers a contiguous area. Each census tract contains at least one BG, and BGs are uniquely numbered within the census tract. Within the standard census geographic hierarchy, BGs never cross state, county, or census tract boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of any other geographic entity. Tribal census tracts and tribal BGs are separate and unique geographic areas defined within federally recognized American Indian reservations and can cross state and county boundaries (see "Tribal Census Tract" and "Tribal Block Group"). The

tribal census tracts and tribal block groups may be completely different from the standard county-based census tracts and block groups defined for the same area.

Block Group (BG) Codes—BGs have a valid code range of 0 through 9. BGs beginning with a zero only contain water area and are generally in coastal and Great Lakes water and territorial seas, but also in larger inland water bodies. For the 2020 Census, a BG 0 for the water portion can be delineated in any census tract and not just those census tracts also defined to only include water area. To differentiate between county-based BGs and tribal BGs, the codes for tribal BGs include an alphabetic character (see "Tribal Block Group").

BOUNDARY CHANGES

Many of the legal and statistical entities for which the Census Bureau tabulates decennial data have had boundary changes, particularly between decennial censuses; specifically, between January 1, 2010, and January 1, 2020. Boundary changes to geographic entities result from:

- Annexations to or deannexations from legally established governmental units.

- Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.

- Establishment of new governmental units.

- Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.

- Changes in treaties or executive orders and governmental action placing additional lands in trust.

- Decisions by federal, state, and local courts.

- Redistricting for congressional districts and state legislative districts.

- Ancillary changes to legal or statistical areas as a result of annexations and deannexations; for example, reduction of territory for a census designated place as the result of an annexation by an adjacent incorporated place.

- Changes to correct errors or more accurately place boundaries relative to visible features.

- Changes to statistical areas as the result of concept or criteria changes.

All legal boundaries used for the 2020 Census are those reported to the Census Bureau to be in effect as of January 1, 2020. The statistical area boundaries also reflect a January 1, 2020, date for delineation. The legal boundaries are collected through various surveys and programs: the Boundary and Annexation Survey, Redistricting Data Program, and the School District Review Program. Legal boundaries in the Island Areas are reported by a liaison appointed by the governor of each Island Area.

Statistical entity boundaries generally are reviewed by local, state, or tribal governments and can have changes to adjust boundaries to existing features to better define the geographic area each encompasses or to account for shifts and changes in the population distribution within an area. Where statistical areas have a relationship to legal area boundaries, complementary updates occur; for example, removing territory from a census designated place if annexed to an incorporated place, or removing territory from a tribal designated statistical area if the area is added to an American Indian reservation.

The historical counts shown for states, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas, and other areas are not updated for boundary

changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in each entity as delineated at the time of each decennial census or survey. Statistical data released by the Census Bureau are intended to be used in conjunction with the geospatial data of the same "Geographic Vintage" released by the Census Bureau, i.e., geospatial data released at the same time and used to tabulate the statistical data presented. The Census Bureau regularly rereleases geospatial data of a given geographic vintage for purposes of geographic comparability, for example, the 2010 Census vintage will be rereleased as part of each annual release of TIGER/Line Shapefiles through at least 2030. Due to the topologic nature of the MAF/TIGER Database and the fact that this can reshape geographic areas as time passes, data users need to be aware that the 2020 Census geospatial data released with the 2020 Census statistical data are the official data that should be used in the comparison of data.

The ideas of "Geographic Equivalency" and "Geographic Comparability" have always been important to data users, but technology now allows many data users to try and compare data not just in the same geographic vintage, i.e., geographic equivalency, but also across time, i.e., geographic comparability. For example, a school district is coextensive with a county in a product from the Census Bureau, so the statistical data from that product can be considered geographically equivalent. Geographic comparability on the other hand could be comparing the "same" geographic entity, but across time and thus data products. For example, an incorporated place that doubled in land area between the 2010 and 2020 censuses. Data users need to consider and decide for themselves if the statistical data, and thus the data products, are "comparable" or not for their specific use.

CENSUS DIVISION

Census Divisions are groupings of states and the District of Columbia that are subdivisions of the four census regions (see "Census Region"). There are nine census divisions, and each is identified by a single-digit census code. The U.S. Territories are not part of any census region or census division. For a list of all census regions, census divisions, and their constituent states, see Figure A–3.

Figure A-3.

Census Regions, Census Divisions, and Their Constituent States

Northeast Region

New England Division:
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:
New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:
Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:
Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:
Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:
Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:
Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:
Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

CENSUS REGION

Census Regions are groupings of states and the District of Columbia that subdivide the United States for the presentation of census data. There are four census regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions (see "Census Division").

Each census region is identified by a single-digit census code. The U.S. Territories are not part of any census region or census division. For a list of all census regions, census divisions, and their constituent states, see Figure A–3.

CENSUS TRACT

Census Tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county or statistically equivalent entity that can be updated by local participants prior to each decennial census as part of the Census Bureau's Participant Statistical Areas Program (PSAP). The Census Bureau delineates census tracts in situations where no local participant responded or where state, local, or tribal governments declined to participate. The primary purpose of census tracts is to provide a stable set of geographic units for the presentation of statistical data.

Census tracts generally have a population size between 1,200 and 8,000 people, with an optimum size of 4,000 people. A census tract usually covers a contiguous area; however, the spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. Census tracts occasionally are split due to population growth or merged as a result of substantial population decline.

Census tract boundaries generally follow visible and identifiable features. They may follow nonvisible legal boundaries, such as minor civil division (MCD) or incorporated place boundaries in some states and situations, to allow for census tract-to-governmental unit relationships where the governmental boundaries tend to remain unchanged between censuses. State and county boundaries always are census tract boundaries in the standard census geographic hierarchy. Tribal census tracts are a unique geographic entity defined within federally recognized American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust lands and can cross state and

county boundaries. The tribal census tracts may be completely different from the standard county-based census tracts defined for the same area. (see "Tribal Census Tract").

Census Tract Codes and Numbers—Census tracts are identified by an up to four-digit integer number and may have an optional two-digit suffix; for example 23 or 1457.02. The census tract codes consist of six digits with an implied decimal between the fourth and fifth digit corresponding to the basic census tract number, but with leading zeros, and trailing zeros for census tracts without a suffix. The tract number examples above would have codes of 002300 and 145702, respectively.

Some ranges of census tract numbers in the 2020 Census are used to identify distinctive types of census tracts. The code range in the 9400s is used for those census tracts with a majority of population, housing, or land area associated with an American Indian area and matches the numbering used for the 2010 Census. The code range in the 9800s is used to specifically identify special land-use census tracts; that may have little to no housing or are defined to encompass a large area with little or no residential population with special characteristics, such as large parks or employment areas. The range of census tracts in the 9900s represents census tracts delineated specifically to cover large bodies of water.

The Census Bureau uses suffixes to help identify census tract changes for comparison purposes. Census tract suffixes may range from .01 to .98. As part of local review of existing census tracts before each census, some census tracts may have grown enough in population size to qualify as more than one census tract. When a census tract is split, the split parts usually retain the basic number, but receive different suffixes. For example, if census tract 14 is split, the new tract numbers should be 14.01 and 14.02. In a few counties, local participants request major changes to, and renumbering of, the census tracts; however, this is generally discouraged. Changes to individual census tract boundaries usually do not result in census tract numbering changes.

CODES FOR GEOGRAPHIC ENTITIES

The Census Bureau and other federal agencies assign codes to geographic entities to facilitate the organization, presentation, and exchange of statistical data and other information. Geographic entity codes allow for the unambiguous identification of individual entities, generally within a specific, higher-level geographic entity (for example, county codes are assigned uniquely within each state). For geographic entities that have names (such as states, counties, places, county subdivisions, Urban Areas, and metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas), codes generally are assigned alphabetically based on name.

Census Bureau data products contain several types of geographic entity codes: Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS), National Standard (NS), and Census Bureau codes.

Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS)—These are codes formerly known as Federal Information Processing Standards codes, until the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) announced its decision in 2005 to remove geographic entity codes from its oversight. The Census Bureau continues to maintain and issue codes for geographic entities covered under FIPS oversight, albeit with a revised meaning for the FIPS acronym. Geographic entities covered under FIPS include states, counties, congressional districts, core based statistical areas, places, county subdivisions, subminor civil divisions, consolidated cities, estates, and all types of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas. FIPS codes are assigned alphabetically according to the name of the geographic entity and

may change to maintain alphabetic sort when new entities are created or names change. FIPS codes for specific geographic entity types are usually unique within the next highest level of geographic entity with which a nesting relationship exists. For example, FIPS state and core based statistical area codes are unique within nation; FIPS county, place, county subdivision, subminor civil division, and congressional district codes are unique within state. The codes for American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas also are unique within state; those areas in multiple states have different codes for each state-based portion.

American National Standards Institute (ANSI)—With the removal of geographic entities from the Federal Information Processing Standards, the federal government sought American National Standards Institute (ANSI) oversight for geographic entity codes. These codes are referred to as "National Standard" or "NS" codes in Census Bureau products. Geographic entities covered under ANSI include states, counties, congressional districts, core based statistical areas and related statistical areas, places, county subdivisions, consolidated cities, subminor civil divisions, estates, and all types of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas: specifically Alaska Native Regional Corporations, Alaska Native village statistical areas, American Indian reservation and off-reservation trust lands, American Indian tribal subdivisions, Hawaiian Home Lands, Oklahoma tribal statistical areas, state designated tribal statistical areas, and tribal designated statistical areas.

Relationship between Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) and National Standard (NS) codes—Geographic entities for which NIST formerly provided Federal Information Processing Standards oversight continue to be referred to as FIPS codes in most Census Bureau data products, despite the federal government having sought ANSI oversight authority. These geographic entities include states, counties, congressional districts, and core based statistical areas and related statistical areas. The Census Bureau continues to maintain and issue codes for these entities following the same structure and without change to existing codes, except when necessary to maintain alphabetic sorting based on names of entities. The Census Bureau also continues to maintain and issue five-digit FIPS codes (formerly FIPS 55) for places, county subdivisions, consolidated cities, subminor civil divisions, and all types of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas, and has not sought ANSI oversight authority for these entity codes. The U.S. Geological Survey has ANSI oversight authority for its Geographic Names Information System identifier (GNIS ID), which has been adopted as an NS code for states, counties, places, county subdivisions, subminor civil divisions, consolidated cities, estates, and all types of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas. The Census Bureau includes the GNIS ID for these entities in most of its data products, identified as "National Standard codes" (NS codes) or less preferred, "ANSI codes." While NS codes (GNIS IDs) are numeric, the Census Bureau portrays them as a fixed length eight-digit character field with leading zeros. NS codes (GNIS IDs) do not sort geographic entities in alphabetical order based on name or title, as is the case with FIPS codes.

Census Bureau codes—The Census Bureau assigns and issues codes for a number of geographic entities for which FIPS or NS codes are not available, and sometimes in addition to FIPS and NS codes. Geographic entities for which census codes are assigned and issued in Census Bureau data products include regions, divisions, census tracts, block groups, census blocks, Urban Areas, and all types of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas. Some codes—voting district and state legislative district—use standards established by the states—or for school district codes, the U.S. Department of Education.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Congressional Districts are the 435 areas from which people are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the states based on decennial census population counts, each state with multiple seats is responsible for establishing congressional districts for the purpose of electing representatives. Each congressional district is to be as equal in population to all other congressional districts in a state as practicable. For the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and each Island Area, a separate code is used to identify the entire areas of these state-equivalent entities as having a single nonvoting delegate.

Congressional District Codes—Congressional districts are identified by a two-character numeric FIPS code numbered uniquely within state. The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas have code 98 assigned identifying their nonvoting delegate status with respect to representation in Congress:

> 01 to 53—Congressional district codes
>
> 00—At large (single district for state)
>
> 98—Nonvoting delegate
>
> ZZ—Area not assigned to any congressional district

CONSOLIDATED CITY

Consolidated City—A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. This action results in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs—and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government—the primary incorporated place is referred to as a consolidated city. The Census Bureau classifies the separately incorporated places within the consolidated city as place entities and creates a separate place (balance) record for the portion of the consolidated city not within any other place.

Consolidated City (Balance) portions refer to the areas of a consolidated city not included in another separately incorporated place. For example, Butte-Silver Bow, MT, is a consolidated city (former Butte city and Silver Bow County) that includes the separately incorporated municipality of Walkerville city. The area of the consolidated city that is not in Walkerville city is assigned to Butte-Silver Bow (balance). The name always includes the "(balance)" identifier (see "Place").

CORE BASED STATISTICAL AREAS AND RELATED STATISTICAL AREAS

Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) consist of the county or counties or equivalent entities associated with at least one core (Census Bureau-defined Urban Area) of at least 10,000 population, plus adjacent counties having a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured through commuting ties with the counties associated with the core. The general concept of a CBSA is that of a core area containing a substantial population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. The term "core based statistical area" refers collectively to metropolitan statistical areas and micropolitan statistical areas. The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines CBSAs to provide a nationally consistent, standard set of geographic

entities for the United States and Puerto Rico for use in tabulating and presenting statistical data. Statistical areas related to CBSAs include metropolitan divisions, combined statistical areas (CSAs), New England city and town areas (NECTAs), NECTA divisions, and combined NECTAs.

Combined New England City and Town Areas (Combined NECTAs) consist of two or more adjacent New England city and town areas (NECTAs) that have substantial employment interchange. The NECTAs that combine to create a combined NECTA retain separate identities within the larger combined NECTA.

Because combined NECTAs represent groupings of NECTAs, they should not be ranked or compared with individual NECTAs.

Combined Statistical Areas (CSAs) consist of two or more adjacent core based statistical areas (CBSAs) that have substantial employment interchange. The CBSAs that combine to create a CSA retain separate identities within the larger CSA. Because CSAs represent groupings of metropolitan or micropolitan statistical areas, they should not be ranked or compared with individual metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas.

Metropolitan Divisions are smaller groupings of counties or equivalent entities defined within a metropolitan statistical area containing a single core with a population of at least 2.5 million. Not all metropolitan statistical areas with Urban Areas of this size contain metropolitan divisions. A metropolitan division consists of one or more main/secondary counties that represent an employment center or centers, plus adjacent counties associated with the main/secondary county or counties through commuting ties. Because metropolitan divisions represent subdivisions of larger metropolitan statistical areas, it is not appropriate to rank or compare metropolitan divisions with metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas. It would be appropriate to rank and compare metropolitan divisions.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas are core based statistical areas (CBSAs) associated with at least one Urban Area that has a population of at least 50,000. The metropolitan statistical area comprises the central county or counties or equivalent entities containing the core, plus adjacent outlying counties having a high degree of social and economic integration with the central county or counties as measured through commuting.

Micropolitan Statistical Areas are core based statistical areas (CBSAs) associated with at least one Urban Area that has a population of at least 10,000, but less than 50,000. The micropolitan statistical area comprises the central county or counties or equivalent entities containing the core, plus adjacent outlying counties having a high degree of social and economic integration with the central county or counties as measured through commuting.

New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs) are an alternative set of geographic entities, similar in concept to the county-based core based statistical areas (CBSAs) defined nationwide, that U.S. Office of Management and Budget defines in New England based on county subdivisions—usually cities and towns. NECTAs are defined using the same criteria as county-based CBSAs, and, similar to CBSAs, NECTAs are categorized as metropolitan or micropolitan.

New England City and Town Area (NECTA) Divisions are smaller groupings of cities and towns defined within a NECTA containing a single core with a population of at least 2.5 million. A NECTA division consists of a main city or town that represents an employment center, plus adjacent cities and towns associated with the main city or town through commuting ties. Each NECTA division must contain a total population of 100,000 or more. Because NECTA

divisions represent subdivisions of larger NECTAs, it is not appropriate to rank or compare NECTA divisions with NECTAs. It would be appropriate to rank and compare NECTA divisions.

Principal Cities of a core based statistical area (CBSA) or New England City and Town Area (NECTA) include the largest incorporated place with a population of at least 10,000 in the CBSA, or if no incorporated place of at least 10,000 population is present in the CBSA, the largest incorporated place or census designated place (CDP) in the CBSA. Principal cities also include any additional incorporated place or CDP with a population of at least 250,000 or in which 100,000 or more persons work; any additional incorporated place or CDP with a population of at least 50,000 and in which the number of jobs meets or exceeds the number of employed residents; and any additional incorporated place or CDP with a population of at least 10,000, but less than 50,000 and at least one-third the population size of the largest place and in which the number of jobs meets or exceeds the number of employed residents. Note that there are some places designated as principal cities of NECTAs that are not principal cities of a CBSA.

Core Based Statistical Area Codes—Metropolitan statistical areas, micropolitan statistical areas, New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs), metropolitan divisions, and NECTA divisions are identified using a five-digit numeric code that is assigned alphabetically based on title and is unique within the nation. The combined statistical areas and combined NECTAs are identified using a three-digit numeric code, also assigned alphabetically based on title and unique within the nation. Codes, length, and ranges are:

CBSA entity	Length	Range[*]
Metropolitan statistical area	Five digits	10000–49999
Micropolitan statistical area	Five digits	10000–49999
Metropolitan division	Five digits	10004–49994
New England city and town area (NECTA)	Five digits	70000–79999
NECTA division	Five digits	70004–79994
Combined statistical area	Three digits	100–599
Combined NECTA	Three digits	700–799

[*] Metropolitan divisions and NECTA divisions are distinguished from metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas and NECTAs by codes that end in "4." Metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas and NECTAs cannot end in "4."

COUNTY OR STATISTICALLY EQUIVALENT ENTITY

The primary legal divisions of most states are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the equivalent entities are the organized boroughs, city and boroughs, municipalities, and census areas; the latter of which are delineated cooperatively for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. Additionally, the Census Bureau treats the following entities as equivalents of counties for purposes of data presentation: municipios in Puerto Rico, districts and islands in American Samoa, municipalities in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and islands in the U.S. Virgin Islands. In four states (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more incorporated places that are independent of any county organization and, thus, constitute primary divisions of their states. These incorporated places are known as independent cities and are treated as equivalent entities for purposes of data presentation. The District of Columbia and Guam have no primary divisions, and each area is considered an equivalent entity for purposes of data presentation in decennial censuses. All of the counties in Connecticut and Rhode Island and nine counties in Massachusetts were dissolved as functioning governmental entities; however, the Census Bureau continues to present data for

these historical entities in order to provide comparable geographic units at the county level of the geographic hierarchy for these states and represents them as nonfunctioning legal entities in data products. Each county or statistically equivalent entity is assigned a three-character numeric Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code based on alphabetical sequence that is unique within state, and an eight-digit National Standard (NS) code.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County Subdivisions are the primary divisions of counties and equivalent entities. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories and can be classified as either legal or statistical. Each county subdivision is assigned a five-character numeric Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code based on alphabetical sequence within state, and an eight-digit National Standard (NS) code.

Legal Entities

Minor civil divisions (MCDs) are the primary governmental or administrative divisions of a county in many states (parishes in Louisiana), and of the county equivalents in Puerto Rico and the Island Areas. MCDs in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental or administrative functions. MCDs include areas variously designated as barrios, barrios-pueblo, boroughs, charter townships, commissioner districts, election districts, election precincts, gores, grants, locations, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, purchases, reservations, supervisor's districts, towns, and townships. The Census Bureau recognizes MCDs in 29 states, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions and is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes. (It is also considered a state equivalent and a county equivalent.) The 29 states in which MCDs are recognized are:

Arkansas	Michigan	Ohio
Connecticut	Minnesota	Pennsylvania
Illinois	Mississippi	Rhode Island
Indiana	Missouri	South Dakota
Iowa	Nebraska	Tennessee
Kansas	New Hampshire	Vermont
Louisiana	New Jersey	Virginia
Maine	New York	West Virginia
Maryland	North Carolina	Wisconsin
Massachusetts	North Dakota	

In some states, all or some incorporated places are not part of any MCD; these places are termed independent places. Independent places also serve as primary legal subdivisions and have a Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) county subdivision code and National Standard (NS) code that is the same as the FIPS and NS place code. In nine states—Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Wisconsin—all incorporated places are independent places. In other states, incorporated places are part of, or dependent within, the MCDs in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCDs and others are included within one or more MCDs.

The MCDs in 12 states (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also

serve as general-purpose local governments that can perform the same governmental functions as incorporated places. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCDs in all data products for which place data are provided.

In New York and Maine, American Indian reservations (AIRs) generally exist outside the jurisdiction of any town (MCD) and, thus, also serve as the equivalent of MCDs for purposes of data presentation.

In states with MCDs, the Census Bureau assigns a default FIPS county subdivision code of 00000 and NS code of eight zeros in some coastal, territorial sea, and Great Lakes water where county subdivisions do not legally extend into the Great Lakes or out to the state/territorial limit.

Statistical Entities

Census county divisions (CCDs) are areas delineated by the Census Bureau in cooperation with state, tribal, and local officials for statistical purposes. CCDs have no legal function and are not governmental units. CCD boundaries usually follow visible features and usually coincide with census tract boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCDs exist where:

• There are no legally established MCDs.

• The legally established MCDs do not have governmental or administrative purposes.

• The boundaries of the MCDs change frequently.

• The MCDs are not generally known to the public.

CCDs exist within the following 20 states:

Alabama	Hawaii	Oregon
Arizona	Idaho	South Carolina
California	Kentucky	Texas
Colorado	Montana	Utah
Delaware	Nevada	Washington
Florida	New Mexico	Wyoming
Georgia	Oklahoma	

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs, city and boroughs, municipalities, and census areas, all of which are statistical equivalent entities for counties in Alaska. The State of Alaska and the Census Bureau cooperatively delineate the census subareas to serve as the statistical equivalents of MCDs.

Unorganized territories (UTs) are defined by the Census Bureau in nine MCD states where portions of counties or equivalent entities are not included in any legally established MCD or incorporated place. The Census Bureau recognizes such separate pieces of territory as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. It assigns each unorganized territory a descriptive name, followed by the designation "UT" and a county subdivision FIPS and NS code. The following states have unorganized territories:

Arkansas	Maine	North Carolina
Indiana	Minnesota	North Dakota
Iowa	New York	South Dakota

Geographic Terms and Concepts

GEOGRAPHIC AREA ATTRIBUTES

The Census Bureau collects and maintains information describing selected attributes and characteristics of geographic areas. These attributes are Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) class code, functional status, legal/statistical area description, internal point, and name of geographic entities.

FIPS class codes describe the general characteristics of a geographic area related to its legal or statistical status, governmental status, and in some cases relationship to other geographic entities. Class codes exist for counties; county subdivisions; subminor civil divisions; estates; places; consolidated cities; and all types of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas.

Functional status codes describes whether a geographic entity is a functioning governmental unit, has an inactive government, is an administrative area without a functioning government, or is a statistical area identified and defined solely for tabulation and presentation of statistical data. Functional status codes are:

A   Active government providing primary general-purpose functions.

B   Active government that is partially consolidated with another government, but with separate officials providing primary general-purpose functions.

C   Active government consolidated with another government with a single set of officials.

E   Active government providing special-purpose functions.

F   Fictitious entity created to fill the Census Bureau's geographic hierarchy.

G   Active government that is subordinate to another unit of government and thus, not considered a functioning government.

I   Inactive governmental unit that has the power to provide primary special-purpose functions.

N   Nonfunctioning legal entity.

S   Statistical entity.

Internal point—The Census Bureau calculates an internal point (latitude and longitude coordinates) for each geographic area. For many geographic areas, the internal point is the centroid, the geographic center of the entity. For some irregularly shaped areas (such as those shaped like a crescent), the centroid may be located outside the boundaries of the entity. In such instances, the internal point is identified as a point inside the entity boundaries nearest to the centroid and, if possible, a point that is on land area, not water.

Legal/statistical area description (LSAD)—The LSAD describes the particular typology for each geographic entity; that is, whether the entity is a borough, city, county, town, or township, among others. For legal entities, the LSAD reflects the term that appears in legal documentation pertaining to the entity, such as a treaty, charter, legislation, resolution, or ordinance. For statistical entities, the LSAD is the term assigned by the Census Bureau or other agency defining the entity. The LSAD code is a two-character field that corresponds to a description of the legal or statistical type of entity and identifies whether the LSAD term should be capitalized and should precede or follow the name of the geographic entity. Note that the same LSAD code is assigned to entities at different levels of the geographic hierarchy when they share the same LSAD. For example, the Census Bureau assigns the same LSAD

code ("21") to boroughs in New York and Connecticut, although they are county subdivisions in the former and incorporated places in the latter.

Name—Each geographic entity included in Census Bureau products has a name. For most geographic entities, the name is derived from the official legally recognized name, is assigned by local officials participating in Census Bureau statistical area programs, or is based on component entities and determined according to specified criteria. For legal entities, the name appearing in Census Bureau products may be the more commonly used name rather than the name as it appears in legal documents. For example, "Virginia" instead of "the Commonwealth of Virginia," "Baltimore" instead of "City of Baltimore." In some instances, the name for an entity in Census Bureau products reflects the official name as well as a more commonly used name listed parenthetically; i.e., San Buenaventura (Ventura), CA, or Bath (Berkeley Springs), WV. For some types of geographic entities, the name reflected in Census Bureau products may be the geographic entity code assigned by local officials. For example, a census tract's name is the actual number assigned by local officials, such as 1.01, whereas the census tract code would reflect a full four-digit base code and two-digit suffix (for example, for the preceding tract named 1.01, 000101).

GEOGRAPHIC COMPONENT

A geographic component is a subset of a given type of geographic entity based on a certain geographic or population characteristic.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES INFORMATION SYSTEM

The Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) is the federal standard for geographic nomenclature. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) developed the GNIS for the U.S. Board on Geographic Names as the official repository of domestic geographic names data; the official vehicle for geographic names used by all departments of the federal government; and the source for applying geographic names to federal electronic and printed products. The GNIS contains information about physical and cultural geographic features of all types in the United States and its territories, current and historical, but not including roads and highways. The database holds the federally recognized name of each feature and defines the feature location by state, county, USGS topographic map, and geographic coordinates. Other attributes include names or spellings other than the official name, feature designations, feature classification, historical and descriptive information, and, for some categories, the geometric boundaries.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES INFORMATION SYSTEM IDENTIFIER

The Geographic Names Information System Identifier (GNIS ID) is a variable length, permanent, numeric identifier of up to eight digits in length that identifies each entity uniquely within the nation. The GNIS is the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) National Standard (NS) code for several entity types. Because each entity's GNIS ID is permanent, it should not change if the entity changes its name or if creation of a new entity changes the alphabetic sort. (Federal Information Processing Series codes are assigned based on the alphabetic sorting of entity names within a state and occasionally require changing codes to maintain the alphabetic sort.) The GNIS IDs are assigned sequentially and stored in a right-justified, variable-length, numeric field without leading zeros. The GNIS contains more than 2.6 million sequential records, thus no GNIS ID currently exceeds seven digits. The Census Bureau portrays the GNIS ID in its data products as a fixed-width eight-character field with leading zeros.

GEOGRAPHIC VARIANT

A geographic variant is a version of a geographic entity based on the date that the entity's boundaries are intended to represent. Geographic variants only apply to specific types of geographic entities that need to be added or replaced by a more recent version, for example, congressional districts when a state redraws its congressional district boundaries.

GEOSPATIAL DATA

Geospatial data are those data and products that are clearly geographic in nature, rather than primarily statistical, especially maps and spatial data for use by Geographic Information Systems software and services, for example, TIGER/Line Shapefiles. The Census Bureau creates, maintains, and provides geospatial data, specifically in the MAF/TIGER Database, to give statistical data added value and utility as a frame of reference for data users.

ISLAND AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Island Areas of the United States are the U.S. Territories of American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), and the United States Virgin Islands.

The Census Bureau treats the Island Areas as entities that are statistically equivalent to states for data presentation purposes; data for the Island Areas, however, are presented separately from data for the United States and Puerto Rico. Geographic definitions specific to the Island Areas are shown in the appropriate publications and documentation that accompany the data products for the Island Areas. Sometimes the Island Areas are referred to as "Island Territories" or "Insular Areas."

Separate from the Island Areas is the term "United States Minor Outlying Islands." The U.S. Minor Outlying Islands refers to certain small islands that are U.S. Territories under U.S. jurisdiction in the Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean: Baker Island, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Midway Islands, Navassa Island, Palmyra Atoll, and Wake Island. These areas usually are not part of standard data products, because they generally do not include population year-round.

American Samoa

The Census Bureau treats American Samoa as the statistical equivalent of a state for data presentation purposes.

Districts and Islands (county equivalents)—The primary legal subdivisions of American Samoa are districts and islands. For data presentation purposes, the Census Bureau treats districts and islands as the equivalent of counties in the United States. American Samoa contains three districts (Eastern, Western, and Manu'a) and two islands that are not within districts (Swains and Rose).

Eastern District includes the eastern half of Tutuila Island, Aunuu (Aunu'u) Island, Nuusetoga Island, Pola Island, Avagatatau Rock, Fatutoaga Rock, Tauga Rock, Manofa Rock, and Nuuosina Rock.

Western District includes the western half of Tutuila Island, Taputapu Island, Toatai Rock, Niuolepava Rock, Utumatuu Rock, Liuvaatoga Rock, Luania Rocks, Manuelo Rock, and Nuutavana Rock.

Manu'a District includes Ofu Island, Nuutele Island, Nuusilaelae Island, Nuupule Rock, Olosega Island, and Ta'ū (Ta'u or Tau) Island.

"Rose Island" also includes Sand Island.

Counties (county subdivisions)—The Census Bureau recognizes counties as the legal subdivisions of the districts and islands in American Samoa. These entities are minor civil divisions (MCDs). Counties and two unnamed county subdivisions, one each covering Swains Island and Rose Island, cover the entire area of American Samoa.

Villages (places)—The Census Bureau treats villages in American Samoa as incorporated places. Village boundaries are determined by land usership and land ownership rather than by fixed legal descriptions. Villages cover the entire area of American Samoa except for Rose Island.

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

The Census Bureau treats the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) as the statistical equivalent of a state for data presentation purposes.

Municipalities (county equivalents)—The primary legal subdivisions of the CNMI are municipalities. For data presentation purposes, the Census Bureau treats municipalities as the equivalent of counties in the United States. The CNMI contains four municipalities: Northern Islands, Rota, Saipan, and Tinian.

Rota Municipality includes Rota Island and Angyuta Island.

Saipan Municipality includes Saipan Island, Isleta Managaha, Isleta Maigo Luao (Forbidden Island), and Isleta Maigo Fahang (Bird Island).

Tinian Municipality includes Tinian Island, Aguijan Island, and Naftan Rock.

Northern Islands Municipality includes Farallon de Medinilla, Anatahan Island, Sarigan Island, Guguan Island, Alamagan Island, Pagan Island, Hira Rock, Togari Rock, Agrihan Island, Asuncion Island, Maug Islands (East Island (Higashi), North Island (Kita), and West Island (Nishi)), and Farallon de Pajaros (Uracus Island).

Election Districts (county subdivisions)—The Census Bureau recognizes election districts as the legal subdivisions of the municipalities in the CNMI. These entities are minor civil divisions (MCDs). Election districts cover the land area of the CNMI, and four other county subdivisions (one for each municipality) are coded 00000 and cover the territorial water area of the CNMI where no legal MCDs exist.

Villages (places)—The Census Bureau treats villages in the CNMI as incorporated places for the 2020 Census. The villages reflect boundaries and names provided by the CNMI Central Statistics Division and used in their own surveys and products.

Guam

The Census Bureau treats Guam as the statistical equivalent of a state for data presentation purposes. The entire area of Guam also serves as a single county equivalent for decennial census data presentation purposes.

Guam also includes Cocos Island, Babe Island, Tangon Rock, Fofos Island, Asgadao Island, Agrigan Island, Guijen Rock, Asgon Rock, Alupat Island, Camel Rock, Cabras Island, Dry Dock

Island, Orote Island, Neye Island, Pelagi Islets, Alutom Island, Yona Island, Bangi Island, Anae Island, Facpi Island, and Lalas Rock.

Municipalities (county subdivisions)—The Census Bureau recognizes municipalities as the legal subdivisions of Guam. These entities are minor civil divisions (MCDs). Municipalities cover the entire land area of Guam. There is one county subdivision coded 00000 that covers the territorial water area of Guam where no legal MCDs exist.

Census Designated Places (CDPs) (places)—The Census Bureau treats traditional villages and other types of locally recognized communities in Guam as CDPs. CDPs do not cover the entire land area of Guam.

U.S. Virgin Islands

The Census Bureau treats the U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI) as the statistical equivalent of a state for data presentation purposes.

Islands (county equivalents)—The primary legal subdivisions of the USVI are islands. For data presentation purposes, the Census Bureau treats islands as the equivalent of counties in the United States. The USVI contains three islands: St. Croix, St. John, and St. Thomas.

St. Croix Island also includes Protestant Cay, Green Cay, Buck Island, Ruth Island, and Whitehorse Rock.

St. John Island also includes Grass Cay, Mingo Cay, Lovango Cay, Congo Cay, Carval Rock, Blunder Rocks, Murder Rock, Durloe Cays (Henley Cay, Ramgoat Cay, and Rata Cay), Hawksnest Rock, Perkins Cay, Trunk Cay, Cinnamon Cay, Whistling Cay, Waterlemon Cay, Flanagan Island, Pelican Rock, Blinders Rock, Leduck Island, Booby Rock, Cocoloba Cay, Mingo Rock, Skipper Jacob Rock, Steven Cay, and Two Brothers.

St. Thomas Island also includes Water Island, Hassel Island, Elephant Rock, Limestone Rock, Sprat Rock, Flamingo Rock, Porpoise Rocks, Flat Cays (Flat Cay and Little Flat Cay), Turtledove Cay, Saba Island, Dry Rock, Sail Rock, Saltwater Money Rock, Mermaids Chair, Kalkun Cay, Chacha Rocks, Savana Island, Domkirk Rock, Tip Rock, Drum Rock, West Cay, Salt Cay, Dutchcap Cay, Gorret Rock, Cockroach Island, Sula Cay, Cricket Rock, Lizard Rocks, Brass Islands (Inner Brass Island, Outer Brass Island, and Grasklip Point Island), Hans Lollik Island, Hans Lollik Rock, Little Hans Lollik Island, Pelican Cay, Steep Rock, Thatch Cay, Lee Rock, Turtleback Rock, Shark Island, Great Saint James Island, Current Rocks, Welk Rocks, Little Saint James Island, Dog Island, Dog Rocks, Fish Cay, The Stragglers, Calf Rock, Cow Rock, Coculus Rock, Grassy Cay, Rotto Cay, Bovoni Cay, Patricia Cay, Frenchcap Cay, Capella Islands (Buck Island, Broken Island, and Kid Rock), Green Cay, and Triangle Island.

Census Subdistricts (county subdivisions)—The Census Bureau recognizes census subdistricts as the legal subdivisions of the islands in the USVI. These entities are minor civil divisions (MCDs). Census subdistricts cover the entire land area of the USVI. There are three county subdivisions (one for each island) coded 00000 that cover the territorial water area of the USVI where no legal MCDs exist.

Estates—The Census Bureau recognizes estates as another type of legal subdivision in the USVI. The estates reflect boundaries provided by the USVI Office of Lieutenant Governor. The boundaries of the estates are primarily those of the former agricultural plantations that existed at the time Denmark transferred the islands to the United States in 1917. Estates nest within islands, but do not always nest within the census subdistricts in the USVI. Estates also

overlap with the places in the USVI. Estates cover most, but not all, of the land area of the USVI.

Towns and Census Designated Places (places)—The Census Bureau treats towns in the USVI as incorporated places and treats other types of locally recognized communities without legally defined boundaries in the USVI as census designated places (CDPs). For the 2020 Census, three towns (Charlotte Amalie, Christiansted, and Frederiksted) and several CDPs exist in the USVI, but do not cover the entire land area.

MAF/TIGER DATABASE

MAF/TIGER is an acronym for the Master Address File/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing System or Database. It is a digital (computer-readable), geospatial database that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the TIGER® System to automate the geospatial support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 Census: producing cartographic products to support data collection and map presentations, providing geographic structure for tabulation and dissemination of the collected statistical data, assigning residential and employer addresses to the correct geographic location and relating those locations to the geographic entities used for data tabulation, and so forth. During the 1990s, the Census Bureau developed an independent Master Address File (MAF) to support field operations and allocation of housing units for tabulations. After the 2000 Census, both the address-based MAF and geospatial TIGER® databases merged to form MAF/TIGER. The content of the MAF/TIGER Database is undergoing continuous updates and is made available to the public through a variety of TIGER/Line® shapefiles and other geospatial data products.

PLACE

Incorporated Places are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence as of January 1, 2020, as reported in the latest Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS), under the laws of their respective states. An incorporated place is established to provide governmental functions for a concentration of people as opposed to a minor civil division (MCD), which generally is created to provide services or administer an area without regard, necessarily, to population. Places always are within a single state or equivalent entity, but may extend across county and county subdivision boundaries. An incorporated place usually is a city, town, village, or borough, but can have other legal descriptions. For Census Bureau data tabulation and presentation purposes, incorporated places exclude:

• Boroughs in Alaska (treated as statistical equivalents of counties).

• Towns in the New England states, New York, and Wisconsin (treated as MCDs).

• Boroughs in New York (treated as MCDs).

Census Designated Places (CDPs) are the statistical counterparts of incorporated places, and are delineated to provide data for settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated under the laws of the state in which they are located. The boundaries usually are defined in cooperation with local or tribal officials and generally updated prior to each decennial census. These boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place or another legal entity boundary, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change from one decennial census to the next with changes

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in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in an earlier census does not necessarily have the same boundary. CDPs must be contained within a single state and may not extend into an incorporated place. There are no population size requirements for CDPs, but they must include some residential population or housing.

Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Guam are the only states or state-equivalent entities that have no incorporated places recognized by the Census Bureau. All places shown in decennial census data products for Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Guam are CDPs. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County. In Puerto Rico, CDPs are described as comunidades or zonas urbanas. Hamlets, primarily in the State of New York, are usually represented as CDPs in Census Bureau products.

Place Codes are of two types. The five-digit Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) place code is assigned based on alphabetical sequence within a state. If place names are duplicated within a state and they represent distinctly different areas, a separate code is assigned to each place name alphabetically by the primary county in which each place is located, or if both places are in the same county, they are assigned alphabetically by their legal descriptions (for example, "city" before "village"). Places also are assigned an eight-digit National Standard (NS) code.

Dependent and Independent Places refer to the relationship of places to the county subdivisions. Depending on the state, incorporated places are either dependent within, or independent of, county subdivisions, or there is a mixture of dependent and independent places in the state and in a county. Dependent places are part of the county subdivision; the county subdivision code of the place is the same as that of the underlying county subdivision(s), but is different from the place code. Independent places are not part of any minor civil division (MCD) and serve as primary county subdivisions. The independent place Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code usually is the same as that used for the MCD for that place. The only exception is if the place is independent of the MCDs in a state (Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Nebraska, North Carolina, and Virginia) in which the FIPS MCD codes are in the 90000 range. Then, the FIPS MCD and FIPS place codes do differ. Census designated places (CDPs) always are dependent within county subdivisions and all places are dependent within statistical county subdivisions.

Consolidated City (Balance) Portions refer to the areas of a consolidated city not included in another separately incorporated place. For example, Butte-Silver Bow, MT, is a consolidated city (former Butte city and Silver Bow County) that includes the separately incorporated municipality of Walkerville city. The area of the consolidated city that is not in Walkerville city is assigned to Butte-Silver Bow (balance). The name of the area of a consolidated city not specifically within a separately incorporated place always includes the "(balance)" identifier. Balance portions of consolidated cities are included with other places in Census Bureau products.

POPULATION AND HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population and housing unit density are computed by dividing the total population or number of housing units within a geographic entity by the land area of that entity measured in square miles or in square kilometers. Density is expressed as "population per square mile (kilometer)" or "housing units per square mile (kilometer)."

PUBLIC USE MICRODATA AREA

Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) are statistical geographic areas for the dissemination of decennial census and American Community Survey (ACS) Public Use Microdata Sample files in which the Census Bureau provides selected extracts of raw data from a small sample of census records that are screened to protect confidentiality. The ACS also uses the PUMAs as a tabulation geographic entity.

For the 2020 Census, the State Data Centers in each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico are involved in the delineation of the 2020 PUMAs. Counties and census tracts are used to define PUMAs, and each PUMA must include at least 100,000 people based on the 2020 Census published counts. For the 2020 Census in Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Census Bureau establishes a single, separate PUMA for each of these two Island Areas. American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands do not have PUMAs, because the total population of each is under 100,000 people.

PUERTO RICO

The Census Bureau treats the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico as the statistical equivalent of a state for data presentation purposes.

Municipio

The primary legal divisions of Puerto Rico are termed "municipios." For data presentation purposes, the Census Bureau treats a municipio as the equivalent of a county in the United States.

Barrio, Barrio-Pueblo, and Subbarrio

The Census Bureau recognizes barrios and barrios-pueblo as the primary legal divisions of municipios. These entities are similar to the minor civil divisions (MCDs) used for reporting data in some states of the United States. Subbarrios, which exist in some municipios, are the primary legal subdivisions of the barrios-pueblo and some barrios. The Census Bureau presents the same types of statistical data for these subminor civil divisions (sub-MCDs) as it does for the barrios and barrios-pueblo. (There is no geographic entity in the United States equivalent to the subbarrio.)

Zona Urbana and Comunidad

There are no incorporated places in Puerto Rico; instead, the Census Bureau provides data for two types of census designated places (CDPs): zonas urbanas, representing the governmental center of each municipio, and comunidades, representing other settlements.

Some types of geographic entities do not apply in Puerto Rico. For instance, Puerto Rico is not in any census region or census division (see also "Congressional District").

SCHOOL DISTRICT (ELEMENTARY, SECONDARY, AND UNIFIED)

School Districts are geographic entities within which state, county, local officials, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or the U.S. Department of Defense provide public educational services for the area's residents. The Census Bureau obtains the boundaries, names, local education agency codes, and school district levels for school districts from state and local school officials for the primary purpose of providing the U.S. Department of Education with estimates of the number of children "at risk" within each school district, county, and state. This information

serves as the basis for the Department of Education to determine the annual allocation of Title I funding to states and school districts.

The Census Bureau tabulates data for three types of school districts: elementary, secondary, and unified. Each school district is assigned a five-digit code that is unique within state. School district codes are the local education agency number assigned by the Department of Education and are not necessarily in alphabetical order by school district name.

The elementary school districts provide education to the lower grade/age levels and the secondary school districts provide education to the upper grade/age levels. Unified school districts provide education to children of all school ages in their service areas. In general, where there is a unified school district, no elementary or secondary school district exists; and where there is an elementary school district, the secondary school district may or may not exist.

The Census Bureau's representation of school districts in various data products is based both on the grade range that a school district operates and also the grade range for which the school district is financially responsible. For example, a school district is defined as an elementary school district if its operational grade range is less than the full kindergarten through 12 or prekindergarten through 12 grade range (for example, K–6 or pre-K–8). These elementary school districts do not provide direct educational services for grades 7–12, 9–12, or similar ranges. Some elementary school districts are financially responsible for the education of all school-aged children within their service areas and rely on other school districts to provide service for those grade ranges that are not operated by these elementary school districts. In these situations, in order to allocate all school-aged children to these school districts, the secondary school district code field is blank. For elementary school districts where the operational grade range and financially responsible grade range are the same, the secondary school district code field does contain a secondary school district code. In Census Bureau records, there are no situations where an elementary school district does not exist and a secondary school district exists.

STATE OR STATISTICALLY EQUIVALENT ENTITY

States and Equivalent Entities are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. In addition to the 50 states, the Census Bureau treats the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands as the statistical equivalents of states for the purpose of data presentation.

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT (UPPER AND LOWER CHAMBERS)

State Legislative Districts (SLDs) are the areas from which members are elected to state legislatures. The Census Bureau first reported data for SLDs as part of the 2000 Public Law 94-171 Redistricting Data File.

Current SLDs (2018 Election Cycle)—States participating in Phase 4 of the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program voluntarily provided the Census Bureau with the 2018 election cycle boundaries, codes, and, in some cases, names for their SLDs. All 50 states, plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, participated in Phase 4's State Legislative District Project (SLDP) of the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program. States subsequently provided corrections to those plans through the Redistricting Data Office during Phase 2 of the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program, if needed.

The SLDs embody the upper (senate—SLDU) and lower (house—SLDL) chambers of the state legislature. Nebraska has a unicameral legislature and the District of Columbia has a single

council, both of which the Census Bureau treats as upper-chamber legislative areas for the purpose of data presentation. A unique three-character census code, identified by state participants, is assigned to each SLD within a state. In some states, state officials did not define the SLDs to cover all of the state or state equivalent area (usually bodies of water). In these areas with no SLDs defined, the code "ZZZ" has been assigned, which is treated within state as a single SLD for purposes of data presentation.

SLD Names—The Census Bureau first reported state supplied names for SLDs as part of Phase 1 of the 2010 Census Redistricting Data Program and continued that practice through the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program. The SLD names with their translated legal/statistical area description are associated only with the current SLDs. Not all states provided names for their SLDs, therefore the code (or number) for those states serves as the name.

SUMMARY LEVEL

Summary levels identify the geographic level for which the statistical data in a given Census Bureau product have been summarized. The summary level hierarchy chart for each statistical data product describes the hierarchical arrangement of the specified geographic areas with other geographic areas in that product, if any. The summary level must be used in combination with the geographic area codes to identify a specific geographic area (for example, summary level 050 and a specific state and county code must be used together to locate the data for a particular county). Summary levels allow statistical data to be systematically tabulated, produced, and edited, thus allowing more data to be available for those defined geographic relationships. Additional geographic relationships exist in Census Bureau geospatial data, but less statistical data are available for those relationships since they are not defined as summary levels.

TRIBAL BLOCK GROUP

The tribal block group concept and criteria are only applicable to legal federally recognized American Indian reservation and off-reservation trust land areas, and are defined independently of the standard county-based block group delineation. Tribal block groups are defined to provide statistically significant sample data for small areas within American Indian areas, particularly those American Indian areas that cross state or county boundaries where these boundaries are not meaningful for statistical purposes.

For federally recognized American Indian tribes with reservations or off-reservation trust land and a population less than 1,200, a single tribal block group is defined. Tribal participants in qualifying areas with a population greater than 1,200 could define additional block groups within their reservation or off-reservation trust land without regard to the standard block group configuration. Tribal block groups contain blocks beginning with the same number as the standard county-based block group and could contain seemingly duplicate block numbers. To better identify and differentiate tribal block groups from county-based block groups, tribal block groups use the letter range A through K (except "I," which could be confused with a number "1") to identify and code the tribal block group. Tribal block groups nest within tribal census tracts.

TRIBAL CENSUS TRACT (TRIBAL TRACT)

The tribal census tract concept and criteria are only applicable to legal federally recognized American Indian reservation and off-reservation trust land areas, and are defined independently of the standard county-based census tract delineation. Tribal census tracts are defined

to provide statistically significant sample data for small areas within American Indian areas, particularly those American Indian areas that cross state or county boundaries where these boundaries are not meaningful for statistical purposes.

For federally recognized American Indian tribes with reservations or off-reservation trust land and a population less than 2,400, a single tribal census tract is defined. Tribal participants in qualifying areas with a population greater than 2,400 could define additional tribal census tracts within their reservation or off-reservation trust land without regard to the standard census tract configuration. Tribal census tracts are designed to be permanent statistical divisions of American Indian reservations or off-reservation trust lands for the presentation of comparable data between decennial censuses, particularly for those American Indian areas that cross state or county boundaries where these boundaries were not meaningful for statistical purposes.

Tribal census tract codes are six characters long with a leading "T" alphabetic character followed by five-digit numeric codes having an implied decimal between the fourth and fifth character; for example, T01000, which translates as tribal census tract 10. Tribal block groups nest within tribal census tract. Since individual blocks are defined within the standard state-county-census tract hierarchy, a tribal census tract can contain seemingly duplicate block numbers, thus, tribal census tracts cannot be used to uniquely identify census blocks. Although technically not tribal census tracts, standard county-based census tracts with a majority of AI/AN population, housing, or land area associated with an American Indian area utilize codes in the 9400 range.

UNITED STATES (NATION)

The United States consists of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The term "Nation" in data products refers to the United States.

UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES

The United States and Territories consists of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Island Areas, and the Minor Outlying Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

For the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau classified as urban all territory, population, and housing units located within densely developed Urban Areas of at least 2,500 people. The Census Bureau delineates Urban Area boundaries that represent densely developed territory, encompassing residential, commercial, and other nonresidential urban land uses. In general, this territory consists of areas of high population density and urban land use resulting in a representation of the "urban footprint." Rural consists of all territory, population, and housing units located outside Urban Areas. For the 2010 Census and American Community Survey (ACS) data tabulations during the decade leading up to 2020, the Census Bureau identified two types of Urban Areas: urbanized areas of at least 50,000 people and urban clusters of at least 2,500 and less than 50,000 people. The Census Bureau does not specifically define "suburban," but land use, population, and housing that data users typically consider suburban are included within the Census Bureau's urban definition.

For the 2020 Census, the urban and rural classification was applied to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Urban Area Titles and Codes—The title of each Urban Area may contain up to three incorporated place or census designated place (CDP) names and includes the two-letter U.S. Postal Service abbreviation for each state or statistically equivalent entity into which the Urban Area extends. However, if the Urban Area does not contain an incorporated place or CDP, the Urban Area title includes the single name of a minor civil division or populated place recognized by the U.S. Geological Survey's Geographic Names Information System.

Each Urban Area is assigned a five-digit numeric census code based on a national alphabetical sequence of all Urban Area names. A separate flag is included in data tabulation files to differentiate between urbanized areas and urban clusters. In printed reports, this differentiation is included in the name.

Relationship to Other Geographic Entities—Geographic entities, such as metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas, counties, minor civil divisions, places, and census tracts, often contain both urban and rural territory, population, and housing units.

URBAN GROWTH AREA

Urban Growth Areas (UGAs) are legally defined entities in Oregon and Washington that the Census Bureau includes in the MAF/TIGER Database in agreement with the states. UGAs, which are defined around places, are used to regulate urban growth. UGA boundaries, which need not follow visible features, are delineated cooperatively by state and local officials, and then confirmed in state law. UGAs are a pilot project first defined only in Oregon for the 2000 Census. Each UGA is identified by a five-digit numeric census code, usually the same as the five-digit Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code associated with the place for which the UGA is named.

VOTING DISTRICT

Voting Districts (VTDs) refer to the generic name for geographic entities, such as precincts, wards, and election districts, established by state governments for the purpose of conducting elections. States voluntarily participating in Phase 2 of the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program provided the Census Bureau with boundaries, codes, and names for their VTDs. Each VTD is identified by a one-to-six-character alphanumeric census code that is unique within county. The code "ZZZZZZ" identifies a portion of counties (usually bodies of water) for which no VTDs were identified. For the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program, only California, Hawaii, and Oregon did not provide VTDs in Phase 2 (the Voting District Project). Maine and West Virginia provided partial VTD coverage for their states. Therefore, for 2020 Census data products, no VTDs exist in select areas of Maine and West Virginia, nor in the entirety of California, Hawaii, and Oregon.

Participating states often submitted VTD plans conforming to the feature network in the MAF/TIGER Database rather than the complete legal boundary of the VTD. If requested by the participating state, the Census Bureau identified the VTDs that represent an actual voting district with an "A" in the voting district indicator field. Where a participating state indicated that the VTD has been modified to follow existing features, the VTD is a pseudo-VTD, and the voting district indicator contains "P."

ZIP CODE TABULATION AREA

ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) are approximate area representations of U.S. Postal Service (USPS) five-digit Zonal Improvement Plan (ZIP) Code service routes that the Census Bureau creates using whole blocks to present statistical data from censuses and surveys. The Census Bureau defines ZCTAs by allocating each block that contains addresses to a single ZCTA, usually to the ZCTA that reflects the most frequently occurring ZIP Code for the addresses within that tabulation block. Blocks that do not contain addresses, but are surrounded by a single ZCTA (enclaves) are assigned to the surrounding ZCTA; those surrounded by multiple ZCTAs are added to a single ZCTA based on limited buffering performed between multiple ZCTAs.

The Census Bureau identifies five-digit ZCTAs using a five-character numeric code that represents the most frequently occurring USPS ZIP Code within that ZCTA, and this code has a fixed length of five digits and may contain leading zeros.

Not all ZIP Codes in use by the USPS may have a ZCTA delineated to represent them, The USPS makes periodic changes to ZIP Codes to support more efficient mail delivery. In addition, the ZCTA delineation process primarily uses residential addresses and has a bias towards ZIP Codes used for city-style mail delivery, thus there may be ZIP Codes that are primarily nonresidential or used for PO boxes only that may not have a corresponding ZCTA.

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Appendix B.
Definitions of Subject Characteristics

CONTENTS

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Age

The data on age were derived from answers to a two-part question (i.e., age and date of birth). The age classification for a person in census tabulations is the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 2020, the census reference date. Both age and date of birth responses are used in combination to determine the most accurate age for the person as of the census reference date. Inconsistently reported and missing values are assigned or allocated based on previous census records (either from the 2010 Census or the American Community Survey), other federal administrative records, the values of other variables for that person, the values of variables from other people in the household, or the values of variables from people in other households (i.e., hot deck imputation).

Age data are tabulated in age groupings and single years of age. Data on age also are used to classify other characteristics in census tabulations.

Limitation of the data. There is some tendency for respondents to provide their age as of the date they completed the census questionnaire or interview, not their age as of the census reference date. The two-part question and editing procedures have attempted to minimize the effect of this reporting problem on tabulations. Additionally, the current census age question displays the census reference date prominently, and interviewer training emphasizes the importance of collecting age as of the reference date.

Respondents sometimes round a person's age up if they were close to having a birthday. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0. Also, there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1). Editing procedures correct this problem.

There is some respondent resistance to reporting the ages of babies in completed years (i.e., 0 years old when the baby is under 1 year old). Instead, babies' ages are sometimes reported in months. The two-part question along with enhanced editing and data capture procedures intend to correct much of this problem before the age data are finalized in tabulations. Additionally, the current census age question includes an instruction for babies' ages to be answered as "0" years old when they are under 1 year old.

Age heaping is a common age misreporting error. Age heaping is the tendency for people to overreport ages (or years of birth) that end in certain digits (commonly digits "0" or "5") and underreport ages or years of birth ending in other digits. The two-part question can help minimize the effect of age heaping on the final tabulations.

Age data for centenarians have a history of data quality challenges. The counts in the 1970 and 1980 Censuses for people 100 years and over were substantially overstated. Editing and data collection methods have been enhanced in order to meet the data quality challenges for this population.

It also has been documented that the population aged 69 in the 1970 Census and the population aged 79 in the 1980 Census were overstated. The population aged 89 in 1990 and the population aged 99 in 2000 did not have an overstated count. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the "Comparability" section below.)

Comparability. Age data have been collected in every census. However, there have been some differences in the way they have been collected and processed over time. In the 2020 Census (as in the 2010 Census and 2000 Census), each individual provided both an age and an exact date of birth. The 1990 Census collected age and year of birth. Prior censuses had collected month and quarter of birth in addition to age and year of birth. The 1990 Census change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth.

In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, people of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census.

Ethnicity and Racial Classification

The ethnicity and racial classifications used by the U.S. Census Bureau adhere to the October 30, 1997, Federal Register Notice entitled, "Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity" issued by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). These OMB standards govern the definitions and categories used to collect and present federal data on ethnicity and race. OMB requires two minimum categories on ethnicity (Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino) and five minimum categories on race (White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander). The ethnicity and race categories are described below with a sixth category, "Some Other Race," added with OMB approval. In addition to the five race groups, OMB also states that respondents should be offered the option of selecting one or more races. Based on extensive research and outreach over the past decade, the design of the 2020 Census race and ethnicity questions provides ways for all respondents to self-identify their detailed identities.

Hispanic or Latino Origin

The data on the Hispanic or Latino population were derived from answers to a question that was asked of all people. The 2020 Census Hispanic origin question included three detailed checkboxes (Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban), along with a "Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin" checkbox, updated example groups, and a write-in area to collect additional detailed Hispanic responses. The 2020 Census instruction stated, "Print, for example, Salvadoran, Dominican, Colombian, Guatemalan, Spaniard, Ecuadorian, etc." The examples for 2020 are the largest Hispanic population groups representing the geographic diversity of the Hispanic or Latino category, as defined by the 1997 OMB standards.

The terms "Hispanic," "Latino," and "Spanish" are used interchangeably. Some respondents identify with all three terms, while others may identify with only one of these three specific terms. People who identify with the terms "Hispanic," "Latino," or "Spanish" are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish categories listed on the questionnaire ("Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban") as well as those who indicate that they are "another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin." People who do not identify with one of the specific origins listed on the questionnaire but indicate that they are "another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin" are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or another Spanish culture or origin. Up to six write-in responses to the "another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin" category are coded. Knowing that some respondents may self-identify by reporting multiple Hispanic ethnicities, such as "Cuban" AND "Salvadoran," 2020 Census entries with multiple detailed Hispanic responses will be collected for research purposes. However, following the OMB standards, only a single Hispanic response will be tabulated, as was done for the 2010 Census.

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.

Coding of Hispanic Origin Write-in Responses. There were two types of coding operations: (1) automated coding, where a write-in response was automatically coded if it matched a write-in response already contained in a database known as the "master file," and (2) expert coding, which took place when a write-in response did not match an entry already on the master file and was sent to expert coders trained on the subject matter.

Editing of Hispanic Origin Responses. If an individual did not provide a Hispanic origin response, their origin may have been assigned from previous census records or federal administrative records, if available, or was allocated using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if origin was missing for a natural-born child in the household, then either the origin of the householder, another natural-born child, or spouse of the householder was allocated.

If Hispanic origin could not be assigned from other sources and was not reported for anyone in the household, then the Hispanic origin of a householder in a previously processed household with the same race was allocated to the individual missing a response.

Comparability. There were two important changes to the Hispanic origin question for the 2020 Census. First, in 2020, the six example groups provided with the "Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin" category were updated to Salvadoran, Dominican, Colombian, Guatemalan, Spaniard, and Ecuadorian to reflect the largest Hispanic groups in the United States. In 2010, the examples provided were Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, and Spaniard. Second, in 2020, 200 characters were captured, allowing for up

to six responses to be coded from the write-in category, "Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin." In 2010, 30 characters were captured, and up to two responses were coded from this write-in field. However, following the OMB standards, only a single Hispanic response will be tabulated, as was done for the 2010 Census.

Race

The data on race were derived from answers to the question on race that was asked of all people. The Census Bureau collects race data in accordance with guidelines provided by OMB, and these data are based on self-identification. The racial categories included in the census questionnaire generally reflect a social definition of race recognized in this country and not an attempt to define race biologically, anthropologically, or genetically. In addition, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include racial and national origin or sociocultural groups. People may choose to report more than one race to indicate their racial mixture, such as "American Indian" and "White." People who identify their origin as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish may be of any race.

The design of the 2020 Census race question included 15 separate response categories and 5 areas where respondents could write-in detailed information about their race. The response categories and write-in answers can be combined to create the 5 minimum OMB race categories plus Some Other Race, and the Two or More Races population. In addition to White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, and Some Other Race, 7 of the 15 response categories are detailed Asian groups and 4 are detailed Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander groups.

Coding of Race Responses. There are two types of coding operations: (1) automated coding where a write-in response is automatically coded if it matches a write-in response already contained in a database known as the "master file," and (2) expert coding, which took place when a write-in response did not match an entry already on the master file, and was sent to expert coders familiar with the subject matter. During the coding process, subject-matter specialists reviewed and coded written entries from all write-in lines available on the race question.

Editing of Race Responses. If an individual did not provide a race response, a response may have been assigned from previous census records or federal administrative records, if available, or their response may have been allocated using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for a natural-born child in the household, then either the race or races of the householder, another natural-born child, or spouse of the householder were allocated.

If race could not be assigned from other sources and was not reported for anyone in the household, then the race or races of a householder in a previously processed household were allocated to the individual missing a response.

Definitions from OMB guide the Census Bureau in classifying written responses to the race question:

White. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. It includes people who indicate their race as "White" or report responses such as German, Irish, English, Italian, Lebanese, and Egyptian. The category also includes groups such as Polish, French, Iranian, Slavic, Cajun, Chaldean, etc.

Black or African American. A person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. It includes people who indicate their race as "Black or African American" or report responses

such as African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, or Somali. The category also includes groups such as Ghanaian, South African, Barbadian, Kenyan, Liberian, Bahamian, etc.

American Indian or Alaska Native. 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. This category includes people who indicate their race as "American Indian or Alaska Native," or report responses such as Navajo Nation, Blackfeet Tribe, Mayan, Aztec, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government, or Nome Eskimo Community.

Respondents who identified themselves as "American Indian or Alaska Native" were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Metlakatla Indian Community and Umatilla) represent reservations or a confederation of tribes on a reservation. The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of federally or state-recognized tribe. The information for the 2020 Census was updated from 2010 to 2020 based on the annual Federal Register notice entitled "Indian Entities Recognized and Eligible to Receive Services From the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs," Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, issued by OMB, and through consultation with American Indian and Alaska Native communities and leaders.

Asian. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, India, China, the Philippine Islands, Japan, Korea, or Vietnam.

It includes people who indicate their race as Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Japanese, Vietnamese, and Other Asian, or provide other detailed Asian responses such as Pakistani, Cambodian, Hmong, Thai, Bengali, Mien, etc.

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. It includes people who indicate their race as Native Hawaiian, Chamorro, Samoan, and Other Pacific Islander or provide other detailed Other Pacific Islander responses such as Palauan, Tahitian, Chuukese, Pohnpeian, Saipanese, Yapese, etc.

Some Other Race. Includes all other responses not included in the "White," "Black or African American," "American Indian or Alaska Native," "Asian," and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Respondents reporting entries such as multiracial, mixed, interracial, or a Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish group (for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or Spanish) in response to the race question are included in this category.

Two or More Races. People may choose to provide two or more races either by checking two or more race response checkboxes, by providing multiple responses, or by some combination of checkboxes and other responses. The race response categories shown on the questionnaire are collapsed into the five minimum race groups identified by OMB and the Census Bureau's "Some Other Race" category. For data product purposes, "Two or More Races" refers to combinations of two or more of the following race categories:

1. White
2. Black or African American
3. American Indian or Alaska Native
4. Asian
5. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
6. Some Other Race

There are 57 possible combinations (see Figure B-1) involving the race categories shown above. Thus, according to this approach, a response of "White" and "Asian" was tallied as Two or More Races, while a response of "Japanese" and "Chinese" was not because "Japanese" and "Chinese" are both Asian responses.

Figure B-1. Two or More Races (57 Possible Specified Combinations)

1. White; Black or African American
2. White; American Indian and Alaska Native
3. White; Asian
4. White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
5. White; Some Other Race
6. Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native
7. Black or African American; Asian
8. Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
9. Black or African American; Some Other Race
10. American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian
11. American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
12. American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race
13. Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
14. Asian; Some Other Race
15. Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
16. White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native
17. White; Black or African American; Asian
18. White; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
19. White; Black or African American; Some Other Race
20. White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian
21. White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
22. White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race
23. White; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
24. White; Asian; Some Other Race
25. White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
26. Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian
27. Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
28. Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race
29. Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
30. Black or African American; Asian; Some Other Race
31. Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
32. American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
33. American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race
34. American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
35. Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
36. White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

37. White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

38. White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race

39. White; Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

40. White; Black or African American; Asian; Some Other Race

41. White; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race

42. White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

43. White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race

44. White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race

45. White; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race

46. Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

47. Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race

48. Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race

49. Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race

50. American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race

51. White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

52. White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race

53. White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race

54. White; Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race

55. White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race

56. Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race

57. White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race

Given the many possible ways of displaying data on two or more races, data products will provide varying levels of detail. The most common presentation shows a single line indicating "Two or More Races." Some data products provide totals of all 57 possible combinations of two or more races, as well as subtotals of people reporting a specific number of races such as people reporting two races and people reporting three races.

In other presentations on race, data are shown for the total number of people who reported one of the six categories alone or in combination with one or more other race categories. For example, the category "Asian alone or in combination with one or more other races" includes people who reported Asian alone and people who reported Asian in combination with one or more of the other race groups (i.e., White, Black or African American, American Indian or

Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and Some Other Race). This number, therefore, represents the maximum number of people who reported as Asian in the question on race. When this data presentation is used, the individual race categories will add to more than the total population because people may be included in more than one category.

Comparability. Several important updates were made to the race question for the 2020 Census. First, write-in response areas were added for the "White" and "Black or African American" racial categories. For the 2010 Census, the "White" and "Black or African American" categories did not have an area for write-in responses. Second, six examples were provided for each of the write-in fields allocated to the "White," "Black or African American," and "American Indian or Alaska Native" groups. These examples represent some of the largest population groups within the geographically diverse population of each category. Third, the category "Black, African Am., or Negro" was changed to "Black or African Am." on paper questionnaires and "Black or African American" on electronic questionnaires. Fourth, the examples provided for the "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander" groups have been updated to reflect the changes in population sizes and proportions. Fifth, the checkbox category "Guamanian or Chamorro" was changed to "Chamorro." Finally, the write-in instructions for the "Some Other Race" category have been updated to better solicit detailed reporting. Whereas the 2010 Census form included the instruction to "Print race," the instruction used in the 2020 Census was updated to "Print race or origin."

Likewise, several updates were made to the amount of data that are collected from each of the write-in lines on the race question. While the 2010 Census captured up to 30 characters from each line, allowing two distinct groups to be tabulated from each, the 2020 Census captured 200 characters, allowing up to six groups to be coded and tabulated from each line. The OMB standards encourage the collection of more detailed information, and facilitating the reporting of detailed racial/ethnic identities for all population groups has been a major objective of the Census Bureau's research for improving race and ethnicity data over the past decade. This objective is in line with OMB standards, which encourage federal agencies to collect additional detailed data, as long as the data can be aggregated to the minimum OMB categories.

For more information about comparability to data collected in previous censuses, see 2010 Census Summary File 1 Technical Documentation prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau, revised 2012, <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf>.

LIVING QUARTERS

All living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. Living quarters are usually found in structures that are intended for residential use, but also may be found in structures intended for nonresidential use. Any place where someone lives is considered a living quarters such as an apartment, a dormitory, a shelter for people experiencing homelessness, a barracks, or a nursing facility. Even tents, old railroad cars, and boats are considered to be living quarters if someone claims them as his or her residence. Note that structures that do not meet the definition of a living quarters at the time of listing may meet the definition at the time of enumeration. Some types of structures, such as those cited in items 1 and 2 below, are included in address canvassing operations as placeholders, with the final decision on their living quarters' status made during enumeration. Other types of structures, such as those cited in items 3 and 4 below, are not included in the Address Canvassing operation.

The following examples are not considered living quarters:

1. Structures, such as houses and apartments, that resemble living quarters but are being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products are not enumerated.

2. Single units, as well as units in multiunit residential structures under construction in which no one is living or staying, are not considered living quarters until construction has reached the point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Units that do not meet these criteria are not enumerated.

3. Structures in which no one is living or staying that are open to the elements—that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements—are not enumerated. Also, vacant structures with a posted sign indicating that they are condemned or they are to be demolished are not enumerated.

4. Boats, recreational vehicles (RVs), tents, caves, and similar types of shelter that no one is using as a usual residence are not considered living quarters and are not enumerated.

Housing Units

A housing unit is a living quarters in which the occupant or occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and have direct access to their living quarters from outside the building or through a common hall. Housing units are usually houses, apartments, mobile homes, groups of rooms, or single rooms that are occupied as separate living quarters. They are residences for single individuals, for groups of individuals, or for families who live together. A single individual or a group living in a housing unit is defined to be a household. Additional details about housing for the elderly population and group homes are provided in the section "Housing for the Older Population."

For vacant housing units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. Nontraditional living quarters, such as boats, RVs, and tents, are considered housing units ONLY if someone is living in them and they are either the occupant's usual residence or the occupant has no usual residence elsewhere. These nontraditional living arrangements are not considered housing units if they are vacant.

Housing units are classified as being either occupied or vacant.

Occupied Housing Unit. A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the individual or group of individuals living in it on Census Day, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent, such as away on vacation, in the hospital for a short stay, or on a business trip, and will be returning.

The occupants may be one individual, a single family, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated individuals who share living arrangements. Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, occupied by individuals who consider the hotel their usual place of residence or who have no usual place of residence elsewhere. However, when rooms in hotels and motels are used to provide shelter for people experiencing homelessness, they are not housing units. Rooms used in this way are considered group quarters.

Vacant Housing Unit. A housing unit is classified as vacant if no one is living in it on Census Day, unless its occupant or occupants are only temporarily absent—such as away on vacation, in the hospital for a short stay, or on a business trip—and will be returning.

Housing units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by individuals who have a usual residence elsewhere are classified as vacant. When housing units are vacant, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Boats, RVs, tents, caves, and similar shelter that no one is using as a usual residence are not considered living quarters and, therefore, are not enumerated at all.

Housing for the Older Population. Housing specifically for the older population has become more prevalent and is being identified by many different names. Living quarters in these facilities, unless they meet the definition of skilled nursing facilities, are housing units with each resident's living quarters considered a separate housing unit if it meets the housing unit definition of direct access. These residential facilities may be referred to as senior apartments, active adult communities, congregate care, continuing care retirement communities, independent living, board and care, or assisted living. People may be required to meet certain criteria to be able to live in these facilities, but once accepted as residents, they have unrestricted access to and from their units to the outside.

Housing units and group quarters may coexist under the same entity or organization and in some situations actually share the same structure. An assisted living facility complex may have a skilled nursing floor or wing that meets the definition of a nursing facility and is, therefore, a group quarters, while the rest of the living quarters in the facility are considered to be housing units. Congregate care facilities and continuing care retirement communities often consist of several different types of living quarters, with varying services and levels of care. Some of the living quarters in these facilities and communities are considered housing units, and some are considered group quarters, depending on which definition they meet.

Comparability. The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition was modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the housing unit definition remained essentially comparable between 1940 and 1990. Since 1990, two changes were made to the housing unit definition.

The first change eliminated the concept of "eating separately." The elimination of the eating criterion is more in keeping with the United Nations' definition of a housing unit that stresses the entire concept of separateness rather than the specific "eating" element. Although the "eating separately" criterion previously was included in the definition of a housing unit, the data needed to distinguish whether the occupants ate separately from any other people in the building were not collected. (Questions that asked households about their eating arrangements have not been included in the census since 1970.) Therefore, the current definition better reflects the information that is used in the determination of a housing unit.

The second change for the 2000 Census eliminated the "number of nonrelatives" criterion; that is, "9 or more people unrelated to the householder," which caused a conversion of housing units to group quarters. This change was prompted by the following considerations: (1) there were relatively few such conversions made as a result of this rule in 1990; (2) household relationship and housing data were lost by converting these units to group quarters; and (3) there was no empirical support for establishing a particular number of nonrelatives as a threshold for these conversions.

In 1960, 1970, and 1980, vacant rooms in hotels, motels, and other similar places where 75 percent or more of the accommodations were occupied by permanent residents were counted as part of the housing inventory. However, an evaluation of the data collection procedures prior to the 1990 Census indicated that the concept of permanency was a difficult and confusing procedure for enumerators to apply correctly. Consequently, in the 1990 Census, vacant rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places were not counted as housing units. This procedure was used in the 2020 Census.

Group Quarters

Group quarters are places where people live or stay, in a group living arrangement that are owned or managed by an entity or organization providing housing and/or services for the residents. These services may include custodial or medical care as well as other types of assistance, and residency is commonly restricted to those receiving these services. This is not a typical household-type living arrangement. People living in group quarters are usually not related to each other.

Group quarters include such places as college residence halls, residential treatment centers, skilled-nursing facilities, group homes, military barracks, correctional facilities, and workers' dormitories.

Institutional Group Quarters

Institutional group quarters (group quarters type codes 101–106, 201–203, 301, and 401–405) are facilities that house those who are primarily ineligible, unable, or unlikely to participate in the labor force while residents.

Correctional Facilities for Adults (codes 101–106)—Correctional facilities for adults include the following types:

> *Federal detention centers (code 101)*—Federal detention centers are stand alone, generally multi-level, federally operated correctional facilities that provide "short-term" confinement or custody of adults pending adjudication or sentencing. These facilities may hold pretrial detainees, holdovers, sentenced offenders, and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) inmates, formerly called Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) inmates. These facilities include Metropolitan Correctional Centers (MCCs), Metropolitan Detention Centers (MDCs), Federal Detention Centers (FDCs), Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers, ICE Service Processing Centers, and ICE Contract Detention Facilities.

> *Federal (code 102) and state (code 103) prisons*—Federal and state prisons are adult correctional facilities where people convicted of crimes serve their sentences. Common names include prison, penitentiary, correctional institution, federal or state correctional facility, and conservation camp. The prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "federal" (operated by or for the Bureau of Prisons of the U.S. Department of Justice) and (2) "state." Residents who are forensic patients or criminally insane are classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration. Patients in hospitals (units, wings, or floors) operated by or for federal or state correctional authorities are counted in the prison population. Other forensic patients will be enumerated in psychiatric hospital units and floors for long-term non-acute patients. This category may include privately operated correctional facilities.

> *Local jails and other municipal confinement facilities (code 104)*—Local jails and other municipal confinement facilities are correctional facilities operated by or for counties,

cities, and American Indian and Alaska Native tribal governments. These facilities hold adults detained pending adjudication and/or people committed after adjudication. This category also includes work farms and camps used to hold people awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences. Residents who are forensic patients or criminally insane are classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration. Patients in hospitals (units, wings, or floors) operated by or for local correctional authorities are counted in the jail population. Other forensic patients will be enumerated in psychiatric hospital units and floors for long-term non-acute care patients. This category may include privately operated correctional facilities.

Correctional residential facilities (code 105)—Correctional residential facilities are community-based facilities operated for correctional purposes. The facility residents may be allowed extensive contact with the community, such as for employment or attending school, but are obligated to occupy the premises at night. Examples of correctional residential facilities are halfway houses, restitution centers, and prerelease, work release, and study centers.

Military disciplinary barracks and jails (code 106)—Military disciplinary barracks and jails are correctional facilities managed by the military to hold those awaiting trial or convicted of crimes.

Juvenile Facilities (codes 201–203)—Juvenile facilities include the following:

Group homes for juveniles (non-correctional) (code 201)—Group homes for juveniles include community-based group living arrangements for youth in residential settings that are able to accommodate three or more clients of a service provider. The group home provides room and board and services, including behavioral, psychological, or social programs. Generally, clients are not related to the caregiver or to each other. Examples of non-correctional group homes for juveniles are maternity homes for unwed mothers, orphanages, and homes for abused and neglected children in need of services. Group homes for juveniles do not include residential treatment centers for juveniles or group homes operated by or for correctional authorities.

Residential treatment centers for juveniles (non-correctional) (code 202)—Residential treatment centers for juveniles include facilities that primarily serve youth and provide on-site services in a highly structured live-in environment for the treatment of drug/alcohol abuse, mental illness, and emotional/behavioral disorders. These facilities are staffed 24-hours a day. The focus of a residential treatment center is on the treatment program. Residential treatment centers for juveniles do not include facilities operated by or for correctional authorities.

Correctional facilities intended for juveniles (code 203)—Correctional facilities intended for juveniles include specialized facilities that provide strict confinement for their residents and detain juveniles awaiting adjudication, commitment or placement, and/or those being held for diagnosis or classification. Also included are correctional facilities where residents are permitted contact with the community for purposes such as attending school or holding a job. Examples of correctional facilities intended for juveniles are residential training schools and farms, reception and diagnostic centers, group homes

operated by or for correctional authorities, detention centers, and boot camps for juvenile delinquents.

Nursing Facilities/Skilled-Nursing Facilities (code 301)—Nursing facilities/skilled-nursing facilities include facilities licensed to provide medical care with 7-day, 24-hour coverage for people requiring long-term non-acute care. People in these facilities require nursing care, regardless of age. Either of these types of facilities may be referred to as nursing homes.

Other Institutional Facilities (codes 401–405)—Other institutional facilities include the following:

Mental (psychiatric) hospitals and psychiatric units in other hospitals (code 401)—Mental (psychiatric) hospitals and psychiatric units in other hospitals include psychiatric hospitals, units and floors for long-term non-acute care patients. The primary function of the hospital, unit, or floor is to provide diagnostic and treatment services for long-term non-acute patients who have psychiatric-related illness. All patients are enumerated in this category.

Hospitals with patients who have no usual home elsewhere (code 402)—Hospitals with patients who have no usual home elsewhere include hospitals that have any patients who have no exit or disposition plan, or who are known as "boarder patients" or "boarder babies." All hospitals are eligible for inclusion in this category except psychiatric hospitals, units, wings, or floors operated by federal, state, or local correctional authorities. Patients in hospitals operated by these correctional authorities will be counted in the prison or jail population. Psychiatric units and hospice units in hospitals are also excluded. Only patients with no usual home elsewhere are enumerated in this category.

In-patient hospice facilities (both free-standing and units in hospitals) (code 403)—In-patient hospice facilities (both free-standing and units in hospitals) include facilities that provide palliative, comfort, and supportive care for terminally ill patients and their families. Only patients with no usual home elsewhere are tabulated in this category.

Military treatment facilities with assigned patients (code 404)—Military treatment facilities with assigned patients include military hospitals and medical centers with active duty patients assigned to the facility. Only these patients are enumerated in this category.

Residential schools for people with disabilities (code 405)—Residential schools for people with disabilities include schools that provide the teaching of skills for daily living, education programs, and care for students with disabilities in a live-in environment. Examples of residential schools for people with disabilities are residential schools for the physically or developmentally disabled.

Noninstitutional Group Quarters

Noninstitutional group quarters (group quarters type codes 501, 601, 602, 701, 702, 704, 706, 801, 802, 900, 901, 903, and 904) are facilities that house those who are primarily eligible, able, or likely to participate in the labor force while residents.

College/University Student Housing (code 501)—College/university student housing includes residence halls, and other buildings, including apartment-style student housing, designed primarily to house college and university students in a group living arrangement either on or off campus. These facilities are owned, leased, or managed either by a college, university, or seminary, or by a private entity or organization. Fraternity and sorority housing recognized by

the college or university are included as college student housing. However, students attending the U.S. Naval Academy, U.S. Military Academy (West Point), U.S. Coast Guard Academy, and U.S. Air Force Academy are counted in military group quarters.

Military Quarters (codes 601 and 602)—Military quarters (code 601) are facilities that include military personnel living in barracks (including "open" barrack transient quarters) and dormitories and military ships (code 602). Patients assigned to military treatment facilities and people being held in military disciplinary barracks and jails are not enumerated in this category. Patients in military treatment facilities with no usual home elsewhere are not enumerated in this category.

Other Noninstitutional Facilities (codes 701, 702, 704, 706, 801, 802, 900, 901, 902, 903, and 904)—Other noninstitutional facilities include the following:

Emergency and transitional shelters (with sleeping facilities) for people experiencing homelessness (code 701)—Emergency and transitional shelters (with sleeping facilities) for people experiencing homelessness are facilities where people experiencing homelessness stay overnight. These include:

1. Shelters that operate on a first-come, first-serve basis where people must leave in the morning and have no guaranteed bed for the next night.

2. Shelters where people know that they have a bed for a specified period of time (even if they leave the building every day).

3. Shelters that provide temporary shelter during extremely cold weather (such as churches). This category does not include shelters that operate only in the event of a natural disaster.

Examples are emergency and transitional shelters; missions; hotels and motels used to shelter people experiencing homelessness; shelters for children who are runaways, neglected, or experiencing homelessness; and similar places known to have people experiencing homelessness.

Soup kitchens, regularly scheduled mobile food vans, and targeted non-sheltered outdoor locations (codes 702, 704, and 706)—Soup kitchens, regularly scheduled mobile food vans, and targeted non-sheltered outdoor locations include soup kitchens that offer meals organized as food service lines or bag or box lunches for people experiencing homelessness; street locations where mobile food vans regularly stop to provide food to people experiencing homelessness; and targeted non-sheltered outdoor locations where people experiencing homelessness live without paying to stay. This would also include persons staying in pre-identified car, recreational vehicle (RV), and tent encampments. Targeted non-sheltered outdoor locations must have a specific location description; for example, "the Brooklyn Bridge at the corner of Bristol Drive," "the 700 block of Taylor Street behind the old warehouse," or the address of the parking lot being utilized.

Group homes intended for adults (code 801)—Group homes intended for adults are community-based group living arrangements in residential settings that are able to accommodate three or more clients of a service provider. The group home provides room and board and services, including behavioral, psychological, or social programs. Generally, clients are not related to the caregiver or to each other. Group homes do not include residential treatment centers or facilities operated by or for correctional authorities.

Residential treatment centers for adults (code 802)—Residential treatment centers for adults provide treatment on-site in a highly structured live-in environment for the treatment of drug/alcohol abuse, mental illness, and emotional/behavioral disorders. They are staffed 24 hours a day. The focus of a residential treatment center is on the treatment program. Residential treatment centers do not include facilities operated by or for correctional authorities.

Maritime/Merchant vessels (code 900)—Maritime/merchant vessels include U.S. owned and operated flag vessels used for commercial or noncombatant government related purposes at U.S. ports, upon the sea, or on the Great Lakes.

Workers' group living quarters and Job Corps centers (code 901)—Workers' group living quarters and Job Corps centers include facilities such as dormitories, bunkhouses, and similar types of group living arrangements for agricultural and non-agricultural workers. This category also includes facilities that provide a full-time, year-round residential program offering a vocational training and employment program that helps young people 16 to 24 years old learn a trade, earn a high school diploma or GED, and get help finding a job. Examples are group living quarters at migratory farm-worker camps, construction workers' camps, Job Corps centers, and vocational training facilities.

Living quarters for victims of natural disasters (code 903)—Living quarters for victims of natural disasters are temporary group living arrangements established as a result of natural disasters.

Other noninstitutional group quarters (code 904)—Other noninstitutional group quarters.

Comparability. The 2020 definition for College/University Student Housing was expanded for clarity. References were added for apartment-style student housing and that college and university student housing can be either on or off campus.

The 2010 Census definitions were streamlined due to the consolidation of group quarters types after the 2000 Census.

Since the 2000 Census, group quarters are either institutional group quarters or noninstitutional group quarters.

Institutional group quarters are facilities that house those who are primarily ineligible, unable, or unlikely to participate in the labor force while residents. This definition has been simplified since the 1990 and 2000 Censuses (both used the same definition, which focused on institutions providing formally authorized, supervised care or custody) to focus on labor force participation.

The phrase "institutionalized persons" in the 1990 Census data was changed to "institutionalized population" in the 2000 Census and continues in the 2020 Census.

The phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions in both the 1990 and 2000 Censuses. In the 2000 Census, staff living in institutions included those living in "agricultural workers' dormitories," "other workers' dormitories," "Job Corps and vocational training facilities," "dormitories for nurses and interns in military hospitals," and "dormitories for nurses and interns in general hospitals." In the 2020 and 2010 Censuses, all these groups are categorized as "workers' group living quarters and Job Corps centers."

Noninstitutional group quarters—In the 1990 Census, the Census Bureau used the phrase "other persons in group quarters" for people living in noninstitutionalized group quarters. Since 2000, the group has been referred to as the "noninstitutionalized population."

Noninstitutional group quarters are facilities that house those who are primarily eligible, able, or likely to participate in the labor force while a resident.

As of the 2000 Census, the Census Bureau dropped the rule of classifying ten or more unrelated people living together as living in noninstitutional group quarters. This rule was used in the 1990 and 1980 Censuses. In the 1970 Census, the rule was six or more unrelated people.

Military quarters—In 1960 data products, people in military barracks were shown only for men. Starting in 1970 and to the present, data are available for both men and women in military barracks. What were classified as "transient quarters for temporary residents (military or civilian)" in the 2000 Census data products no longer include the civilian population, and the military residents are tabulated in "military quarters" in 2010 and 2020 Census data products.

Other noninstitutional facilities—Since the 2010 Census, "workers' group living quarters and Job Corps centers" are comprised of the following the 2000 Census group quarters types: "agriculture workers' dormitories," "other workers' dormitories," "Job Corps and vocational training facilities," and "dormitories for nurses and interns in hospitals (general and military)." As in the 2000 and 1990 Census, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of people sharing the dormitory. In the 1980 Census, ten or more unrelated people had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters.

The following group quarters types that were included in the 2000 Census are no longer classified as group quarters: "military hotels/campgrounds," "transient locations," and "other nonhousehold living situations."

Since the 2000 Census, rooming and boarding houses have been classified as housing units. In the 1990 Census, these were considered group quarters.

Appendix C.
Data Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

2020 CENSUS MISSION AND SCOPE

The purpose of the 2020 Census was to conduct a census of the population and housing, and disseminate the results to the President, the states, and the American people. The goal of the 2020 Census was to count everyone once, only once, and in the right place. The primary requirement served by the decennial census is the apportionment of seats allocated to the states for the House of Representatives. This requirement is mandated in the U.S. Constitution:

> Article I, Section 2; The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years.

> Fourteenth Amendment, Section 2; Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State.

The Congressional Act of March 6, 1902, legally established the U.S. Census Bureau as the "official" data collector for the United States. Public Law 94-171, enacted in 1975, states the Commerce Secretary shall furnish redistricting data tabulations to the states by no later than 1 year from Census Day (April 1, 2021). The Secretary delegates this task to the Director of the Census Bureau and the Census Redistricting & Voting Rights Data Office. States use the redistricting data tabulations, provided by the Census Bureau, to define the representative boundaries for congressional districts, state legislative districts, school districts, voting precincts, and other types of districts.

Additionally, decennial data are used to enforce voting rights and civil rights legislation. The Census Bureau also uses the decennial census results to determine the statistical sampling frames for the American Community Survey, which replaced the long form in the decennial census and is part of the Decennial Program, and the dozens of current surveys conducted by the Census Bureau. The results of these surveys are used to support important government functions, such as appropriating federal funds to local communities (an estimated $675 billion annually)[1]; calculating monthly unemployment, crime, and poverty rates; and publishing health and education data.

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[1] "Uses of Census Bureau Data in Federal Funds Distribution," prepared by Marisa Hotchkiss and Jessica Phelan, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, September 2017, <www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2017/decennial/census-data-federal-funds.html>.

Finally, decennial census data play an increasingly important role in U.S. commerce and the economy. As people expand their use of data to make decisions at the local and national levels, they increasingly depend on data from the Census Bureau to make these decisions. Today, local businesses look at data provided by the Census Bureau on topics like population growth and income levels to make decisions about whether or where to locate their restaurants or stores. Similarly, a real estate investor who is considering investing significant funds to develop a piece of land in the community relies on Census Bureau data to measure the demand for housing, predict future need, and review aggregate trends. Big businesses also rely heavily on Census Bureau data to make critical decisions that impact their success and shape the economy at the national level.

The Census Bureau conducted the most automated, modern, and dynamic decennial census in history. The 2020 Census included design changes in four key areas (compared to the 2010 Census), including new methodologies to conduct Address Canvassing, innovative ways of optimizing self-response, the use of administrative records and third-party data to reduce the Nonresponse Followup workload, and the use of technology to reduce the manual effort and improve the productivity of field operations. The primary goal of these design changes was to achieve efficiency by:

- Adding new addresses to the Census Bureau's address frame using geographic information systems and aerial imagery instead of sending Census Bureau employees to walk and physically check 11 million census blocks.

- Encouraging the population to respond to the 2020 Census using the Internet, reducing the need for more expensive paper data capture.

- Using administrative data the public has already provided to the government and data available from commercial sources, allowing realized savings to focus additional visits in areas that have traditionally been hard to enumerate.

- Using sophisticated operational control systems to send Census Bureau employees to follow up with nonresponding housing units and to track daily progress.

The scope of the 2020 Census included the following:

- The 2020 Census shall cover the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, the Pacific Island Area of American Samoa, and Federally Affiliated Americans overseas.

- Census Day for the 2020 Census shall be April 1, 2020; have a boundary reference date of January 1, 2020; deliver apportionment counts to the President by December 31, 2020; and deliver Public Law 94-171 redistricting tabulations to the states by April 1, 2021.

- The 2020 Census concludes upon delivery of all products and the subsequent closeout activities ending September 30, 2023.

THE 2020 CENSUS OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW

The Census Bureau implemented four operational planning categories to count everyone once, only once, and in the right place in the 2020 Census. These planning categories include: Establish Where to Count, Motivate People to Respond, Count the Population, and Release Census Results. High-level descriptions of the operational planning categories are:

- **Establish Where to Count**—The first step in conducting the 2020 Census was to identify all of the addresses where people could live. To determine all of the addresses where people could live, the Census Bureau:

    ○ Conducted a 100-percent review and update of the nation's address list.

    ○ Minimized in-field work with in-office updating.

    ○ Used multiple data sources to identify areas with address changes.

    ○ Received input from local governments.

- **Motivate People to Respond**—The 2020 Census included a nationwide communications and partnership campaign to motivate people to respond to the census. The Census Bureau:

    ○ Worked with trusted sources to increase participation.

    ○ Maximized outreach using traditional and new media.

    ○ Targeted advertisements to specific audiences.

- **Count the Population**—The 2020 Census collected data from all households, including group and unique living arrangements. The 2020 Census:

    ○ Made it easy for people to respond anytime, anywhere.

    ○ Encouraged people to use the online response option.

    ○ Used the most cost-effective strategy to contact and count nonrespondents.

    ○ Streamlined in-field census taking.

    ○ Knocked on doors only when necessary.

- **Release Census Results**—The last step in the 2020 Census was to process and provide the 2020 Census data. The Census Bureau:

    ○ Delivered apportionment counts to the President by December 31, 2020.

    ○ Released counts for redistricting by April 1, 2021.

    ○ Released 2020 Census data products to data.census.gov, so the public could access the data in one location.

THE 2020 CENSUS OPERATIONS

The 2020 Census design comprised 35 operations organized into eight major areas that correspond with the Census Bureau's standard Work Breakdown Structure. The term operation refers to both support and business functions. For example, Program Management is considered a support function, and Address Canvassing was considered a business function. Table C-1 provides a high-level purpose statement for each operation. Figure C-1 shows a graphic representation of the 35 operations organized into the eight areas described in Table C-1. Detailed information on the 2020 Census design and the 35 operations is available on the Census Bureau Internet site <www.census.gov/programs-surveys /decennial-census/2020-census/planning-management/op-plans.html>.

Table C-1. **Operations and Purpose**

Operations	Purpose
Program Management	
Program Management (PM)	Define and implement program management policies, processes, and the control functions for planning and implementing the 2020 Census in order to ensure an efficient and well-managed program.
Census/Survey Engineering	
Systems Engineering and Integration (SEI)	Manage the delivery of a System of Systems that meets the 2020 Census.
Program business and capability requirements.	
Security, Privacy, and Confidentiality (SPC)	Ensure that all operations and systems used in the 2020 Census adhere to laws, policies, and regulations that ensure appropriate systems and data security, and protect respondent and employee privacy and confidentiality.
Content and Forms Design (CFD)	Identify and finalize content and design of questionnaires and other associated nonquestionnaire materials, ensure consistency across data collection modes and operations, and provide the optimal design and content of the questionnaires to encourage high response rates.
Language Services (LNG)	Assess and support language needs of non-English speaking populations, determine the number of non-English languages and level of support for the 2020 Census, optimize the non-English content of questionnaires and associated nonquestionnaire materials across data collection modes and operations, and ensure cultural relevancy and meaningful translation of 2020 Census questionnaires and associated nonquestionnaire materials.
Frame	
Geographic Programs (GEOP)	Provide the geographic foundation in support of the 2020 Census data collection and tabulation activities, within the Master Address File (MAF)/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System. The MAF/TIGER System (software applications and databases) serves as the national repository for all of the spatial, geographic, and residential address data needed for census and survey data collection, data tabulation, data dissemination, geocoding services, and map production. Components of this operation include Geographic Delineations, Geographic Partnership Programs, and Geographic Data Processing.

Operations	Purpose
Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA)	Provide an opportunity for tribal, state, and local governments to review and improve the address lists and maps used to conduct the 2020 Census as required by Public Law (P.L.) 103-430.
Address Canvassing (ADC)	Deliver a complete and accurate address list and spatial database for enumeration and determine the type and address characteristics for each living quarter.
Response Data	
Forms Printing and Distribution (FPD)	Print and distribute Internet invitation letters, reminder cards or letters or both, questionnaire mailing packages, and materials for other special operations, as required. Other materials required to support field operations are handled in the Decennial Logistics Management Operation.
Paper Data Capture (PDC)	Capture and convert data from the 2020 Census paper questionnaires, including mail receipt, document preparation, scanning, Optical Character Recognition, Optical Mark Recognition, Key From Image, data delivery, checkout, and form destruction.
Integrated Partnership and Communications (IPC)	Communicate the importance of participating in the 2020 Census to the entire population of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico to engage and motivate people to self-respond (preferably via the Internet), raise and keep awareness high throughout the entire 2020 Census to encourage response, support field recruitment efforts, and effectively support dissemination of census data to stakeholders and the public.
Internet Self-Response (ISR)	Maximize online response to the 2020 Census via contact strategies and improved access for respondents and collect response data via the Internet to reduce paper and the Nonresponse Followup Operation workload.
Non-ID Processing (NID)	Make it easy for people to respond anytime, anywhere to increase self-response rates by providing response options that do not require a unique Census ID, maximizing real-time matching of non-ID respondent addresses to the census living quarters address inventory, and accurately assigning nonmatching addresses to census blocks.

Operations	Purpose
Update Enumerate (UE)	Update the address and feature data and enumerate respondents in person. UE is designated to occur in areas where the initial visit requires enumerating while updating the address frame, in particular in remote geographic areas that have unique challenges associated with accessibility.
Update Leave (UL)	Update the address and feature data and leave a choice questionnaire package at every housing unit identified to allow the household to self-respond. UL occurs in areas where the majority of housing units do not have a city-style address to receive mail.
Group Quarters (GQ)	Enumerate people living or staying in group quarters and provide an opportunity for people experiencing homelessness and receiving service at service-based locations, such as soup kitchens, to be counted in the census.
Enumeration at Transitory Locations (ETL)	Enumerate individuals in occupied units at transitory locations who do not have a usual home elsewhere. Transitory locations include recreational vehicle parks, campgrounds, racetracks, circuses, carnivals, marinas, hotels, and motels.
Census Questionnaire Assistance (CQA)	Provide questionnaire assistance for respondents by answering questions about specific items on the census form or other frequently asked questions about the 2020 Census and provide an option for respondents to complete a census interview over the telephone. Also provide outbound calling support of Coverage Improvement.
Nonresponse Followup (NRFU)	Determine housing unit status for nonresponding addresses that do not self-respond to the 2020 Census and enumerate households that are determined to have a housing unit status of occupied.
Response Processing (RPO)	Create and distribute the initial 2020 Census enumeration universe, assign the specific enumeration strategy for each living quarter based on case status and associated paradata, create and distribute workload files required for enumeration operations, track case enumeration status, run postdata collection processing actions in preparation for producing the final 2020 Census results, and check for suspicious returns.
Federally Affiliated Count Overseas (FACO)	Obtain counts by home state of U.S. military and federal civilian employees stationed or assigned overseas and their dependents living with them.

Operations	Purpose
Publish Data	
Data Products and Dissemination (DPD)	Prepare and deliver the 2020 Census apportionment data to the President of the United States to provide to Congress, tabulate 2020 Census data products for use by the states for redistricting, and tabulate and disseminate 2020 Census data for use by the public.
Redistricting Data (RDP)	Provide to each state the legally required P.L. 94-171 redistricting data tabulations by the mandated deadline of April 1, 2021, 1 year from Census Day.
Count Review (CRO)	Enhance the accuracy of the 2020 Census through remediating potential gaps in coverage by implementing an efficient and equitable process to identify and incorporate housing units that are missing from the Census Bureau Master Address File, identify and include or correct large group quarters that are missing from the Master Address File or geographically misallocated, and position unresolved cases for a smooth transition to the Count Question Resolution Operation.
Count Question Resolution (CQR)	Provide a mechanism for governmental units to challenge their official 2020 Census results.
Archiving (ARC)	Coordinate storage of materials and data and provide 2020 Census records deemed permanent, include files containing individual responses, to the National Archives and Records Administration and provide similar files to the National Processing Center to use as source materials to conduct the Age Search Service. Also store data to cover in-house needs.
Other Censuses	
Island Areas Censuses (IAC)	Enumerate all residents of American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands; process and tabulate the collected data; and disseminate data products to the public.
Test and Evaluation	
Coverage Measurement Design and Estimation (CMDE)	Develop the survey design and sample for the Post-Enumeration Survey of the 2020 Census and produce estimates of census coverage based on the Post-Enumeration Survey.

Operations	Purpose
Coverage Measurement Matching (CMM)	Identify matches, nonmatches, and discrepancies between the 2020 Census and the Post-Enumeration Survey for both housing units and people in the same areas. Both computer and clerical components of matching are conducted.
Coverage Measurement Field Operations (CMFO)	Collect person and housing unit information (independent from the 2020 Census operations) for the sample of housing units in the Post-Enumeration Survey to provide estimates of census net coverage error and components of census coverage for the United States and Puerto Rico, excluding Remote Alaska.
Evaluations and Experiments (EAE)	Document how well the 2020 Census was conducted, and analyze, interpret, and synthesize the effectiveness of census components and their impact on data quality, coverage, or both. Assess the 2020 Census operations. Formulate and execute an experimentation program to support early planning and inform the transition and design of the 2030 Census and produce an independent assessment of population and housing unit coverage.
Infrastructure	
Decennial Service Center (DSC)	Support 2020 Census Field operations for decennial staff (i.e., Headquarters, paper data capture centers, Regional Census Center, Area Census Office, Island Areas Censuses, remote workers, and listers/enumerators.)
Field Infrastructure (FLDI)	Provide the administrative infrastructure for data collection operations covering the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.
Decennial Logistics Management (DLM)	Coordinate space acquisition and lease management for the regional census centers, area census offices, and the Puerto Rico area office; provide logistics management support services (e.g., kit assembly and supplies and interfaces to field staff).
IT Infrastructure (ITIN)	Provide the IT-related Infrastructure support to the 2020 Census, including enterprise systems and applications, 2020 Census-specific applications, Field IT infrastructure, mobile computing, and cloud computing.

Information on 2020 Census Operational Adjustments can be found on the 2020 Census Internet site <https://2020census.gov/en/news-events/operational-adjustments-covid-19.html>.

Figure C-1. **Operations and Purpose**

SUPPORT				
Program Management	**Census/Survey Engineering**			
1. Program Management (PM)	**2. Systems Engineering and Integration (SEI)**	**3. Security, Privacy, and Confidentiality (SPC)**	**4. Content and Forms Design (CFD)**	**5. Language Services (LNG)**
Infrastructure				
31. Decennial Service Center (DSC)	**32. Field Infrastructure (FLDI)**	**33. Decennial Logistics Management (DLM)**	**34. IT Infrastructure (ITIN)**	

FRAME	RESPONSE DATA			PUBLISH DATA
6. Geographic Programs (GEOP)	**9. Forms Printing and Distribution (FPD)**	**13. Non-ID Processing (NID)**	**17. Census Questionnaire Assistance (CQA)**	**21. Data Products and Dissemination (DPD)**
7. Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA)	**10. Paper Data Capture (PDC)**	**14. Update Enumerate (UE)**	**18. Nonresponse Followup (NRFU)**	**22. Redistricting Data Program (RDP)**
8. Address Canvassing (ADC)	**11. Integrated Partnership and Communications (IPC)**	**15. Group Quarters (GQ)**	**19. Response Processing (RPO)**	**23. Count Review (CRO)**
	12. Internet Self-Response (ISR)	**16. Enumeration at Transitory Locations (ETL)**	**20. Federally Affiliated Count Overseas (FACO)**	**24. Count Question Resolution (CQR)**
			35. Update Leave (UL)	**25. Archiving (ARC)**

OTHER CENSUSES	TEST AND EVALUATION			
26. Island Areas Censuses (IAC)	**27. Coverage Measurement Design and Estimation (CMDE)**	**28. Coverage Measurement Matching (CMM)**	**29. Coverage Measurement Field Operations (CMFO)**	**30. Evaluations and Experiments (EAE)**

LIST OF STATES SERVICED BY EACH REGIONAL OFFICE

Atlanta	Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina
Chicago	Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin
Denver	Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Wyoming
Los Angeles	Alaska, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington
New York	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Vermont
Philadelphia	Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia

For more information, visit <www.census.gov/regions>.

OMB No. 0607-1006: Approval Expires 11/30/2021

United States® Census 2020

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

This is the official questionnaire for this address.
It is quick and easy to respond, and your answers are protected by law.

Para completar el cuestionario en español, dele la vuelta y complete el lado verde.

FOR
OFFICIAL
USE ONLY

Start here OR go online at **my2020census.gov** to complete your 2020 Census questionnaire.

Use a blue or black pen.

Before you answer Question 1, count the people living in this house, apartment, or mobile home using our guidelines.

- Count all people, including babies, who live and sleep here most of the time.
- If no one lives and sleeps at this address most of the time, go online at my2020census.gov or call the number on page 8.

The census must also include people without a permanent place to live, so:

- If someone who does not have a permanent place to live is staying here on April 1, 2020, count that person.

The Census Bureau also conducts counts in institutions and other places, so:

- Do not count anyone living away from here, either at college or in the Armed Forces.
- Do not count anyone in a nursing home, jail, prison, detention facility, etc., on April 1, 2020.
- Leave these people off your questionnaire, even if they will return to live here after they leave college, the nursing home, the military, jail, etc. Otherwise, they may be counted twice.

1. How many people were living or staying in this house, apartment, or mobile home on April 1, 2020?

Number of people =

2. Were there any **additional** people staying here on April 1, 2020 that you **did not include** in Question 1?
Mark X *all that apply.*

- ☐ Children, related or unrelated, such as newborn babies, grandchildren, or foster children
- ☐ Relatives, such as adult children, cousins, or in-laws
- ☐ Nonrelatives, such as roommates or live-in babysitters
- ☐ People staying here temporarily
- ☐ No additional people

3. Is this house, apartment, or mobile home — *Mark* X *ONE box.*

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? *Include home equity loans.*
- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage or loan)?
- ☐ Rented?
- ☐ Occupied without payment of rent?

4. What is your telephone number?
We will only contact you if needed for official Census Bureau business.

Telephone Number

☐☐☐ – ☐☐☐ – ☐☐☐☐

FORM **DI-Q1(E/S)** (05-31-2019)

11100013

Person 1

5. Please provide information for each person living here. If there is someone living here who pays the rent or owns this residence, start by listing him or her as Person 1. If the owner or the person who pays the rent does not live here, start by listing any adult living here as Person 1.

What is Person 1's name? *Print name below.*

First Name

MI

Last Name(s)

6. What is Person 1's sex? *Mark* [X] *ONE box.*

☐ Male ☐ Female

7. What is Person 1's age and what is Person 1's date of birth? *For babies less than 1 year old, do not write the age in months. Write 0 as the age.*

Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2020   Month   Day   Year of birth

[ ] years

➜ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 8 about Hispanic origin and Question 9 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.**

8. Is Person 1 of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

☐ **No**, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin

☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano

☐ Yes, Puerto Rican

☐ Yes, Cuban

☐ Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin – *Print, for example, Salvadoran, Dominican, Colombian, Guatemalan, Spaniard, Ecuadorian, etc.*

9. What is Person 1's race?
Mark [X] *one or more boxes AND print origins.*

☐ White – *Print, for example, German, Irish, English, Italian, Lebanese, Egyptian, etc.*

☐ Black or African Am. – *Print, for example, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somali, etc.*

☐ American Indian or Alaska Native – *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe(s), for example, Navajo Nation, Blackfeet Tribe, Mayan, Aztec, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government, Nome Eskimo Community, etc.*

☐ Chinese   ☐ Vietnamese   ☐ Native Hawaiian
☐ Filipino   ☐ Korean   ☐ Samoan
☐ Asian Indian   ☐ Japanese   ☐ Chamorro
☐ Other Asian –   ☐ Other Pacific Islander –
Print, for example, Pakistani, Cambodian, Hmong, etc.   *Print, for example, Tongan, Fijian, Marshallese, etc.*

☐ Some other race – *Print race or origin.*

➜ **If more people were counted in Question 1 on the front page, continue with Person 2 on the next page.**

2   11100021

1. Print name of **Person 2**

First Name

MI

Last Name(s)

2. Does this person usually live or stay somewhere else?
Mark ☒ *all that apply.*

☐ No

☐ Yes, for college
☐ Yes, for a military assignment
☐ Yes, for a job or business
☐ Yes, in a nursing home

☐ Yes, with a parent or other relative
☐ Yes, at a seasonal or second residence
☐ Yes, in a jail or prison
☐ Yes, for another reason

3. How is this person related to Person 1? *Mark* ☒ *ONE box.*

☐ Opposite-sex husband/wife/spouse
☐ Opposite-sex unmarried partner
☐ Same-sex husband/wife/spouse
☐ Same-sex unmarried partner
☐ Biological son or daughter
☐ Adopted son or daughter
☐ Stepson or stepdaughter
☐ Brother or sister

☐ Father or mother
☐ Grandchild
☐ Parent-in-law
☐ Son-in-law or daughter-in-law
☐ Other relative
☐ Roommate or housemate
☐ Foster child
☐ Other nonrelative

4. What is this person's sex? *Mark* ☒ *ONE box.*

☐ Male   ☐ Female

5. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth? *For babies less than 1 year old, do not write the age in months. Write 0 as the age.*

Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2020

years

Month

Day

Year of birth

➜ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 6 about Hispanic origin and Question 7 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.**

6. Is this person of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

☐ **No**, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin

☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano

☐ Yes, Puerto Rican

☐ Yes, Cuban

☐ Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin – *Print, for example, Salvadoran, Dominican, Colombian, Guatemalan, Spaniard, Ecuadorian, etc.* ⤢

7. What is this person's race?
Mark ☒ *one or more boxes AND print origins.*

☐ White – *Print, for example, German, Irish, English, Italian, Lebanese, Egyptian, etc.* ⤢

☐ Black or African Am. – *Print, for example, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somali, etc.* ⤢

☐ American Indian or Alaska Native – *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe(s), for example, Navajo Nation, Blackfeet Tribe, Mayan, Aztec, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government, Nome Eskimo Community, etc.* ⤢

☐ Chinese
☐ Filipino
☐ Asian Indian
☐ Other Asian – *Print, for example, Pakistani, Cambodian, Hmong, etc.* ⤢

☐ Vietnamese
☐ Korean
☐ Japanese

☐ Native Hawaiian
☐ Samoan
☐ Chamorro
☐ Other Pacific Islander – *Print, for example, Tongan, Fijian, Marshallese, etc.* ⤢

☐ Some other race – *Print race or origin.* ⤢

➜ **If more people were counted in Question 1 on the front page, continue with Person 3 on the next page.**

3 11100039

1. Print name of **Person 3**

First Name

MI

Last Name(s)

2. Does this person usually live or stay somewhere else?

Mark ☒ all that apply.

☐ No

☐ Yes, for college
☐ Yes, for a military assignment
☐ Yes, for a job or business
☐ Yes, in a nursing home

☐ Yes, with a parent or other relative
☐ Yes, at a seasonal or second residence
☐ Yes, in a jail or prison
☐ Yes, for another reason

3. How is this person related to Person 1? *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

☐ Opposite-sex husband/wife/spouse
☐ Opposite-sex unmarried partner
☐ Same-sex husband/wife/spouse
☐ Same-sex unmarried partner
☐ Biological son or daughter
☐ Adopted son or daughter
☐ Stepson or stepdaughter
☐ Brother or sister

☐ Father or mother
☐ Grandchild
☐ Parent-in-law
☐ Son-in-law or daughter-in-law
☐ Other relative
☐ Roommate or housemate
☐ Foster child
☐ Other nonrelative

4. What is this person's sex? *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

☐ Male   ☐ Female

5. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth? *For babies less than 1 year old, do not write the age in months. Write 0 as the age.*

Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2020

years

Month   Day   Year of birth

➡ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 6 about Hispanic origin and Question 7 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.**

6. Is this person of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

☐ **No**, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
☐ Yes, Cuban
☐ Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin – *Print, for example, Salvadoran, Dominican, Colombian, Guatemalan, Spaniard, Ecuadorian, etc.* ⬐

7. What is this person's race?

Mark ☒ one or more boxes AND print origins.

☐ White – *Print, for example, German, Irish, English, Italian, Lebanese, Egyptian, etc.* ⬐

☐ Black or African Am. – *Print, for example, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somali, etc.* ⬐

☐ American Indian or Alaska Native – *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe(s), for example, Navajo Nation, Blackfeet Tribe, Mayan, Aztec, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government, Nome Eskimo Community, etc.* ⬐

☐ Chinese
☐ Filipino
☐ Asian Indian

☐ Vietnamese
☐ Korean
☐ Japanese

☐ Native Hawaiian
☐ Samoan
☐ Chamorro

☐ Other Asian – *Print, for example, Pakistani, Cambodian, Hmong, etc.* ⬐

☐ Other Pacific Islander – *Print, for example, Tongan, Fijian, Marshallese, etc.* ⬐

☐ Some other race – *Print race or origin.* ⬐

➡ **If more people were counted in Question 1 on the front page, continue with Person 4 on the next page.**

4   11100047

1. Print name of **Person 4**

First Name _____ MI ___

Last Name(s) _____

2. Does this person usually live or stay somewhere else?
Mark ☒ all that apply.

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes, for college
- ☐ Yes, for a military assignment
- ☐ Yes, for a job or business
- ☐ Yes, in a nursing home
- ☐ Yes, with a parent or other relative
- ☐ Yes, at a seasonal or second residence
- ☐ Yes, in a jail or prison
- ☐ Yes, for another reason

3. How is this person related to Person 1? *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

- ☐ Opposite-sex husband/wife/spouse
- ☐ Opposite-sex unmarried partner
- ☐ Same-sex husband/wife/spouse
- ☐ Same-sex unmarried partner
- ☐ Biological son or daughter
- ☐ Adopted son or daughter
- ☐ Stepson or stepdaughter
- ☐ Brother or sister
- ☐ Father or mother
- ☐ Grandchild
- ☐ Parent-in-law
- ☐ Son-in-law or daughter-in-law
- ☐ Other relative
- ☐ Roommate or housemate
- ☐ Foster child
- ☐ Other nonrelative

4. What is this person's sex? *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female

5. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth? *For babies less than 1 year old, do not write the age in months. Write 0 as the age.*

Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2020	Month	Day	Year of birth
___ years	___	___	___

➜ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 6 about Hispanic origin and Question 7 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.**

6. Is this person of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

- ☐ **No**, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
- ☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- ☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
- ☐ Yes, Cuban
- ☐ Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin – *Print, for example, Salvadoran, Dominican, Colombian, Guatemalan, Spaniard, Ecuadorian, etc.* ⤸

_____

7. What is this person's race?
Mark ☒ one or more boxes AND print origins.

- ☐ White – *Print, for example, German, Irish, English, Italian, Lebanese, Egyptian, etc.* ⤸

  _____

- ☐ Black or African Am. – *Print, for example, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somali, etc.* ⤸

  _____

- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native – *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe(s), for example, Navajo Nation, Blackfeet Tribe, Mayan, Aztec, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government, Nome Eskimo Community, etc.* ⤸

  _____

- ☐ Chinese
- ☐ Filipino
- ☐ Asian Indian
- ☐ Other Asian – *Print, for example, Pakistani, Cambodian, Hmong, etc.* ⤸
- ☐ Vietnamese
- ☐ Korean
- ☐ Japanese
- ☐ Native Hawaiian
- ☐ Samoan
- ☐ Chamorro
- ☐ Other Pacific Islander – *Print, for example, Tongan, Fijian, Marshallese, etc.* ⤸

  _____

- ☐ Some other race – *Print race or origin.* ⤸

  _____

➜ **If more people were counted in Question 1 on the front page, continue with Person 5 on the next page.**

5 11100054

1. Print name of **Person 5**

First Name

[   ]   MI [ ]

Last Name(s)

[   ]

2. Does this person usually live or stay somewhere else?

Mark ☒ all that apply.

☐ No

☐ Yes, for college
☐ Yes, for a military assignment
☐ Yes, for a job or business
☐ Yes, in a nursing home

☐ Yes, with a parent or other relative
☐ Yes, at a seasonal or second residence
☐ Yes, in a jail or prison
☐ Yes, for another reason

3. How is this person related to Person 1? *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

☐ Opposite-sex husband/wife/spouse
☐ Opposite-sex unmarried partner
☐ Same-sex husband/wife/spouse
☐ Same-sex unmarried partner
☐ Biological son or daughter
☐ Adopted son or daughter
☐ Stepson or stepdaughter
☐ Brother or sister

☐ Father or mother
☐ Grandchild
☐ Parent-in-law
☐ Son-in-law or daughter-in-law
☐ Other relative
☐ Roommate or housemate
☐ Foster child
☐ Other nonrelative

4. What is this person's sex? *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

☐ Male   ☐ Female

5. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth? *For babies less than 1 year old, do not write the age in months. Write 0 as the age.*

Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2020 [   ] years

Month [ ] Day [ ] Year of birth [   ]

➜ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 6 about Hispanic origin and Question 7 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.

6. Is this person of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

☐ **No**, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
☐ Yes, Cuban
☐ Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin – *Print, for example, Salvadoran, Dominican, Colombian, Guatemalan, Spaniard, Ecuadorian, etc.* ⤢

[   ]

7. What is this person's race?

Mark ☒ one or more boxes AND print origins.

☐ White – *Print, for example, German, Irish, English, Italian, Lebanese, Egyptian, etc.* ⤢

[   ]

☐ Black or African Am. – *Print, for example, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somali, etc.* ⤢

[   ]

☐ American Indian or Alaska Native – *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe(s), for example, Navajo Nation, Blackfeet Tribe, Mayan, Aztec, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government, Nome Eskimo Community, etc.* ⤢

[   ]

☐ Chinese
☐ Filipino
☐ Asian Indian

☐ Vietnamese
☐ Korean
☐ Japanese

☐ Native Hawaiian
☐ Samoan
☐ Chamorro

☐ Other Asian – *Print, for example, Pakistani, Cambodian, Hmong, etc.* ⤢

☐ Other Pacific Islander – *Print, for example, Tongan, Fijian, Marshallese, etc.* ⤢

[   ]

☐ Some other race – *Print race or origin.* ⤢

[   ]

➜ If more people were counted in Question 1 on the front page, continue with Person 6 on the next page.

6 11100062

1. Print name of **Person 6**

First Name

MI

Last Name(s)

2. Does this person usually live or stay somewhere else?
Mark ☒ all that apply.

☐ No

☐ Yes, for college
☐ Yes, with a parent or other relative

☐ Yes, for a military assignment
☐ Yes, at a seasonal or second residence

☐ Yes, for a job or business
☐ Yes, in a jail or prison

☐ Yes, in a nursing home
☐ Yes, for another reason

3. How is this person related to Person 1? *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

☐ Opposite-sex husband/wife/spouse
☐ Father or mother

☐ Opposite-sex unmarried partner
☐ Grandchild

☐ Same-sex husband/wife/spouse
☐ Parent-in-law

☐ Same-sex unmarried partner
☐ Son-in-law or daughter-in-law

☐ Biological son or daughter
☐ Other relative

☐ Adopted son or daughter
☐ Roommate or housemate

☐ Stepson or stepdaughter
☐ Foster child

☐ Brother or sister
☐ Other nonrelative

4. What is this person's sex? *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

☐ Male   ☐ Female

5. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth? *For babies less than 1 year old, do not write the age in months. Write 0 as the age.*

Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2020 — years

Month   Day   Year of birth

➜ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 6 about Hispanic origin and Question 7 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.**

6. Is this person of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

☐ **No**, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin

☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano

☐ Yes, Puerto Rican

☐ Yes, Cuban

☐ Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin – *Print, for example, Salvadoran, Dominican, Colombian, Guatemalan, Spaniard, Ecuadorian, etc.* ⤢

7. What is this person's race?
Mark ☒ one or more boxes AND print origins.

☐ White – *Print, for example, German, Irish, English, Italian, Lebanese, Egyptian, etc.* ⤢

☐ Black or African Am. – *Print, for example, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somali, etc.* ⤢

☐ American Indian or Alaska Native – *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe(s), for example, Navajo Nation, Blackfeet Tribe, Mayan, Aztec, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government, Nome Eskimo Community, etc.* ⤢

☐ Chinese
☐ Vietnamese
☐ Native Hawaiian

☐ Filipino
☐ Korean
☐ Samoan

☐ Asian Indian
☐ Japanese
☐ Chamorro

☐ Other Asian – *Print, for example, Pakistani, Cambodian, Hmong, etc.* ⤢
☐ Other Pacific Islander – *Print, for example, Tongan, Fijian, Marshallese, etc.* ⤢

☐ Some other race – *Print race or origin.* ⤢

➜ **If more people were counted in Question 1 on the front page, continue with Person 7 on the next page.**

7 11100070

Use this section to complete information for the rest of the people you counted in Question 1 on the front page.
We may call for additional information about them.

Person 7

First Name

MI

Last Name(s)

Sex

☐ Male   ☐ Female

Age on April 1, 2020

years

Date of Birth

Month   Day   Year of birth

Related to Person 1?

☐ Yes   ☐ No

Person 8

First Name

MI

Last Name(s)

Sex

☐ Male   ☐ Female

Age on April 1, 2020

years

Date of Birth

Month   Day   Year of birth

Related to Person 1?

☐ Yes   ☐ No

Person 9

First Name

MI

Last Name(s)

Sex

☐ Male   ☐ Female

Age on April 1, 2020

years

Date of Birth

Month   Day   Year of birth

Related to Person 1?

☐ Yes   ☐ No

Person 10

First Name

MI

Last Name(s)

Sex

☐ Male   ☐ Female

Age on April 1, 2020

years

Date of Birth

Month   Day   Year of birth

Related to Person 1?

☐ Yes   ☐ No

Thank you for completing your 2020 Census questionnaire.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

JIC1   JIC2

If your enclosed postage-paid envelope is missing, please mail your completed questionnaire to:

U.S. Census Bureau
[Address Removed]

If you need help completing this questionnaire, call toll-free 1-844-330-2020, Sunday through Saturday from 7:00 a.m. to 2:00 a.m. ET.

TDD — Telephone display device for the hearing impaired. Call toll-free 1-844-467-2020, Sunday through Saturday from 7:00 a.m. to 2:00 a.m. ET.

8   11100088

Appendix E.
Maps

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

There are four map types that support the 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) program. Each of these large format reference map types are produced in Adobe's portable document format (PDF). These georeferenced PDF files are available through the U.S. Census Bureau's Map Products Internet site, linked through data.census.gov, and as state-based removable media products provided to official recipients. In addition to the maps, other geographic products include the State Redistricting Data (P.L. 94-171) Shapefiles, the 2020 Census Block Assignment Files with corresponding name lookup tables (which provide census block relationships to voting districts, state legislative districts, school districts, and congressional districts), and the 2020 Census Block Relationship files (provides comparison of 2010 census blocks to 2020 census blocks).

MAP DESCRIPTIONS

P.L. 94-171 County Block Map (2020 Census)

These large-scale maps show the boundaries and numbers for all census blocks within a county. In addition to state and county, these maps show the boundaries, names, and codes for American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, Hawaiian home lands, county subdivisions, places, and census tracts. These maps also show and label state legislative districts and voting districts—the geographic entities that the states submitted during their participation in the early phases of the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program. The P.L. 94-171 county block maps also show and label base features, such as roads, railroads, and hydrography. The intent of this series is to map each county on the fewest number of map sheets possible and at the maximum practical scale, depending on the size and shape of the county and the density of the tabulation census blocks patterns. Census block pattern density affects the display of census block numbers and feature identifiers. Each county will be covered by one or more parent map sheets at a single scale. Inset map sheets at larger scales are created as required to show the map content described above. An index map showing the sheet configuration is created for all counties requiring more than one parent map sheet. The map sheet size is 36 by 32 inches.

P.L. 94-171 State Legislative District With Voting Districts (SLD/VTD) Reference Map (2020 Census)

These state legislative district-based reference maps show and label the state legislative districts and voting districts, the geographic entities that the states submitted during their participation in the early phases of the Census Redistricting Data Program. Two separate map types make up this series: one that displays State Legislative Districts—Upper Chamber and one that displays the State Legislative Districts—Lower Chamber. Each of these maps shows the extent of the subject SLD, as well as the surrounding SLDs of the same type. In addition to SLDs and VTDs,these maps also show and label American Indian reservations, Alaska Native areas, Hawaiian home lands, counties, county subdivisions (in states where they function as governmental units), and places. Additionally, these maps display a base feature network including roads, railroads, and water bodies. These features are labeled as map scale permits. The map sheet configuration is optimized to keep the number of map sheets for each SLD to a minimum. Each SLD will be covered by one or more parent map sheets at a single scale. Inset map sheets at larger scales are created as required to show the map content described above. An index map showing the sheet configuration is created for all SLDs requiring more than one parent map sheet. The map sheet size is 36 by 32 inches.

2020 Census—Census Tract Reference Map

These county-based reference maps show and label the census tracts as delineated to support 2020 Census data dissemination. These maps also show and label American Indian reservations, Alaska Native areas, Hawaiian home lands, counties, county subdivisions (in states where they function as governmental units), and places. Additionally, these maps display a base feature network including roads, railroads, and water bodies. The map sheet configuration is optimized to keep the number of map sheets for each county to a minimum. Each county will be covered by one or more parent map sheets at a single scale. Inset map sheets at larger scales are created where there are clusters of census tracts that cannot be identified at the parent map scale. An index map showing the sheet configuration is created for all counties requiring more than one parent map sheet. The map sheet size is 36 by 32 inches.

2020 Census—School District Reference Map

These reference maps show and label the unified, secondary, and elementary school districts as delineated by the state participants of the School District Review Program. These county-based maps also show and label states, counties, and places. Additionally, these maps display a base feature network including roads and water bodies. Major highways and selected water bodies are labeled. Each county will be covered by one or more parent map sheets at a single scale. Inset map sheets at larger scales are created where there are clusters of school districts that cannot be identified at the parent map scale. An index map showing the sheet configuration is created for all counties requiring more than one parent map sheet. For states and state-equivalents, including the District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Maryland, Nevada, and West Virginia, where school districts are coextensive with counties, a state-based map identifying the counties and corresponding school districts is produced. The map sheet size is 36 by 32 inches.

Appendix F.
Hispanic Origin and Race Code List

WHITE	**1000-1999**
White	**1000-1009**
White (Checkbox)	1000
White	1001
EUROPEAN (EXCEPT SPANISH)	**1010-1749**
Albanian	**1010-1014**
Albanian	1010
Alsatian	**1015-1019**
Alsatian	1015
Andorran	**1020-1024**
Andorran	1020
Armenian	**1025-1029**
Armenian	1025
Austrian	**1030-1034**
Austrian	1030
Tyrolean	1031
Azerbaijani	**1035-1039**
Azerbaijani	1035
Basque	**1040-1044**
Basque	1040
French Basque	1041
Belarusian	**1045-1049**
Belarusian	1045
Belgian	**1050-1054**
Belgian	1050
Fleming	1051
Bosnian and Herzegovinian	**1055-1059**
Bosnian and Herzegovinian	1055
Bulgarian	**1060-1064**
Bulgarian	1060
British	**1065-1069**
British	1065
British Islander	**1070-1074**
British Islander	1070

Channel Islander	1071
Gibraltarian	1072
Carpatho Rusyn	**1075-1079**
Carpatho Rusyn	1075
Rusnak	1076
Ruthenian	1077
Celtic	**1080-1084**
Celtic	1080
Cornish	**1085-1089**
Cornish	1085
Croatian	**1090-1094**
Croatian	1090
Cypriot	**1095-1099**
Cypriot	1095
Turkish Cypriote	1096
Czech	**1100-1104**
Czech	1100
Bohemian	1101
Moravian	1102
Czechoslovakian	**1105-1109**
Czechoslovakian	1105
Danish	**1110-1114**
Danish	1110
Dutch	**1115-1119**
Dutch	1115
English	**1120-1124**
English	1121
Estonian	**1125-1129**
Estonian	1125
European	**1130-1139**
European	1130
Central European	1131
Eastern European	1132
Mediterranean	1133
Northern European	1134
Western European	1135
European, Not Elsewhere Classified	1139
Faroe Islander	**1140-1144**
Faroe Islander	1140

Finnish   **1145-1149**
Finnish   1145

Finno Ugrian   **1150-1154**
Finno Ugrian   1150

French   **1155-1159**
French   1156
Corsican   1157

Frisian   **1160–1164**
Frisian   1160

Georgian CIS   **1165–1169**
Georgian CIS   1165

German   **1170-1179**
German   1171
Bavarian   1172
Prussian   1173
Saxon   1174
German from Russia   1175

Germanic   **1180-1184**
Germanic   1180

Greek   **1185-1189**
Greek   1185

Hungarian   **1190-1194**
Hungarian   1190

Icelandic   **1195-1199**
Icelandic   1195

Irish   **1200-1204**
Irish   1201

Italian   **1205-1209**
Italian   1206
Sardinian   1207
Sicilian   1208

Kosovan   **1210-1214**
Kosovan   1210

Lapp   **1215-1219**
Lapp   1215

Latvian   **1220–1224**
Latvian   1220

Liechtensteiner   **1225-1229**
Liechtensteiner   1225

Hispanic Origin and Race Code List   F-3

Lithuanian	**1230-1234**
Lithuanian	1230
Luxembourger	**1235-1239**
Luxembourger	1235
Macedonian	**1240-1244**
Macedonian	1240
Maltese	**1245-1249**
Maltese	1245
Manx	**1250-1254**
Manx	1250
Moldovan	**1255-1259**
Moldovan	1255
Monegasque	**1260-1264**
Monegasque	1260
Montenegrin	**1265-1269**
Montenegrin	1265
North Caucasian	**1270-1274**
North Caucasian	1270
Northern Irelander	**1275-1279**
Northern Irelander	1275
Norwegian	**1280-1284**
Norwegian	1280
Polish	**1285-1289**
Polish	1286
Portuguese	**1290-1294**
Portuguese	1290
Azores Islander	1291
Madeiran	1292
Roma	**1295-1299**
Roma	1295
Romanian	**1300-1304**
Romanian	1300
Vlach	1301
Russian	**1305-1309**
Russian	1305
Scandinavian	**1310-1314**
Scandinavian	1310

Nordic	1311
Viking	1312
Scots-Irish	**1315-1319**
Scots-Irish	1315
Scottish	**1320-1324**
Scottish	1320
Serbian	**1325-1329**
Serbian	1325
Siberian	**1330-1334**
Siberian	1330
Slavic	**1335-1339**
Slavic	1335
Sorb	1336
Slovak	**1340-1344**
Slovak	1340
Slovenian	**1345-1349**
Slovenian	1345
Soviet Union	**1350-1354**
Soviet Union	1350
Swedish	**1355-1359**
Swedish	1355
Swiss	**1360-1364**
Swiss	1360
Tatar	**1365-1369**
Tatar	1365
Turkish	**1370-1374**
Turkish	1370
Ukrainian	**1375-1384**
Ukrainian	1375
Welsh	**1385-1389**
Welsh	1385
Yugoslavian	**1390-1394**
Yugoslavian	1390

OTHER WHITE   1750-1849

Afrikaner	**1750-1754**
Afrikaner	1750

Australian	**1755-1759**
Australian	1755
Cajun	**1760-1764**
Cajun	1760
Canadian	**1765-1769**
Canadian	1765
Caucasian	**1770-1774**
Caucasian	1770
French Canadian	**1775-1779**
French Canadian	1775
Greenlandic	**1780-1784**
Greenlandic	1780
New Zealander	**1785-1789**
New Zealander	1785
Pennsylvania German	**1790-1794**
Pennsylvania German	1790
Turkic (White Turkic)	**1795-1799**
Other White Responses	**1840-1849**
Anglo	1840
White Responses, Not Elsewhere Classified	1849

HISPANIC, LATINO, OR SPANISH[1]   2000-2999

Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish	**2000-2009**
Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish (Checkbox)	2000
Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish (Write-in)	2001
Hispanic	2002

MEXICAN   2010-2099

Mexican	**2010-2019**
Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano (Detailed Checkbox)	2010
Mexican	2011
Mexican American	**2020-2029**
Mexican American	2020
Chicano(a)	**2030-2039**
Chicano(a)	2030
La Raza	**2040-2049**
La Raza	2040

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[1] Responses in the Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish code range (2000–2999) are tabulated as Hispanic when reported in the Hispanic origin question. Responses in the 1000–1999 or 3000–8999 code range are considered Not Hispanic when reported in the Hispanic origin question. When reported in the race question, responses in the Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish code range are tabulated as Some Other Race.

Mexican Geography   **2050-2054**
Mexican Geography   2050

Mexican Indian   **2055-2099**

CENTRAL AMERICAN   **2100-2199**

Costa Rican   **2100-2109**
Costa Rican   2100

Guatemalan   **2110-2119**
Guatemalan   2110

Honduran   **2120-2129**
Honduran   2120

Nicaraguan   **2130-2139**
Nicaraguan   2130

Panamanian   **2140-2149**
Panamanian   2140
Canal Zone   2141

Salvadoran   **2150-2159**
Salvadoran   2151

Central American   **2160-2199**
Central American   2160

SOUTH AMERICAN   **2200-2299**

Argentinean   **2200-2209**
Argentinean   2200

Bolivian   **2210-2219**
Bolivian   2210

Chilean   **2220-2229**
Chilean   2220

Colombian   **2230-2239**
Colombian   2231

Ecuadorian   **2240-2249**
Ecuadorian   2240

Paraguayan   **2250-2259**
Paraguayan   2250

Peruvian   **2260-2269**
Peruvian   2260

Uruguayan   **2270-2274**
Uruguayan   2270

Venezuelan   **2275-2279**
Venezuelan   2275

South American   **2280-2299**
South American   2280

CARIBBEAN   **2300-2399**

Caribbean Hispanic   **2300-2309**
Caribbean Hispanic   2300

Cuban   **2310-2319**
Yes, Cuban (Detailed Checkbox)   2310
Cuban   2311

Dominican   **2320-2329**
Dominican   2321

Puerto Rican   **2330-2339**
Yes, Puerto Rican (Detailed Checkbox)   2330
Puerto Rican   2331

EUROPEAN (SPANIARD)   **2400-2499**

Spaniard   **2400-2409**
Spaniard   2400

Andalusian   **2410-2419**
Andalusian   2410

Asturian   **2420-2429**
Asturian   2420

Castillian   **2430-2439**
Castillian   2430

Catalan(a)   **2440-2449**
Catalan(a)   2440

Balearic Islander   **2450-2459**
Balearic Islander   2450

Gallego(a)   **2460-2469**
Gallego(a)   2460

Valencian   **2470-2479**
Valencian   2470

Canarian   **2480-2489**
Canarian   2480

Spanish Basque   **2490-2499**
Spanish Basque   2490

AFRO DESCENDENT[2]   **2500-2599**

Afro Latino(a)   **2500-2509**
Afro Latino(a)   2500

Garifuna   **2510-2519**
Garifuna   2510

OTHER HISPANIC/SPANISH   **2600-2799**

Latin American   **2600-2609**
Latin American   2600

Latin   **2610-2619**
Latin   2610

Latino(a)   **2620-2629**
Latino(a)   2620
Latinx   2621

Spanish   **2630-2639**
Spanish   2630

Californio   **2640-2649**
Californio   2640

Tejano(a)   **2650-2659**
Tejano(a)   2650

Nuevo Mexicano(a)   **2660-2669**
Nuevo Mexicano(a)   2660

Spanish American   **2670-2689**
Spanish American   2670

Mesoamerican Indian (Hispanic)   **2690-2699**
Mesoamerican Indian (Hispanic)   2690

Other Hispanic Responses   **2790-2799**
Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin (Checkbox)   2790
Mestizo(a)   2791
Hispanic Responses, Not Elsewhere Classified   2799

BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN   **3000-3999**

Black or African American   **3000-3009**
Black or African Am. (Checkbox)   3000
Black or African American (Write-in)   3001

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[2] If a response of "Afro-Latino" (2500) or "Garifuna" (2510) is reported in the Hispanic origin question, it is tabulated as Hispanic. If a response of "Afro-Latino" or "Garifuna" is reported in the race question, it is tabulated as Black or African American and Some Other Race.

MAJOR UNITED STATES TERMS   3010-3099

African American   3010-3014
African American   3011

Afro-American   3015-3019
Afro-American   3015
Afro   3016

Black   3020-3024
Black   3020

Negro   3025-3029
Negro   3025

Nigritian   3030-3034
Nigritian   3030

NATIONALITIES/REGIONAL TERMS—SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA   3100-3404

African   3100-3104
African   3100

Angolan   3105-3109
Angolan   3105

Beninese   3110-3114
Beninese (formerly Dahomey)   3110

Bisseau-Guinean   3115-3119
Bisseau-Guinean   3115

Burkinabe   3120-3124
Burkinabe (Burkina Faso; formerly the Republic of Upper Volta)   3120

Burundian   3125-3129
Burundian   3125

Cameroonian   3130-3134
Cameroonian   3130

Central African   3135-3139
Central African (Central African Republic)   3135

Chadian   3140-3144
Chadian   3140

Congolese   3145-3149
Congolese (Democratic Republic of the Congo [formerly Zaire])   3145

Djiboutian   3150-3154
Djiboutian   3150

Equatorial Guinean   **3155-3159**
Equatorial Guinean   3155

Eritrean   **3160-3164**
Eritrean   3160

Ethiopian   **3165-3169**
Ethiopian   3166

Gabonese   **3170-3174**
Gabonese   3170

Gambian   **3175-3179**
Gambian   3175

Ghanaian   **3180-3184**
Ghanaian   3180

Guinean   **3185-3189**
Guinean   3185

Ivoirian   **3190-3194**
Ivoirian   3190

Kenyan   **3195-3199**
Kenyan   3195

Liberian   **3200-3204**
Liberian   3200

Malagasy   **3205-3209**
Malagasy   3205

Malawian   **3210-3214**
Malawian   3210

Malian   **3215-3219**
Malian   3215

Motswana   **3220-3224**
Motswana (Botswana)   3220

Mozambican   **3225-3229**
Mozambican   3225

Namibian   **3230-3234**
Namibian   3230

Nigerian   **3235-3244**
Nigerian (Nigeria)   3236
Yoruba   3237
Igbo   3238

Nigerien | **3245-3249**
Nigerien (Niger) | 3245

Rwandan | **3250-3254**
Rwandan | 3250

Senegalese | **3255-3259**
Senegalese | 3255

Sierra Leonean | **3260-3264**
Sierra Leonean | 3260

Somali | **3265-3269**
Somali | 3266

South African | **3270-3274**
South African | 3270

South Sudanese | **3275-3279**
South Sudanese | 3275

Sudanese | **3280-3284**
Sudanese | 3280

Swazi | **3285-3289**
Swazi | 3285

Tanzanian | **3290-3294**
Tanzanian | 3290

Togolese | **3295-3299**
Togolese | 3295

Ugandan | **3300-3304**
Ugandan | 3300

Zambian | **3305-3309**
Zambian | 3305

Zimbabwean | **3310-3314**
Zimbabwean | 3310

Other Sub-Saharan African Responses | **3400-3404**
Fulani | 3400
Sub-Saharan African Responses, Not Elsewhere Classified | 3404

NATIONALITIES/REGIONAL TERMS—THE CARIBBEAN | **3405-3704**

Anguillan | **3405-3409**
Anguillan | 3405

Antiguan and Barbudan | **3410-3414**
Antiguan and Barbudan | 3410

Bahamian	**3415-3419**
Bahamian	3415
Barbadian	**3420-3424**
Barbadian	3420
British Virgin Islander	**3425-3429**
British Virgin Islander	3425
Dominica Islander	**3430-3434**
Dominica Islander	3430
Grenadian	**3435-3439**
Grenadian	3435
Haitian	**3440-3444**
Haitian	3441
Jamaican	**3445-3449**
Jamaican	3446
Kittian and Nevisian	**3450-3454**
Kittian and Nevisian	3450
Montserratian	**3455-3459**
Montserratian	3455
St. Lucian	**3460-3464**
St. Lucian	3460
Trinidadian and Tobagonian	**3465-3469**
Trinidadian and Tobagonian	3465
U.S. Virgin Islander	**3470-3474**
U.S. Virgin Islander	3470
St. Thomas Islander	3471
St. Croix Islander	3472
Vincentian	**3475-3479**
Vincentian	3475
West Indian	**3480-3484**
West Indian	3480
Other Caribbean Responses	**3700-3704**
Caribbean Responses, Not Elsewhere Classified	3704

OTHER BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN RESPONSES	**3705-3999**
Other Black or African American Responses	**3705-3709**
Black ethnic group, Not Elsewhere Classified	3709

Asian   **4000-4009**
Asian (Checkbox)   4000
Asian   4001

EAST ASIAN   **4010-4099**

East Asian   **4010-4019**
East Asian   4010

Chinese   **4020-4039**
Chinese (Detailed Checkbox)   4020
Chinese   4021
Hakka   4022
Han   4023
Hong Kong   4024
Macanese   4025
Tibetan   4026

Japanese   **4040-4049**
Japanese (Detailed Checkbox)   4040
Japanese   4041
Okinawan   4042
Iwo Jiman   4043

Korean   **4050-4059**
Korean (Detailed Checkbox)   4050
Korean   4051

Mongolian   **4060-4069**
Mongolian   4060

Taiwanese   **4070-4079**
Taiwanese   4070

Hmong   **4080-4089**
Hmong   4080

CENTRAL ASIAN   **4100-4199**

Central Asian   **4100-4109**
Central Asian   4100

Kazakh   **4110-4119**
Kazakh   4110

Kyrgyz   **4120-4129**
Kyrgyz   4120

Tajik   **4130-4139**
Tajik   4130

Turkmen	**4140-4149**
Turkmen	4140
Uzbek	**4150-4159**
Uzbek	4150
Afghan	**4160-4169**
Afghan	4160
SOUTH ASIAN	**4200-4399**
South Asian	**4200-4209**
South Asian	4200
Asian Indian	**4220-4239**
Asian Indian (Detailed Checkbox)	4220
Asian Indian	4221
Bengali	4223
Punjabi	4224
Bangladeshi	**4240-4259**
Bangladeshi	4240
Bhutanese	**4260-4269**
Bhutanese	4260
Maldivian	**4270-4279**
Maldivian	4270
Nepalese	**4280-4289**
Nepalese	4280
Pakistani	**4290-4304**
Pakistani	4290
Sikh	**4305-4309**
Sikh	4305
Sindhi	**4310-4319**
Sindhi	4310
Sri Lankan	**4320-4329**
Sri Lankan	4320
SOUTHEAST ASIAN	**4400-4599**
Southeast Asian	**4400-4409**
Southeast Asian	4400
Bruneian	**4410-4419**
Bruneian	4410

Burmese   4420-4439
Burmese   4420

Cambodian   4440-4449
Cambodian   4440
Khmer   4441

Filipino   4450-4459
Filipino (Detailed Checkbox)   4450
Filipino   4451

Indonesian   4460-4469
Indonesian   4460

Laotian   4470-4479
Laotian   4470

Malaysian   4480-4489
Malaysian   4480

Mien   4490-4499
Mien   4490

Singaporean   4500-4509
Singaporean   4500

Thai   4510-4519
Thai   4510

Vietnamese   4520-4539
Vietnamese (Detailed Checkbox)   4520
Vietnamese   4521
Montagnard   4522
Cham   4523

OTHER ASIAN   4600-4799

Buryat   4620-4629
Buryat   4620

Indo   4630-4639
Indo   4630

Indo-Chinese   4640-4649
Indo-Chinese   4640

Kalmyk   4650-4669
Kalmyk   4650

Kuki   4670-4679
Kuki   4670

Lahu   4680-4689
Lahu   4680

| **Malay** | **4690-4699** |
| Malay | 4690 |

| **Mizo** | **4700-4709** |
| Mizo | 4700 |

| **Pashtun** | **4720-4729** |
| Pashtun | 4720 |

| **Tai Dam** | **4730-4749** |
| Tai Dam | 4730 |

| **Urdu** | **4750-4759** |
| Urdu | 4750 |

| **Timorese** | **4760-4769** |
| Timorese | 4760 |

Other Asian Responses	**4790-4799**
Other Asian (Checkbox)	4790
Asian Responses, Not Elsewhere Classified	4799

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE — 5000-6999

American Indian or Alaska Native	**5000-5009**
American Indian or Alaska Native (Checkbox)	5000
American Indian or Alaska Native (Write-in)	5001

ALASKA NATIVE — 5010-5499

Alaska Native (Not Specified)	**5010-5019**
Alaska Indian	5010
Alaska Native	5011

Alaska Native	**5020-5499**
Alaskan Athabascan	5020
Ahtna, Inc. Corporation	5021
Alanvik	5022
Alatna Village	5023
Alexander	5024
Allakaket Village	5025
Anvik Village	5026
Arctic Village	5027
Beaver Village	5028
Birch Creek Tribe	5029
Chalkyitsik Village	5030
Cheesh-Na Tribe (Chistochina)	5031
Chickaloon Native Village	5032
Circle Native Community	5033
Cook Inlet	5034
Copper River	5035
Doyon	5036
Eklutna Native Village	5037
Evansville Village (Bettles Field)	5038

Galena Village (Louden Village)	5039
Gulkana Village Council	5040
Healy Lake Village	5041
Holy Cross Tribe	5042
Hughes Village	5043
Huslia Village	5044
Knik Tribe	5045
Koyukuk Native Village	5046
Lake Minchumina	5047
Lime Village	5048
Manley Hot Springs Village	5049
McGrath Native Village	5050
Mentasta Traditional Council	5051
Native Village of Cantwell	5052
Native Village of Chitina	5053
Native Village of Eagle	5054
Native Village of Fort Yukon	5055
Native Village of Gakona	5056
Native Village of Kluti Kaah (Copper Center)	5057
Native Village of Minto	5058
Native Village of Ruby	5059
Native Village of Stevens	5060
Native Village of Tanacross	5061
Native Village of Tanana	5062
Native Village of Tazlina	5063
Native Village of Tetlin	5064
Native Village of Tyonek	5065
Nenana Native Association	5066
Nikolai Village	5067
Ninilchik Village	5068
Nondalton Village	5069
Northway Village	5070
Nulato Village	5071
Organized Village of Grayling (Holikachuk)	5072
Pedro Bay Village	5073
Rampart Village	5074
Seldovia Village Tribe	5075
Shageluk Native Village	5076
Slana	5077
Takotna Village	5078
Tanana Chiefs	5079
Telida Village	5080
Tok	5081
Village of Dot Lake	5082
Village of Iliamna	5083
Village of Kaltag	5084
Salamatof Tribe	5085
Village of Stony River	5086
Village of Venetie	5087
Wiseman	5088
Kenaitze Indian Tribe	5089
Aleut	5120
Agdaagux Tribe of King Cove	5121
Aleut Corporation	5122

Alutiiq	5123
Bristol Bay Aleut	5124
Chignik Bay Tribal Council (Native Village of Chignik)	5125
Chignik Lake Village	5126
Chugach Aleut	5127
Chugach Corporation	5128
Egegik Village	5129
Igiugig Village	5130
Ivanof Bay Village	5131
Kaguyak Village	5132
King Cove	5134
King Salmon Tribe	5135
Kodiak	5136
Kokhanok Village	5137
Koniag Aleut	5138
Tangirnaq Native Village	5139
Native Village of Afognak	5140
Native Village of Akhiok	5141
Native Village of Akutan	5142
Native Village of Atka	5143
Native Village of Belkofski	5144
Native Village of Chanega (Chenega)	5145
Native Village of Chignik Lagoon	5146
Native Village of Eyak (Cordova)	5147
Native Village of False Pass	5148
Native Village of Kanatak	5149
Native Village of Karluk	5150
Native Village of Larsen Bay	5151
Native Village of Nanwalek (English Bay)	5152
Native Village of Nelson Lagoon	5153
Native Village of Nikolski	5154
Native Village of Ouzinkie	5155
Native Village of Perryville	5156
Native Village of Pilot Point	5157
Native Village of Port Graham	5158
Native Village of Port Heiden	5159
Native Village of Port Lions	5160
Native Village of Tatitlek	5161
Native Village of Unga	5162
Pauloff Harbor Village	5163
Qagan Tayagungin Tribe of Sand Point Village	5164
Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska	5165
Saint George Island	5166
Saint Paul Island	5167
South Naknek Village	5168
Sugpiaq	5169
Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak	5170
Ugashik Village	5171
Unangan (Unalaska)	5172
Alutiiq Tribe of Old Harbor	5173
Eskimo	5220
Inupiat (Inupiaq)	5221
American Eskimo	5222
Arctic Slope Corporation	5223

Hispanic Origin and Race Code List F-19

Atqasuk Village (Atkasook)	5224
Bering Straits Inupiat	5225
Chevak Native Village	5226
Chinik Eskimo Community (Golovin)	5227
Greenland Inuit	5228
Inuit	5229
Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope	5230
Kaktovik Village (Barter Island)	5231
Kawerak	5232
King Island Native Community	5233
Nana Inupiat	5234
Native Village of Ambler	5235
Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government	5236
Native Village of Brevig Mission	5237
Native Village of Buckland	5238
Native Village of Council	5239
Native Village of Deering	5240
Native Village of Diomede (Inalik)	5241
Native Village of Elim	5242
Native Village of Kiana	5243
Native Village of Kivalina	5244
Native Village of Kobuk	5245
Native Village of Kotzebue	5246
Native Village of Koyuk	5247
Native Village of Mary's Igloo	5248
Native Village of Mekoryuk	5249
Native Village of Noatak	5250
Native Village of Nuiqsut (Nooiksut)	5251
Native Village of Point Hope	5252
Native Village of Point Lay	5253
Native Village of Selawik	5254
Native Village of Shaktoolik	5255
Native Village of Shishmaref	5256
Native Village of Shungnak	5257
Native Village of Teller	5258
Native Village of Unalakleet	5259
Native Village of Wales	5260
Native Village of White Mountain	5261
Nome Eskimo Community	5262
Noorvik Native Community	5263
Village of Anaktuvuk Pass	5264
Village of Solomon	5265
Village of Wainwright	5266
Tlingit	5320
Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes	5321
Chilkat Indian Village (Klukwan)	5322
Chilkoot Indian Association (Haines)	5323
Craig Tribal Association	5324
Douglas Indian Association	5325
Haida	5326
Hoonah Indian Association	5327
Hydaburg Cooperative Association	5328
Ketchikan Indian Corporation	5329
Klawock Cooperative Association	5330

Organized Village of Kake	5331
Organized Village of Kasaan	5332
Organized Village of Saxman	5333
Pelican	5334
Petersburg Indian Association	5335
Sealaska Corporation (Southeast Alaska)	5336
Sitka Tribe of Alaska	5337
Skagway Village	5338
Tenakee Springs	5339
Angoon Community Association	5340
Wrangell Cooperative Association	5341
Yakutat Tlingit Tribe	5342
Tsimshian	5395
Metlakatla Indian Community, Annette Island Reserve	5396
Yup'ik (Yup'ik Eskimo)	5410
Akiachak Native Community	5411
Akiak Native Community	5412
Algaaciq Native Village (St. Mary's)	5413
Asa'carsarmiut Tribe	5414
Bristol Bay	5415
Calista	5416
Chuloonawick Native Village	5417
Curyung Tribal Council (Native Village of Dillingham)	5418
Native Village of Ekwok	5419
Emmonak Village	5420
Iqugmiut Traditional Council	5421
Levelock Village	5422
Manokotak Village	5423
Naknek Native Village	5424
Native Village of Aleknagik	5425
Native Village of Chuathbaluk	5426
Native Village of Eek	5427
Native Village of Ekuk	5428
Native Village of Gambell	5429
Native Village of Georgetown	5430
Native Village of Goodnews Bay	5431
Native Village of Hamilton	5432
Native Village of Hooper Bay (Naparyarmiut)	5433
Kasigluk Traditional Elders Council	5434
Native Village of Kipnuk	5435
Native Village of Kongiganak	5436
Native Village of Kwigillingok	5437
Native Village of Kwinhagak (Quinhagak)	5438
Native Village of Marshall (Fortuna Ledge)	5439
Native Village of Napaimute	5440
Native Village of Napakiak	5441
Native Village of Napaskiak	5442
Native Village of Nightmute	5443
Native Village of Nunam Iqua	5444
Native Village of Nunapitchuk	5445
Pitka's Point Traditional Council	5446
Native Village of Saint Michael	5447
Native Village of Savoonga	5448
Native Village of Scammon Bay	5449

Hispanic Origin and Race Code List

Native Village of Tuntutuliak	5450
Native Village of Tununak	5451
New Koliganek Village Council	5452
New Stuyahok Village	5453
Newhalen Village	5454
Newtok Village	5455
Nunakauyarmiut Tribe (Toksook Bay)	5456
Organized Village of Kwethluk	5457
Orutsararmiut Traditional Native Council	5458
Oscarville Traditional Village	5459
Pilot Station Traditional Village	5460
Platinum Traditional Village	5461
Portage Creek Village (Ohgsenakale)	5462
Siberian Yupik	5463
Stebbins Community Association	5464
Traditional Village of Togiak	5465
Tuluksak Native Community	5466
Twin Hills Village	5467
Umkumiut Native Village	5468
Village of Alakanuk	5469
Village of Aniak	5470
Village of Atmautluak	5471
Village of Bill Moore's Slough	5472
Village of Chefornak	5473
Village of Clark's Point	5474
Village of Crooked Creek	5475
Village of Kalskag	5476
Village of Kotlik	5477
Village of Lower Kalskag	5478
Village of Ohogamiut	5479
Village of Red Devil	5480
Village of Sleetmute	5481
Yupiit of Andreafski	5482
Native Village of Paimiut	5483

AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBES 5500-6499

American Indian (Not Specified)	**5500-5504**
American Indian	5500

American Indian	**5505-6499**
Abenaki Nation of Missisquoi	5505
Elnu Abenaki Tribe	5506
Koasek (Cowasuck) Traditional Band of the Sovereign Abenaki Nation	5507
Nulhegan Band of the Coosuk Abenaki Nation	5508
Ak-Chin Indian Community	5510
Algonquian	5512
Apache	5514
Apache Tribe of Oklahoma	5515
Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma	5516
Jicarilla Apache Nation	5517
Lipan Apache	5518
Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico	5519
San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation	5520

Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona	5521
White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona	5522
Arapaho	5524
Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming	5525
Northern Arapaho Tribe	5526
Southern Arapaho	5527
Assiniboine	5529
Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of The Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana	5531
Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana	5536
Brotherton	5541
Burt Lake Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians	5546
Caddo	5551
Caddo Adais Indians	5552
Caddo Nation of Oklahoma	5553
Natchitoches Tribe of Louisiana	5554
Cahuilla	5556
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	5557
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, California	5558
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	5559
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians	5560
Morongo Band of Mission Indians, California	5561
Ramona Band of Cahuilla, California	5562
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	5563
Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	5564
Bear River Band of Rohnerville Rancheria	5566
Cahto Indian Tribe of the Laytonville Rancheria	5567
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Mcleod Lake	6602
Metis	6603
Millbrook First Nation	6604
Mississaugas of the Credit	6605
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte	6606
Mohawk Canadian	6607
Mohawk Kahnawake	6608
Mohican Canadian	6609
Musqueam Band	6610
N'Quatqua (Anderson Lake)	6611
Namgis First Nation (Nimpkish)	6612
Nanaimo (Snuneymuxw)	6613
Nanoose First Nation	6614
Naskapi	6615
Nation Huronne Wendat	6616
Nipissing First Nation	6617
North Thompson Band (Simpcw First Nation)	6618
Nuu-chah-nulth (Nootka)	6619
Odanak	6620
Ohiaht Band (Huu-ay-aht First Nation)	6621
Oneida Nation of the Thames	6622
Opaskwayak Cree Nation	6623
Osoyoos Band	6624
Pacheedaht First Nation	6625
Pauquachin	6626
Peepeekisis	6627
Peguis	6628
Penelakut	6629
Penticton	6630
Pine Creek	6631
Plains Cree	6632
Rainy River First Nations	6633
Red Earth Band	6634
Listuguj Mi'Gmaq First Nation	6635
Roseau River	6636
Saddle Lake	6637
Sakimay First Nations	6638
Sandy Bay Band	6639
Sarcee (Tsuut'Ina Nation)	6640
Saugeen	6641
Saulteau First Nations	6642
Saulteaux	6643
Seabird Island	6644
Sechelt	6645
Seine River First Nation	6646

Serpent River	6647
Seton Lake	6648
Shoal Lake Cree Nation	6649
Shuswap	6650
Siksika Canadian	6651
Similkameen	6652
Six Nations Canada	6653
Six Nations of the Grand River	6654
Skawahlook First Nation	6655
Skeetchestn Indian Band	6656
Skookum Chuck Band	6657
Skowkale	6658
Skuppah	6659
Skwah First Nation	6660
Skway First Nation	6661
Songhees First Nation	6662
Soowahlie First Nation	6663
Spuzzum First Nation	6664
Squamish Nation	6665
Stanjikoming First Nation	6666
Sto:lo Nation	6667
Stone	6668
Sucker Creek First Nation	6669
Swampy Cree	6670
Tahltan	6671
Taku River Tlingit	6672
Tete De Boule (Attikamek)	6673
Thompson	6674
Tobacco Plains Band	6675
Tobique First Nation	6676
Toquaht	6677
Tsartlip	6678
Tsawout First Nation	6679
Tseycum	6680
Uchucklesaht	6681
Ucluelet First Nation	6682
Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation	6683
Wabauskang First Nation	6684
Walpole Island	6685
Wasauksing First Nation	6686
Waywayseecappo First Nation	6687
West Bay Band	6688
White Bear Band	6689
Whitefish Lake Band	6690
Wikwemikong	6691
Wolf Lake Band	6692
Woodland Cree First Nation	6693
Woodstock First Nation	6694
Xaxli'p First Nation (Fountain Band)	6695
Canadian Indian, Not Elsewhere Classified	6696

LATIN AMERICAN INDIAN[3]   **6800-6999**

Central American Indian   **6800-6839**
Central American Indian   6800
Belizean Indian   6801
Cakchiquel   6802
Choco   6803
Costa Rican Indian   6804
Salvadoran Indian   6805
Guatemalan Indian   6806
Guatemalan Mayan   6807
Guaymi   6808
Honduran Indian   6809
Kanjobal   6810
Kekchi   6811
Kuna Indian   6812
Lenca   6813
Maya Central American   6814
Miskito   6815
Nicaraguan Indian   6816
Panamanian Indian   6817
Pipil   6818
Quiche   6819
Rama   6820
Sumo   6821
Nahua   6822
Central American Indian, Not Elsewhere Classified   6839

Mexican Indian   **6840-6914**
Mexican Indian   6840
Amuzgo   6841
Aztec   6843
Chatino   6844
Chinantec   6845
Chocho   6846
Concho   6847
Cora   6848
Cochimi   6849
Cuicatec   6850
Huastec   6851
Huave   6852
Huichol   6853
Ixcatec   6854
Lacandon   6855
Lagunero   6856
Mazahua   6857
Mazatec   6858
Mixe   6859
Mixtec   6860
Nahuatl   6861

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[3] When responses in the Mexican Indian, Central American Indian, South American Indian, Caribbean Indian, Spanish American Indian, and Mesoamerican Indian code range (6800-6999) are reported in the Hispanic origin question, they are tabulated as Hispanic. When responses in the Mexican Indian, Central American Indian, South American Indian, Caribbean Indian, Spanish American Indian, and Mesoamerican Indian code range are reported in the race question, they are tabulated as American Indian and Alaska Native.

Olmec	6862
Opata	6863
Otomi	6864
Popoluca	6865
Seri	6866
Tarahumara (Raramuri)	6867
Tarasco (Purepecha)	6868
Tepehua	6869
Tequistlatec	6870
Tlapanec	6871
Tojolabal	6872
Toltec	6873
Triqui (Trique)	6874
Tzeltal	6875
Tzotzil	6876
Zapotec	6877
Zoque	6878
Mexican American Indian	6879
Chichimeca	6880
Mexican Indian, Not Elsewhere Classified	6914
South American Indian	**6915-6959**
South American Indian	6915
Ache Indian	6916
Amazon Indian	6917
Andean Indian	6918
Arawak	6919
Argentinean Indian	6920
Aymara	6921
Bolivian Indian	6922
Brazilian Indian	6923
Canela	6924
Chilean Indian	6925
Colombian Indian	6926
Ecuadorian Indian	6927
Guarani	6928
Guyanese South American Indian	6929
Inca	6930
Mapuche (Araucanian)	6931
Maya South American	6932
Paraguayan Indian	6933
Peruvian Indian	6934
Quechua	6935
Quichua	6936
Tehuelche	6937
Tupi	6938
Uruguayan Indian	6939
Venezuelan Indian	6940
Zaparo	6941
South American Indian, Not Elsewhere Classified	6959
Caribbean Indian	**6960-6974**
Caribbean Indian	6960
Carib	6961

Taino	6962
Dominican Indian	6963
Puerto Rican Indian	6964
Cuban Indian	6965
Caribbean Indian, Not Elsewhere Classified	6974

Spanish American Indian	**6975-6979**
Spanish American Indian	6975
Spanish American Indian, Not Elsewhere Classified	6979

Mesoamerican Indian	**6980-6989**
Mesoamerican Indian	6980
Mayo	6981
Maya	6982
Mesoamerican Indian, Not Elsewhere Classified	6989

MIDDLE EASTERN AND NORTH AFRICAN 7000-7499

Middle Eastern or North African	**7000-7009**
Middle Eastern or North African (Write-in)	7001

Algerian	**7010-7019**
Algerian	7010

Arab	**7020-7029**
Arab	7020

Assyrian	**7030-7039**
Assyrian	7030

Bahraini	**7040-7049**
Bahraini	7040

Berber	**7050-7059**
Berber	7050

Chaldean	**7060-7069**
Chaldean	7060

Egyptian	**7070-7079**
Egyptian	7071
Copt	7072

Emirati	**7080-7089**
Emirati	7080

Iranian	**7090-7099**
Iranian	7091

Iraqi	**7100-7109**
Iraqi	7100

Israeli	**7110-7119**
Israeli	7111

Jordanian	**7120-7129**
Jordanian	7120
Kurdish	**7130-7139**
Kurdish	7130
Kuwaiti	**7140-7149**
Kuwaiti	7140
Lebanese	**7150-7159**
Lebanese	7151
Libyan	**7160-7169**
Libyan	7160
Middle Eastern	**7170-7179**
Middle Eastern	7170
Moroccan	**7180-7189**
Moroccan	7181
North African	**7190-7199**
North African	7190
Omani	**7200-7209**
Omani	7200
Palestinian	**7210-7219**
Palestinian	7210
Qatari	**7220-7229**
Qatari	7220
Saudi	**7230-7239**
Saudi	7230
Syriac	**7240-7249**
Syriac	7240
Syrian	**7250-7259**
Syrian	7251
Tunisian	**7260-7269**
Tunisian	7260
Yazidi	**7270-7279**
Yazidi	7270
Yemeni	**7280-7289**
Yemeni	7280
Other Middle Eastern or North African Responses	**7290-7399**
Middle Eastern or North African Responses, Not Elsewhere Classified	7399

NATIVE HAWAIIAN AND OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER   7500-7999

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander   **7500-7504**
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (Checkbox)   7500
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (Write-in)   7501

POLYNESIAN   7505-7604

Polynesian   **7505-7509**
Polynesian   7505

Cook Islander   **7510-7514**
Cook Islander   7510

Easter Islander   **7515-7519**
Easter Islander   7515

French Polynesian   **7520-7524**
French Polynesian   7520

Maori   **7525-7529**
Maori   7525

Native Hawaiian   **7530-7539**
Native Hawaiian (Detailed Checkbox)   7530
Native Hawaiian   7531
Hawaiian   7532
Part Hawaiian   7535

Niuean   **7540-7544**
Niuean   7540

Rotuman   **7545-7549**
Rotuman   7545

Samoan   **7550-7554**
Samoan (Detailed Checkbox)   7550
Samoan   7551

Tahitian   **7555-7559**
Tahitian   7555

Tongan   **7560-7564**
Tongan   7561

Tokelauan   **7565-7569**
Tokelauan   7565

Tuvaluan   **7570-7574**
Tuvaluan   7570

Wallisian and Futunan   **7575-7579**
Wallisian and Futunan   7575

Other Polynesian Responses   **7600-7604**
Polynesian Responses, Not Elsewhere Classified   7604

MICRONESIAN   **7605-7704**

Micronesian   **7605-7609**
Micronesian   7605

Carolinian   **7610-7614**
Carolinian   7610

Chamorro   **7615-7619**
Chamorro (Detailed Checkbox)   7615
Chamorro   7616

Chuukese   **7620-7624**
Chuukese   7620

Guamanian   **7625-7629**
Guamanian   7625

I-Kiribati   **7630-7634**
I-Kiribati   7630

Kosraean   **7635-7639**
Kosraean   7635

Marshallese   **7640-7654**
Marshallese   7641
Bikinian   7642
Ejit   7643
Kili   7644
Mili   7645
Enewetak Islander   7646
Ujelang   7647
Ebeye   7648
Kwajalein Islander   7649

Nauruan   **7655-7659**
Nauruan   7655

Northern Mariana Islander   **7660-7664**
Northern Mariana Islander   7660

Palauan   **7665-7669**
Palauan   7665

Pohnpeian   **7670-7674**
Pohnpeian   7670

Saipanese   **7675-7679**
Saipanese   7675

Yapese   7680-7684
Yapese   7680

Other Micronesian Responses   7700-7704
Micronesian Responses, Not Elsewhere Classified   7704

MELANESIAN   7705-7804

Melanesian   7705-7709
Melanesian   7705

Fijian   7710-7714
Fijian   7711
Indo Fijian   7712

Papua New Guinean   7715-7719
Papua New Guinean   7715

Solomon Islander   7720-7724
Solomon Islander   7720

Ni-Vanuatu   7725-7729
Ni-Vanuatu   7725

New Caledonian   7730-7734
New Caledonian   7730

Other Melanesian Responses   7800-7804
Melanesian Responses, Not Elsewhere Classified   7804

OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER   7805-7999

Pacific Islander   7805-7809
Other Pacific Islander (Checkbox)   7805
Pacific Islander   7806

SOME OTHER RACE   8000-8999

SOME OTHER RACE RESPONSES   8000-8499

Some Other Race   8000-8009
Some Other Race (Checkbox)   8000
Some Other Race (Write-in)   8001
Other Race   8002

Aborigines   8010-8019
Aborigines   8010

Aruban   8020-8029
Aruban   8020

Aryan   8030-8039
Aryan   8030

Belizean	**8040-8049**
Belizean	8040
Bermudan	**8050-8059**
Bermudan	8050
Brazilian	**8060-8069**
Brazilian	8060
Cabo Verdean	**8080-8089**
Cabo Verdean	8080
Caribbean	**8090-8099**
Caribbean	8090
Cayman Islander	**8100-8109**
Cayman Islander	8100
Comorian	**8120-8129**
Comorian	8120
Creole	**8130-8139**
Creole	8130
Guyanese	**8140-8149**
Guyanese	8140
Guyanese Indian	8141
Indian	**8170-8179**
Indian	8170
Indigenous	**8180-8189**
Indigenous	8180
Mauritanian	**8190-8199**
Mauritanian	8190
North American	**8200-8209**
North American	8200
Other Caribbean or South American Responses	**8210-8219**
Other Caribbean or South American Responses, Not Elsewhere Classified	8210
Surinamese	**8220-8229**
Surinamese	8220
Turkic	**8230-8239**
Turkic	8230
MULTIRACIAL/MULTIETHNIC RESPONSES	**8500-8999**
Amerasian	**8500-8509**
Amerasian	8500

Biracial   8510-8519
Biracial   8510

Eurasian   8520-8529
Eurasian   8520

Interracial   8530-8539
Interracial   8530

Mixed   8540-8549
Mixed   8540
Mixed Responses, Not Elsewhere Classified   8549

Mulatto   8550-8559
Mulatto   8550

Multicultural   8560-8569
Multicultural   8560

Multiracial   8570-8579
Multiracial   8570

OTHER RESPONSES   9000-9999

Other Codes   9500-9999
No, Not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish Origin (Checkbox)   9950

Appendix G.
Residence Criteria and Residence Situations for the 2020 Census of the United States

CONTENTS

WHERE YOU ARE COUNTED IS IMPORTANT

The U.S. Census Bureau is committed to counting every person in the 2020 Census once, only once, and in the right place. The fundamental reason that the decennial census is conducted is to fulfill the Constitutional requirement (Article I, Section 2) to apportion the seats in the U.S. House of Representatives among the states[1]. For a fair and equitable apportionment, it is crucial that the Census Bureau counts everyone in the right place during the decennial census.

THE CONCEPT OF USUAL RESIDENCE

The Census Bureau's enumeration procedures are guided by the constitutional and statutory mandates to count all residents of the several states. [U.S. Const. Art. 1, Section 2, cl.3, Title 13, United States Code, Section 141.] The state in which a person resides and the specific location within that state is determined in accordance with the concept of "usual residence," which is defined by the Census Bureau as the place where a person lives and sleeps most of the time. This is not always the same as a person's legal residence, voting residence, or where

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[1] Apportionment is based on the resident population, plus a count of overseas federal employees, for each of the 50 states. Redistricting data include the resident population of the 50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

they prefer to be counted. This concept of "usual residence" is grounded in the law providing for the first census, the Act of March 1, 1790, expressly specifying that persons be enumerated at their "usual place of abode."

Determining usual residence is straightforward for most people. However, given our nation's wide diversity in types of living arrangements, the concept of usual residence has a variety of applications. Some examples of these living arrangements include people experiencing homelessness, people with a seasonal/second residence, people in group facilities[2], people in the process of moving, people in hospitals, children in shared custody arrangements, college students, live-in employees, military personnel, and people who live in workers' dormitories.

Applying the usual residence concept to real living situations means that people will not always be counted at the place where they happen to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 2020) or at the time they complete their census questionnaire. Therefore, this document lists many specific residence situations after defining the residence criteria, in order to illustrate how the criteria are applied.

THE RESIDENCE CRITERIA

The Residence Criteria are used to determine where people are counted during the 2020 Census. The Criteria say:

- Count people at their usual residence, which is the place where they live and sleep most of the time.

- People in certain types of group facilities on Census Day are counted at the group facility.

- People who do not have a usual residence, or who cannot determine a usual residence, are counted where they are on Census Day.

The following sections describe how the Residence Criteria apply to certain living situations for which people commonly request clarification.

1. PEOPLE AWAY FROM THEIR USUAL RESIDENCE ON CENSUS DAY

a) *People away from their usual residence on Census Day, such as on a vacation or a business trip, visiting, traveling outside the United States, or working elsewhere without a usual residence there (for example, as a truck driver or traveling salesperson)*— Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time.

2. VISITORS ON CENSUS DAY

a) *Visitors on Census Day*—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they do not have a usual residence to return to, they are counted where they are staying on Census Day.

3. FOREIGN CITIZENS IN THE UNITED STATES

a) *Citizens of foreign countries living in the United States*—Counted at the U.S. residence where they live and sleep most of the time.

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[2] In this document, "group facilities" (referred to also as "group quarters" [GQ]) are defined as places where people live or stay in group living arrangements, which are owned or managed by an entity or organization providing housing and/or services for the residents.

b) ***Citizens of foreign countries living in the United States who are members of the dip-lomatic community***—Counted at the embassy, consulate, United Nations' facility, or other residences where diplomats live.

c) ***Citizens of foreign countries visiting the United States, such as on a vacation or busi-ness trip***—Not counted in the census.

4. PEOPLE LIVING OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

a) ***People deployed outside the United States[3] on Census Day (while stationed or assigned in the United States) who are military or civilian employees of the U.S. gov-ernment***—Counted at the U.S. residence where they live and sleep most of the time, using administrative data provided by federal agencies.[4]

b) ***People stationed or assigned outside the United States on Census Day who are mili-tary or civilian employees of the U.S. government, as well as their dependents living with them outside the United States***—Counted as part of the U.S. federally affiliated overseas population, using administrative data provided by federal agencies.

c) ***People living outside the United States on Census Day who are not military or civil-ian employees of the U.S. government and are not dependents living with military or civilian employees of the U.S. government***—Not counted in the stateside census.

5. PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN MORE THAN ONE PLACE

a) ***People living away most of the time while working, such as people who live at a resi-dence close to where they work and return regularly to another residence***—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they cannot determine a place where they live most of the time, they are counted where they are staying on Census Day.

b) ***People who live or stay at two or more residences (during the week, month, or year), such as people who travel seasonally between residences (for example, snowbirds)***—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they cannot determine a place where they live most of the time, they are counted where they are staying on Census Day.

c) ***Children in shared custody or other arrangements who live at more than one resi-dence***—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they cannot determine a place where they live most of the time, they are counted where they are staying on Census Day.

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[3] In this document, "Outside the United States" and "foreign port" are defined as being anywhere outside the geographical area of the 50 United States and the District of Columbia. Therefore, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Pacific Island Areas (American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands), and all foreign countries are consid-ered to be "outside the United States." Conversely, "stateside," "U.S. homeport," and "U.S. port" are defined as being anywhere in the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

[4] Military and civilian employees of the U.S. government who are deployed or stationed/assigned outside the United States (and their dependents living with them outside the United States) are counted using administrative data provided by the Department of Defense and the other federal agencies that employ them. If they are deployed outside the United States (while stationed/assigned in the United States), the administrative data are used to count them at their usual residence in the United States. Otherwise, if they are stationed/assigned outside the United States, the administrative data are used to count them (and their dependents living with them outside the United States) in their home state for apportionment purposes only.

6. PEOPLE MOVING INTO OR OUT OF A RESIDENCE AROUND CENSUS DAY

a) *People who move into a new residence on or before Census Day*—Counted at the new residence where they are living on Census Day.

b) *People who move out of a residence on Census Day and do not move into a new residence until after Census Day*—Counted at the old residence where they were living on Census Day.

c) *People who move out of a residence before Census Day and do not move into a new residence until after Census Day*—Counted at the residence where they are staying on Census Day.

7. PEOPLE WHO ARE BORN OR WHO DIE AROUND CENSUS DAY

a) *Babies born on or before Census Day*—Counted at the residence where they will live and sleep most of the time, even if they are still in a hospital on Census Day.

b) *Babies born after Census Day*—Not counted in the census.

c) *People who die before Census Day*—Not counted in the census.

d) *People who die on or after Census Day*—Counted at the residence where they were living and sleeping most of the time as of Census Day.

8. RELATIVES AND NONRELATIVES

a) *Babies and children of all ages, including biological, step, and adopted children, as well as grandchildren*—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they cannot determine a place where they live most of the time, they are counted where they are staying on Census Day. (Only count babies born on or before Census Day.)

b) *Foster children*—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they cannot determine a place where they live most of the time, they are counted where they are staying on Census Day.

c) *Spouses and close relatives, such as parents or siblings*—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they cannot determine a place where they live most of the time, they are counted where they are staying on Census Day.

d) *Extended relatives, such as grandparents, nieces/nephews, aunts/uncles, cousins, or in-laws*—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they cannot determine a place where they live most of the time, they are counted where they are staying on Census Day.

e) *Unmarried partners*—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they cannot determine a place where they live most of the time, they are counted where they are staying on Census Day.

f) *Housemates or roommates*—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they cannot determine a place where they live most of the time, they are counted where they are staying on Census Day.

g) *Roomers or boarders*—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they cannot determine a place where they live most of the time, they are counted where they are staying on Census Day.

h) *Live-in employees, such as caregivers or domestic workers*—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they cannot determine a place where they live most of the time, they are counted where they are staying on Census Day.

i) *Other nonrelatives, such as friends*—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they cannot determine a place where they live most of the time, they are counted where they are staying on Census Day.

9. PEOPLE IN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL-RELATED FACILITIES

a) *Boarding school students living away from their parents' or guardians' home while attending boarding school below the college level, including Bureau of Indian Affairs boarding schools*—Counted at their parents' or guardians' home.

b) *Students in residential schools for people with disabilities on Census Day*—Counted at the school.

c) *Staff members living at boarding schools or residential schools for people with disabilities on Census Day*—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the school.

10. COLLEGE STUDENTS (AND STAFF LIVING IN COLLEGE HOUSING)

a) *College students living at their parents' or guardians' home while attending college in the United States*—Counted at their parents' or guardians' home.

b) *College students living away from their parents' or guardians' home while attending college in the United States (living either on-campus or off-campus)*—Counted at the on-campus or off-campus residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they are living in college/university student housing (such as dormitories or residence halls) on Census Day, they are counted at the college/university student housing.

c) *College students living away from their parents' or guardians' home while attending college in the United States (living either on-campus or off-campus) but staying at their parents' or guardians' home while on break or vacation*—Counted at the on-campus or off-campus residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they are living in college/university student housing (such as dormitories or residence halls) on Census Day, they are counted at the college/university student housing.

d) *College students who are U.S. citizens living outside the United States while attending college outside the United States*—Not counted in the stateside census.

e) *College students who are foreign citizens living in the United States while attending college in the United States (living either on-campus or off-campus)*—Counted at the on-campus or off-campus U.S. residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they are living in college/university student housing (such as dormitories or residence halls) on Census Day, they are counted at the college/university student housing.

f) *Staff members living in college/university student housing (such as dormitories or residence halls) on Census Day*—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the college/university student housing.

11. PEOPLE IN HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

a) *People in general or Veterans Affairs hospitals (except psychiatric units) on Census Day, including newborn babies still in the hospital on Census Day*—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. Newborn babies are counted at the residence where they will live and sleep most of the time. If patients or staff members do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the hospital.

b) *People in mental (psychiatric) hospitals and psychiatric units in other hospitals (where the primary function is for long-term non-acute care) on Census Day*—Patients are counted at the facility. Staff members are counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If staff members do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the facility.

c) *People in assisted living facilities[5] where care is provided for individuals who need help with the activities of daily living but do not need the skilled medical care that is provided in a nursing home*—Residents and staff members are counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time.

d) *People in nursing facilities/skilled-nursing facilities (which provide long-term non-acute care) on Census Day*—Patients are counted at the facility. Staff members are counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If staff members do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the facility.

e) *People staying at in-patient hospice facilities on Census Day*—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If patients or staff members do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the facility.

12. PEOPLE IN HOUSING FOR OLDER ADULTS

a) *People in housing intended for older adults, such as active adult communities, independent living, senior apartments, or retirement communities*—Residents and staff members are counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time.

13. U.S. MILITARY PERSONNEL

a) *U.S. military personnel assigned to military barracks/dormitories in the United States on Census Day*—Counted at the military barracks/dormitories.

b) *U.S. military personnel (and dependents living with them) living in the United States (living either on base or off base) who are not assigned to barracks/dormitories on Census Day*—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time.

c) *U.S. military personnel assigned to U.S. military vessels with a U.S. homeport on Census Day*—Counted at the onshore U.S. residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they have no onshore U.S. residence, they are counted at their vessel's homeport.

d) *People who are active duty patients assigned to a military treatment facility in the United States on Census Day*—Patients are counted at the facility. Staff members are

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[5] Nursing facilities/skilled-nursing facilities, in-patient hospice facilities, assisted living facilities, and housing intended for older adults may coexist within the same entity or organization in some cases. For example, an assisted living facility may have a skilled-nursing floor or wing that meets the nursing facility criteria, which means that specific floor or wing is counted according to the guidelines for nursing facilities/skilled-nursing facilities, while the rest of the living quarters in that facility are counted according to guidelines for assisted living facilities.

counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If staff members do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the facility.

e) **People in military disciplinary barracks and jails in the United States on Census Day**—Prisoners are counted at the facility. Staff members are counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If staff members do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the facility.

f) **U.S. military personnel who are deployed outside the United States (while stationed in the United States) and are living on or off a military installation outside the United States on Census Day**—Counted at the U.S. residence where they live and sleep most of the time, using administrative data provided by the Department of Defense.

g) **U.S. military personnel who are stationed outside the United States and are living on or off a military installation outside the United States on Census Day, as well as their dependents living with them outside the United States**—Counted as part of the U.S. federally affiliated overseas population, using administrative data provided by the Department of Defense.

h) **U.S. military personnel assigned to U.S. military vessels with a homeport outside the United States on Census Day**—Counted as part of the U.S. federally affiliated overseas population, using administrative data provided by the Department of Defense.

14. MERCHANT MARINE PERSONNEL ON U.S. FLAG MARITIME/MERCHANT VESSELS

a) **Crews of U.S. flag maritime/merchant vessels docked in a U.S. port, sailing from one U.S. port to another U.S. port, sailing from a U.S. port to a foreign port, or sailing from a foreign port to a U.S. port on Census Day**—Counted at the onshore U.S. residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they have no onshore U.S. residence, they are counted at their vessel. If the vessel is docked in a U.S. port, sailing from a U.S. port to a foreign port, or sailing from a foreign port to a U.S. port, crewmembers with no onshore U.S. residence are counted at the U.S. port. If the vessel is sailing from one U.S. port to another U.S. port, crewmembers with no onshore U.S. residence are counted at the port of departure.

b) **Crews of U.S. flag maritime/merchant vessels engaged in U.S. inland waterway transportation on Census Day**—Counted at the onshore U.S. residence where they live and sleep most of the time.

c) **Crews of U.S. flag maritime/merchant vessels docked in a foreign port or sailing from one foreign port to another foreign port on Census Day**—Not counted in the stateside census.

15. PEOPLE IN CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES FOR ADULTS

a) **People in federal and state prisons on Census Day**—Prisoners are counted at the facility. Staff members are counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If staff members do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the facility.

b) **People in local jails and other municipal confinement facilities on Census Day**—Prisoners are counted at the facility. Staff members are counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If staff members do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the facility.

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c) ***People in federal detention centers on Census Day, such as Metropolitan Correctional Centers, Metropolitan Detention Centers, Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Service Processing Centers, and ICE contract detention facilities***—Prisoners are counted at the facility. Staff members are counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If staff members do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the facility.

d) ***People in correctional residential facilities on Census Day, such as halfway houses, restitution centers, and prerelease, work release, and study centers***—Residents are counted at the facility. Staff members are counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If staff members do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the facility.

16. PEOPLE IN GROUP HOMES AND RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS FOR ADULTS

a) ***People in group homes intended for adults (non-correctional) on Census Day***— Residents are counted at the facility. Staff members are counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If staff members do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the facility.

b) ***People in residential treatment centers for adults (non-correctional) on Census Day***— Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If residents or staff members do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the facility.

17. PEOPLE IN JUVENILE FACILITIES

a) ***People in correctional facilities intended for juveniles on Census Day***—Juvenile residents are counted at the facility. Staff members are counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If staff members do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the facility.

b) ***People in group homes for juveniles (non-correctional) on Census Day***—Juvenile residents are counted at the facility. Staff members are counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If staff members do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the facility.

c) ***People in residential treatment centers for juveniles (non-correctional) on Census Day***—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If juvenile residents or staff members do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the facility.

18. PEOPLE IN TRANSITORY LOCATIONS

a) ***People at transitory locations such as recreational vehicle (RV) parks, campgrounds, hotels and motels, hostels, marinas, racetracks, circuses, or carnivals***—Anyone, including staff members, staying at the transitory location is counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they do not have a usual home elsewhere, or they cannot determine a place where they live most of the time, they are counted at the transitory location.

19. PEOPLE IN WORKERS' RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

a) *People in workers' group living quarters and Job Corps Centers on Census Day*—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If residents or staff members do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the facility.

20. PEOPLE IN RELIGIOUS-RELATED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

a) *People in religious group quarters, such as convents and monasteries, on Census Day*—Counted at the facility.

21. PEOPLE IN SHELTERS AND PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

a) *People in domestic violence shelters on Census Day*—People staying at the shelter (who are not staff) are counted at the shelter. Staff members are counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If staff members do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the shelter.

b) *People who, on Census Day, are in temporary group living quarters established for victims of natural disasters*—Anyone, including staff members, staying at the facility is counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the facility.

c) *People who, on Census Day, are in emergency and transitional shelters with sleeping facilities for people experiencing homelessness*—People staying at the shelter (who are not staff) are counted at the shelter. Staff members are counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If staff members do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the shelter.

d) *People who, on Census Day, are at soup kitchens and regularly scheduled mobile food vans that provide food to people experiencing homelessness*—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the soup kitchen or mobile food van location where they are on Census Day.

e) *People who, on Census Day, are at targeted non-sheltered outdoor locations where people experiencing homelessness stay without paying*—Counted at the outdoor location where they are on Census Day.

f) *People who, on Census Day, are temporarily displaced or experiencing homelessness and are staying in a residence for a short or indefinite period of time*—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they cannot determine a place where they live most of the time, they are counted where they are staying on Census Day.