2020 Island Areas Censuses (IAC) Demographic Profile Summary File
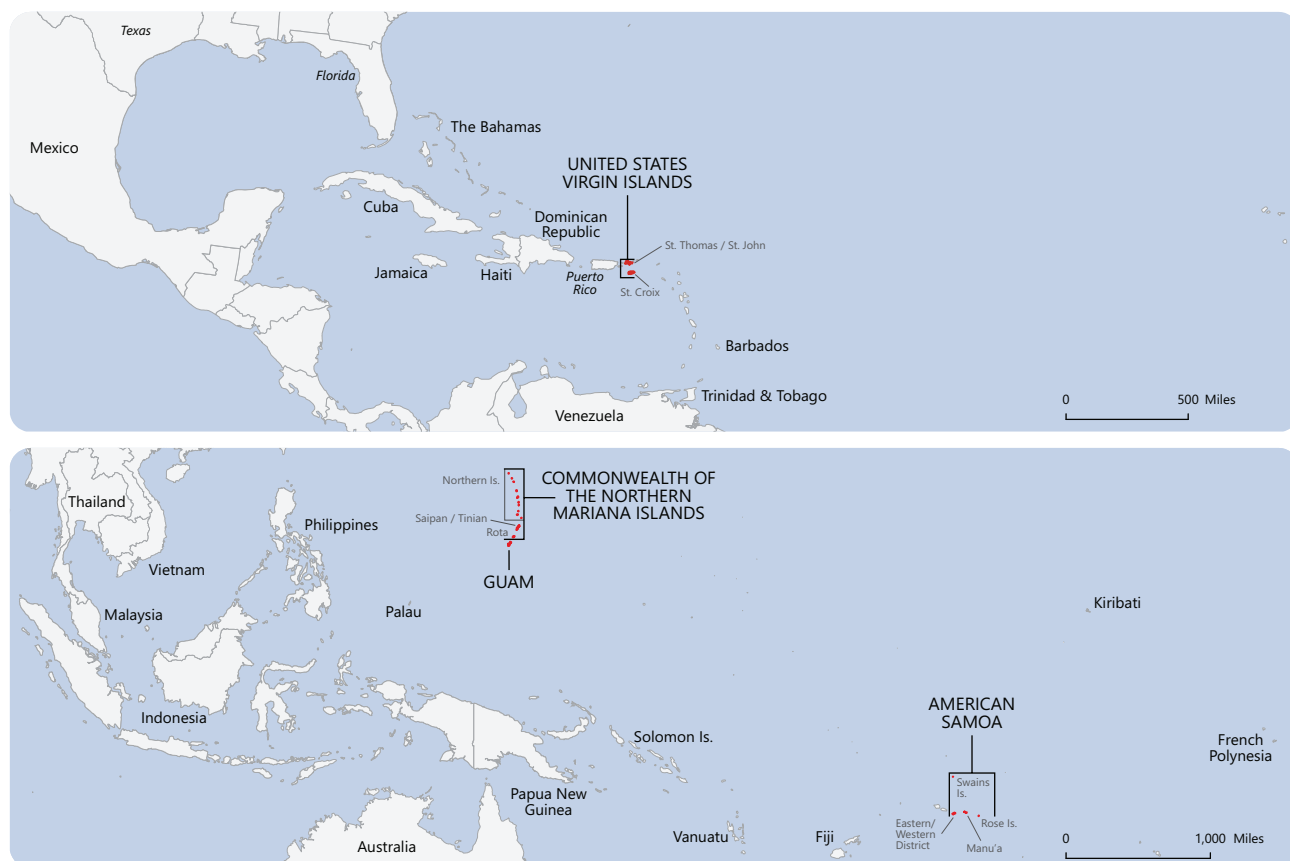
2020 Island Areas Censuses of Population and Housing

Texas
Florida
Mexico
The Bahamas
UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS
Cuba
Dominican Republic
St. Thomas / St. John
Jamaica
Haiti
Puerto Rico
St. Croix
Barbados
Trinidad & Tobago
Venezuela
0 — 500 Miles

Thailand
Northern Is.
COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS
Philippines
Saipan / Tinian
Rota
Vietnam
GUAM
Kiribati
Malaysia
Palau
Indonesia
Solomon Is.
AMERICAN SAMOA
French Polynesia
Papua New Guinea
Swains Is.
Australia
Vanuatu
Fiji
Eastern/Western District
Rose Is.
Manu'a
0 — 1,000 Miles

Technical Documentation

UNITED STATES Census Bureau

U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
census.gov

United States Census 2020

Additional Information

For additional information concerning the files, contact the Customer Liaison and Marketing Services Office, Customer Services Center, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 20233, or phone 301-763-INFO (4636).

2020 Island Areas Censuses (IAC) Demographic Profile Summary File

2020 Island Areas Censuses of Population and Housing
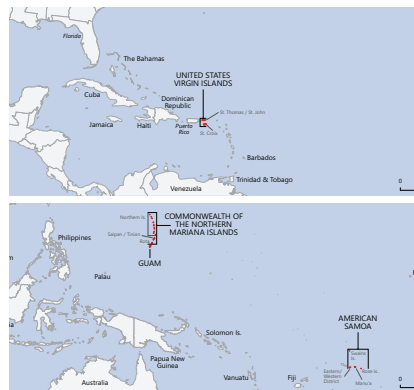
U.S. Census Bureau,
Robert L. Santos,
Director

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Robert L. Santos,
Director

Ron S. Jarmin,
Deputy Director and Chief Operating Officer

Albert E. Fontenot, Jr.,
Associate Director for Decennial Census Programs

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Chief, Decennial Census Management Division

Contents

Abstract

2020 ISLAND AREAS CENSUSES (IAC) DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE SUMMARY FILE OVERVIEW

The U.S. Census Bureau conducts the Island Areas Censuses (IAC) in partnership with the governments of American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI) to comply with the legal requirements set forth in Title 13 of the United States Code and to meet the specific data needs of the Island Areas. The 2020 IAC counted people living in the U.S. Island Areas using a long-form questionnaire to meet the Island Areas' data needs for demographic, social, economic, and housing unit information. This long-form questionnaire was similar to the American Community Survey questionnaire used in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. With the release of the 2020 IAC Demographic Profiles, the Census Bureau provides summary statistics for select demographic and housing characteristics for the island areas. The profiles are released to the public in a user-friendly format through the Census Bureau's data exploration platform, data.census.gov (refer to Related Products mentioned in Chapter 1). This technical document provides information data users need to use the 2020 IAC Demographic Profile Summary File, a product that provides quick access for data users who want to download and import these data from the Census Bureau's file transfer protocol (FTP) site.

SUBJECT CONTENT

The IAC Demographic Profile Summary File contains data on population and housing subjects derived from questions on the 2020 IAC questionnaire. The population and housing subjects in this file are listed below. Data are presented in 92 population tables and 29 housing tables. Selected medians and means also are included. Each table is identified with a two-character prefix based on the U.S. postal abbreviation for the Island Area, followed by a sequential number. For additional information, refer to the Subject Locator mentioned in Chapter 3 and Appendix B.

Population subjects include:

Age
Children ever born (fertility)
Class of worker
Disability status
Earnings in 2019
Educational attainment
Family type
Foreign-born status
Grandparents as caregivers
Group quarters population
Health insurance coverage status
Hispanic origin
Household type and relationship
Income in 2019
Industry
Journey to work (commuting)
Labor force status
Language spoken at home
Marital status and marital history
Occupation
Parents' place of birth
Place of birth
Place of work

Poverty status in 2019
Race
Reason for moving
Residence in 2015 (migration), and reason for migration
School enrollment
Service-connected disability status and ratings
Sex
Travel time to work
Undergraduate field of degree
Veteran status, period of service, and Veterans Affairs service-connected disability rating status
Vocational training
Work status last year
Year of entry

Housing subjects include:

Computer and internet use
Gross rent
Kitchen facilities
Mortgage status
Number of bedrooms
Number of rooms
Occupancy status
Occupants per room
Plumbing facilities
Selected monthly owner costs
Sewage disposal
Source of water
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
Telephone service available
Tenure
Units in structure
Vacancy status
Value of home
Vehicles available
Year householder moved into unit
Year structure built

GEOGRAPHIC CONTENT

The IAC Demographic Profile Summary File is released as an individual file for each Island Area. It provides data down to the place, county subdivision, and estate (USVI only) level. The Summary Level Hierarchy Chart outlines the hierarchical and geographic summaries in their entirety (refer to Chapter 2).

USER UPDATES

User updates inform data users about corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. These updates provide information about unique characteristics, changes, and corrections. However, sometimes this information becomes available too late to be reflected in the product or related documentation. User updates will be available on the Census Bureau's internet site at <www.census.gov/data/errata-notes/2020/dec/2020-decennial-census.html>.

Chapter 1.
Introduction

The 2020 Island Areas Censuses (IAC) Demographic Profile Summary File is a pipe-delimited text file that provides selected demographic and housing characteristics for places and county subdivisions. Data users can use this summary file to download and analyze detailed data.

WHAT IS THE 2020 ISLAND AREAS CENSUSES (IAC) OPERATION?

The U.S. Census Bureau conducts the IAC in partnership with the governments of American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI) to comply with the legal requirements set forth in Title 13 of the United States Code and to meet the specific data needs of the Island Areas.

The 2020 Census counted people living in the U.S. Island Areas using a long-form questionnaire. Other surveys, such as the American Community Survey (ACS), are not conducted in the Island Areas. Therefore, the Census Bureau used a long-form questionnaire to meet the Island Areas' data needs for demographic, social, economic, and housing unit information. This long-form questionnaire was similar to the ACS questionnaire used in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

OVERVIEW OF THE 2020 IAC DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE SUMMARY FILE

The Census Bureau provides summary statistics following each census through several data product releases. The Census Bureau released the 2020 IAC population and housing counts on October 28, 2021. With the release of the 2020 IAC Demographic Profile, the Census Bureau provides selected demographic and housing characteristics for places and county subdivisions.

This technical document provides information about the 2020 IAC Demographic Profile Summary File, a product that provides quick access for data users who want to download and import these data from the Census Bureau's FTP site. The technical document provides the detailed information data users need to locate, understand, and use the 2020 IAC Demographic Profile Summary File.

BENEFITS AND USES OF THE 2020 IAC DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE SUMMARY FILES

Because the 2020 IAC Demographic Profile Summary File provides access to all of the 2020 IAC Demographic Profile data, it enables data users to easily:

- Connect data across tables. For example, calculate the number of people living in estates with at least 30 percent of the population living in poverty.

- Filter the data based on specified criteria. For example, only extract data for table totals and selected estimates.

- Recode variables. For example, aggregate data across several categories or calculate rates and percentages.

GEOGRAPHIES COVERED

It provides data down to the place, county subdivision, and estate (USVI only) level. The Summary Level Hierarchy Chart outlines the hierarchical and geographic summaries in their entirety (refer to Chapter 2).

The 2020 IAC Demographic Profile Summary File covers geographic areas based on summary levels. A summary level specifies the content and the hierarchical relationships of the geographic elements that are required to tabulate and summarize data.

Summary levels range from the island level to the place, county subdivision, and estate (USVI only) level. Summary levels may nest within other geographic areas, such as "County" or "County subdivision." Each summary level has an assigned 3-digit code to help data users link each summary level to its appropriate use in a table, map, or other data summarization format.

RELATED PRODUCTS

The 2020 IAC Demographic Profile Summary File data are available through the Census Bureau's data exploration platform, data.census.gov. The data available on <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/> are called the IAC Demographic Profiles because the product organizes the IAC Demographic Summary File into four ready-to-use profiles, each representing a different group of characteristics:

- DP1 GENERAL DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

- DP2 SELECTED SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

- DP3 SELECTED ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

- DP4 SELECTED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Data users can quickly access and download the 2020 IAC Demographic Profiles by simply entering the Island Area of interest into the data.census.gov search engine.

Chapter 2.
How to Use This Product

LOCATING THE 2020 ISLAND AREAS CENSUSES (IAC) DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE SUMMARY FILE

The 2020 IAC Demographic Profile Summary File is located on the U.S. Census Bureau's file transfer protocol (FTP) server. The easiest way is to start at the 2020 Island Areas Censuses Data Products webpage at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/decade/2020/planning-management/release/2020-island-areas-data-products.html>. This webpage will include links to every IAC data release.

BASIC STEPS TO USING THE 2020 IAC DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE SUMMARY FILE

To use the 2020 IAC Demographic Profile Summary File, data users should follow the steps outlined below.

1. Determine the data files of interest using the information in Chapter 3.
2. Locate the 2020 IAC Demographic Profile Summary File data stored on the Census Bureau's file transfer protocol (FTP) server <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2020/data/island-areas/>.
3. Download and unzip the files with the data of interest. Include both the geographic header file and the data file(s).
4. Link the geographic header file to the data file(s) using logical record number (LOGRECNO) and other identifying fields.
5. Begin viewing and analyzing the data.

SUMMARY FILE ORGANIZATION (DATA STRUCTURE AND SEGMENTATION)

The data in the 2020 IAC Demographic Profile Summary File are available in pipe-delimited, 8-bit Unicode Transformation Format (UTF-8).

The data in the 2020 IAC Demographic Profile Summary File are segmented. This is done so that most individual files will not have more than 255 fields, allowing users an easier way to import them into spreadsheet or database software.

The table (matrix) data and the corresponding geographic information for an individual Island Area is known as the file set. This file set is broken into five files: a geographic header file and four table files. To get the complete dataset for the demographic profile summary file for an Island Area, users must download all five 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 by which to link records across 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), which is the segment number. Refer to Tables 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, and 2-4 for an example file structure for each Island Area.

The geographic header file contains the geographic codes and other fields that identify the specific geographic entities that are linked to the table files. The geographic header file is standard across all electronic data products from the 2020 IAC. Note that some fields in the 2020 IAC Demographic Profile Summary File are not filled. For example, the CHARITER field is used in some other 2020 Census products; in the 2020 IAC Demographic Profile Summary File, it is always coded as 000.

Table 2-1.
American Samoa File Set Structure Schematic

Geographic Header File	Table File01	Table File02	Table File03	Table File04
RECORD 1				
FILEID	FILEID	FILEID	FILEID	FILEID
STUSAB	STUSAB	STUSAB	STUSAB	STUSAB
CHARITER	CHARITER	CHARITER	CHARITER	CHARITER
CIFSN	CIFSN	CIFSN	CIFSN	CIFSN
LOGRECNO (Record 1)	LOGRECNO (Record 1)	LOGRECNO (Record 1)	LOGRECNO (Record 1)	LOGRECNO (Record 1)
Remainder of geographic header record for geographic area x	Tables as1–as32 (238 cells)	Tables as33–as61 (238 cells)	Tables as62–as117 (249 cells)	Table as118–as121 (29 cells)
RECORD 2				
FILEID	FILEID	FILEID	FILEID	FILEID
STUSAB	STUSAB	STUSAB	STUSAB	STUSAB
CHARITER	CHARITER	CHARITER	CHARITER	CHARITER
CIFSN	CIFSN	CIFSN	CIFSN	CIFSN
LOGRECNO (Record 2)	LOGRECNO (Record 2)	LOGRECNO (Record 2)	LOGRECNO (Record 2)	LOGRECNO (Record 2)
Remainder of geographic header record for geographic area y	Tables as1–as32 (238 cells)	Tables as33–as61 (238 cells)	Tables as62–as117 (249 cells)	Table as118–as121 (29 cells)

Table 2-2.
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands File Set Structure Schematic

Geographic Header File	Table File01	Table File02	Table File03	Table File04
RECORD 1				
FILEID	FILEID	FILEID	FILEID	FILEID
STUSAB	STUSAB	STUSAB	STUSAB	STUSAB
CHARITER	CHARITER	CHARITER	CHARITER	CHARITER
CIFSN	CIFSN	CIFSN	CIFSN	CIFSN
LOGRECNO (Record 1)	LOGRECNO (Record 1)	LOGRECNO (Record 1)	LOGRECNO (Record 1)	LOGRECNO (Record 1)
Remainder of geographic header record for geographic area x	Tables mp1–mp32 (241 cells)	Tables mp33–mp61 (243 cells)	Tables mp62–mp117 (248 cells)	Table mp118–mp121 (29 cells)
RECORD 2				
FILEID	FILEID	FILEID	FILEID	FILEID
STUSAB	STUSAB	STUSAB	STUSAB	STUSAB
CHARITER	CHARITER	CHARITER	CHARITER	CHARITER
CIFSN	CIFSN	CIFSN	CIFSN	CIFSN
LOGRECNO (Record 2)	LOGRECNO (Record 2)	LOGRECNO (Record 2)	LOGRECNO (Record 2)	LOGRECNO (Record 2)
Remainder of geographic header record for geographic area y	Tables mp1–mp32 (241 cells)	Tables mp33–mp61 (243 cells)	Tables mp62–mp117 (248 cells)	Table mp118–mp121 (29 cells)

Table 2-3.
Guam File Set Structure Schematic

Geographic Header File	Table File01	Table File02	Table File03	Table File04
RECORD 1				
FILEID	FILEID	FILEID	FILEID	FILEID
STUSAB	STUSAB	STUSAB	STUSAB	STUSAB
CHARITER	CHARITER	CHARITER	CHARITER	CHARITER
CIFSN	CIFSN	CIFSN	CIFSN	CIFSN
LOGRECNO (Record 1)	LOGRECNO (Record 1)	LOGRECNO (Record 1)	LOGRECNO (Record 1)	LOGRECNO (Record 1)
Remainder of geographic header record for geographic area x	Tables gu1–gu32 (245 cells)	Tables gu33–gu61 (245 cells)	Tables gu62–gu117 (248 cells)	Table gu118–gu121 (29 cells)
RECORD 2				
FILEID	FILEID	FILEID	FILEID	FILEID
STUSAB	STUSAB	STUSAB	STUSAB	STUSAB
CHARITER	CHARITER	CHARITER	CHARITER	CHARITER
CIFSN	CIFSN	CIFSN	CIFSN	CIFSN
LOGRECNO (Record 2)	LOGRECNO (Record 2)	LOGRECNO (Record 2)	LOGRECNO (Record 2)	LOGRECNO (Record 2)
Remainder of geographic header record for geographic area y	Tables gu1–gu32 (245 cells)	Tables gu33–gu61 (245 cells)	Tables gu62–gu117 (248 cells)	Table gu118–gu121 (29 cells)

Table 2-4.
United States Virgin Islands File Set Structure Schematic

Geographic Header File	Table File01	Table File02	Table File03	Table File04
RECORD 1				
FILEID	FILEID	FILEID	FILEID	FILEID
STUSAB	STUSAB	STUSAB	STUSAB	STUSAB
CHARITER	CHARITER	CHARITER	CHARITER	CHARITER
CIFSN	CIFSN	CIFSN	CIFSN	CIFSN
LOGRECNO (Record 1)	LOGRECNO (Record 1)	LOGRECNO (Record 1)	LOGRECNO (Record 1)	LOGRECNO (Record 1)
Remainder of geographic header record for geographic area x	Tables vi1–vi32 (247 cells)	Tables vi33–vi61 (242 cells)	Tables vi62–vi117 (247 cells)	Table vi118–vi121 (29 cells)
RECORD 2				
FILEID	FILEID	FILEID	FILEID	FILEID
STUSAB	STUSAB	STUSAB	STUSAB	STUSAB
CHARITER	CHARITER	CHARITER	CHARITER	CHARITER
CIFSN	CIFSN	CIFSN	CIFSN	CIFSN
LOGRECNO (Record 2)	LOGRECNO (Record 2)	LOGRECNO (Record 2)	LOGRECNO (Record 2)	LOGRECNO (Record 2)
Remainder of geographic header record for geographic area y	Tables vi1–vi32 (247 cells)	Tables vi33–vi61 (242 cells)	Tables vi62–vi117 (247 cells)	Table vi118–vi121 (29 cells)

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. Places, on the other hand, can cross county boundaries, so there is no line connecting counties and places.

Figure 2-1.
Standard Hierarchy of Census Geographic Entities in the Island Areas

NATION

ZIP Code Tabulation Areas

Urban Areas

STATES
(Island Areas)

Places

Counties

County Subdivisions

Estates

Census Tracts

Block Groups

Census Blocks
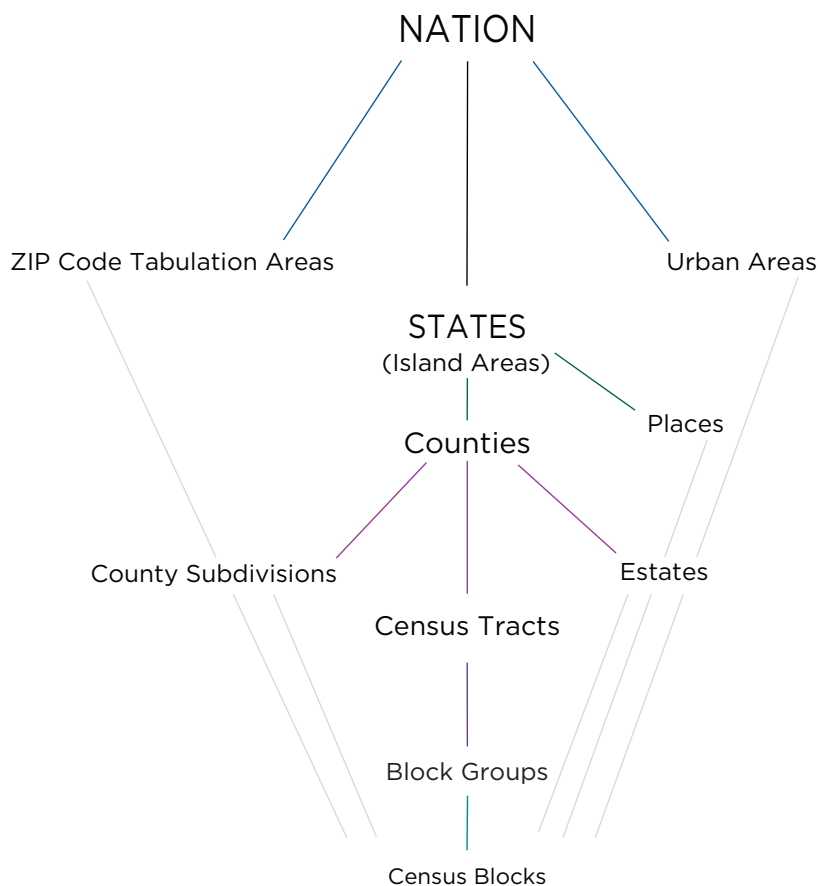
SUMMARY LEVELS

Summary levels identify the geographic level for which the statistical data in a given Census Bureau product have been summarized. A summary level is depicted as a three-character code and the summary level's definition, which is a sequence of one or more geographic levels in a top-down hierarchy. The last geographic level in the sequence is the geographic level defined by the summary level; any prior geographic levels simply identify the geographic hierarchy. For example, in summary level 060 State-County-County Subdivision, a record contains data for a county subdivision within a county within a state.

SUMMARY LEVEL HIERARCHY CHART AND SEQUENCE LIST

The Summary Level Hierarchy Chart and the Summary Level Sequence List identify the summary levels that are included in this summary file. The summary level code precedes the summary level definition, and symbols are used with special meaning for summary levels:

- Hyphen "-" separates the elements of a hierarchy.

- Slash "/" denotes two or more equivalent elements at the same level in the hierarchy.

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

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.

The Summary Level Hierarchy Chart for the 2020 IAC Demographic Profile Summary File can be found in the 2020 IAC Summary Level Hierarchy Chart.

Summary Level Sequence List

The Summary Level Sequence List shows the summary levels in this summary file, sorted by summary level code, plus the geographic components associated with each summary level. The 2020 decennial summary files are sorted by summary level code, and within summary level code, by geographic component code.

The Summary Level Sequence List for the 2020 IAC Demographic Profile Summary File can be found in the 2020 IAC Summary Level Sequence List.

GEOGRAPHIC HEADER RECORD

The geographic header record lists each field in the geographic header file and provides its data dictionary reference name, maximum field size, and data type. For the definition of each field, refer to "Chapter 4. Data Dictionary for Fields in the Geographic Header File." 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.

The Geographic Header Record for the 2020 IAC can be found at the following links:

American Samoa, Guam, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

United States Virgin Islands

NATIONAL STANDARD CODES

The geographic header record 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 the 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 (ANSI)
8	County (ANSI)
8	County Subdivision (ANSI)
8	Place (ANSI)
8	Consolidated City (ANSI)
8	American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land (ANSI)
8	American Indian Tribal Subdivision (ANSI)
8	Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANSI)
8	Subminor Civil Division (ANSI)

EXPLANATION OF MISSING DATA AND JAM VALUES

Missing Data

There are missing values in the 2020 IAC Demographic Profile Summary File. When data are missing, a dot (".") will appear in the data cell. Missing data indicate one of the following situations:

- Data were suppressed due to unacceptable statistical reliability.

- There were an insufficient number of observations to produce a statistic, such as a median or percentage.

- The data do not exist.

Jam Values for Medians

Some data values in the 2020 IAC Demographic Profile Summary File represent unique situations where the information to be conveyed is an open-ended distribution such as a median age value of 115.1 representing "115 or more." These are the so-called "jam values." Table 2-5 lists the numeric jam values for medians that will be displayed in the IAC Demographic Profile Summary File.

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[1] The GNIS identifier for states, counties, and equivalent areas are supplemental codes that do not replace the federal standard 2-digit state and 3-digit county codes also appearing in the header. The Census Bureau will continue to maintain and use in its unique geographic identifiers the existing 5-digit codes for place, county subdivision, consolidated city, Alaska Native Regional Corporation, and subminor civil division and will assign and issue codes for new entities to meet customer needs, although these codes are not "official" or part of the new ANSI standards. The Census Bureau also will continue to maintain the existing 4-digit codes for American Indian area/Alaska Native area/ Hawaiian Home Land and 3-digit codes for American Indian tribal subdivision.

Table 2-5.
Jam Values for Medians

Jam Value	Actual Meaning	Use of Medians
0	Less than 1	Age, Duration of Marriage
9	9.0 or more	Rooms
9	10.0 or less	Gross Rent as a Percentage of Income, Owner Costs as Percentage of Income
51	50.0 or more	Gross Rent as a Percentage of Income, Owner Costs as Percentage of Income
99	100 or less	Rent, Gross Rent, Selected Monthly Owner Costs (No Mortgage), Monthly Housing Costs
102	101 or more	Duration of Marriage
115.1	115 or more	Age
199	200 or less	Selected Monthly Owner Costs (Mortgaged)
701	700 or more	Selected Monthly Owner Costs (No mortgage)
1,938	1,939 or earlier	Year Built
1,968	1,969 or earlier	Year Moved in
2,001	2,000 or more	Rent, Gross Rent
2,021	2,020 or later	Year Built, Year Moved in
2,499	2,500 or less	Income, Earnings
3,001	3,000 or more	Selected Monthly Owner Costs (Mortgaged), Monthly Housing Costs
9,999	10,000 or less	Value
200,001	200,000 or more	Income
250,001	250,000 or more	Income, Earnings
1,000,001	1,000,000 or more	Value

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Chapter 3.
Subject Locator, List of Tables, and Table Matrixes

SUBJECT LOCATOR

The 2020 Island Areas Censuses (IAC) Subject Locator is an index designed to quickly identify the tables (matrixes) in the summary file. This index is arranged alphabetically by the name of a subject. Under each subject heading appears the universe or the type of entry being tabulated (shown in italics) and the relevant table number. Each variable is arranged alphabetically by universe, then by variable of cross tabulation, if any. If you are looking for a table tabulating age by sex for all persons, check the index under either of the two variables ("age" or "sex"). Refer to the "List of Tables or Table Matrixes" for specific examples.

2020 IAC Subject Locator

LIST OF TABLES

The 2020 IAC Demographic Profile Summary Files includes 121 tables per island. The table titles, universes, and number of records are presented in the "List of Tables."

2020 IAC List of Tables

TABLE MATRIXES

The 2020 IAC Demographic Profile Summary File table matrixes feature metadata for each variable included in the dataset. These metadata are presented as table shells. The table shells for each Island Area territory can be found at the following links.

American Samoa Table Matrix

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Table Matrix

Guam Table Matrix

United States Virgin Islands Table Matrix

The 2020 IAC Demographic Profile Summary File is provided as a set, including one geographic header file and four data files. The data files are in pipe-delimited, 8-bit Unicode Transformation Format (UTF-8). 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/US abbreviation (STUSAB), characteristic iteration (CHARITER), two-character file sequence number (CIFSN), and a logical record number (LOGRECNO). Refer to "Chapter 4. Data Dictionary for Fields in the Geographic Header File" for more information about these variables.

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Chapter 4.
Data Dictionary for Fields in the Geographic Header File

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

The Data Dictionary defines each field in the geographic header file, and in some fields lists the valid code values.

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

     DPAS   2020 America Samoa Demographic Profile Summary File
     DPGU   2020 Guam Demographic Profile Summary File
     DPMP   2020 Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Demographic Profile Summary File
     DPVI   2020 U.S. Virgin Islands Demographic Profile Summary File

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

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

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			
Characteristic Iteration File Sequence Number[6]	CIFSN	2	A/N
Logical Record Number[7]	LOGRECNO	7	N

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 and the Island Areas)

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

0 Not in a division (Puerto Rico and the Island Areas)
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	19	Iowa	34	New Jersey	50	Vermont
02	Alaska	20	Kansas	35	New Mexico	51	Virginia
04	Arizona	21	Kentucky	36	New York	53	Washington
05	Arkansas	22	Louisiana	37	North Carolina	54	West Virginia
06	California	23	Maine	38	North Dakota	55	Wisconsin
08	Colorado	24	Maryland	39	Ohio	56	Wyoming
09	Connecticut	25	Massachusetts	40	Oklahoma	60	American Samoa
10	Delaware	26	Michigan	41	Oregon	66	Guam
11	District of Columbia	27	Minnesota	42	Pennsylvania	69	Commonwealth
12	Florida	28	Mississippi	44	Rhode Island		of the Northern
13	Georgia	29	Missouri	45	South Carolina		Mariana Islands
15	Hawaii	30	Montana	46	South Dakota	72	Puerto Rico
16	Idaho	31	Nebraska	47	Tennessee	78	U.S. Virgin Islands
17	Illinois	32	Nevada	48	Texas		
18	Indiana	33	New Hampshire	49	Utah		

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
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

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
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 A statistical county equivalent area
H5 A statistical county equivalent area
H6 A county or equivalent feature that has consolidated its government with an incorporated place

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
County (NS)[11]	COUNTYNS	8	A/N

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Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
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)

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
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)
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
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
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

001000–998999   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

0001–4799   Legal federally recognized American Indian area
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

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
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

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
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

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
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
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

American Indian Tribal Subdivision (FIPS)[10, 11, 14]	AITSFP	5	A/N

00001–89999   American Indian tribal subdivision

FIPS American Indian Tribal Subdivision Class Code[10, 11]	AITSCC	2	A/N

D7   American Indian tribal subdivision

American Indian Tribal Subdivision (NS)[11]	AITSNS	8	A/N
Tribal Census Tract[10]	TTRACT	6	A/N

T00100–T98999   Tribal census tract

Tribal Block Group[10]	TBLKGRP	1	A/N

A–H, J, K   Tribal block group

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

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")

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Metropolitan/Micropolitan Indicator	MEMI	1	A/N

    1   Metropolitan Statistical Area
    2   Micropolitan Statistical Area
    9   Not in a Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Combined Statistical Area[10, 11]	CSA	3	A/N

    100–599   Combined Statistical Area

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Metropolitan Division[10, 11]	METDIV	5	A/N

    10004–49994   Metropolitan Division (always ends in "4")

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
New England City and Town Area[10, 11]	NECTA	5	A/N

    70000–79999   New England City and Town Area (cannot end in "4")

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
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

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Combined New England City and Town Area[10, 11]	CNECTA	3	A/N

    700–799   Combined New England City and Town Area

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
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")

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
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

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
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

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Urban Area[10, 15, 16]	UA	5	A/N

    00001–98999   Urban area

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Urban Area Type[15, 16]	UATYPE	1	A/N

    U   Urban area
    9   Not in an urban area

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
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 commissioner in the United States House of Representatives.
    ZZ   Area not assigned to a congressional district

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Congressional District (116th)[10, 11, 17]	CD116	2	A/N
Congressional District (118th)[10, 11, 18]	CD118	2	A/N
Congressional District (119th)[10, 11, 18]	CD119	2	A/N
Congressional District (120th)[10, 11, 18]	CD120	2	A/N
Congressional District (121st)[10, 11, 18]	CD121	2	A/N

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Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
State Legislative District (Upper Chamber) (2018)[10, 19]	SLDU18	3	A/N
State Legislative District (Upper Chamber) (2022)[10, 19, 20]	SLDU22	3	A/N
State Legislative District (Upper Chamber) (2024)[10, 19, 20]	SLDU24	3	A/N
State Legislative District (Upper Chamber) (2026)[10, 19, 20]	SLDU26	3	A/N
State Legislative District (Upper Chamber) (2028)[10, 19, 20]	SLDU28	3	A/N
State Legislative District (Lower Chamber) (2018)[10, 19]	SLDL18	3	A/N
State Legislative District (Lower Chamber) (2022)[10, 19, 20]	SLDL22	3	A/N
State Legislative District (Lower Chamber) (2024)[10, 19, 20]	SLDL24	3	A/N
State Legislative District (Lower Chamber) (2026)[10, 19, 20]	SLDL26	3	A/N
State Legislative District (Lower Chamber) (2028)[10, 19, 20]	SLDL28	3	A/N
Voting District[10, 21]	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)

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Public Use Microdata Area[10, 15]	PUMA	5	A/N

    00001–99998   Census PUMA Code

Area Characteristics

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Area (Land)[10, 22]	AREALAND	14	N
Area (Water)[10, 23]	AREAWATR	14	N
Area Base Name[10, 24]	BASENAME	100	A/N
Area Name-Legal/Statistical Area Description (LSAD) Term-Part Indicator[10, 24]	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[10]	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%)[25]	POP100	9	N
Housing Unit Count (100%)[26]	HU100	9	N
Internal Point (Latitude)[10, 27]	INTPTLAT	11	A/N
Internal Point (Longitude)[10, 28]	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

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 county equivalent in American Samoa; 2) legal tribal subdivision in Arizona, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; 3) state legislative district (upper chamber) in Massachusetts; 4) state legislative district (lower chamber) in Massachusetts; "District" is appended to the name of the entity

10   Island—legal county equivalent in American Samoa and the U.S. Virgin Islands; "Island" is appended to the name of the entity

12   Municipality—legal county equivalent in Alaska (Anchorage and Skagway) and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; "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 (MCD) 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 (MCD) 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, West Virginia, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; 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

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

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) in Guam; 2) minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in Pennsylvania (independent place); 3) 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

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Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
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 and the U.S. Virgin Islands; "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, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; "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—legal subdivision 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, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands; "CDP" is appended to the name of the entity		
62	Zona urbana—statistical place (census designated place) in Puerto Rico; "zona urbana" is appended to the name of the entity		
67	Urban area (UA)—statistical urban area in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas; "Urban Area" is appended to the name of the entity16		
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		
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		
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		

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type

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

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type

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

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, and the Island Areas; "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

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

Part Flag		PARTFLAG	1	A/N

W   Not a part
P   Part

Special Area Codes

Urban Growth Area[10]	UGA	5	A/N

00001–89999   Urban growth area

Endnotes.

1. A unique, six-character identifier for each file series. Refer to "Chapter 2. How to Use This Product" for further information.

2. Identifies the geographic level for which the data tables (matrices) on 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). Refer to "Chapter 2. How to Use This Product" for further information.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type

Endnotes–Con.

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 following is the list of geographic components available for use in decennial data products. Not all of these geographic components are used. The Redistricting Data Summary File and the Demographic Profile Summary File 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

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type

Endnotes—Con.

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

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

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type

Endnotes—Con.

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

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type

Endnotes—Con.

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.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type

Endnotes—Con.

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). Refer to "Chapter 2. 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. Refer to "Chapter 2. 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. Refer to "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 2-digit state and congressional district and 3-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 5-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 oversight 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 8-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).

- INCITS 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, 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.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type

Endnotes—Con.

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 Summary File products or the Demographic Profile Summary File.

16. After the 2020 decennial geographic header was designed, the Census Bureau to eliminated the distinction between Urbanized Areas and Urban Clusters. All urban areas are now identified by the generic term, "Urban Area." All urban areas now have an Urban Area Type value of "U."

17. Blank values in the Congressional District (116th) field indicate areas where no congressional district was assigned by state redistricting officials.

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

19. 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.

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

21. 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.

22. 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. Refer to "Appendix A. Geographic Terms and Concepts" for definition of this field.

23. 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. Refer to "Appendix A. Geographic Terms and Concepts" for definition of this field.

24. 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 U.S. 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.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type

Endnotes—Con.

25. The total number of people enumerated in the specified geographic entity as determined in the 100-percent processing.

26. The total number of housing units enumerated in the specified geographic entity as determined in the 100-percent processing.

27. 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. Refer to "Appendix A. Geographic Terms and Concepts" for definition of this field.

28. 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). Refer to "Appendix A. Geographic Terms and Concepts" for definition of this field.

Chapter 5.
2020 Island Areas Censuses: Operational Overview and Accuracy of the Data

DATA COLLECTION OVERVIEW

The 2020 Island Areas Censuses (IAC) data collection used a paper-based, in-person enumeration methodology to collect data. A high-level overview is included below.

Questionnaire Design

The 2020 IAC questionnaires leveraged the American Community Survey (ACS) questionnaire with some modifications to account for specific data needs of the Island Areas. This long-form questionnaire was similar to the ACS questionnaire used in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Ongoing surveys, such as the ACS and the Current Population Survey (CPS), are not fielded between censuses in the Island Areas. Therefore, the U.S. Census Bureau uses a long form census during the once-a-decade census to meet data needs for the Island Areas regarding detailed social, housing, and economic information. The subjects included on the 2020 IAC are listed in Table 5-1. Subjects that are shaded differed between the ACS and 2020 IAC. For more information, refer to "Appendix B. Definitions of Subject Characteristics."

The Census Bureau hosted sessions with Island Areas liaisons to ensure data needs were met by questionnaire content, and historical questionnaire content without current data needs was removed. Following these sessions, the Census Bureau determined that the 2020 IAC questionnaire would not include the following subjects asked during the 2010 IAC:

- Military Dependents

- Remittances Sent Abroad

- Subsistence Activity

- Air Conditioning, Bathtub or Shower, Battery-Operated Radio, Refrigerator

- Business on Property

- Cooking Facilities

- Type of Material Used for Foundation, Outside Walls, and Roof

The 2020 IAC questionnaire alignment with the ACS also changed some questions asked on questionnaires for American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), and Guam in 2010.

- Language Spoken at Home is consistent with the ACS question format, and Frequency of Language Use was removed.

- Ethnic Origin or Race is now two separate subjects (Hispanic Origin and Race).

Note: The 2020 IAC did not include a question about citizenship in accordance with the Supreme Court of the United States decision on Department of Commerce, et al., Petitioners v. New York, et al., U.S. 18-966. 2020 IAC data products do not provide information about citizenship or nativity. In previous censuses, information on place of birth and citizenship status was used to classify the population into two nativity categories: native-born and foreign-born.

Table 5-1.
2020 Island Areas Censuses Subjects

Characteristics			
Demographic	**Social**	**Economic**	**Housing**
Age	Ancestry[1]	Commuting	Acreage and Agricultural Sales
Hispanic or Latino Origin	Disability	Health Insurance Coverage	Computer and Internet Use
Race	Fertility	Income	Home Value and Rent
Relationship	Grandparents as Caregivers	Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker	Plumbing Facilities, Kitchen Facilities, and Telephone Service
Sex	Language Spoken at Home	Labor Force Status	Selected Monthly Owner Costs
	Marital Status and Marital History	Work Status Last Year	Sewage Disposal
	Migration/Residence 5 Years Ago		Food Stamp/ Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Benefit (SNAP)
	Parent's Place of Birth		Source of Water
	Place of Birth and Year of Entry		Tenure
	Reason for Moving/ Migration		Units in Structure, Rooms, and Bedrooms
	School Enrollment, Educational Attainment, and Undergraduate Field of Degree		Vehicles Available
	Veteran Status, Period of Service, and VA Service-Connected Disability Status and Ratings		Year Built and Year Moved In

[1] There are no data tables that show the results of the ancestry question (Question 15). Rather, the tabulated data for all race and ethnic groups are drawn from responses to the Hispanic origin and race questions (Questions 6 and 7). The question on ancestry was included on the census form because data from ancestry are used in processing place of birth and language data, as in the American Community Survey.

Within each subject, questionnaire content from the ACS questionnaire was adapted to be relevant to the Island Areas. For example, in the journey to work/commuting question, types of transportation that do not exist in the Island Areas were removed (example: subway/elevated rail), and types of transportation that are more commonly used were added (example: boat, ferry, or water taxi). Refer to "Appendix B. Definitions of Subject Characteristics" for more information.

IAC questionnaires were also streamlined to be consistent across Island Areas. This allowed use of one system for data processing and standardization across the datasets produced for each Island Area.

Address Listing

Staff from the Census Bureau's Geography Division (GEO) worked closely with the Island Areas governments throughout the decade to update Island Area geography. In 2016 and 2018, GEO staff made site visits to the Island Areas to obtain geospatial data for updating political boundaries, street names, and physical features (e.g., roads and streams). These data were used to update the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) database, and as inputs to the process of delineating Basic Collection Units (BCUs)—the lowest level of collection geography.

During the Address Listing operation, enumerators were assigned an address register, covering all or part of a BCU. The enumerator traveled to the assigned area and walked or drove the BCU in a systematic way to ensure they would find all living quarters. Enumerators identified and listed every place where people could live or stay and were trained to identify hidden units. Staff verified, corrected, deleted, or added map spots and features on maps, and added addresses, map spot numbers, location information, and other listing information (including if the unit was a housing unit [HU], group quarters [GQ], or transitory location [TL]) to the address listing pages.

Crew leaders conducted observations, assisted enumerators with any issues such as restricted access or unsafe locations, and conducted quality control checks to ensure enumerators understood their tasks and were performing the job correctly.

Enumeration

During HU enumeration, enumerators in the Pacific returned to the BCUs they had listed previously to conduct interviews at all HUs. In the U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI), enumerators enumerated the household as they listed the unit.

Enumerators then conducted the interview by following the instructions on the questionnaire. This included reading the questions exactly as written, providing flashcards to the respondent when needed, and recording responses. As with address listing, crew leaders conducted observations, assisted enumerators in dealing with any issues they encountered, and reviewed all enumerator work.

During special enumeration, the enumerators also conducted interviews at GQs, TLs, nontraditional living quarters, including Service-Based Locations (e.g., homeless shelters and soup kitchens), and Targeted Non-Sheltered Outdoor Locations (TNSOLs).

For GQs and TLs, a crew leader first reached out to the facility manager for each GQ to verify its status as a living quarter. If the facility manager confirmed that there were people living or staying in the facility on April 1, 2020, the crew leader scheduled a time for enumeration. Enumerators and crew leaders then traveled to the GQ or TL to conduct the interviews. In most cases, enumerators interviewed the residents, following all the instructions on the questionnaire, including reading the questions exactly as written, providing flashcards to the respondent when needed, and recording responses appropriately.

If crew leaders and enumerators were unable to conduct in-person interviews, residents were given a questionnaire to complete on their own, or data were obtained about residents from existing facility records. This method often resulted in partial or Count Only interviews, as facility records generally did not include all the information on the questionnaire such as detailed-level person questions.

Military Enumeration

Guam is the only Island Area with military housing and the only location where military enumeration was conducted. During military enumeration, the 2020 IAC collected person-level data of respondents in HUs, barracks/dormitories, military treatment facilities with assigned patients at the naval hospital, and TLs located

inside the military installations of Joint Base Marianas (Naval Base Guam and Andersen Air Force Base). For this enumeration, only basic demographic questions were asked of each eligible person (name, age, and date of birth, Hispanic or Latino origin, race, relationship, and sex). Detailed person-level characteristics and HU information were not collected. As a result, data tables for these detailed characteristics will not include the population living on the military installations.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

Title 13, United States Code, Section 9, prohibits the Census Bureau from publishing results in which an individual's data can be identified. The Census Bureau uses techniques to modify data and to protect confidentiality. Those techniques are described below in "Disclosure Avoidance."

The Census Bureau's internal Disclosure Review Board monitors the disclosure review process and sets the confidentiality rules for all data releases. A checklist approach is used to ensure that all potential risks are considered and addressed. A list of possible concerns is created, and the Disclosure Review Board advises on the design of each data product and its content.

Title 13, United States Code

Title 13 of the United States 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[1]

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 taken steps (such as data swapping or the use of synthetic data) to disguise the original data while making sure the results are useful. The techniques used by the Census Bureau to protect confidentiality in tabulations vary depending on the type of data. 2020 IAC data products apply the vigorous disclosure avoidance methods used by the ACS.

Data Swapping

Data swapping is a method of disclosure avoidance designed to protect confidentiality in tables of frequency data (the number or percentage of the population with certain characteristics). Data swapping is done by editing the source data or exchanging records for a sample of cases. A sample of households is selected and matched on a set of selected key variables with households in neighboring geographic areas (geographic areas with a small population) that have similar characteristics (same number of adults, same number of children, etc.). Because the swap often occurs within a geographic area with a small population, there is no effect on the marginal totals for the geographic area with a small population or for totals that include data from multiple geographic areas with small populations. Because of data swapping, users should not assume that tables with cells having a value of "1" or "2" reveal information about specific individuals. Data swapping procedures were first used in the 1990 Census and were used again for the 2000 Census and the 2010 Census.

Synthetic Data

Because data swapping does not work well for the protection of GQ data, a different technique, the generation of partially synthetic data, is used. Data values that pose a risk of compromising confidentiality are

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[1] The Census Bureau has reviewed this data product to ensure appropriate access, use, and disclosure avoidance protection of the confidential source data used to produce this product, Disclosure Review Board (DRB) approval number: CBDRB-FY22-302).

blanked, and statistical models are used to generate new values. This affects only a small percentage of the data and maintains the statistical properties of the original data.

DATA EDITING

The objective of the processing operations is to produce a set of data that describe the population as clearly and accurately as possible. Subsequent to field operations, imputation procedures assigned acceptable values to remaining incomplete or inconsistent data records. Allocation, or computer assignment of acceptable data in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, is needed when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person (or HU) on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person (or HU). Assigning acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data. Another part of the editing process was through substitution, which assigns a set of characteristics for a person or HU.

NONSAMPLING ERROR

In any large-scale statistical operation, such as the 2020 IAC, human- and computer-related errors occur. These errors are commonly referred to as nonsampling errors. Such errors include not enumerating every household or every person in the population, not obtaining all required information from the respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information incorrectly. In addition, errors can occur during the field review of the enumerators' work, during clerical handling of the census questionnaires, or during the electronic processing of the questionnaires.

While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Census Bureau attempts to control the sources of such error during the planning, data collection, and data processing operations.

Quality Control activities included enumerator observations, reviews of completed address registers and questionnaires, in-office and field follow-up, and reinterviews of completed cases. Additionally, the various coding and computer operations in the processing of the survey questionnaires undergo a number of quality control checks to ensure their accurate application.

COVID-19 LIMITATIONS

As of early March 2020, the IAC operation was on schedule. Address Listing was complete and Enumeration had begun in American Samoa, CNMI, and Guam. Address Listing and Enumeration were simultaneously ongoing in the USVI. In mid-March 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, each of the Island Areas governments issued stay-at-home orders and/or social distancing guidance that prevented in-person visits critical to IAC data collection. Therefore, all Island Areas had to temporarily pause census operations.

The census offices in American Samoa and the USVI resumed in-office activities on May 6, and the census offices in Guam and CNMI resumed in-office activities on May 11. However, field work did not resume until the week of May 25 in CNMI, and the week of June 1 for the other remaining census offices.

When each Island Area government allowed a resumption of field operations (at end of May in CNMI and early June in other Island Areas), the Census Bureau worked with the Island Areas governments to develop and implement a comprehensive reopening plan that was compliant with applicable local and federal COVID-19 guidelines. This included extending the data collection operation for an additional 3 months, consistent with data collection extensions for the 2020 Census in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. When data collection operations resumed, each Island Area introduced a new inbound telephone contact center operation, new personal protective equipment, and refresher training for field staff.

After the field operations resumed, additional COVID-19-related curfews, stay-at-home orders, travel restrictions, and quarantine requirements made the data collection operations in some territories more difficult to conduct. The greatest impact was on housing unit enumeration in Guam.

Following a rise in COVID-19 cases during 2020 Census data collection operations, the governor of Guam issued an executive order on March 15, 2020 that resulted in a complete shutdown of all data collection operations. Operations were allowed to resume on June 1, 2020; however, in-person interviews were limited to be at the specific request of respondents. On August 21, 2020, as COVID-19 cases again spiked, the governor of Guam issued another executive order, temporarily shutting down data collection for 2 weeks. Because of ongoing public health concerns, enumerators were restricted from conducting in-person interviews once data collection was allowed to restart. This ultimately contributed to the large percentage of Guam's housing units with only population count data and no housing or population characteristics.

Additionally, GQ and TL enumeration was impacted in many Island Areas. Access to these facilities was often restricted as part of COVID-19 safety protocols. In these cases, field staff had to rely on facility records to enumerate residents, which resulted in a larger percentage of interviews with only population count data.

Impacts of Data Collection Limitations

The Island Areas' COVID-19 pandemic restrictions created data collection challenges resulting in higher item nonresponse rates than in past IAC. Specific populations within the islands had item nonresponse rates that did not meet the Census Quality Standards for data release—specifically, (1) American Samoa, Guam, and USVI's GQ populations, and (2) Guam's household population. In addition, operational changes for military installation enumeration impacted Guam's data products. As a result, the Census Bureau made the following decisions for the 2020 IAC data products:

- American Samoa, Guam, and USVI data tables that report social and economic characteristics do not include the GQ population in the table universe. As a result, the impacted data tables cannot be compared to past IAC tables reporting the same characteristics.

- Guam data tables reporting housing, social, and economic characteristics do not include HUs or populations living on Guam's U.S. military installations. As a result, the impacted data tables cannot be compared to past IAC data tables reporting the same characteristics.

- The Census Bureau advises that data users consider high allocation rates while using Guam's available characteristics data. Allocation rates—a measure of item nonresponse—are higher than past censuses due to a quarter of Guam's households not reporting population and housing characteristics. Final counts can be adversely impacted when an item's allocation rate is high, and bias can be introduced if the characteristics of the nonrespondents differ from those reported by respondents.

- For a subset of Guam's lower-level geographies with the highest allocation rates, tables reporting detailed housing, economic, and social characteristics (e.g., property value, educational attainment, income) will not be released due to data quality suppressions. These suppressions apply to lower-level geographies where nonresponse rates are over 50 percent for most key characteristics. Tables reporting detailed housing, economic, and social characteristics are suppressed in these geographies because they have an unacceptable level of statistical reliability.

More detailed information about these decisions is provided below.

Table Universe Changes

Removing Group Quarters Population in American Samoa, Guam, and USVI From Select Tables

American Samoa, Guam, and USVI data tables that report social and economic characteristics do not include GQ population in the table universe. Due to COVID-19 restrictions, the field operations in these islands could only collect population counts and a limited set of occupant characteristics from many GQ facilities. Enumerators collected basic demographic information (i.e., name, age, and date of birth, Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex) for most GQ occupants. However, they could not conduct complete interviews to retrieve answers for the remaining social and economic questions (e.g., educational attainment, place of

birth, marital status). As a result, most social and economic characteristics have missing data for more than 60 percent of persons living in GQs, which does not meet the Census Bureau's statistical standards for data release.

The IAC GQ edit and imputation methodology was not designed to handle this level of missing data, and Census Bureau analysts determined that it was not able to produce reasonable results. As a result, the Census Bureau decided to change the table universe for data tables reporting social and economic characteristics to remove the GQ population. Therefore, impacted 2020 IAC data tables cannot be compared to past IAC tables reporting the same characteristics. For example, if the 2010 table universe was "Total population," the 2020 universe is "Population in households"—except for Guam, where impacted tables will also exclude military households from the universe (refer to the next section for more details).

This change applies to the data tables for social and economic characteristics in American Samoa, Guam, and USVI. CNMI's GQ population had much lower rates of missing data, so this change does not apply to any tables for CNMI. This change also does not apply to data tables in American Samoa, Guam, and USVI that report only basic demographic characteristics (i.e., age, Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex) because of the lower levels of missing data for these items. For the set of data tables not affected by this change, data users can compare to past IAC data tables if the universe is the same across censuses.

Removing Guam's Military Households From Select Tables

Guam data tables reporting housing, social, and economic characteristics exclude from the table universe HUs and the population living on the military installations. Enumerators asked only basic demographic and housing questions of each eligible person (specifically name, age, and date of birth, Hispanic or Latino origin, race, relationship, sex, housing tenure, and detailed vacancy status). Detailed person-level characteristics and HU information were not collected (e.g., property value, educational attainment, place of birth, marital status). This is a change from past censuses where Guam's military households were asked the full questionnaire. As a result, these impacted data tables cannot be compared to past tables reporting the same characteristics.

For example, if the universe for a 2010 table reporting housing characteristics was "Total housing units," the 2020 table universe is "Total housing units (excluding military housing units)." For Guam's 2020 population tables reporting social and economic characteristics, both military households and GQs are excluded from the universe (refer to the previous section for information on excluding GQ populations). In these cases, if the 2010 table universe was "Total Population," the 2020 universe is "Population in households (excluding people in military housing units)."

This change applies to the data tables for social, economic, and housing characteristics in Guam. Guam data tables that report only basic demographic and housing characteristics (i.e., age, Hispanic or Latino origin, race, relationship, sex, and housing tenure) include military households. Since these tables did not require a universe change, data users can compare them to past IAC data tables that report the same characteristics.

Guam's High Nonresponse Rates

For Guam's data products, data users should consider high allocation rates when using Guam's available data. However, for some of Guam's lower-level geographies, the levels of missing data exceed the threshold for statistical reliability. For these areas, the Census Bureau will not release tables reporting detailed housing, social, and economic characteristics.

Guam's High Allocation Rates

As described in the "Impacts of Data Collections Limitations" section, the pandemic led to a temporary pause in census operations, followed by multiple efforts to encourage response such as extending the data collection period and opening an inbound telephone contact center. While many households were able to be interviewed over the phone, other HUs and GQs were ultimately counted using administrative records. As a

result, enumerators were only able to obtain a population count for 25 percent of Guam's HUs. One-quarter of Guam's households therefore have a population count but no additional information about their housing or population characteristics.

This missing information is filled in using the edit and imputation methodology for the IAC, which allocates a value using statistical procedures for each piece of missing information. For cases with only a population count, the edit and imputation methodology first imputes basic demographic characteristics (i.e., age, Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex) using a whole household substitution allocation method. The remaining characteristics are then allocated item-by-item using item-specific allocation methods similar to those used by the stateside decennial census and the ACS.

The allocation tables for Guam—which report the number of missing values that were allocated—show that the allocation rates in Guam are much higher in 2020 than in 2010. On average, Guam's allocation rates are more than two times higher than the 2010 rate for key housing and population characteristics (Table 5-2). Guam's 2020 results for demographic characteristics have allocation rates above 25 percent, and almost all housing, social, and economic characteristics are over 30 percent.

Higher allocation rates increase the risk that error may be introduced into the data. Allocation of missing values can introduce error or bias into the data if the unknown characteristics of the nonrespondents differ from those of respondents in ways that are not accounted for by the allocation methodology. If nonrespondents are very similar to respondents, then high allocation rates may not be concerning. However, if nonrespondents differ substantially from respondents, then the allocation methodology may not account for these differences and allocate values more similar to the respondents. The consequence of this type of error is that Guam's data tables might overrepresent the characteristics of respondents and underrepresent the characteristics of nonrespondents.

Census Bureau analysts reviewed the methodologies for allocating values to missing data for each item in the IAC. These reviews concluded that, while not ideal for Guam and most of its lower-level geographic areas, allocation rates were low enough that they could be appropriately handled by the allocation methods. The exceptions are the GQ data (discussed previously) and a subset of Guam's lower-level geographies where allocation rates consistently exceeded 50 percent (refer to subsection "Data Quality Suppression for Guam's Lower-level Geographies").

Additionally, Census Bureau analysts reviewed the outputs of the allocation process to verify that the methods performed as expected and to identify any errors in data processing. An important limitation of these reviews is that they cannot determine the extent of nonresponse bias due to high allocation rates because the characteristics of nonrespondents are unknown. Unlike the 2020 Census and other surveys conducted stateside, the IAC have limited auxiliary data sources available for nonresponse analyses to examine the extent of differences between respondents and nonrespondents. As a result, the Census Bureau advises data users to consider the high allocation rates when using Guam's available data. Table 5-2 provides the 2010 and 2020 allocation rates for Guam's key demographic, housing, and social and economic characteristics.

Data Quality Suppression for Guam's Lower-Level Geographies

For Guam's lower-level geographies, some areas' allocation rates exceed 50 percent for most key characteristics. The Census Bureau has determined that these areas have an unacceptable level of statistical reliability for detailed housing, social, and economic characteristics. As a result, the Census Bureau has implemented data quality suppressions to ensure low-quality data are not released.

The geographic areas flagged for data quality suppression will only receive tables reporting housing and population counts and basic housing and demographic characteristics (tenure, detailed vacancy, age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and relationship). These basic characteristics have more reliable data because they

Table 5-2.
Guam's Island-Level Allocation Rates for Select Key Items: 2010 and 2020

2020 Census of Guam select key characteristics	Percent allocated[1]		
	2010	2020	Percentage-point increase
Housing Characteristics[2]			
Occupied and vacant housing units			
Year built.	18.0	55.4	37.4
Number of bedrooms.	16.3	38.7	22.4
Owner-occupied housing units and vacant housing units			
Property value	21.9	41.0	19.1
Demographic Characteristics[3]			
Total population			
Sex	10.9	27.8	16.9
Age.	8.8	26.7	17.9
Total household population			
Relationship	10.2	27.6	17.4
Social and Economic Characteristics[2, 4]			
Household population			
Place of birth	13.9	30.4	16.5
Household population 5 years and over who speak another language at home			
Language spoken	13.8	29.9	16.1
Household population 3 years and over			
School enrollment.	14.5	32.8	18.3
Educational attainment	16.1	33.6	17.5
Household population 1 year and over			
Mobility status.	14.3	31.9	17.6
Household population 15 years and over			
Marital status	10.1	30.8	20.7
Some or all income allocated	25.2	53.5	28.3
Household population 17 years and over			
Veteran status	14.3	31.1	16.8
Noninstitutionalized household population 16 years and over			
Employment status recode.	16.2	35.8	19.6
Noninstitutionalized household population 16 years and over at work last week			
Transportation to work	16.8	33.7	16.9
Household population 16 years and over who worked in the last 5 years			
Occupation.	15.2	36.1	20.9

[1] Allocation rates do not include instances where data was assigned to a record based on the record's other responses.

[2] For the housing, social and economic characteristics, the universe for the 2020 allocation rate does not include Guam's military base household population or housing units.

[3] Allocation rates for demographic characteristics include missing records that are imputed using both substitution allocation and standard allocation methods.

[4] For the social and economic characteristics, we did not include populations living in group quarters in the table universe for both 2010 and 2020. Guam's 2010 data tables had both the household and group quarters populations included in data table universes for the characteristics presented in the table. However, since data quality issues require that GQ populations are excluded from the 2020 data table universes, we removed this population for both years for comparison purposes.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census of Guam.

tend to have lower allocation rates and allocate missing demographic characteristics during the initial whole household substitution step.

Guam's lower-level geographies flagged for data quality suppression will not receive tables reporting detailed housing, social, and economic characteristics (e.g., property value, educational attainment, income). This means suppressed areas will have less than one-fifth of the tables originally planned for release (Table 5-3).

For Guam's Demographic Profile Summary File, three municipalities and six places will be flagged for suppression (Table 5-4). These areas will have 20 tables available in the Demographic Profile Summary File and only a subset of tables will be shown in the Demographic Profiles that are released to data.census.gov. Areas with sufficient data quality that are not suppressed will have all 121 Demographic Profile Summary File tables and all Demographic Profiles that were planned for release. However, the Census Bureau advises data users to consider the high allocation rates when using Guam's available data.

Table 5-3.
Data Tables Available to Geographic Areas Flagged for Suppression in the 2020 Census of Guam Demographic Profile Summary File

Associated Demographic Profile	Available to Areas Flagged for Suppression	Not Available to Areas Flagged for Suppression
DP1	GU1–16	No tables suppressed
DP2	No tables available	GU17–48
DP3	No tables available	GU49–92
DP4	GU93–98	GU99–121

Table 5-4.
Geographic Areas Suppressed in the 2020 Census of Guam Demographic Profile Summary File

Summary Level	Geography	Total Number of Areas	Number of Areas Suppressed	Geographic Areas Suppressed (FIPS Code & Name)	
040	Guam	1	0	No suppression	
060	Municipality	19	3	66-010-34800	Hagåtña municipality
				66-010-71600	Tamuning municipality
				66-010-78750	Umatac municipality
160	Census Designated Place (CDP)	56	6	66-35000	Harmon Industrial Park CDP
				66-75500	Tumon CDP, Guam
				66-34750	Hagåtña CDP
				66-77450	Umatac CDP
				66-09500	Apotgan CDP
				66-80100	Upper Tumon CDP

Chapter 6.
User Notes

Field of Degree data are based on respondent write-ins that are then coded to specific field of degree major/ codes. In some cases, respondents' field of degree write-ins were not able to be matched to a specific major or numerical code. These write-ins have been placed into the "Other" field of degree category.

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Appendix A.
Geographic Terms and Concepts

Appendix A. Geographic Terms and Concepts

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. 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. Note that each of the four Island Areas of the United States are considered state equivalents for presenting decennial census data. Graphically, this is shown as:
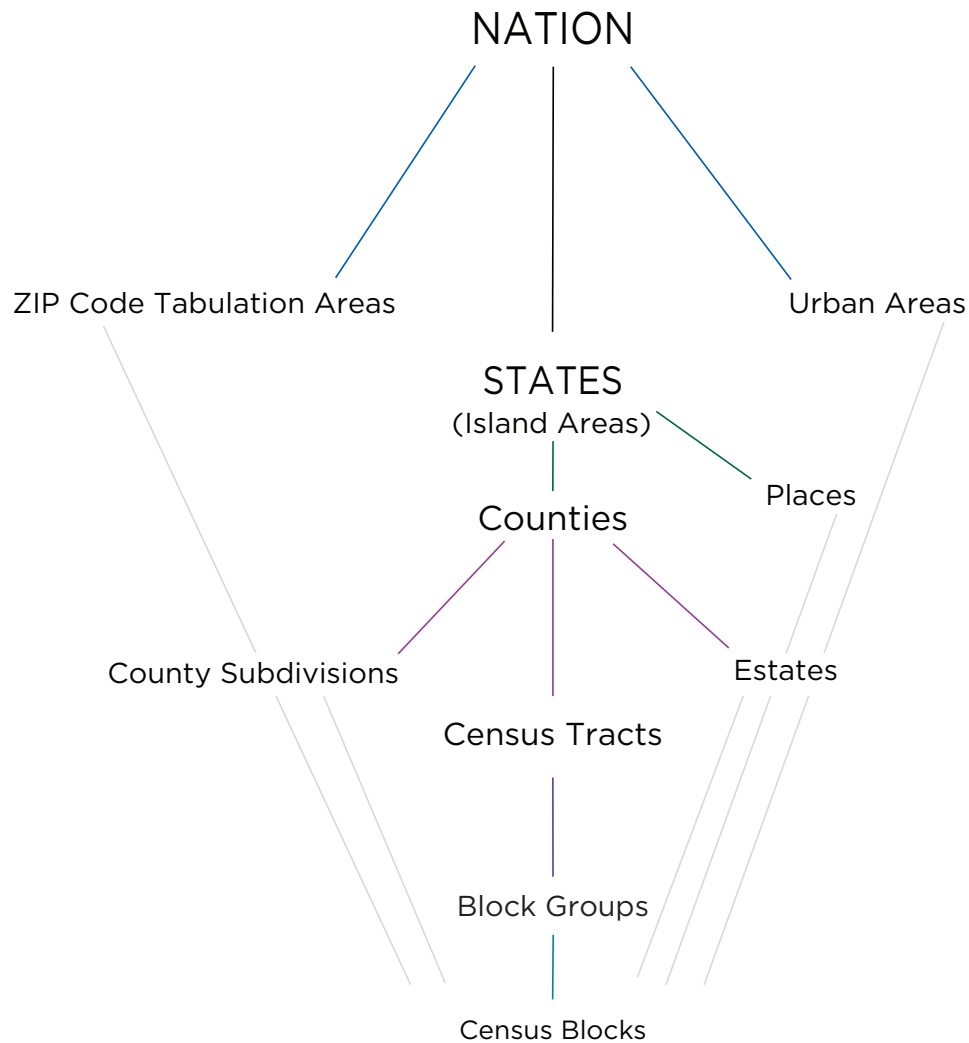
State
    County
        County subdivision
            Place (or part)
                Census tract (or part)
                    Block group (or part)
                        Block

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 in the Island Areas

NATION

ZIP Code Tabulation Areas   Urban Areas

STATES
(Island Areas)

Places

Counties

County Subdivisions   Estates

Census Tracts

Block Groups

Census Blocks

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

DEFINITIONS OF GEOGRAPHIC ENTITIES, TERMS, AND CONCEPTS

The following definitions 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.

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 Master Address File/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (MAF/TIGER) System or Database (refer to "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 the Chesapeake Bay and the Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and the Territories are classified as coastal and territorial waters. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as inland water from the point beyond which they are narrower than one 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 4-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 4-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 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.

Block Group 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 block group 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.

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.

- 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, 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 re-releases geospatial data of a given geographic vintage for purposes of geographic comparability, for example, the 2010 Census vintage will be re-released as part of each annual release of TIGER/Line Shapefiles through at least 2030. Because of 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 (refer to "Census Region"). The U.S. Territories are not part of any census region or census division.

CENSUS REGION

Census Regions are groupings of states and the District of Columbia that subdivide the United States for the presentation of census data. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions (refer to "Census Division"). The U.S. Territories are not part of any census region or census division.

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. 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 because of 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.

Census Tract Codes and Numbers—Census tracts are identified by an up to 4-digit integer number and may have an optional 2-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, National Standard, 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 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.

American National Standards Institute (ANSI)—With the removal of geographic entities from the Federal Information Processing Standards, the federal government sought 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.

Relationship between Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) and National Standard (NS) codes— Geographic entities for which National Institute of Standards and Technology 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 American National Standards Institute (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 5-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 a 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 8-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 Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) or National Standard (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 Federal Information Processing Series 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

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 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. No CBSAs are defined in the Island Areas. Statistical areas related to CBSAs include metropolitan divisions, combined statistical areas, New England city and town areas (NECTAs), NECTA divisions, and combined NECTAs.

COUNTY OR STATISTICALLY EQUIVALENT ENTITY

The primary legal divisions of most states are termed counties. 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. 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. Each county or statistically equivalent entity is assigned a three-character numeric Federal Information Processing Series code based on alphabetical sequence that is unique within state, and an 8-digit National Standard 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 FIPS code based on alphabetical sequence within state, and an 8-digit National Standard code.

Legal Entities

Minor civil divisions (MCDs) are the primary governmental or administrative divisions of a county in many states, and 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. For the Island Areas, the Census Bureau treats the following entities as MCDs for purposes of data presentation: counties in American Samoa, election districts in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, municipalities in Guam, and census subdistricts in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

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.

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.

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.

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Appendix A. Geographic Terms and Concepts
2020 Island Areas Censuses (IAC) Demographic Profile Summary File
U.S. Census Bureau

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 4-digit base code and 2-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 National Standard 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 "U.S. 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. 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, Whitehorse Rock, and Pull Rock.

St. John Island also includes Little Thatch Key, 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 Rocks, 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, Triangle Island, Cas Cay, Range Cay, and Rupert Rock.

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, 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 the Island Areas, incorporated places are villages in American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and towns in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

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 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. The U.S. Virgin Islands has CDPs in addition to incorporated places.

Place Codes are of two types. The 5-digit Federal Information Processing Series 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 8-digit National Standard code.

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, the Census Bureau establishes a single PUMA. American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands do not have PUMAs, because the total population of each is under 100,000 people.

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 U.S. 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 5-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 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. Each of the Island Areas is covered by a single unified school district.

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.

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.

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 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. Beginning with the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau stopped making the distinction between urbanized areas and urban clusters. 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 5-digit numeric census code based on a national alphabetical sequence of all urban area names. The flag that differentiated between urbanized areas and urban clusters is now assigned a single value to indicate only urban areas.

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.

ZIP CODE TABULATION AREA

ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) are approximate area representations of U.S. Postal Service (USPS) 5-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 5-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, as 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 toward ZIP Codes used for city-style mail delivery, thus there may be ZIP Codes that are primarily nonresidential or used for post office boxes only that do not have a corresponding ZCTA.

Appendix B.
Definitions of Subject Characteristics

Contents

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

This section contains information on the population characteristics collected in the 2020 Island Areas Censuses. Specific information is provided about the uses and limitations of the data along with comparability to previous censuses. Please note, the comparability information presented generally refers to comparability in the content and questions across decades. For detailed information about comparability of data, tables, universes, etc., given 2020 data quality issues, please refer to "Chapter 5. 2020 Island Areas Censuses: Operational Overview and Accuracy of the Data." Questions in this section pertain to the questionnaire in Appendix C.

Ability to Speak English

Respondents who reported speaking a language other than English (question 17a) were asked to indicate their English-speaking ability (question 17c) based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all." Those who answered "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all" are sometimes referred to as "Less than 'very well.'" Respondents were not instructed on how to interpret the response categories in this question.

Limitation of the Data—Ideally, the data on ability to speak English represented a person's perception of their own English-speaking ability. However, because one household member usually completes questionnaires, the responses may have represented the perception of another household member.

Comparability—The Ability to Speak English question was first asked in the 2020 Census.

Age

The data on age were derived from answers to Question 5, which was a two-part question (i.e., age and date of birth) asked for all people in a household or group quarters. The age classification for a person in census tabulations is the age of the person in completed years as of the census reference date (April 1, 2020). Respondents were asked to give an age in whole, completed years as of the census reference date as well as the month, day, and year of birth. People were asked not to round up an age if the person was close to having a birthday; however, they were instructed to estimate an age if the exact age was not known. For babies less than 1 year old, respondents were asked not to write the age in months, but instead to write "0" as the age in years.

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 were either assigned, allocated, or substituted based on the values of other variables either for that person, from other people in the household, or 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.

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Median age is computed based on a single year of age distribution using a linear interpolation method.

Uses of Data—Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a particular individual and to classify other characteristics in tabulations.

Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and analyze programs and policies. Age is central for any number of federal, state, and local programs that target funds or services to children, working-age adults, women of childbearing age, or the older population.

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 ("What is your age on April 1, 2020?"), and interviewer training emphasizes the importance of collecting age as of the reference date.

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Respondents sometimes round a person's age up if they were close to having a birthday. For most single years of age, these misstatements are largely offsetting; however, the problem is more pronounced at age 0. There may be rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. Also, there is some respondent resistance to reporting the ages of babies in completed years (i.e., "0" years of age) when the baby is under 1 year old; instead, babies' ages are sometimes reported in months. To minimize this misreporting, the 2020 Census age question includes an instruction saying "For babies less than 1 year old, do not write the age in months. Write 0 as the age." The two-part question along with enhanced editing and data capture procedures correct much of this problem before the age data are finalized in tabulations.

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 helps minimize the effect of age heaping on the final tabulations.

Age data for centenarians has a history of data quality challenges. The counts in the 1970 and 1980 Censuses for people 100 years and over were substantially overstated. Since then, editing and data collection methods have been enhanced 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, refer to the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. However, there have been some differences in the way it has been collected and processed over time. Since the 2000 Census, both an age and an exact date of birth has been provided for each person. 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.

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. (For more information on imputation, refer to "Accuracy of the Data.")

Caution should be taken when comparing population in age groups across time. The entire population continually ages into older age groups over time, and babies fill in the youngest age group. Therefore, the population of a certain age is made up of a completely different group of people in one time period than in another (e.g., one age group in 2020 versus same age group in 2010). Since populations occasionally experience booms/increases and busts/decreases in births, deaths, or migration (for example, the postwar baby boom from 1946–1964), one should not necessarily expect that the population in an age group in one census is similar in size or proportion to the population in the same age group in a different census. For example, baby boomers were aged 36 to 54 in the 2000 Census, while they were aged 56 to 74 in the 2020 Census. The age structure and distribution would, therefore, shift in those age groups to reflect the change in people occupying those age-specific groups over time.

Children Ever Born

The data on children ever born (also referred to as "fertility") were derived from answers to Question 28, which was asked of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. The question on children ever born was asked to measure lifetime fertility experience of women up to April 1, 2020.

Data were most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women.

Uses of Data—The question on children ever born was asked to measure lifetime fertility experience of women up to April 1, 2020.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same from 1990 through 2020. In 1990, however, the terminal category was "12 or more" children ever born, and for purposes of calculating the aggregate number of children ever born, the open-ended response category was assigned a value of 13. In 2000, the terminal category was "15 or more" children, with the open-ended response being 16. Beginning in 2010, the question includes a write-in entry for number of children, rather than individual checkbox categories.

Class of Worker

Class of worker categorizes workers according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. This variable identifies whether the respondent is self-employed, works in the private sector, or in government. The class of worker category is, in most cases, independent of industry and occupation.

Class of worker data are derived primarily from Question 45a. This question is asked of all people 15 years old and over who had worked in the past 5 years. The class of worker categories are:

Private Sector Employee

- For-profit company or organization.

- Nonprofit organization (including tax-exempt and charitable organizations).

Government Employee

- Local or territorial government (for example: public elementary school).

- Active duty U.S. Armed Forces or Commissioned Corps.

- Federal government civilian employee.

Self-Employed or Other

- Owner of nonincorporated business, professional practice, or farm.

- Owner of incorporated business, professional practice, or farm.

- Worked without pay in a for-profit family business or farm for 15 hours or more per week.

For employed people, the data refer to the person's job during the previous week. For those who worked two or more jobs, the data refer to the job where the person worked the greatest number of hours. For people who are unemployed or not in the labor force, but report having had a job within the last 5 years, the data refer to their last job. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private wage and salary workers—Includes people who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private, for-profit employer or a private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed people whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Published tabulations present combined data separately for private sector employees in both the "For-profit company or organization" and "Nonprofit organization (including tax-exempt and charitable organizations)" categories. The self-employed group "Owner of incorporated business, professional practice, or farm" is also grouped with these two categories.

Government workers—Includes people who were employees of any local, territorial, commonwealth, or federal government unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. The government workers category includes all government workers, though government workers may work in different industries. For example,

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people who worked in a public elementary school or city-owned bus line were coded as local government class of workers. Workers who were in the category of "Active duty U.S. Armed Forces or Commissioned Corps" were classified as federal government workers, as well as employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations controlled by governments.

Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers—Includes people who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm. This class is often tabulated together with the following group, unpaid family workers.

Unpaid family workers—Includes people who worked without pay in a for-profit family business or on a farm operated by a relative for 15 hours or more per week. Note that, on tabulations with earnings data, unpaid family workers may have earnings. This can be either from a second job (class of worker is assigned based on the job accounting for the most hours worked) or from previous employment (because the earnings reference period is 2019, while for class of worker it is the previous week).

Editing Procedures—A computer edit and allocation process excludes all responses that should not be included in the universe and evaluates the consistency of the remaining responses. Class of worker responses are checked for consistency with the industry and occupation data provided for that respondent. Occasionally respondents do not report a response for class of worker, industry, or occupation. Certain types of incomplete entries are corrected using the "Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations." If one or more of the three codes (occupation, industry, or class of worker) is blank after the edit, a code is assigned from a donor respondent who is a "similar" person based on questions such as age, sex, educational attainment, income, employment status, and weeks worked. If all of the labor force and income data are blank, all of these economic questions are assigned from a "similar" person who had provided all the necessary data.

Uses of Data—These data are used to formulate policy and programs for employment and career development and training. Companies use these data to decide where to locate new plants, stores, or offices.

Limitations of the Data—Data on occupation, industry, and class of worker are collected for the respondent's current primary job or the most recent job for those who are not employed but have worked since 2015. Other labor force questions, such as questions on earnings or work hours, may have different reference periods and may not limit the response to the primary job. Although the prevalence of multiple jobs is low, data on some labor force items may not exactly correspond to the reported occupation, industry, or class of worker of a respondent.

Comparability—Class of worker data have been collected during decennial censuses since 1910. In 2020, the Active Duty check box was removed from the employer name question and an additional response category of "Active Duty or U.S. Armed Forces or Commissioned Corps" was included to aide coders in assigning the best industry code for military cases. This category is coded as federal government workers. Other changes were also implemented to the formatting, response category wording, numbering of questions, and write-in industry and occupation questions examples provided on the questionnaire.

Another change between the 2010 and 2020 questionnaires relates to question order. For the 2010 questionnaire, the Class of Worker, Industry, and Occupation questions were asked after the Employment Status and Journey to Work questions and before the Work Experience questions. Like the Employment Status and Journey to Work questions, the reference period for the Class of Worker, Industry, and Occupation questions is "last week." For the 2020 questionnaire, the Work Experience questions switched order with the Class of Worker, Industry, and Occupation questions. The reference period for the Work Experience questions is the last calendar year, 2019 for the 2020 questionnaire and 2009 for the 2010 questionnaire. The change in question order requires respondents to shift reference periods upon encountering 2020 Class of Worker, Industry, and Occupation questions, whereas no reference period shift was required upon encountering these questions in the 2010 interview. This change in question and reference period flow might have affected how respondents answer the Class of Worker, Industry, Occupation, and Work Experience questions.

Disability Status

Under the conceptual framework of disability described by the Institute of Medicine (IOM) and the International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health (ICF), disability is defined as the product of interactions among individuals' bodies; their physical, emotional, and mental health; and the physical and social environment in which they live, work, or play. Disability exists where this interaction results in limitations of activities and restrictions to full participation at school, at work, at home, or in the community. For example, disability may exist where a person is limited in their ability to perform required work tasks; or where a child has difficulty learning because the school cannot accommodate the child's deafness.

Furthermore, disability is a dynamic concept that changes over time as one's health improves or declines, as technology advances, and as social structures adapt. As such, disability is a continuum in which the degree of difficulty may also increase or decrease. Because disability exists along a continuum, various cut-offs are used to allow for a simpler understanding of the concept, the most common of which is the dichotomous "With a disability"/"no disability" categorization.

Measuring the complex concept of disability with a short set of six questions is difficult. Because of the multitude of possible functional limitations that may present as disabilities, and in the absence of information on external factors that influence disability, there are limitations to capturing difficulty with selected activities. Thus, people identified as having a disability are those who report difficulty with specific functions and may, in the absence of accommodation, have a disability. While this definition is different from the one described by the IOM and ICF conceptual frameworks, it relates to the programmatic definitions used in most federal and state legislation.

In an attempt to capture a variety of characteristics that encompass the definition of disability, serious difficulty is identified with four basic areas of functioning—hearing, vision, cognition, and ambulation. These functional limitations are supplemented by questions about difficulties with selected activities from the Katz Activities of Daily Living (ADL) and Lawton Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) scales, namely difficulty bathing and dressing, and difficulty performing errands such as shopping.

Overall, these six aspects of disability can be used to create an overall disability measure or independently to identify populations with specific disability types.

- *Hearing difficulty* was derived from Question 21a, which asked respondents if they were "deaf or .. [have] serious difficulty hearing."

- *Vision difficulty* was derived from Question 21b, which asked respondents if they were "blind or .. [have] serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses."

- *Cognitive difficulty* was derived from Question 22a, which asked respondents if due to physical, mental, or emotional condition, they had "serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions."

- *Ambulatory difficulty* was derived from Question 22b, which asked respondents if they had "serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs."

- *Self-care difficulty* was derived from Question 22c, which asked respondents if they had "difficulty dressing or bathing." Difficulty with these activities are two of six specific ADLs often used by health care providers to assess patients' self-care needs.

- *Independent living difficulty* was derived from Question 23, which asked respondents if due to a physical, mental, or emotional condition, they had difficulty "doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping." Difficulty with this activity is one of several IADLs used by health care providers in making care decisions.

Disability status is determined from the answers from these six types of difficulty. For children under 5 years old, hearing and vision difficulty are used to determine disability status. For children between the ages of 5 and 14, disability status is determined from hearing, vision, cognitive, ambulatory, and self-care difficulties.

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For people aged 15 and older, they are considered to have a disability if they have difficulty with any one of the six difficulty types.

Uses of Data—Information on disability is used by a number of federal agencies to distribute funds and develop programs for people with disabilities. For example, data about the size, distribution, and needs of the population with a disability are essential for developing disability employment policy.

Limitation of the Data—The universe for most disability data tabulations is the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Some types of group quarters populations have disability distributions that are different from the household population. The inclusion of the noninstitutionalized group quarters population could therefore have a noticeable impact on the disability distribution. This is particularly true for areas with a substantial noninstitutionalized group quarters population.

Comparability—The 2020 disability questions are comparable to those obtained from the 2010 Census but not from those obtained from the 2000 Census. The reason is that, beginning in 2010, questions on disability represent a conceptual and empirical break from those used in the 2000 Census.

- *Vision difficulty*: Prior to the 2010 Census, hearing and vision difficulty were asked in a single question under the label "Sensory disability."

- *Cognitive difficulty*: Prior to the 2010 Census, the question on cognitive functioning asked about difficulty "learning, remembering, or concentrating" under the label "Mental disability."

- *Ambulatory difficulty*: Prior to 2010, the census asked if respondents had "a condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying."

- *Self-care difficulty*: Prior to the 2010 Census, the question on self-care limitations asked about difficulty "dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home," under the label "Self-care disability."

- *Independent living difficulty*: Prior to the 2010 Census, a similar measure on difficulty "going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office" was asked under the label "Go-outside-home disability."

Research suggests that combining the new separate measures of hearing and vision difficulty to generate a sensory difficulty measure does not create a comparable estimate to the prior sensory disability estimates in the 2000 Census. Likewise, the cognitive difficulty, ambulatory difficulty, self-care difficulty, and independent living difficulty measures are based on different sets of activities and different question and, thus, should not be compared. Because the overall measure of disability status beginning in 2010 is based on different measures of difficulty, these estimates should not be compared to those obtained from 2000 Census data. Comparisons should only be made between the 2010 and 2020 Censuses.

Educational Attainment

Data on educational attainment, which were derived from answers to Question 12, was asked of all respondents. Educational attainment data are tabulated for people 18 years old and over. Respondents are classified according to the highest degree or the highest level of school completed. The question included instructions for people currently enrolled in school to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received.

The educational attainment question included a response category that allowed people to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma. Respondents who received a regular high school diploma and did not attend college were included in the category "Regular high school diploma." Respondents who received the equivalent of a high school diploma (for example, passed the test of General Educational Development [GED]), and did not attend college, were included in the category "GED or alternative credential." "Some college" is in two categories: "Some college credit, but less than 1 year of college credit" and "1 or more years of college credit, no degree." The category "Associate's degree" included people whose highest degree is an associate's degree, which generally requires 2 years of college-level work and is either in an occupational program that prepares them for a specific occupation or an academic

program primarily in the arts and sciences. The course work may or may not be transferable to a bachelor's degree. Master's degrees include the traditional MA and MS degrees and field-specific degrees, such as MSW, MEd, MLS, and MEng. The order in which degrees were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees. If more than one box was filled, the response was edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—This category includes people whose highest degree was a high school diploma or its equivalent, people who attended college but did not receive a degree, and people who received an associate's, bachelor's, master's, or professional or doctorate degree. People who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not high school graduates.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—This category includes people of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates. These people may be referred to as "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, therefore, they may have dropped out before high school and never attended high school.

Uses of Data—Educational attainment data are used to assess the socioeconomic condition of the U.S. population. Government agencies also require these data for funding allocations and program planning and implementation. Based on data about educational attainment, school districts are allocated funds to provide classes in basic skills to adults who have not completed high school.

Limitation of the Data—In censuses prior to 1990, "median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. Using the current educational attainment question, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than one-half of the members have attended college. "Percentage of high school graduate or higher" and "percentage of bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups.

Comparability—Educational attainment questions on years of school completed were included in the censuses of Guam and American Samoa beginning in 1950. In 1940, a single question on years was asked. For the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the questions were first asked in 1970. In 1950, a single question on highest grade of school completed was asked. In the 1960 to 1980 Censuses, a two-part question was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. The question asked: (1) the highest grade of school attended, and (2) whether that grade was finished. For people who have not attended college, the response categories in the current educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses. For people who attended college, there is less comparability between years of school completed and highest degree.

Beginning in 1990, the response categories for people who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the 1990 Census suggested that these terms were more distinct than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of people reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about postbaccalaureate degrees and associate's degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of postsecondary educational attainment in the 2000 Census and the 1990 Census with data from the earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

Changes between the 1990 Census and the 2000 Census were slight. The two associate's degree categories in 1990 were combined into one for the 2000 Census. "Some college, no degree" was split into two categories, "Some college credit, but less than 1 year," and "1 or more years of college, no degree." Prior to 1990, the college levels reported began with "Completed 1 year of college." Beginning in 1990, the first category was "Some college, no degree," which allowed people with less than 1 year of college to be given credit for college. Prior to 1990, they were included in "High school, 4 years." In 2010, the two revised categories

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accommodate comparisons with either data series and allow the tabulation of students who completed at least 1 year of college, as some data users wish. This does not change the total number who completed some college.

In previous censuses, the grade categories below high school were grouped into the following six categories: "Prekindergarten to 4th grade," "5th grade or 6th grade," "7th grade or 8th grade," "9th grade," "10th grade," and "11th grade." Beginning in 2010, the question was changed to the following categories for grade levels through high school: "Prekindergarten," "Kindergarten," "Grade 1 through 11," and "12th grade, no diploma." The question allowed a write-in for highest grade completed for grades 1–11. In addition, the category that was previously "High school graduate (including GED)" was broken into two categories: "Regular high school diploma" and "GED or alternative credential."

The category "12th grade, no diploma" was counted as high school completion or "Completed high school, 4 years" prior to 1990 and as "Less than high school graduate" in 1990 and 2000. In the 1960 Census and subsequent censuses, people for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 Censuses, people for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

Employment Status

The data on employment status (referred to as labor force status in previous censuses), were derived from Questions 33 and 39 to 41. These questions were asked of all people 15 years old and over. The series of questions on employment status was designed to identify, in this order: (1) people who worked at any time during the reference week, (2) people on temporary layoff who were available for work, (3) people who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff), (4) people who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last 4 weeks and were available for work during the reference week, and (5) people not in the labor force. (For more information, refer to the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Employed—This category includes all civilians 16 years old and over who were either: (1) "at work"; that is, those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business, or (2) were "with a job but not at work;" that is, those who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are people whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are all institutionalized people and people on active duty in the U.S. armed forces.

Civilian Employed—This term is defined the same as the term "employed" above.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they: (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were actively looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to start a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week, were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, and were available for work except for temporary illness. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office.
- Meeting with prospective employers.
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business.
- Placing or answering advertisements.
- Writing letters of application.
- Being on a union or professional register.

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of people classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Unemployment Rate—The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the civilian labor force. For example, if the civilian labor force equals 100 people and 7 people are unemployed, then the unemployment rate would be 7 percent.

Labor Force—All people classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. armed forces (people on active duty with the U.S. Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Labor Force Participation Rate—The labor force participation rate represents the proportion of the population that is in the labor force. For example, if there are 100 people in the population 16 years and over, and 64 of them are in the labor force, then the labor force participation rate for the population 16 years and over would be 64 percent.

Not in Labor Force—All people 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, homemakers, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an off-season who were not looking for work, institutionalized people, and people doing only incidental unpaid family work (fewer than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: employment status, journey-to-work questions, class of worker, weeks worked in 2019, and work status in 2019. The meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears. When used in the concepts "Workers in Family," and "Full-Time, Year-Round Workers," the term "worker" relates to the meaning of work defined for the "Work Experience" subject.

Uses of Data—Employment status is key to understanding work and unemployment patterns and the availability of workers. Data collected on employment status are used to develop, administer, and evaluate government programs concerning employment, training, and education. The data are also used to determine the employment resources in an area and to measure the levels of unemployment in local areas.

Limitation of the Data—The data may understate the number of employed people because people who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed people "at work" is probably overstated in the data (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some people on vacation or sick leave erroneously report themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed people. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all people. Since people can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, refer to the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—Several changes in question wording occurred between the 2010 Census and the 2020 Census:

Worked Last Week (question 33): The subject of "Subsistence Activity" was not included in the 2020 Census. Consequently, the 2010 Census follow-up question to 28a, "Did (you/…) do subsistence activity last week, such as fishing, growing crops, etc., NOT primarily for commercial purposes?" was removed from the questionnaire for 2020. The first two response categories from Question 28a in the 2010 Census were combined into a single category for Question 33a in the 2020 Census. Similarly, the follow-up question to 28b, "Which of the following categories describes (your/…'s) situation LAST WEEK?" was removed from the questionnaire for 2020. The first two response categories from Question 28b in the 2010 Census were combined into a single category for Question 33b in the 2020 Census, and the last two response categories from Question 28b in the 2010 Census were combined into a second category for Question 33b in the 2020 Census. The response categories for Question 33 also used simpler language in 2020 compared with 2010.

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On Layoff (question 39a), Temporarily Absent (question 39b), Recalled to Work (question 39c), and Looking for Work (question 40) were all identical in the 2010 Census and 2020 Census.

For Question 41, Available to Work, the follow-up question, "Was this because of a temporary illness or for some other reason?" was removed from the 2020 questionnaire.

With the exception of the removal of the "Subsistence Activity" content, the questionnaire items and employment status concepts for 2020 Census are essentially the same as those used in the 1970 to 2010 Censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 Censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. People employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, people who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed people, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that people who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these people are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in tabulations include people on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report people at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

The employment status data shown in 2020 Census tabulations relate to people 16 years old and over. In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 Censuses, employment status data were presented for people 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 Census was the last to show employment data for people 14 and 15 years old.

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the U.S. Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude people who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and people losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. People working only a few hours during the week and people with a job, but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census.

Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

Families

Refer to Household Type and Relationship.

Fertility

Refer to Children Ever Born.

Field of Degree

Data on field of bachelor's degree were derived from answers to Question 13. This question was asked only of people with a bachelor's degree or higher. Eligible respondents were asked to list the specific major(s) of any bachelor's degree received. This question does not ask for the field of any other type of degree earned (such as master's or doctorate).

An automated computer system coded write-in responses to Question 13 into 192 areas. Clerical coding categorized any write-in responses that could not be autocoded by the computer. Respondents listing multiple fields were assigned a code for each field, with a maximum of ten fields per respondent. For more information, please refer to the "Field of Degree Description Code List."

Uses of Data—Field of Degree data are used by the National Science Foundation to study the characteristics of the population with science and engineering degrees and occupations.

Comparability—Field of Degree was first included in the 2020 Census.

Grade in Which Enrolled

Refer to School Enrollment and Type of School.

Grandparents as Caregivers

Data on grandparents as caregivers were derived from Questions 29a through 29c. Data were collected on whether a grandchild lives with a grandparent in the household, whether the grandparent has responsibility for the basic needs of the grandchild, and the duration of that responsibility.

Existence of a Grandchild in the Household—This was determined by a "Yes" answer to the question, "Does this person have any of his/her own grandchildren under the age of 18 living in this house or apartment?" This question was asked of people 15 years of age and over. Because of the low numbers of people under 30 years old living with their grandchildren, data were only tabulated for people 30 years and over.

Responsibility for Basic Needs—This question determines if the grandparent is financially responsible for food, shelter, clothing, day care, etc. for any or all grandchildren living in the household. In selected tabulations, grandparent responsibility is further classified by presence of parent (of the grandchild).

Duration of Responsibility—The answer refers to the grandchild for whom the grandparent has been responsible for the longest period of time. Duration categories ranged from less than 6 months to 5 or more years.

Uses of Data—These questions examine how many grandparents are currently living with their grandchildren and are responsible for being the principal person(s) providing for the daily needs of their grandchildren. The responses to these questions are used to identify the need for any assistance programs to be extended to grandparents caring for grandchildren under the age of 18.

Comparability—The wording of the questions on grandparents as caregivers was the same in 2020 as in 2010 and 2000. These questions were first introduced for the 2000 Census. The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 mandated that the decennial census collect data on this subject.

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 usually are not related to each other.

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

Group quarters are defined according to the housing and/or services provided to residents and are identified by the group quarters type definitions used in the 2020 Census.

Group quarters type codes and names are also provided in the "Group Quarters Type Code List."

Institutional Group Quarters

Institutional group quarters (group quarters type codes 101–106, 201–203, 301, 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 multilevel, 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, nonacute 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, nonacute 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 (noncorrectional) (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 noncorrectional 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 (noncorrectional) (code 202)—Includes facilities that primarily serve youth that provide services on-site 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, nonacute 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, nonacute care patients. The primary function of the hospital, unit, or floor is to provide diagnostic and treatment services for long-term, nonacute 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, 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 nonsheltered outdoor locations (codes 702, 704, and 706)—Soup kitchens, regularly scheduled mobile food vans, and targeted nonsheltered 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 nonsheltered outdoor locations where people experiencing homelessness live without paying to stay. This would also include people staying in preidentified car, recreational vehicle (RV), and tent encampments. Targeted nonsheltered 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 nonagricultural 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 because of the consolidation of group quarters types after the 2000 Census.

Since the 2000 Census, group quarters are categorized either as 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 U.S. Census Bureau used the phrase "other persons in group quarters" for people living in noninstitutionalized group quarters. Since 2000, the group is 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 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 Census and the 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 are classified as housing units. In the 1990 Census, these were considered group quarters.

Health Insurance Coverage

Data on health insurance coverage were derived from answers to Question 20, which was asked of all respondents. Respondents were instructed to report their current coverage and to mark "yes" or "no" for each of the eight types listed (labeled as parts 20a to 20h).

- Insurance through a current or former employer or union (of this person or another family member).

- Insurance purchased directly from an insurance company (by this person or another family member).

- Medicare, for people aged 65 and older, or people with certain disabilities.

- Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or any kind of government assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability.

- TRICARE or other military health care.

- VA (enrolled for VA health care).

- Indian Health Service.

- Any other type of health insurance or health coverage plan.

Respondents who answered "yes" to Question 20h were asked to provide their other type of coverage in the write-in field.

Health insurance coverage includes plans and programs that provide comprehensive health coverage. Plans that provide insurance only for specific conditions or situations, such as cancer and long-term care policies, are not considered comprehensive health coverage. Likewise, other types of insurance like dental, vision, life, and disability insurance are not considered comprehensive health insurance coverage.

People were considered insured if they reported at least one "yes" to Questions 20a to 20f. People who had no reported health coverage, or those whose only health coverage was Indian Health Service, were considered uninsured. For reporting purposes, the U.S. Census Bureau broadly classifies health insurance coverage as

private health insurance or public coverage. Private health insurance is a plan provided through an employer or union, a plan purchased by an individual from a private company, or TRICARE or other military health care. Respondents reporting a "yes" to the types listed in parts a, b, or e were considered to have private health insurance. Public coverage includes the federal programs Medicare, Medicaid, and VA Health Care (provided through the Department of Veterans Affairs), as well as the Children's Health Insurance Program and individual state health plans). Respondents reporting a "yes" to the types listed in c, d, or f were considered to have public coverage. The health insurance classifications are not mutually exclusive—people may be covered by more than one at the same time.

Editing Procedures—In defining types of coverage, write-in responses to Question 20h were reclassified into one of the first seven types of coverage or determined not to be a coverage type. Write-in responses that referenced the coverage of a family member were edited to assign coverage based on responses from other family members.

An eligibility edit was applied to assign Medicaid, Medicare, and TRICARE coverage to individuals based on program eligibility rules. TRICARE or other military health care was assigned to active-duty military personnel and their spouses and children. Medicaid or other means-tested, public coverage was assigned to foster children, certain individuals receiving Supplementary Security Income or public assistance, and the spouses and children of certain Medicaid beneficiaries. Medicare coverage was assigned to people aged 65 and older who received Social Security or Medicaid benefits.

Uses of Data—The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, as well as other federal agencies, use data on health insurance coverage to more accurately distribute resources and better understand local health insurance needs.

Limitation of the Data—The universe for most health insurance data tabulations is the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This population excludes active-duty military personnel and the population living in institutional group quarters (such as correctional facilities and nursing homes) but includes the population living in noninstitutional group quarters (such as college dormitories). Some noninstitutional group quarters populations have health insurance coverage distributions that are different from the household population (e.g., the prevalence of private health insurance among residents of college dormitories is higher than the household population). The proportion of the universe that is in the noninstitutional group quarters populations could, therefore, have a noticeable impact on estimates of the health insurance coverage. Since institutional group quarters populations may also have health insurance coverage distributions that are different from the civilian noninstitutionalized population, the distributions in the published tables may differ slightly from how they would look if the total population were represented.

Comparability—Health insurance coverage appeared on the 2010 Census for the first time. Compared to the 2010 Census, there were minor differences in question wording in some of the health insurance items in the 2020 Census across the four islands.

- *Medicaid*: In the 2010 Census U.S. Virgin Island forms, the question specified "Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or any kind of federal government assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability." In the 2010 Census, American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands forms, the question specified "Medicaid or any kind of federal government assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability." In 2020, all four islands received the same question wording, 'Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or any kind of government assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability.

- *VA Care*: In the 2010 Census, the question specified "VA (including those who have ever used or enrolled for VA health care)." In 2020, the question specified "VA (enrolled for VA health care)."

- *Indian Health Services*: In the 2010 Census, this question did not appear in the U.S. Virgin Islands forms. In the 2010 Census American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana forms, the question specified "Local medical programs for indigents." The 2020 Island Areas Censuses used the same question as in the American Community Survey, and so included the "Indian Health Services" answer choice.

Given these differences, we recommend caution when comparing health insurance estimates between the 2010 and 2020 Census, and do not recommend comparing health insurance estimates across specific Island Areas.

Hispanic or Latino Origin

The data on the Hispanic or Latino population were derived from answers to Question 6, which was asked of all people. The ethnicity 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 race and ethnicity. OMB requires two minimum categories on ethnicity (Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino). OMB defines Hispanic or Latino as: A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

The Hispanic origin question included three detailed checkboxes (Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban), along with a "Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin" checkbox, example groups, and a write-in line to collect additional detailed Hispanic responses. The instruction stated, "Print, for example, Salvadoran, Dominican, Colombian, Guatemalan, Spaniard, Ecuadorian, etc." The examples for 2020 are the largest Hispanic population groups in the United States representing the geographic diversity of the Hispanic or Latino category, as defined by the 1997 OMB guidelines. The terms "Hispanic," "Latino," and "Spanish" are used interchangeably.

Up to six write-in responses to the "Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin" category were coded. Knowing that some respondents may self-identify by reporting multiple Hispanic ethnicities, such as "Cuban" AND "Salvadoran," entries with multiple detailed Hispanic responses were collected for research purposes. However, following the OMB standards, only a single Hispanic response was tabulated.

Coding Procedures—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 familiar with the subject matter. During the coding process, subject-matter specialists reviewed and coded written entries from the Hispanic origin write-in line. Two hundred characters were captured, allowing for up to six responses to be coded. However, following the OMB standards, only a single Hispanic response was tabulated.

For more information on how detailed Hispanic origin groups are coded, please refer to the "2020: Hispanic Origin and Race Code List."

Editing Procedures—If an individual did not provide a Hispanic origin response, their origin 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 was not reported for anyone in the household and origin could not be obtained from a response to the race question, 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—The question on Hispanic origin was revised in the Island Areas to make it consistent with the 2020 Census question on Hispanic origin used in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. In the 2010 Island Areas Censuses, race and ethnicity data were collected differently in the Pacific Islands (American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Guam) compared to the U.S. Virgin Islands. The following sections explain the updates made to the Hispanic origin question in 2020 compared with 2010 for the Pacific Islands and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Pacific Islands—In the 2010 Island Area Censuses for the Pacific Islands, race and ethnicity data were collected from an open-ended, ancestry-style question that asked, "What is your ethnic origin or race?" Additionally, in 2010, there was a write-in area with two lines where respondents or the enumerator could report groups the

respondent identified with. The responses were then categorized into "race or ethnic origin groups," which included Hispanic origins as well as race groups and other detailed origins that were categorized into Asian and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

The race and ethnicity questions in the 2020 Island Areas Censuses were updated to follow the same two-question format used in the 2020 Census questionnaires in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

U.S. Virgin Islands—In the 2010 Island Area Census for the U.S. Virgin Islands, data were collected through two questions—one on Hispanic origin and one on race—using a design similar to the 2010 Census questionnaire in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

There were three important changes to the Hispanic origin question for the 2020 Island Areas Censuses compared to the question asked in the U.S. Virgin Islands in 2010. First, the 2010 Hispanic origin question included three detailed checkboxes ("Puerto Rican," "Dominican," "Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano"), along with a "Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin" checkbox. The 2020 Hispanic origin question included three detailed checkboxes ("Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano," "Puerto Rican," "Cuban") along with a "Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin" checkbox. Second, in 2010, the six example groups provided with the "Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin" category were "Argentinean, Colombian, Cuban, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on." In 2020 the examples were updated to "Salvadoran, Dominican, Colombian, Guatemalan, Spaniard, Ecuadorian, etc." Lastly, the 2010 instruction to "Print origin, for example" was revised to "Print, for example" in 2020.

The improvements made to the 2020 Island Areas Censuses Hispanic origin question design, processing, and coding are similar to changes made in the 2020 Census in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, which are presented in the blog entitled, "Improvements to the 2020 Census Race and Hispanic Origin Question Designs, Data Processing, and Coding Procedures."

Household

Refer to Household Type and Relationship.

Household Type and Relationship

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to Question 3, which was asked of all people in housing units, beginning with Person 2.

Household—A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit. (People not living in households are classified as living in group quarters). A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other people in the building and that have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated people who share living arrangements.

Average Household Size—A measure obtained by dividing the number of people in households by the total number of households (or householders). In cases where people in households are cross-classified by race or ethnic origin, people in the household are classified by the race or ethnic origin of the householder rather than the race or ethnic origin of each individual. Average household size is rounded to the nearest hundredth.

Householder—One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed as Person 1. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

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Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more individuals related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all people in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with the householder. The categories "opposite-sex husband/wife/spouse" and "same-sex husband/wife/spouse" include people in formal marriages, as well as people in common-law marriages. In tabulations unless otherwise specified, "spouse" and "married couple" includes same-sex married couples.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

- **Biological Son or Daughter**—The son or daughter of the householder by birth.

- **Adopted Son or Daughter**—The son or daughter of the householder by legal adoption. If a stepson or stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is then classified as an adopted child.

- **Stepson or Stepdaughter**—The son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, excluding sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. If a stepson or stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is then classified as an adopted child.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years old who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families. (NOTE: When used in "EMPLOYMENT STATUS" tabulations, own child refers to a never-married child under the age of 18 in a family or a subfamily who is a son or daughter, by birth, marriage, or adoption, of a member of the householder's family, but not necessarily of the householder).

Related Child—Any child under 18 years old who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Related children of the householder include ever-married as well as never-married children. Children, by definition, exclude people under 18 years old who maintain households or are spouses or unmarried partners of householders.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, the category "other relatives" includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

- **Grandchild**—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

- **Brother or Sister**—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

- **Parent**—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Parent-in-law" category on the questionnaire.

- **Parent-in-Law**—The mother-in-law or father-in-law of the householder.

- **Son-in-Law or Daughter-in-Law**—The spouse of the child of the householder.

- **Other Relatives**—Related by birth, marriage, or adoption, but NOT one of the categories listed above—for example, niece or nephew. If a foster child is related to the householder, respondents are advised to select the appropriate relative category, such as grandchild, or include in the "Other relative" category.

Nonrelatives—This category includes any household member, including foster children, not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

- **Roommate or Housemate**—A roommate or housemate is a person who is not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption and is not their boyfriend or girlfriend, but who lives in the household.

- **Unmarried Partner**—An unmarried partner is a person who is in an intimate relationship with the householder, such as a boyfriend or girlfriend. An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex as the householder.

- **Foster Child**—A foster child is a person under 21 years old AND involved in the formal foster care system.

Other Nonrelatives—Anyone who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

Unrelated Individual—An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Households—A family consists of a householder and one or more other people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A family household may contain people not related to the householder, but those people are not included as part of the householder's family in tabulations. Thus, the number of family households is equal to the number of families, but family households may include more members than do families. A household can contain only one family for purposes of tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may be comprised of a group of people unrelated to the householder or of one person living alone—these are called nonfamily households.

- **Married Couple Family**—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are listed as members of the same household.

- **Other Family**:

  ◦ *Male Householder, No Spouse Present*—A family with a male householder and no spouse of the householder present.

  ◦ *Female Householder, No Spouse Present*—A family with a female householder and no spouse of the householder present.

Average Family Size—A measure obtained by dividing the number of people in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measures "people in family" or "people per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to that of the householder rather than to the race or Hispanic origin of each individual. Average family size is rounded to the nearest hundredth.

Subfamily—A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without own never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more own never-married children under 18 years old. A subfamily does not maintain its own household, but lives in a household where the householder or householder's spouse is a relative. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family. Subfamilies are defined during the processing of data. Same-sex married couples are only shown as the householder and spouse and are not included in subfamilies.

In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

In some labor force tabulations, children in both one-parent families and one-parent subfamilies are included in the total number of children living with one parent, while children in both married couple families and married couple subfamilies are included in the total number of children living with two parents.

Multigenerational Household–Multigenerational households are family households consisting of three or more generations. These households include (1) a householder, a parent or parent-in-law of the householder, and an own child of the householder, (2) a householder, an own child of the householder, and a grandchild of the householder, or (3) a householder, a parent or parent-in-law of the householder, an own child of the householder, and a grandchild of the householder.

Nonfamily Household—A householder living alone or with nonrelatives only. Unmarried couple households, whether opposite-sex or same-sex, with no relatives of the householder present are tabulated in nonfamily households.

Unmarried-Partner Household—An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex as the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and is an intimate relationship with the householder. An unmarried-partner household also may be a family household or a nonfamily household, depending on the presence or absence of another person in the household who is related to the householder by birth or adoption. There may be only one unmarried-partner per household, and an unmarried partner may not be included in a married couple household, as the householder cannot have both a spouse and an unmarried partner.

Editing Procedures—When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Uses of Data—Data on relationship are used to plan and administer programs promoting the well-being of families and children. The question on relationship is essential for classifying the population into families and other groups. Information about changes in the composition of the family, from the number of people living alone to the number of children living with only one parent, is essential for planning and carrying out a number of federal programs such as families in poverty.

Limitation of the Data—Unlike the Current Population Survey and the Survey of Income and Program Participation, the census relationship question does not have direct questions to identify whether parent(s) are present. For example, if a child lives with unmarried parents, we only know the relationship of the child to the householder, not to the other parent. So a count of children living with two biological parents is not available from these data.

Comparability—For the 2010 Census, the write-in for "other relative" was removed from this question. The 2000 Census relationship category, "Natural-born son/daughter," was replaced with "Biological son or daughter" for 2010. The following categories were added in the 2000 Census: "Parent-in-law" and "Son-in-law/daughter-in-law." The 1990 Census nonrelative category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" was replaced by two categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Foster child." In 2000, foster children had to be in the local government's foster care system to be so classified. In 1990, foster children included children in the local government's foster care system but may have also included some children under the age of 18 for whom the householder was acting as a fostering parent but who were not related to the householder.

In 2010, the category "Foster child" was removed from the question and is instead included as an example of "other nonrelative." Children who may be in the foster care system but who may also be related to the householder are included in the appropriate category as a relative of the householder. In 1990, stepchildren who were adopted by the householder were still classified as stepchildren. Beginning in 2000, stepchildren who were legally adopted by the householder were classified as adopted children.

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In 2020, the categories "Husband/wife" and "Unmarried partner" were split into the categories "Opposite-sex husband/wife/spouse," "Same-sex husband/wife/spouse," "Opposite-sex unmarried partner," and "Same-sex unmarried partner." The category "Roomer or boarder" was removed from the question and the category "Foster child" was added back to the question. The category "Housemate or roommate" was reordered to "Roommate or housemate."

Householder

Refer to Household Type and Relationship.

Income in 2019

The data on income in 2019 were derived from answers to Questions 46 and 47, which were asked of the population 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net self-employment income; interest, dividends, or net rental or royalty income or income from estates and trusts; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare payments; Supplemental Security Income (SSI); retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; and all other income.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: capital gains, money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for individuals, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income is a vital measure of general economic circumstances. Income data are used to determine poverty status, to measure economic well-being, and to assess the need for assistance. These data are included in federal allocation formulas for many government programs. For instance:

Social Services—Under the Older Americans Act, funds for food, health care, and legal services are distributed to local agencies based on data about elderly people with low incomes. Data about income at the state and county levels are used to allocate funds for food, health care, and classes in meal planning to low-income women with children.

Employment—Income data are used to identify local areas eligible for grants to stimulate economic recovery, run job-training programs, and define areas such as empowerment or enterprise zones.

Housing—Under the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, income data are used to allocate funds to areas for home energy aid. Under the Community Development Block Grant Program, funding for housing assistance and other community development is based on income and other census data.

Education—Data about poor children are used to allocate funds to counties and school districts. These funds provide resources and services to improve the education of economically disadvantaged children.

In household surveys, respondents tend to underreport income. Asking the list of specific sources of income helps respondents remember all income amounts that have been received, and asking total income increases the overall response rate and thus, the accuracy of the answers to the income questions. The eight specific sources of income also provide needed detail about items such as earnings, retirement income, and public assistance.

Income Type in 2019

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

• **Wage or Salary Income**—Wage or salary income includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 2019. It includes wages, salary, armed forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.

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- **Self-employment Income**—Self-employment income includes both nonfarm and farm self-employment income.

   ◦ Nonfarm self-employment income includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.

   ◦ Farm self-employment income includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not state and federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.

- **Interest, Dividends, Net Rental Income, Royalty Income, or Income From Estates and Trusts**—Interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stock holdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

- **Social Security or Railroad Retirement Income**—Social Security income includes Social Security and U.S. railroad retirement pensions and survivor benefits, permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

- **Supplemental Security Income (SSI)**— SSI is an assistance program administered by the Social Security Administration that guarantees a minimum level of income for needy aged, blind, or disabled individuals. The SSI program operates in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. The only way a resident of American Samoa, U.S. Virgin Islands or Guam could have appropriately reported SSI would have been if he or she lived in the United States at any time during the previous calendar year and received SSI; or if he or she is a military parent stationed abroad and received SSI on behalf of a child; or a student studying in American Samoa, U.S. Virgin Islands, or Guam for a period of less than 1 year and received SSI.

- **Public Assistance Income**—Public assistance income includes general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families. Separate payments received for hospitals or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded. This does not include Supplemental Security Income or noncash benefits such as Food Stamps. There is no cash public assistance program in American Samoa.

- **Retirement, Survivor, or Disability Income**—Retirement income includes: (1) regular income from a company pension, union pension, federal government pension, state government pension, local government pension, U.S. military pension, KEOGH retirement plan, SEP (Simplified Employee Pension) or any other type of pension, retirement account, or annuity such as IRA, ROTH IRA, 401(k), or 403(b); (2) survivor income that is paid to spouses or children of a deceased person; (3) regular income from a disability pension paid to those who are unable to work due to a disability from companies or unions; federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military. Social Security income or income that is "rolled over" or reinvested in another retirement account is not included.

- **All Other Income**—All other income includes unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, Department of Veteran Affairs payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from people not living in the household, military family allotments, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—This includes the income of the householder and all other individuals 15 years old and over in the household, whether they are related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income. Although the household income statistics cover calendar year 2019, the characteristics of individuals and the composition of households refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 2020). Thus, the income of the household does not include amounts received by individuals who were members of the household during all or part of calendar year 2019 if these individuals no longer resided in the household at the time of enumeration. Similarly, income amounts reported by individuals who did not reside in the household during 2019 but who were members of the household at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most households was the same during 2019 as at the time of enumeration.

Income of Families—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption are summed and treated as a single amount. Although the family income statistics cover calendar year 2019, the characteristics of individuals and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 2020). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by individuals who were members of the family during all or part of calendar year 2019 if these individuals no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Similarly, income amounts reported by individuals who did not reside with the family during 2019 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 2019 as at the time of enumeration.

Income of Individuals—Income for individuals is obtained by summing the eight types of income for each person 15 years old and over. The characteristics of individuals are based on the time of enumeration (April 1, 2020), even though the amounts are for calendar year 2019.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median income and one-half above the median. For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of households and families including those with no income. The median income for individuals is based on individuals 15 years old and over with income. Median income for households, families, and individuals is computed on the basis of a standard distribution (refer to the "Standard Distributions" section under "Derived Measures"). Median income is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. Median income figures are calculated using linear interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, refer to "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Income—Aggregate income is the sum of all incomes for a particular universe. Aggregate income is subject to rounding, which means that all cells in a matrix are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information, refer to "Aggregate" under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—Mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the aggregate income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. For example, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. (The aggregate used to calculate mean income is rounded. For more information, refer to "Aggregate Income.")

For the various types of income, the means are based on households having those types of income. For household income and family income, the mean is based on the distribution of the total number of households and families including those with no income. The mean income for individuals is based on individuals 15 years old and over with income. Mean income is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be computed for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations. (For more information on means, refer to "Derived Measures.")

Income Quintile Upper Limits—Negative incomes are converted to zero for these measures. These measures are the quintile cutoffs, along with the 95th percentile of the distribution. (For more information on quintiles, refer to "Derived Measures.")

Means of Household Income by Quintiles—Means of household income by quintiles are calculated by dividing aggregate household income in each quintile by the number of households in each quintile (one-fifth of the total number of households). (For more information on aggregates, refer to "Aggregate Income." For more information on quintiles, refer to "Derived Measures.")

Shares of Household Income by Quintiles—Negative incomes are converted to zero for these measures. These measures are the aggregate household income in each quintile as a percentage of the total aggregate household income. (For more information on aggregates, refer to "Aggregate Income." For more information on quintiles, refer to "Derived Measures.")

Gini Index of Income Inequality—Negative incomes are converted to zero. The Gini index of income inequality measures the dispersion of the household income distribution. (For more information on the Gini index, refer to "Derived Measures.")

Earnings—Earnings are defined as the sum of wage or salary income and net income from self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly for people 16 years old and over before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc. An individual with earnings is one who has either wage/salary income or self-employment income, or both. Respondents who "break even" in self-employment income and therefore have zero self-employment earnings also are considered "individuals with earnings."

Median Earnings—The median divides the earnings distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median earnings and one-half above the median. Median earnings is restricted to individuals 16 years old and over with earnings and is computed based on a standard distribution (refer to the "Standard Distributions" section under "Derived Measures"). Median earnings figures are calculated using linear interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, refer to "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Earnings—Aggregate earnings are the sum of wage/salary and net self-employment income for a particular universe of people 16 years old and over. Aggregate earnings are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information, refer to "Aggregate" under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Earnings—Mean earnings is calculated by dividing aggregate earnings by the population 16 years old and over with earnings. (The aggregate used to calculate mean earnings is rounded. For more information, refer to "Aggregate Earnings.") Mean earnings is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on means, refer to "Derived Measures.")

Per Capita Income—Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group including those living in group quarters. It is derived by dividing the aggregate income of a particular group by the total population in that group. (The aggregate used to calculate per capita income is rounded. For more information, refer to "Aggregate" under "Derived Measures.") Per capita income is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on means, refer to "Derived Measures.")

Editing Procedures— Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if people reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported only wage and salary earnings, the latter amount was shifted to self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the types of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate

values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, refer to "Accuracy of the Data.")

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (for example, less than $2,500) includes units that were classified as having no 2019 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or were families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income that was not reported in the census.

Limitation of the Data—Since answers to income questions are frequently based on memory and not on records, many people tend to forget minor or sporadic sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings such as public assistance, interest, dividends, and net rental income.

Comparability—The questions used to collect income data in the 2020 Census were almost identical to the 2010 Census. The biggest difference is the removal of remittance income and the separation of the "public assistance" and "Supplemental Security Income (SSI)" questions. In 2010, these questions asked respondents to report Supplementary Security Income payments with public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office. In 2020, each person 15 years old or older was asked to report:

- Wage or salary income.

- Net self-employment income.

- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income.

- Social Security or Railroad Retirement Income.

- Supplemental Security Income.

- Public assistance income.

- Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions.

- Income from all other sources.

There were minor differences in the processing of the data for the 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2020 Census, and past censuses. Since the 1980 Census, all people with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items and total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported and one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

Since the 1980 Census, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other people) were assigned the reported income of people with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, refer to "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the census processing operations. In the 1980 Census, income amounts less than $100,000 were coded in tens of dollars and amounts of $100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; $5 was added to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of $999,000 or more were treated as $999,500, and losses of $9,999 or more were treated as minus $9,999. In the 1990 Census, income amounts less than $999,999 were entered in dollars. Amounts of $999,999 or more were treated as $999,999, and losses of $9,999 or more were treated as minus $9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary or net self-employment, the person was considered unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

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In comparing income for the most recent decennial census with income from earlier decennial censuses, users should note that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjusted for inflation.

Industry

Industry data describe the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization. These data are derived from a combination of write-in and check box questions, which are autocoded and clerically coded by U.S. Census Bureau staff, using the "2017 Census Industry Code List" developed for Census Bureau household surveys. Demographic industry data are derived primarily from answers to Questions 45b, 45c, and 45d. These questions are asked of all people 15 years old and over who had worked since 2015.

Question 45b asks about the name of this person's employer, business, agency, or branch of the armed forces. Question 45c asks about the kind of business or industry this was. Question 45d provides four check boxes from which respondents are to select one to indicate whether the business was primarily manufacturing, wholesale trade, retail trade, or other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.). For employed people, the data refer to the person's job during the previous week. For those who worked two or more jobs, the data refer to the job where the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed people and people who are not in the labor force but report having had a job within the last 5 years, the data refer to their last job.

Coding Procedures—The Census Bureau has maintained its own code list since 1910. Written responses to the industry questions are coded using the "2017 Census Industry Code List" based on the 2017 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) published by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The "2017 Census Industry Code List" consists of 270 categories for employed people, including military, classified into 20 sectors. The first NAICS was developed in 1997 as an improvement over the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that had been previously updated from the 1930s through 1987. The NAICS has been updated every 5 years—1997, 2002, 2007, 2012, and 2017. It was developed to increase comparability in industry definitions between the United States, Mexico, and Canada. It provides industry classifications that group establishments into industries based on the activities in which they are primarily engaged. The NAICS was created for establishment designations and provides detail about the smallest operating establishment, while data collected from households differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Because of potential disclosure issues, the "2017 Census Industry Code List," while defined in NAICS terms, cannot reflect the full detail for all categories. In addition, 3-digit census industry codes were used until 2000 with the transition to 4-digit industry codes in 2002. As the NAICS changes, the Census Bureau updates its code lists, coding procedures, and data products accordingly. Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing in descriptions of the kind of business and business activities they are doing. These write-ins are converted to a code category through automated coding. Cases not autocoded on both industry and occupation are sent to the clerical staff in the National Processing Center in Jeffersonville, Indiana, who assign codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the "Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations." It should be noted that the industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities. Other government organizations, such as public schools, public hospitals, and bus lines, are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. For full code lists and other technical information, please refer to our "Guidance for Data Users Page."

Editing Procedures—Following the coding operation, a computer edit and allocation process excludes all responses that should not be included in the universe and evaluates the consistency of the remaining responses. The codes for industry are checked for consistency with the occupation and class of worker data provided for that respondent. Occasionally respondents supply industry descriptions that are not sufficiently specific for precise classification, or they do not report on these questions at all. Certain types of incomplete entries are corrected using the "Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations." If one or more of the three codes (industry, occupation, or class of worker) is blank after the edit, a code is assigned from a donor respondent who is a "similar" person based on questions such as age, sex, educational attainment, income,

employment status, and weeks worked. If all of the labor force and income data are blank, all of these economic questions are assigned from a "similar" person who had provided all the necessary data.

Limitation of the Data—Demographic data on occupation, industry, and class of worker are collected for the respondent's current primary job or the most recent job for those who are unemployed or out of the labor force but have worked in the last 5 years. Other labor force questions, such as questions on earnings or work hours, may have different reference periods and may not limit the response to the primary job. Although the prevalence of multiple jobs is low, data on some labor force items may not exactly correspond to the reported occupation, industry, or class of worker of a respondent.

Comparability—Industry data have been collected during decennial censuses intermittently since 1820 and on a continuous basis since 1910. In the 1990 Census, a checkbox was added to the employer name question to be marked by anyone "now on active duty in the Armed Forces . . ." This information was used by the industry and occupation coders to assist in assigning proper industry codes for active duty military. In 2020, the checkbox was removed and an additional response category of "Active Duty or U.S. Armed Forces or Commissioned Corps" in the Class of Worker question to aide coders in assigning the best industry code for military cases was added. Other changes were implemented to the formatting, numbering of questions, and write-in industry and occupation questions examples provided on the questionnaire.

Another change between the 2010 and 2020 questionnaires relates to question order. For the 2010 questionnaire, the Class of Worker, Industry, and Occupation questions were asked after the Employment Status and Journey to Work questions and before the Work Experience questions. Like the Employment Status and Journey to Work questions, the reference period for the Class of Worker, Industry, and Occupation questions is "last week." For the 2020 questionnaire, the Work Experience questions switched order with the Class of Worker, Industry, and Occupation questions. The reference period for the Work Experience questions is the last calendar year, 2019 for the 2020 questionnaire and 2009 for the 2010 questionnaire. The change in question order requires respondents to shift reference periods upon encountering 2020 Class of Worker, Industry, and Occupation questions, whereas no reference period shift was required upon encountering these questions in the 2010 interview. This change in question and reference period flow might have affected how respondents answer the Class of Worker, Industry, Occupation, and Work Experience questions.

Comparability of industry data across time is affected by a number of factors, primarily the system used to classify the questionnaire responses. These changes are needed to recognize when new industries emerge, the growth and decline in existing industries, and the desire of analysts, researchers, and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Usually, the greatest cause of noncomparability is the movement of a segment from one sector to another. Changes in the nature of jobs, respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary. These changes in the industry classification system limit comparability of the data from one year to another, and with other surveys that use older classification systems (available below). Since 1990, the industry classification has had major revisions to reflect the shift from the SIC to the NAICS. These changes were reflected in the 2000 Census industry codes. For more information on industry comparability across classification systems, please refer to "Technical Paper #78: Recent Changes in the Census Industry and Occupation Classification Systems." In 2002, NAICS underwent another change and the industry codes were changed accordingly. Because of the possibility of new industries being added to the list of codes, the Census Bureau needed to have more flexibility in adding codes. Consequently, in 2002, Census Bureau industry codes were expanded from 3-digit codes to 4-digit codes. In addition, six new codes were added between 1997 and 2002 (4585, 5591, 5592, 6675, 6692, and 6695). Changes between 2002 and 2007 were focused on the Information Sector where one census code was added (6672) and two were deleted (6675, 6692). The 2007 code list was used for the 2010 Census, NAICS was updated again in 2012. The changes were used to create the "2012 Census Industry Code List." The revision included nine new codes (3095, 3365, 3875, 3895, 4195, 4265, 4795, 5275, and 5295), nine deletions (3090, 3360, 3870, 3890, 4190, 4260, 4790, 5270, and 5290) and 19 title changes. Then, between 2012 and 2017, NAICS updates resulted in 19 new census industry codes (1691, 3291, 4971, 4972, 5381, 5391, 5593, 6991, 6992, 7071, 7072, 7181, 8191, 8192, 8561, 8562, 8563, 8564, and 8891) and 18 deleted ones (1680,

1690, 3190, 3290, 4970, 5380, 5390, 5590, 5591, 5592, 6990, 7070, 7170, 7180, 8190, 8560, 8880, and 8890). These changes were applied to the 2020 Census.

Refer to Occupation and Class of Worker.

Journey to Work

Place of Work—The data on place of work were derived from answers to Question 34, which was asked of people who indicated in Question 33a that they did "work for pay at a job (or business)" at some time during the reference week, or in Question 33b that they did "any work for pay, even for as little as one hour" in the reference week. (For more information, refer to "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years old and over; that is, members of the armed forces and civilians who worked in the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities at some time in the reference week. The name of the place was asked of workers who worked on the island area of residence. For workers who did not work on the island area of residence, the name of the general area of the place of work (island, U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country) was asked. If the respondent worked in multiple locations during the reference week, they were asked to provide the place at which most of their work was performed. People who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the location at which they worked the greatest number of hours. People who worked in multiple locations during the reference week were requested to give the location at which they worked most.

Means of Transportation to Work—The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to Question 35. This question was asked of people who indicated in Question 33a that they did "work for pay at a job (or business)" at some time during the reference week, or in Question 33b that they did "any work for pay, even for as little as one hour" in the reference week. Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the worker usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. (For more information, refer to "Reference Week.")

People who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. People who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or private van/bus," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of 1-ton capacity or less, or a private van/bus. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who usually used a public van/bus or boat, ferry, or water taxi during the reference week. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel that was not identified separately. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (for example, public van/bus riders in a metropolitan area where there actually is no public van/bus service). This result is largely because of people who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as people away from home on business in an area where public van/bus service was available) and people who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of areas who walked to a location and took a boat most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy—The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to Question 36. This question was asked of people who indicated in Question 33a that they did "work for pay at a job (or business)" at some time during the reference week, or in Question 33b that they did "any work for pay, even for as little as one hour" in the reference week, and who reported in Question 35 that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or private van/bus." (For more information, refer to "Reference Week.") Data were tabulated for workers 16 years old and over; that is, members of the armed forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week.

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of people who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category "Drove alone," includes people who usually drove alone to work as well as people who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more people usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work—The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to Question 37. This question was asked of people who indicated in Question 33a that they did "work for pay at a job (or business)" at some time during the reference week, or in Question 33b that they did "any work for pay, even for as little as one hour" in the reference week, and who reported in Question 35 that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, refer to "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work—The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to Question 38. This question was asked of people who indicated in Question 33a that they did "work for pay at a job (or business)" at some time during the reference week, or in Question 33b that they did "any work for pay, even for as little as one hour" in the reference week, and who reported in Question 35 that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the worker to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, refer to "Reference Week.")

Aggregate Travel Time to Work (In Minutes)—Aggregate travel time to work is calculated by adding all of the travel times (in minutes) for workers 16 years old and over who did not work at home. The aggregate travel time is subject to rounding, which means that all cells in a matrix are rounded to the nearest 5 minutes. (For more information, refer to "Aggregate" under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Travel Time to Work (In Minutes)—Mean travel time to work (in minutes) is the average travel time that workers usually took to get from home to work (one way) during the reference week. This measure is obtained by dividing the total number of minutes taken to get from home to work (the aggregate travel time) by the number of workers 16 years old and over who did not work at home. The travel time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. The aggregate travel time to work used to calculate mean travel time to work is rounded. (For more information, refer to "Aggregate Travel Time to Work (in Minutes)." Mean travel time is rounded to the nearest tenth of a minute. (For more information on means, refer to "Derived Measures.")

Uses of Data—The responses to the place of work and journey to work questions provide basic knowledge about commuting patterns and the characteristics of commuter travel. The commuting data are essential for planning highway improvement and developing public transportation services, as well as for designing programs to ease traffic problems during peak periods, conserve energy, reduce pollution, and estimate and project the demand for alternative-fueled vehicles. These data are required to develop standards for reducing work-related vehicle trips and increasing passenger occupancy during peak periods of travel.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work is related to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place of work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place of work data are estimates of people 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including people in the armed forces). People who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad

weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that people who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week might have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The location where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the 2020 Census questionnaire. If a worker held multiple jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. People who worked in multiple locations during the reference week were asked to give the location at which they worked most.

Comparability—The structure of the question on place of work was modified between the 2010 and 2020 Censuses. In the 2020 Census, respondents were provided with a checkbox to indicate a place of work on their island area of residence, whereas in the 2010 Census respondents were asked to fill in the island, U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country at which they worked during the reference week. In the 2020 Census, workers who did not work on the island area of residence were asked to provide the island, U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country at which they worked during the reference week; no additional geographic detail was requested of this group of workers. In both the 2010 and 2020 Census, workers who indicated they worked on the island area of residence were asked to fill in the place (city, town, or village) at which they worked during the reference week.

Means of transportation to work were modified, and made uniform between islands, between the 2010 and 2020 Censuses. In the 2010 Census data products, the public transportation categories included "Public van/bus" and "Boat" for American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), and Guam, and "Bus (including Vitran or Vitran Plus)," "Ferryboat or water taxi," "Safari or taxi bus," and "Plane or seaplane" for the U.S. Virgin Islands. In the 2020 Census data products, public transportation included "Public van/bus" and "Boat, ferry, or water taxi" for all islands. "Plane or seaplane," which was an option for residents of the U.S. Virgin Islands in the 2010 Census, was included on the questionnaire for all Island Areas in the 2020 Census. "Bicycle," which was an option for residents of American Samoa, CNMI, and Guam in the 2010 Census, was also included on the questionnaire for all Island Areas in the 2020 Census.

For the 2010 and 2020 Censuses, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others.

For more information, consult the "U.S. State, U.S. Island Area, and Foreign Country Code List."

Labor Force Status

Refer to Employment Status.

Language Spoken at Home

Language Spoken at Home by the Respondent—Data on language spoken at home were derived from answers to Questions 17a and 17b. A respondent was asked to mark "Yes" in question 17a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home, and "No" if a language was spoken only at school—or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For Question 17b, respondents printed the name of the non-English language they spoke at home. If the person spoke more than one non-English language, they reported the language spoken most often. If the language spoken most frequently could not be determined, the respondent reported the language learned first.

Questions 17a and 17b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. This category excluded respondents who spoke a language other than English exclusively outside of the home.

Household Language—In households where one or more people spoke a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members was the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, in-laws, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, and other nonrelatives. Therefore, a person who spoke only English may have a non-English household language assigned during tabulations.

Coding Procedures—An automated computer system coded write-in responses to Question 17b into more than 380 detailed language categories. This automated procedure compared write-in responses with a master computer code list—which contained approximately 55,000 previously coded language names and variants—and then assigned a detailed language category to each write-in response. The computerized matching assured that identical alphabetic entries received the same code. Clerical coding categorized any write-in responses that did not match the computer dictionary. When multiple languages other than English were specified, only the first was coded. For more information, please refer to the "Language Code List."

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they spoke. They may not have matched the names or categories used by professional linguists. The categories used were sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. For the Pacific Islands (American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), and Guam), several general categories of languages were used. Different specific languages were identified separately for Guam, American Samoa, and CNMI:

- Pacific Island languages include Carolinian, Chamorro, Chuukese, Hawaiian, Indonesian, Malay, Palau, Ponapean, Samoan, Tongan, Philippine languages (Tagalog, Bikol, Bisayan, Sebuano, Ilocano, Pampangan, and Pangasinan), other Micronesian languages, and other Polynesian languages.

- Asian languages include Chinese, Japanese, Korean, languages of Southeast Asia such as Vietnamese and Thai, Dravidian languages of India, such as Malayalam, Tamil, and Telugu, and the Turkic languages.

- Other languages not shown separately include Indo-European languages of Europe, India (the Indic languages, such as Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Gujarati, and Punjabi), and the Middle East and other languages of the Americas, Africa, and the Middle East.

Editing Procedures—Data were edited to include only the population 5 years old and over in tabulations.

Uses of Data—Government agencies use information on language spoken at home for their programs that serve the needs of the foreign-born and specifically those who have difficulty with English.

Comparability—The language questions were asked for the first time in the 1980 Census and have not changed. The language categories shown in the reports are slightly different from earlier censuses.

Marital Status and Marital History

The data on marital status and marital history were derived from answers to Questions 24 through 27. The marital status question is asked to determine the status of the person at the time of the enumeration.

People 15 years old and over were asked whether they were "Now married," "Widowed," "Divorced," "Separated," or "Never married." People in common-law marriages were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate. When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the person's relationship to the householder, sex, and age.

Never Married—Includes all people who have never been married, including people whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes people ever married at the time of enumeration (including those now married, separated, widowed, or divorced).

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes people whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history), and who are not currently

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separated. The category may also include couples who live together or people in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married people are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes people legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Those without a final divorce decree are classified as "separated." This category also includes people who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes people who are legally divorced and who have not remarried. Those without a final divorce decree are classified as "separated."

In selected tabulations, data for married and separated people are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All people whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes people defined above as "separated."

- **Spouse present**—Married people whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouses may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

- **Spouse absent**—Married people whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household or people reporting they were married and living in a group quarters facility.

  - **Separated**—Defined above.

  - **Spouse Absent, Other**—Married people whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or serving away from home in the armed forces.

Differences between the number of married males and the number of married females occur because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. Same-sex couples also contribute to the differences in the number of men and women who are married.

Median Age at First Marriage—The median age at first marriage is calculated indirectly by estimating the proportion of young people who will marry during their lifetime, calculating one-half of this proportion, and determining the age (at the time of enumeration) of people at this halfway mark by osculatory interpolation. It does not represent the actual median age of the population who married during the calendar year. It is shown to the nearest one-tenth of a year. Henry S. Shryock and Jacob S. Siegel outline the osculatory procedure in "Methods and Materials of Demography," First Edition (May 1973), Volume 1, pages 291–296.

Marital History—People 15 years and over who were ever married (married, widowed, separated, or divorced) were asked if they had been married, widowed, or divorced in the past 12 months. They were also asked how many times (once, two times, or three or more times) they have been married, and the year of their last marriage.

Uses of Data—Many government programs need accurate information on marital status, such as the number of married women in the labor force, elderly widowed individuals, or young single people who may establish homes of their own. The marital history data enables multiple agencies to more accurately measure the effects of federal policies and programs that focus on the well-being of families. Marital history data can provide estimates of marriage and divorce rates and duration, as well as flows into and out of marriage. This information is critical for more refined analyses of eligibility for program services and benefits, and changes resulting from federal policies and programs.

Comparability—2020 Census marital status definitions are the same as those used in 2010. Before 2010, the marital status question was asked of all people, although all children under 15 years old were shown as never married in edited data. For 2020 and 2010, the question on marital status was asked only for people 15 years old and over. The marital history questions were added in 2020 and are not available in 2010 or earlier.

Means of Transportation to Work

Refer to Journey to Work.

Migration

Refer to Residence in 2015.

Occupation

Occupation data describe the kind of work the person does on the job. These data are derived from responses to write-in questions that are autocoded and clerically coded by U.S. Census Bureau staff, using the "2018 Census Occupation Code List" developed for Census Bureau household surveys. Occupational data are derived primarily from answers to questions 45e and 45f. These questions are asked of all people 15 years old and over who had worked since 2015. Question 45e asks for the person's main occupation. Question 45f asks the respondent to describe this person's most important activities or duties.

For employed people, the data refer to the person's job during the previous week. For those who worked two or more jobs, the data refer to the job where the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed people and people who are not currently employed but report having a job within the last 5 years, the data refer to their last job.

Coding Procedures—The Census Bureau has maintained its own code list since 1850. Written responses to the occupation questions are coded using the 2018 occupational classification system, which consists of 569 specific occupational categories for employed people, including four military codes, arranged into 23 major occupational groups. This classification was developed based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 2018, published by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The SOC classifies paid work or work for profit into occupational categories based on the work performed. Every Census Bureau occupation code crosswalks to an SOC code. In 2010, the "Census Occupation Code List" included 540 occupation codes. In 2018, it included 570 occupation codes. Between 2010 and 2018, 125 occupation codes were deleted and 155 new occupation codes were added. Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing in descriptions of the kind of work and activities they are doing. These write-ins are converted to a code category through automated coding. Cases not autocoded on both industry and occupation are sent to the clerical staff in the National Processing Center in Jeffersonville, Indiana, who assign codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the "Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations." Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and health care providers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and health care. However, the industry categories include people in other occupations. For example, people employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; people employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and people employed in the health care industry include janitors, security guards, and secretaries. For full code lists and other technical information, please refer to our "Guidance for Data Users" page.

Editing Procedures—Following the coding operation, a computer edit and allocation process excludes all responses that should not be included in the universe and evaluates the consistency of the remaining responses. The codes for occupation are checked for consistency with the industry and class of worker data provided for that respondent. Occasionally respondents supply occupation descriptions that are not sufficiently specific for precise classification, or they do not report on these questions at all. Certain types of incomplete entries are corrected using the "Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations." If one or more

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of the three codes (occupation, industry, or class of worker) is blank after the edit, a code is assigned from a donor respondent who is a "similar" person based on questions such as age, sex, educational attainment, income, employment status, and weeks worked. If all of the labor force and income data are blank, all of these economic questions are assigned from a "similar" person who had provided all the necessary data.

Limitation of the Data—Data on occupation, industry, and class of worker are collected for the respondent's current primary job or the most recent job for those who are not employed but have worked since 2015. Other labor force questions, such as questions on earnings or work hours, may have different reference periods and may not limit the response to the primary job. Although the prevalence of multiple jobs is low, data on some labor force items may not exactly correspond to the reported occupation, industry, or class of worker of a respondent.

Comparability— Occupation data have been collected during decennial censuses since 1850. Comparability of occupation data across time and across data sources is affected by several factors, primarily the system used to classify the questionnaire responses. Changes in the occupational classification system limit comparability of the data from one year to another, and with surveys that use older coding systems (available below). Due to content testing, changes to the formatting, numbering of questions, and examples for the industry and occupation write-in questions provided on the questionnaire were implemented. These changes are needed to recognize when new occupations emerge, the growth and decline in existing occupations, and the desire of analysts, researchers, and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Usually, the greatest cause of noncomparability is the movement of a segment from one category to another. Changes in the nature of jobs, respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary. While the occupation questions were slightly modified, the codes used for occupation have changed over the history of decennial censuses. This happened because of changes to the SOC system, which guides the coding structure implemented by all federal agencies. In 2000, 3-digit census occupation codes were based on 1990 SOC codes. In 2000, the decennial census used the 2000 Census Occupation Code list, which was based on the 2000 SOC. For more information on occupational comparability across classification systems between 1990 and 2000, refer to "Technical Paper #78: Recent Changes in the Census Industry and Occupation Classification Systems." After the revisions to the code lists for 2000, Census Bureau analysts anticipated the possibility of new occupations being added to the list of codes and the ability to have more flexibility in adding codes. Consequently, in 2002, census occupation codes were expanded from 3-digit codes to 4-digit codes. This entailed adding a "0" to either the beginning or the end of each occupation code from the "2000 Census Occupation Code List." In 2010, the decennial census transitioned to the "2010 Census Occupation Code List," based on the 2010 SOC. To compare 2002 to 2010 occupation codes, refer to "2006–2010 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample Occupation Conversion Rates" (2002 to 2010 Occupation Census codes). In 2020, the decennial census began coding occupation data using the "2018 Census Occupation Code List," based on the 2018 SOC.

Another change between the 2010 and 2020 questionnaires relates to question order. For the 2010 questionnaire, the Class of Worker, Industry, and Occupation questions were asked after the Employment Status and Journey to Work questions and before the Work Experience questions. Like the Employment Status and Journey to Work questions, the reference period for the Class of Worker, Industry, and Occupation questions is "last week." For the 2020 questionnaire, the Work Experience questions switched order with the Class of Worker, Industry, and Occupation questions. The reference period for the Work Experience questions is the last calendar year, 2019 for the 2020 questionnaire and 2009 for the 2010 questionnaire. The change in question order requires respondents to shift reference periods upon encountering 2020 Class of Worker, Industry, and Occupation questions, whereas no reference period shift was required upon encountering these questions in the 2010 interview. This change in question and reference period flow might have affected how respondents answer the Class of Worker, Industry, Occupation, and Work Experience questions.

Refer to Industry and Class of Worker.

Own Children

Refer to Household Type and Relationship.

Parents' Place of Birth

Refer to Place of Birth.

Period of Military Service

Refer to Veteran Status.

People in Family

Refer to Household Type and Relationship.

People in Household

Refer to Household Type and Relationship.

Place of Birth

Data on respondent's place of birth were derived from answers to Question 9. Mother's place of birth and father's place of birth were derived from answers to Questions 16a and 16b. Each place of birth question asked respondents to report the name of the island, U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country where they or their parents were born. People born outside the area were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some people may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration or in accordance with their own national preference.

Editing Procedures—People not reporting a place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member, or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics.

Uses of Data—Place of birth data are used to measure migration patterns between the Pacific Islands (American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Guam), the U.S. Virgin Islands, the United States, and other countries.

Comparability—Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 2010 Census. Since 2010, Bonaire (code 344), Curacao (345), Saba (346), Sint Eustatius (347), Sint Maarten (348), St. Martin (349), and South Sudan (463) were added as eligible country codes. These changes do not limit comparing most 2010 and 2020 estimates. For more information, consult the "U.S. State, U.S. Island Area, and Foreign Country Code List."

Place of Work

Refer to Journey to Work.

Poverty Status in 2019

The poverty data were derived from answers to Questions 46 and 47, the same questions used to derive income data. (For more information refer to "Income in 2019.") The poverty statistics in census data products adhere to the standards specified by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in Statistical Policy Directive 14. The U.S. Census Bureau uses a set of dollar value thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. Further, poverty thresholds for people living alone or with nonrelatives (unrelated individuals) vary by age of the householder (under 65 years old or 65 years and older). The poverty thresholds for two-person families also vary by the age of the householder. If a family's total income is less than the dollar value of the appropriate threshold, then that family and every individual in it are considered to be in poverty. Similarly, if an unrelated individual's total income is less than the appropriate threshold, then that individual is considered to be in poverty.

How the Census Bureau Determines Poverty Status

In determining the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals, the Census Bureau uses thresholds (income cutoffs) arranged in a two-dimensional matrix. The matrix consists of family size (from one person to nine or more people) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the reference person (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

To determine a person's poverty status, one compares the person's total family income with the poverty threshold appropriate for that person's family size and composition. If the total income of that person's family is less than the threshold appropriate for that family, then the person together with every member of his or her family are considered to have income "below poverty level." If a person is not living with anyone related by birth, marriage, or adoption, then the person's own income is compared with his or her poverty threshold. The total number of people with income below the poverty level is the sum of people in families and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes in 2019 below the poverty threshold.

Individuals for Whom Poverty Status Is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all people except institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups were excluded from the numerator and denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Specified poverty levels are adjusted thresholds that are obtained by multiplying the official thresholds by a specific factor. For example, if a certain program inquires if a person or a family had income below 125 percent of the official threshold, then the official threshold will be multiplied by a factor of 1.25. That is, for a family of three people with one child, 125 percent of the 2019 threshold will be $25,723 ($20,578 X 1.25), where the appropriate official threshold was $20,578.

Income Deficit—Income deficit represents the difference between the total income in 2019 of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provides an estimate of the amount, which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of the impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, please use caution when comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Aggregate Income Deficit—Aggregate income deficit refers only to those families or unrelated individuals who are classified as below the poverty level. It is defined as the group (e.g., type of family) sum total of differences between the appropriate threshold and total family income or total personal income. Aggregate income deficit is subject to rounding, which means that all cells in a matrix are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information, refer to "Aggregate" under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income Deficit—Mean income deficit represents the amount obtained by dividing the aggregate income deficit for a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group. (The aggregate used to calculate mean income deficit is rounded. For more information, refer to "Aggregate Income deficit.") As mentioned above, please use caution when comparing mean income deficits of families with different characteristics, as apparent differences may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size. Mean income deficit is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on means, refer to "Derived Measures.")

Poverty Status of Households in 2019

Since poverty is defined at the family level and not the household level, the poverty status of the household is determined by the poverty status of the householder. Households are classified as poor when the total

income of the householder's family in 2019 is below the appropriate poverty threshold. (For nonfamily householders, their own total income is compared with the appropriate threshold.) The income of people living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the family size in determining the appropriate threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of related children, and, for one- and two-person families, age of the householder.

Derivation of the Current Poverty Measure

When the original poverty definition was developed in 1964 by the Social Security Administration (SSA), it focused on family food consumption. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) used its data about the nutritional needs of children and adults to construct food plans for families. Within each food plan, dollar amounts varied according to the total number of people in the family and the family's composition, that is, the number of children within each family. The cheapest of these plans, the Economy Food Plan, was designed to address the dietary needs of families on an austere budget.

Since the USDA's 1955 Food Consumption Survey showed that families of three or more people across all income levels spent roughly one-third of their income on food, the SSA multiplied the cost of the Economy Food Plan by three to obtain dollar figures for total family income. These dollar figures, with some adjustments, later became the official poverty thresholds. Since the Economy Food Plan budgets varied by family size and composition, so too did the poverty thresholds. For two-person families, the thresholds were adjusted by slightly higher factors because those households had higher fixed costs. Thresholds for unrelated individuals were calculated as a fixed proportion of the corresponding thresholds for two-person families.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers. The poverty thresholds are the same for all parts of the country; they are not adjusted for regional, state or local variations in the cost of living.

Uses of Data—Data on poverty status are used to direct the distribution of money to territories and local areas for various programs. Policymakers use data on poverty status when determining where to implement social programs for the poor.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1980 Census and later differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 Census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 Census:

1. Beginning with the 1980 Census, OMB eliminated any distinction between thresholds for "families with a female householder with no spouse present" and all other families. The new thresholds—which apply to all families regardless of the householder's sex—were a weighted average of the old thresholds.

2. OMB eliminated any differences between farm families and nonfarm families, and farm and nonfarm unrelated individuals. In the 1970 Census, the farm thresholds were 85 percent of those for nonfarm families, whereas in 1980 and later the same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more people in 1970 to nine or more people in 1980 and later.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, refer to U.S. Census Bureau, "Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980," P-60, *Current Population Reports*, No. 133.

With respect to poverty, the population covered in the 1970 Census was almost the same as that covered in the 1980 Census and later. The only difference was that in 1980 and after, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under the age of 14 were excluded. The limited poverty data from the 1960 Census excluded all people in group quarters and included

all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for people since the 1960 Census.

Private Vehicle Occupancy

Refer to Journey to Work.

Race

The data on race were derived from answers to Question 7, which was asked of all people. The U.S. Census Bureau collects race data in accordance with guidelines provided by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (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 the United States and are 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 "Asian" and "Black or African American." People who identify their origin as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish may be of any race.

The design of the 2020 race question included 15 separate response categories and five areas where respondents could write-in detailed information about their race. The response categories and write-in answers can be combined to create the five 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, seven of the 15 response categories are detailed Asian groups and four are detailed Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander groups.

The racial classifications used by the Census Bureau adhere to the October 30, 1997, Federal Register notice, "Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity," issued by OMB. These standards govern the categories used to collect and present federal data on race and ethnicity. OMB requires five minimum categories (White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander) for race. The 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.

Coding Procedures—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 Procedures—If an individual did not provide a race response, a response may have been assigned from their Hispanic origin response, if available, or their response may have been allocated using specific rules of precedence based on 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 Hispanic origin 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.

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 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, providing multiple responses, or 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 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.

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

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

Race Concepts—Given the many possible ways of displaying data on race, data products will provide varying levels of detail. There are several concepts used to display and tabulate race information for the six major race categories (White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; and Some Other Race) and the various details within these groups.

The concept "race *alone*," also referred to as "One Race," includes people who reported a single entry (e.g., Korean) and no other race, as well as people who reported two or more entries within the same major race group (e.g., Asian). For example, respondents who reported Korean and Vietnamese are part of the larger "Asian alone" race group.

The concept "race *in combination*" includes people who reported a race group (e.g., Asian) in combination with one or more of the other major race groups (e.g., Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander). For

example, a respondent who reported Filipino and Samoan, is a part of the Asian and Native Hawaiian and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander race combination. A respondent reporting Filipino, Haitian, and Puerto Rican is part of the Asian and Black or African American and Some Other Race combination.

The concept "race *alone or in combination*" includes people who reported a single race alone (e.g., Asian) and people who reported that race in combination with one or more of the other major race groups (e.g., White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and Some Other Race). The "race alone or in combination" concept, therefore, represents the maximum number of people who reported as that race group, either alone, or in combination with another race(s). The sum of the six individual race "alone or in combination" categories may add to more than the total population because people who reported more than one race were tallied in each race category.

The concept "race *alone or in any combination*" applies only to detailed race groups, such as detailed Asian groups (e.g., Filipino, Japanese, Korean, etc.) and detailed Pacific Islander groups (e.g., Fijian, Niuean, Samoan, etc.). For example, Korean alone or in any combination includes people who reported a single response (e.g., Korean), people who reported Korean and another Asian group (e.g., Korean and Vietnamese), and people who reported Korean in combination with one or more other non-Asian race groups (e.g., White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, or Some Other Race).

Comparability—The question on race was revised to make it consistent with the question on race in the 2020 Census in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. In the 2010 Island Areas Censuses, race and ethnicity data were collected differently in the Pacific Islands (American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Guam) compared to the U.S. Virgin Islands. The following sections explain the updates made to the race question in 2020 compared with 2010 and improvements made to data collection.

Pacific Islands—In the 2010 Island Areas Censuses for the Pacific Islands, race and ethnicity data were collected from an open-ended question that asked, "What is your ethnic origin or race?" Additionally, in 2010, there was a write-in area with two lines where respondents or the enumerator could report groups the respondent identified with. The responses from the Pacific Islands were then categorized into "race or ethnic origin groups" that included Hispanic origins, as well as race groups and other detailed origins, that were categorized into Asian and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander categories.

In the 2020 Island Areas Censuses for the Pacific Islands, race was asked in a separate question from Hispanic origin for consistency with the question on race in the 2020 Census in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

Several updates were made to the amount of data that were collected from each of the write-in lines on the 2010 ethnic origin or race question used in the Pacific Islands. In 2010, up to 36 characters were captured from each line, allowing up to two responses to be coded from each, while in 2020, up to 200 characters were captured and up to six responses were coded 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 on how detailed race groups are coded, please refer to the "2020: Hispanic Origin and Race Code List."

U.S. Virgin Islands—In 2010, the U.S. Virgin Islands' race and ethnicity data were collected via two separate questions, one on Hispanic origin and one on race. Several important updates were made to the race question in 2020.

First, write-in response areas were added for the "White" and "Black or African American" racial categories. In 2010, 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 in the United States. Third, the category "Black, African Am., or Negro" was changed to "Black or African Am." 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 in the United States. 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 U.S. Virgin Islands Census form included the instruction to "Print race," the instruction used in 2020 was updated to "Print race or origin."

Several updates were made to the amount of data that were collected from each of the write-in lines on the race question. While the 2010 U.S. Virgin Islands Census captured up to 30 characters from each line, allowing two distinct groups to be coded from each, the 2020 U.S. Virgin Islands Census captured 200 characters, allowing up to six groups to be coded from each line.

The improvements made to the race question design, processing, and coding are similar to changes made in the 2020 Census in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, which are presented in the blog entitled, "Improvements to the 2020 Census Race and Hispanic Origin Question Designs, Data Processing, and Coding Procedures."

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 on how detailed race groups are coded, refer to the "2020: Hispanic Origin and Race Code List."

Reasons for Moving/Migrating

The data on reasons for moving were derived from answers to Question 19. This question asked people who moved what was their main reason for moving. There are seven response categories on the questionnaire to select from:

- Employment.

- Military.

- Housing.

- To attend school.

- Family-related.

- Natural disaster.

- Other reason.

All people who reported moving during the reference period were asked about their primary reason for moving.

Editing Procedures—When no information was reported for a person, information from the householder or other family members, if available, was used to assign a reason. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from the householder or other

Appendix B. Definitions of Subject Characteristics

family members were imputed the reason of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information on reason for moving earlier.

Uses of Data—The data collected from this question are used to study the effects of migration within the Pacific Islands (American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Guam) and between the Pacific Islands and the United States. The data also help determine eligible populations for many federal and local programs.

Comparability—The wording of this question was updated in 2020 from 2010 to remove "to this Area." For 2020, the reason for moving question was asked of everyone who had a different residence 5 years ago that was within or outside the island area.

Reference Week

The data on employment status and journey to work relate to the reference week, that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were enumerated. This calendar week is not the same for all people since the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period probably had no effect on the overall measurement of employment status.

Relatives and Nonrelatives

Refer to Household Type and Relationship.

Residence in 2015

The data on residence in 2015 were derived from answers to Question 18, which was asked of the population 5 years old and over. This question asked people to report the name of the island, U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country of residence on April 1, 2015, for those who reported in Question 18 that they lived in a different house from their current residence.

Residence in 2015 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting distribution of the population across the various Island Areas and regions of the country.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all people 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5-year period as well as those who had moved but by Census Day had returned to their residence in 2015. The category, "Different house in <island area>" includes people who lived in the same area 5 years earlier but lived in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on Census Day. Selected countries are shown for people who lived outside the island area 5 years earlier; people living in countries not shown separately are included in the "Elsewhere" category.

The number of people who were living in a different house 5 years earlier is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some people in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 5 years earlier residence. Other people who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves.

Editing Procedures—When no information on previous residence was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 2015. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

Uses of Data—Residence in 2015 is used to assess the residential stability and the effects of migration in both urban and rural areas. This item provides information on the mobility of the population. Knowing the number and characteristics of movers is essential for federal programs dealing with employment, housing, education, and the elderly.

Comparability—Comparisons should not be made using 2010 migration estimates and previous Island Area migration estimates, because the reference period changed from 1 year ago to 5 years ago in 2020.

For more information, consult the "U.S. State, U.S. Island Area, and Foreign Country Code List."

School Enrollment and Type of School

Data on school enrollment and grade or level attending were derived from answers to Question 11. People were classified as enrolled in school if they were attending a public or private school or college or home school at any time between February 1, 2010, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only prekindergarten, kindergarten, elementary school, home school, and schooling, which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree."

School enrollment is only recorded if the schooling advances a person toward an elementary school certificate, a high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school (such as law or medicine) degree. Tutoring or correspondence schools are included if credit can be obtained from a public or private school or college. People enrolled in "vocational, technical, or business school," such as postsecondary vocational, trade, hospital school, and on-the-job training, were not reported as enrolled in school. Census takers were instructed to classify individuals who were home schooled as enrolled in private school.

Enrolled in Public and Private School—Includes people who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for "public school, public college" or "private school, private college, home school." Schools or colleges supported and controlled primarily by a local or federal government are defined as public. Private schools are defined as schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups. Home schools are defined as "parental-guided education outside of public or private school for grades 1–12."

School Enrollment—Prior to the 2010 Census, people reported to be enrolled in "public school, public college" or "private school, private college" were classified by grade level according to responses to Question 12b, "What grade or level was this person attending?" Seven levels were identified: "prekindergarten," "kindergarten," elementary "grade 1 to grade 4" or "grade 5 to grade 8," high school "grade 9 to grade 12," "college undergraduate years (freshman to senior)," and "graduate or professional school (for example: medical, dental, or law school)."

For the 2010 Census, the school enrollment questions had several changes. "Home school" was explicitly included in the "private school, private college" category. For Question 12b, the categories changed to the following "Prekindergarten," "Kindergarten," "Grade 1 through grade 12," "College undergraduate years (freshman to senior)," and "Graduate or professional school beyond a bachelor's degree (for example: MA or PhD program, or medical or law school)." The question allowed a write-in for the grades enrolled from 1–12.

For the 2020 Census, the school enrollment questions had one change. For Question 11c, "nursery school" and "preschool" were included with "prekindergarten."

Editing Procedures—Respondents who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Uses of Data—School enrollment data are used to assess the socioeconomic condition of school-age children. Government agencies also require these data for funding allocations and program planning and implementation.

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the censuses of Guam and American Samoa since 1930; highest grade attended was first asked in 1950; and type of school was first asked in 1960. Questions on school enrollment were first asked in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in 1970. In 1930, the reference period was "since September 1, 1929"; in 1940, the reference was to attendance

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"since March 1"; and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance "since February 1."

Enrollment in the 1930 Census included attendance at a school or college of any kind; in the 1940 Census, vocational school, extension school, or night school were included if the school was part of the "regular school system." In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling that "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school and prekindergarten. There has been very little change in the definition since, except the additions of kindergarten in 1960 and prekindergarten in 1970. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion. In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instruction, which continued to exclude nursery school. In the 1970 Census, the questionnaire included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." The concept of "regular school" was dropped from the question for 2010.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for people of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 Censuses and 1970 through 2000 Censuses; for people under 30 years old, in 1950; and for people 5 to 34 years old in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to people 5 to 20 years old in the 1930 Census, 5 to 24 years old in 1940, 5 to 29 years old in 1950, 5 to 34 years old in 1960, 3 to 34 years old in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980 and later years. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older people attending colleges and universities. In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 Census, where a separate question asked the enrolled person whether he/she was in a "public" or "private" school. Beginning with the 1970 Census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 Census, "private, church-related" and "private, not church-related" replaced "parochial" and "other private." In 1990 and 2000, "public" and "private" were used. In 2010, "home school" was added to the "private school or college" category and the instruction.

Data on school enrollment also are collected and published by other federal and local government agencies. Because these data are obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they are only roughly comparable to data from population censuses and household surveys. Differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and data collection methods contribute to the differences in estimates. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units may also affect these comparisons.

Service-Connected Disability Status and Ratings

Data on service-connected disability status and ratings were derived from answers to Questions 32a and 32b.

Service-Connected Disability Rating Status—People who indicated they had served on active duty in the U.S. armed forces, military reserves, or National Guard, or trained with the reserves or National Guard, or were now on active duty were asked to indicate whether they had a Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) service-connected disability rating. "Service-connected" means the disability was a result of disease or injury incurred or aggravated during active military service. These disabilities are evaluated according to the VA Schedule for Rating Disabilities in Title 38, U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, Part 4, which establishes a priority system to allocate health care services among veterans enrolled in its programs.

Service-Connected Disability Ratings—This question is asked of people who reported having a VA service-connected disability rating. These ratings are graduated according to the degrees of disability on a scale from 0 to 100 percent, in increments of 10 percent. The ratings determine the amount of compensation payments made to the veterans. A zero rating, which is different than having no rating at all, means a disability exists but it is not so disabling that it entitles the veteran to compensation payments.

Uses of Data—Data on service-connected disability status and ratings are used by the VA to measure the demand for VA health care services as well as to classify veterans into priority groups for VA health care enrollment.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for people to erroneously report having a 0 percent rating when in fact they have no service-connected disability rating at all.

Comparability—This question was not asked in censuses before 2010.

Sex

All individuals in a household or group quarters were asked to mark either "male" or "female" on Question 4 to indicate their sex. For many cases in which sex was not reported, the appropriate entry was determined from the person's given (i.e., first) name or household relationship, or from a person's reported age and fertility (i.e., people aged 15 years or older who reported at least one child ever born were assigned as "female"). Otherwise, sex was either allocated according to the person's age and relationship to the householder or imputed via "hot deck." (For more information on allocation, refer to "Accuracy of the Data.")

Sex Ratio—The sex ratio represents the balance between the male and female populations. Ratios above 100 indicate a larger male population, and ratios below 100 indicate a larger female population. This measure is derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and then multiplying by 100. It is rounded to the nearest one-tenth.

Uses of Data—Sex question responses are used to determine the applicability of other census questions for a particular individual. Sex data are aggregated both to provide the number of males and females in the population and to classify other characteristics in tabulations.

Data on sex are critical because many federal programs must differentiate between males and females. These data are used to analyze the social and economic characteristics of males and females needed to predict, plan, fund, and evaluate federal programs and policies (e.g., child care and education programs, equal employment opportunity laws, housing policies and practices, veterans' facilities and benefits).

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

Social Security Income

Refer to Income in 2019.

Subfamily

Refer to Household Type and Relationship.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

Refer to Journey to Work.

Travel Time to Work

Refer to Journey to Work.

Type of School

Refer to School Enrollment and Type of School.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week in 2019

Refer to Work Experience.

Veteran Status

Data on veteran status and period of military service were derived from answers to Questions 30 and 31.

Veteran Status—Answers to this question are used to measure people with active-duty military service and service in the military reserves and National Guard. Veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or who served in the Merchant Marine during World War II. People who had served in the National Guard or military reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting their initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 18 years old and over were classified as nonveterans. While it is possible for 17-year-olds to be veterans of the armed forces, census data products are restricted to the population 18 years old and older.

Period of Military Service—People who indicated that they had ever served on active duty in the past or were on active duty are asked about the period or periods in which they served. Currently there are nine periods of service on the census questionnaire. Respondents are instructed to mark a box for each period in which they served, even if just for part of the period. The periods were determined by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) and generally alternate between peacetime and wartime. Period of military service distinguishes veterans who served during wartime periods from those whose only service was during peacetime. Questions about period of military service provide necessary information to estimate the number of veterans who are eligible to receive specific benefits.

The periods of military service are defined by time period, as follows:

- September 2001 or later.

- August 1990 to August 2001 (including the Gulf War).

- May 1975 to July 1990.

- Vietnam Era (August 1964 to April 1975).

- February 1955 to July 1964.

- Korean War (July 1950 to January 1955).

- January 1947 to June 1950.

- World War II (December 1941 to December 1946).

- November 1941 or earlier.

Editing Procedures—The responses for this question are edited for consistency and reasonableness. The edit eliminates inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person; it also removes reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, it will not accept a response that indicated that the person had served in World War II and in the Vietnam era, but not in the Korean conflict).

Uses of Data—These data are used primarily by the VA to measure the benefit needs of veterans such as health care and nursing home care.

Other uses include:

- To allocate funds for employment and job training programs for veterans.

- For the VA to plan the locations and sizes of veterans' cemeteries.

- The VA uses these data to establish programs for job counseling, training, and placement.

- Private organizations use these data to provide veteran services.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of people to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the armed forces: (1) people who served in the National Guard or military reserves but were never called to duty; (2) civilian employees or volunteers for the United Service Organizations, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessors, the Department of War, and the Department of the Navy); and (3) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for people to mark the most recent period in which they served or the period in which they began their service, but not all periods in which they served.

Comparability—Since census data on veterans are based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data also may differ from the VA data on the benefits-eligible population, since criteria for determining eligibility for veterans' benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

Vocational Training

The data on vocational training were derived from responses to Question 14. Vocational training is a school program designed to prepare a person for work in a specific occupational field. People were counted as having completed vocational training if they "completed requirements for a vocational training program at a trade school, hospital, or some other kind of school for occupational training or place of work."

Uses of Data—Vocational training data are used to help determine the need for on-the-job training programs and continuing education.

Comparability—The vocational training question was first asked in the 1970 census. Although the basic question has remained nearly the same, different additional questions were included in each census. In 1970, an additional question was asked about major field of vocational training. In 1980, an additional question asked about the specific type of school. In 1990 and 2000, the respondent was asked where geographically the course was taken (in this area, not in this area). In 1990 extensive enumerator instructions described the kinds of training to include and not to include, such as on-the-job training and college-level courses. There were no separate instructions in 2000, 2010, or 2020. In 2010, people who completed a program were asked to report whether the training was in the area in which they lived, "Yes, in this area" (for example, Guam, if living in Guam) or outside the area, "Yes, not in this area."

Weeks Worked in 2019

Refer to Work Experience.

Work Experience

The data on work experience were derived from answers to Questions 42, 43, and 44. This term relates to work status in 2019, weeks worked in 2019, and usual hours worked per week worked in 2019.

Data about the number of weeks and hours worked last year are essential because these data allow the characterization of workers by full-time/part-time and full-year/part-year status. Data about working last year are also necessary for collecting accurate income data by defining the universe of people who should have earning as part of their total income.

Work Status in 2019—The data on work status in 2019 were derived from answers to Question 42. People 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 2019." All other people 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 2019."

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Weeks Worked in 2019—The data on weeks worked in 2019 were derived from responses to Question 43, which was asked of people 15 years old and over who indicated in questionnaire item 42 that they worked in 2019.

The data pertain to the number of weeks in 2019 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the armed forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week in 2019—The data on usual hours worked in 2019 were derived from answers to Question 44. This question was asked of people 15 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 2019 in Question 42, and the data are tabulated for people 16 years old and over. The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 2019. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 2019. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 2019, the respondent was asked to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. Although the questionnaire allows for a write-in of up to three digits for usual hours worked per week, current 2020 edit processing sets a maximum of 99 work hours allowable per week.

People 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked were classified as "Usually worked full-time;" people who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours each week are classified as "Usually worked part-time."

Median Usual Hours Worked Per Week in 2019—Median usual hours worked per week in 2019 divides the usual hours worked distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median usual hours worked and one-half above the median. Median usual hours worked per week in 2019 is computed based on a standard distribution (refer to the "Standard Distributions" section under "Derived Measures"). Median usual hours worked per week is rounded to the nearest whole hour. (For more information on medians, refer to "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Usual Hours Worked Per Week in 2019—Aggregate usual hours worked is the sum of the values for usual hours worked each week of all the people in a particular universe. (For more information, refer to "Aggregate" under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Usual Hours Worked Per Week in 2019—Mean usual hours worked per week is the number obtained by dividing the aggregate number of usual hours worked per week of a particular universe by the number of people in that universe. For example, mean usual hours worked each week for workers 16 to 64 years old is obtained by dividing the aggregate usual hours worked each week for workers 16 to 64 years old by the total number of workers 16 to 64 years old. Mean usual hours worked per week is rounded to the nearest one-tenth of an hour. (For more information on means, refer to "Derived Measures.")

Full-time, Year-Round Workers—All people 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 2019.

Number of Workers in Family in 2019—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for work status in 2019.

Uses of Data—Government agencies, in considering the programmatic and policy aspects of providing federal assistance to areas, have emphasized the requirements for reliable data to determine the employment resources available. Data about the number of weeks and hours worked last year are essential because these data allow the characterization of workers by full-time/part-time and full-year/part-year status. Data about working last year are also necessary for collecting accurate income data by defining the universe of people who should have earnings as part of their total income.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of people who worked in 2019 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there is some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also have been a tendency

for people not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked, which would result in an underestimate of the number of people who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—Several changes in question wording occurred during the 2010 Census and 2020 Census:

Work Status in 2019—The subject of "Subsistence Activity" was not included in the 2020 Census. Consequently, the instruction "Do not include subsistence activity" was removed from the question text.

Weeks Worked in 2019—The subject of "Subsistence Activity" was not included in the 2020 Census. Consequently, the instruction "Do not include subsistence activity" was removed from the text of Questions 43a and 43b. The instruction "Count paid time off as work" from Part A of the Weeks Worked in 2009 question was expanded to clarify what types of work and paid time off to include. Additionally, Part A of the Weeks Worked in 2019 question asked whether respondents worked "EVERY week," while part a of the Weeks Worked in 2009 question asked whether respondents worked "50 or more weeks." The phrase "During 2019 (all 52 weeks)" was added to the beginning of the text of Question 43b. The Weeks Worked in 2009 question text was also broken up from one long question into one short question and instructions. The clause, "even for a few hours, including paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service," from the Weeks Worked in 2009 question became the instruction "Include paid time off and include weeks when the person only worked for a few hours." Finally, Part B of the Weeks Worked in 2019 question was returned to a write-in field for respondents to enter the specific number of weeks worked instead of offering six different weeks-worked intervals as the Weeks Worked in 2009 question did. Because of the nature of the checkboxes versus a write-in entry, the data are not entirely comparable.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week in 2019—The subject of "Subsistence Activity" was not included in the 2020 Census. Consequently, the instruction "Do not include subsistence activity" was removed from the text of Question 44.

The data on weeks worked collected in the 2010 Census may not be comparable with data from 1960 to 2000 Censuses because of a change in question structure. In previous censuses, one question asked, "How many weeks did this person work in 1999?" and respondents were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked in a write-in field. In 2010, this question was separated into two parts: first, the person had to indicate whether or not he/she worked 50 to 52 weeks in 2009; second, anyone who worked less than 50 weeks answered a separate question that listed six intervals: 50 to 52 weeks, 48 to 49 weeks, 40 to 47 weeks, 27 to 39 weeks, 14 to 26 weeks, and 13 weeks or less. Because of the nature of the checkboxes versus a write-in entry, the data are not entirely comparable.

Starting with the 1960 Census, two separate questions have been used to obtain information on weeks worked. The first identifies people with any work experience during the year and indicates those people for whom the question about number of weeks worked applies. In 1940 and 1950, the questionnaire contained only a single question on number of weeks worked. In 1970, people responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, people were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked in the year prior.

Another change between the 2010 and 2020 questionnaires relates to question order. For the 2010 questionnaire, the Class of Worker, Industry, and Occupation questions were asked after the Employment Status and Journey to Work questions and before the Work Experience questions. Like the Employment Status and Journey to Work questions, the reference period for the Class of Worker, Industry, and Occupation questions is "last week." For the 2020 questionnaire, the Work Experience questions switched order with the Class of Worker, Industry, and Occupation questions. The reference period for the Work Experience questions is the last calendar year, 2019 for the 2020 questionnaire and 2009 for the 2010 questionnaire. The change in question order requires respondents to shift reference periods upon encountering 2020 Class of Worker, Industry, and Occupation questions, whereas no reference period shift was required upon encountering these questions in the 2010 interview. This change in question and reference period flow might have affected how respondents answer the Class of Worker, Industry, Occupation, and Work Experience questions.

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Work Status in 2019

Refer to Work Experience.

Year of Entry

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to Question 10. All people born outside the Island Area of residence were asked for the year in which they came to live in the Island Area of residence, and if they entered more than once, to provide the year of their latest entry.

When no information on year of entry was reported for a person born outside the Island Area of residence, information for other household members, if available, was used to assign a year of entry to the respondent. All cases of nonresponse that were not assigned a year of entry based on information from other household members were allocated the year of entry of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

Uses of Data—Data on year of entry are used to determine eligible populations for many federal and local programs.

Comparability—The data on this question has been collected since 1990. The wording of the year of entry question was the same in the 2020 Census as it was in the 2010 Census. Since 2010, the questionnaires have asked when did a person "come to live" in an Island Area, followed by the instruction that if the person came to live in the Island Area more than once, to print the latest year. Before 2010, the questionnaires asked when did a person come to the Island Area "to stay." It followed by asking that if the person entered the Island Area more than once, when is the latest year.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

This section contains information on the housing characteristics collected in the 2020 Island Areas Censuses. Specific information is provided about the uses and limitations of the data along with comparability to previous censuses. Please note, the comparability information presented generally refers to comparability in the content and questions across decades. For detailed information about comparability of data, tables, universes, etc., given 2020 data quality issues, please refer to "Chapter 5. 2020 Island Areas Censuses: Operational Overview and Accuracy of the Data." Questions in this section pertain to the questionnaire in Appendix C.

Living Quarters

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. Living quarters are usually found in structures intended for residential use, but also may be found in structures intended for nonresidential use as well as in places such as tents, vans, and emergency and transitional shelters.

Housing Units

A housing unit may be a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or, if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. For vacant units, 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.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory. Boats, recreational vehicles, vans, tents, and the like are housing units only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory. Also excluded from the housing inventory are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

In American Samoa, extended families make use of different types of living arrangements. The census takers were provided with additional guidelines to help them determine whether the living quarters of the extended family consisted of only one housing unit with various structures, or various housing units. Under one type of living arrangement, the extended family occupied several structures (called *fales*) where the members of the extended family live. (For more information, refer to the discussion under "Households by Number of Structures Occupied.")

Occupied Housing Unit—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of people living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent, that is, away on vacation or a business trip. If all people staying in the unit at the time of enumeration have a usual home elsewhere, the unit is considered to be temporarily occupied and classified as "vacant." The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group or related or unrelated people who share living quarters. The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

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, people who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. If any of the occupants in rooming or boarding houses, congregate housing, or continuing care facilities live separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Vacant Housing Unit—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration. Units occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by people who have a usual residence elsewhere are considered to be temporarily occupied, and are classified as vacant.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded from the housing inventory if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements. Also excluded are vacant units with a sign that they are condemned or they are to be demolished.

Comparability—Since 1990, two changes have been made to the housing unit definition. The first change eliminated the concept of "eating separately." The elimination of the eating criterion makes the housing unit definition more comparable to 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 was previously included in the definition of a housing unit, the data collected did not actually allow one to distinguish whether the occupants ate separately from any other people in the building. (Questions asking households about 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, "nine 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 housing 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. We intended to classify these vacant units as housing units in the 1990 Census. 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 census takers to apply correctly. Consequently, in the 1990 Census, vacant rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places were not counted as housing units. The procedure used in 1990 has been continued in subsequent censuses.

Acreage

The data on acreage were obtained from answers to Question 4 that was asked at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question 4 determines a range of acres on which the house or mobile home is located. A major purpose for this item, in conjunction with Question 5 on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. The land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Uses of Data— A major purpose for this item, in conjunction with Question 5 on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units.

Comparability—In the U.S. Virgin Islands in 2000, the question on acreage replaced two items on acreage that were asked in 1990, "Is this house on 10 or more acres?" and "Is this house on less than 1 acre?" No information was lost by combining these items. This is the first time this question was asked in all three Pacific Islands (American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Guam).

Agricultural Sales

Data on sales of agricultural crops were obtained from answers to Question 5, which was asked at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of one or more acres. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing two or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 2019 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were to estimate total agricultural sales in 2019 even if some portion of the sales had been made by previous occupants of the unit.

Uses of Data—A major purpose for this item, in conjunction with Question 4 on acreage, is to identify farm units.

Comparability—Data on agricultural sales were collected in the U.S. Virgin Islands for the first time in 1960. This is the first time this question was asked in all three Pacific Island areas.

Bathtub or Shower

The data on bathtub or shower were obtained from answers to Question 7b that was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A housing unit was considered to have a bathtub or shower only if the equipment was permanently connected to piped running water. Portable bathtubs were not included in the bathtub or shower category.

Uses of Data—Data on bathtub or shower provide an indication of living standards and assess the quality of household facilities within the housing inventory. The data also helps policymakers forecast the need for additional water and sewage facilities.

Comparability—In Guam, data on bathtub or shower were collected for the first time in 1960. Data were collected since 1970 for all other Pacific Island areas. It was collected for the first time in the U.S. Virgin Islands in 1940. In 1980, the data were shown separately as well as combined with data on water supply and flush toilet to identify the presence of complete plumbing facilities. In American Samoa, data on bathtub or shower were collected only at occupied housing units in 2010.

Bedrooms

The data on bedrooms were obtained from answers to Question 6b that was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house, apartment, or mobile home were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if they currently

are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment (or also a *fale* in American Samoa), is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Uses of Data—Bedrooms provide the basis for estimating the amount of living and sleeping spaces within a housing unit. These data allow officials to evaluate the adequacy of the housing stock to shelter the population, and to determine any housing deficiencies in neighborhoods. The data also allow officials to track the changing physical characteristics of the housing inventory over time.

Comparability—In Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands, data for bedrooms were collected for the first time in 1960, and data were collected since 1980 for the other Pacific Island areas. In 1970 (the U.S. Virgin Islands only) and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. Year-round housing units are all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and migratory laborers are excluded. Since 1990, these data were shown for all housing units. In the 1960 and 1980 Censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if it also was used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. Since 1990, the definition counts rooms designed to be used as bedrooms. In 1970, no data were collected on bedrooms for any of the Pacific Island areas. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 stateside test showed virtually no differences in the data obtained from the two versions of the definition except in the two-bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed only a slightly lower proportion of units.

In 2010, an instruction was added to the question indicating that efficiencies and studio apartments should be marked as "no bedroom."

In American Samoa, the data for bedrooms were collected only at occupied housing units in 2010. In 2000, the data were collected at both occupied and vacant units. Therefore, the data shown for total housing units in 2000 are not comparable to any data shown in 2010. Only the data tabulated for occupied housing units are comparable between the decades.

Computer and Internet Use

The data on computer and internet use were obtained from answers to Question 9–11 that were asked at occupied housing units. The computer use question (question 9) asked if anyone in the household owned or used a computer and included four response categories for a desktop or laptop, a smartphone, a tablet or other portable wireless computer, and some other type of computer. Respondents selected a checkbox for "Yes" or "No" for each response category. Respondents could select all categories that applied.

Respondents who checked "Yes" for the "some other type of computer" category are asked to write in descriptions of their other computer type(s). These are mostly used for internal purposes and to verify whether the household has some other type of computer, although some people may write in a type of computer that can be reclassified as a desktop or laptop, a smartphone, or a tablet or other portable wireless computer. Question 10a asked if any member of the household has access to the internet. "Access" refers to whether or not someone in the household uses or can connect to the internet, regardless of whether or not they pay for the service.

Respondents who checked "Yes" for some type of access to internet are asked in Question 10b if any household member pays a cell phone company or internet service provider to access the internet.

If a respondent answers "Yes, by paying a cell phone company or Internet service provider" to Question 10, they are asked to select the type of internet service in Question 11. Respondents select a checkbox for "Yes" or "No" for each of five types of service: (1) cellular data plan for a smartphone or other mobile device; (2) broadband (high-speed) internet service such as cable, fiber optic, or DSL; (3) satellite, (4) dial-up; or (5) some other service. Respondents could select "Yes" for all categories that apply.

If a respondent selected "Yes" to the "some other service" category, they are asked to write in a description of the type of internet service. These codes are primarily used internally and to verify whether the household has

some other service, although some people may write in a type of internet service that can be reclassified into one of the other categories such as broadband or satellite service.

Uses of Data—Data on computers are used to assist in the creation of emergency preparedness plans.

Limitation of the Data—These questions are not asked for the group quarters population, so do not include data about people living in housing such as dorms, prisons, nursing homes, etc.

Comparability—Data on computers were collected for the first time in 2010.

Condominium Status and Fee

Condominium Status—The data on condominium housing units were obtained from answers to Question 17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership of some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A unit does not need to be occupied by the owner to be counted as a condominium.

Condominium Fee—The data on condominium fees were also obtained from answers to Question 17, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of individual condominium units by the condominium owners' association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.). The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate taxes and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, typhoon or hurricane, and flood insurance for the individual unit reported in Questions 21 and 22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or if they remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

Uses of Data—The data from this question were added to payments for mortgages (both first, second, home equity loans, and other junior mortgages); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, typhoon or hurricane, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 2019" for condominium owners. These data provide information on the cost of home ownership and offer an excellent measure of housing affordability and excessive shelter costs.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done in the United States prior to the 1980 and 1990 Censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated. The same situation may also be true for the U.S. Virgin Islands and the Pacific Island areas.

Comparability—In Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, data on condominium status and fees were collected for the first time in 1990. In American Samoa, data on condominium status and fees were collected in 2000. In American Samoa, data on condominium status were collected only at occupied housing units in 2010.

Contract Rent

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from answers to Question 19a. This question was asked at occupied housing units that were for rent, vacant housing units that were for rent, and vacant units rented but not occupied at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter-occupied without payment of rent are shown separately as "No rent paid." The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge.

Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, only that part of the rent estimated to be for the respondent's unit was included. Excluded was any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge also is paid by the renter to the owner, the condominium fee or carrying charge was included as rent.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers was to be reported. The respondent was to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, a church or welfare agency, or the government through subsidies or vouchers.

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median contract rent and one-half above the median. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. Median and quartile contract rent are computed based on a standard distribution. (Refer to the "Standard Distributions" section under "Derived Measures.") In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No rent paid" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent differences among various geographic areas. (For more information on medians and quartiles, refer to "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—Aggregate contract rent is calculated by adding all of the contract rents for all occupied housing units in an area. Aggregate contract rent is subject to rounding, which means that all cells in a matrix are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information, refer to "Aggregate" under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rent Asked—Aggregate rent asked is calculated by adding all of the rents for vacant-for-rent housing units in an area. Aggregate rent asked is subject to rounding, which means that all cells in a matrix are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information, refer to "Aggregate" under "Derived Measures.")

Uses of Data—Contract rent provides information on the monthly housing cost expenses for renters. When the data are used in conjunction with utility costs and income data, the information offers an excellent measure of housing affordability and excessive shelter costs. The data also serve to aid in the development of housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels, and to provide assistance to agencies in determining policies on fair rent.

Limitation of the Data—In previous censuses contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates.

Comparability—In the U.S. Virgin Islands, data have been collected since 1930 for this item. In Guam, data on contract rent were collected for the first time in 1960, and since 1970 for all other Pacific Island areas (American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and Guam). The universe in the 2000 Census was "specified renter-occupied housing units," whereas the universe in the 2010 Census data was "renter-occupied housing units," thus users should be cautious when making comparisons between these two datasets. (For more information, refer to Specified Renter-Occupied Units).

In the 2000 Census, respondents wrote in the contract rent amount. In previous censuses, respondents marked the appropriate contract rent box shown as ranges on the questionnaire. For the 2010 Census, the

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instruction was changed from "Answer question 55b, ONLY if RENT is PAID for this living quarters—All others skip to question 56" to "Answer question 69 if this living quarters is RENTED. Otherwise SKIP to question 70." In American Samoa, the data on contract rent were obtained from questions asked at renter-occupied housing units only in 2010. In 2000, these questions were asked at housing units that were rented or vacant for rent at the time of enumeration. Data on "Rent Asked" for vacant-for-rent housing units are not available for American Samoa in 2010.

Food Stamp/Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Benefits (SNAP)

Data on food stamps/SNAP were derived from answers to Question 16. The Food Stamp Act of 1977 defines this federally funded program as one intended to "permit low-income households to obtain a more nutritious diet" (from Title XIII of Public Law 95-113, The Food Stamp Act of 1977, declaration of policy). Food purchasing power is increased by providing eligible households with electronic benefit transfer cards that can be used to purchase food. Respondents are asked if one or more of the current members received benefits from the food stamp program or SNAP in 2019.

On October 1, 2008, the Federal Food Stamp program was renamed SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program). In the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa, the program is named the Nutrition Assistance Program.

Limitation of the Data—Many types of group quarters (GQ) populations have SNAP distributions that are very different from the household population. The inclusion of the GQ population could, therefore, have a noticeable impact on the SNAP distribution. This is particularly true for areas with a substantial GQ population.

Comparability—The Food Stamp/SNAP question is new in 2020.

Gross Rent

The data on gross rent were obtained from answers to Questions 15a, 15b, 15c, and 15d and 19. Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water, and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials that result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. Rental units occupied without payment of rent are shown separately as "No rent paid" in the tabulations.

Median Gross Rent—Median gross rent divides the gross rent distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median gross rent and one-half above the median. Median gross rent is computed based on a standard distribution. (Refer to the "Standard Distributions" section under "Derived Measures.") Median gross rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians, refer to "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Gross Rent—Aggregate gross rent is calculated by adding together all the gross rents for all occupied housing units in an area. Aggregate gross rent is subject to rounding, which means that all cells in a matrix are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information, refer to "Aggregate" under "Derived Measures.")

Uses of Data—Gross rent provides information on the monthly housing cost expenses for renters.

When the data are used in conjunction with income data, the information offers an excellent measure of housing affordability and excessive shelter costs. The data also serve to aid in the development of housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels, and to provide assistance to agencies in determining policies on fair rent.

Comparability—In the U.S. Virgin Islands, data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied units. In Guam, data on gross rent were collected for the first time in 1960. Only contract rent was

collected for all Pacific Island areas in 1970. Data on gross rent have been collected since 1980 for all Pacific Island areas.

Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 2019

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 2019 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 2019 divided by 12). The ratio is computed separately for each unit and is rounded to the nearest tenth. Units for which no rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 2019 comprise the category, "Not computed."

Median Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income—This measure divides the gross rent as a percentage of household income distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 2019 and one-half above the median.

Median gross rent as a percentage of household income is computed based on a standard distribution. (Refer to the "Standard Distributions" section under "Derived Measures.") Median gross rent as a percentage of household income is rounded to the nearest one-tenth. (For more information on medians, refer to "Derived Measures.")

Uses of Data—Gross rent as a percentage of household income provides information on the monthly housing cost expenses for renters. The information offers an excellent measure of housing affordability and excessive shelter costs. The data also serve to aid in the development of housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels, and to provide assistance to agencies in determining policies on fair rent.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate

Refer to Vacancy Status.

Household Size

This item is based on the count of people in occupied housing units. All people occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and roommates, housemates, and so forth. (For more information on Household size, refer to "Household Type and Relationship.")

Average Household Size of Occupied Unit—A measure obtained by dividing the number of people living in occupied housing units by the total number of occupied housing units. This measure is rounded to the nearest one-hundredth.

Average Household Size of Owner-Occupied Unit—A measure obtained by dividing the number of people living in owner-occupied housing units by the total number of owner-occupied housing units. This measure is rounded to the nearest one-hundredth.

Average Household Size of Renter-Occupied Unit—A measure obtained by dividing the number of people living in renter-occupied housing units by the total number of renter-occupied housing units. This measure is rounded to the nearest one-hundredth.

Households by Number of Structures Occupied

The data on households by number of structures occupied were obtained from answers to Question 1, categories 4 and 5, which were only asked at both occupied and vacant housing units in American Samoa. This item is included to identify the traditional Samoan extended family living arrangement where household members may occupy more than one structure (sometimes referred to as *fales*.) The category "Two houses" includes those living quarters consisting of two structures, both of which are occupied by only one household. The category "Three or more houses" includes those living quarters consisting of three or more structures, all of which are occupied by only one household.

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Uses of Data—Households by number of structures occupied is used to identify the traditional Samoan extended family living arrangement, sometimes referred to as *fales*.

Comparability—Data on number of structures occupied were collected for the first time in 1990. The data for households by number of structures occupied were collected only at occupied housing units in 2010. In 2000, the data were collected at both occupied and vacant units. Therefore, the data shown for total housing units in 2000 are not comparable to any data shown in 2010. Only the data tabulated for occupied housing units are comparable between decades.

Insurance for Fire, Hazard, Typhoon or Hurricane, and Flood

The data on fire, hazard, typhoon or hurricane, and flood insurance were obtained from Question 22. This question was asked of owner-occupied units. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, typhoon or hurricane, and flood insurance on the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss because of damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on. In American Samoa, the statistics refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, typhoon or hurricane, and flood insurance on the building only.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, typhoon or hurricane, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, typhoon or hurricane, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are reported even if they have not been paid or are paid by someone outside the household. When premiums are paid on other than an annual basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, typhoon or hurricane, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first, second, home equity loans, and other junior mortgages) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 2019." These data provide information on the cost of home ownership and offer an excellent measure of housing affordability and excessive shelter costs.

A separate question, (question 23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Uses of Data—When data on fire, hazard, typhoon or hurricane, and flood insurance are used in conjunction with income data, the information offers an excellent measure of housing affordability and excessive shelter costs. The data also serve to aid in the development of housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood and typhoon insurance were not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. In 1990, the question was modified to include flood insurance, and in 2000 the question was further modified to include typhoon insurance. The question was asked at one-family, owner-occupied houses; mobile homes; and condominiums. In the 2000 Census, the question was asked at all owner-occupied housing units. "Hurricane" was added for the 2020 Census.

Internet Use

Refer to Computer and Internet Use.

Kitchen Facilities

The data on kitchen facilities were obtained from answers to Questions 7d, 7e, and 7f that were asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following facilities: (d) a sink with a faucet; (e) a stove or range; and (f) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the same house, apartment, or mobile home, but they need not be in the same room. A housing unit having only a microwave or portable heating equipment, such as a hotplate or camping stove, should not be considered as having complete kitchen facilities. An icebox is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Lacking complete kitchen facilities includes those conditions when: all three specified kitchen facilities are present, but the equipment is located in a different building, unless the building is a *fale* that together with other *fales* constitute one housing unit (as in American Samoa); some but not all of the facilities are present; or none of the three specified kitchen facilities are present in the same building as the living quarters being enumerated.

Uses of Data—Kitchen facilities provide an indication of living standards and assess the quality of household facilities within the housing inventory. These data provide assistance in determining areas that are eligible for programs and funding. The data also serve to aid in the development of policies based on fair market rent, and to identify areas in need of rehabilitation loans or grants.

Comparability—For all areas, the data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. Since 1990, data are shown for all housing units. In 2000 for the Pacific Island areas only, the category "Yes, gas" and "Yes, electric" for refrigerator was merged in to one response of "Yes." Therefore, there has been no distinction in the type of refrigerator since 2000.

In the U.S. Virgin Islands prior to the 2000 Census, the kitchen facilities only had to be located in the structure, not the unit. For example, if an apartment did not have complete kitchen facilities, but these facilities were present elsewhere in the building, the item would have been marked "yes" prior to the 2000 Census, but "no" in the 2000 Census and the 2010 Census. For all three Pacific Island areas, facilities need only to be in the same building to be considered having complete kitchen facilities before the 2020 Census. In 2020, they must all be located in the same unit.

In American Samoa, the data for kitchen facilities were collected only at occupied housing units in 2010. In 2000, the data were collected at both occupied and vacant units. Therefore, the data shown for total housing units in 2000 are not comparable to any data shown in 2010. Only the data tabulated for occupied housing units are comparable between the decades.

Meals Included in Rent

The data on meals included in rent were obtained from answers to Question 19b that was asked at occupied units that were rented and vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units.

Uses of Data—The meals included in rent data allows for a measurement on the amount of congregate housing within the housing inventory. Congregate housing is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services.

Comparability—This item was first collected in the U.S. Virgin Islands in 1990. There is no comparable data for all three Pacific Island areas as this question is new to the 2020 Census.

Mobile Home or Boat Costs

The data on mobile home/boat costs were obtained from answers to Question 25 that were asked at all owner-occupied mobile homes or boats. The data derived from Question 25 include the total annual costs for installment loan payments, personal property taxes, site rent, marina fees, registration fees, and license fees on owner-occupied mobile homes or boats. The instructions are to exclude real estate taxes already reported in Question 21.

An installment loan is a payment plan for mobile homes and boats similar to buying a car or appliance. If the mobile home is not permanently attached to the land it may not be considered real estate and, thus, will not have a mortgage. With an installment loan, the buyer pays a specified amount per month for a specified number of months. The mobile home or boat is the collateral for the loan, similar to a car loan.

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Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

Uses of Data—The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages; real estate taxes; fire, hazard, typhoon or hurricane, and flood insurance payments; utilities; and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile home or boat owners.

Comparability—In the U.S. Virgin Islands, data for mobile home and boat costs were collected for the first time in 1990. In the 2000 Census, a question was added to determine if there was an installment loan or contract on the mobile home or boat. For the 2010 Census, the question added "in 2000" to determine if there was an installment loan or contract on the mobile home or boat was removed.

There is no comparable data for all three Pacific Island areas as this question is new to the 2020 Census.

Mortgage Payment

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from answers to Question 23b. The question was asked at owner-occupied housing units that have a mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt; or contract to purchase. The question provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 2019" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments; real estate taxes; fire, hazard, typhoon or hurricane, and flood insurance payments; and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, typhoon or hurricane, and flood insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Uses of Data—When the mortgage payment data are used in conjunction with income data, the information offers an excellent measure of housing affordability and excessive shelter costs. The data also serve to aid in the development of housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Comparability—In Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied, one-family houses (on less than 3 acres for the U.S. Virgin Islands only). Excluded were mobile homes, (boats for U.S. Virgin Islands only), condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, (houses on 3 or more acres for U.S. Virgin Islands only), and houses in multiunit buildings. Beginning with the 2000 Census, the question was asked at all owner- occupied housing units.

In the U.S. Virgin Islands only, in 1990 the question was asked of all one-family, owner-occupied housing units including houses on 10 or more acres. The question was also asked at mobile homes, boats, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 Census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or other junior mortgages, from a single question. Beginning in 1990, two questions were asked: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second mortgages, home equity loans, and other junior mortgages. (For more information, refer to "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment or Home Equity Loan.")

In American Samoa, information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1990.

Mortgage Status

The data on mortgage status were obtained from answers to Questions 23a. This question was asked at owner-occupied housing units. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as

security for repayment of the debt, including deeds of trust; contracts to purchase; land contracts; junior mortgages; and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 2019" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "without a mortgage." The category "without a mortgage" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Uses of Data—Mortgage status provides information on the cost of home ownership. When the data are used in conjunction with mortgage payment data, the information determines shelter costs for living quarters. These data can be used in the development of housing programs aimed to meet the needs of people at different economic levels. The data also serve to evaluate the magnitude of and to plan facilities for condominiums, which are becoming an important source of supply of new housing in many areas.

Comparability—In Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied, one-family houses (on less than 3 acres for the U.S. Virgin Islands only). Excluded were mobile homes, (boats for U.S. Virgin Islands only), condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, (houses on 3 or more acres for U.S. Virgin Island only), and houses in multiunit buildings. Beginning with the 2000 Census, the question was asked at all owner-occupied housing units.

In the U.S. Virgin Islands only, in 1990 the question was asked of all one-family, owner-occupied housing units including houses on 10 or more acres. The question was also asked at mobile homes, boats, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 Census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or other junior mortgages, from a single question. Beginning in 1990, two questions were asked: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second mortgages, home equity loans, and other junior mortgages. (For more information, refer to "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment or Home Equity Loan.")

In American Samoa, information on mortgage status was collected for the first time in 1990.

Occupants Per Room

"Occupants per room" is obtained by dividing the number of people in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures show the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of people per room. Although the U.S. Census Bureau has no official definition of crowded units, many users consider units with more than one occupant per room to be crowded. Occupants per room is rounded to the nearest one-hundredth.

Mean Occupants Per Room—This is computed by dividing occupants in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization or crowding. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, refer to "Derived Measures.")

Uses of Data—These data are the basis for estimating the amount of living and sleeping spaces within a housing unit. These data allow officials to plan and allocate funding for additional housing to relieve crowded housing conditions. The data also serve to aid in planning for future services and infrastructure.

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Occupied Housing Units

Refer to Living Quarters.

Owner-Occupied Housing Units

Refer to Tenure.

Plumbing Facilities

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from answers to Questions 7a, 7b, and 7c that were asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete plumbing facilities when it has all of the following facilities: (1) running water, (2) a bathtub or shower, and (3) a flush toilet. All plumbing facilities must be located in the same house, apartment, or mobile home, but they need not be in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities is not present.

Uses of Data—Plumbing facilities provide an indication of living standards and assess the quality of household facilities within the housing inventory. These data provide assistance in the assessment of water resources and serve as an aid to identify possible areas of ground water contamination. The data also are used to forecast the need for additional water and sewage facilities, aid in the development of policies based on fair market rent, and to identify areas in need of rehabilitation loans or grants.

Comparability—In Guam, the data on plumbing facilities were tabulated for the first time in 1960, and since 1970 for the other Pacific Island areas. In 1970 and 1980, the data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1980, plumbing was considered to be complete if all three facilities were located in the same building as the unit being enumerated, for all areas. Since the 1990 Census, these facilities must be located in the unit being enumerated for Guam and data are shown for all housing units. In the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and American Samoa, up to and including the 2010 Census, a unit had complete plumbing facilities when the same three facilities were present but located inside the unit being enumerated or inside the building where the unit is located. Beginning in 2020, all Pacific Island areas now need to have all three plumbing facilities in the unit.

In the U.S. Virgin Islands, data on plumbing facilities has been collected since 1940. Data from 1990 to 2010 for complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. Before 1990, the definition was to have all three facilities for exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions (similar to 2020) were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data were shown only for year-round housing units. In American Samoa, the data for plumbing facilities were collected only at occupied housing units in 2010. In 2000, the data were collected at both occupied and vacant units. Therefore, the data shown for total housing units in 2000 are not comparable to any data shown in 2010. Only the data tabulated for occupied housing units are comparable between the decades.

Population in Occupied Units

The data shown for population in occupied units is the total population minus any people living in group quarters. All people occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

Uses of Data—Population in occupied housing units provides information on the population within the housing inventory. The data allow the identification of population patterns within areas to assist in developing housing programs. These data also serve to aid officials in tracking the changing population characteristics of the housing inventory over time.

Comparability—Data on population in occupied housing units can be compared to previous census population in occupied housing units data.

Poverty Status of Households in 2019

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to Questions 45 and 46. Since poverty is defined at the family level and not the household level, the poverty status of the household is determined by the poverty status of the householder.

Households are classified as poor when the total 2019 income of the householder's family is below the appropriate poverty threshold. (For nonfamily householders, their own income is compared with the appropriate threshold.) The income of people living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the family size in determining the appropriate threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of related children, and, for one- and two-person families, age of householder. (For more information, refer to "Poverty Status in 2019" and "Income in 2019" under "Population Characteristics.")

Uses of Data—Poverty status data are used to assess the need for assistance. These data are included in federal allocation formulas for many government programs including social services, employment, housing, and education programs.

Price Asked

Refer to Value.

Real Estate Taxes

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from answers to Question 21 that was asked at owner-occupied units. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 2019 to all taxing jurisdictions including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, etc.

Real estate taxes include state, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are not paid on a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

A separate question (question 23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Uses of Data—The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, typhoon or hurricane, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and second mortgages, home equity loans, and other junior mortgages) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 2019." These data provide information on the cost of home ownership and offer an excellent measure of housing affordability and excessive shelter costs.

Comparability—In Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, information on real estate taxes was collected for the first time in 1980. In Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, it was collected only at owner-occupied, one-family homes. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, and houses in multiunit buildings. In the U.S. Virgin Islands, it was asked at all owner-occupied housing units including houses on 10 or more acres. It was also asked as mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property. In the 2000 Census, the question was asked at all owner-occupied housing units.

In American Samoa, information on real estate taxes was collected for the first time in 2000.

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Refrigerator

The data on refrigerators were obtained from answers to Question 7f that was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The response category "No" consists of units utilizing any type of cooling system other than an electric or gas refrigerator, or units that do not have a refrigerator.

Uses of Data—Data on refrigerators provide an indication of living standards and assess the quality of household facilities within the housing inventory. These data are also used to study energy usage and forecast energy needs.

Comparability—In Guam, the data on refrigerators were collected for the first time in 1960 and since 1970 for the other Pacific Island areas as well as the U.S. Virgin Islands. In 1980, the data were shown only for occupied housing units. Since 1990, the data are shown for all housing units and the question asking if the refrigerator was gas or electric was dropped from the questionnaire. In American Samoa, data on refrigerators were collected only at occupied housing units in 2010.

Rent Asked

Refer to Contract Rent.

Rental Vacancy Rate

Refer to Vacancy Status.

Renter-Occupied Housing Units

Refer to Tenure.

Rooms

The data on rooms were obtained from answers to Question 6a. This question was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodgers' rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

For households in American Samoa that occupy two or more structures, a vacant fale intended to be occupied by guests is considered to be a room of the Matai's fale. The Matai is the highest-ranking person in the family.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval, thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest one-tenth. (For more information on medians, refer to the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—Aggregate rooms is calculated by adding all of the rooms for housing units in an area.

Uses of Data—Rooms provide the basis for estimating the amount of living and sleeping spaces within a housing unit. These data allow officials to plan and allocate funding for additional housing to relieve crowded housing conditions. The data also serve to aid in planning for future services and infrastructure.

Comparability—The data on rooms were collected for the first time in 1970 for all three Pacific Island areas and since 1940 for the U.S. Virgin Islands. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. Since 1990, these data are shown for all housing units. In 2010, the question was revised to

include the following definition of a room: "Rooms must be separated by built-in archways or walls that extend from floor to ceiling." In addition, the question also included specific examples of types of rooms to include (i.e., bedrooms and kitchens) and types of rooms to exclude (i.e., foyers, porches, and unfinished basements).

In American Samoa, the data for rooms were collected only at occupied housing units in 2010. In 2000, the data were collected at both occupied and vacant units. Therefore, the data shown for total housing units in 2000 are not comparable to any data shown in 2010. Only the data tabulated for occupied housing units are comparable between the decades.

Second or Junior Mortgage Payment or Home Equity Loan

The data on second mortgage or home equity loan payments were obtained from answers to Questions 24a and 24b. The questions were asked at owner-occupied housing units. Question 24a asks whether a home equity loan or a second mortgage exists on the property. Question 24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second and junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 2019" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages (for example, second, third) are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

Editing Procedures—If the respondent answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage or a home equity loan did, a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage/home equity loan data were then made "No" in Question 24a and blank in Question 24b.

Uses of Data—Second mortgage or home equity loan data provide information on the monthly housing cost expenses for owners. When the data are used in conjunction with income data, the information offers an excellent measure of housing affordability and excessive shelter costs. The data also serve to aid in the development of housing programs aimed to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

By listing the second mortgage or home equity loan question separately on the questionnaire from other housing cost questions, the data also serve to improve the accuracy of estimating monthly housing costs for mortgaged owners.

Comparability—The 1980 Census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one question. Beginning in 1990, two questions were used: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

In 1990, the second or junior mortgage questions were only asked at single family, owner-occupied housing units; mobile homes; and condominiums. The 1990 Census did not allow respondents to distinguish between a second mortgage or a home equity loan.

In the 2000 Census, the question was asked at all owner-occupied housing units. In addition, the second mortgage payment question distinguished between the presence of a second mortgage or home equity loan. In the 2000 Census, Question 74a allowed the respondent to choose multiple answers, thereby identifying the specific type of second mortgage.

For the 2010 Census, a new response category was added, "Yes, both second mortgage and home equity loan," so that only a single response was needed.

Selected Monthly Owner Costs

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from answers to Questions 15a–d, 17, 21, 22, 23b, 24b, and 25. The data were obtained for owner-occupied housing units. Selected monthly owner costs are the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second mortgages, home equity loans, and other junior mortgages); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, typhoon or hurricane, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water and sewer); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (installment loan payments, personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees). Selected monthly owner costs were tabulated for all owner-occupied units and usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure divides the selected monthly owner costs distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median selected monthly owner costs and one-half above the median. Median selected monthly owner costs are computed based on a standard distribution. (Refer to the "Standard Distributions" section under "Derived Measures.") Median selected monthly owner costs are rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Uses of Data—Selected monthly owner costs provide information on the monthly housing cost expenses for owners. When the data are used in conjunction with income data, the information offers an excellent measure of housing affordability and excessive shelter costs. The data also serve to aid in the development of housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Comparability—In Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. In American Samoa, components were collected for the first time in 1990. They were collected only at owner-occupied, one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, and houses in multiunit buildings. In the 2000 Census, the component questions were asked at all owner-occupied housing units and also shown for all owner-occupied housing units. In the 2000 Census, tables for both total owner-occupied housing units and specified owner-occupied housing units were released. (For more information, refer to Specified Owner-Occupied Units). In 2000, a question was added to determine if there was an installment loan or contract on the mobile home or boat.

In the U.S. Virgin Islands, the components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. In 1990, the questions related to selected monthly owner costs were asked at one-family, owner-occupied houses; mobile homes; and condominiums. Beginning in 2000, the questions related to selected monthly owner costs were asked at all owner-occupied housing units and were shown for both all owner-occupied and specified owner-occupied housing units. In 2010, it was only shown for all owner-occupied housing units. In 2000, a question was added to determine if there was an installment loan or contract on the mobile home or boat.

Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 2019

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 2019 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 2019. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated only for owner-occupied units.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "without a mortgage." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 2019 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, refer to the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Uses of Data—Selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 2019 provide information on the monthly housing cost expenses for owners. The information offers an excellent measure of housing affordability and excessive shelter costs. The data also serve to aid in the development of housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Sewage Disposal

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from answers to Question 14 that was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category "Other" included housing units that dispose of sewage some other way.

Uses of Data—Data on sewage disposal help identify housing that may be hazardous to occupants' health and safety. The data also helps policymakers forecast the need for additional water and sewage facilities.

Comparability—The data on sewage disposal were collected for the first time in 1980 and were shown only for year-round housing units. Since 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

In American Samoa, the data for sewage disposal were collected only at occupied housing units in 2010. In 2000, the data were collected at both occupied and vacant units. Therefore, the data shown for total housing units in 2000 are not comparable to any data shown in 2010. Only the data tabulated for occupied housing units are comparable between the decades.

Sink With a Faucet

The data on sink with a faucet were obtained from answers to Question 7d that was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A sink with a faucet.

Uses of Data—Data on sink with piped water provide an indication of living standards and assess the quality of household facilities within the housing inventory. The data also helps policymakers forecast the need for additional water and sewage facilities.

Comparability—The data on sink with piped water were collected for the first time in 1990 in all three Pacific Island areas. It was collected for the first time in the U. S. Virgin Islands in 1970. In American Samoa, data on sink with piped water was collected only at occupied housing units in 2010. In 2020, the response was changed from "Sink with piped water" to "Sink with a faucet."

Source of Water

The data on source of water were obtained from answers to Question 13 that was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. The source may be in the building, in some other place on the property, or elsewhere. A common source supplying water through underground pipes to five or more units is classified as category 1 "A public system." The water may be supplied by a municipal water system, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well that supplies water to five or more housing units. A source of water may be category 2 "A cistern, catchment, tanks or drums" if rainwater is collected by one of these options. If the water is supplied from a water vendor or a truck the units are classified as having water supplied by category 3 "A delivery vendor or water truck." Water that is purchased from a store was reported as category 4 "A supermarket or grocery store." The category 5 "Some other source (. . .)" includes water obtained privately from a standpipe, individual well, springs, river, irrigation canals, creeks, or other sources not listed.

Uses of Data—Data on source of water help identify housing that may be hazardous to occupants' health and safety. The data also helps policymakers forecast the need for additional water and sewage facilities.

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Comparability—The data on source of water were collected for the first time in 1970 in all three Pacific Island areas and since 1940 for the U.S. Virgin Islands. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. Since 1990, data are shown for all housing units. In 2000, the category "A public standpipe or steel hydrant" was deleted as a response category from the questionnaire from all three Pacific Island areas. Data on the purchase of water from a water vendor for the U.S. Virgin Islands are not comparable from 2010 to 2000 as there were changes to the categories.

In American Samoa, the data for source of water were collected only at occupied housing units in 2010.

In 2000, the data were collected at both occupied and vacant units. Therefore, the data shown for total housing units in 2000 are not comparable to any data shown in 2010. Only the data tabulated for occupied housing units are comparable between the decades.

Overall, the data between 2010 and 2020 for Source of water are not comparable as there was a universal change to the way the question was to be answered. In 2010, the respondent was instructed to mark only one box. In 2020, they were instructed to mark all that apply

Specified Owner-Occupied Units

Specified owner-occupied units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres and housing units in multiunit buildings. Specified owner-occupied unit information is used to maintain a comparable universe with earlier census data. Financial housing characteristics in earlier census data were based on a specified owner-occupied unit, however the 2020 Census does not provide information solely for this universe. Therefore, the characteristics for a specified owner-occupied unit are maintained within the Public Use Microdata Sample files for Guam to ensure comparisons can be made between data years.

Comparability—Prior to 1990, much of the owner-occupied housing inventory was comprised of single-family homes, either detached or attached. Therefore, earlier census data provided financial housing characteristics for the specified owner-occupied unit universe. However, the housing market began to change during the 1990's as an increasing number of units in multiunit structures were constructed and sold as condominiums, as well as the increase of mobile homes as an option for lower-income owners to purchase a home. As a result of these changes, the census abandoned the concept of the specified owner-occupied universe to ensure housing data was provided for all owner-occupied units.

The 2020 Census only publishes financial housing characteristics for all units.

Specified Renter-Occupied Units

Specified renter-occupied units are renter-occupied units that exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres.

Specified renter-occupied unit information is used to maintain a comparable universe with earlier census data. Financial housing characteristics in earlier census data were based on a specified renter-occupied unit, however the 2020 Census does not provide information solely for this universe. Therefore, the characteristics for a specified renter-occupied unit are maintained within the Public Use Microdata Sample files for Guam to ensure comparisons can be made between data years.

Comparability—The 2020 Census only publishes financial housing characteristics for total renter-occupied units, whereas for the 2000 Census tables were only released for specified renter-occupied units.

Stove or Range

The data on stove or range were obtained from answers to Question 7e that was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The response category "No" consists of units utilizing any other type of means for cooking or units that do not have a stove or range.

Uses of Data—Data on stoves or ranges are used by governments and utility companies in planning additional facilities. These data are also used to study energy usage and forecast energy needs.

Comparability—In Guam, the data on stoves or ranges were collected for the first time in 1960 and since 1970 for the other Pacific Island areas as well as the U.S. Virgin Islands. In 1980, the data were shown only for occupied housing units. Since 1990, the data are shown for all housing units. In American Samoa, data on stoves or ranges were collected only at occupied housing units in 2010.

Telephone Service Available

The data on telephones were obtained from answers to Question 8 that was asked at occupied housing units. A telephone must be in working order and service available in the house, apartment, or mobile home that allows the respondent both to make and receive calls even if the service is temporarily interrupted because of storms, repairs, etc. Households whose service has been discontinued for nonpayment or other reasons are not counted as having telephone service available.

Uses of Data—The availability of telephone service provides information on the isolation of households. These data help assess the level of communication access amongst elderly and low-income households. The data also serve to aid in the development of emergency telephone, medical, or crime prevention services.

Comparability—The data on telephones were collected for the first time in 1980 in all three Pacific Island areas and since 1990 for the U.S. Virgin Islands. In the 2000 Census, the telephone question emphasizes the availability of service in the house, apartment, or mobile home. Data on telephone service are needed because an individual can own a telephone but have no service to make or receive calls. In 1980 and 1990, respondents were asked about the presence of a telephone in the housing unit. For the 2020 Census, changes were made involving the structure of the question as well as the introduction of an instruction to include cell phones.

Tenure

The data for tenure were obtained from answers to Question 18 that was asked at occupied housing units. Occupied housing units are classified as either owner-occupied or renter-occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or paid for in full. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is Person 1 on the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit. Mobile homes occupied by owners with installment loan balances are also included in this category.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage or loan)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage.

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units that are not owner-occupied, whether they are rented or occupied without payment of rent, are classified as renter-occupied. "Occupied without payment of rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "Occupied without payment of rent" category. "Rented" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Uses of Data—Tenure provides a measurement of home ownership that has served as an indicator of the nation's economy for decades. These data are used to aid in the distribution of funds for programs such as

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those involving mortgage insurance, rental housing, and national defense housing. Data on tenure allows planners to evaluate the overall viability of housing markets and to assess the stability of neighborhoods. The data also serve in understanding the characteristics of owner-occupied and renter-occupied units to aid builders, mortgage lenders, planning officials, government agencies, etc., in the planning of housing programs and services.

Comparability—In Guam, the data on tenure were collected for the first time in 1960, since 1970 for all other Pacific Island areas, and since 1930 for the U.S. Virgin Islands. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item. For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or loan, or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve the count of owner-occupied units. Research done in the United States after the 1980 Census indicated that some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage. In 2000, the same tenure categories used in the 1990 Census were used. For the 2010 Census, the concept of "cash" rent was dropped, and the category "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" specified that home equity loans are included.

Flush Toilet

The data on toilet facilities were obtained from answers to Question 7c that were asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A flush toilet is connected to piped water and empties into a main sewer, a septic tank, or a cesspool.

Uses of Data—Data on toilet facilities provide an indication of living standards and assess the quality of household facilities within the housing inventory. The data also helps policymakers forecast the need for additional water and sewage facilities.

Comparability—In Guam, the data on toilet facilities were collected for the first time in 1960, and since 1970 for all other Pacific Island areas. It was collected for the first time in the U.S. Virgin Islands in 1940. In 1980, the data were not shown separately but were combined with data on water supply and bathtub or shower to determine the presence of complete plumbing facilities. In 2020, the question changed to only ask "Yes" or "No" to having a flush toilet. The additional section asking about other types of toilet facilities was deleted.

In American Samoa, the data for toilet facilities were collected only at occupied housing units in 2010. In 2000, the data were collected at both occupied and vacant units. Therefore, the data shown for total housing units in 2000 are not comparable to any data shown in 2010. Only the data tabulated for occupied housing units are comparable between the decades.

Units in Structure

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from answers to Question 1 that was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. In Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, a structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded. The statistics are presented for Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a one-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a one-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to nonresidential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing two or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with "2," "3 or 4," "5 to 9," "10 to 19," "20 to 49," and "50 or more" units.

Mobile Home—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Boat, RV, Van, Etc.—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, containers, campers, and vans. Recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence.

In American Samoa, the term "house" refers to conventional western style houses as well as *fales*. For cases where a household occupies more than one structure, answer categories were provided to reflect the number of houses/*fales*/structures comprising the living quarters. (For more information, refer to "Households by Number of Structures Occupied.")

In American Samoa, the definition for "1-unit detached," "1-unit attached," "Container," and "Boat, RV, van, etc." are the same as for Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. In addition, the following categories were included in American Samoa:

- **Two Houses**—This category includes those living quarters consisting of two structures, both of which were occupied by only one household.

- **Three or More Houses**—This category includes those living quarters consisting of three or more structures, all of which were occupied by only one household.

Uses of Data—The units in structure data provides information on the housing inventory by subdividing the inventory into one-family homes, apartments, and mobile homes. When the data are used in conjunction with tenure, year structure built, and income, units in structure serves as the basic identifier of housing used in many federal programs. The data also serve to aid in the planning of roads, hospitals, utility lines, schools, playgrounds, shopping centers, emergency preparedness plans, and energy consumption and supplies.

Comparability—In Guam, the data on units in structure were collected for the first time in 1960, since 1940 in the U.S. Virgin Islands, and since 1970 for all other Pacific Island areas. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. Since 1990, data are shown for all housing units. In 1990, the category "Boat" was replaced with "Other" and the categories "2 houses" and "3 or more houses" were added only in American Samoa to help identify traditional living arrangement. In 2000, the category "Other" was replaced with "Boat, RV, van, etc." and the category "Container" was added. In 1990, the category "Mobile Home" was replaced with "Mobile home or trailer." For 2020 in the U.S. Virgin Islands, the category "Boat or Houseboat" was combined into "Boat, RV, van, etc." For all three Pacific Island areas, the category "Container" was deleted.

In American Samoa, the data for units in structure were collected only at occupied housing units in 2010. In 2000, the data were collected at both occupied and vacant units. Therefore, the data shown for total housing units in 2000 are not comparable to any data shown in 2010. Only the data tabulated for occupied housing units are comparable between the decades.

Usual Home Elsewhere

The data for usual home elsewhere were obtained from the questionnaire, Items S1–S3, which was completed by census enumerators. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by people

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with a usual residence elsewhere was classified as vacant. The occupants were classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and were counted at the address of their usual place of residence. All usual home elsewhere units were classified as "For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use" unless the respondent specifically stated the unit had a different vacancy status (for more information, refer to "Vacancy Status").

Uses of Data—By using the "Usual Home Elsewhere" classification to decide for whom to collect data, the census can provide a more accurate description of an area's social and economic characteristics.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere were tabulated for the first time in 1980.

Utilities

The data on utility costs were obtained from answers to Questions 15a through 15d. These questions were asked of occupied housing units.

Questions 15a through 15d asked for the average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water, and sewer) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). They are included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 2019," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 2019."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Uses of Data—The cost of utilities provides information on the cost of either home ownership or renting. When the data are used as part of monthly housing costs and in conjunction with income data the information offers an excellent measure of housing affordability and excessive shelter costs. The data also serve to aid in the development of housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels and to provide assistance in forecasting future utility services and energy supplies.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared with utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—In Guam, the data on utility costs were collected for the first time in 1960 but were not collected in 1970. The data have been collected since 1980 for all Island Areas. In 1990, " . . . average monthly costs for gas" was asked separately from "oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc." In 1980, "gas" was included in the "oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc." category. In 2000, "and sewer" was added to the "Water" utility category. Starting in 2010, respondents were able to indicate that gas was included in the electricity payment.

Vacancy Status

The data on vacancy status were obtained from Item B on the Enumerator Questionnaire and was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by census enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

Rented, Not Occupied—These are vacant units rented but not yet occupied, including units where money has been paid or agreed upon, but the renter has not yet moved in.

For Sale Only—These are vacant units offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only." If units are offered either "for rent" or "for sale," they are included in the "for rent" classification.

Sold, Not Occupied—These are vacant units sold but not yet occupied, including units that have been sold recently, but the new owner has not yet moved in.

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons, or for weekends or other occasional use throughout the year. Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the categories specified above, it is classified as "Other Vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Available Housing—Available housing units are vacant units that are "for sale only" or "for rent."

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—The homeowner vacancy rate is the proportion of the homeowner inventory that is vacant for sale. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units "for sale only" by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are "for sale only," and vacant units that have been sold but not yet occupied, and then multiplying by 100. This measure is rounded to the nearest one-tenth.

Rental Vacancy Rate—The rental vacancy rate is the proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant "for rent." It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units "for rent" by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units "for rent," and vacant units that have been rented but not yet occupied, and then multiplying by 100. This measure is rounded to the nearest one-tenth.

Available Housing Vacancy Rate—The available housing vacancy rate is the proportion of the housing inventory that is available "vacant-for-sale-only" or "vacant-for-rent." It is computed by dividing the sum of vacant-for-sale only housing units and vacant-for-rent housing units by the sum of occupied units, vacant-for-sale only housing units, vacant-sold-not occupied housing units, vacant-for-rent housing units, and vacant-rented-not-occupied housing units, and then multiplying by 100. This measure is rounded to the nearest one-tenth.

Uses of Data—Vacancy status has long been used as a basic indicator of the housing market and provides information on the stability and quality of housing for certain areas. The data are used to assess the demand for housing, to identify housing turnover within areas, and to better understand the population within the housing market over time. These data also serve to aid in the development of housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Comparability—Since 1990, the category "For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use" was used. In earlier censuses, separate categories were used to collect data on these types of vacant units. Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. Beginning in 1990 and continuing into the 2000 Census, housing characteristics were shown for all housing units. Until the 2000 Census, a single vacancy status category was used for units that were either "rented or sold, not occupied." Starting in 2010, there are two separate categories, "Rented, not occupied" and "Sold, not occupied."

Vacant Housing Units

Refer to Living Quarters.

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Value

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from answers to Question 20, which was asked at owner-occupied housing units and units that were being bought, vacant for sale, or sold not occupied at the time of enumeration. In Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property. In American Samoa, value is the respondent's estimate of how much the housing unit only would sell for if it were for sale. Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value of the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) and one-half above the median. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. Median and quartile value are computed based on a standard distribution. (Refer to the "Standard Distributions" section under "Derived Measures.") Median and quartile value calculations are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value differences among various geographic areas. (For more information on medians and quartiles, refer to "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—Aggregate value is calculated by adding all of the value estimates for owner-occupied housing units in an area. Aggregate value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates, refer to "Derived Measures.")

Uses of Data—The value of a home provides information on neighborhood quality, housing affordability, and wealth. These data provide socioeconomic information not captured by household income and comparative information on the state of local housing markets. The data also serve to aid in the development of housing programs designed to meet the housing needs of people at different economic levels.

Comparability—In Guam, the data on value were collected for the first time in 1960, and since 1970 for all other Pacific Island areas. In 1980, data on value of mobile homes were not collected. Since 1990, the question was also asked of mobile homes. For the U.S. Virgin Islands in 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale, one-family houses on less than 3 acres, with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale, condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale only housing units, and owner-occupied, condominium housing units. Beginning in 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multiunit structures. (For more information, refer to Specified Owner-Occupied Units).

In American Samoa, the data on value were obtained from questions asked at owner-occupied housing units only in 2010. In 2000, these questions were asked at housing units that were owned or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Data on "Price Asked" for vacant-for-sale housing units are not available for American Samoa.

Vehicles Available

The data on vehicles available were obtained from Question 12. The question was asked at occupied housing units. These data show the number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for 1 month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Uses of Data—The availability of vehicles provides information for numerous transportation programs. When the data are used in conjunction with place-of-work and journey-to-work data, the information can provide insight into vehicle travel and aid in forecasting future travel and its effect on transportation systems. The data also serve to aid in the development of emergency and evacuation planning, special transportation services, and forecasting future energy consumption and needs.

Limitation of the Data—The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—The data on automobiles available were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 Census and the 2000 Census data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations. In 1990, the terminal category identified "7 or more"; this was changed to "6 or more" in the 2000 Census. In 1980 for the U.S. Virgin Islands, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented separately and also as a combined vehicles-available tabulation.

Water Supply

The data on water supply (also referred to as "running water") were obtained from answers to Question 7a that was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Running water means a supply of water is available at a sink, washbasin, bathtub, or shower.

Running water may be located within the unit itself, or it may be in the hallway, or in a room used by several units in the building. It may even be necessary to go outdoors to reach that part of the building in which the running water is located.

Uses of Data—Data on water supply help identify housing that may be hazardous to occupants' health and safety. The data also helps policymakers forecast the need for additional water and sewage facilities.

Comparability—In Guam, the data on water supply were collected for the first time in 1960, and since 1970 for all other Pacific Island areas. In 1980, the data were shown only for year-round housing units and were shown separately by type of energy used to heat the water, as well as combined with the data on bathtub or shower and flush toilet to determine the presence of complete plumbing facilities. In 1990, the data were shown for all housing units, and tabulations similar to 1980 were presented. In 2000, the question relating to type of energy used for heating water was dropped. For 2020, the designation for hot and cold was deleted and "Piped water" was changed to "Running water." Data was not previously collected separately on bathtub or shower prior to 2020 in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

In American Samoa, data on water supply were collected only at occupied housing units in 2010. In 2000, the data were collected at both occupied and vacant units. Therefore, the data shown for total housing units in 2000 are not comparable to any data shown in 2010. Only the data tabulated for occupied housing units are comparable between the decades.

Year Householder Moved Into Unit

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from answers to Question 3 that was asked at occupied housing units. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If the householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Appendix B. Definitions of Subject Characteristics

Median Year Householder Moved into Unit—Median year household moved into unit divides the distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median year householder moved into unit and one-half above the median. Median year householder moved into unit is computed based on a standard distribution. (Refer to the "Standard Distributions" section under "Derived Measures.") Median year householder moved into unit is rounded to the nearest calendar year. (For more information on medians, refer to "Derived Measures.")

Uses of Data—The year the householder moved into the unit provides information on the specific period of time when mobility occurs, especially for recent movers. These data help to measure neighborhood stability and to identify transient communities. The data also are used to assess the amount of displacement caused by floods and other natural disasters, and as an aid to evaluate the changes in service requirements.

Comparability—The data on year householder moved into unit were collected for the first time in 1980 for all three Pacific Island areas. For the U.S. Virgin Islands, in 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. Since 1980, the question has been asked only of the householder.

For 2000 and 2010, the response categories have been modified to accommodate moves during each 10-year period between 1990 and 2000, and between 2000 and 2010. Starting in 2010, the question asked the year moved in of "Person 1" rather than of "this person." This change was made because "this person" is not necessarily "Person 1," the householder. All household data are collected only for the householder.

Year Structure Built

The data on year structure built were obtained from answers to Question 2 that was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. (In the case of a fale in American Samoa, the construction was considered to be complete when the foundation, pillar posts, and roof were in place. For more information, refer to "Households by Number of Structures Occupied.") Housing units under construction are included as vacant housing if they meet the housing unit definition, that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors are in place. For mobile homes, houseboats, recreational vehicles, etc., the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. The data relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—Median year structure built divides the distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median year structure built and one-half above the median. Median year structure built is computed based on a standard distribution (Refer to the "Standard Distributions" section under "Derived Measures.") The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 2020. For example, if the median year structure built is 1967, the median age of housing in that area is 53 years (2020 minus 1967).

Uses of Data—The year the structure was built provides information on the age of housing units. These data help identify new housing construction and measures the disappearance of old housing from the inventory, when used in combination with data from previous years. The data also serve to aid in the development of formulas to determine substandard housing and provide assistance in forecasting future services such as energy consumption and fire protection.

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by people who have lived in the neighborhood a long time.

Comparability—For the three Pacific Island areas, the data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1970 Census and were shown only for year-round housing units in 1970 and 1980. For the U.S. Virgin Islands it has been collected since 1940. Since 1990, data are shown for all housing units and the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In the 1980 Census, the number of units built before 1940 appeared to be underreported. In an effort to

alleviate this problem, a "Don't know" category was added in 1990. Responses of "Don't know" were treated as nonresponses and the item was allocated from similar units by tenure and structure type. However, this led to an extremely high allocation rate for the item. In the United States, a 1996 test proved inconclusive in determining whether a "Don't know" category led to a more accurate count of older units, but the test showed the allocation rate for this item was greatly reduced by the elimination of the "Don't know" category. As a result, "Don't know" was eliminated for the 2000 Census.

In American Samoa, the data for year structure built were collected only at occupied housing units in 2010. In 2000, the data were collected at both occupied and vacant units. Therefore, the data shown for total housing units in 2000 are not comparable to any data shown in 2010. Only the data tabulated for occupied housing units are comparable between the decades.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Most derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are shown as zero.

Aggregate—An aggregate is the sum of the values for each of the elements in the universe. For example, aggregate household income is the sum of the incomes of all households in a given geographic area. Means are derived by dividing the aggregate by the appropriate universe. When an aggregate used as a numerator is rounded in the detailed tables, the rounded value is used for the calculation of the mean.

Rounding for Selected Aggregates—To protect the confidentiality of responses, the aggregates shown in matrixes for the list of subjects below are rounded. This means that the aggregates for these subjects, except for travel time to work, are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. Unless special rounding rules apply (available below), $150 rounds up to $200 and $149 rounds down to $100. Note that each cell in a matrix is rounded individually. This means that an aggregate value shown at the island level may not necessarily be the sum total of the aggregate values in the matrixes for its lower geographic areas. This also means that the cells in the aggregate matrixes may not add to the total and/or subtotal lines.

Special Rounding Rules for Aggregates—If the dollar value is between –$100 and +$100, then the dollar value is rounded to $0. If the dollar value is less than –$100, then the dollar value is rounded to the nearest –$100.

Aggregates Subject to Rounding

- Contract Rent

- Earnings in 2019 (Households)

- Earnings in 2019 (Individuals)

- Gross Rent*

- Income Deficit in 2019 (Families)

- Income Deficit in 2019 Per Family Member

- Income Deficit in 2019 Per Unrelated Individual

- Income in 2019 (Household/Family/Nonfamily Household)

- Income in 2019 (Individuals)

- Selected Monthly Owner Costs* by Mortgage Status

- Total Travel Time to Work**

- Type of Income in 2019 (Households) Value

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* Gross Rent and Selected Monthly Owner Costs include other aggregates that also are subject to rounding. For example, Gross Rent includes aggregates of payments for "contract rent" and the "costs of utilities and fuels." Selected Monthly Owner Costs includes aggregates of payments for "mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second mortgage, home equity loans, and other junior mortgages); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, typhoon or hurricane, and flood insurance on the property, and the costs of utilities and fuels."

** Aggregate Travel Time to Work is zero if the aggregate is zero, is rounded to 4 minutes if the aggregate is 1 to 7 minutes, and is rounded to the nearest multiple of 5 minutes for all other values (if the aggregate is not already evenly divisible by 5).

Gini Index—The Gini is a measure of how much a distribution varies from a proportionate distribution. A purely proportionate distribution would have every value in the distribution being equal (that is 20 percent of the values would equal 20 percent of the aggregate total of all the values). This also is known as "perfect equality"—all households have an equal share of income. An example of a distribution that deviates the most from perfect equality would be to have every value except one equal to zero, and one value that would be equal to the nonzero aggregate total for all the values. This also is known as "perfect inequality"—one household has all income. The Gini ranges from zero (perfect equality) to one (perfect inequality), and it is calculated by measuring the difference between a diagonal line (the purely proportionate distribution) and the distribution of actual values (a Lorenz curve). This measure is presented for household income.

Interpolation—Interpolation is frequently used to calculate medians or quartiles and to approximate standard errors from tables based on interval data. Different kinds of interpolation may be used to estimate the value of a function between two known values, depending on the form of the distribution. The most common distributional assumption is that the data are linear, resulting in linear interpolation.

Mean—This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum (or aggregate) of a group of numerical questions by the total number of questions in that group. For example, mean household earnings is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all earnings reported by individuals with earnings living in households by the total number of households with earnings.

(Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing variables.)

Median—This measure represents the middle value (if n is odd) or the average of the two middle values (if n is even) in an ordered list of n data values. The median divides the total frequency distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median and one-half above the median. Each median is calculated using a standard distribution (available below). (For more information, refer to "Interpolation.")

For data products displayed on data.census.gov, medians that fall in the upper-most category of an open-ended distribution will be shown with a plus symbol (+) appended (e.g., "$2,000+" for contract rent), and medians that fall in the lowest category of an open-ended distribution will be shown with a minus symbol (–) appended (e.g., "$100– for contract rent"). For other data products and data files that are downloaded by users (i.e., FTP files), plus and minus signs will not be appended. Contract Rent, for example will be shown as $2001 if the median falls in the upper-most category ($2,000 or more) and $99 if the median falls in the lowest category (Less than $100). (Refer to "2020 Census Standard Distributions" for the open-ended intervals for medians.)

Percentage—This measure is calculated by taking the number of questions in a group possessing a characteristic of interest and dividing by the total number of questions in that group, and then multiplying by 100.

Quartile—This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) is defined as the upper limit of the lowest three quarters of cases in the distribution. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and contract

rent. The distribution used to compute quartiles is the same as that used to compute medians for that variable.

Quintile—This measure divides a distribution into five equal parts. The first quintile (or lowest quintile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-fifth of the cases. The second quintile is the 40th percentile. The third quintile is the 60th percentile. The fourth quintile is defined as the upper limit of the lowest four-fifths of cases in the distribution, or the 80th percentile. Quintiles are presented for household incomes.

Rate—This is a measure of occurrences in a given period of time divided by the possible number of occurrences during that period. For example, the homeowner vacancy rate is calculated by dividing the number of vacant units "for sale only" by the sum of owner-occupied units and vacant units that are "for sale only" and are "sold, not occupied," and then multiplying by 100. Rates are sometimes presented as percentages.

Ratio—This is a measure of the relative size of one number to a second number expressed as the quotient of the first number divided by the second. For example, the sex ratio is calculated by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females, and then multiplying by 100.

Standard Distributions—In order to provide consistency in the values within and among data products, standard distributions from which medians and quartiles are calculated are used for the 2020 Census. Refer to "2020 Census Standard Distributions."

Appendix C.
Questionnaires for the Island Areas

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

United States® Census 2020
American Samoa

2020 Census of American Samoa

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

Census Office

County

FOR NPC USE ONLY

BCU

Map Spot

Within Map Spot ID

← APPLY LABEL HERE →

Are there any continuation questionnaires for this address?

☐ Yes ➡ Number of continuation questionnaires =

☐ No

Address Number *(For example: 5007)*

Apt/Unit *(For example: Apt A or Lot 3)*

Street or Road Name *(For example: N Maple Ave)*

Physical Description *(if applicable)*

Village/Municipality/Estate

ZIP Code

Start here
Use a blue or black pen.

S1. Did you or anyone in this household live or stay here on April 1, 2020?

☐ Yes

☐ No ➡ *Skip to S3.*

S2. Does someone usually live at this [house/apartment/mobile home], or is this a vacation or seasonal home where no one usually lives?

☐ Usually lives here – *Skip to question 1.*

☐ Vacation or seasonal home or held for occasional use – *Skip to page 7.*

S3. On April 1, 2020, was this unit

☐ **Occupied by a different household?** – *Using a knowledgeable respondent, complete this questionnaire for the people occupying the household on April 1, 2020.*

☐ **Vacant?** – *Skip to page 7.*

☐ Not a housing unit – *Skip to "Respondent Information" on page 44.*

1. We need to count people where they live and sleep most of the time. Please read the WHO TO COUNT section on the Flashcard. Based on these instructions, how many people were living or staying in this [house/apartment/mobile home] on April 1, 2020?

Number of people =

2. Were there any <u>additional</u> people staying here on April 1, 2020 that you <u>did not include</u> in the count in the previous question? For example:

Mark X all that apply. Include any additional people on the person pages.

☐ 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

FORM **DI-Q-AS** (04-24-2019)

11820016

Person 1

3. Now I am going to ask you questions about each person staying here. If there is someone staying here who pays the rent or owns this residence, I would like to start by listing him or her as Person 1. If the owner or the person who pays the rent is not staying here, I can start by listing any adult staying here as Person 1.

What is Person 1's name?
Print name below and verify the spelling.

Last Name(s)

First Name   MI

4. Is Person 1 male or female? *Mark* **X** *ONE box.*

☐ Male   ☐ Female

5. What is Person 1's age on April 1, 2020? What is Person 1's date of birth? If you don't know the exact age, please estimate. *For babies less than 1 year old, do not report the age in months. Report 0 as the age.*

Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2020   Month   Day   Year of birth

[   ] years

➜ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH the question about Hispanic origin and the question about race. For this census, Hispanic origin is not a race.**

6. Please read the HISPANIC ORIGIN section on the Flashcard. 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.*

7. Please read the RACE section on the Flashcard. What is Person 1's race? You may choose one or more races. 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 – *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 2 on the next page. Otherwise, skip to page 7.*

2 11820024

1. What is the name of **Person 2** **?**

Print name below and verify the spelling.

Last Name(s)

First Name — MI

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

- ☐ With a parent or other relative
- ☐ For college
- ☐ For a military assignment
- ☐ For a job or business
- ☐ In a nursing home
- ☐ In a jail or prison
- ☐ At a seasonal or second residence
- ☐ For another reason
- ☐ No

3. Please read the RELATIONSHIP section on the Flashcard.
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. Is this person male or female? *Mark* ☒ *ONE box.*

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female

5. What is this person's age on April 1, 2020? What is this person's date of birth? If you don't know the exact age, please estimate. *For babies less than 1 year old, do not report the age in months. Report 0 as the age.*

Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2020 — years
Month — Day — Year of birth

➔ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH the question about Hispanic origin and the question about race. For this census, Hispanic origin is not a race.**

6. Please read the HISPANIC ORIGIN section on the Flashcard. 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. Please read the RACE section on the Flashcard. What is this person's race? You may choose one or more races.
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 3 on the next page. Otherwise, skip to page 7.*

3   11820032

1. What is the name of Person 3 **?**

Print name below and verify the spelling.

Last Name(s)

First Name   MI

2. Does this person usually live or stay somewhere else?
For example –
Mark [X] all that apply.

- ☐ With a parent or other relative
- ☐ For college
- ☐ For a military assignment
- ☐ For a job or business
- ☐ In a nursing home
- ☐ In a jail or prison
- ☐ At a seasonal or second residence
- ☐ For another reason
- ☐ No

3. Please read the RELATIONSHIP section on the Flashcard.
How is this person related to Person 1? *Mark [X] 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. Is this person male or female? *Mark [X] ONE box.*

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female

5. What is this person's age on April 1, 2020? What is this
person's date of birth? *If you don't know the exact age, please*
estimate. For babies less than 1 year old, do not report the age in
months. Report 0 as the age.

Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2020	Month	Day	Year of birth
☐☐☐ years	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐

→ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH the question about Hispanic**
origin and the question about race. For this census, Hispanic
origin is not a race.

6. Please read the HISPANIC ORIGIN section on the Flashcard.
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. Please read the RACE section on the Flashcard.
What is this person's race? You may choose one or more races.
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
- ☐ 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.
Otherwise, skip to page 7.

4   11820040

1. What is the name of **Person 4** **?**

Print name below and verify the spelling.

Last Name(s)

First Name   MI

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

☐ With a parent or other relative
☐ For college
☐ For a military assignment
☐ For a job or business
☐ In a nursing home

☐ In a jail or prison
☐ At a seasonal or second residence
☐ For another reason
☐ No

3. Please read the RELATIONSHIP section on the Flashcard.
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. Is this person male or female? *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

☐ Male   ☐ Female

5. What is this person's age on April 1, 2020? What is this person's date of birth? If you don't know the exact age, please estimate. *For babies less than 1 year old, do not report the age in months. Report 0 as the age.*

Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2020	Month	Day	Year of birth
years			

➔ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH the question about Hispanic origin and the question about race. For this census, Hispanic origin is not a race.**

6. Please read the HISPANIC ORIGIN section on the Flashcard. 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. Please read the RACE section on the Flashcard. What is this person's race? You may choose one or more races.
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 5 on the next page. Otherwise, skip to page 7.*

5   11820057

1. What is the name of `Person 5` **?**

Print name below and verify the spelling.

Last Name(s)

First Name   MI

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

- ☐ With a parent or other relative
- ☐ For college
- ☐ For a military assignment
- ☐ For a job or business
- ☐ In a nursing home
- ☐ In a jail or prison
- ☐ At a seasonal or second residence
- ☐ For another reason
- ☐ No

3. Please read the RELATIONSHIP section on the Flashcard.
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. Is this person male or female? *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

- ☐ Male   ☐ Female

5. What is this person's age on April 1, 2020? What is this person's date of birth? If you don't know the exact age, please estimate. *For babies less than 1 year old, do not report the age in months. Report 0 as the age.*

Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2020 [ ] years   Month [ ]   Day [ ]   Year of birth [ ]

➔ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH the question about Hispanic origin and the question about race. For this census, Hispanic origin is not a race.**

6. Please read the HISPANIC ORIGIN section on the Flashcard. 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. Please read the RACE section on the Flashcard. What is this person's race? You may choose one or more races.
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 of the D-Q-AS, continue with the next person on an additional continuation questionnaire (D-CQ-AS) and update the number of continuation questionnaires on page 1 of the D-Q-AS.*

6 11820065

C-6

Appendix C. Questionnaires for the Island Areas
2020 Island Areas Censuses (IAC) Demographic Profile Summary File
U.S. Census Bureau

Housing

Please answer the following questions about this house, apartment, or mobile home.

1. Please read the BUILDING TYPE section on the Flashcard. Which best describes this building?
Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

☐ A mobile home

☐ A one-family house detached from any other house

☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses

☐ Two houses *(American Samoa only)*

☐ Three or more houses *(American Samoa only)*

☐ A building with 2 apartments

☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments

☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments

☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments

☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments

☐ A building with 50 or more apartments

☐ Boat, RV, van, etc.

2. About when was this building first built?

☐ 2000 or later – *Specify year* ⤵

☐ 1990 to 1999

☐ 1980 to 1989

☐ 1970 to 1979

☐ 1960 to 1969

☐ 1950 to 1959

☐ 1940 to 1949

☐ 1939 or earlier

3. When did PERSON 1 *(listed on page 2)* **move into this house, apartment, or mobile home?**

Month   Year

A *Ask questions 4 – 5 if this is a HOUSE OR A MOBILE HOME; otherwise, SKIP to question 6a.*

4. How many acres is this house or mobile home on?

☐ Less than 1 acre ➜ *SKIP to question 6a*

☐ 1 to 9.9 acres

☐ 10 or more acres

5. What were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property in 2019?

☐ None

☐ $1 to $999

☐ $1,000 to $2,499

☐ $2,500 to $4,999

☐ $5,000 to $9,999

☐ $10,000 or more

6. a. How many separate rooms are in this house, apartment, or mobile home? Rooms must be separated by built-in archways or walls that extend out at least 6 inches and go from floor to ceiling.
- INCLUDE bedrooms, kitchens, etc.
- EXCLUDE bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or unfinished basements.

Number of rooms

b. How many of these rooms are bedrooms? Count as bedrooms those rooms you would list if this house, apartment, or mobile home were for sale or rent. *If this is an efficiency/studio apartment, print "0".*

Number of bedrooms

7. Does this house, apartment, or mobile home have –

	Yes	No
a. Running water?	☐	☐
b. A bathtub or shower?	☐	☐
c. A flush toilet?	☐	☐
d. A sink with a faucet?	☐	☐
e. A stove or range?	☐	☐
f. A refrigerator?	☐	☐

8. Can you or any member of this household both make and receive phone calls when at this house, apartment, or mobile home? Include calls using cell phones, land lines, or other phone devices.

☐ Yes

☐ No

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Housing (continued)

9. Please read the COMPUTER USE section on the Flashcard. At this house, apartment, or mobile home – do you or any member of this household own or use any of the following types of computers?

	Yes	No
a. Desktop or laptop	☐	☐
b. Smartphone	☐	☐
c. Tablet or other portable wireless computer	☐	☐
d. Some other type of computer – *Specify* ⤸	☐	☐

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

10. a. At this house, apartment, or mobile home – do you or any member of this household have access to the Internet?

☐ Yes

☐ No ➜ *SKIP to question 12*

b. Do you or any member of this household pay a cell phone company or Internet service provider to access the Internet?

☐ Yes

☐ No ➜ *SKIP to question 12*

11. Please read the INTERNET section on the Flashcard. Do you or any member of this household have access to the Internet using a –

	Yes	No
a. Cellular data plan for a smartphone or other mobile device?	☐	☐
b. Broadband (high speed) Internet service such as cable, fiber optic, or DSL service installed in this household?	☐	☐
c. Satellite Internet service installed in this household?	☐	☐
d. Dial-up Internet service installed in this household?	☐	☐
e. Some other service? – *Specify service* ⤸	☐	☐

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

12. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of this household?

☐ None

☐ 1

☐ 2

☐ 3

☐ 4

☐ 5

☐ 6 or more

13. Please read the SOURCE OF WATER section on the Flashcard. In 2019, did this house, apartment, or mobile home get water from – *Mark ☒ all that apply.*

☐ A public system?

☐ A cistern, catchment, tanks, or drums?

☐ A delivery vendor or water truck?

☐ A supermarket or grocery store?

☐ Some other source (a standpipe, spring, individual well, etc.)?

14. Please read the SEWAGE DISPOSAL section on the Flashcard. What is the MAIN means of sewage disposal for this house, apartment, or mobile home? *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

☐ Public sewer

☐ Septic tank or cesspool

☐ Other

15. a. What is the average monthly cost of electricity for this house, apartment, or mobile home?

Average monthly cost – *Dollars*

$ ☐☐☐☐☐ .00

OR

☐ Included in rent or condominium fee

☐ No charge or electricity not used

b. What is the average monthly cost of gas for this house, apartment, or mobile home?

Average monthly cost – *Dollars*

$ ☐☐☐☐☐ .00

OR

☐ Included in rent or condominium fee

☐ Included in electricity payment entered above

☐ No charge or gas not used

c. What is the average monthly cost of water and sewer for this house, apartment, or mobile home?

Average monthly cost – *Dollars*

$ ☐☐☐☐☐ .00

OR

☐ Included in rent or condominium fee

☐ No charge

d. What is the average monthly cost of oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc., for this house, apartment, or mobile home?

Average monthly cost – *Dollars*

$ ☐☐☐☐☐ .00

OR

☐ Included in rent or condominium fee

☐ No charge or these fuels not used

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C-8

Appendix C. Questionnaires for the Island Areas
2020 Island Areas Censuses (IAC) Demographic Profile Summary File
U.S. Census Bureau

Housing (continued)

16. **In 2019, did you or any member of this household receive benefits from the Food Stamp Program, SNAP (the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program), or NAP (Nutrition Assistance Program)?** Do NOT include WIC, the School Lunch Program, or assistance from food banks.

☐ Yes

☐ No

17. **Is this house, apartment, or mobile home part of a condominium?**

☐ Yes ➔ **What is the monthly condominium fee?**
For renters, answer only if you pay the condominium fee in addition to your rent. *Otherwise, mark the "None" box.*

Monthly amount – *Dollars*

$ ☐☐☐☐☐ .00

OR

☐ None

☐ No

18. **Is this house, apartment, or mobile home –**
Mark ☒ 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?** ➔ *SKIP to C*

B *Ask questions 19a and 19b if this house, apartment, or mobile home is RENTED. Otherwise, SKIP to question 20.*

19. a. What is the monthly rent for this house, apartment, or mobile home?

Monthly amount – *Dollars*

$ ☐☐☐☐☐ .00

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes

☐ No

C *Ask questions 20 – 24 if this person or any member of this household OWNS or IS BUYING this house, apartment, or mobile home. Otherwise, SKIP to E on the next page.*

20. **About how much do you think this house and lot, apartment, or mobile home (and lot, if owned) would sell for if it were for sale?**

Amount – *Dollars*

$ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ .00

21. **What were the annual real estate taxes on THIS property in 2019?**

Annual amount – *Dollars*

$ ☐☐☐☐☐☐ .00

OR

☐ None

22. **What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, typhoon or hurricane, and flood insurance on THIS property in 2019?**

Annual amount – *Dollars*

$ ☐☐☐☐☐☐ .00

OR

☐ None

23. a. Do you or any member of this household have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt

☐ Yes, contract to purchase

☐ No ➔ *SKIP to question 24a*

b. How much is the regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on FIRST mortgage or contract to purchase.

Monthly amount – *Dollars*

$ ☐☐☐☐☐ .00

OR

☐ No regular payment required ➔ *SKIP to question 24a*

c. Does the regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

☐ Yes, taxes included in mortgage payment

☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does the regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, typhoon or hurricane, or flood insurance on THIS property?

☐ Yes, insurance included in mortgage payment

☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

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Housing (continued)

24. a. Do you or any member of this household have a second mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

☐ Yes, home equity loan

☐ Yes, second mortgage

☐ Yes, second mortgage and home equity loan

☐ No ➔ *SKIP to* **D**

b. How much is the regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans on THIS property?

Monthly amount – *Dollars*

$ ☐☐☐☐☐ .00

OR

☐ No regular payment required

D *Ask question 25 if this is a MOBILE HOME or a BOAT. Otherwise, SKIP to* **E**.

25. What were the total annual costs for installment loan payments, personal property taxes, site rent, marina fee, registration fees, and license fees on THIS mobile home or boat and its site/slip fee in 2019? *Exclude real estate taxes.*

Annual costs – *Dollars*

$ ☐☐☐☐☐ .00

E *Ask questions about PERSON 1 on the next page if you listed at least one person on page 2. Otherwise, SKIP to page 44 for further instructions.*

INFORMATIONAL

Person 1

Please copy the name of Person 1 from page 2, then continue answering questions below.

Last Name(s)

[ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]

First Name   MI

[ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]   [ ]

8. Please read the CITIZEN or NATIONAL section on the Flashcard.
Is this person a citizen or national of the United States?

☐ Yes, born in American Samoa ➜ *SKIP to question 11a*

☐ Yes, born in another U.S. state or U.S. territory

☐ Yes, born abroad of U.S. citizen or U.S. national parent or parents

☐ Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization – *Print year of naturalization.* ↙

[ ][ ][ ][ ]

☐ No, not a U.S. citizen or U.S. national (permanent resident)

☐ No, not a U.S. citizen or U.S. national (temporary resident)

9. Where was this person born?
Print name of U.S. state, U.S. territory, or foreign country.

[ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]

10. When did this person come to live in American Samoa?
If this person came to live in American Samoa more than once, print latest year.

Year

[ ][ ][ ][ ]

11. a. At any time since February 1, 2020 has this person attended school or college? Include only nursery or preschool, pre-kindergarten, kindergarten, elementary school, home school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.

☐ Yes

☐ No ➜ *SKIP to question 12*

b. Was that a public school or college, a private school or college, or home school?

☐ Public school or public college

☐ Private school or private college or home school

c. What grade or level was this person attending?
Mark ☒ ONE box.

☐ Nursery school, preschool, or pre-kindergarten

☐ Kindergarten

☐ Grade 1 through 12 – *Specify grade 1 – 12* ↙

[ ][ ]

☐ College undergraduate years (freshman to senior)

☐ Graduate or professional school beyond a bachelor's degree (for example: MA or PhD program, or medical or law school)

12. Please read the HIGHEST DEGREE or LEVEL OF SCHOOL section on the Flashcard.
What is the highest degree or level of school this person has COMPLETED? *Mark ☒ ONE box. If currently enrolled, mark the previous grade or highest degree received.*

NO SCHOOLING COMPLETED

☐ No schooling completed

NURSERY OR PRESCHOOL THROUGH GRADE 12

☐ Nursery school, preschool or pre-kindergarten

☐ Kindergarten

☐ Grade 1 through 11 – *Specify grade 1 – 11* ↙

[ ][ ]

☐ 12th grade – NO DIPLOMA

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE

☐ Regular high school diploma

☐ GED or alternative credential

COLLEGE OR SOME COLLEGE

☐ Some college credit, but less than 1 year of college credit

☐ 1 or more years of college credit, no degree

☐ Associate's degree (for example: AA, AS)

☐ Bachelor's degree (for example: BA, BS)

AFTER BACHELOR'S DEGREE

☐ Master's degree (for example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)

☐ Professional degree beyond a bachelor's degree (for example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)

☐ Doctorate degree (for example: PhD, EdD)

F *Ask question 13 if this person has a bachelor's degree or higher. Otherwise, SKIP to question 14.*

13. This question focuses on this person's BACHELOR'S DEGREE. What was the specific major or majors of any BACHELOR'S DEGREES this person has received?
(For example: chemical engineering, elementary teacher education, organizational psychology.)

[ ]

[ ]

14. Has this person completed requirements for a vocational training program at a trade school, hospital, or some other kind of school for occupational training or place of work?
Do not include academic college courses.

☐ Yes

☐ No

11 11820115

Person 1 (continued)

15. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?

[   ][   ][   ][   ][   ]

[   ][   ][   ][   ][   ]

(For example: Italian, Jamaican, African Am., Cambodian, Cape Verdean, Norwegian, Dominican, French Canadian, Haitian, Korean, Lebanese, Polish, Nigerian, Mexican, Taiwanese, Ukrainian, and so on.)

16. a. Where was this person's mother born?

- ☐ American Samoa
- ☐ Outside American Samoa – *Print name of U.S. state, U.S. territory, or foreign country below.* ↙

[   ]

b. Where was this person's father born?

- ☐ American Samoa
- ☐ Outside American Samoa – *Print name of U.S. state, U.S. territory, or foreign country below.* ↙

[   ]

17. a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No ➜ *SKIP to question 18*

b. What is this language?

[   ]

For example: Korean, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese

c. How well does this person speak English?

- ☐ Very well
- ☐ Well
- ☐ Not well
- ☐ Not at all

18. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 2015)?

- ☐ Person is under 5 years old ➜ *SKIP to question 20*
- ☐ Yes, this house ➜ *SKIP to question 20*
- ☐ No, different house in American Samoa
- ☐ No, outside American Samoa – *Print name of U.S. state, U.S. territory, or foreign country below.* ↙

[   ]

19. What was this person's main reason for moving?
Mark ☒ ONE box.

- ☐ Employment
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Housing
- ☐ To attend school
- ☐ Family-related
- ☐ Natural disaster
- ☐ Other reason

20. Please read the HEALTH INSURANCE section on the Flashcard.
Is this person CURRENTLY covered by any of the following types of health insurance or health coverage plans?
Mark "Yes" or "No" for EACH type of coverage in items a – h.

	Yes	No
a. Insurance through a current or former employer or union (of this person or another family member)	☐	☐
b. Insurance purchased directly from an insurance company (by this person or another family member)	☐	☐
c. Medicare, for people 65 and older, or people with certain disabilities	☐	☐
d. Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or any kind of government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability	☐	☐
e. TRICARE or other military health care	☐	☐
f. VA (enrolled for VA health care)	☐	☐
g. Indian Health Service	☐	☐
h. Any other type of health insurance or health coverage plan – *Specify* ↙	☐	☐

[   ]

21. a. Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

b. Is this person blind or does he/she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

12 11820123

Person 1 (continued)

G *Ask questions 22a – c if this person is 5 years old or over. Otherwise, SKIP to the questions for Person 2 on page 17.*

22. **a. Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?**

☐ Yes

☐ No

b. Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?

☐ Yes

☐ No

c. Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

☐ Yes

☐ No

H *Ask question 23 if this person is 15 years old or over. Otherwise, SKIP to the questions for Person 2 on page 17.*

23. **Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?**

☐ Yes

☐ No

24. **What is this person's marital status?**

☐ **Now married**

☐ **Widowed**

☐ **Divorced**

☐ **Separated**

☐ **Never married** ➔ *SKIP to* **I**

25. **In the PAST 12 MONTHS did this person get –**

	Yes	No
a. Married?	☐	☐
b. Widowed?	☐	☐
c. Divorced?	☐	☐

26. **How many times has this person been married?**

☐ Once

☐ Two times

☐ Three or more times

27. **In what year did this person last get married?**

Year

☐☐☐☐

I *Ask question 28 if this person is female and 15 years old or over. Otherwise, SKIP to question 29a.*

28. **How many babies has this person ever had, not counting stillbirths?** Do not count stepchildren or children she has adopted.

☐ None   or   ☐☐ Number of children

29. **a. Does this person have any of his/her own grandchildren under the age of 18 living in this house or apartment?**

☐ Yes

☐ No ➔ *SKIP to question 30*

b. Is this grandparent currently responsible for most of the basic needs of any grandchildren under the age of 18 who live in this house or apartment?

☐ Yes

☐ No ➔ *SKIP to question 30*

c. How long has this grandparent been responsible for these grandchildren? If the grandparent is financially responsible for more than one grandchild, answer the question for the grandchild for whom the grandparent has been responsible for the longest period of time.

☐ Less than 6 months

☐ 6 to 11 months

☐ 1 or 2 years

☐ 3 or 4 years

☐ 5 or more years

13 11820131

Person 1 (continued)

30. **Has this person ever served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, Reserves, or National Guard?**
Mark X ONE box.

☐ **Never served in the military** ➔ *SKIP to question 33a*

☐ **Only on active duty for training in the Reserves or National Guard** ➔ *SKIP to question 32a*

☐ **Now on active duty**

☐ **On active duty in the past, but not now**

31. **Please read the PERIOD OF SERVICE section on the Flashcard.**
When did this person serve on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces? *Mark X a box for EACH period in which this person served, even if just for part of the period.*

☐ September 2001 or later

☐ August 1990 to August 2001 (including Persian Gulf War)

☐ May 1975 to July 1990

☐ Vietnam Era (August 1964 to April 1975)

☐ February 1955 to July 1964

☐ Korean War (July 1950 to January 1955)

☐ January 1947 to June 1950

☐ World War II (December 1941 to December 1946)

☐ November 1941 or earlier

32. a. Does this person have a VA service-connected disability rating?

☐ Yes (such as 0%, 10%, 20%, ..., 100%)

☐ No ➔ *SKIP to question 33a*

b. What is this person's service-connected disability rating?

☐ 0 percent

☐ 10 or 20 percent

☐ 30 or 40 percent

☐ 50 or 60 percent

☐ 70 percent or higher

33. a. LAST WEEK, did this person work for pay at a job (or business)?

☐ Yes ➔ *SKIP to question 34*

☐ No – Did not work (or retired)

b. LAST WEEK, did this person do ANY work for pay, even for as little as one hour?

☐ Yes

☐ No ➔ *SKIP to question 39a*

34. **At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?**

☐ **American Samoa** – *Print name of village below.* ↙

☐ **Outside American Samoa** – *Print name of U.S. state, U.S. territory, or foreign country below.* ↙

35. **Please read the TRANSPORTATION TO WORK section on the Flashcard.**
How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?
Mark X ONE box for the method of transportation used for most of the distance.

☐ Car, truck, or private van/bus

☐ Public van/bus

☐ Taxicab

☐ Motorcycle

☐ Bicycle

☐ Walked

☐ Plane or seaplane

☐ Boat, ferry, or water taxi

☐ Worked from home ➔ *SKIP to question 43a*

☐ Other method

Ask question 36 if you marked "Car, truck, or private van/bus" in question 35. Otherwise, SKIP to question 37.

36. **How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or private van/bus LAST WEEK?**
Person(s)

☐☐

37. **LAST WEEK, what time did this person's trip to work usually begin?**

Hour Minute

☐☐ : ☐☐

☐ a.m.

☐ p.m.

38. **How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?**
Minutes

☐☐☐

INFORMATIONAL

Person 1 (continued)

K *Ask questions 39 – 42a if this person did NOT work last week. Otherwise, SKIP to question 42b.*

39. a. LAST WEEK, was this person on layoff from a job?
- ☐ Yes ➜ *SKIP to question 39c*
- ☐ No

b. LAST WEEK, was this person TEMPORARILY absent from a job or business?
- ☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, maternity leave, other family/personal reasons, bad weather, etc. ➜ *SKIP to question 42a*
- ☐ No ➜ *SKIP to question 40*

c. Has this person been informed that he or she will be recalled to work within the next 6 months OR been given a date to return to work?
- ☐ Yes ➜ *SKIP to question 41*
- ☐ No

40. During the LAST 4 WEEKS, has this person been ACTIVELY looking for work?
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No ➜ *SKIP to question 42a*

41. LAST WEEK, could this person have started a job if offered one, or returned to work if recalled?
- ☐ **Yes, could have gone to work**
- ☐ **No, because of own temporary illness**
- ☐ **No, because of all other reasons (in school, etc.)**

42. a. When did this person last work, even for a few days?
- ☐ 2020
- ☐ 2019 ➜ *SKIP to question 43a*
- ☐ 2015 to 2018 ➜ *SKIP to L*
- ☐ 2014 or earlier, or never worked ➜ *SKIP to question 46*

b. LAST YEAR, 2019, did this person work at a job or business at any time?
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No ➜ *SKIP to L*

43. a. During 2019 (all 52 weeks), did this person work EVERY week? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service as work.
- ☐ Yes ➜ *SKIP to question 44*
- ☐ No

b. During 2019 (all 52 weeks), how many WEEKS did this person work? Include paid time off and include weeks when the person only worked for a few hours.

Weeks

☐☐☐

44. During 2019, in the WEEKS WORKED, how many hours did this person usually work each WEEK?

Usual hours worked each WEEK

☐☐☐☐

L *Ask questions 45a – f if this person worked in the past 5 years (since 2015). Otherwise, SKIP to question 46.*

45. DESCRIPTION OF EMPLOYMENT

The next series of questions is about the type of employment this person had last week.

If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which the most hours were worked. If this person did not work last week, describe the most recent employment in the past five years (since 2015).

a. Please read the TYPE OF WORKER section on the Flashcard.
Which one of the following best describes this person's employment last week or the most recent employment in the past 5 years (since 2015)? *Mark* ☒ *ONE box.*

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEE
- ☐ For-profit company or organization
- ☐ Non-profit organization (including tax-exempt and charitable organizations)

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE
- ☐ Local or territorial government (for example: public elementary school)
- ☐ Active duty U.S. Armed Forces or Commissioned Corps
- ☐ Federal government civilian employee

SELF-EMPLOYED OR OTHER
- ☐ Owner of non-incorporated business, professional practice, or farm
- ☐ Owner of incorporated business, professional practice, or farm
- ☐ Worked without pay in a for-profit family business or farm for 15 hours or more per week

b. What was the name of this person's employer, business, agency, or branch of the Armed Forces?

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

c. What kind of business or industry was this? Include the main activity, product, or service provided at the location where employed. (For example: elementary school, residential construction)

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

15 11820156

Person 1 (continued)

d. Was this mainly – *Mark* ☒ *ONE box.*

- ☐ manufacturing?
- ☐ wholesale trade?
- ☐ retail trade?
- ☐ other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)?

e. What was this person's main occupation?
(For example: 4th grade teacher, entry-level plumber)

[ ] [ ]

f. Describe this person's most important activities or duties. (For example: instruct and evaluate students and create lesson plans, assemble and install pipe sections and review building plans for work details)

[ ] [ ] [ ]

46. INCOME IN 2019

The next series of questions is about income received during 2019. If the exact amount is not known, please give your best estimate. If net income was a loss, please give the dollar amount of the loss. For income received jointly, report the appropriate share for each person - or, if that's not possible, report the whole amount for only one person. *Mark* ☒ *the "No" box for the other person.*

a. Did this person receive any wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips in 2019?

- ☐ Yes ➜ What was the amount from all jobs before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items?

  TOTAL AMOUNT – *Dollars*

  $ [   ] .00
- ☐ No

b. Did this person have any self-employment income from own nonfarm businesses or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships, in 2019?

- ☐ Yes ➜ What was the net income after business expenses?

  TOTAL AMOUNT – *Dollars*

  $ [   ] .00   ☐ Loss
- ☐ No

c. Did this person receive any interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts in 2019? Report even small amounts credited to an account.

- ☐ Yes ➜ What was the amount?

  TOTAL AMOUNT – *Dollars*

  $ [   ] .00   ☐ Loss
- ☐ No

d. Did this person receive any Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits in 2019?

- ☐ Yes ➜ What was the amount?

  TOTAL AMOUNT – *Dollars*

  $ [   ] .00
- ☐ No

e. Did this person receive any Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in 2019?

- ☐ Yes ➜ What was the amount?

  TOTAL AMOUNT – *Dollars*

  $ [   ] .00
- ☐ No

f. Did this person receive any public assistance or public welfare payments from the state or local welfare office in 2019?

- ☐ Yes ➜ What was the amount?

  TOTAL AMOUNT – *Dollars*

  $ [   ] .00
- ☐ No

g. Did this person receive any retirement income, pensions, survivor or disability income in 2019? Include income from a previous employer or union, or any regular withdrawals or distributions from IRA, Roth IRA, 401(k), 403(b) or other accounts specifically designed for retirement. Do not include Social Security.

- ☐ Yes ➜ What was the amount?

  TOTAL AMOUNT – *Dollars*

  $ [   ] .00
- ☐ No

h. Did this person receive income on a regular basis from any other sources such as Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support or alimony in 2019?

- ☐ Yes ➜ What was the amount?

  TOTAL AMOUNT – *Dollars*

  $ [   ] .00
- ☐ No

47. What was this person's total income for 2019?

☐ None   OR $ [   ] .00   ☐ Loss

None   TOTAL AMOUNT for 2019   Loss

➜ *Continue with the questions for Person 2 on the next page. If no one is listed as Person 2 on page 3, SKIP to page 44 for further instructions.*

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United States® Census 2020
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

2020 Census of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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

Census Office

County

FOR NPC USE ONLY

BCU

Map Spot

Within Map Spot ID

APPLY LABEL HERE

Are there any continuation questionnaires for this address?

☐ Yes ➔ Number of continuation questionnaires =

☐ No

Address Number *(For example: 5007)*

Apt/Unit *(For example: Apt A or Lot 3)*

Street or Road Name *(For example: N Maple Ave)*

Physical Description *(if applicable)*

Village/Municipality/Estate

ZIP Code

INFORMATIONAL

Start here

Use a blue or black pen.

S1. Did you or anyone in this household live or stay here on April 1, 2020?

☐ Yes

☐ No ➔ *Skip to S3.*

S2. Does someone usually live at this [house/apartment/mobile home], or is this a vacation or seasonal home where no one usually lives?

☐ Usually lives here – *Skip to question 1.*

☐ Vacation or seasonal home or held for occasional use – *Skip to page 7.*

S3. On April 1, 2020, was this unit

☐ **Occupied by a different household?** – *Using a knowledgeable respondent, complete this questionnaire for the people occupying the household on April 1, 2020.*

☐ **Vacant?** – *Skip to page 7.*

☐ Not a housing unit – *Skip to "Respondent Information" on page 44.*

1. We need to count people where they live and sleep most of the time. Please read the WHO TO COUNT section on the Flashcard. Based on these instructions, how many people were living or staying in this [house/apartment/mobile home] on April 1, 2020?

Number of people =

2. Were there any <u>additional</u> people staying here on April 1, 2020 that you <u>did not include</u> in the count in the previous question? For example:

Mark ☒ all that apply. Include any additional people on the person pages.

☐ **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

FORM **DI-Q-MI** (04-24-2019)

11960010

Person 1

3. Now I am going to ask you questions about each person staying here. If there is someone staying here who pays the rent or owns this residence, I would like to start by listing him or her as Person 1. If the owner or the person who pays the rent is not staying here, I can start by listing any adult staying here as Person 1.

What is Person 1's name?
Print name below and verify the spelling.

Last Name(s)

First Name   MI

4. Is Person 1 male or female? *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

☐ Male   ☐ Female

5. What is Person 1's age on April 1, 2020? What is Person 1's date of birth? If you don't know the exact age, please estimate. *For babies less than 1 year old, do not report the age in months. Report 0 as the age.*

Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2020   Month   Day   Year of birth

☐ years

➜ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH the question about Hispanic origin and the question about race. For this census, Hispanic origin is not a race.**

6. Please read the HISPANIC ORIGIN section on the Flashcard. 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.* ⬲

7. Please read the RACE section on the Flashcard. What is Person 1's race? You may choose one or more races. 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 –   ☐ Other Pacific Islander –
  *Print, for example,   *Print, for example,
  Pakistani, Cambodian,   Tongan, Fijian,
  Hmong, etc.* ⬲   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. Otherwise, skip to page 7.*

2   11960028

C-18

Appendix C. Questionnaires for the Island Areas
2020 Island Areas Censuses (IAC) Demographic Profile Summary File
U.S. Census Bureau

1. What is the name of **Person 2** **?**

Print name below and verify the spelling.

Last Name(s)

First Name   MI

2. Does this person usually live or stay somewhere else?
For example –
Mark X *all that apply.*

- ☐ With a parent or other relative
- ☐ For college
- ☐ For a military assignment
- ☐ For a job or business
- ☐ In a nursing home
- ☐ In a jail or prison
- ☐ At a seasonal or second residence
- ☐ For another reason
- ☐ No

3. Please read the RELATIONSHIP section on the Flashcard.
How is this person related to Person 1? *Mark* X *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. Is this person male or female? *Mark* X *ONE box.*

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female

5. What is this person's age on April 1, 2020? What is this person's date of birth? If you don't know the exact age, please estimate. *For babies less than 1 year old, do not report the age in months. Report 0 as the age.*

Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2020 | Month | Day | Year of birth

☐☐☐ years

➔ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH the question about Hispanic origin and the question about race. For this census, Hispanic origin is not a race.**

6. Please read the HISPANIC ORIGIN section on the Flashcard. 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. Please read the RACE section on the Flashcard.
What is this person's race? You may choose one or more races.
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
- ☐ 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 3 on the next page. Otherwise, skip to page 7.*

3 11960036

1. What is the name of **Person 3**?

Print name below and verify the spelling.

Last Name(s)

First Name   MI

2. Does this person usually live or stay somewhere else? For example –
Mark [X] all that apply.

- ☐ With a parent or other relative
- ☐ For college
- ☐ For a military assignment
- ☐ For a job or business
- ☐ In a nursing home
- ☐ In a jail or prison
- ☐ At a seasonal or second residence
- ☐ For another reason
- ☐ No

3. Please read the RELATIONSHIP section on the Flashcard. How is this person related to Person 1? *Mark [X] 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. Is this person male or female? *Mark [X] ONE box.*

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female

5. What is this person's age on April 1, 2020? What is this person's date of birth? If you don't know the exact age, please estimate. *For babies less than 1 year old, do not report the age in months. Report 0 as the age.*

Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2020   years   Month   Day   Year of birth

➜ NOTE: Please answer BOTH the question about Hispanic origin and the question about race. For this census, Hispanic origin is not a race.

6. Please read the HISPANIC ORIGIN section on the Flashcard. 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. Please read the RACE section on the Flashcard. What is this person's race? You may choose one or more races.
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
- ☐ 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. Otherwise, skip to page 7.*

4   11960044

C-20

Appendix C. Questionnaires for the Island Areas
2020 Island Areas Censuses (IAC) Demographic Profile Summary File
U.S. Census Bureau

1. What is the name of **Person 4** **?**

Print name below and verify the spelling.

Last Name(s)

First Name   MI

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

☐ With a parent or other relative   ☐ In a jail or prison

☐ For college   ☐ At a seasonal or second residence

☐ For a military assignment   ☐ For another reason

☐ For a job or business   ☐ No

☐ In a nursing home

3. Please read the RELATIONSHIP section on the Flashcard.
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. Is this person male or female? *Mark* ☒ *ONE box.*

☐ Male   ☐ Female

5. What is this person's age on April 1, 2020? What is this person's date of birth? If you don't know the exact age, please estimate. *For babies less than 1 year old, do not report the age in months. Report 0 as the age.*

Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2020   Month   Day   Year of birth

[ ] years

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH the question about Hispanic origin and the question about race. For this census, Hispanic origin is not a race.

6. Please read the HISPANIC ORIGIN section on the Flashcard.
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. Please read the RACE section on the Flashcard.
What is this person's race? You may choose one or more races.
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 5 on the next page. Otherwise, skip to page 7.*

5   11960051

1. What is the name of Person 5 **?**

Print name below and verify the spelling.

Last Name(s)

First Name   MI

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

☐ With a parent or other relative   ☐ In a jail or prison
☐ For college   ☐ At a seasonal or
                                         second residence
☐ For a military assignment   ☐ For another reason
☐ For a job or business
                                       ☐ No
☐ In a nursing home

3. Please read the RELATIONSHIP section on the Flashcard.
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. Is this person male or female? *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

☐ Male   ☐ Female

5. What is this person's age on April 1, 2020? What is this
person's date of birth? If you don't know the exact age, please
estimate. *For babies less than 1 year old, do not report the age in
months. Report 0 as the age.*

Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2020   Month   Day   Year of birth

☐☐☐ years   ☐☐   ☐☐   ☐☐☐☐

➜ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH the question about Hispanic**
origin and the question about race. For this census, Hispanic
origin is not a race.

6. Please read the HISPANIC ORIGIN section on the Flashcard.
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. Please read the RACE section on the Flashcard.
What is this person's race? You may choose one or more races.
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 –   ☐ Other Pacific Islander –
  *Print, for example,   *Print, for example,
  Pakistani, Cambodian,   Tongan, Fijian,
  Hmong, etc.* ⊿   Marshallese, etc.* ⊿

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

➜ *If more people were counted in question 1 on the front
page of the D-Q-MI, continue with the next person on
an additional continuation questionnaire (D-CQ-MI)
and update the number of continuation questionnaires
on page 1 of the D-Q-MI.*

6 11960069

C-22

Appendix C. Questionnaires for the Island Areas
2020 Island Areas Censuses (IAC) Demographic Profile Summary File
U.S. Census Bureau

Housing

Please answer the following questions about this house, apartment, or mobile home.

1. Please read the BUILDING TYPE section on the Flashcard. Which best describes this building?
Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home
- ☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
- ☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
- ☐ Two houses *(American Samoa only)*
- ☐ Three or more houses *(American Samoa only)*
- ☐ A building with 2 apartments
- ☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
- ☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
- ☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
- ☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
- ☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
- ☐ Boat, RV, van, etc.

2. About when was this building first built?

- ☐ 2000 or later – *Specify year* ⬐
  - ☐☐☐☐
- ☐ 1990 to 1999
- ☐ 1980 to 1989
- ☐ 1970 to 1979
- ☐ 1960 to 1969
- ☐ 1950 to 1959
- ☐ 1940 to 1949
- ☐ 1939 or earlier

3. When did PERSON 1 *(listed on page 2)* **move into this house, apartment, or mobile home?**

Month   Year

A   *Ask questions 4 – 5 if this is a HOUSE OR A MOBILE HOME; otherwise, SKIP to question 6a.*

4. How many acres is this house or mobile home on?

- ☐ Less than 1 acre ➜ *SKIP to question 6a*
- ☐ 1 to 9.9 acres
- ☐ 10 or more acres

5. What were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property in 2019?

- ☐ None
- ☐ $1 to $999
- ☐ $1,000 to $2,499
- ☐ $2,500 to $4,999
- ☐ $5,000 to $9,999
- ☐ $10,000 or more

6. a. How many separate rooms are in this house, apartment, or mobile home? Rooms must be separated by built-in archways or walls that extend out at least 6 inches and go from floor to ceiling.
- INCLUDE bedrooms, kitchens, etc.
- EXCLUDE bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or unfinished basements.

Number of rooms

b. How many of these rooms are bedrooms? Count as bedrooms those rooms you would list if this house, apartment, or mobile home were for sale or rent. *If this is an efficiency/studio apartment, print "0".*

Number of bedrooms

7. Does this house, apartment, or mobile home have –

	Yes	No
a. Running water?	☐	☐
b. A bathtub or shower?	☐	☐
c. A flush toilet?	☐	☐
d. A sink with a faucet?	☐	☐
e. A stove or range?	☐	☐
f. A refrigerator?	☐	☐

8. Can you or any member of this household both make and receive phone calls when at this house, apartment, or mobile home? Include calls using cell phones, land lines, or other phone devices.

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

7   11960077

Housing (continued)

9. Please read the COMPUTER USE section on the Flashcard. At this house, apartment, or mobile home – do you or any member of this household own or use any of the following types of computers?

	Yes	No
a. Desktop or laptop	☐	☐
b. Smartphone	☐	☐
c. Tablet or other portable wireless computer	☐	☐
d. Some other type of computer – *Specify* ↙	☐	☐

[   ]

10. a. At this house, apartment, or mobile home – do you or any member of this household have access to the Internet?

☐ Yes

☐ No ➔ *SKIP to question 12*

b. Do you or any member of this household pay a cell phone company or Internet service provider to access the Internet?

☐ Yes

☐ No ➔ *SKIP to question 12*

11. Please read the INTERNET section on the Flashcard. Do you or any member of this household have access to the Internet using a –

	Yes	No
a. Cellular data plan for a smartphone or other mobile device?	☐	☐
b. Broadband (high speed) Internet service such as cable, fiber optic, or DSL service installed in this household?	☐	☐
c. Satellite Internet service installed in this household?	☐	☐
d. Dial-up Internet service installed in this household?	☐	☐
e. Some other service? – *Specify service* ↙	☐	☐

[   ]

12. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of this household?

☐ None

☐ 1

☐ 2

☐ 3

☐ 4

☐ 5

☐ 6 or more

13. Please read the SOURCE OF WATER section on the Flashcard. In 2019, did this house, apartment, or mobile home get water from – *Mark* ☒ *all that apply.*

☐ A public system?

☐ A cistern, catchment, tanks, or drums?

☐ A delivery vendor or water truck?

☐ A supermarket or grocery store?

☐ Some other source (a standpipe, spring, individual well, etc.)?

14. Please read the SEWAGE DISPOSAL section on the Flashcard. What is the MAIN means of sewage disposal for this house, apartment, or mobile home? *Mark* ☒ *ONE box.*

☐ Public sewer

☐ Septic tank or cesspool

☐ Other

15. a. What is the average monthly cost of electricity for this house, apartment, or mobile home?

Average monthly cost – *Dollars*

$ [   ] .00

OR

☐ Included in rent or condominium fee

☐ No charge or electricity not used

b. What is the average monthly cost of gas for this house, apartment, or mobile home?

Average monthly cost – *Dollars*

$ [   ] .00

OR

☐ Included in rent or condominium fee

☐ Included in electricity payment entered above

☐ No charge or gas not used

c. What is the average monthly cost of water and sewer for this house, apartment, or mobile home?

Average monthly cost – *Dollars*

$ [   ] .00

OR

☐ Included in rent or condominium fee

☐ No charge

d. What is the average monthly cost of oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc., for this house, apartment, or mobile home?

Average monthly cost – *Dollars*

$ [   ] .00

OR

☐ Included in rent or condominium fee

☐ No charge or these fuels not used

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C-24

Appendix C. Questionnaires for the Island Areas
2020 Island Areas Censuses (IAC) Demographic Profile Summary File
U.S. Census Bureau

Housing (continued)

16. **In 2019, did you or any member of this household receive benefits from the Food Stamp Program, SNAP (the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program), or NAP (Nutrition Assistance Program)?** Do NOT include WIC, the School Lunch Program, or assistance from food banks.

☐ Yes

☐ No

17. **Is this house, apartment, or mobile home part of a condominium?**

☐ Yes ➔ **What is the monthly condominium fee?** For renters, answer only if you pay the condominium fee in addition to your rent. *Otherwise, mark the "None" box.*

Monthly amount – *Dollars*

$ ⬜⬜⬜⬜ .00

OR

☐ None

☐ No

18. **Is this house, apartment, or mobile home –**
Mark ☒ 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?** ➔ *SKIP to C*

B *Ask questions 19a and 19b if this house, apartment, or mobile home is RENTED. Otherwise, SKIP to question 20.*

19. a. What is the monthly rent for this house, apartment, or mobile home?

Monthly amount – *Dollars*

$ ⬜⬜⬜⬜ .00

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes

☐ No

C *Ask questions 20 – 24 if this person or any member of this household OWNS or IS BUYING this house, apartment, or mobile home. Otherwise, SKIP to E on the next page.*

20. **About how much do you think this house and lot, apartment, or mobile home (and lot, if owned) would sell for if it were for sale?**

Amount – *Dollars*

$ ⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜ .00

21. **What were the annual real estate taxes on THIS property in 2019?**

Annual amount – *Dollars*

$ ⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜ .00

OR

☐ None

22. **What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, typhoon or hurricane, and flood insurance on THIS property in 2019?**

Annual amount – *Dollars*

$ ⬜⬜⬜⬜ .00

OR

☐ None

23. a. Do you or any member of this household have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt

☐ Yes, contract to purchase

☐ No ➔ *SKIP to question 24a*

b. How much is the regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on FIRST mortgage or contract to purchase.

Monthly amount – *Dollars*

$ ⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜ .00

OR

☐ No regular payment required ➔ *SKIP to question 24a*

c. Does the regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

☐ Yes, taxes included in mortgage payment

☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does the regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, typhoon or hurricane, or flood insurance on THIS property?

☐ Yes, insurance included in mortgage payment

☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

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Housing (continued)

24. **a.** **Do you or any member of this household have a second mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?**

☐ Yes, home equity loan

☐ Yes, second mortgage

☐ Yes, second mortgage and home equity loan

☐ No ➔ *SKIP to* **D**

b. **How much is the regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans on THIS property?**

Monthly amount – *Dollars*

$ ☐☐☐☐☐ .00

OR

☐ No regular payment required

D *Ask question 25 if this is a MOBILE HOME or a BOAT. Otherwise, SKIP to* **E**.

25. **What were the total annual costs for installment loan payments, personal property taxes, site rent, marina fee, registration fees, and license fees on THIS mobile home or boat and its site/slip fee in 2019?** *Exclude real estate taxes.*

Annual costs – *Dollars*

$ ☐☐☐☐☐ .00

E *Ask questions about PERSON 1 on the next page if you listed at least one person on page 2. Otherwise, SKIP to page 44 for further instructions.*

10 11960101

Person 1

Please copy the name of Person 1 from page 2, then continue answering questions below.

Last Name(s)

First Name

MI

8. **Please read the CITIZEN or NATIONAL section on the Flashcard.**
Is this person a citizen or national of the United States?

☐ Yes, born in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands ➜ *SKIP to question 11a*

☐ Yes, born in another U.S. state or U.S. territory

☐ Yes, born abroad of U.S. citizen or U.S. national parent or parents

☐ Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization – *Print year of naturalization.*

☐ No, not a U.S. citizen or U.S. national (permanent resident)

☐ No, not a U.S. citizen or U.S. national (temporary resident)

9. **Where was this person born?**
Print name of U.S. state, U.S. territory, or foreign country.

10. **When did this person come to live in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands?**
If this person came to live in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands more than once, print latest year.
Year

11. **a.** **At any time since February 1, 2020 has this person attended school or college?** Include only nursery or preschool, pre-kindergarten, kindergarten, elementary school, home school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.

☐ Yes

☐ No ➜ *SKIP to question 12*

b. **Was that a public school or college, a private school or college, or home school?**

☐ Public school or public college

☐ Private school or private college or home school

c. **What grade or level was this person attending?**
Mark ☒ ONE box.

☐ Nursery school, preschool, or pre-kindergarten

☐ Kindergarten

☐ Grade 1 through 12 – *Specify grade 1 – 12*

☐ College undergraduate years (freshman to senior)

☐ Graduate or professional school beyond a bachelor's degree (for example: MA or PhD program, or medical or law school)

12. **Please read the HIGHEST DEGREE or LEVEL OF SCHOOL section on the Flashcard.**
What is the highest degree or level of school this person has COMPLETED? *Mark ☒ ONE box. If currently enrolled, mark the previous grade or highest degree received.*

NO SCHOOLING COMPLETED

☐ No schooling completed

NURSERY OR PRESCHOOL THROUGH GRADE 12

☐ Nursery school, preschool or pre-kindergarten

☐ Kindergarten

☐ Grade 1 through 11 – *Specify grade 1 – 11*

☐ 12th grade – NO DIPLOMA

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE

☐ Regular high school diploma

☐ GED or alternative credential

COLLEGE OR SOME COLLEGE

☐ Some college credit, but less than 1 year of college credit

☐ 1 or more years of college credit, no degree

☐ Associate's degree (for example: AA, AS)

☐ Bachelor's degree (for example: BA, BS)

AFTER BACHELOR'S DEGREE

☐ Master's degree (for example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)

☐ Professional degree beyond a bachelor's degree (for example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)

☐ Doctorate degree (for example: PhD, EdD)

F *Ask question 13 if this person has a bachelor's degree or higher. Otherwise, SKIP to question 14.*

13. **This question focuses on this person's BACHELOR'S DEGREE. What was the specific major or majors of any BACHELOR'S DEGREES this person has received?**
(For example: chemical engineering, elementary teacher education, organizational psychology.)

14. **Has this person completed requirements for a vocational training program at a trade school, hospital, or some other kind of school for occupational training or place of work?**
Do not include academic college courses.

☐ Yes

☐ No

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Person 1 (continued)

G Ask questions 22a – c if this person is 5 years old or over. Otherwise, SKIP to the questions for Person 2 on page 17.

22. **a. Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?**
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

b. Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

c. Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

H Ask question 23 if this person is 15 years old or over. Otherwise, SKIP to the questions for Person 2 on page 17.

23. **Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?**
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

24. **What is this person's marital status?**
- ☐ Now married
- ☐ Widowed
- ☐ Divorced
- ☐ Separated
- ☐ Never married ➔ *SKIP to* I

25. **In the PAST 12 MONTHS did this person get –**

	Yes	No
a. Married?	☐	☐
b. Widowed?	☐	☐
c. Divorced?	☐	☐

26. **How many times has this person been married?**
- ☐ Once
- ☐ Two times
- ☐ Three or more times

27. **In what year did this person last get married?**

Year
☐☐☐☐

I Ask question 28 if this person is female and 15 years old or over. Otherwise, SKIP to question 29a.

28. **How many babies has this person ever had, not counting stillbirths?** Do not count stepchildren or children she has adopted.
- ☐ None   or   ☐☐ Number of children

29. **a. Does this person have any of his/her own grandchildren under the age of 18 living in this house or apartment?**
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No ➔ *SKIP to question 30*

b. Is this grandparent currently responsible for most of the basic needs of any grandchildren under the age of 18 who live in this house or apartment?
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No ➔ *SKIP to question 30*

c. How long has this grandparent been responsible for these grandchildren? If the grandparent is financially responsible for more than one grandchild, answer the question for the grandchild for whom the grandparent has been responsible for the longest period of time.
- ☐ Less than 6 months
- ☐ 6 to 11 months
- ☐ 1 or 2 years
- ☐ 3 or 4 years
- ☐ 5 or more years

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Person 1 (continued)

30. Has this person ever served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, Reserves, or National Guard?
Mark ☒ ONE box.

- ☐ **Never served in the military** ➔ *SKIP to question 33a*
- ☐ **Only on active duty for training in the Reserves or National Guard** ➔ *SKIP to question 32a*
- ☐ **Now on active duty**
- ☐ **On active duty in the past, but not now**

31. Please read the PERIOD OF SERVICE section on the Flashcard.
When did this person serve on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces? *Mark ☒ a box for EACH period in which this person served, even if just for part of the period.*

- ☐ September 2001 or later
- ☐ August 1990 to August 2001 (including Persian Gulf War)
- ☐ May 1975 to July 1990
- ☐ Vietnam Era (August 1964 to April 1975)
- ☐ February 1955 to July 1964
- ☐ Korean War (July 1950 to January 1955)
- ☐ January 1947 to June 1950
- ☐ World War II (December 1941 to December 1946)
- ☐ November 1941 or earlier

32. a. Does this person have a VA service-connected disability rating?

- ☐ Yes (such as 0%, 10%, 20%, ..., 100%)
- ☐ No ➔ *SKIP to question 33a*

b. What is this person's service-connected disability rating?

- ☐ 0 percent
- ☐ 10 or 20 percent
- ☐ 30 or 40 percent
- ☐ 50 or 60 percent
- ☐ 70 percent or higher

33. a. LAST WEEK, did this person work for pay at a job (or business)?

- ☐ Yes ➔ *SKIP to question 34*
- ☐ No – Did not work (or retired)

b. LAST WEEK, did this person do ANY work for pay, even for as little as one hour?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No ➔ *SKIP to question 39a*

34. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?

- ☐ **Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands** – *Print name of village below.* ↘

- ☐ **Outside the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands** – *Print the name of U.S. state, U.S. territory, or foreign country below.* ↘

35. Please read the TRANSPORTATION TO WORK section on the Flashcard.
How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?
Mark ☒ ONE box for the method of transportation used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or private van/bus
- ☐ Public van/bus
- ☐ Taxicab
- ☐ Motorcycle
- ☐ Bicycle
- ☐ Walked
- ☐ Plane or seaplane
- ☐ Boat, ferry, or water taxi
- ☐ Worked from home ➔ *SKIP to question 43a*
- ☐ Other method

J *Ask question 36 if you marked "Car, truck, or private van/bus" in question 35. Otherwise, SKIP to question 37.*

36. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or private van/bus LAST WEEK?
Person(s)

37. LAST WEEK, what time did this person's trip to work usually begin?

Hour		Minute
	:	

- ☐ a.m.
- ☐ p.m.

38. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?
Minutes

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Appendix C. Questionnaires for the Island Areas
2020 Island Areas Censuses (IAC) Demographic Profile Summary File
U.S. Census Bureau

C-29

Person 1 (continued)

K *Ask questions 39 – 42a if this person did NOT work last week. Otherwise, SKIP to question 42b.*

39. **a.** LAST WEEK, was this person on layoff from a job?

- ☐ Yes ➔ *SKIP to question 39c*
- ☐ No

b. LAST WEEK, was this person TEMPORARILY absent from a job or business?

- ☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, maternity leave, other family/personal reasons, bad weather, etc. ➔ *SKIP to question 42a*
- ☐ No ➔ *SKIP to question 40*

c. Has this person been informed that he or she will be recalled to work within the next 6 months OR been given a date to return to work?

- ☐ Yes ➔ *SKIP to question 41*
- ☐ No

40. During the LAST 4 WEEKS, has this person been ACTIVELY looking for work?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No ➔ *SKIP to question 42a*

41. LAST WEEK, could this person have started a job if offered one, or returned to work if recalled?

- ☐ **Yes, could have gone to work**
- ☐ **No, because of own temporary illness**
- ☐ **No, because of all other reasons (in school, etc.)**

42. **a.** When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 2020
- ☐ 2019 ➔ *SKIP to question 43a*
- ☐ 2015 to 2018 ➔ *SKIP to* **L**
- ☐ 2014 or earlier, or never worked ➔ *SKIP to question 46*

b. LAST YEAR, 2019, did this person work at a job or business at any time?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No ➔ *SKIP to* **L**

43. **a.** During 2019 (all 52 weeks), did this person work EVERY week? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service as work.

- ☐ Yes ➔ *SKIP to question 44*
- ☐ No

b. During 2019 (all 52 weeks), how many WEEKS did this person work? Include paid time off and include weeks when the person only worked for a few hours.

Weeks

☐☐☐

44. During 2019, in the WEEKS WORKED, how many hours did this person usually work each WEEK?

Usual hours worked each WEEK

☐☐☐☐

L *Ask questions 45a – f if this person worked in the past 5 years (since 2015). Otherwise, SKIP to question 46.*

45. **DESCRIPTION OF EMPLOYMENT**

The next series of questions is about the type of employment this person had last week.

If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which the most hours were worked. If this person did not work last week, describe the most recent employment in the past five years (since 2015).

a. Please read the TYPE OF WORKER section on the Flashcard.
Which one of the following best describes this person's employment last week or the most recent employment in the past 5 years (since 2015)? *Mark* ☒ *ONE box.*

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEE

- ☐ For-profit company or organization
- ☐ Non-profit organization (including tax-exempt and charitable organizations)

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE

- ☐ Local or territorial government (for example: public elementary school)
- ☐ Active duty U.S. Armed Forces or Commissioned Corps
- ☐ Federal government civilian employee

SELF-EMPLOYED OR OTHER

- ☐ Owner of non-incorporated business, professional practice, or farm
- ☐ Owner of incorporated business, professional practice, or farm
- ☐ Worked without pay in a for-profit family business or farm for 15 hours or more per week

b. What was the name of this person's employer, business, agency, or branch of the Armed Forces?

c. What kind of business or industry was this?
Include the main activity, product, or service provided at the location where employed. (For example: elementary school, residential construction)

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Appendix C. Questionnaires for the Island Areas
2020 Island Areas Censuses (IAC) Demographic Profile Summary File
U.S. Census Bureau

Person 1 (continued)

d. Was this mainly – *Mark* ☒ *ONE box.*

- ☐ manufacturing?
- ☐ wholesale trade?
- ☐ retail trade?
- ☐ other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)?

e. What was this person's main occupation?
(For example: 4th grade teacher, entry-level plumber)

[blank boxes]

[blank boxes]

f. Describe this person's most important activities or duties. (For example: instruct and evaluate students and create lesson plans, assemble and install pipe sections and review building plans for work details)

[blank boxes]

[blank boxes]

[blank boxes]

46. INCOME IN 2019

The next series of questions is about income received during 2019. If the exact amount is not known, please give your best estimate. If net income was a loss, please give the dollar amount of the loss. For income received jointly, report the appropriate share for each person - or, if that's not possible, report the whole amount for only one person. *Mark* ☒ *the "No" box for the other person.*

a. Did this person receive any wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips in 2019?

- ☐ Yes ➜ What was the amount from all jobs before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items?

  TOTAL AMOUNT – *Dollars*

  $ [_____] .00
- ☐ No

b. Did this person have any self-employment income from own nonfarm businesses or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships, in 2019?

- ☐ Yes ➜ What was the net income after business expenses?

  TOTAL AMOUNT – *Dollars*

  $ [_____] .00   ☐ Loss
- ☐ No

c. Did this person receive any interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts in 2019? Report even small amounts credited to an account.

- ☐ Yes ➜ What was the amount?

  TOTAL AMOUNT – *Dollars*

  $ [_____] .00   ☐ Loss
- ☐ No

d. Did this person receive any Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits in 2019?

- ☐ Yes ➜ What was the amount?

  TOTAL AMOUNT – *Dollars*

  $ [_____] .00
- ☐ No

e. Did this person receive any Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in 2019?

- ☐ Yes ➜ What was the amount?

  TOTAL AMOUNT – *Dollars*

  $ [_____] .00
- ☐ No

f. Did this person receive any public assistance or public welfare payments from the state or local welfare office in 2019?

- ☐ Yes ➜ What was the amount?

  TOTAL AMOUNT – *Dollars*

  $ [_____] .00
- ☐ No

g. Did this person receive any retirement income, pensions, survivor or disability income in 2019? Include income from a previous employer or union, or any regular withdrawals or distributions from IRA, Roth IRA, 401(k), 403(b) or other accounts specifically designed for retirement. Do not include Social Security.

- ☐ Yes ➜ What was the amount?

  TOTAL AMOUNT – *Dollars*

  $ [_____] .00
- ☐ No

h. Did this person receive income on a regular basis from any other sources such as Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support or alimony in 2019?

- ☐ Yes ➜ What was the amount?

  TOTAL AMOUNT – *Dollars*

  $ [_____] .00
- ☐ No

47. What was this person's total income for 2019?

☐ None   OR $ [_____] .00   ☐ Loss

TOTAL AMOUNT for 2019

➜ *Continue with the questions for Person 2 on the next page. If no one is listed as Person 2 on page 3, SKIP to page 44 for further instructions.*

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INFORMATIONAL

United States® Census 2020
Guam

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

2020 Census of Guam

Census Office

County

FOR NPC USE ONLY

BCU

Map Spot

Within Map Spot ID

Are there any continuation questionnaires for this address?

☐ Yes ➜ Number of continuation questionnaires =

☐ No

⟵ *APPLY LABEL HERE* ⟶

Address Number *(For example: 5007)*

Apt/Unit *(For example: Apt A or Lot 3)*

Street or Road Name *(For example: N Maple Ave)*

Physical Description *(if applicable)*

Village/Municipality/Estate

ZIP Code

INFORMATIONAL

Start here

Use a blue or black pen.

S1. Did you or anyone in this household live or stay here on April 1, 2020?

☐ Yes

☐ No ➜ *Skip to S3.*

S2. Does someone usually live at this [house/apartment/mobile home], or is this a vacation or seasonal home where no one usually lives?

☐ Usually lives here – *Skip to question 1.*

☐ Vacation or seasonal home or held for occasional use – *Skip to page 7.*

S3. On April 1, 2020, was this unit

☐ **Occupied by a different household?** – *Using a knowledgeable respondent, complete this questionnaire for the people occupying the household on April 1, 2020.*

☐ **Vacant?** – *Skip to page 7.*

☐ Not a housing unit – *Skip to "Respondent Information" on page 44.*

1. We need to count people where they live and sleep most of the time. Please read the WHO TO COUNT section on the Flashcard. Based on these instructions, how many people were living or staying in this [house/apartment/mobile home] on April 1, 2020?

Number of people =

2. Were there any <u>additional</u> people staying here on April 1, 2020 that you <u>did not include</u> in the count in the previous question? For example:

Mark ☒ *all that apply. Include any additional people on the person pages.*

☐ **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

FORM **DI-Q-GU** (04-24-2019)

11940012

Person 1

3. **Now I am going to ask you questions about each person staying here. If there is someone staying here who pays the rent or owns this residence, I would like to start by listing him or her as Person 1. If the owner or the person who pays the rent is not staying here, I can start by listing any adult staying here as Person 1.**

What is Person 1's name?
Print name below and verify the spelling.

Last Name(s)

First Name   MI

4. **Is Person 1 male or female?** *Mark [X] ONE box.*

☐ Male   ☐ Female

5. **What is Person 1's age on April 1, 2020? What is Person 1's date of birth?** If you don't know the exact age, please estimate. *For babies less than 1 year old, do not report the age in months. Report 0 as the age.*

Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2020   Month   Day   Year of birth

☐☐ years

➔ NOTE: Please answer BOTH the question about Hispanic origin and the question about race. For this census, Hispanic origin is not a race.

6. **Please read the HISPANIC ORIGIN section on the Flashcard. 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.* ↙

7. **Please read the RACE section on the Flashcard. What is Person 1's race? You may choose one or more races.** 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 – *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 2 on the next page. Otherwise, skip to page 7.*

2

11940020

1. What is the name of Person 2?

Print name below and verify the spelling.

Last Name(s)

First Name   MI

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

- ☐ With a parent or other relative
- ☐ For college
- ☐ For a military assignment
- ☐ For a job or business
- ☐ In a nursing home
- ☐ In a jail or prison
- ☐ At a seasonal or second residence
- ☐ For another reason
- ☐ No

3. Please read the RELATIONSHIP section on the Flashcard. 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. Is this person male or female? *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female

5. What is this person's age on April 1, 2020? What is this person's date of birth? If you don't know the exact age, please estimate. *For babies less than 1 year old, do not report the age in months. Report 0 as the age.*

Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2020	Month	Day	Year of birth
☐☐☐ years	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐

➜ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH the question about Hispanic origin and the question about race. For this census, Hispanic origin is not a race.**

6. Please read the HISPANIC ORIGIN section on the Flashcard. 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. Please read the RACE section on the Flashcard. What is this person's race? You may choose one or more races.
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 3 on the next page. Otherwise, skip to page 7.*

3 11940038

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Appendix C. Questionnaires for the Island Areas
2020 Island Areas Censuses (IAC) Demographic Profile Summary File
U.S. Census Bureau

INFORMATIONAL

1. What is the name of Person 3 **?**

Print name below and verify the spelling.

Last Name(s)

First Name | MI

2. Does this person usually live or stay somewhere else?
For example –
Mark [X] all that apply.

- [ ] With a parent or other relative
- [ ] For college
- [ ] For a military assignment
- [ ] For a job or business
- [ ] In a nursing home
- [ ] In a jail or prison
- [ ] At a seasonal or second residence
- [ ] For another reason
- [ ] No

3. Please read the RELATIONSHIP section on the Flashcard. How is this person related to Person 1? *Mark [X] 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. Is this person male or female? *Mark [X] ONE box.*

- [ ] Male
- [ ] Female

5. What is this person's age on April 1, 2020? What is this person's date of birth? *If you don't know the exact age, please estimate. For babies less than 1 year old, do not report the age in months. Report 0 as the age.*

Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2020	Month	Day	Year of birth
years			

➔ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH the question about Hispanic origin and the question about race. For this census, Hispanic origin is not a race.**

6. Please read the HISPANIC ORIGIN section on the Flashcard. 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. Please read the RACE section on the Flashcard. What is this person's race? You may choose one or more races.
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
- [ ] 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. Otherwise, skip to page 7.*

4   11940046

1. What is the name of Person 4 **?**

Print name below and verify the spelling.

Last Name(s)

First Name | MI

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

☐ With a parent or other relative
☐ For college
☐ For a military assignment
☐ For a job or business
☐ In a nursing home

☐ In a jail or prison
☐ At a seasonal or second residence
☐ For another reason
☐ No

3. Please read the RELATIONSHIP section on the Flashcard.
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. Is this person male or female? *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

☐ Male   ☐ Female

5. What is this person's age on April 1, 2020? What is this person's date of birth? If you don't know the exact age, please estimate. *For babies less than 1 year old, do not report the age in months. Report 0 as the age.*

Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2020 | Month | Day | Year of birth
☐☐☐ years

➜ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH the question about Hispanic origin and the question about race. For this census, Hispanic origin is not a race.**

6. Please read the HISPANIC ORIGIN section on the Flashcard. 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. Please read the RACE section on the Flashcard. What is this person's race? You may choose one or more races.
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 5 on the next page. Otherwise, skip to page 7.*

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Appendix C. Questionnaires for the Island Areas
2020 Island Areas Censuses (IAC) Demographic Profile Summary File
U.S. Census Bureau

1. What is the name of **Person 5** **?**

Print name below and verify the spelling.

Last Name(s)

First Name   MI

2. Does this person usually live or stay somewhere else? For example –

Mark ☒ all that apply.

- ☐ With a parent or other relative
- ☐ For college
- ☐ For a military assignment
- ☐ For a job or business
- ☐ In a nursing home
- ☐ In a jail or prison
- ☐ At a seasonal or second residence
- ☐ For another reason
- ☐ No

3. Please read the RELATIONSHIP section on the Flashcard. 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. Is this person male or female? *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female

5. What is this person's age on April 1, 2020? What is this person's date of birth? *If you don't know the exact age, please estimate. For babies less than 1 year old, do not report the age in months. Report 0 as the age.*

Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2020   Month   Day   Year of birth

☐☐☐ years

➔ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH the question about Hispanic origin and the question about race. For this census, Hispanic origin is not a race.**

6. Please read the HISPANIC ORIGIN section on the Flashcard. 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. Please read the RACE section on the Flashcard. What is this person's race? You may choose one or more races.

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 of the D-Q-GU, continue with the next person on an additional continuation questionnaire (D-CQ-GU) and update the number of continuation questionnaires on page 1 of the D-Q-GU.*

6   11940061

Housing

A Ask questions 4 – 5 if this is a HOUSE OR A MOBILE HOME; otherwise, SKIP to question 6a.

Please answer the following questions about this house, apartment, or mobile home.

1. Please read the BUILDING TYPE section on the Flashcard. Which best describes this building?
Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home
- ☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
- ☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
- ☐ Two houses *(American Samoa only)*
- ☐ Three or more houses *(American Samoa only)*
- ☐ A building with 2 apartments
- ☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
- ☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
- ☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
- ☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
- ☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
- ☐ Boat, RV, van, etc.

2. About when was this building first built?

- ☐ 2000 or later – *Specify year*
- ☐ 1990 to 1999
- ☐ 1980 to 1989
- ☐ 1970 to 1979
- ☐ 1960 to 1969
- ☐ 1950 to 1959
- ☐ 1940 to 1949
- ☐ 1939 or earlier

3. When did PERSON 1 *(listed on page 2)* **move into this house, apartment, or mobile home?**

Month   Year

4. How many acres is this house or mobile home on?

- ☐ Less than 1 acre ➜ *SKIP to question 6a*
- ☐ 1 to 9.9 acres
- ☐ 10 or more acres

5. What were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property in 2019?

- ☐ None
- ☐ $1 to $999
- ☐ $1,000 to $2,499
- ☐ $2,500 to $4,999
- ☐ $5,000 to $9,999
- ☐ $10,000 or more

6. a. How many separate rooms are in this house, apartment, or mobile home? Rooms must be separated by built-in archways or walls that extend out at least 6 inches and go from floor to ceiling.
- INCLUDE bedrooms, kitchens, etc.
- EXCLUDE bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or unfinished basements.

Number of rooms

b. How many of these rooms are bedrooms? Count as bedrooms those rooms you would list if this house, apartment, or mobile home were for sale or rent. *If this is an efficiency/studio apartment, print "0".*

Number of bedrooms

7. Does this house, apartment, or mobile home have –

	Yes	No
a. Running water?	☐	☐
b. A bathtub or shower?	☐	☐
c. A flush toilet?	☐	☐
d. A sink with a faucet?	☐	☐
e. A stove or range?	☐	☐
f. A refrigerator?	☐	☐

8. Can you or any member of this household both make and receive phone calls when at this house, apartment, or mobile home? Include calls using cell phones, land lines, or other phone devices.

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

7 11940079

Housing (continued)

9. **Please read the COMPUTER USE section on the Flashcard. At this house, apartment, or mobile home – do you or any member of this household own or use any of the following types of computers?**

	Yes	No
a. Desktop or laptop	☐	☐
b. Smartphone	☐	☐
c. Tablet or other portable wireless computer	☐	☐
d. Some other type of computer – *Specify* ⬐	☐	☐

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

10. **a. At this house, apartment, or mobile home – do you or any member of this household have access to the Internet?**

☐ Yes

☐ No ➔ *SKIP to question 12*

b. Do you or any member of this household pay a cell phone company or Internet service provider to access the Internet?

☐ Yes

☐ No ➔ *SKIP to question 12*

11. **Please read the INTERNET section on the Flashcard. Do you or any member of this household have access to the Internet using a –**

	Yes	No
a. Cellular data plan for a smartphone or other mobile device?	☐	☐
b. Broadband (high speed) Internet service such as cable, fiber optic, or DSL service installed in this household?	☐	☐
c. Satellite Internet service installed in this household?	☐	☐
d. Dial-up Internet service installed in this household?	☐	☐
e. Some other service? – *Specify service* ⬐	☐	☐

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

12. **How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of this household?**

☐ None

☐ 1

☐ 2

☐ 3

☐ 4

☐ 5

☐ 6 or more

13. **Please read the SOURCE OF WATER section on the Flashcard. In 2019, did this house, apartment, or mobile home get water from –** *Mark* ☒ *all that apply.*

☐ A public system?

☐ A cistern, catchment, tanks, or drums?

☐ A delivery vendor or water truck?

☐ A supermarket or grocery store?

☐ Some other source (a standpipe, spring, individual well, etc.)?

14. **Please read the SEWAGE DISPOSAL section on the Flashcard. What is the MAIN means of sewage disposal for this house, apartment, or mobile home?** *Mark* ☒ *ONE box.*

☐ Public sewer

☐ Septic tank or cesspool

☐ Other

15. **a. What is the average monthly cost of electricity for this house, apartment, or mobile home?**

Average monthly cost – *Dollars*

$ ☐☐☐☐ .00

OR

☐ Included in rent or condominium fee

☐ No charge or electricity not used

b. What is the average monthly cost of gas for this house, apartment, or mobile home?

Average monthly cost – *Dollars*

$ ☐☐☐☐ .00

OR

☐ Included in rent or condominium fee

☐ Included in electricity payment entered above

☐ No charge or gas not used

c. What is the average monthly cost of water and sewer for this house, apartment, or mobile home?

Average monthly cost – *Dollars*

$ ☐☐☐☐ .00

OR

☐ Included in rent or condominium fee

☐ No charge

d. What is the average monthly cost of oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc., for this house, apartment, or mobile home?

Average monthly cost – *Dollars*

$ ☐☐☐☐ .00

OR

☐ Included in rent or condominium fee

☐ No charge or these fuels not used

8 11940087

Housing (continued)

16. **In 2019, did you or any member of this household receive benefits from the Food Stamp Program, SNAP (the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program), or NAP (Nutrition Assistance Program)?** Do NOT include WIC, the School Lunch Program, or assistance from food banks.

☐ Yes

☐ No

17. **Is this house, apartment, or mobile home part of a condominium?**

☐ Yes ➜ **What is the monthly condominium fee?** For renters, answer only if you pay the condominium fee in addition to your rent. *Otherwise, mark the "None" box.*

Monthly amount – *Dollars*

$ ☐☐☐☐☐ .00

OR

☐ None

☐ No

18. **Is this house, apartment, or mobile home –** *Mark ☒ 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?** ➜ *SKIP to C*

B *Ask questions 19a and 19b if this house, apartment, or mobile home is RENTED. Otherwise, SKIP to question 20.*

19. **a. What is the monthly rent for this house, apartment, or mobile home?**

Monthly amount – *Dollars*

$ ☐☐☐☐☐ .00

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes

☐ No

C *Ask questions 20 – 24 if this person or any member of this household OWNS or IS BUYING this house, apartment, or mobile home. Otherwise, SKIP to E on the next page.*

20. **About how much do you think this house and lot, apartment, or mobile home (and lot, if owned) would sell for if it were for sale?**

Amount – *Dollars*

$ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ .00

21. **What were the annual real estate taxes on THIS property in 2019?**

Annual amount – *Dollars*

$ ☐☐☐☐☐ .00

OR

☐ None

22. **What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, typhoon or hurricane, and flood insurance on THIS property in 2019?**

Annual amount – *Dollars*

$ ☐☐☐☐☐ .00

OR

☐ None

23. **a. Do you or any member of this household have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?**

☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt

☐ Yes, contract to purchase

☐ No ➜ *SKIP to question 24a*

b. How much is the regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on FIRST mortgage or contract to purchase.

Monthly amount – *Dollars*

$ ☐☐☐☐☐☐ .00

OR

☐ No regular payment required ➜ *SKIP to question 24a*

c. Does the regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

☐ Yes, taxes included in mortgage payment

☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does the regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, typhoon or hurricane, or flood insurance on THIS property?

☐ Yes, insurance included in mortgage payment

☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

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Housing (continued)

24. a. Do you or any member of this household have a second mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, home equity loan
- ☐ Yes, second mortgage
- ☐ Yes, second mortgage and home equity loan
- ☐ No ➜ *SKIP to* **D**

b. How much is the regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans on THIS property?

Monthly amount – *Dollars*

$ ☐☐☐☐☐ .00

OR

- ☐ No regular payment required

D *Ask question 25 if this is a MOBILE HOME or a BOAT. Otherwise, SKIP to* **E**.

25. What were the total annual costs for installment loan payments, personal property taxes, site rent, marina fee, registration fees, and license fees on THIS mobile home or boat and its site/slip fee in 2019? *Exclude real estate taxes.*

Annual costs – *Dollars*

$ ☐☐☐☐☐ .00

E *Ask questions about PERSON 1 on the next page if you listed at least one person on page 2. Otherwise, SKIP to page 44 for further instructions.*

INFORMATIONAL

Person 1

Please copy the name of Person 1 from page 2, then continue answering questions below.

Last Name(s)

First Name · MI

8. Please read the CITIZEN or NATIONAL section on the Flashcard.
Is this person a citizen or national of the United States?

- ☐ Yes, born in Guam ➔ *SKIP to question 11a*
- ☐ Yes, born in another U.S. state or U.S. territory
- ☐ Yes, born abroad of U.S. citizen or U.S. national parent or parents
- ☐ Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization – *Print year of naturalization.*

- ☐ No, not a U.S. citizen or U.S. national (permanent resident)
- ☐ No, not a U.S. citizen or U.S. national (temporary resident)

9. Where was this person born?
Print name of U.S. state, U.S. territory, or foreign country.

10. When did this person come to live in Guam?
If this person came to live in Guam more than once, print latest year.

Year

11. a. At any time since February 1, 2020 has this person attended school or college? Include only nursery or preschool, pre-kindergarten, kindergarten, elementary school, home school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No ➔ *SKIP to question 12*

b. Was that a public school or college, a private school or college, or home school?

- ☐ Public school or public college
- ☐ Private school or private college or home school

c. What grade or level was this person attending?
Mark X ONE box.

- ☐ Nursery school, preschool, or pre-kindergarten
- ☐ Kindergarten
- ☐ Grade 1 through 12 – *Specify grade 1 – 12*

- ☐ College undergraduate years (freshman to senior)
- ☐ Graduate or professional school beyond a bachelor's degree (for example: MA or PhD program, or medical or law school)

12. Please read the HIGHEST DEGREE or LEVEL OF SCHOOL section on the Flashcard.
What is the highest degree or level of school this person has COMPLETED? *Mark X ONE box. If currently enrolled, mark the previous grade or highest degree received.*

NO SCHOOLING COMPLETED

- ☐ No schooling completed

NURSERY OR PRESCHOOL THROUGH GRADE 12

- ☐ Nursery school, preschool or pre-kindergarten
- ☐ Kindergarten
- ☐ Grade 1 through 11 – *Specify grade 1 – 11*

- ☐ 12th grade – NO DIPLOMA

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE

- ☐ Regular high school diploma
- ☐ GED or alternative credential

COLLEGE OR SOME COLLEGE

- ☐ Some college credit, but less than 1 year of college credit
- ☐ 1 or more years of college credit, no degree
- ☐ Associate's degree (for example: AA, AS)
- ☐ Bachelor's degree (for example: BA, BS)

AFTER BACHELOR'S DEGREE

- ☐ Master's degree (for example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)
- ☐ Professional degree beyond a bachelor's degree (for example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)
- ☐ Doctorate degree (for example: PhD, EdD)

F *Ask question 13 if this person has a bachelor's degree or higher. Otherwise, SKIP to question 14.*

13. This question focuses on this person's BACHELOR'S DEGREE. What was the specific major or majors of any BACHELOR'S DEGREES this person has received?
(For example: chemical engineering, elementary teacher education, organizational psychology.)

14. Has this person completed requirements for a vocational training program at a trade school, hospital, or some other kind of school for occupational training or place of work?
Do not include academic college courses.

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

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C-42

Appendix C. Questionnaires for the Island Areas
2020 Island Areas Censuses (IAC) Demographic Profile Summary File
U.S. Census Bureau

Person 1 (continued)

15. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?

[ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]

[ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]

(For example: Italian, Jamaican, African Am., Cambodian, Cape Verdean, Norwegian, Dominican, French Canadian, Haitian, Korean, Lebanese, Polish, Nigerian, Mexican, Taiwanese, Ukrainian, and so on.)

16. a. Where was this person's mother born?

☐ Guam

☐ Outside Guam – *Print name of U.S. state, U.S. territory, or foreign country below.* ⬎

[ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]

b. Where was this person's father born?

☐ Guam

☐ Outside Guam – *Print name of U.S. state, U.S. territory, or foreign country below.* ⬎

[ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]

17. a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?

☐ Yes

☐ No ➜ *SKIP to question 18*

b. What is this language?

[ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]

For example: Korean, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese

c. How well does this person speak English?

☐ Very well

☐ Well

☐ Not well

☐ Not at all

18. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 2015)?

☐ Person is under 5 years old ➜ *SKIP to question 20*

☐ Yes, this house ➜ *SKIP to question 20*

☐ No, different house in Guam

☐ No, outside Guam – *Print name of U.S. state, U.S. territory, or foreign country below.* ⬎

[ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]

19. What was this person's main reason for moving?
Mark ☒ *ONE box.*

☐ Employment   ☐ Family-related

☐ Military   ☐ Natural disaster

☐ Housing   ☐ Other reason

☐ To attend school

20. Please read the HEALTH INSURANCE section on the Flashcard.
Is this person CURRENTLY covered by any of the following types of health insurance or health coverage plans?
Mark "Yes" or "No" for EACH type of coverage in items a – h.

	Yes	No
a. Insurance through a current or former employer or union (of this person or another family member)	☐	☐
b. Insurance purchased directly from an insurance company (by this person or another family member)	☐	☐
c. Medicare, for people 65 and older, or people with certain disabilities	☐	☐
d. Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or any kind of government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability	☐	☐
e. TRICARE or other military health care	☐	☐
f. VA (enrolled for VA health care)	☐	☐
g. Indian Health Service	☐	☐
h. Any other type of health insurance or health coverage plan – *Specify* ⬎	☐	☐

[ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]

21. a. Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing?

☐ Yes

☐ No

b. Is this person blind or does he/she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?

☐ Yes

☐ No

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Person 1 (continued)

G *Ask questions 22a – c if this person is 5 years old or over. Otherwise, SKIP to the questions for Person 2 on page 17.*

22. **a. Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?**

☐ Yes

☐ No

b. Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?

☐ Yes

☐ No

c. Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

☐ Yes

☐ No

H *Ask question 23 if this person is 15 years old or over. Otherwise, SKIP to the questions for Person 2 on page 17.*

23. **Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?**

☐ Yes

☐ No

24. **What is this person's marital status?**

☐ Now married

☐ Widowed

☐ Divorced

☐ Separated

☐ Never married ➜ *SKIP to* **I**

25. **In the PAST 12 MONTHS did this person get –**

	Yes	No
a. Married?	☐	☐
b. Widowed?	☐	☐
c. Divorced?	☐	☐

26. **How many times has this person been married?**

☐ Once

☐ Two times

☐ Three or more times

27. **In what year did this person last get married?**

Year

☐☐☐☐

I *Ask question 28 if this person is female and 15 years old or over. Otherwise, SKIP to question 29a.*

28. **How many babies has this person ever had, not counting stillbirths?** Do not count stepchildren or children she has adopted.

☐ None or ☐☐ Number of children

29. **a. Does this person have any of his/her own grandchildren under the age of 18 living in this house or apartment?**

☐ Yes

☐ No ➜ *SKIP to question 30*

b. Is this grandparent currently responsible for most of the basic needs of any grandchildren under the age of 18 who live in this house or apartment?

☐ Yes

☐ No ➜ *SKIP to question 30*

c. How long has this grandparent been responsible for these grandchildren? If the grandparent is financially responsible for more than one grandchild, answer the question for the grandchild for whom the grandparent has been responsible for the longest period of time.

☐ Less than 6 months

☐ 6 to 11 months

☐ 1 or 2 years

☐ 3 or 4 years

☐ 5 or more years

13 11940137

Person 1 (continued)

30. Has this person ever served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, Reserves, or National Guard?
Mark ☒ ONE box.

- ☐ **Never served in the military** ➜ *SKIP to question 33a*
- ☐ **Only on active duty for training in the Reserves or National Guard** ➜ *SKIP to question 32a*
- ☐ **Now on active duty**
- ☐ **On active duty in the past, but not now**

31. Please read the PERIOD OF SERVICE section on the Flashcard.
When did this person serve on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces? *Mark ☒ a box for EACH period in which this person served, even if just for part of the period.*

- ☐ September 2001 or later
- ☐ August 1990 to August 2001 (including Persian Gulf War)
- ☐ May 1975 to July 1990
- ☐ Vietnam Era (August 1964 to April 1975)
- ☐ February 1955 to July 1964
- ☐ Korean War (July 1950 to January 1955)
- ☐ January 1947 to June 1950
- ☐ World War II (December 1941 to December 1946)
- ☐ November 1941 or earlier

32. a. **Does this person have a VA service-connected disability rating?**

- ☐ Yes (such as 0%, 10%, 20%, ..., 100%)
- ☐ No ➜ *SKIP to question 33a*

b. **What is this person's service-connected disability rating?**

- ☐ 0 percent
- ☐ 10 or 20 percent
- ☐ 30 or 40 percent
- ☐ 50 or 60 percent
- ☐ 70 percent or higher

33. a. **LAST WEEK, did this person work for pay at a job (or business)?**

- ☐ Yes ➜ *SKIP to question 34*
- ☐ No – Did not work (or retired)

b. **LAST WEEK, did this person do ANY work for pay, even for as little as one hour?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No ➜ *SKIP to question 39a*

34. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?

- ☐ **Guam** – *Print name of village below.* ↙
  [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]

- ☐ **Outside Guam** – *Print name of U.S. state, U.S. territory, or foreign country below.* ↙
  [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]

35. Please read the TRANSPORTATION TO WORK section on the Flashcard.
How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?
Mark ☒ ONE box for the method of transportation used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or private van/bus
- ☐ Public van/bus
- ☐ Taxicab
- ☐ Motorcycle
- ☐ Bicycle
- ☐ Walked
- ☐ Plane or seaplane
- ☐ Boat, ferry, or water taxi
- ☐ Worked from home ➜ *SKIP to question 43a*
- ☐ Other method

Ask question 36 if you marked "Car, truck, or private van/bus" in question 35. Otherwise, SKIP to question 37.

36. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or private van/bus LAST WEEK?
Person(s)
[ ][ ]

37. LAST WEEK, what time did this person's trip to work usually begin?

Hour   Minute
[ ][ ] : [ ][ ]   ☐ a.m.   ☐ p.m.

38. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?
Minutes
[ ][ ][ ]

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Person 1 (continued)

K *Ask questions 39 – 42a if this person did NOT work last week. Otherwise, SKIP to question 42b.*

39. **a. LAST WEEK, was this person on layoff from a job?**

☐ Yes ➜ *SKIP to question 39c*

☐ No

b. LAST WEEK, was this person TEMPORARILY absent from a job or business?

☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, maternity leave, other family/personal reasons, bad weather, etc. ➜ *SKIP to question 42a*

☐ No ➜ *SKIP to question 40*

c. Has this person been informed that he or she will be recalled to work within the next 6 months OR been given a date to return to work?

☐ Yes ➜ *SKIP to question 41*

☐ No

40. **During the LAST 4 WEEKS, has this person been ACTIVELY looking for work?**

☐ Yes

☐ No ➜ *SKIP to question 42a*

41. **LAST WEEK, could this person have started a job if offered one, or returned to work if recalled?**

☐ **Yes, could have gone to work**

☐ **No, because of own temporary illness**

☐ **No, because of all other reasons (in school, etc.)**

42. **a. When did this person last work, even for a few days?**

☐ 2020

☐ 2019 ➜ *SKIP to question 43a*

☐ 2015 to 2018 ➜ *SKIP to* **L**

☐ 2014 or earlier, or never worked ➜ *SKIP to question 46*

b. LAST YEAR, 2019, did this person work at a job or business at any time?

☐ Yes

☐ No ➜ *SKIP to* **L**

43. **a. During 2019 (all 52 weeks), did this person work EVERY week? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service as work.**

☐ Yes ➜ *SKIP to question 44*

☐ No

b. During 2019 (all 52 weeks), how many WEEKS did this person work? Include paid time off and include weeks when the person only worked for a few hours.

Weeks

☐☐

44. **During 2019, in the WEEKS WORKED, how many hours did this person usually work each WEEK?**

Usual hours worked each WEEK

☐☐☐

L *Ask questions 45a – f if this person worked in the past 5 years (since 2015). Otherwise, SKIP to question 46.*

45. **DESCRIPTION OF EMPLOYMENT**

The next series of questions is about the type of employment this person had last week.

If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which the most hours were worked. If this person did not work last week, describe the most recent employment in the past five years (since 2015).

a. Please read the TYPE OF WORKER section on the Flashcard.
Which one of the following best describes this person's employment last week or the most recent employment in the past 5 years (since 2015)? *Mark* ☒ *ONE box.*

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEE

☐ For-profit company or organization

☐ Non-profit organization (including tax-exempt and charitable organizations)

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE

☐ Local or territorial government (for example: public elementary school)

☐ Active duty U.S. Armed Forces or Commissioned Corps

☐ Federal government civilian employee

SELF-EMPLOYED OR OTHER

☐ Owner of non-incorporated business, professional practice, or farm

☐ Owner of incorporated business, professional practice, or farm

☐ Worked without pay in a for-profit family business or farm for 15 hours or more per week

b. What was the name of this person's employer, business, agency, or branch of the Armed Forces?

c. What kind of business or industry was this? Include the main activity, product, or service provided at the location where employed. (For example: elementary school, residential construction)

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Person 1 (continued)

d. Was this mainly – *Mark* X *ONE box.*

- ☐ manufacturing?
- ☐ wholesale trade?
- ☐ retail trade?
- ☐ other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)?

e. What was this person's main occupation?
(For example: 4th grade teacher, entry-level plumber)

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

f. Describe this person's most important activities or duties. (For example: instruct and evaluate students and create lesson plans, assemble and install pipe sections and review building plans for work details)

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

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46. INCOME IN 2019

The next series of questions is about income received during 2019. If the exact amount is not known, please give your best estimate. If net income was a loss, please give the dollar amount of the loss. For income received jointly, report the appropriate share for each person - or, if that's not possible, report the whole amount for only one person. *Mark* X *the "No" box for the other person.*

a. Did this person receive any wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips in 2019?

☐ Yes ➡ **What was the amount from all jobs before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items?**

TOTAL AMOUNT – *Dollars*

$ [＿＿＿＿＿＿] .00

☐ No

b. Did this person have any self-employment income from own nonfarm businesses or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships, in 2019?

☐ Yes ➡ **What was the net income after business expenses?**

TOTAL AMOUNT – *Dollars*

$ [＿＿＿＿＿＿] .00 ☐ Loss

☐ No

c. Did this person receive any interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts in 2019? Report even small amounts credited to an account.

☐ Yes ➡ **What was the amount?**

TOTAL AMOUNT – *Dollars*

$ [＿＿＿＿＿＿] .00 ☐ Loss

☐ No

d. Did this person receive any Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits in 2019?

☐ Yes ➡ **What was the amount?**

TOTAL AMOUNT – *Dollars*

$ [＿＿＿＿＿＿] .00

☐ No

e. Did this person receive any Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in 2019?

☐ Yes ➡ **What was the amount?**

TOTAL AMOUNT – *Dollars*

$ [＿＿＿＿＿＿] .00

☐ No

f. Did this person receive any public assistance or public welfare payments from the state or local welfare office in 2019?

☐ Yes ➡ **What was the amount?**

TOTAL AMOUNT – *Dollars*

$ [＿＿＿＿＿＿] .00

☐ No

g. Did this person receive any retirement income, pensions, survivor or disability income in 2019? Include income from a previous employer or union, or any regular withdrawals or distributions from IRA, Roth IRA, 401(k), 403(b) or other accounts specifically designed for retirement. Do not include Social Security.

☐ Yes ➡ **What was the amount?**

TOTAL AMOUNT – *Dollars*

$ [＿＿＿＿＿＿] .00

☐ No

h. Did this person receive income on a regular basis from any other sources such as Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support or alimony in 2019?

☐ Yes ➡ **What was the amount?**

TOTAL AMOUNT – *Dollars*

$ [＿＿＿＿＿＿] .00

☐ No

47. What was this person's total income for 2019?

☐ OR $ [＿＿＿＿＿＿＿] .00 ☐

None   TOTAL AMOUNT for 2019   Loss

➡ *Continue with the questions for Person 2 on the next page. If no one is listed as Person 2 on page 3, SKIP to page 44 for further instructions.*

16 11940160

United States® Census 2020
U.S. Virgin Islands

2020 Census of the U.S. Virgin Islands

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

Census Office

County

FOR NPC USE ONLY

BCU

Map Spot

Within Map Spot ID

← APPLY LABEL HERE →

Are there any continuation questionnaires for this address?

☐ Yes ➡ Number of continuation questionnaires =

☐ No

Address Number *(For example: 5007)*

Apt/Unit *(For example: Apt A or Lot 3)*

Street or Road Name *(For example: N Maple Ave)*

Physical Description *(if applicable)*

Village/Municipality/Estate

ZIP Code

Start here

Use a blue or black pen.

S1. Did you or anyone in this household live or stay here on April 1, 2020?

☐ Yes

☐ No ➡ *Skip to S3.*

S2. Does someone usually live at this [house/apartment/mobile home], or is this a vacation or seasonal home where no one usually lives?

☐ Usually lives here – *Skip to question 1.*

☐ Vacation or seasonal home or held for occasional use – *Skip to page 7.*

S3. On April 1, 2020, was this unit

☐ **Occupied by a different household?** – *Using a knowledgeable respondent, complete this questionnaire for the people occupying the household on April 1, 2020.*

☐ **Vacant?** – *Skip to page 7.*

☐ Not a housing unit – *Skip to "Respondent Information" on page 44.*

1. We need to count people where they live and sleep most of the time. Please read the WHO TO COUNT section on the Flashcard. Based on these instructions, how many people were living or staying in this [house/apartment/mobile home] on April 1, 2020?

Number of people =

2. Were there any <u>additional</u> people staying here on April 1, 2020 that you <u>did not include</u> in the count in the previous question? For example:

Mark ☒ all that apply. Include any additional people on the person pages.

☐ **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

FORM **DI-Q-VI** (04-24-2019)

11950011

Person 1

3. Now I am going to ask you questions about each person staying here. If there is someone staying here who pays the rent or owns this residence, I would like to start by listing him or her as Person 1. If the owner or the person who pays the rent is not staying here, I can start by listing any adult staying here as Person 1.

What is Person 1's name?
Print name below and verify the spelling.

Last Name(s)

First Name — MI

4. Is Person 1 male or female? *Mark* ☒ *ONE box.*

☐ Male   ☐ Female

5. What is Person 1's age on April 1, 2020? What is Person 1's date of birth? If you don't know the exact age, please estimate. *For babies less than 1 year old, do not report the age in months. Report 0 as the age.*

Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2020 — years   Month   Day   Year of birth

➜ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH the question about Hispanic origin and the question about race. For this census, Hispanic origin is not a race.**

6. Please read the HISPANIC ORIGIN section on the Flashcard. 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.* ⬊

7. Please read the RACE section on the Flashcard. What is Person 1's race? You may choose one or more races.
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 2 on the next page. Otherwise, skip to page 7.*

2   11950029

1. What is the name of **Person 2** **?**

Print name below and verify the spelling.

Last Name(s)

First Name | MI

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

☐ With a parent or other relative   ☐ In a jail or prison

☐ For college   ☐ At a seasonal or second residence

☐ For a military assignment   ☐ For another reason

☐ For a job or business   ☐ No

☐ In a nursing home

3. Please read the RELATIONSHIP section on the Flashcard.
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. Is this person male or female? *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

☐ Male   ☐ Female

5. What is this person's age on April 1, 2020? What is this
person's date of birth? If you don't know the exact age, please
estimate. *For babies less than 1 year old, do not report the age in
months. Report 0 as the age.*

Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2020 | Month | Day | Year of birth

☐ years

➔ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH the question about Hispanic**
origin and the question about race. For this census, Hispanic
origin is not a race.

6. Please read the HISPANIC ORIGIN section on the Flashcard.
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. Please read the RACE section on the Flashcard.
What is this person's race? You may choose one or more races.
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 3 on the next page.
Otherwise, skip to page 7.*

3   11950037

1. What is the name of Person 3 **?**

Print name below and verify the spelling.

Last Name(s)

First Name | MI

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

☐ With a parent or other relative
☐ For college
☐ For a military assignment
☐ For a job or business
☐ In a nursing home
☐ In a jail or prison
☐ At a seasonal or second residence
☐ For another reason
☐ No

3. Please read the RELATIONSHIP section on the Flashcard.
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. Is this person male or female? *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

☐ Male   ☐ Female

5. What is this person's age on April 1, 2020? What is this person's date of birth? If you don't know the exact age, please estimate. *For babies less than 1 year old, do not report the age in months. Report 0 as the age.*

Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2020 | Month | Day | Year of birth
☐☐☐ years | | |

➔ NOTE: Please answer BOTH the question about Hispanic origin and the question about race. For this census, Hispanic origin is not a race.

6. Please read the HISPANIC ORIGIN section on the Flashcard. 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. Please read the RACE section on the Flashcard. What is this person's race? You may choose one or more races.
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 4 on the next page. Otherwise, skip to page 7.*

4 11950045

1. What is the name of Person 4 **?**

Print name below and verify the spelling.

Last Name(s)

First Name | MI

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

☐ With a parent or other relative
☐ For college
☐ For a military assignment
☐ For a job or business
☐ In a nursing home
☐ In a jail or prison
☐ At a seasonal or second residence
☐ For another reason
☐ No

3. Please read the RELATIONSHIP section on the Flashcard.
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. Is this person male or female? *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

☐ Male ☐ Female

5. What is this person's age on April 1, 2020? What is this person's date of birth? If you don't know the exact age, please estimate. *For babies less than 1 year old, do not report the age in months. Report 0 as the age.*

Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2020 | Month | Day | Year of birth

☐☐☐ years

➜ NOTE: Please answer BOTH the question about Hispanic origin and the question about race. For this census, Hispanic origin is not a race.

6. Please read the HISPANIC ORIGIN section on the Flashcard. 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. Please read the RACE section on the Flashcard. What is this person's race? You may choose one or more races.
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. Otherwise, skip to page 7.*

5
11950052

C-52

Appendix C. Questionnaires for the Island Areas
2020 Island Areas Censuses (IAC) Demographic Profile Summary File
U.S. Census Bureau

1. What is the name of Person 5 ?

Print name below and verify the spelling.

Last Name(s)

First Name   MI

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

- ☐ With a parent or other relative
- ☐ For college
- ☐ For a military assignment
- ☐ For a job or business
- ☐ In a nursing home
- ☐ In a jail or prison
- ☐ At a seasonal or second residence
- ☐ For another reason
- ☐ No

3. Please read the RELATIONSHIP section on the Flashcard.
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. Is this person male or female? *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female

5. What is this person's age on April 1, 2020? What is this person's date of birth? If you don't know the exact age, please estimate. *For babies less than 1 year old, do not report the age in months. Report 0 as the age.*

Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2020   years   Month   Day   Year of birth

➜ NOTE: Please answer BOTH the question about Hispanic origin and the question about race. For this census, Hispanic origin is not a race.

6. Please read the HISPANIC ORIGIN section on the Flashcard. 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. Please read the RACE section on the Flashcard. What is this person's race? You may choose one or more races.
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 of the D-Q-VI, continue with the next person on an additional continuation questionnaire (D-CQ-VI) and update the number of continuation questionnaires on page 1 of the D-Q-VI.*

6   11950060

Housing

Please answer the following questions about this house, apartment, or mobile home.

1. **Please read the BUILDING TYPE section on the Flashcard. Which best describes this building?**
   Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

   ☐ A mobile home

   ☐ A one-family house detached from any other house

   ☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses

   ☐ Two houses *(American Samoa only)*

   ☐ Three or more houses *(American Samoa only)*

   ☐ A building with 2 apartments

   ☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments

   ☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments

   ☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments

   ☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments

   ☐ A building with 50 or more apartments

   ☐ Boat, RV, van, etc.

2. **About when was this building first built?**

   ☐ 2000 or later – *Specify year*

   [ ][ ][ ][ ]

   ☐ 1990 to 1999

   ☐ 1980 to 1989

   ☐ 1970 to 1979

   ☐ 1960 to 1969

   ☐ 1950 to 1959

   ☐ 1940 to 1949

   ☐ 1939 or earlier

3. **When did PERSON 1** *(listed on page 2)* **move into this house, apartment, or mobile home?**

   Month   Year

   [ ][ ] [ ][ ][ ][ ]

A *Ask questions 4 – 5 if this is a HOUSE OR A MOBILE HOME; otherwise, SKIP to question 6a.*

4. **How many acres is this house or mobile home on?**

   ☐ Less than 1 acre ➔ *SKIP to question 6a*

   ☐ 1 to 9.9 acres

   ☐ 10 or more acres

5. **What were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property in 2019?**

   ☐ None

   ☐ $1 to $999

   ☐ $1,000 to $2,499

   ☐ $2,500 to $4,999

   ☐ $5,000 to $9,999

   ☐ $10,000 or more

6. a. **How many separate rooms are in this house, apartment, or mobile home?** Rooms must be separated by built-in archways or walls that extend out at least 6 inches and go from floor to ceiling.
   • INCLUDE bedrooms, kitchens, etc.
   • EXCLUDE bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or unfinished basements.

   Number of rooms

   [ ][ ]

   b. **How many of these rooms are bedrooms?** Count as bedrooms those rooms you would list if this house, apartment, or mobile home were for sale or rent. *If this is an efficiency/studio apartment, print "0".*

   Number of bedrooms

   [ ][ ]

7. **Does this house, apartment, or mobile home have –**

	Yes	No
a. Running water?	☐	☐
b. A bathtub or shower?	☐	☐
c. A flush toilet?	☐	☐
d. A sink with a faucet?	☐	☐
e. A stove or range?	☐	☐
f. A refrigerator?	☐	☐

8. **Can you or any member of this household both make and receive phone calls when at this house, apartment, or mobile home?** Include calls using cell phones, land lines, or other phone devices.

   ☐ Yes

   ☐ No

7 11950078

Housing (continued)

9. **Please read the COMPUTER USE section on the Flashcard. At this house, apartment, or mobile home – do you or any member of this household own or use any of the following types of computers?**

	Yes	No
a. Desktop or laptop	☐	☐
b. Smartphone	☐	☐
c. Tablet or other portable wireless computer	☐	☐
d. Some other type of computer – *Specify* ⬐	☐	☐

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

10. **a. At this house, apartment, or mobile home – do you or any member of this household have access to the Internet?**

☐ Yes

☐ No ➔ *SKIP to question 12*

b. Do you or any member of this household pay a cell phone company or Internet service provider to access the Internet?

☐ Yes

☐ No ➔ *SKIP to question 12*

11. **Please read the INTERNET section on the Flashcard. Do you or any member of this household have access to the Internet using a –**

	Yes	No
a. Cellular data plan for a smartphone or other mobile device?	☐	☐
b. Broadband (high speed) Internet service such as cable, fiber optic, or DSL service installed in this household?	☐	☐
c. Satellite Internet service installed in this household?	☐	☐
d. Dial-up Internet service installed in this household?	☐	☐
e. Some other service? – *Specify service* ⬐	☐	☐

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

12. **How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of this household?**

☐ None

☐ 1

☐ 2

☐ 3

☐ 4

☐ 5

☐ 6 or more

13. **Please read the SOURCE OF WATER section on the Flashcard. In 2019, did this house, apartment, or mobile home get water from –** *Mark ☒ all that apply.*

☐ A public system?

☐ A cistern, catchment, tanks, or drums?

☐ A delivery vendor or water truck?

☐ A supermarket or grocery store?

☐ Some other source (a standpipe, spring, individual well, etc.)?

14. **Please read the SEWAGE DISPOSAL section on the Flashcard. What is the MAIN means of sewage disposal for this house, apartment, or mobile home?** *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

☐ Public sewer

☐ Septic tank or cesspool

☐ Other

15. **a. What is the average monthly cost of electricity for this house, apartment, or mobile home?**

Average monthly cost – *Dollars*

$ [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] .00

OR

☐ Included in rent or condominium fee

☐ No charge or electricity not used

b. What is the average monthly cost of gas for this house, apartment, or mobile home?

Average monthly cost – *Dollars*

$ [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] .00

OR

☐ Included in rent or condominium fee

☐ Included in electricity payment entered above

☐ No charge or gas not used

c. What is the average monthly cost of water and sewer for this house, apartment, or mobile home?

Average monthly cost – *Dollars*

$ [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] .00

OR

☐ Included in rent or condominium fee

☐ No charge

d. What is the average monthly cost of oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc., for this house, apartment, or mobile home?

Average monthly cost – *Dollars*

$ [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] .00

OR

☐ Included in rent or condominium fee

☐ No charge or these fuels not used

8 11950086

Housing (continued)

16. **In 2019, did you or any member of this household receive benefits from the Food Stamp Program, SNAP (the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program), or NAP (Nutrition Assistance Program)?** Do NOT include WIC, the School Lunch Program, or assistance from food banks.

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

17. **Is this house, apartment, or mobile home part of a condominium?**

- ☐ Yes ➜ **What is the monthly condominium fee?**
  For renters, answer only if you pay the condominium fee in addition to your rent. *Otherwise, mark the "None" box.*

  Monthly amount – *Dollars*

  $ [_____] .00

  OR

  ☐ None

- ☐ No

18. **Is this house, apartment, or mobile home –**
Mark ☒ 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?** ➜ *SKIP to C*

B *Ask questions 19a and 19b if this house, apartment, or mobile home is RENTED. Otherwise, SKIP to question 20.*

19. **a. What is the monthly rent for this house, apartment, or mobile home?**

Monthly amount – *Dollars*

$ [_____] .00

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

C *Ask questions 20 – 24 if this person or any member of this household OWNS or IS BUYING this house, apartment, or mobile home. Otherwise, SKIP to E on the next page.*

20. **About how much do you think this house and lot, apartment, or mobile home (and lot, if owned) would sell for if it were for sale?**

Amount – *Dollars*

$ [_____] .00

21. **What were the annual real estate taxes on THIS property in 2019?**

Annual amount – *Dollars*

$ [_____] .00

OR

- ☐ None

22. **What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, typhoon or hurricane, and flood insurance on THIS property in 2019?**

Annual amount – *Dollars*

$ [_____] .00

OR

- ☐ None

23. **a. Do you or any member of this household have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
- ☐ No ➜ *SKIP to question 24a*

b. How much is the regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on FIRST mortgage or contract to purchase.

Monthly amount – *Dollars*

$ [_____] .00

OR

- ☐ No regular payment required ➜ *SKIP to question 24a*

c. Does the regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in mortgage payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does the regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, typhoon or hurricane, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in mortgage payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

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Housing (continued)

24. a. Do you or any member of this household have a second mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

☐ Yes, home equity loan

☐ Yes, second mortgage

☐ Yes, second mortgage and home equity loan

☐ No ➜ *SKIP to* **D**

b. How much is the regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans on THIS property?

Monthly amount – *Dollars*

$ [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] .00

OR

☐ No regular payment required

D *Ask question 25 if this is a MOBILE HOME or a BOAT. Otherwise, SKIP to* **E**.

25. What were the total annual costs for installment loan payments, personal property taxes, site rent, marina fee, registration fees, and license fees on THIS mobile home or boat and its site/slip fee in 2019? *Exclude real estate taxes.*

Annual costs – *Dollars*

$ [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] .00

E *Ask questions about PERSON 1 on the next page if you listed at least one person on page 2. Otherwise, SKIP to page 44 for further instructions.*

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Person 1

Please copy the name of Person 1 from page 2, then continue answering questions below.

Last Name(s)

First Name   MI

8. Please read the CITIZEN or NATIONAL section on the Flashcard.
Is this person a citizen or national of the United States?

☐ Yes, born in the U.S. Virgin Islands ➜ *SKIP to question 11a*

☐ Yes, born in another U.S. state or U.S. territory

☐ Yes, born abroad of U.S. citizen or U.S. national parent or parents

☐ Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization – *Print year of naturalization.* ↙

☐ No, not a U.S. citizen or U.S. national (permanent resident)

☐ No, not a U.S. citizen or U.S. national (temporary resident)

9. Where was this person born?
Print name of U.S. state, U.S. territory, or foreign country.

10. When did this person come to live in the U.S. Virgin Islands?
If this person came to live in the U.S. Virgin Islands more than once, print latest year.

Year

11. a. At any time since February 1, 2020 has this person attended school or college? Include only nursery or preschool, pre-kindergarten, kindergarten, elementary school, home school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.

☐ Yes

☐ No ➜ *SKIP to question 12*

b. Was that a public school or college, a private school or college, or home school?

☐ Public school or public college

☐ Private school or private college or home school

c. What grade or level was this person attending?
Mark ☒ ONE box.

☐ Nursery school, preschool, or pre-kindergarten

☐ Kindergarten

☐ Grade 1 through 12 – *Specify grade 1 – 12* ↙

☐ College undergraduate years (freshman to senior)

☐ Graduate or professional school beyond a bachelor's degree (for example: MA or PhD program, or medical or law school)

12. Please read the HIGHEST DEGREE or LEVEL OF SCHOOL section on the Flashcard.
What is the highest degree or level of school this person has COMPLETED? Mark ☒ ONE box. *If currently enrolled, mark the previous grade or highest degree received.*

NO SCHOOLING COMPLETED

☐ No schooling completed

NURSERY OR PRESCHOOL THROUGH GRADE 12

☐ Nursery school, preschool or pre-kindergarten

☐ Kindergarten

☐ Grade 1 through 11 – *Specify grade 1 – 11* ↙

☐ 12th grade – NO DIPLOMA

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE

☐ Regular high school diploma

☐ GED or alternative credential

COLLEGE OR SOME COLLEGE

☐ Some college credit, but less than 1 year of college credit

☐ 1 or more years of college credit, no degree

☐ Associate's degree (for example: AA, AS)

☐ Bachelor's degree (for example: BA, BS)

AFTER BACHELOR'S DEGREE

☐ Master's degree (for example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)

☐ Professional degree beyond a bachelor's degree (for example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)

☐ Doctorate degree (for example: PhD, EdD)

F *Ask question 13 if this person has a bachelor's degree or higher. Otherwise, SKIP to question 14.*

13. This question focuses on this person's BACHELOR'S DEGREE. What was the specific major or majors of any BACHELOR'S DEGREES this person has received?
(For example: chemical engineering, elementary teacher education, organizational psychology.)

14. Has this person completed requirements for a vocational training program at a trade school, hospital, or some other kind of school for occupational training or place of work?
Do not include academic college courses.

☐ Yes

☐ No

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Person 1 (continued)

15. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?

[blank box row]

[blank box row]

(For example: Italian, Jamaican, African Am., Cambodian, Cape Verdean, Norwegian, Dominican, French Canadian, Haitian, Korean, Lebanese, Polish, Nigerian, Mexican, Taiwanese, Ukrainian, and so on.)

16. a. Where was this person's mother born?

- ☐ U.S. Virgin Islands
- ☐ Outside the U.S. Virgin Islands – *Print name of U.S. state, U.S. territory, or foreign country below.* ⬐

[blank box row]

b. Where was this person's father born?

- ☐ U.S. Virgin Islands
- ☐ Outside the U.S. Virgin Islands – *Print name of U.S. state, U.S. territory, or foreign country below.* ⬐

[blank box row]

17. a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No ➜ *SKIP to question 18*

b. What is this language?

[blank box row]

For example: Korean, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese

c. How well does this person speak English?

- ☐ Very well
- ☐ Well
- ☐ Not well
- ☐ Not at all

18. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 2015)?

- ☐ Person is under 5 years old ➜ *SKIP to question 20*
- ☐ Yes, this house ➜ *SKIP to question 20*
- ☐ No, different house in the U.S. Virgin Islands
- ☐ No, outside the U.S. Virgin Islands – *Print name of U.S. state, U.S. territory, or foreign country below.* ⬐

[blank box row]

19. What was this person's main reason for moving?
Mark ☒ *ONE box.*

- ☐ Employment
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Housing
- ☐ To attend school
- ☐ Family-related
- ☐ Natural disaster
- ☐ Other reason

20. Please read the HEALTH INSURANCE section on the Flashcard.
Is this person CURRENTLY covered by any of the following types of health insurance or health coverage plans?
Mark "Yes" or "No" for EACH type of coverage in items a – h.

	Yes	No
a. Insurance through a current or former employer or union (of this person or another family member)	☐	☐
b. Insurance purchased directly from an insurance company (by this person or another family member)	☐	☐
c. Medicare, for people 65 and older, or people with certain disabilities	☐	☐
d. Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or any kind of government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability	☐	☐
e. TRICARE or other military health care	☐	☐
f. VA (enrolled for VA health care)	☐	☐
g. Indian Health Service	☐	☐
h. Any other type of health insurance or health coverage plan – *Specify* ⬐	☐	☐

[blank box row]

21. a. Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

b. Is this person blind or does he/she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

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Person 1 (continued)

G *Ask questions 22a – c if this person is 5 years old or over. Otherwise, SKIP to the questions for Person 2 on page 17.*

22. a. Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?

☐ Yes
☐ No

b. Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?

☐ Yes
☐ No

c. Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

☐ Yes
☐ No

H *Ask question 23 if this person is 15 years old or over. Otherwise, SKIP to the questions for Person 2 on page 17.*

23. Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?

☐ Yes
☐ No

24. What is this person's marital status?

☐ Now married
☐ Widowed
☐ Divorced
☐ Separated
☐ Never married ➜ *SKIP to* **I**

25. In the PAST 12 MONTHS did this person get –

	Yes	No
a. Married?	☐	☐
b. Widowed?	☐	☐
c. Divorced?	☐	☐

26. How many times has this person been married?

☐ Once
☐ Two times
☐ Three or more times

27. In what year did this person last get married?

Year

[____]

I *Ask question 28 if this person is female and 15 years old or over. Otherwise, SKIP to question 29a.*

28. How many babies has this person ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count stepchildren or children she has adopted.

☐ None   or   [____]   Number of children

29. a. Does this person have any of his/her own grandchildren under the age of 18 living in this house or apartment?

☐ Yes
☐ No ➜ *SKIP to question 30*

b. Is this grandparent currently responsible for most of the basic needs of any grandchildren under the age of 18 who live in this house or apartment?

☐ Yes
☐ No ➜ *SKIP to question 30*

c. How long has this grandparent been responsible for these grandchildren? If the grandparent is financially responsible for more than one grandchild, answer the question for the grandchild for whom the grandparent has been responsible for the longest period of time.

☐ Less than 6 months
☐ 6 to 11 months
☐ 1 or 2 years
☐ 3 or 4 years
☐ 5 or more years

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Person 1 (continued)

30. **Has this person ever served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, Reserves, or National Guard?**
Mark ☒ *ONE box.*

☐ **Never served in the military** ➜ *SKIP to question 33a*

☐ **Only on active duty for training in the Reserves or National Guard** ➜ *SKIP to question 32a*

☐ **Now on active duty**

☐ **On active duty in the past, but not now**

31. **Please read the PERIOD OF SERVICE section on the Flashcard.**
When did this person serve on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces? *Mark* ☒ *a box for EACH period in which this person served, even if just for part of the period.*

☐ September 2001 or later

☐ August 1990 to August 2001 (including Persian Gulf War)

☐ May 1975 to July 1990

☐ Vietnam Era (August 1964 to April 1975)

☐ February 1955 to July 1964

☐ Korean War (July 1950 to January 1955)

☐ January 1947 to June 1950

☐ World War II (December 1941 to December 1946)

☐ November 1941 or earlier

32. **a. Does this person have a VA service-connected disability rating?**

☐ Yes (such as 0%, 10%, 20%, ..., 100%)

☐ No ➜ *SKIP to question 33a*

b. What is this person's service-connected disability rating?

☐ 0 percent

☐ 10 or 20 percent

☐ 30 or 40 percent

☐ 50 or 60 percent

☐ 70 percent or higher

33. **a. LAST WEEK, did this person work for pay at a job (or business)?**

☐ Yes ➜ *SKIP to question 34*

☐ No – Did not work (or retired)

b. LAST WEEK, did this person do ANY work for pay, even for as little as one hour?

☐ Yes

☐ No ➜ *SKIP to question 39a*

34. **At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?**

☐ **U.S. Virgin Islands** – *Print name of village below.* ⬎

☐ **Outside the U.S. Virgin Islands** – *Print name of U.S. state, U.S. territory, or foreign country below.* ⬎

35. **Please read the TRANSPORTATION TO WORK section on the Flashcard.**
How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?
Mark ☒ *ONE box for the method of transportation used for most of the distance.*

☐ Car, truck, or private van/bus

☐ Public van/bus

☐ Taxicab

☐ Motorcycle

☐ Bicycle

☐ Walked

☐ Plane or seaplane

☐ Boat, ferry, or water taxi

☐ Worked from home ➜ *SKIP to question 43a*

☐ Other method

> ↰ *Ask question 36 if you marked "Car, truck, or private van/bus" in question 35. Otherwise, SKIP to question 37.*

36. **How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or private van/bus LAST WEEK?**
Person(s)

37. **LAST WEEK, what time did this person's trip to work usually begin?**

Hour　　Minute

☐ a.m.

☐ p.m.

38. **How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?**
Minutes

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INFORMATIONAL

Person 1 (continued)

K *Ask questions 39 – 42a if this person did NOT work last week. Otherwise, SKIP to question 42b.*

39. a. LAST WEEK, was this person on layoff from a job?

☐ Yes ➔ *SKIP to question 39c*

☐ No

b. LAST WEEK, was this person TEMPORARILY absent from a job or business?

☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, maternity leave, other family/personal reasons, bad weather, etc. ➔ *SKIP to question 42a*

☐ No ➔ *SKIP to question 40*

c. Has this person been informed that he or she will be recalled to work within the next 6 months OR been given a date to return to work?

☐ Yes ➔ *SKIP to question 41*

☐ No

40. During the LAST 4 WEEKS, has this person been ACTIVELY looking for work?

☐ Yes

☐ No ➔ *SKIP to question 42a*

41. LAST WEEK, could this person have started a job if offered one, or returned to work if recalled?

☐ **Yes, could have gone to work**

☐ **No, because of own temporary illness**

☐ **No, because of all other reasons (in school, etc.)**

42. a. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

☐ 2020

☐ 2019 ➔ *SKIP to question 43a*

☐ 2015 to 2018 ➔ *SKIP to* **L**

☐ 2014 or earlier, or never worked ➔ *SKIP to question 46*

b. LAST YEAR, 2019, did this person work at a job or business at any time?

☐ Yes

☐ No ➔ *SKIP to* **L**

43. a. During 2019 (all 52 weeks), did this person work EVERY week? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service as work.

☐ Yes ➔ *SKIP to question 44*

☐ No

b. During 2019 (all 52 weeks), how many WEEKS did this person work? Include paid time off and include weeks when the person only worked for a few hours.

Weeks

☐☐

44. During 2019, in the WEEKS WORKED, how many hours did this person usually work each WEEK?

Usual hours worked each WEEK

☐☐☐

L *Ask questions 45a – f if this person worked in the past 5 years (since 2015). Otherwise, SKIP to question 46.*

45. DESCRIPTION OF EMPLOYMENT

The next series of questions is about the type of employment this person had last week.

If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which the most hours were worked. If this person did not work last week, describe the most recent employment in the past five years (since 2015).

a. Please read the TYPE OF WORKER section on the Flashcard.
Which one of the following best describes this person's employment last week or the most recent employment in the past 5 years (since 2015)? *Mark* ☒ *ONE box.*

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEE

☐ For-profit company or organization

☐ Non-profit organization (including tax-exempt and charitable organizations)

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE

☐ Local or territorial government (for example: public elementary school)

☐ Active duty U.S. Armed Forces or Commissioned Corps

☐ Federal government civilian employee

SELF-EMPLOYED OR OTHER

☐ Owner of non-incorporated business, professional practice, or farm

☐ Owner of incorporated business, professional practice, or farm

☐ Worked without pay in a for-profit family business or farm for 15 hours or more per week

b. What was the name of this person's employer, business, agency, or branch of the Armed Forces?

c. What kind of business or industry was this? Include the main activity, product, or service provided at the location where employed. (For example: elementary school, residential construction)

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Person 1 (continued)

d. Was this mainly – *Mark* X *ONE box.*

- ☐ manufacturing?
- ☐ wholesale trade?
- ☐ retail trade?
- ☐ other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)?

e. What was this person's main occupation?
(For example: 4th grade teacher, entry-level plumber)

[blank write-in box]

[blank write-in box]

f. Describe this person's most important activities or duties. (For example: instruct and evaluate students and create lesson plans, assemble and install pipe sections and review building plans for work details)

[blank write-in box]

[blank write-in box]

[blank write-in box]

46. INCOME IN 2019

The next series of questions is about income received during 2019. If the exact amount is not known, please give your best estimate. If net income was a loss, please give the dollar amount of the loss. For income received jointly, report the appropriate share for each person - or, if that's not possible, report the whole amount for only one person. *Mark* X *the "No" box for the other person.*

a. Did this person receive any wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips in 2019?

- ☐ Yes ➜ **What was the amount from all jobs before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items?**

  TOTAL AMOUNT – *Dollars*

  $ [_____] .00
- ☐ No

b. Did this person have any self-employment income from own nonfarm businesses or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships, in 2019?

- ☐ Yes ➜ **What was the net income after business expenses?**

  TOTAL AMOUNT – *Dollars*

  $ [_____] .00 ☐ Loss
- ☐ No

c. Did this person receive any interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts in 2019? Report even small amounts credited to an account.

- ☐ Yes ➜ **What was the amount?**

  TOTAL AMOUNT – *Dollars*

  $ [_____] .00 ☐ Loss
- ☐ No

d. Did this person receive any Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits in 2019?

- ☐ Yes ➜ **What was the amount?**

  TOTAL AMOUNT – *Dollars*

  $ [_____] .00
- ☐ No

e. Did this person receive any Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in 2019?

- ☐ Yes ➜ **What was the amount?**

  TOTAL AMOUNT – *Dollars*

  $ [_____] .00
- ☐ No

f. Did this person receive any public assistance or public welfare payments from the state or local welfare office in 2019?

- ☐ Yes ➜ **What was the amount?**

  TOTAL AMOUNT – *Dollars*

  $ [_____] .00
- ☐ No

g. Did this person receive any retirement income, pensions, survivor or disability income in 2019? Include income from a previous employer or union, or any regular withdrawals or distributions from IRA, Roth IRA, 401(k), 403(b) or other accounts specifically designed for retirement. Do not include Social Security.

- ☐ Yes ➜ **What was the amount?**

  TOTAL AMOUNT – *Dollars*

  $ [_____] .00
- ☐ No

h. Did this person receive income on a regular basis from any other sources such as Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support or alimony in 2019?

- ☐ Yes ➜ **What was the amount?**

  TOTAL AMOUNT – *Dollars*

  $ [_____] .00
- ☐ No

47. What was this person's total income for 2019?

☐ OR $ [_____] .00 ☐

None   TOTAL AMOUNT for 2019   Loss

➜ *Continue with the questions for Person 2 on the next page. If no one is listed as Person 2 on page 3, SKIP to page 44 for further instructions.*

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Appendix D.
Residence Criteria and Residence Situations

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 Census Bureau's enumeration procedures are guided by the constitutional and statutory mandates to count all residents of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Island Areas.[1] [U.S. Const. Art. 1, Section 2, cl.3, Title 13, United States Code, Sections 141, 191.] The U.S. Island Areas include four U.S. territories: American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

THE CONCEPT OF USUAL RESIDENCE

The specific geographic location in which a person resides 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 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 the 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.

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[1] In this document, "the United States" is defined as the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

[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.

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 an Island Area, 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 ISLAND AREAS

    a. *Citizens of foreign countries living in an Island Area*—Counted at the Island Area residence where they live and sleep most of the time.

    b. *Citizens of foreign countries living in an Island Area who are members of the diplomatic community*—Counted at the embassy, consulate, United Nations' facility, or other residences where diplomats live in that Island Area.

    c. *Citizens of foreign countries visiting an Island Area, such as on a vacation or business trip*—Not counted in the census for that Island Area.

4. **PEOPLE LIVING OUTSIDE AN ISLAND AREA**

    a. *People deployed outside an Island Area on Census Day (while stationed or assigned in that Island Area) who are military or civilian employees of the U.S. government*—Counted at the Island Area residence where they live and sleep most of the time.

    b. *People stationed or assigned outside an Island Area on Census Day who are military or civilian employees of the U.S. government, as well as their dependents living with them outside that Island Area*—Not counted in the census for that Island Area.[3]

    c. *Other people living outside an Island Area on Census Day*—Not counted in the census for that Island Area.

5. PEOPLE WHO LIVE OR STAY IN MORE THAN ONE PLACE

    a. *People living away most of the time while working, such as people who live at a residence 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 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.

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[3] Military and civilian employees of the U.S. government who are stationed/assigned outside the United States (and their dependents living with them outside the United States) are counted in the U.S. census for apportionment purposes only (i.e., not in the U.S. resident population). For more detail, see the Official Residence Criteria and Residence Situations for the 2020 Census of the United States on <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/decade/2020/about/residence-rule.html>. Those federal employees (and their dependents) who are stationed/assigned in the U.S. Island Areas and satisfy the residence criteria for the 2020 Census of the U.S. Island Areas are also counted in the U.S. Island Areas Census.

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 roommate*s—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*—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 an Island Area*—Counted at their parents' or guardians' home.

  b. *College students living away from their parents' or guardians' home while attending college in an Island Area (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 an Island Area (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 living outside an Island Area while attending college*—Not counted in the census for that Island Area.

  e. *College students who are foreign citizens living in an Island Area while attending college in that Island Area (living either on-campus or off-campus)*—Counted at the on-campus or off-campus Island Area 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[4] 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 an Island Area on Census Day*—Counted at the military barracks/dormitories.

b. *U.S. military personnel (and dependents living with them) living in an Island Area (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 homeport in an Island Area on Census Day*—Counted at the onshore Island Area residence where they live and sleep most of the time.

d. *People who are active duty patients assigned to a military treatment facility in an Island Area 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 in military disciplinary barracks and jails in an Island Area 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 an Island Area (while stationed in that Island Area. and are living on or off a military installation outside that Island Area on Census Day*—Counted at the Island Area residence where they live and sleep most of the time.

g. *U.S. military personnel who are stationed outside an Island Area and are living on or off a military installation outside that Island Area on Census Day, as well as their dependents living with them outside that Island Area*—Not counted in the census for that Island Area.

h. *U.S. military personnel assigned to U.S. military vessels with a homeport outside an Island Area on Census Day*—Not counted in the census for that Island Area.[5]

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[4] 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 the guidelines for assisted living facilities.

[5] U.S. military personnel assigned to U.S. military vessels with a homeport outside the United States on Census Day are counted in the U.S. census for apportionment purposes only (i.e., not in the U.S. resident population). For more detail, see the Official Residence Criteria and Residence Situations for the 2020 Census of the United States on <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/decade/2020/about/residence-rule.html>. Those U.S. military personnel who are assigned to U.S. military vessels with a homeport in the U.S. Island Areas are also counted in the U.S. Island Areas Census.

14. **MERCHANT MARINE PERSONNEL ON U.S. FLAG MARITIME/MERCHANT VESSELS**

   a. ***Crews of U.S. flag maritime/merchant vessels who have a usual residence in an Island Area***—Counted at the onshore Island Area residence where they live and sleep most of the time.[6]

15. **PEOPLE IN CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES FOR ADULTS**

   a. ***People in 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.

   c. ***People in federal detention centers on Census Day, such as Metropolitan Correctional Centers, Metropolitan 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 (noncorrectional) 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 (noncorrectional) 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 (noncorrectional) 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 (noncorrectional) 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.

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[6] Crews of U.S. flag maritime/merchant vessels which, on Census Day, are docked in a U.S. port, sailing between two U.S. ports, or sailing between a U.S. port and a non-U.S. port are counted at the onshore U.S. (or Puerto Rico) residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they have no onshore U.S. (or Puerto Rico) residence, they are counted at the U.S. port (and more specifically, if the vessel is sailing between two U.S ports, they are counted at the port of departure). In this document, "U.S. port" is defined as being anywhere in the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

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.