

American Samoa

Detailed Crosstabulations (Part 1)

Issued March 2014

2010 Census of Population and Housing

DCTIAS/10-1 (RV)

Technical Documentation

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Chapter 1.

Abstract

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CITATION

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census of Population and Housing, American Samoa Detailed Crosstabulations (Part 1): Technical Documentation, 2013.

TYPE OF FILE

Summary statistics.

SUBJECT CONTENT

The *Detailed Crosstabulations* contain data compiled from the questions asked of all people and about every housing unit. It includes counts for total persons and total housing units. Other population and housing subjects are listed below. Selected means and medians also are provided. For a complete listing, see [Chapter 2, "List of Tables"](#) and [Chapter 3, "Table Finding Guide."](#)

Population subjects include:

| | |
|---|---|
| Age | Military dependents |
| Children ever born (fertility) | Nativity |
| Citizenship status | Occupation |
| Class of worker | Parents' place of birth |
| Disability status | Place of birth |
| Earnings in 2009 | Place of work |
| Educational attainment | Poverty status in 2009 |
| Employment status and subsistence activity | Reason for moving |
| Ethnic origin or race | Remittances sent abroad in 2009 |
| Family type | Residence in 2009 (migration) |
| Foreign-born status | School enrollment |
| Grandparents as caregivers | Service-connected disability status and ratings |
| Group quarters population | Sex |
| Health insurance coverage status | Travel time to work |
| Household type and relationship | Veteran status |
| Income in 2009 | Vocational training |
| Industry | Work experience |
| Journey to work (commuting) | Workers in family in 2009 |
| Language spoken at home and frequency of language usage | Year of entry |
| Marital status | |

Housing subjects include:

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Air conditioning | Selected monthly owner costs |
| Battery-operated radio | Sewage disposal |
| Computer ownership | Source of water |
| Cooking facilities | Telephone service available |
| Gross rent | Tenure |
| Internet service | Type of building materials |
| Kitchen facilities | Units in structure |
| Mortgage status | Vacancy status |
| Number of bedrooms | Value of home |
| Number of rooms | Water supply |
| Occupancy status | Year householder moved into unit |
| Occupants per room | Year structure built |
| Plumbing facilities | |

GEOGRAPHIC CONTENT

Data in these tables are presented at the Island Area level. Data for smaller geographic areas are not available in this product. For data on smaller geographic areas, see the *Demographic Profile* and the *Summary File* accessible through the Census Bureau's American FactFinder, <<http://factfinder2.gov>>.

USER UPDATES

User updates inform data users about unique characteristics, corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. However, sometimes this information becomes available too late to be reflected in the product or related documentation. User updates are available in [Chapter 5](#).

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GENERAL INFORMATION

The table finding guide is an index to assist users to quickly locate the statistical tables in this product that contain the desired data. The guide lists alphabetically the subjects for both population and housing characteristics. To determine which tables show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the guide and then look across the columns using the headings to find the crosstabulation of the other subject. The table number appears where the two subjects intersect. For more information, see [Chapter 2, "List of Tables."](#)

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This document provides information for American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands (collectively referred to as the Island Areas).

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

The Census Bureau has modified or suppressed some data in this data release to protect confidentiality. 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'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 makes sure that the appropriate steps are taken to assure the confidentiality of the data.

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 five years for publication or communication in violation of Section 9.

Disclosure Avoidance

Disclosure avoidance is the process of disguising data to protect confidentiality. A disclosure of data occurs when someone can use published statistical information to identify an individual who provided information under a pledge of confidentiality. Using disclosure avoidance, the Census Bureau modifies or removes all of the characteristics that put confidential information at risk for disclosure. Although it may appear that a table shows information about a specific individual, the Census Bureau has 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.

Data Swapping

Data swapping is a method of disclosure avoidance designed to protect confidentiality in tables of frequency data (the number or percent 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 one or two reveal information about specific individuals. Data swapping procedures were first used in the 1990 Census and were used again for Census 2000 and the 2010 Census.

Synthetic Data

Because data swapping does not work well for the protection of group quarters data, a different technique, the generation of partially synthetic data, is used. Data values that pose a risk of compromising confidentiality are 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. To meet this objective, crew leaders reviewed and edited questionnaires for consistency, completeness, and acceptability during field data collection operations. Census clerks in the local census offices also reviewed questionnaires for omissions, certain inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable in certain quantities and/or in conjunction with other data omissions. As a result of this review operation, missing information was collected through a telephone or personal visit followup.

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 housing unit) on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person (or housing unit). 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 housing unit. For the 2010 Census, the subjects eligible for substitution varied: age, sex, and relationship for all Island Areas; ethnic origin/race for American Samoa, CNMI, and Guam; and race and Hispanic origin for the U.S. Virgin Islands. In the 1990 and 2000 censuses for the Island Areas, substituted and allocated data were tabulated together.

NONSAMPLING ERROR

In any large-scale statistical operation, such as the 2010 Census, 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. Several 2010 Census initiatives for the Island Areas focused on improving data quality. These programs were developed based on experience from previous decennial censuses and results from the 2010 U.S. decennial census testing cycle.

Quality assurance methods were used throughout the data collection and processing phases of the census to improve the quality of the data. Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list, enumeration, and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. Four major Quality Control Operations took place during the field data collection phase: Initial Enumerator Observation, Dependent Quality Control Check, Group Quarters Administrative Followup, and Housing Unit Reinterview.

To ensure the enumerators knew how to list and interview correctly, the Census Quality Crew Leader observed each enumerator. The Initial Enumerator Observation was a continuation of training, the point of which was to provide individual feedback to each enumerator so that he or she could correct erroneous listing and interviewing behavior and improve performance. In addition to the Initial Enumerator Observation, the enumerator's Crew Leader or Crew Leader's Assistant reviewed all questionnaires, address registers, and maps submitted by enumerator on a flow basis. This was a check for legibility and to detect and correct any errors due to misunderstanding the procedures.

After an enumerator canvassed and conducted interviews in an assignment area, the Crew Leader reviewed the address register for completeness and legibility. To ensure accuracy, the Crew Leader conducted a Dependent Quality Control Check on each assignment area, checking both the address listing pages and the maps. During the Dependent Quality Control Check, a random sample of address listings was selected from each address register to verify the accuracy of the address information collected by the enumerator. If the assignment area did not pass the Dependent Quality Control Check, it was recanvassed.

To ensure enumerators collected accurate information on the Enumerator Questionnaires and Group Quarters Records, the office staff conducted Reinterview, which included the Housing Unit Enumerator Questionnaire Reinterview and the Group Quarters Administrative Followup. The Group Quarters Administrative Followup Operation helped to ensure that each facility was visited and verify the approximate population count collected at the time of enumeration. During Housing Unit Reinterview, clerks made phone calls or enumerators made personal visits to a selection of housing units to verify the accuracy of housing unit questionnaires and to correct any inconsistencies.

Chapter 5. User Updates

User updates supply data users with additional or corrected information that becomes available after the technical documentation or files are prepared. They are issued in a numbered series and are available in portable document format (PDF) on our Web site at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/notes/errata.pdf>.

2010 Census Detailed Crosstabulations (Part 1)

Data Note 1—American Samoa

The data concerning grandparents who are living with grandchildren may differ between the *Demographic Profile* and the *Detailed Crosstabulations* for American Samoa. The data in the *Demographic Profile* are for the total population, while the *Detailed Crosstabulations* data are restricted to persons in households.

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2010 Census Detailed Crosstabulations (Part 1)

Data Note 2—American Samoa

The median value may differ between the *Detailed Crosstabulations* and the *Demographic Profile* for American Samoa. The *Detailed Crosstabulations* data are rounded to the nearest \$100, as compared to the unrounded data in the *Demographic Profile*. The median value in each data product is correct, and generally, the differences due to rounding are small.

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Data Note 3—American Samoa

The method used to calculate per capita income in 2009 and other mean income estimates differs between the *Detailed Crosstabulations* and the *Demographic Profile* for American Samoa. For these measures, the calculations in the *Detailed Crosstabulations* used rounded 2009 aggregate income data, while the *Demographic Profile* used the unrounded aggregate. The data in each product are correct, and generally, the differences due to rounding are small.

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Data Note 4—American Samoa

During the 2010 Census enumeration in American Samoa, responses for selected housing characteristics were not obtained for vacant housing units. In Census 2000, data were collected at both occupied and vacant units for selected housing characteristics. For the 2010 Census, only the data tabulated for occupied housing units are comparable between the decade. This change affects all data products for American Samoa for the following housing characteristics:

- Air Conditioning
- Bathtub or Shower
- Bedrooms
- Business on Property
- Condominium Status
- Contract Rent
- Cooking Facilities
- Households by Number of Structures Occupied
- Kitchen Facilities
- Plumbing Facilities
- Price Asked
- Refrigerator
- Rent Asked
- Rooms
- Sewage Disposal
- Sink With Piped Water
- Source of Water
- Toilet Facilities
- Type of Material Used for Foundation
- Type of Material Used for Outside Walls
- Type of Material Used for Roof
- Units in Structure
- Water Supply
- Year Structure Built

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2010 Census Detailed Crosstabulations (Part 1)

Data Note 5—American Samoa

The tables listed below were replaced in the *Detailed Crosstabulations (Part 1)* for American Samoa and supersede the same tables released in July 2013. The new tables include corrections for “Selected Monthly Owner Costs” and “Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 2009.” The problem was that owner costs for units without a mortgage were incorrectly calculated. Please do not use the data in these tables if downloaded before August 27, 2013.

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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 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.** 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 in the Island Areas, 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, census tract nests within county, but it may cross a county subdivision boundary even though county subdivisions also nests within county.

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 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 definitions below are for geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau includes in its standard data products. Not all entities, terms, and concepts are necessarily 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 in the Census Bureau's geographic database. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that database as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are classified as coastal and territorial waters. 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, and territorial 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 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 will 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 that database, and (3) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Blocks (Census 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, census blocks are small in area; for example, a block in a city bounded on all sides by streets. Census blocks in suburban and rural areas may be large, irregular, and bounded by a variety of features, such as roads, streams, and transmission lines. In remote areas, census blocks may encompass hundreds of square miles. Census blocks cover the entire territory of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas. Census blocks nest within all other tabulated census geographic entities for the same decennial census and are the basis for all tabulated data.

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

BLOCK GROUP

Block Groups (BGs) are statistical divisions of census tracts, are generally defined to contain between 600 and 3,000 people, and are used to present data and control block numbering. A block group consists of clusters of blocks within the same census tract that have the same first digit of their four-digit census block number. For example, blocks 3001, 3002, 3003, . . . , 3999 in census tract 1210.02 belong to BG 3 in that census tract. Most BGs were delineated by local participants in the Census Bureau's Participant Statistical Areas Program. The Census Bureau delineated BGs only where a local government declined to participate, and a regional organization or 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 water and territorial seas, but also in larger inland water bodies. For the 2010 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. This is a change from Census 2000, when block groups coded 0 only existed in census tracts with a code of all zeroes (000000).

BOUNDARY CHANGES

Many of the legal and statistical entities for which the Census Bureau tabulates decennial census data have had boundary changes between Census 2000 and the 2010 Census; that is, between January 1, 2000, and January 1, 2010. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Decisions by federal or state courts.
6. Ancillary changes to legal or statistical areas as a result of annexations and detachments; for example, reduction of territory for a census designated place as the result of an annexation by an adjacent incorporated place.
7. Changes to correct errors or more accurately place boundaries relative to visible features.
8. Changes to statistical areas as the result of concept or criteria changes.

All legal boundaries used for the 2010 Census are those reported to the Census Bureau to be in effect as of January 1, 2010. The statistical area boundaries also reflect a January 1, 2010, date for delineation. The legal boundaries are collected through various surveys and programs including the Boundary and Annexation Survey, the 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. There is a Geographic Change User Note Indicator in data files that identifies entities for which there have been changes to boundaries or data attributes (for example, legal/statistical area description or code) between the two censuses.

Statistical entity boundaries generally are reviewed by local or state governments and can have changes to adjust boundaries to visible 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.

The historical counts shown for states, counties, county subdivisions, 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.

CENSUS DIVISION

Census Divisions are groupings of states and the District of Columbia that are subdivisions of the four census regions (see "[Census Region](#)"). Puerto Rico and the Island Areas 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 (see “[Census Division](#)”). Puerto Rico and the Island Areas are not part of any census region or census division.

CENSUS TRACT

Census Tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county or equivalent entity that are 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 existed or where state or local governments declined to participate. The primary purpose of census tracts is to provide a stable set of geographic units for the presentation of statistical data.

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

Census tract boundaries generally follow visible and identifiable features. They may follow nonvisible legal boundaries, such as minor civil division (MCD) or incorporated place boundaries in some states and situations, to allow for census-tract-to-governmental-unit relationships where the governmental boundaries tend to remain unchanged between censuses. State and county boundaries always are census tract boundaries in the standard census geographic hierarchy.

Census Tract Codes and Numbers—Census tracts are identified by an up to four-digit integer number and may have an optional two-digit suffix; for example 1457.02 or 23. 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 zeroes and trailing zeroes for census tracts without a suffix. The tract number examples above would have codes of 145702 and 002300, respectively.

Some ranges of census tract numbers in the 2010 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 in Census 2000. The code range in the 9800s is new for 2010 and is used to specifically identify special land-use census tracts; that is, census tracts 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. This is different from Census 2000 when water-only census tracts were assigned codes of all zeroes (000000); 000000 is no longer used as a census tract code for the 2010 Census.

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 would 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 census tract boundaries usually do not result in census tract numbering changes.

CODES FOR GEOGRAPHIC ENTITIES

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

Census Bureau data products contain several types of geographic entity codes: Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS), American National Standards Institute (ANSI), and Census Bureau codes.

Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS)—These are codes formerly known as Federal Information Processing *Standards* codes, until the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) announced its decision in 2005 to remove geographic entity codes from its oversight. The Census Bureau continues to maintain and issue codes for geographic entities covered under FIPS oversight, although 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, 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 congressional district, county, place, county subdivision, and subminor civil division codes are unique within state.

American National Standards Institute (ANSI)—With the removal of geographic entities from Federal Information Processing Standards oversight, the Census Bureau and other federal agencies have sought American National Standards Institute (ANSI) oversight authority for geographic entity codes. These codes are referred to as “National Standard” codes in some 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, and all types of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas.

Relationship between FIPS and ANSI codes—Geographic entities for which NIST formerly provided Federal Information Processing Standards oversight will continue to be referred to as FIPS (Federal Information Processing Series) codes in some Census Bureau data products, despite the Census Bureau having sought ANSI oversight authority. These geographic entities include states, counties, congressional districts, and core based statistical areas and their related statistical areas. The Census Bureau continues to maintain and issue new codes for these entities following the same structure and without change to existing codes, except when necessary to maintain alphabetic sorting based on names of entities. The Census Bureau also continues to maintain and issue five-digit FIPS codes (formerly FIPS 55) for places, county subdivisions, consolidated cities, subminor civil divisions, estates, Alaska Native Regional Corporations, and all types of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas, but is not seeking 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 National Standard (NS) code for states, counties, places, county subdivisions, subminor civil divisions, consolidated cities, Alaska Native Regional Corporations, and all types of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas. The Census Bureau will include the GNIS ID for these entities in its data products, portrayed as an eight-digit character numeric code and identified as “ANSI.” NS codes (GNIS IDs) will not sort geographic entities in alphabetical order based on name or title, as is the case with FIPS codes.

Census Bureau codes—The Census Bureau assigns and issues codes for a number of geographic entities for which FIPS or ANSI codes are not available, and sometimes in addition to FIPS and ANSI 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 districts, state legislative districts, and school districts—use standards established by the states—or for school districts, 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. 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 (FIPS) code numbered uniquely within state. The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas have code 98 assigned identifying their nonvoting delegate status with respect to representation in Congress:

- 01 to 53—Congressional district codes
- 00—At large (single district for state)
- 98—Nonvoting delegate

CORE BASED STATISTICAL AREAS

Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) consist of the county or counties or equivalent entities associated with at least one core (urbanized area or urban cluster) 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” became effective in 2003 and refers collectively to metropolitan statistical areas and micropolitan statistical areas. The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines CBSAs to provide a nationally consistent set of geographic entities for the United States and Puerto Rico for use in tabulating and presenting statistical data. Current CBSAs are based on application of the 2000 standards (published in the *Federal Register* of December 27, 2000) with Census 2000 data. The first set of areas defined based on the 2000 standards were announced on June 6, 2003; subsequent updates have been made to the universe of CBSAs and related statistical areas. No CBSAs are defined in the Island Areas. Statistical areas related to CBSAs include metropolitan divisions, combined statistical areas (CSAs), 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 District of Columbia and Guam have no primary divisions, and each area is considered an equivalent entity for purposes of data presentation. 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. Each county or statistically equivalent entity is assigned a three-character numeric Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code based on alphabetical sequence that is unique within state and an eight-digit National Standard feature identifier.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County Subdivisions are the primary divisions of counties and equivalent entities. They include census county divisions, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories and can be classified as either legal or statistical. Each county subdivision is assigned a five-character numeric Federal Information Processing

Series (FIPS) code based on alphabetical sequence within state and an eight-digit National Standard feature identifier.

Minor civil divisions (MCDs) are the primary governmental or administrative divisions of a county in 29 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 and/or administrative functions. MCDs include areas variously designated as barrios, barrios-pueblo, boroughs, census subdistricts, charter townships, commissioner districts, counties, election districts, election precincts, gores, grants, locations, magisterial districts, municipalities, parish governing authority districts, plantations, purchases, reservations, supervisor's districts, towns, and townships.

In states with MCDs, the Census Bureau assigns a default FIPS county subdivision code of 00000 and ANSI code of eight zeroes in some coastal and territorial sea water where county subdivisions do not legally extend out to the 3-mile 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.

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; and places.

Functional status 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 entity. For many geographic entities, the internal point is at or near the geographic center of the entity. For some irregularly shaped entities (such as those shaped like a crescent), the calculated geographic (i.e., centroid) center 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 calculated geographic center and, if possible, within a land polygon.

Legal/statistical area description (LSAD)—The LSAD describes the particular typology for each geographic entity; that is, whether the entity is a city, county, town, township, or village, 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.

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 will reflect the official name as well as a more commonly used name listed parenthetically; i.e., San Buenaventura (Ventura), CA, or Bath (Berkeley Springs), WV. For some types of geographic entities, the name reflected in Census Bureau products may be the geographic entity code assigned by local officials. For example, a census tract’s name is the actual number assigned by local officials, such as 1.01, whereas the census tract code would reflect a full four-digit base code and two-digit suffix (for example, for the preceding tract named 1.01, 000101).

GEOGRAPHIC 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 use 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 ten digits in length that identifies each entity uniquely within the nation. The GNIS is the new American National Standards Institute (ANSI) national standard code for several entity types. Because each entity’s GNIS ID is permanent, it will 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 zeroes. The GNIS now 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 text field with leading zeroes.

ISLAND AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Island Areas of the United States are 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. Sometimes the Island Areas are referred to as the “Island Territories” or

“Insular Areas” by other government agencies. For the 1990 Census and previous censuses, the U.S. Census Bureau referred to the entities as the “Outlying 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 under U.S. jurisdiction in the Caribbean and Pacific: Navassa Island, Baker Island, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Midway Islands, Palmyra Atoll, and Wake Island. These areas usually are not part of standard data products.

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 termed 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, Avagata 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, Utumatu 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’u (Ta’u or Tau) Island.

Rose Island also includes Sand Island.

Counties (county subdivisions)

The Census Bureau recognizes counties as the legal subdivisions of the Districts and Islands in American Samoa. These entities are minor civil divisions (MCDs). Fourteen 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. For the 2010 Census, 77 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 termed 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 MCDs. The use of the election districts for the MCDs is a change from Census 2000; the MCDs were municipal districts in Census 2000 products. For the 2010 Census, eight election districts cover the entire land area, and four unnamed county subdivisions cover the territorial water area of the CNMI.

Villages (places)

The Census Bureau treats villages in the CNMI as incorporated places for the 2010 Census. The villages reflect boundaries and names provided by the CNMI Central Statistics Division and used in their own surveys and products. For Census 2000, villages were CDPs and only the most populous villages were delineated. For the 2010 Census, 135 villages cover the entire land area of the CNMI.

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 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 MCDs. The use of the term municipalities for the MCDs is a change from Census 2000; the MCDs were termed election districts in Census 2000 products. Nineteen municipalities cover the entire land area, and one unnamed county subdivision covers the territorial water area of Guam.

Census Designated Places (places)

The Census Bureau treats traditional villages and other types of locally recognized communities in Guam as CDPs. For the 2010 Census, 57 villages exist in Guam, but do not cover the entire land area.

UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Census Bureau treats the United States 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 termed Islands. For data presentation purposes, the Census Bureau treats Islands as the equivalent of counties in the United States. The USVI contains three Islands: St. Croix, St. John, and St. Thomas.

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

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

St. Thomas Island also includes Water Island, Hassel Island, Elephant Rock, Limestone Rock, Sprat Rock, Flamingo Rock, Porpoise Rocks, Flat Cays (Flat Cay and Little Flat Cay), Turtledove Cay, Saba Island, Dry Rock, Sail Rock, Saltwater Money Rock, Mermaids Chair, Kalkun Cay, Chacha Rocks, Savana Island, Domkirk Rock,

Tip Rock, Drum Rock, West Cay, Salt Cay, Dutchcap Cay, Gorret Rock, Cockroach Island, Sula Cay, Cricket Rock, Lizard Rocks, Brass Islands (Inner Brass Island, Outer Brass Island, and Grasklip Point Island), Hans Lollik Island, Hans Lollik Rock, Little Hans Lollik Island, Pelican Cay, Steep Rock, Thatch Cay, Lee Rock, Turtleback Rock, Shark Island, Great Saint James Island, Current Rocks, Welk Rocks, Little Saint James Island, Dog Island, Dog Rocks, Fish Cay, The Stragglers, Calf Rock, Cow Rock, Coculus Rock, Grassy Cay, Rotto Cay, Bovoni Cay, Patricia Cay, Frenchcap Cay, Capella Islands (Buck Island, Broken Island, and Kid Rock), Green Cay, and Triangle Island.

Census Subdistricts (county subdivisions)

The Census Bureau recognizes census subdistricts as the legal subdivisions of the islands in the USVI. These entities are MCDs. Twenty-three census subdistricts cover the entire land area, and three unnamed county subdivisions cover the territorial water area of the USVI.

Estates

The Census Bureau recognizes estates as another type of legal subdivision in the USVI for the 2010 Census. 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 do not always nest within the census subdistricts in the USVI. Estates also overlap with the places in the USVI. For the 2010 Census, 335 estates cover most 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 CDPs. For the 2010 Census, three towns (Charlotte Amalie, Christiansted, and Frederiksted) and seven 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) geographic 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 geographic 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 Census 2000, both the address-based MAF and geographic 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 primarily through a variety of TIGER/Line® Shapefiles and other geographic products. The Island Areas are the only areas in the MAF/TIGER database that did not have address records in the MAF for the 2010 Census.

PLACE

Incorporated Places are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence as of January 1, 2010, 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, 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, or village, but can have other legal descriptions.

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 were no population size requirements for CDPs for the 2010 Census.

Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Guam are the only states that have no incorporated places recognized by the Census Bureau. All places shown in decennial census data products for Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Guam are CDPs. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County. In Puerto Rico, CDPs are referred to as *comunidades* or *zonas urbanas*.

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

Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) are statistical geographic areas for the tabulation and dissemination of decennial census and American Community Survey (ACS) Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) 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 2010 Census, the State Data Centers in each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico were involved in the delineation of the 2010 PUMAs. There is only one level of PUMA for Census 2010, as compared with two levels of PUMAs defined for Census 2000 (a PUMA with a population of 100,000 or more and a super-PUMA with a population of 400,000 or more) and the geographic building blocks to delineate PUMAs were limited to counties and census tracts, as compared with counties, census tracts, minor civil divisions (in some states), and places used for Census 2000. The counties and census tracts that define each PUMA must have a combined count of 100,000 or more people based on the 2010 Census.

For the 2010 Census in Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Census Bureau established a single, separate PUMA for each of these two Island Areas. American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands do not have PUMAs because their total population was under 100,000 people for the 2010 Census.

SCHOOL DISTRICT (ELEMENTARY, SECONDARY, AND UNIFIED)

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

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

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

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

UNITED STATES

The United States consists of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

URBAN AND RURAL

For the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau classified as urban all territory, population, and housing units located within urbanized areas (UAs) and urban clusters (UCs), both defined using the same criteria. The Census Bureau delineates UA and UC 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 UAs and UCs. The term urban area is used to include both UAs and UCs.

For the 2010 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. Modifications to the urban area criteria were applied to American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands in agreement with the Governor of each of the Island Areas.

Urbanized Areas (UAs) In the United States and Puerto Rico, urbanized areas consist of densely developed territory that contains 50,000 or more people. Due to modifications to the urban area criteria in Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, UAs with populations of 50,000 or more people were categorized as urban clusters. The Census Bureau delineates UAs to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places.

Urban Clusters (UCs) In the United States and Puerto Rico, urban clusters consist of densely developed territory that has at least 2,500 people but fewer than 50,000 people. Modifications to the urban area criteria in Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands allowed for UCs with populations of 50,000 or more people. The Census Bureau first introduced the UC concept for Census 2000 to provide a more consistent and accurate measure of urban population, housing, and territory throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas. Only UCs exist in the Island Areas for the 2010 Census.

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

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

Central Place—The 2010 Census urban areas no longer include one or more designated central places. In preceding censuses, the central place included all incorporated or census designated places included in the urban area title, plus additional incorporated areas that met a population size criterion. The concept of central place for urban areas no longer is being applied.

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

ZIP CODE TABULATION AREAS

ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) are approximate area representations of U.S. Postal Service (USPS) five-digit ZIP Code service areas that the Census Bureau creates using whole census 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 census block. Blocks that do not contain addresses but are completely surrounded by a single ZCTA (enclaves) are assigned to the surrounding ZCTA; those surrounded by multiple ZCTAs may be added to a single ZCTA based on limited buffering performed between multiple ZCTAs. The Census Bureau identifies five-digit ZCTAs using a five-character numeric code that represents the most frequently occurring USPS ZIP Code within that ZCTA, and this code may contain leading zeros.

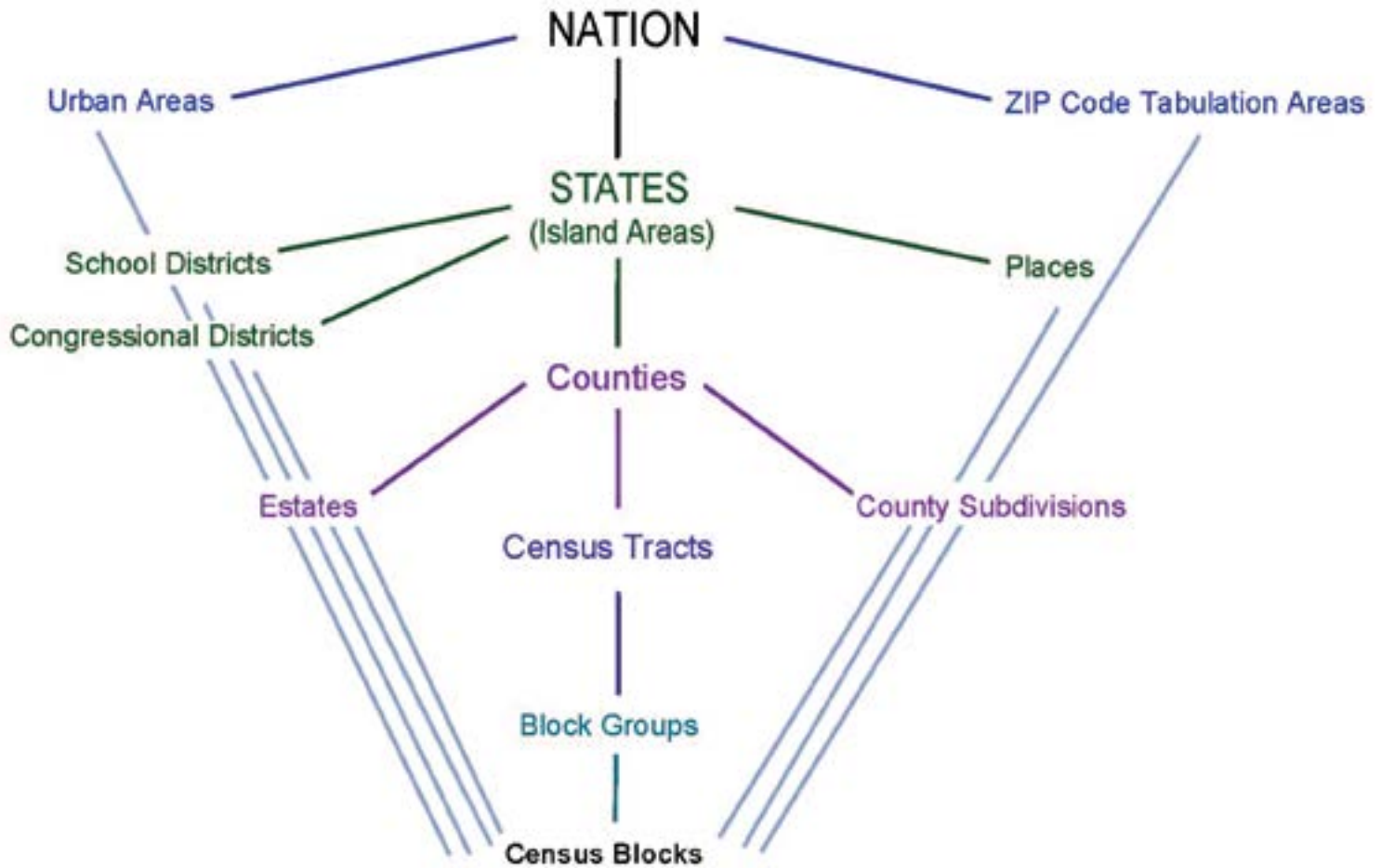
There are significant changes to the 2010 ZCTA delineation from that used in 2000. Coverage was extended to include the Island Areas for 2010 so that the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas have ZCTAs. Unlike 2000, when areas that could not be assigned to a ZCTA were given a generic code

ending in “XX” (land area) or “HH” (water area), for 2010 there is no universal coverage by ZCTAs, and only legitimate five-digit areas are defined. The 2010 ZCTAs should better represent the actual ZIP Code service areas because the Census Bureau initiated a process before creation of 2010 blocks to add block boundaries that split polygons with large numbers of addresses using different ZIP Codes.

Data users should not strictly use ZCTAs to identify the official USPS ZIP Code for mail delivery. The USPS makes periodic changes to ZIP Codes to support more efficient mail delivery. The ZCTAs process used primarily residential addresses and was biased towards ZIP Codes used for city-style mail delivery, thus there may be ZIP Codes that are primarily nonresidential or boxes only that may not have a corresponding ZCTA.

Figure A-1.

Standard Hierarchy of Census Geographic Entities in the Island Areas



Appendix B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

To obtain additional information on these and other 2010 Census subjects, see the list of 2010 Census contacts on the Internet at <<http://2010.census.gov/2010census/contact/index.php>>.

Age

The data on age were derived from answers to Question 4, which was a two-part question (i.e., age and date of birth). The age classification for a person in census tabulations is the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 2010, the census reference date. Both age and date of birth responses are used in combination to determine the most accurate age for the person as of the census reference date. Inconsistently reported and missing values are assigned or allocated based on the values of other variables 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 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, and interviewer training emphasizes the importance of collecting age as of the reference date.

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

There is some respondent resistance to reporting the ages of babies in completed years (i.e., 0 years old when the baby is under one year old). Instead, babies' ages are sometimes reported in months. 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. Additionally, the current census age question includes an instruction for babies' ages to be answered as "0" years old when they are less than one year old.

Age heaping is a common age misreporting error. Age heaping is the tendency for people to overreport ages (or years of birth) that end in certain digits (commonly digits "0" or "5") and underreport ages or years of birth ending in other digits. The two-part question 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. Editing and data collection methods have been enhanced in order to meet the data quality challenges for this population.

It also has been documented that the population aged 69 in the 1970 Census and the population aged 79 in the 1980 Census were overstated. The population aged 89 in 1990 and the population aged 99 in 2000 did not have an overstated count. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the 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. In the 2010 Census (as in Census 2000), each individual provided both an age and an exact date of birth. The 1990 Census collected age and year of birth. Prior censuses had collected month and quarter of birth in addition to age and year of birth. The 1990 Census change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth.

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

Children Ever Born

The data on children ever born (also referred to as “fertility”) were derived from answers to Question 22, 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, 2010.

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, 2010.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same from 1990 through 2010. 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 check box categories.

Citizenship Status (U.S. Citizenship Status)

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to Question 7. This question was asked for all persons on the census questionnaire. The population surveyed includes all people who indicated that the given Pacific Island Area (i.e., CNMI, Guam, or American Samoa) was their usual place of residence on April 1, 2010.

On the U.S. Pacific Island Areas questionnaires, respondents were asked to select one of six categories: (1) born in the Area, (2) born in the United States or another U.S. territory or commonwealth, (3) born elsewhere of a U.S. citizen parent or parents, (4) U.S. citizen by naturalization, (5) not a U.S. citizen or national (permanent resident), or (6) not a U.S. citizen or national (temporary resident).

Persons born in American Samoa are U.S. nationals.

U.S. Citizen—Respondents who indicated that they were born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area or abroad of American (U.S. citizen) parent or parents are considered U.S. citizens at birth. Foreign-born people who indicated that they were U.S. citizens through naturalization are also considered citizens.

Not a U.S. Citizen—Respondents who indicated that they were not U.S. citizens, but who indicated that they were either temporary or permanent residents of the Island Area.

The 2010 Census does not ask about immigration status.

Native—The native population includes anyone who was a U.S. citizen or a U.S. national at birth. This includes respondents who indicated they were born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area (such as Guam), or abroad of American (U.S. citizen) parent or parents.

Foreign Born—The foreign-born population includes anyone who was not a U.S. citizen or national at birth. This includes respondents who indicated they were a U.S. citizen by naturalization or not a U.S. citizen.

Editing Procedures—When no information on citizenship status was reported for a person, information for other household members, if available, was used to assign a citizenship status to the respondent. All cases of nonresponse that were not assigned a citizenship status based on information from other household members were allocated the citizenship status of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information. In cases of conflicting responses, place of birth information is used to edit citizenship status. For example, if a respondent states he or she was born in Guam but was not a U.S. citizen, the edits use the response to the place of birth question to change the respondent's status to “U.S. citizen at birth.”

Uses of Data—The responses to this question are used to determine the U.S. citizen and non-U.S. citizen populations residing in the given Pacific Island Area (i.e., CNMI, Guam, or American Samoa) as well as to determine the native and foreign-born populations.

Comparability—The citizenship status question for the 2010 Census, Census 2000, and the 1990 Census are identical.

Class of Worker

Class of worker categorizes people according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. Class of worker data were derived from answers to Question 37. Question 37 provides respondents with seven class of worker categories from which they are to select one. These categories are:

1. An employee of a PRIVATE FOR-PROFIT company or business, or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions.
2. An employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization.
3. A local or territorial GOVERNMENT employee (territorial/commonwealth, etc.).
4. A federal GOVERNMENT employee.
5. SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm.
6. SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm.
7. Working WITHOUT PAY in a family business or farm.

These questions were asked of all people 15 years old and over who had worked in the past 5 years. 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.

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.

Census tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "Employee of private company workers," "Private not-for-profit wage and salary workers," and "Self-employed in own incorporated business workers."

Government Workers—Includes people who were employees of any local, territorial, commonwealth, or federal government unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data are presented separately for different levels of government.

The government categories include all government workers, though government workers may work in different industries. For example, people who worked in a public elementary school or city owned bus line were coded as local government class of workers. Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations controlled by governments were classified as "federal government workers."

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.

Self-employed in Own Incorporated Business Workers—In tabulations, this category is included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes people who worked without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Editing Procedures—A computer edit and allocation process excludes all responses that should not be included in the universe, and evaluates the 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. 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—Class of worker 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.

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 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—The class of worker questions for the 2010 Census and Census 2000 are identical. In the 2000 questionnaire, the class of worker item was the last one in the “Industry and Employer” section. In 2010, the class of worker item precedes the industry and occupation items in the “Current or Most Recent Job Activity” section.

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 work due to job discrimination against persons with specific health conditions; or, disability may exist 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” differential.

Measuring this 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, surveys like the census are limited to capturing difficulty with only selected activities. As such, people identified by the census as having a disability are, in fact, those who exhibit 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, the census identifies serious difficulty 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, the census attempts to capture six aspects of disability, which can be used together to create an overall disability measure, or independently to identify populations with specific disability types.

1. *Hearing difficulty* was derived from Question 18a, which asked respondents if they were “deaf or ... [had] serious difficulty hearing.”
2. *Vision difficulty* was derived from Question 18b, which asked respondents if they were “blind or ... [had] serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses.” Prior to the 2010 Census, hearing and vision difficulty were asked in a single question under the label “Sensory disability.”
3. *Cognitive difficulty* was derived from Question 19a, which asked respondents if due to physical, mental, or emotional condition, they had “serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions.” Prior to the 2010 Census, the question on cognitive functioning asked about difficulty “learning, remembering, or concentrating” under the label “Mental disability.”
4. *Ambulatory difficulty* was derived from Question 19b, which asked respondents if they had “serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs.” 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.”
5. *Self-care difficulty* was derived from Question 19c, which asked respondents if they had “difficulty dressing or bathing.” Difficulty with these activities are two of six specific Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) often used by health care providers to assess patients’ self-care needs. 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.”
6. *Independent living difficulty* was derived from Question 20, 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 Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) used by health care providers in making care decisions. 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.”

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. For people aged 15 years 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 disabled population are essential for developing disability employment policy.

Limitation of the Data—The 2010 Census questions on disability represent a conceptual and empirical difference to the disability content in Census 2000 and earlier decennial censuses and therefore the Census Bureau does not recommend using these data for trend analysis.

Comparability—The 2010 Census data on disability included topics similar to those in Census 2000, however because of significant changes to the questionnaire, the Census Bureau does not encourage comparisons between the two data sources. In Census 2000, hearing and vision limitations were captured with one question, referred in data products as “Sensory disability.” As such, parsing out which limitation respondents identified with was impossible. In addition, research has showed that combining the vision and hearing measures from 2010 to replicate a similar sensory measure proved not comparable. Questions on “Physical disability,” “Mental disability,” and “Self-care disability” in Census 2000 focused on a different set of activities from the similar questions in the 2010 Census. The “Go-outside-home disability” question included a skip-pattern that was shown to cause confusion among respondents and so was later removed. Lastly, the “Employment disability” question in 2000 was dropped from the question set for 2010. In both

2010 and 2000, disability was defined by an age-appropriate combination of these individual disability types. Because of the differences in the individual types, the overall disability measures are different as well.

Educational Attainment

Data on educational attainment, which were derived from answers to Question 13, 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 persons 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, MBA, 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 half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily 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 suggests 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 post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in Census 2000 and the 1990 Census with data from the earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

Changes between the 1990 Census and Census 2000 were slight. The two associate degree categories in 1990 were combined into one for Census 2000. “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.” The two revised categories accommodate comparisons with either data series and allow the tabulation of students who completed at least one 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: “Pre-kindergarten 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: “Pre-kindergarten,” “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 27, 33, 34, and 35 in the 2010 Census. 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 four weeks and were available for work during the reference week; and (5) people not in the labor force. (For more information, see 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 due to 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 United States Armed Forces.

Civilian Employed—This term is defined exactly 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 four 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 United States 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).

Subsistence Activity—A person is engaged in subsistence activities if he or she mainly produced goods for his or her own or family’s use and needs, such as growing/gathering food, fishing, cutting copra for home use, raising livestock, making handicrafts for home use, and other productive activities not primarily for commercial purposes. When subsistence activity categories are shown with the “Employed” and the “Not in labor force” categories of the employment status concept, they relate to activities engaged in during the census reference week. Persons who did subsistence activity only during the reference week are not classified as “employed.” Persons who did both subsistence activity and were with a job during the reference week, but not at work, are classified as “employed.” (For more information, see [“Employed”](#)).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: employment status, journey-to-work questions, class of worker, weeks worked in 2009, and work status in 2009. 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 Status in 2009” subject.

Uses of Data—Employment status is key to understanding work and unemployment patterns and the availability of workers. Data collected on employment status is used to develop, administer, and evaluate government programs concerning employment, training, and education. This 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 are 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, see the discussion under “[Reference Week](#).”)

Comparability—Several changes in question wording occurred between Census 2000 and the 2010 Census:

Worked Last Week (Question 27): The italicized instruction, which explained what to count as work, was removed from the question, and the question was separated into two parts in an effort to give respondents—particularly people with irregular kinds of work arrangements—two opportunities to grasp and respond to the correct intent of the question. Additionally, the concept of “work for pay or profit” was changed to “work for pay.”

On Layoff (Question 33a): Starting in 2000, the “Yes, on temporary layoff from most recent job” and “Yes, permanently laid off from most recent job” response categories were condensed into a single “Yes” category. An additional question (Question 35b) was added to determine the temporary/permanent layoff distinction.

Temporarily Absent (Question 33b): The temporary absent question included a revised list of examples of work absences.

Recalled to Work (Question 33c): This question was added to the 2010 Census to determine if a respondent who reported being on layoff from a job had been informed that he or she would be recalled to work within six months or been given a date to return to work.

Looking for Work (Question 34): In 2010, the actively looking for work question was modified to emphasize ‘active’ job-searching activities.

Available to Work (Question 35): In 2000, The “Yes, if a job has been offered” and “Yes, if recalled from layoff” response categories were condensed into one category, “Yes, could have gone to work.”

The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for 2010 Census are essentially the same as those used in the 1970 to 2000 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 2010 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 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.

Ethnic Origin or Race

The data on ethnic origin and race were derived from answers to Question 5. The question asked “What is this person’s ethnic origin or race? (For example: Chamorro, Samoan, White, Black, Carolinian, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Palauan, Tongan, and so on.)” There were two write-in lines where the respondent could write any type of response. Ethnic origin refers to an individual’s self-identification of their origin or descent, “roots,” heritage, or place where the individual or his/her parents or ancestors were born. Respondents could report their ethnic group regardless of the number of generations removed from their place of origin. Responses to this question reflected the groups with which respondents identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the individual had with the particular group(s).

The responses to this question were used not only to describe the ethnic origin of the respondent, but also their race. Racial classification used by the Census Bureau adheres 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 standards govern the categorization of race in census data products. The OMB identified five minimum race categories (White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander). In addition to the five race groups, the OMB also stated that respondents should be offered the option of reporting more than one race. This option was first introduced in Census 2000 for stateside data collection and tabulation, but has been used in the Island Areas since 1980.

Ethnic origin and race are different from other population characteristics, namely country of birth and language spoken at home, that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity. A large number of people reported their ethnic origin or race by specifying a single ethnic group, but some reported two, three, or more ethnic groups. Responses were coded by a procedure that allowed for identification of the first four responses reported.

In tabulations, multiple groups were designated in general open-ended categories, such as “Chamorro and other group(s),” rather than in specific multiple ethnic groups, such as “Chamorro-Carolinian.” A few responses consisting of two terms (for example, American Samoan) were considered as a single group and were thus coded and tabulated as a single ethnicity.

Uses of Data—Data collected on ethnicity and race are used to measure the changes in the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of ethnic and racial groups. Data are also used to plan and measure the effectiveness of programs aimed at improving the economic status of ethnic and racial groups, such as providing opportunities for jobs and better housing.

Limitation of the Data—The Census Bureau cannot collect information on religion. Entries of religious groups were not coded separately, but were tabulated in the category “Ethnic group not specified.”

Comparability—A question on ethnic origin was first asked as an open-ended item in the 1980 Census. In the 2010 Census for the Pacific Islands, much like in previous censuses, respondents were allowed to report more than one ethnic origin, although this is the first time that up to four ethnicities were coded. Like the stateside 2010 Hispanic origin and race data, the 2010 Census for the Pacific Islands ethnic origin and race data were imputed when there was no valid response, using other members of the housing unit, or other people in nearby units.

Families

See [Household Type and Relationship](#).

Fertility

See [Children Ever Born](#).

Foreign Born

See [Citizenship Status](#).

Grade in Which Enrolled

See [School Enrollment and Type of School](#).

Grandparents as Caregivers

Data on grandparents as caregivers were derived from Questions 23a through 23c. 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 persons 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 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 2010 as in 2000. These questions were first introduced for Census 2000. The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 mandated that the decennial census collect data on this subject.

Group Quarters

Group Quarters (GQs) are places where people live or stay in a group living arrangement that is owned or managed by an entity or organization providing housing and/or services for the residents. This is not a typical household-type living arrangement. 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. People living in group quarters usually are not related to each other. GQs include such places as college residence halls, residential treatment centers, skilled-nursing facilities, group homes, military barracks, correctional

facilities, and GQs are defined according to the housing and/or services provided to residents, and are identified by census GQ type codes.

Institutional Group Quarters—Facilities that house those who are primarily ineligible, unable, or unlikely to participate in the labor force while residents.

Noninstitutional Group Quarters—Facilities that house those who are primarily eligible, able, or likely to participate in the labor force while residents.

A list of the GQ facilities (and their respective type codes) that are in scope for the 2010 Census can be found in the 2010 Code List.

Health Insurance Coverage

The data on health insurance coverage were derived from answers to Question 17, 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 17a to 17h).

- 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 or any kind of federal government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability
- e. TRICARE or other military health care
- f. VA (including those who have ever used or enrolled for VA health care)
- g. Local medical programs for indigents
- h. Any other type of health insurance or health coverage plan

Respondents who answered “yes” to Question 17h were asked to specify their other type of coverage in the write-in field.

People were considered insured if they reported at least one “yes” to Questions 17a to 17g. People who had no reported health coverage were considered uninsured. For reporting purposes, the 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); the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP); local medical programs for indigents. Respondents reporting a “yes” to the types listed in c, d, f, or g were considered to have public coverage.

The seven types of health insurance 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 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. As a result, only the first seven types of health coverage are included in the microdata file.

An eligibility edit was applied to give Medicaid, Medicare, and TRICARE coverage to individuals based on program eligibility rules. TRICARE or other military health coverage was given to active-duty military personnel and their spouses and children. Medicaid or other means-tested public coverage was given to certain individuals receiving Supplementary Security Income or Public Assistance and the spouses and children of certain Medicaid beneficiaries. Medicare coverage was given to people 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, which excludes active-duty military personnel and the population living in correctional facilities and nursing homes. Some noninstitutionalized GQ 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 noninstitutionalized GQ population could therefore have a noticeable impact on estimates of the health insurance coverage. Institutionalized GQ 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 is a new question for the 2010 Census.

Household

See [Household Type and Relationship](#).

Household Type and Relationship

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to Question 2, 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.

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 a householder who is of the opposite sex of the householder. The category “husband or wife” includes people in formal marriages, as well as people in common-law marriages. For most of the tables, unless otherwise specified, it does not include same-sex spouses even if the marriage was performed in an area issuing marriage certificates for same-sex 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 persons 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**—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, cousin, and so forth).

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:

- **Roomer or Boarder**—A roomer or boarder is a person who lives in a room in the household of the householder. Some sort of cash or noncash payment (e.g., chores) is usually made for their living accommodations.
- **Housemate or Roommate**—A housemate or roommate is a person age 15 years and over, who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily to share expenses.
- **Unmarried Partner**—An unmarried partner is a person age 15 years and over, who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder. Same-sex spouses are included in this category for tabulation purposes and for public use data files.

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- **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 Husband-Wife 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 Wife Present*—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.
 - *Female Householder, No Husband Present*—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Family households do not include same-sex married couples even if the marriage was performed in an area issuing marriage certificates for same-sex couples. Same sex couple households are included in the family households category if there is at least one additional person related to the householder by birth or adoption.

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 ethnic origin, the race or ethnic origin refers to that of the householder rather than to the race or ethnic 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.

In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married husband-wife 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 husband-wife families and married husband-wife subfamilies are included in the total number of children living with two parents.

Nonfamily Household—A householder living alone or with nonrelatives only. Same-sex couple households 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 husband-wife 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 has a close personal 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. There may be only one unmarried-partner per household, and an unmarried partner may not be included in a married husband-wife household, as the householder cannot have both a spouse and an unmarried partner. Same-sex married couples are included in the count of unmarried-partner households for tabulation purposes and for public use data files.

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 (CPS) and the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), the census relationship question does not have a parent pointer to identify whether both parents 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 precise.

Comparability—For the 2010 Census, the write-in for “other relative” was removed from this question. The 2000 relationship category, “Natural-born son/daughter,” was replaced with “Biological son or daughter” for 2010. The following categories were added in Census 2000: “Parent-in-law” and “Son-in-law/daughter-in-law.” The 1990 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 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.

Householder

See [Household Type and Relationship](#).

Income in 2009

The data on income in 2009 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, including Supplemental Security Income (SSI); retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; remittance income; 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; and gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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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—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—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 respondent 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 2009

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

1. **Wage or Salary Income**—Wage or salary income includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 2009. 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.
2. **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.

3. **Interest, Dividends, or Net Rental Income**—Interest, dividends, or net rental income includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and payments from an estate or trust fund.
4. **Social Security or Railroad Retirement Income**—Social Security income includes Social Security 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.

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5. **Public Assistance Income, Including Supplemental Security Income (SSI)**—Public assistance income includes general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). Separate payments received for hospitals or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded. This does not include noncash benefits such as Food Stamps. The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program operates in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. The program covers blind or disabled children of military parents stationed abroad and certain students studying outside the U.S. for a period of less than one year. It is administered by the Social Security Administration.

The Pacific Islands questionnaires ask about the receipt of SSI in the same question as public assistance or welfare payments; however, SSI is not a federally-administered program in all of the Pacific Islands. Therefore, it is probably not being interpreted by most respondents in the same manner as SSI in the United States. The only way a resident of American Samoa 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 or a student studying in American Samoa or Guam for a period of less than one year.

6. **Retirement, Survivor, or Disability Income**—Retirement income includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer; labor union; or federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (2) disability income from companies or unions; federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans. This does not include Social Security income.
7. **Remittance Income**—Includes money received from relatives who are (1) civilians living outside the household or (2) in the military outside the household; for example, allotments.
8. **All Other Income**—All other income includes unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, Department of Veteran Affairs (VA) payments, alimony and child support, and other kinds of income received on a regular basis not already covered.

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 2009, the characteristics of individuals and the composition of households refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 2010). 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 2009 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 2009 but who were members of the household at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most households was the same during 2009 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 are summed and treated as a single amount. Although the family income statistics cover calendar year 2009, the characteristics of individuals and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 2010). 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 2009 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 2009 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 2009 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, 2010), even though the amounts are for calendar year 2009.

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 (see 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, see [“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, see [“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, see [“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 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, see [“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 (see the [“Standard Distributions”](#) section under [“Derived Measures”](#)). Median earnings figures are calculated using linear interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see [“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, see [“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, see [“Aggregate earnings.”](#)) Mean earnings is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on means, see [“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 total 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, see [“Aggregate”](#) under [“Derived Measures.”](#)) Per capita income is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on means, see [“Derived Measures.”](#))

Uses of Data—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, including social services, employment, housing, and education programs.

Limitation of the Data—Since answers to income questions are frequently based on memory and not on records, many people tended 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.

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, see [“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 2009 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.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 2010 Census are almost identical to the 2000 data. The only exception is the combining of the “public assistance” and “Supplemental Security Income (SSI)” questions. In 2000, these questions asked respondents to report Supplementary Security Income (SSI) payments separately from public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office. In 2010, 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
- Public assistance income, including Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
- Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions
- Remittance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980, 1990, and 2000 Censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In all three censuses, all persons 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.

In 1980, 1990, and 2000, all non-respondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation see [“Accuracy of the Data.”](#))

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the three 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 both the 1990 Census and 2000 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.

The 1970 Census in was conducted by direct interview. Beginning on Census Day, April 1, 1970, enumerators listed and visited every household, asking the questions as worded on the questionnaire (or when necessary in translation), and recorded the answers. Each person 14 years old and over was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement income
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

In 1960, all data were collected by direct interview or observation by the enumerator. All items were enumerated and tabulated on a complete-count basis. Data on income were obtained from all members 14 years old and over. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

Industry

Industry data describe the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization. The data were derived from answers to Questions 38 through 40. Question 38 asks: "For whom did this person work?" Question 39 asks: "What kind of business or industry was this?" Question 40 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.).

These questions were asked of all people 15 years old and over who had worked in the past 5 years. 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—Written responses to the industry questions are coded using the industry classification system developed for Census 2000 and modified in 2002 and again in 2007. This system consists of 269 categories for employed people, including military, classified into 20 sectors. The modified 2007 census industry classification was developed from the *2007 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)* published by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The NAICS 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 the 2010 Census data are collected from households and differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment

surveys. Because of potential disclosure issues, the census industry classification system, while defined in NAICS terms, cannot reflect the full detail for all categories that the NAICS provides.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their kind of business or industry. Clerical staff in the National Processing Center in Jeffersonville, Indiana converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*.

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.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and healthcare 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.

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.

These questions describe the industrial composition of the Pacific Islands labor force. Data are used to formulate policy and programs for employment, career development and training, and to measure compliance with antidiscrimination policies. Companies use these data to decide where to locate new plants, stores, or offices.

Uses of Data—The responses from these questions provide information on the occupational skills on the labor force in a given area, which allow policy makers to analyze career trends and formulate programs for employment, career development, and training. This data also provides information to the public and private sectors on where to locate new plants, stores, or offices.

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 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—Comparability of industry data was affected primarily by changes in the system used to classify the questionnaire responses. The basic structure was generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. The industry classification had minor changes between 1980 and 1990 that reflected changes to the *Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)*. In 1997, the *North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)* had major revisions. To reflect these changes, the census industry code list was revised for Census 2000. The conversion of the census classifications in 2000 means that the 2000 classification systems are not comparable to the classifications used in the 1990 Census and earlier.

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, industry census codes were expanded from three-digit codes to four-digit codes. The changes to these code classifications mean that decennial census industry data are not completely comparable to the data from earlier surveys. In 2002, NAICS underwent another change and the industry codes were changed accordingly. In 2007, NAICS was updated again. This resulted in a minor change in the industry data that will cause it to not be completely comparable to previous years. The changes were concentrated in the Information Sector where one census code was added (6672) and two were deleted (6675, 6692).

Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary. These changes were needed to recognize the “birth” of new industries, the “death” of others, the growth and decline in existing industries, and the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of noncomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census.

For more information on industry comparability across classification systems, please see the following publications which contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Census Bureau, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; Census Bureau, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical Paper No. 26, 1972; U.S. Census Bureau, *The Relationship between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988; and U.S. Census Bureau, *The Relationship Between the 1990 Census and Census 2000 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 65.

See the [2010 Code List for Industry](#).

See also, [Occupation](#) and [Class of Worker](#).

Journey to Work

Place of Work—The data on place of work were derived from answers to Question 28, which was asked of people who indicated in Question 27 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (See [“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. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The name of the general area of the place of work (island, U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country) was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or village). If the respondent’s employer operated in more than one location, the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. 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 regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the location at which they began work each day.

Means of Transportation to Work—The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to Question 29. This question was asked of people who indicated in question 27 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see [“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.

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 bus or boat 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 due to 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 30. This question was asked of people who indicated in Question 27 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in Question 29 that their means of transportation to work was “Car, truck, or private van/bus.” (For more information, see [“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.

Workers Per Car, Truck, or Private Van/Bus—Workers per car, truck, or private van/bus is a ratio obtained by dividing the aggregate number of workers who reported using a car, truck, or private van/bus to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. Workers per car, truck, or private van are rounded to the nearest hundredth. This measure may also be known as “Workers per private vehicle.”

Aggregate Number of Vehicles (Car, Truck, or Private Van/Bus) Used in Commuting—The number of vehicles used in commuting is derived by counting each person who drove alone as occupying one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half of a vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third of a vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles. This aggregate is used in the calculation for “workers per car, truck, or private van/bus.”

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work—The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to Question 31. This question was asked of people who indicated in Question 27 that they worked for pay at some time during the reference week, and who reported in Question 29 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, see [“Reference Week.”](#))

Travel Time to Work—The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to Question 32. This question was asked of people who indicated in Question 27 that they worked for pay at some time during the reference week, and who reported in Question 29 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, see [“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, see [“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. Mean travel times of workers having specific characteristics also are computed. For example, the mean travel time of workers traveling 45 or more minutes is computed by dividing the aggregate travel time of workers whose travel times were 45 or more minutes by the number of workers whose travel times were 45 or more minutes. The aggregate travel time to work used to calculate mean travel time to work is rounded. (For more information, see [“Aggregate Travel Time to Work \(in Minutes\)”](#).) Mean travel time is rounded to the nearest tenth of a minute. (For more information on means, see [“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 one 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 due to 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 2010 Census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. People who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the location at which they began work each day.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same for 2010 Census as for Census 2000. In Census 2000 data products, Public transportation included “Public van/bus,” “Boat,” and “Taxicab.” However, in 2010 Census data products, Public transportation includes “Public van/bus” and “Boat.”

For the 2010 Census and Census 2000, 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.

Labor Force Status

See [Employment Status](#).

Language Spoken at Home and Frequency of Language Usage

Language Spoken at Home by the Respondent—Data on language spoken at home were derived from answers to Questions 15a and 15c. A respondent was asked to mark “Yes” in question 15a 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 15b, 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 15a and 15b 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 by household language.

Frequency of Language Usage—People who reported in 15a that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to report in item 15c the frequency with which they spoke the other language relative to English in one of the following categories: “more frequently than English,” “both, equally often,” “less frequently than English,” or “does not speak English.” Respondents were not instructed on how to interpret the response categories in Question 15c.

Coding Procedures—An automated computer system coded write-in responses to Question 15b 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.

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, several general categories of languages were used. Different specific languages were identified separately for Guam, American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas:

- 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

The data on marital status were derived from answers to Question 21, “What is this person’s marital status.” The marital status question is asked to determine the status of the person at the time of the enumeration.

People 15 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. When same-sex couples reported being married, marital status was allocated to an unmarried partner status (never married, widowed, or divorced).

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

Ever Married—Includes people 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). The category also may 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.” In tabulations, unless otherwise specified, “now married” does not include same-sex married people even if the marriage was performed in an area issuing marriage certificates for same-sex couples.

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.

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.

Comparability—2010 Census marital status definitions are the same as those used in 2000. Before 2010, the marital status question was asked of all people, although all children under 15 were shown as never married in edited data. For 2010, the question on marital status was asked only for people 15 years old and over.

Means of Transportation to Work

See [Journey to Work](#).

Migration

See [Residence in 2009](#).

Military Dependents

The data on military dependents were derived from the answer to Question 11. The item is used to determine whether a person was: (1) a dependent of either (a) an active-duty member of the Armed Forces, or (b) a retired member of the Armed Forces or of an active-duty or retired member of the full-time National Guard or Armed Forces Reserve; or (2) not a military dependent. A military dependent cannot be an active duty member in the Armed Forces at the time of enumeration (for information on Armed Forces, see "[Employment Status](#).") "Active duty" does NOT include training for the military Reserves or National Guard.

A dependent could be the lawful spouse, an unmarried legitimate child of a sponsor (including a stepchild or legally adopted child) who is under 21 years of age; or 21 years of age or over and not capable of self-support due to a mental or physical disability that existed prior to reaching age 21, and is dependent on the sponsor for over half of his or her support; or under 23 years of age and enrolled in a full-time course of study in an institution of higher learning. Another example is a parent (including a stepparent or parent by adoption) of a sponsor or their husband or wife, if dependent on the sponsor for over half of his or her support; or any other person related by blood, marriage, or adoption (brother, sister, grandparent, or parent-in-law), who actually resides in the household maintained by the sponsor and is dependent on sponsor for over half of his or her support. There are a few instances where a military dependent is also an Armed Forces Reserve member on active duty. In these cases, this person is tabulated as an active-duty member of the Armed Forces, not as a military dependent.

Uses of Data—Data collected on military dependents are used to identify the civilian and military populations, persons dependent on active duty, or retired military persons. These data are used to develop health and educational facilities and programs for these populations.

Comparability—This item was asked for the first time in 1990. The wording of the question was the same in 2000 as in 2010. Data presented for military dependents between 1990 and 2010 reports are comparable for all tables shown.

Nativity

See [Place of Birth](#).

Occupation

Occupation describes the kind of work a person does on the job. Occupation data were derived from answers to Questions 41 and 42. Question 41 asks: "What kind of work was this person doing?" Question 42 asks: "What were this person's most important activities or duties?"

These questions were asked of all people 15 years old and over who had worked in the past 5 years. 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 five years, the data refer to their last job.

Coding Procedures—Occupation statistics are compiled from written responses coded based on the detailed classification system developed for Census 2000, modified in 2002 and again in 2010. This system consists of 539 specific occupational categories, for employed people, including military, arranged into 23 major occupational groups. This classification was developed based on the *Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 2010*, published by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of the kind of work and activities they are doing or duties they are performing. Clerical staff in the National Processing Center in Jeffersonville, Indiana converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. Occupations are classified based on the work performed.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and healthcare 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.

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 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 questions describe the work activity and occupational experience of the labor force. Data are used to formulate policy and programs for employment, career development and training; to provide information on the occupational skills of the labor force in a given area to analyze career trends; and to measure compliance with antidiscrimination policies. Companies use these data to decide where to locate new plants, stores, or offices.

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 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—Comparability of occupation data was affected by a number of 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. These changes are needed to recognize the “birth” of new occupations, the “death” of others, the growth and decline in existing occupations, and the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably 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.

Since 1990, the occupation classification has been revised to reflect changes within the *Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual*. These changes were reflected in the Census 2000 occupation codes. Because of the possibility of new occupations being added to the list of codes, the Census Bureau needed to have more flexibility in adding codes. Consequently, in 2002, census occupation codes were expanded from three-digit codes to four-digit codes. For occupation, this entailed adding a “0” to the end of each occupation code. In 2010, a new SOC, which reflected changes in the economy’s occupational structure, in technology and in the workplace, was published. New occupations, revised occupational titles and changes to the structure and placement took place. Occupational areas with significant revisions and additions included Information Technology, Healthcare, Printing, and Human Resources. In comparison to the 2000 SOC, the 2010 SOC realized a net gain of 19 detailed occupations, 12 broad occupations, and 1 minor group.

For more information on occupation comparability across classification systems, please see the following publications which contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation information from earlier censuses: U.S. Census Bureau, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Census Bureau, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical Paper No. 26, 1972; U.S. Census Bureau, *The Relationship between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988; and U.S. Census Bureau, *The Relationship Between the 1990 Census and Census 2000 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 65.

See the [2010 Code List for Occupation](#).

See also [Industry](#) and [Class of Worker](#).

Own Children

See [Household Type and Relationship](#).

Parents’ Place of Birth

See [Place of Birth](#).

Period of Military Service

See [Veteran Status](#).

Persons in Family

See [Household Type and Relationship](#).

Persons in Household

See [Household Type and Relationship](#).

Place of Birth

Data on respondent’s place of birth were derived from answers to Question 6. Mother’s place of birth and father’s place of birth were derived from answers to Questions 10a and 10b. Each place of birth question asked respondents to report the name of the island (village in American Samoa), 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.

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship status was used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born.

Native—The native population includes anyone who was a U.S. citizen or a U.S. national at birth. This includes respondents who indicated they were born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area (such as Guam), or abroad of American (U.S. citizen) parent or parents.

Foreign Born—The foreign-born population includes anyone who was not a U.S. citizen or national at birth. This includes respondents who indicated they were a U.S. citizen by naturalization or not a U.S. citizen. (See also “[Citizenship Status](#).”)

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth. The places of birth shown in data products were chosen based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

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, the United States, and other countries.

Comparability—Similar data were shown in tabulations for Census 2000. Consult the U.S. State, U.S. Island Area, and Foreign Country code list for minor differences between 2010 and 2000. Note that Macau (Place of Birth=225) has been added to the definition of China (Place of Birth=207, 209, 225, 232, 240) to reflect the change in Macau’s status to a Special Administrative Region of China in 1999.

Place of Work

See [Journey to Work](#).

Poverty Status in 2009

The poverty data were derived from answers to Questions 46 and 47, the same questions used to derive income data. (For more information, see “[Income in 2009](#).”) The poverty statistics in census data products adhere to the standards specified by the Office of Management and Budget in Statistical Policy Directive 14. The 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 (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 (RP) (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 2009 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 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 2009 threshold will be \$21,585 ($\$17,268 \times 1.25$), where the appropriate official threshold was \$17,268.

Income Deficit—Income deficit represents the difference between the total income in 2009 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, see [“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, see [“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, see [“Derived Measures.”](#))

Poverty Status of Households in 2009

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 2009 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 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 (CPI-U). 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. Policy makers 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, the Office of Management and Budget eliminated any distinction between thresholds for “families with a female householder with no husband 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. The Office of Management and Budget 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, see U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, “Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980,” P-60, 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 age 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

See [Journey to Work](#).

Race

See [Ethnic Origin or Race](#).

Reasons for Moving

The data on reasons for moving were derived from answers to Question 9. This question asked people who were born outside the area what was their main reason for moving to this area. There are nine response categories on the questionnaire to select from:

-
1. Employment
 2. Military
 3. Subsistence activities
 4. Missionary activities
 5. Moved with spouse or parent
 6. To attend school
 7. Medical
 8. Housing
 9. Other

The 2010 Census tabulations and data products about citizenship, year of entry, and reason for moving included no reference to immigration. All people who were born and resided outside the area before becoming residents had a reason for moving. Some of these people were U.S. citizens by birth (born in the U.S., Puerto Rico, or another Island Area, or born abroad of U.S. citizen parents).

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 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 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 is the same for the 2010 Census as for Census 2000.

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 one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on the overall measurement of employment status.

Relatives and Nonrelatives

See [Household Type and Relationship](#).

Remittances Sent Abroad in 2009

The data on remittances sent abroad in 2009 were derived from answers to Question 48, which were asked of the population 15 years old and over.

Remittances sent abroad in 2009 include income contributions and money sent periodically (weekly, monthly, etc.) to relatives or friends living abroad, such as voluntary contributions sent to nonresident relatives or friends, or money sent by children to parents not living with them.

Remittances sent abroad in 2009 do not include charitable contributions or money given to charitable organizations.

Median Remittances Sent Abroad in 2009—The median divides the remittances sent abroad in 2009 distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median and one-half above the median. The median is based on the population 15 years and over in households who sent remittances abroad in 2009. The median is computed based on a standard distribution (see the "[Standard](#)

Distributions” section under “**Derived Measures**”). Median remittances sent abroad in 2009 is rounded to the nearest whole dollar and is calculated using linear interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see “**Derived Measures**.”)

Mean Remittances Sent Abroad in 2009—Mean remittances sent abroad in 2009 is the amount obtained by dividing the aggregate remittances sent abroad in 2009 by the total number of people 15 years and over in households who sent remittances abroad in 2009. (The aggregate used to calculate mean remittances sent abroad in 2009 is rounded. For more information, see “**Aggregate Income**.”)

Uses of Data—Data on remittances sent abroad in 2009 provide policymakers and legislators with a useful information on expenditure patterns of the resident population.

Editing Procedures—All cases of nonresponse were allocated the remittances sent abroad in 2009 of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

Comparability—This question was asked for the first time in the 2010 Census.

Residence in 2009

The data on residence in 2009 were derived from answers to Question 16, which was asked of the population one year 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, 2009 for those who reported in Question 16a that they lived in a different house from their current residence. People living in the same area were also asked to report the name of the city, town, or village in which they lived one year earlier.

Residence in 2009 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 one year old and over who did not move during the one year period as well as those who had moved but by Census Day had returned to their residence in 2009. The category, “Different house,” in the area includes people who lived in the same area one year earlier but lived in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on Census Day. These movers are then further subdivided according to whether or not they previously lived in the same municipality, county, or district as their current residence. Selected countries are shown for people who lived outside the area one year 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 one year earlier is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 1-year period. Some people in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 1-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their one year earlier residence. Other people who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of people living in a different municipality, county, or district may be understated.

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 2009. 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 2009 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 5 years ago to 1 year ago in 2010.

School Enrollment and Type of School

Data on school enrollment and grade or level attending were derived from answers to Question 12. 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 pre-kindergarten, 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 post secondary vocational, trade, hospital school, and on job training were not reported as enrolled in school. Enumerators 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: “pre-kindergarten;” “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 “Pre-Kindergarten,” “Kindergarten,” “Grade 1 through grade 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).” The question allowed a write-in for the grades enrolled from 1–12.

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 Northern Mariana Islands in 1970. In 1930 the reference period was “since September 1, 1929;” in 1940, the reference was to attendance “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 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 pre-kindergarten 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 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 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 26a and 26b.

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 or not 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.

The VA uses a priority system to allocate health care services among veterans enrolled in its programs. Data on service-connected disability status and ratings are used by the VA to measure the demand for VA health care services in the local markets as well as to classify veterans into priority groups for VA health care enrollment.

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 in the local market areas 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 previous censuses.

Sex

Individuals were asked to mark either “male” or “female” to indicate their sex in Question 3. For most cases in which sex was not reported, the appropriate entry was determined from the person’s given (i.e., first) name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was allocated according to the relationship to the householder and the age of the person. (For more information on allocation, see [“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 tenth.

Uses of Data—Data on sex are used to analyze the social characteristics of males and females to predict future needs for childcare. Responses to this question are also used to evaluate housing policies and practices.

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

Social Security Income

See [Income in 2009](#).

Subfamily

See [Household Type and Relationship](#).

Subsistence Activity

See [Employment Status](#).

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

See [Journey to Work](#).

Travel Time to Work

See [Journey to Work](#).

Type of School

See [School Enrollment and Type of School](#).

Usual Hours Worked Per Week in 2009

See [Work Experience](#).

Veteran Status

Data on veteran status and period of military service were derived from answers to Questions 24 and 25.

Veteran Status—Answers to this question are used to identify people with active-duty military service and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard, and provide specific information about period of military service of these veterans. 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 the four to six months for initial training or yearly summer camps. Other active-duty military service includes: U.S. Public Health Service commissioned officers assigned to any branch of the Armed Service, commissioned officers of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or its predecessors, the Coast and Geodetic Survey or Environmental Science Service Administration, and cadets in U.S. military academies (West Point, Naval Academy, Air Force, and Coast Guard Academy.) 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 to indicate in Question 25 the period or periods in which they served. Currently there are eleven 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 VA and generally alternate between peacetime and wartime, with few exceptions. 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:

- Gulf War (Iraq and Afghanistan conflicts): September 2001 or later.
- Gulf War: August 1990 to August 2001.
- Vietnam Era: February 1961 to April 1975, in the case of a veteran who served in the Republic of Vietnam during that period, or August 1964 to April 1975 for all other cases.
- Korean War: July 1950 to January 1955.
- World War II: December 1941 to December 1946.
- Pre-World War II only: 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 Department of Veterans Affairs (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 under the Job Training Partnership Act.
- 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, with emphasis on disabled and Vietnam veterans.
- Private organizations use these data to provide veteran services.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or Military Reserves but were never called to duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO,

Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessors, the Department of War and the Department of the Navy); and (c) 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 and/or the Department of Transportation. 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.

The biggest change between Census 2000 and the 2010 Census was that, in 2010, the question on years of military service was dropped. Instead, the response categories for the veteran status question were revised: "Yes, on active duty in the past, but not now" was broken down into "Yes, on active duty during the last 12 months, but not now," and "Yes, on active duty in the past but not during the last 12 months." Therefore, there is limited comparability between 2000 and 2010 data because there is no way to measure whether the person has served in the military for more or less than 2 years based on the response to Question 24.

Since Census 2000, the period of military service categories were updated to: 1) include the most recent period "September 2001 or later;" 2) list all "peace time" periods without showing a date breakup in the list; and 3) update the Korean War and World War II dates to match the official dates as listed in US Code, Title 38. The first category, "April 1995 or later" was changed to "September 2001 or later" to reflect the era that began after the events of September 11, 2001; the second category, "August 1990 to March 1995" was then expanded to "August 1990 to August 2001 (including Persian Gulf War)." The category, February 1955 to July 1964" was split into two categories: "March 1961 to July 1964" and "February 1955 to February 1961." To match the revised dates for war-time periods of the VA, the dates for the "World War II" category were changed from "September 1940 to July 1947" to "December 1941 to December 1946," and the dates for the "Korean War" were changed from "June 1950 to January 1955" to "July 1950 to January 1955." To increase specificity, the "Some other time" category was split into two categories: "January 1947 to June 1950" and "November 1941 or earlier." Also, the category "Korean conflict" was modified to "Korean war." While the response categories differ slightly from those in Census 2000, data from the two questions can still be compared to one another.

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, business school, hospital, some other kind of school for occupational training, or place of work."

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."

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 census in 1970. 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). The question was in the U.S. census in 1970 only. 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 or 2010.

Weeks Worked in 2009

See [Work Experience](#).

Work Experience

The data on work experience were derived from answers to Questions 43, 44, and 45. This term relates to work status in 2009, weeks worked in 2009, and usual hours worked per week worked in 2009.

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-year status. Data about working last year are also necessary for collecting accurate income data by defining the universe of persons who should have earnings as part of their total income.

Work Status in 2009—The data on work status in 2009 were derived from answers to Question 43. People 16 years old and over who worked one or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 2009.” All other people 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 2009.”

Weeks Worked in 2009—The data on weeks worked in 2009 were derived from responses to Question 44, which was asked of people 15 years old and over who indicated in questionnaire item 43 that they worked in 2009.

The data pertain to the number of weeks in 2009 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 2009—The data on usual hours worked in 2009 were derived from answers to Question 45. This question was asked of people 15 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 2009 in Question 43, 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 2009. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 2009. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 2009, 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 2010 Island Area Census 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 2009—Median usual hours worked per week in 2009 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 2009 is computed based on a standard distribution (see 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, see “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate Usual Hours Worked Per Week in 2009—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, see “[Aggregate](#)” under “[Derived Measures](#).”)

Mean Usual Hours Worked Per Week in 2009—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, see “[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 2009.

Number of Workers in Family in 2009—The term “worker” as used for these data are defined based on the criteria for work status in 2009.

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 persons 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 2009 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there is some a 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—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. Due to the nature of the check boxes 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 6 weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, people were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked in the year prior.

Work Status in 2009

See [Work Experience](#).

Year of Entry

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to Question 8. All people born outside the enumeration area were asked for the year in which they came to live in the area, and if they entered more than once, to provide the year of their latest entry.

All cases of nonresponse 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 census questions on nativity, citizenship status, and year of entry were not comparable across various enumerated areas (i.e., U.S. stateside, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas). Instead of the phrase “to stay,” the U.S. stateside and Puerto Rico question employed the phrase “to live” to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the area. Also, both the Pacific Island Areas and U.S. Virgin Islands questionnaires instructed respondents to provide the latest year of entry if the person had entered the Island Area more than once.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

To obtain additional information on these and other 2010 Census subjects, see the list of 2010 Census contacts on the Internet at <http://2010.census.gov/2010census/contact/index.php>.

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 (RVs), 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 enumerators 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, see 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 persons 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 Census 2000 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 enumerators to apply correctly. Consequently, in the 1990 Census, vacant rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places were not counted as housing units.

In the 2010 Census, we continued the procedure adopted in 1990.

Air Conditioning

The data on air conditioning were obtained from answers to Question 57, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Air conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers, which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation that cools a number of rooms. In an apartment building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air conditioning for a group of apartments. A central system with individual room controls is a “central air-conditioning system.” A “room unit” is an individual air conditioner that is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

Uses of Data—Air conditioning data 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—Data on air conditioning were collected for the first time in 1980 and were shown only for year-round housing units. Year-round housing units were all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and migratory laborers were excluded. Since 1990, data have been shown for all housing units.

In American Samoa, the data for air conditioning were collected only at occupied housing units in 2010. In 2000, 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.

Bathtub or Shower

The data on bathtub or shower were obtained from answers to Question 54b, which 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. These facilities can be located either inside or outside the building. 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 policy makers 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. 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.

Battery-Operated Radio

The data on battery-operated radios were obtained from answers to Question 59, which was asked at occupied housing units. Included as battery-operated radios are car radios, transistors, and other battery operated sets in working order or needing only a new battery for operation.

Uses of Data—Information on battery-operated radios measures the access to radio communication and assists in the creation of emergency preparedness plans.

Comparability—Data on battery-operated radios were collected for the first time in 1980. However, in 1980, data on radios included all types of radio sets, either electric or battery operated. Since 1990, only battery-operated radios were considered.

Bedrooms

The data on bedrooms were obtained from answers to Question 53b, which 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, data for bedrooms were collected for the first time in 1960, and data were collected since 1980 for the other Pacific Island Areas. In 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 are 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.

Business on Property

The data for business on property were obtained from answers to Question 52, which was asked at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barbershop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are not considered to have a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Uses of Data—The data from this question are used to exclude certain housing units from the statistics on rent, value, and shelter costs. The data collected from this question are also used to make comparisons to earlier census data by identifying information for comparable select groups of housing units without a business or medical office on the property.

Comparability—In Guam, data on business on property were collected for the first time in 1960, and data were collected since 1970 for all other Pacific Island Areas. In American Samoa, data on business on property were collected only at occupied housing units in 2010.

Computers

The data on computers were obtained from answers to Question 60a, which was asked at occupied housing units. Included as computers are home computers and laptops in working condition.

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

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 63, 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 fee were obtained from answers to Question 75, 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, and flood insurance for the individual unit reported in Questions 71 and 72.

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, 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 2009” 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 Pacific Island Areas.

Comparability—In Guam 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 69. 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. (See 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, see “[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, see “[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, see [“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 Guam, data on contract rent were collected for the first time in 1960, and since 1970 for all other Pacific Island Areas. The universe in Census 2000 was “specified renter-occupied housing units” whereas the universe in the 2010 Census data are “renter-occupied housing units,” thus users should be cautious when making comparisons between these two data sets. (For more information, see [Specified Renter-Occupied Units](#)).

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

Cooking Facilities

The data on cooking facilities were obtained from answers to Question 55a and 55b, which were asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Main cooking facilities are the ones that are used most for preparation of meals. They can be located either inside or outside the building. Cooking facilities are classified as (1) Electric stove; (2) Kerosene stove; (3) Gas stove; (4) Microwave oven and non-portable burners; (5) Microwave oven only; (6) Other, depending upon the type of stove used for cooking. The category “Other” includes a fireplace, hotplate, or any other type of cooking facility not listed separately. “No cooking facilities” includes those units with no cooking facilities available either inside or outside the building.

Uses of Data—Cooking facilities data are used by governments and utility companies in planning additional facilities. The data are also used to study energy usage and air pollution.

Comparability—In Guam, data on cooking facilities were collected for the first time in 1960, and since 1970 for all other Pacific Island Areas. In 1980, the data for cooking facilities were shown for year-round and occupied housing units. Since 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

In American Samoa, the data for cooking 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.

Gross Rent

The data on gross rent were obtained from answers to Questions 67a, 67b, 67c, and 67d and 69. 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. (See the “[Standard Distributions](#)” section under “[Derived Measures](#).”) Median gross rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians, see “[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, see “[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 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 2009

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 2009 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 2009 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 2009 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 2009 and one-half above the median. Median gross rent as a percentage of household income is computed based on a standard distribution. (See the “[Standard Distributions](#)” section under “[Derived Measures](#).”) Median gross rent as a percentage of household income is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see “[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

See [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 lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth. (For more information on Household size, see “[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 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 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 hundredth.

Households by Number of Structures Occupied

The data on households by number of structures occupied were obtained from answers to Question 49, 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 “2 houses” includes those living quarters consisting of two structures, both of which are occupied by only one household. The category “3 or more houses” includes those living quarters consisting of three or more structures, all of which are occupied by only one household.

Uses of Data—Households by number of structure 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, and Flood

The data on fire, hazard, typhoon, and flood insurance were obtained from Question 72. This question was asked of owner-occupied units. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, typhoon, and flood insurance on the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to 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, and flood insurance on the building only.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, typhoon, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, typhoon, 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, 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 2009.” 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 73d) 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, 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 Census 2000, the question was asked at all owner-occupied housing units.

Internet Service

The data on Internet service were obtained from answers to Question 60b, which was asked at occupied housing units with a home computer or a laptop. Include only those living quarters where Internet service is active.

Uses of Data—Information on Internet service measures the access to Internet communication and assists in the creation of emergency preparedness plans.

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

Kitchen Facilities

The data on kitchen facilities were obtained from answers to Questions 55a, 55b, 55c, and 55d, which were asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following facilities: (b) cooking facilities (electric, kerosene, or gas stove or microwave oven and non-portable burners; (c) refrigerator; and (d) a sink with piped water. 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—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, 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 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.

Mortgage Payment

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from answers to Question 73b. 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 2009” 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, and flood insurance payments; and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, typhoon, 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 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. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, and houses in multi-unit buildings. In Census 2000, the question was asked at all owner-occupied housing units.

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, see [“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 73a and 73b. These questions were 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 2009” 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 and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, information on mortgage status was collected for the first time in 1980. It was 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 multi-unit buildings. Starting in Census 2000, the question was asked at all owner-occupied housing units. In addition, the mortgage status question distinguished between the presence of a second mortgage 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 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 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, see [“Derived Measures.”](#))

Uses of Data—This 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.

Occupied Housing Units

See [Living Quarters](#).

Owner-Occupied Housing Units

See [Tenure](#).

Plumbing Facilities

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from answers to Questions 54a, 54b, and 54c which were asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. In Guam only, a unit has complete plumbing facilities when piped water (either hot or cold), a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower are located in the unit being enumerated. Lacking complete plumbing facilities includes those conditions when all three facilities are present but the equipment is located outside the unit, or when some but not all of the facilities are present, or none of the facilities is present. In the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and American Samoa, a unit has complete plumbing facilities when the same three facilities are present but they may be either in the unit being enumerated or inside the building in which the unit is located.

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 to 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 only and data are shown for all 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 persons 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 2009

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions, 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 2009 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, see "[Poverty Status in 2009](#)" and "[Income in 2009](#)" 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

See [Value](#).

Real Estate Taxes

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from answers to Question 71, which 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 2009 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

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 72c) 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, 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 2009." 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 and the Northern Mariana Islands, information on real estate taxes was collected for the first time in 1980. 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 multi-unit buildings. In Census 2000, 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.

Refrigerator

The data on refrigerators were obtained from answers to Question 55c, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The refrigerator may be located in the housing unit or in a kitchen elsewhere in the building where the house is located. The category, "No refrigerator" 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 refrigerator 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. 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

See Contract Rent.

Rental Vacancy Rate

See [Vacancy Status](#).

Renter-Occupied Housing Units

See [Tenure](#).

Rooms

The data on rooms were obtained from answers to Question 53a. 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 tenth. (For more information on medians, see 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. 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 74a and 74b. The questions were asked at owner-occupied housing units. Question 74a asks whether a home equity loan or a second mortgage exists on the property. Question 74b 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 2009” for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages (for example, second, third, etc.) 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 74a and blank in Question 74b.

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 Census 2000, 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 Census 2000, 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 67a–d, 71, 72, 73b, 74b, and 75. 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, 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. (See 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 owners 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 multi-unit buildings. In Census 2000, the component questions were asked at all owner-occupied housing units and also shown for all owner-occupied housing units. In Census 2000, tables for both total owner-occupied housing units and specified owner-occupied housing units were released. (For more information, see [Specified Owner-Occupied Units](#)).

Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 2009

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 2009 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 2009. 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 2009 are included in the “not computed” category. (For more information, see the discussion under “[Selected Monthly Owner Costs](#).”)

Uses of Data—Selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 2009 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 62, which 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 means" 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 policy makers 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 Piped Water

The data on sink with piped water were obtained from answers to Question 55d, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. It can be located either inside or outside the building. A sink with piped water must be inside the building where the housing unit being enumerated is located for the unit to be classified as having a sink with piped water.

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 policy makers 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 American Samoa, data on sink with piped water was collected only at occupied housing units in 2010.

Source of Water

The data on source of water were obtained from answers to Question 61, which 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 (1) "A public system only." 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 (2) "A public system and catchment" if there is running water that comes from a public system and a catchment in which rain water is collected is also used. If the water is supplied from a well on the property or a neighboring property serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by category (4), "An individual well." Well water that is hand drawn, wind drawn, or engine drawn; piped or not piped; stored in tanks or used directly from the well is included. A source of water may be (5) "A catchment, tanks, or drums only" if the only source of water is a catchment, tanks, or drums, in which rainwater is collected. Such sources usually serve only one structure. The category, (6) "Some other source . . ." includes water obtained privately from springs, river, irrigation canals, creeks or other sources not listed.

In American Samoa only, there may be village water systems. The questionnaire category, "A village water system only," is defined as running water supplied through underground pipes by a village water system or as water supplied by a well that is maintained by the village.

Uses of Data—Data on source of water help identify housing that may be hazardous to occupants' health and safety. The data also helps policy makers forecast the need for additional water and sewage facilities.

Comparability—The data on source of water were collected for the first time in 1970. 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.

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.

Specified Owner-Occupied Units

Specified owner-occupied units include only 1-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.

Comparability—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 2010 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 (PUMS) file for Guam to ensure comparisons can be made between data sets.

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 2010 Census only publishes financial housing characteristics for all units. The 2010 Census PUMS file for Guam will provide the individual characteristics of a specified owner-occupied unit to allow comparisons to be made between the 2010 Census and earlier census data. Census 2000 data provide financial housing characteristics for both all owner-occupied units and the more restricted universe of specified owner-occupied units.

Specified Renter-Occupied Units

Specified renter-occupied units are renter-occupied units that exclude 1-family houses on 10 or more acres.

Specified renter-occupied unit information is used to maintain a comparable universe between the 2010 Census and earlier census data. Financial housing characteristics in earlier census data were based on a specified renter-occupied unit, however the 2010 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 (PUMS) file for Guam to ensure comparisons can be made between data sets.

Comparability—The 2010 Census only publishes financial housing characteristics for total renter-occupied units, whereas for Census 2000 tables were only released for specified renter-occupied units. Therefore, comparisons between these two data sets cannot be made, unless the characteristics of a specified renter-occupied are used to construct the same universe within the 2010 Census PUMS file for Guam.

Telephone Service Available

The data on telephones were obtained from answers to Question 56, which 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 Census 2000, 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 2010 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 68, which 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. “No rent paid” 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 “No rent paid” 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, which 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 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, and since 1970 for all other Pacific Island areas. 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.

Toilet Facilities

The data on toilet facilities were obtained from answers to Questions 54c and 54d, which were asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. These facilities can be located either inside or outside the building. A flush toilet is connected to piped water and empties into a main sewer, a septic tank, or a cesspool. If the unit did not have a flush toilet, the respondent was asked in Question 54d to identify their type of toilet facilities as “Outhouse or privy” or “Other or none.”

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 policy makers 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. 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 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.

Type of Material Used for Foundation

The data on type of material used for foundation of the building were obtained from answers to Questions 66, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units were classified according to the type of material used most in the construction of the foundation of the structure. The categories for types of materials used are: (1) “Concrete;” (2) “Wood pier or pilings;” or (3) “Other” for all types of construction materials that cannot be described by any other specific categories or if there is no foundation.

Uses of Data—Data on type of material used for foundation provide an indication of living standards and assess the quality of household facilities within the housing inventory.

Comparability—The data on type of material used for foundation were collected for the first time in 1990.

In American Samoa, the data for type of material used for foundation 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.

Type of Material Used for Outside Walls

The data on type of material used for outside walls of the building were obtained from answers to Question 64, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units were classified according to the type of material used most in the construction of the outside walls of the structure. The categories for types of materials used are: (1) “Poured concrete;” (2) “Concrete blocks” (the wall may be covered with plaster cement); (3) “Metal,” including zinc, tin, steel, etc.; (4) “Wood,” including woodboards,

plywood, etc.; or (5) “Other” for all other types of construction materials that cannot be described by any of the specific categories.

Uses of Data—Data on type of material used for outside walls provide an indication of living standards and assess the quality of household facilities within the housing inventory.

Comparability—In Guam, the data on type of construction were collected for the first time in 1960. Materials used for outside walls have been collected since 1980 for all other Pacific Island Areas. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. Since 1990, these data are shown for all housing units, and the category “no walls” was dropped from the questionnaire.

In American Samoa, the data for type of material used for outside walls 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.

Type of Material Used for Roof

The data on type of material used for the roof of the building were obtained from answers to Question 65, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units were classified according to the type of material used most in the construction of the roof of the structure. The categories for types of materials used are: (1) “Poured concrete;” (2) “Metal,” including zinc, tin, steel, etc.; (3) “Wood,” including woodboards, plywood, etc.; or (4) “Other” for all other types of construction materials that cannot be described by any of the specific categories.

Uses of Data—Data on type of material used for roof provide an indication of living standards and assess the quality of household facilities within the housing inventory.

Comparability—The data on type of material used for roofs were collected for the first time in 1980 and were shown only for year-round housing units. Since 1990, these data are shown for all housing units and the category “thatch” was dropped from the questionnaire.

In American Samoa, the data for type of material used for roof 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 49, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. In Guam 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 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 1-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 1-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 2 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.

A Container—A shipping container that was formerly used for hauling freight by flat-bed truck, train or ship, that is now occupied as a living quarters.

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, 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, see “[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 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, 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.”

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, Item A, which was completed by census enumerators. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by people 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, see “[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 67a through 67d. These questions were asked of occupied housing units.

Questions 67a through 67d 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 2009,” “Selected Monthly Owner Costs,” and “Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 2009.”

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 Pacific 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 C 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 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 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 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 persons 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 Census 2000, housing characteristics were shown for all housing units. Until Census 2000, 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

See [Living Quarters](#).

Value

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from answers to Question 70, 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 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, as well as owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes.

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. (See 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, see “[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, see “[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 persons 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 more information, see [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 58. 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 one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for non-business 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 Census 2000 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 Census 2000.

Water Supply

The data on water supply (also referred to as “piped water”) were obtained from answers to Question 54a, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Piped water means a supply of water is available at a sink, washbasin, bathtub, or shower. Hot water need not be supplied continuously. Hot water supplied by an electric faucet attachment at the kitchen sink, an electric shower attachment, etc., is not considered to be hot piped water.

Piped 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 piped 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 policy makers 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 are presented. In 2000, the question relating to type of energy used for heating water was dropped.

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 51, which 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.

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. (See 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, see “[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 is 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 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 50, which 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, see “[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, RVs, 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 (See 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 2010. For example, if the median year structure built is 1967, the median age of housing in that area is 43 years (2010 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—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. Since then, 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 Census 2000.

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 (base) 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 matrices 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 (see below); \$150 rounds up to \$200; \$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 matrices for the its lower geographic areas. This also means that the cells in the aggregate matrices 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, Rent Asked
Earnings in 2009 (Households)
Earnings in 2009 (Individuals)
Gross Rent*
Income Deficit in 2009 (Families)
Income Deficit in 2009 Per Family Member
Income Deficit in 2009 Per Unrelated Individual
Income in 2009 (Household/Family/Nonfamily Household)
Income in 2009 (Individuals)
Mobile Home Costs
Real Estate Taxes (Per \$1,000 Value)
Remittances Sent Abroad in 2009
Selected Monthly Owner Costs* by Mortgage Status
Total Mortgage Payment
Travel Time to Work**
Type of Income in 2009 (Households)
Value, Price Asked

*Note: 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, and flood insurance on the property, and the costs of utilities and fuels.”

**Note: 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).

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 (see below). (For more information, see [“Interpolation.”](#))

For data products displayed in American FactFinder, 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). (The [“Standard Distributions”](#) section shows 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 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 2010 Census. The 2010 Census standard distributions are listed on the next page.

Standard Distribution for Median Age:**[116 data cells]**

Under 1 year
1 year
2 years
3 years
4 years
5 years
.
.
.
112 years
113 years
114 years
115 years old and over

Standard Distribution for Median Bedrooms:**[6 cells]**

No bedroom
1 bedroom
2 bedrooms
3 bedrooms
4 bedrooms
5 or more bedrooms

Standard Distribution for Median Condominium Fee:**[15 data cells]**

Less than \$50
\$50 to \$99
\$100 to \$199
\$200 to \$299
\$300 to \$399
\$400 to \$499
\$500 to \$599
\$600 to \$699
\$700 to \$799
\$800 to \$899
\$900 to \$999
\$1,000 to \$1,249
\$1,250 to \$1,499
\$1,500 to \$1,749
\$1,750 or more

Standard Distribution for Median Contract Rent/Rent Asked/Gross Rent:

[21 data cells]

Less than \$100
\$100 to \$149
\$150 to \$199
\$200 to \$249
\$250 to \$299
\$300 to \$349
\$350 to \$399
\$400 to \$449
\$450 to \$499
\$500 to \$549
\$550 to \$599
\$600 to \$649
\$650 to \$699
\$700 to \$749
\$750 to \$799
\$800 to \$899
\$900 to \$999
\$1,000 to \$1,249
\$1,250 to \$1,499
\$1,500 to \$1,999
\$2,000 or more

Standard Distribution for Median Contract Rent—Lower Quartile:

[9 data cells]

Less than \$100
\$100 to \$199
\$200 to \$299
\$300 to \$399
\$400 to \$499
\$500 to \$599
\$600 to \$699
\$700 to \$999
\$1,000 or more

Standard Distribution for Median Contract Rent—Upper Quartile:

[9 data cells]

Less than \$100
\$100 to \$199
\$200 to \$299
\$300 to \$399
\$400 to \$499
\$500 to \$599
\$600 to \$699
\$700 to \$999
\$1,000 or more

Standard Distribution for Median Earnings in 2009:**[101 data cells]**

Less than \$2,500
\$2,500 to \$4,999
\$5,000 to \$7,499
\$7,500 to \$9,999
\$10,000 to \$12,499
\$12,500 to \$14,999
\$15,000 to \$17,499
\$17,500 to \$19,999
\$20,000 to \$22,499
\$22,500 to \$24,999
\$25,000 to \$27,499
\$27,500 to \$29,999
\$30,000 to \$32,499
\$32,500 to \$34,999
\$35,000 to \$37,499
\$37,500 to \$39,999
\$40,000 to \$42,499
\$42,500 to \$44,999
\$45,000 to \$47,499
\$47,500 to \$49,999
\$50,000 to \$52,499
\$52,500 to \$54,999
\$55,000 to \$57,499
\$57,500 to \$59,999
\$60,000 to \$62,499
\$62,500 to \$64,999
\$65,000 to \$67,499
\$67,500 to \$69,999
\$70,000 to \$72,499
\$72,500 to \$74,999
\$75,000 to \$77,499
\$77,500 to \$79,999
\$80,000 to \$82,499
\$82,500 to \$84,999
\$85,000 to \$87,499
\$87,500 to \$89,999
\$90,000 to \$92,499
\$92,500 to \$94,999
\$95,000 to \$97,499
\$97,500 to \$99,999
\$100,000 to \$102,499
\$102,500 to \$104,999
\$105,000 to \$107,499
\$107,500 to \$109,999
\$110,000 to \$112,499
\$112,500 to \$114,999
\$115,000 to \$117,499
\$117,500 to \$119,999
\$120,000 to \$122,499
\$122,500 to \$124,999
\$125,000 to \$127,499

Standard Distribution for Median Earnings in 2009:—Con.

[101 data cells]—Con.

\$127,500 to \$129,999
\$130,000 to \$132,499
\$132,500 to \$134,999
\$135,000 to \$137,499
\$137,500 to \$139,999
\$140,000 to \$142,499
\$142,500 to \$144,999
\$145,000 to \$147,499
\$147,500 to \$149,999
\$150,000 to \$152,499
\$152,500 to \$154,999
\$155,000 to \$157,499
\$157,500 to \$159,999
\$160,000 to \$162,499
\$162,500 to \$164,999
\$165,000 to \$167,499
\$167,500 to \$169,999
\$170,000 to \$172,499
\$172,500 to \$174,999
\$175,000 to \$177,499
\$177,500 to \$179,999
\$180,000 to \$182,499
\$182,500 to \$184,999
\$185,000 to \$187,499
\$187,500 to \$189,999
\$190,000 to \$192,499
\$192,500 to \$194,999
\$195,000 to \$197,499
\$197,500 to \$199,999
\$200,000 to \$202,499
\$202,500 to \$204,999
\$205,000 to \$207,499
\$207,500 to \$209,999
\$210,000 to \$212,499
\$212,500 to \$214,999
\$215,000 to \$217,499
\$217,500 to \$219,999
\$220,000 to \$222,499
\$222,500 to \$224,999
\$225,000 to \$227,499
\$227,500 to \$229,999
\$230,000 to \$232,499
\$232,500 to \$234,999
\$235,000 to \$237,499
\$237,500 to \$239,999
\$240,000 to \$242,499
\$242,500 to \$244,999
\$245,000 to \$247,499
\$247,500 to \$249,999
\$250,000 or more

Standard Distribution for Median Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 2009:

[9 data cells]

Less than 10.0 percent
10.0 to 14.9 percent
15.0 to 19.9 percent
20.0 to 24.9 percent
25.0 to 29.9 percent
30.0 to 34.9 percent
35.0 to 39.9 percent
40.0 to 49.9 percent
50.0 percent or more

Standard Distribution for Median Income in 2009 (Household/Family/Nonfamily Household):

[101 cells]

Less than \$2,500
\$2,500 to \$4,999
\$5,000 to \$7,499
\$7,500 to \$9,999
\$10,000 to \$12,499
\$12,500 to \$14,999
\$15,000 to \$17,499
\$17,500 to \$19,999
\$20,000 to \$22,499
\$22,500 to \$24,999
\$25,000 to \$27,499
\$27,500 to \$29,999
\$30,000 to \$32,499
\$32,500 to \$34,999
\$35,000 to \$37,499
\$37,500 to \$39,999
\$40,000 to \$42,499
\$42,500 to \$44,999
\$45,000 to \$47,499
\$47,500 to \$49,999
\$50,000 to \$52,499
\$52,500 to \$54,999
\$55,000 to \$57,499
\$57,500 to \$59,999
\$60,000 to \$62,499
\$62,500 to \$64,999
\$65,000 to \$67,499
\$67,500 to \$69,999
\$70,000 to \$72,499
\$72,500 to \$74,999
\$75,000 to \$77,499
\$77,500 to \$79,999
\$80,000 to \$82,499
\$82,500 to \$84,999
\$85,000 to \$87,499
\$87,500 to \$89,999
\$90,000 to \$92,499
\$92,500 to \$94,999
\$95,000 to \$97,499

Standard Distribution for Median Income in 2009 (Household/Family/Nonfamily Household):—Con.

[101 data cells]—Con.

\$97,500 to \$99,999
\$100,000 to \$102,499
\$102,500 to \$104,999
\$105,000 to \$107,499
\$107,500 to \$109,999
\$110,000 to \$112,499
\$112,500 to \$114,999
\$115,000 to \$117,499
\$117,500 to \$119,999
\$120,000 to \$122,499
\$122,500 to \$124,999
\$125,000 to \$127,499
\$127,500 to \$129,999
\$130,000 to \$132,499
\$132,500 to \$134,999
\$135,000 to \$137,499
\$137,500 to \$139,999
\$140,000 to \$142,499
\$142,500 to \$144,999
\$145,000 to \$147,499
\$147,500 to \$149,999
\$150,000 to \$152,499
\$152,500 to \$154,999
\$155,000 to \$157,499
\$157,500 to \$159,999
\$160,000 to \$162,499
\$162,500 to \$164,999
\$165,000 to \$167,499
\$167,500 to \$169,999
\$170,000 to \$172,499
\$172,500 to \$174,999
\$175,000 to \$177,499
\$177,500 to \$179,999
\$180,000 to \$182,499
\$182,500 to \$184,999
\$185,000 to \$187,499
\$187,500 to \$189,999
\$190,000 to \$192,499
\$192,500 to \$194,999
\$195,000 to \$197,499
\$197,500 to \$199,999
\$200,000 to \$202,499
\$202,500 to \$204,999
\$205,000 to \$207,499
\$207,500 to \$209,999
\$210,000 to \$212,499
\$212,500 to \$214,999
\$215,000 to \$217,499
\$217,500 to \$219,999
\$220,000 to \$222,499

Standard Distribution for Median Income in 2009 (Household/Family/Nonfamily Household):—Con.

[101 data cells]—Con.

\$222,500 to \$224,999
\$225,000 to \$227,499
\$227,500 to \$229,999
\$230,000 to \$232,499
\$232,500 to \$234,999
\$235,000 to \$237,499
\$237,500 to \$239,999
\$240,000 to \$242,499
\$242,500 to \$244,999
\$245,000 to \$247,499
\$247,500 to \$249,999
\$250,000 or more

Standard Distribution for Median Income in 2009 (Individuals):

[101 data cells]

Less than \$2,500
\$2,500 to \$4,999
\$5,000 to \$7,499
\$7,500 to \$9,999
\$10,000 to \$12,499
\$12,500 to \$14,999
\$15,000 to \$17,499
\$17,500 to \$19,999
\$20,000 to \$22,499
\$22,500 to \$24,999
\$25,000 to \$27,499
\$27,500 to \$29,999
\$30,000 to \$32,499
\$32,500 to \$34,999
\$35,000 to \$37,499
\$37,500 to \$39,999
\$40,000 to \$42,499
\$42,500 to \$44,999
\$45,000 to \$47,499
\$47,500 to \$49,999
\$50,000 to \$52,499
\$52,500 to \$54,999
\$55,000 to \$57,499
\$57,500 to \$59,999
\$60,000 to \$62,499
\$62,500 to \$64,999
\$65,000 to \$67,499
\$67,500 to \$69,999
\$70,000 to \$72,499
\$72,500 to \$74,999
\$75,000 to \$77,499
\$77,500 to \$79,999
\$80,000 to \$82,499
\$82,500 to \$84,999
\$85,000 to \$87,499

Standard Distribution for Median Income in 2009 (Individuals):—Con.

[101 cells]—Con.

\$87,500 to \$89,999
\$90,000 to \$92,499
\$92,500 to \$94,999
\$95,000 to \$97,499
\$97,500 to \$99,999
\$100,000 to \$102,499
\$102,500 to \$104,999
\$105,000 to \$107,499
\$107,500 to \$109,999
\$110,000 to \$112,499
\$112,500 to \$114,999
\$115,000 to \$117,499
\$117,500 to \$119,999
\$120,000 to \$122,499
\$122,500 to \$124,999
\$125,000 to \$127,499
\$127,500 to \$129,999
\$130,000 to \$132,499
\$132,500 to \$134,999
\$135,000 to \$137,499
\$137,500 to \$139,999
\$140,000 to \$142,499
\$142,500 to \$144,999
\$145,000 to \$147,499
\$147,500 to \$149,999
\$150,000 to \$152,499
\$152,500 to \$154,999
\$155,000 to \$157,499
\$157,500 to \$159,999
\$160,000 to \$162,499
\$162,500 to \$164,999
\$165,000 to \$167,499
\$167,500 to \$169,999
\$170,000 to \$172,499
\$172,500 to \$174,999
\$175,000 to \$177,499
\$177,500 to \$179,999
\$180,000 to \$182,499
\$182,500 to \$184,999
\$185,000 to \$187,499
\$187,500 to \$189,999
\$190,000 to \$192,499
\$192,500 to \$194,999
\$195,000 to \$197,499
\$197,500 to \$199,999
\$200,000 to \$202,499
\$202,500 to \$204,999
\$205,000 to \$207,499
\$207,500 to \$209,999
\$210,000 to \$212,499
\$212,500 to \$214,999

Standard Distribution for Median Income in 2009 (Individuals):—Con.

[101 cells]—Con.

\$215,000 to \$217,499
\$217,500 to \$219,999
\$220,000 to \$222,499
\$222,500 to \$224,999
\$225,000 to \$227,499
\$227,500 to \$229,999
\$230,000 to \$232,499
\$232,500 to \$234,999
\$235,000 to \$237,499
\$237,500 to \$239,999
\$240,000 to \$242,499
\$242,500 to \$244,999
\$245,000 to \$247,499
\$247,500 to \$249,999
\$250,000 or more

Standard Distribution for Median Mobile Home Costs:

[17 data cells]

Less than \$50
\$50 to \$99
\$100 to \$199
\$200 to \$299
\$300 to \$399
\$400 to \$499
\$500 to \$599
\$600 to \$699
\$700 to \$799
\$800 to \$899
\$900 to \$999
\$1,000 to \$1,999
\$2,000 to \$2,999
\$3,000 to \$3,999
\$4,000 to \$4,999
\$5,000 to \$5,999
\$6,000 or more

Standard Distribution for Median Remittances Sent Abroad in 2009:**[31 data cells]**

Less than \$250
\$250 to \$499
\$500 to \$749
\$750 to \$999
\$1,000 to \$1,249
\$1,250 to \$1,499
\$1,500 to \$1,749
\$1,750 to \$1,999
\$2,000 to \$2,249
\$2,250 to \$2,499
\$2,500 to \$2,749
\$2,750 to \$2,999
\$3,000 to \$3,249
\$3,250 to \$3,499
\$3,500 to \$3,749
\$3,750 to \$3,999
\$4,000 to \$4,249
\$4,250 to \$4,499
\$4,500 to \$4,749
\$4,750 to \$4,999
\$5,000 to \$5,499
\$5,500 to \$5,999
\$6,000 to \$6,499
\$6,500 to \$6,999
\$7,000 to \$7,499
\$7,500 to \$7,999
\$8,000 to \$8,499
\$8,500 to \$8,999
\$9,000 to \$9,499
\$9,500 to \$9,999
\$10,000 or more

Standard Distribution for Median Rooms:**[9 data cells]**

1 room
2 rooms
3 rooms
4 rooms
5 rooms
6 rooms
7 rooms
8 rooms
9 or more rooms

**Standard Distribution for Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs by Mortgage Status
(With a Mortgage):**

[19 data cells]

Less than \$100
\$100 to \$199
\$200 to \$299
\$300 to \$399
\$400 to \$499
\$500 to \$599
\$600 to \$699
\$700 to \$799
\$800 to \$899
\$900 to \$999
\$1000 to \$1,249
\$1,250 to \$1,499
\$1,500 to \$1,749
\$1,750 to \$1,999
\$2,000 to \$2,499
\$2,500 to \$2,999
\$3,000 to \$3,499
\$3,500 to \$3,999
\$4,000 or more

**Standard Distribution for Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs by Mortgage Status
(Without a Mortgage):**

[14 data cells]

Less than \$100
\$100 to \$149
\$150 to \$199
\$200 to \$249
\$250 to \$299
\$300 to \$349
\$350 to \$399
\$400 to \$499
\$500 to \$599
\$600 to \$699
\$700 to \$799
\$800 to \$899
\$900 to \$999
\$1,000 or more

Standard Distribution for Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 2009 by Mortgage Status
[9 data cells]

Less than 10.0 percent
10.0 to 14.9 percent
15.0 to 19.9 percent
20.0 to 24.9 percent
25.0 to 29.9 percent
30.0 to 34.9 percent
35.0 to 39.9 percent
40.0 to 49.9 percent
50.0 percent or more

Standard Distribution for Median Total Mortgage Payment:
[19 data cells]

Less than \$100
\$100 to \$199
\$200 to \$299
\$300 to \$399
\$400 to \$499
\$500 to \$599
\$600 to \$699
\$700 to \$799
\$800 to \$899
\$900 to \$999
\$1,000 to \$1,249
\$1,250 to \$1,499
\$1,500 to \$1,749
\$1,750 to \$1,999
\$2,000 to \$2,499
\$2,500 to \$2,999
\$3,000 to \$3,499
\$3,500 to \$3,999
\$4,000 or more

Standard Distribution for Median Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 2009:
[9 data cells]

Usually worked 50 to 99 hours per week
Usually worked 45 to 49 hours per week
Usually worked 41 to 44 hours per week
Usually worked 40 hours per week
Usually worked 35 to 39 hours per week
Usually worked 30 to 34 hours per week
Usually worked 25 to 29 hours per week
Usually worked 15 to 24 hours per week
Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week

Standard Distribution for Median Value/Price Asked:**[24 data cells]**

Less than \$10,000
\$10,000 to \$14,999
\$15,000 to \$19,999
\$20,000 to \$24,999
\$25,000 to \$29,999
\$30,000 to \$34,999
\$35,000 to \$39,999
\$40,000 to \$49,999
\$50,000 to \$59,999
\$60,000 to \$69,999
\$70,000 to \$79,999
\$80,000 to \$89,999
\$90,000 to \$99,999
\$100,000 to \$124,999
\$125,000 to \$149,999
\$150,000 to \$174,999
\$175,000 to \$199,999
\$200,000 to \$249,999
\$250,000 to \$299,999
\$300,000 to \$399,999
\$400,000 to \$499,999
\$500,000 to \$749,999
\$750,000 to \$999,999
\$1,000,000 or more

Standard Distribution for Median Value—Lower Quartile:**[24 data cells]**

Less than \$10,000
\$10,000 to \$14,999
\$15,000 to \$19,999
\$20,000 to \$24,999
\$25,000 to \$29,999
\$30,000 to \$34,999
\$35,000 to \$39,999
\$40,000 to \$49,999
\$50,000 to \$59,999
\$60,000 to \$69,999
\$70,000 to \$79,999
\$80,000 to \$89,999
\$90,000 to \$99,999
\$100,000 to \$124,999
\$125,000 to \$149,999
\$150,000 to \$174,999
\$175,000 to \$199,999
\$200,000 to \$249,999
\$250,000 to \$299,999
\$300,000 to \$399,999
\$400,000 to \$499,999
\$500,000 to \$749,999
\$750,000 to \$999,999
\$1,000,000 or more

Standard Distribution for Median Value—Upper Quartile:**[24 data cells]**

Less than \$10,000
\$10,000 to \$14,999
\$15,000 to \$19,999
\$20,000 to \$24,999
\$25,000 to \$29,999
\$30,000 to \$34,999
\$35,000 to \$39,999
\$40,000 to \$49,999
\$50,000 to \$59,999
\$60,000 to \$69,999
\$70,000 to \$79,999
\$80,000 to \$89,999
\$90,000 to \$99,999
\$100,000 to \$124,999
\$125,000 to \$149,999
\$150,000 to \$174,999
\$175,000 to \$199,999
\$200,000 to \$249,999
\$250,000 to \$299,999
\$300,000 to \$399,999
\$400,000 to \$499,999
\$500,000 to \$749,999
\$750,000 to \$999,999
\$1,000,000 or more

Standard Distribution for Median Vehicles Available:**[6 data cells]**

No vehicle available
1 vehicle available
2 vehicles available
3 vehicles available
4 vehicles available
5 or more vehicles available

Standard Distribution for Median Year Householder Moved Into Unit:**[6 data cells]**

Moved in 2009 to March 2010
Moved in 2000 to 2008
Moved in 1990 to 1999
Moved in 1980 to 1989
Moved in 1970 to 1979
Moved in 1969 or earlier

Standard Distribution for Median Year Structure Built:

[6 data cells]

Built 2009 to March 2010

Built 2000 to 2008

Built 1990 to 1999

Built 1980 to 1989

Built 1970 to 1979

Built 1969 or earlier

Appendix C.

Data Collection and Processing Procedures for the 2010 Census of the Island Areas

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INTRODUCTION

The Census Bureau provides demographic, social, and economic data that are used by national, state, and local planners; the business community; trade associations; academics; and other data users.

The 2010 Census covers the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Pacific Island Areas of American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Guam, and Federally-Affiliated Americans overseas.

The Census Day for the 2010 Census was April 1, 2010. The Census Bureau conducted 2010 Census operations in the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), and Guam (collectively referred to as the Island Areas) in partnership with the government of each Island Area. This partnership ensured that 2010 Census data met federal guidelines, as well as the specific needs of each area. The 2010 Census operations in the Island Areas were built around the following three strategies:

- **Strategy One: Build Partnerships at Every Stage of the Process**

The Census Bureau and the government of each Island Area developed and signed a contract that outlined roles and responsibilities. In consultation with the government of each area, census questionnaire content was developed to meet the legislative and programmatic needs of each Island Area.

The 2010 Census of the Island Areas was conducted using the list/enumerate methodology. This decision was based on an analysis of the various data collection methodologies. In addition to standard list/enumerate procedures, the United States Post Office delivered Advance Census Reports to residential postal patrons (i.e., Post Office boxes) in the Island Areas. Respondents were instructed to complete the form and hold it for an enumerator to pick up.
- **Strategy Two: Keep It Simple**

The Census Bureau designed respondent-friendly questionnaires and forms that were easy for respondents to understand and answer, and for the enumerators to administer.

Questionnaires were available in English. Locally produced questionnaire guides were available in languages widely spoken in each of the Island Areas.
- **Strategy Three: Use Technology**

The Census Bureau developed a management and control software package for the Island Areas through a contract. The system was designed to check-in questionnaires and address registers, and locate any duplicate or missing questionnaires. The control system also was available at Census Bureau headquarters to receive status reports.

HEADQUARTERS AND FIELD OFFICE STAFFING

Headquarters: The Decennial Management Division (DMD)

The DMD provided overall guidance to the Island Areas regarding field office infrastructure based on staffing requirements for planned data collection and office operations. The DMD provided the Island Areas with a schedule of operations and monitored all census data collection operations with the help of the Census Advisor assigned to each Island Area. As in previous censuses, headquarters staff developed all field and office use forms, procedures, and training materials specifically for the Island Areas.

Local Census Office (LCO)

The government of each Island Area established an LCO. The governor of each Island Area, through the terms of the contract, was responsible for selecting an LCO manager. The LCO Manager was responsible for the overall coordination and administration of the LCO, including staffing, payroll, and the census field and office operations. Other staff in the LCO included the Partnership/Media Specialist, the Assistant Manager for Field Operations, the Geographic Specialist, the Field Operations Supervisor, the Assistant Manager for Office Operations, crew leaders, and enumerators.

A Census Bureau employee was appointed as a Census Advisor to work with the LCO Manager in each Island Area. The Census Advisor's chief responsibility was to ensure that procedures were followed during all office and field data collection activities.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

Enumeration of Housing Units

Beginning in late March 2010, enumerators visited every housing unit and collected an Advance Census Report (ACR) from the household if completed prior to the enumerator's visit. If an ACR was not completed, the enumerator conducted a personal interview using an Enumerator Questionnaire at each housing unit. Enumerators also developed an address list for their assigned area and marked the location of each living quarters on a map. The ACR and the Enumerator Questionnaire contained questions for every person at every housing unit. Each questionnaire contained both basic and detailed population and housing questions. Selected housing data were obtained for vacant housing units from proxy respondents.

Clerical Edit

The enumerators conducted an initial check of the questionnaires for completeness and consistency. LCO staff performed additional edit checks. Failed edit cases that did not have a telephone number or for whom the office could not reach by telephone, were assigned for field follow-up.

Field Follow-up

Follow-up enumerators visited each address in the Island Areas for which data were missing to obtain a completed questionnaire. They returned to the households that could not be reached by telephone to complete missing or incomplete items on the questionnaire that failed clerical edit. Enumerators also visited housing units listed as vacant to verify that they were vacant on Census Day. If they were not vacant on Census Day, enumerators collected the appropriate data for the housing unit.

Collecting Data on People Living in Nontraditional Housing Units

During the Decennial Census, the Census Bureau not only counts people living in houses and apartments, but also counts people who live in group quarters and other nontraditional housing units, as well as people with no usual residence. Group quarters include nursing homes, group homes, college dormitories, migrant and seasonal farm worker camps, military barracks or installations, and other living quarters where people live or stay in a group living arrangement.

Some of the methods that were used to enumerate these populations are listed below:

- Group quarters enumeration identified the location of all group living quarters and made advance visits to each facility. Enumerators listed all residents at group quarters on April 1, 2010 and distributed questionnaire packets for self-enumeration by residents of each group quarters.
- The Census Bureau designed an operation for Census 2010 called Service-Based Enumeration to improve the count of individuals who might not be included through standard enumeration methods. The Service-Based Enumeration operation was conducted in all known service locations, such as shelters, soup kitchens, and targeted nonsheltered outdoor locations.
- Another special operation, Enumeration of Transitory Locations, counted transient individuals living at recreational vehicle campgrounds and parks, commercial or public campgrounds, marinas, and workers' quarters at fairs and carnivals.
- The Census Bureau worked with the Department of Defense to count individuals and households living on military installations in Guam. The other Island Areas do not have military installations.

Local Count Review

After field operations were completed, the governor in each Island Area was asked to select and appoint qualified individuals to a Local Count Review Committee to improve the completeness and accuracy of the 2010 Census in each Island Area. Through the Local Count Review Operation, the local governments were given an opportunity to review census maps and preliminary housing unit and group quarters counts. The goal was to identify potential under or over counts at the census block level before the LCOs closed. The LCOs were tasked with investigating locally reported problems and make corrections, as needed. The Local Count Review committees of American Samoa, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands did not find any problems. The governor of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands chose not to conduct a Local Count Review.

DATA PROCESSING PROCEDURES

National Processing Center (NPC), Jeffersonville, Indiana

When the LCOs closed, the Island Areas address registers, questionnaires, and collection maps were shipped to the NPC in Jeffersonville, Indiana. The NPC checked-in all of the materials, keyed all address registers and questionnaires, and digitized the map spots and map features found on the collection maps. Write-in responses on the questionnaires (e.g. race or ethnicity, language, place of birth, etc.) also were coded at this time.

U.S. Census Bureau Headquarters, Suitland, MD

After the NPC electronically captured the information from all collection materials, it transmitted the digital files to Census headquarters for further data processing. At headquarters, the responses were edited, tabulation geography was assigned, and disclosure avoidance techniques were applied to ensure respondent privacy.

DATA PRODUCTS AND DISSEMINATION

The Data Access and Dissemination System (DADS) Program is the primary provider of dissemination services via the internet through the American FactFinder (AFF) system. This system was redesigned and enhanced for the 2010 Census and for dissemination of other Census Bureau data products. The DADS Program is also the provider of tabulation services for the Decennial Census. Tabulation services refer to the activities related to aggregating data collected on individual responses to a survey or census into summarized statistical data suitable for public release. Dissemination services refer to the activities related to the internal staging and release of approved statistics for posting on the Internet. These services include the provision of interim results or output so that other areas of the Census Bureau can process and release data in different media and formats, (e.g. CD-ROM, DVD, File Transfer Protocol, Adobe Acrobat Portable Document Format for printed publications).

The following products are planned for the 2010 Census of the Islands Areas:

- **Population Count:** Population count by Island Area and lower geographic levels.
- **Supplemental Population Count:** Population count by village level for each Pacific Island Area, and by estate level for U.S. Virgin Islands.
- **Housing Unit Count:** Housing unit count by Island Area and lower geographic levels.
- **Advance Report of Selected Characteristics:** Selected tables at the Island Area level.
- **Demographic Profile:** Basic demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics presented to the place level.
- **Summary File:** Counts and detailed demographic social, economic, and housing characteristics presented for greater geographic levels.
- **Printed Reports of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics:** Selected population and housing information arranged in tables for specified geographic levels.
- **Detailed Crosstabulations:** Tables that cross basic distributions of selected demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics presented at the Island Area level.
- **Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) File:** Computerized files available for the U.S. Virgin Islands and Guam that contain a 10-percent sample of individual records of most population and housing subjects, but with identifying information removed to protect confidentiality. The PUMS files include unaggregated data to allow users to prepare their own customized tabulations.

Appendix D. Questionnaire

Census
2010
American
Samoa

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

This is the official form for all people at this address.
It is easy, and your answers are protected by law.

Use a blue or black pen.
Start here

Do NOT mail this form, your completed form will be picked up by a census worker.

The Census must count every person living in American Samoa on April 1, 2010.

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

- Count all people, including babies, who live and sleep here most of the time.

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

- Do not count anyone living away either at college or in the Armed Forces.
- Do not count anyone in a nursing home, jail, prison, detention facility, etc., on April 1, 2010.
- Leave these people off your form, even if they will return to live here after they leave college, the nursing home, the military, jail, etc. Otherwise, they may be counted twice.

The Census must also include people without a permanent place to stay, so:

- If someone who has no permanent place to stay is staying here on April 1, 2010, count that person. Otherwise, he or she may be missed in the census.

1. How many people were living or staying in this house, apartment, or mobile home on April 1, 2010?

Number of people

→ **Please turn the page and print the names of all the people living or staying here on April 1, 2010.**

Please fill out your form promptly. A census worker will visit your home to pick up your completed questionnaire or assist you if you have questions.

The U.S. Census Bureau estimates that, for the average household, this form will take about 64 minutes to complete, including the time for reviewing the instructions and answers. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this burden to: Paperwork Reduction Project 0607-0860, U.S. Census Bureau, 4600 Silver Hill Road, AMSD-3K138, Washington, DC 20233. You may email comments to Paperwork@census.gov; use "Paperwork Project 0607-0860" as the subject.


Respondents are not required to respond to any information collection unless it displays a valid approval number from the Office of Management and Budget.

OMB No. 0607-0860: Approval Expires 12/31/2010

Form **D-13 AS**

Questionnaire

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census American Samoa Detailed Crosstabulations (Part 1)


797001

D-1

List of Persons

→ Please be sure you answered Question 1 on the front page before continuing.

2. Please print the names of all the people who you indicated in Question 1 were living or staying here on April 1, 2010.

Example — Last Name

C R U Z

First Name MI

J O H N J

Start with the person living here who owns or rents this house, apartment, or mobile home. If the owner or renter lives somewhere else, start with any adult living here. This will be Person 1.

Person 1 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 2 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 3 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 4 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 5 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 6 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 7 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 8 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 9 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 10 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 11 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 12 — Last Name

First Name MI

→ Next, answer questions about Person 1. If you did not have room to list everyone who lives in this house, apartment, or mobile home, please tell this to the census worker when you are visited. The census worker will complete a census form for the additional people.



797002

Person 1

- 1. What is this person's name?** *Print the name of Person 1 from page 2.*

Last Name

First Name

MI

- 2. What is this person's telephone number?** *We may contact this person if we don't understand an answer.*

Area Code + Number

 - -

- 3. What is this person's sex?** Mark ☒ ONE box.

☐ Male

☐ Female

- 4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth?** *Please report babies as age 0 when the child is less than 1 year old.*

Age on April 1, 2010

Print numbers in boxes.

Month Day Year of birth

- 5. What is this person's ethnic origin or race?**

(For example: Chamorro, Samoan, White, Black, Carolinian, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Palauan, Tongan, and so on.)

- 6. Where was this person born?** *Print the name of the island (village in American Samoa), U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country.*

- 7. Is this person a CITIZEN or NATIONAL of the United States?**

☐ Yes, born in this Area – *SKIP to question 10a*

☐ Yes, born in the United States or another U.S. territory or commonwealth

☐ Yes, born elsewhere of U.S. parent or parents

☐ Yes, a U.S. citizen by naturalization

☐ No, not a U.S. citizen or national (permanent resident)

☐ No, not a U.S. citizen or national (temporary resident)

- 8. When did this person come to this Area to stay? If this person has entered the Area more than once, what is the latest year?** *Print numbers in boxes.*

Year

- 9. What was this person's MAIN reason for moving to this Area?** Mark ☒ ONE box.

☐ Employment

☐ Military

☐ Subsistence activities

☐ Missionary activities

☐ Moved with spouse or parent

☐ To attend school

☐ Medical

☐ Housing

☐ Other

- 10a. Where was this person's mother born?** *Print the name of the island (village in American Samoa), U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country.*

- b. Where was this person's father born?** *Print the name of the island (village in American Samoa), U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country.*

- 11. Is this person a dependent of an active-duty or retired member of the Armed Forces of the United States or of the full-time military Reserves or National Guard?** *Active duty does NOT include training for the military Reserves or National Guard.*

☐ Yes, dependent of an active-duty member of the Armed Forces

☐ Yes, dependent of retired member of the Armed Forces, or dependent of an active-duty or retired member of full-time National Guard or Armed Forces Reserve

☐ No



797003

Person 1 – Continued

12a. At any time since February 1, 2010, has this person attended school or college? *Include only pre-kindergarten, kindergarten, elementary school, home school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.*

- ☐ No, has not attended since February 1 – *SKIP to question 13*
- ☐ Yes, public school, public college
- ☐ Yes, private school, private college, home school

b. What grade or level was this person attending? Mark ☒ ONE box.

- ☐ 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)

13. 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

PRE-KINDERGARTEN THROUGH GRADE 12

- ☐ 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)

14. Has this person completed the requirements for a vocational training program at a trade school, business school, hospital, some other kind of school for occupational training, or place of work? *Do not include academic college courses.*

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes, in this Area
- ☐ Yes, not in this Area

15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No – *SKIP to question 16a*

b. What is this language?

(For example: Chamorro, Samoan, Carolinian, Tongan)

c. Does this person speak this language at home more frequently than English?

- ☐ Yes, more frequently than English
- ☐ Both equally often
- ☐ No, less frequently than English
- ☐ Does not speak English

16a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 1 year ago (on April 1, 2009)?

- ☐ Person is under 1 year old – *SKIP to question 17*
- ☐ Yes, this house – *SKIP to question 17*
- ☐ No, different house

b. Where did this person live 1 year ago?

Print the name of the island, U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country. If outside this Area, print the answer below and SKIP to question 17.

c. Name of city, town, or village



797004

Questionnaire

Person 1 – Continued

- 17. 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) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Insurance purchased directly from an insurance company (by this person or another family member) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Medicare, for people 65 and older, or people with certain disabilities | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Medicaid or any kind of federal government assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. TRICARE or other military health care | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. VA (including those who have ever used or enrolled for VA health care) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Local medical programs for indigents | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Any other type of health insurance or health coverage plan – <i>Specify</i> ↴ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[illegible][illegible]

- 18a. 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

Answer questions 19a–c if this person is 5 years old or over. Otherwise, SKIP to question 49.

- 19a. 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

- 19c. Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Answer question 20 if this person is 15 years old or over.
Otherwise, SKIP to question 49.

- 20. 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

- 21. What is this person's marital status?**

- ☐ Now married
- ☐ Widowed
- ☐ Divorced
- ☐ Separated
- ☐ Never married

- 22. If this person is female, how many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?**

Do not count stepchildren or children she has adopted.

- ☐
- None OR Number of children

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|

- 23a. 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 24*

- b. Is this grandparent currently responsible for most of the basic needs of any grandchild(ren) under the age of 18 who live(s) in this house or apartment?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No – *SKIP to question 24*

- C. How long has this grandparent been responsible for the(se) grandchild(ren)?** *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



797005

D-5

- ☐ Car, truck, or private van/bus
- ☐ Public van/bus
- ☐ Boat
- ☐ Taxicab
- ☐ Motorcycle
- ☐ Bicycle
- ☐ Walked
- ☐ Worked at home – *SKIP to question 37*
- ☐ Other method



Person 1 – Continued

Answer question 30 if you marked "Car, truck, or private van/bus" in question 29. Otherwise, SKIP to question 31.

- 30. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or private van/bus LAST WEEK?**

Person(s)

- 31. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?**

Hour Minute

 :

☐ a.m.
☐ p.m.

- 32. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?**

Minutes

Answer questions 33–36 if this person did NOT work last week. Otherwise, SKIP to question 37.

- 33a. LAST WEEK, was this person on layoff from a job?**

☐ Yes – SKIP to question 33c
☐ 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 36
☐ No – SKIP to question 34

- 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 35
☐ No

- 34. During the LAST 4 WEEKS, has this person been ACTIVELY looking for work?**

☐ Yes
☐ No – SKIP to question 36

- 35. 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.)

- 36. When did this person last work, even for a few days? Do not include subsistence activity.**

☐ 2010
☐ 2009
☐ 2008
☐ 2005 to 2007
☐ 2000 to 2004 – SKIP to question 46
☐ 1999 or earlier – SKIP to question 46
☐ Never worked; or did subsistence only – SKIP to question 46

- 37–42. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY**

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 2005.

- 37. Was this person – Mark ☒ ONE box.**

☐ An employee of a PRIVATE FOR-PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions?
☐ An employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization?
☐ A local or territorial GOVERNMENT employee (territorial/commonwealth, etc.)?
☐ A federal GOVERNMENT employee?
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm?
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm?
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?

- 38. For whom did this person work?**

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, mark ☒ this box → ☐
and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

Name of company, business, or other employer



797007

Person 1 – Continued

39. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at the location where employed.
(For example: hospital, fish cannery, watchmaker,
auto repair shop, bank)

40. Is this mainly – Mark ☒ ONE box.

- ☐ Manufacturing?
☐ Wholesale trade?
☐ Retail trade?
☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service,
government, etc.)?

41. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, machine repairer,
watchmaker, secretary, accountant)

42. What were this person's most important activities or duties? (For example: patient care, repairing machinery, making watches, typing and filing, reconciling financial records)

43. LAST YEAR, 2009, did this person work at a job or business at any time? Do not include subsistence activity.

- ☐ Yes
☐ No – SKIP to question 46

44a. During 2009 (all 52 weeks), did this person work 50 or more weeks? Count paid time off as work. Do not include subsistence activity.

- ☐ Yes – SKIP to question 45
☐ No

44b. How many weeks DID this person work, even for a few hours, including paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service? Do not include subsistence activity.

- ☐ 50 to 52 weeks
☐ 48 to 49 weeks
☐ 40 to 47 weeks
☐ 27 to 39 weeks
☐ 14 to 26 weeks
☐ 13 weeks or less

45. During 2009, in the WEEKS WORKED, how many hours did this person usually work each WEEK? Do not include subsistence activity.

Usual hours worked each WEEK

46. INCOME IN 2009

Mark ☒ the "Yes" box for each income source received during 2009, and enter the total amount received during 2009 to a maximum of \$999,999 (\$99,999 for questions 46d and 46e). Mark ☒ the "No" box if the income source was not received.

If net income was a loss, enter the amount and mark ☒ the "Loss" box next to the dollar amount.

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 and mark ☒ the "No" box for the other person. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs. Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

Annual amount – Dollars

- ☐ Yes → \$, .00
☐ No

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm businesses or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships. Report NET income after business expenses.

Annual amount – Dollars

- ☐ Yes → \$, .00 ☐ Loss
☐ No

c. Interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts. Report even small amounts credited to an account.

Annual amount – Dollars

- ☐ Yes → \$, .00 ☐ Loss
☐ No



797008

Person 1 – Continued

46d. Social Security or Railroad Retirement.

Annual amount – Dollars

- ☐ Yes → \$, .00
- ☐ No

e. Any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office, including Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

Annual amount – Dollars

- ☐ Yes → \$, .00
- ☐ No

f. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions. Do NOT include Social Security.

Annual amount – Dollars

- ☐ Yes → \$, .00
- ☐ No

g. Any remittances. Include money from relatives outside the household or in the military.

Annual amount – Dollars

- ☐ Yes → \$, .00
- ☐ No

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony. Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or sale of a home.

Annual amount – Dollars

- ☐ Yes → \$, .00
- ☐ No

47. What was this person's total income during 2009? Add entries in questions 46a–46h; subtract any losses. If net income was a loss, enter the amount and mark [X] the "Loss" box next to the dollar amount.

Annual amount – Dollars

- ☐ None OR \$, .00 ☐ Loss

48. During 2009, did this person GIVE or SEND money TO relatives or friends living outside of this Area? Do not include charitable contributions or money given to charitable organizations. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

Annual amount – Dollars

- ☐ Yes → \$, .00
- ☐ No

Please answer questions 49–75 about your household.

49. 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 – **Applies only in American Samoa**
- ☐ Three or more houses – **Applies only in American Samoa**
- ☐ 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
- ☐ A container
- ☐ Boat, RV, van, etc.

50. About when was this building first built?

- ☐ 2009 or 2010
- ☐ 2000 to 2008
- ☐ 1990 to 1999
- ☐ 1980 to 1989
- ☐ 1970 to 1979
- ☐ 1960 to 1969
- ☐ 1950 to 1959
- ☐ 1940 to 1949
- ☐ 1939 or earlier

51. When did PERSON 1 (listed on page 2) move into this living quarters?

- ☐ 2009 or 2010
- ☐ 2000 to 2008
- ☐ 1990 to 1999
- ☐ 1980 to 1989
- ☐ 1970 to 1979
- ☐ 1969 or earlier

Answer question 52 if this is a HOUSE or a MOBILE HOME. Otherwise, SKIP to question 53a.

52. Is there a business (such as a store or shop) or a medical office on this property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No



797009

Person 1 – Continued

53a. How many separate rooms are in this living quarters? *Rooms must be separated by built-in archways or walls that extend from floor to ceiling.*

- INCLUDE bedrooms, kitchens, etc.
- EXCLUDE bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or unfinished basements.

- ☐ 1 room
☐ 2 rooms
☐ 3 rooms
☐ 4 rooms
☐ 5 rooms
☐ 6 rooms
☐ 7 rooms
☐ 8 rooms
☐ 9 or more rooms

b. How many of these rooms are bedrooms?

Count as bedrooms those rooms you would list if this living quarters were for sale or rent. If this is an efficiency/studio apartment, mark [X] "No bedroom."

- ☐ No bedroom
☐ 1 bedroom
☐ 2 bedrooms
☐ 3 bedrooms
☐ 4 bedrooms
☐ 5 or more bedrooms

54a. Do you have hot and cold piped water?

- ☐ Yes, in this unit
☐ Yes, in this building, not in unit
☐ No, only cold piped water in this unit
☐ No, only cold piped water in this building
☐ No, only cold piped water outside this building
☐ No piped water

b. Do you have a bathtub or shower?

- ☐ Yes, in this unit
☐ Yes, in this building, not in unit
☐ Yes, outside this building
☐ No

c. Do you have a flush toilet?

- ☐ Yes, in this unit – SKIP to question 55a
☐ Yes, in this building, not in unit – SKIP to question 55a
☐ Yes, outside this building – SKIP to question 55a
☐ No

d. What type of toilet facilities do you have?

- ☐ Outhouse or privy
☐ Other or none

55a. Are your MAIN cooking facilities located inside or outside this building? Mark [X] ONE box.

- ☐ Inside this building
☐ Outside this building
☐ No cooking facilities – SKIP to question 55c

b. What type of cooking facilities are these?

Mark [X] ONE box.

- ☐ Electric stove
☐ Kerosene stove
☐ Gas stove
☐ Microwave oven and non-portable burners
☐ Microwave oven only
☐ Other (fireplace, hotplate, etc.)

c. Do you have a refrigerator in this building?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

d. Do you have a sink with piped water in this building?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

56. Does this living quarters have telephone service from which you can both make and receive calls?

- ☐ Yes, a cell or mobile phone only
☐ Yes, a landline only
☐ Yes, both a cell or mobile phone and a landline
☐ No

57. Do you have air conditioning?

- ☐ Yes, a central air-conditioning system (includes split-type)
☐ Yes, 1 individual room unit
☐ Yes, 2 or more individual room units
☐ No

58. 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



797010

Questionnaire

Person 1 – Continued

59. Do you or any member of this household have a battery-operated radio? *Count car radios, transistors, and other battery-operated sets in working order or needing only a new battery for operation.*

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

60a. Do you or any member of this household have a home computer or laptop? *Count only if computer is in working condition.*

- ☐ Yes
☐ No – *SKIP to question 61*

b. Do you or any member of this household have an Internet connection at this living quarters?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

61. Do you get water from – Mark ☒ ONE box.

- ☐ A public system only?
☐ A public system and catchment?
☐ A village water system only? – ***Applies only in American Samoa***
☐ An individual well?
☐ A catchment, tanks, or drums only?
☐ Some other source (a standpipe, spring, river, creek, etc.)?

62. Is this building connected to a public sewer?

- ☐ Yes, connected to a public sewer
☐ No, connected to a septic tank or cesspool
☐ No, use other means

63. Is this living quarters part of a condominium?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

64. What is the MAIN type of material used for the outside walls of this building?

Mark ☒ ONE box.

- ☐ Poured concrete
☐ Concrete blocks
☐ Metal
☐ Wood
☐ Other

65. What is the MAIN type of material used for the roof of this building? Mark ☒ ONE box.

- ☐ Poured concrete
☐ Metal
☐ Wood
☐ Other

66. What is the MAIN type of material used for the foundation of this building? Mark ☒ ONE box.

- ☐ Concrete
☐ Wood pier or pilings
☐ Other

67a. What is the average monthly cost for electricity for this living quarters?

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 for gas for this living quarters?

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 for water and sewer for this living quarters?

Average monthly cost – Dollars

\$, .00

OR

- ☐ Included in rent or condominium fee
☐ No charge

d. What is the average monthly cost for oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc. for this living quarters?

Average monthly cost – Dollars

\$, .00

OR

- ☐ Included in rent or condominium fee
☐ No charge or these fuels not used

68. Is this living quarters – 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?



797011

Person 1 – Continued

Answer question 69 if this living quarters is **RENTED**. Otherwise, **SKIP** to question 70.

69. What is the monthly rent for this living quarters?

Monthly amount – Dollars

\$, .00

70–75. Answer questions 70–75 if you or someone else in this household OWNS or IS BUYING this living quarters. Otherwise, SKIP to the questions for Person 2.

70. 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

71. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

Annual amount – Dollars

\$, .00

OR

☐ None

72. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, typhoon, and flood insurance on THIS property?

Annual amount – Dollars

\$, .00

OR

☐ None

73a. 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 74a

73b. 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 74a

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 flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in mortgage payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

74a. Do you or any member of this household have a second mortgage or home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, a home equity loan
☐ Yes, a second mortgage
☐ Yes, both second mortgage and home equity loan
☐ No – **SKIP** to question 75

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

Answer question 75 **ONLY** if this is a **CONDOMINIUM**.

75. What is the monthly condominium fee?

Monthly amount – Dollars

\$, .00

→ **Are there more people living here?** If **YES**, continue with Person 2 on the next page.



797012

Questionnaire

Person 2

- 1. What is this person's name?** *Print the name of Person 2 from page 2.*

Last Name

First Name

MI

- 2. How is this person related to Person 1?** Mark ☒ ONE box.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Husband or wife | <input type="checkbox"/> Son-in-law or daughter-in-law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biological son or daughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adopted son or daughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer or boarder |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson or stepdaughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate or roommate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brother or sister | <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Father or mother | <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parent-in-law | |

- 3. What is this person's sex?** Mark ☒ ONE box.

- ☐ Male
☐ Female

- 4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth?** *Please report babies as age 0 when the child is less than 1 year old.*

Age on April 1, 2010

Print numbers in boxes.

Month Day Year of birth

- 5. What is this person's ethnic origin or race?**

(For example: Chamorro, Samoan, White, Black, Carolinian, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Palauan, Tongan, and so on.)

- 6. Where was this person born?** *Print the name of the island (village in American Samoa), U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country.*

- 7. Is this person a CITIZEN or NATIONAL of the United States?**

- ☐ Yes, born in this Area – *SKIP to question 10a*
☐ Yes, born in the United States or another U.S. territory or commonwealth
☐ Yes, born elsewhere of U.S. parent or parents
☐ Yes, a U.S. citizen by naturalization
☐ No, not a U.S. citizen or national (permanent resident)
☐ No, not a U.S. citizen or national (temporary resident)

- 8. When did this person come to this Area to stay? If this person has entered the Area more than once, what is the latest year?** *Print numbers in boxes.*

Year

- 9. What was this person's MAIN reason for moving to this Area?** Mark ☒ ONE box.

- ☐ Employment
☐ Military
☐ Subsistence activities
☐ Missionary activities
☐ Moved with spouse or parent
☐ To attend school
☐ Medical
☐ Housing
☐ Other

- 10a. Where was this person's mother born?** *Print the name of the island (village in American Samoa), U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country.*

- b. Where was this person's father born?** *Print the name of the island (village in American Samoa), U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country.*

- 11. Is this person a dependent of an active-duty or retired member of the Armed Forces of the United States or of the full-time military Reserves or National Guard?** *Active duty does NOT include training for the military Reserves or National Guard.*

- ☐ Yes, dependent of an active-duty member of the Armed Forces
☐ Yes, dependent of retired member of the Armed Forces, or dependent of an active-duty or retired member of full-time National Guard or Armed Forces Reserve
☐ No



797013

Person 2–Continued

- 12a. At any time since February 1, 2010, has this person attended school or college?** *Include only pre-kindergarten, kindergarten, elementary school, home school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.*

- ☐ No, has not attended since February 1 – *SKIP to question 13*
☐ Yes, public school, public college
☐ Yes, private school, private college, home school

- b. What grade or level was this person attending?** *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

- ☐ 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)

- 13. 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

PRE-KINDERGARTEN THROUGH GRADE 12

- ☐ 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)

- 14. Has this person completed the requirements for a vocational training program at a trade school, business school, hospital, some other kind of school for occupational training, or place of work?** *Do not include academic college courses.*

- ☐ No
☐ Yes, in this Area
☐ Yes, not in this Area

- 15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?**

- ☐ Yes
☐ No – *SKIP to question 16a*

- b. What is this language?**

(For example: Chamorro, Samoan, Carolinian, Tongan)

- c. Does this person speak this language at home more frequently than English?**

- ☐ Yes, more frequently than English
☐ Both equally often
☐ No, less frequently than English
☐ Does not speak English

- 16a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 1 year ago (on April 1, 2009)?**

- ☐ Person is under 1 year old – *SKIP to question 17*
☐ Yes, this house – *SKIP to question 17*
☐ No, different house

- b. Where did this person live 1 year ago?**

Print the name of the island, U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country. If outside this Area, print the answer below and SKIP to question 17.

- c. Name of city, town, or village**



797014

Person 2-Continued

17. 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) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Insurance purchased directly from an insurance company (by this person or another family member) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Medicare, for people 65 and older, or people with certain disabilities | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Medicaid or any kind of federal government assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. TRICARE or other military health care | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. VA (including those who have ever used or enrolled for VA health care) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Local medical programs for indigents | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Any other type of health insurance or health coverage plan – <i>Specify</i> _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[illegible][illegible]

18a. 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

Answer questions 19a–c if this person is 5 years old or over. Otherwise, SKIP to question 49.

19a. 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

19c. Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Answer question 20 if this person is 15 years old or over.
Otherwise, SKIP to question 49.

20. 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

21. What is this person's marital status?

- ☐ Now married
- ☐ Widowed
- ☐ Divorced
- ☐ Separated
- ☐ Never married

22. If this person is female, how many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?
Do not count stepchildren or children she has adopted.

- ☐
- None OR Number of children

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|

23a. 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 24*

b. Is this grandparent currently responsible for most of the basic needs of any grandchild(ren) under the age of 18 who live(s) in this house or apartment?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No – *SKIP to question 24*

C. How long has this grandparent been responsible for the(se) grandchild(ren)? *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



Person 2-Continued

Answer question 30 if you marked "Car, truck, or private van/bus" in question 29. Otherwise, SKIP to question 31.

30. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or private van/bus LAST WEEK?

Person(s)

31. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

Hour Minute

☐ a.m.

☐ p.m.

32. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes

Answer questions 33–36 if this person did NOT work last week. Otherwise, SKIP to question 37.

33a. LAST WEEK, was this person on layoff from a job?

☐ Yes – SKIP to question 33c

☐ 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 36

☐ No – SKIP to question 34

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 35

☐ No

34. During the LAST 4 WEEKS, has this person been ACTIVELY looking for work?

☐ Yes

☐ No – SKIP to question 36

35. 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.)

36. When did this person last work, even for a few days? Do not include subsistence activity.

☐ 2010

☐ 2009

☐ 2008

☐ 2005 to 2007

☐ 2000 to 2004 – SKIP to question 46

☐ 1999 or earlier – SKIP to question 46

☐ Never worked; or did subsistence only – SKIP to question 46

37–42. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 2005.

37. Was this person – Mark ☒ ONE box.

☐ An employee of a PRIVATE FOR-PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions?

☐ An employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization?

☐ A local or territorial GOVERNMENT employee (territorial/commonwealth, etc.)?

☐ A federal GOVERNMENT employee?

☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm?

☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm?

☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?

38. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, mark ☒ this box ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

Name of company, business, or other employer



797017

Person 2–Continued

39. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at the location where employed.
(For example: hospital, fish cannery, watchmaker,
auto repair shop, bank)

40. Is this mainly – Mark ☒ ONE box.

- ☐ Manufacturing?
☐ Wholesale trade?
☐ Retail trade?
☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service,
 government, etc.)?

41. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, machine repairer,
watchmaker, secretary, accountant)

42. What were this person's most important activities or duties? (For example: patient care, repairing machinery, making watches, typing and filing, reconciling financial records)

43. LAST YEAR, 2009, did this person work at a job or business at any time? Do not include subsistence activity.

- ☐ Yes
☐ No – SKIP to question 46

44a. During 2009 (all 52 weeks), did this person work 50 or more weeks? Count paid time off as work. Do not include subsistence activity.

- ☐ Yes – SKIP to question 45
☐ No

44b. How many weeks DID this person work, even for a few hours, including paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service? Do not include subsistence activity.

- ☐ 50 to 52 weeks
☐ 48 to 49 weeks
☐ 40 to 47 weeks
☐ 27 to 39 weeks
☐ 14 to 26 weeks
☐ 13 weeks or less

45. During 2009, in the WEEKS WORKED, how many hours did this person usually work each WEEK? Do not include subsistence activity.

Usual hours worked each WEEK

46. INCOME IN 2009

Mark ☒ the "Yes" box for each income source received during 2009, and enter the total amount received during 2009 to a maximum of \$999,999 (\$99,999 for questions 46d and 46e). Mark ☒ the "No" box if the income source was not received.

If net income was a loss, enter the amount and mark ☒ the "Loss" box next to the dollar amount.

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 and mark ☒ the "No" box for the other person. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs. Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

Annual amount – Dollars

- ☐ Yes → \$, .00
☐ No

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm businesses or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships. Report NET income after business expenses.

Annual amount – Dollars

- ☐ Yes → \$, .00 ☐ Loss
☐ No

c. Interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts. Report even small amounts credited to an account.

Annual amount – Dollars

- ☐ Yes → \$, .00 ☐ Loss
☐ No



797018

Person 2-Continued

46d. Social Security or Railroad Retirement.

Annual amount – Dollars

☐ Yes → \$, .00
☐ No

e. Any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office, including Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

Annual amount – Dollars

☐ Yes → \$, .00
☐ No

f. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions. Do NOT include Social Security.

Annual amount – Dollars

☐ Yes → \$, .00
☐ No

g. Any remittances. Include money from relatives outside the household or in the military.

Annual amount – Dollars

☐ Yes → \$, .00
☐ No

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony. Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or sale of a home.

Annual amount – Dollars

☐ Yes → \$, .00
☐ No

47. What was this person's total income during 2009? Add entries in questions 46a–46h; subtract any losses. If net income was a loss, enter the amount and mark ☒ the "Loss" box next to the dollar amount.

Annual amount – Dollars

☐ None OR \$, .00 ☐ Loss

48. During 2009, did this person GIVE or SEND money TO relatives or friends living outside of this Area? Do not include charitable contributions or money given to charitable organizations. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

Annual amount – Dollars

☐ Yes → \$, .00
☐ No

49. Are there more people living here? If YES, continue with Person 3.



797019

Person 3

1. What is this person's name? *Print the name of Person 3 from page 2.*

Last Name

First Name

MI

2. How is this person related to Person 1? Mark ☒ ONE box.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Husband or wife | <input type="checkbox"/> Son-in-law or daughter-in-law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biological son or daughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adopted son or daughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer or boarder |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson or stepdaughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate or roommate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brother or sister | <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Father or mother | <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parent-in-law | |

3. What is this person's sex? Mark ☒ ONE box.

- ☐ Male
☐ Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth? *Please report babies as age 0 when the child is less than 1 year old.*

Age on April 1, 2010

Print numbers in boxes.

Month Day Year of birth

5. What is this person's ethnic origin or race?

(For example: Chamorro, Samoan, White, Black, Carolinian, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Palauan, Tongan, and so on.)

6. Where was this person born? *Print the name of the island (village in American Samoa), U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country.*

7. Is this person a CITIZEN or NATIONAL of the United States?

- ☐ Yes, born in this Area – *SKIP to question 10a*
☐ Yes, born in the United States or another U.S. territory or commonwealth
☐ Yes, born elsewhere of U.S. parent or parents
☐ Yes, a U.S. citizen by naturalization
☐ No, not a U.S. citizen or national (permanent resident)
☐ No, not a U.S. citizen or national (temporary resident)

8. When did this person come to this Area to stay? If this person has entered the Area more than once, what is the latest year? *Print numbers in boxes.*

Year

9. What was this person's MAIN reason for moving to this Area? Mark ☒ ONE box.

- ☐ Employment
☐ Military
☐ Subsistence activities
☐ Missionary activities
☐ Moved with spouse or parent
☐ To attend school
☐ Medical
☐ Housing
☐ Other

10a. Where was this person's mother born? *Print the name of the island (village in American Samoa), U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country.*

b. Where was this person's father born? *Print the name of the island (village in American Samoa), U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country.*

11. Is this person a dependent of an active-duty or retired member of the Armed Forces of the United States or of the full-time military Reserves or National Guard? *Active duty does NOT include training for the military Reserves or National Guard.*

- ☐ Yes, dependent of an active-duty member of the Armed Forces
☐ Yes, dependent of retired member of the Armed Forces, or dependent of an active-duty or retired member of full-time National Guard or Armed Forces Reserve
☐ No



797020

Person 3-Continued

12a. At any time since February 1, 2010, has this person attended school or college? *Include only pre-kindergarten, kindergarten, elementary school, home school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.*

- ☐ No, has not attended since February 1 – *SKIP to question 13*
- ☐ Yes, public school, public college
- ☐ Yes, private school, private college, home school

b. What grade or level was this person attending? Mark ☒ ONE box.

- ☐ 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*)

13. 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

PRE-KINDERGARTEN THROUGH GRADE 12

- ☐ 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)

14. Has this person completed the requirements for a vocational training program at a trade school, business school, hospital, some other kind of school for occupational training, or place of work? *Do not include academic college courses.*

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes, in this Area
- ☐ Yes, not in this Area

15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No – *SKIP to question 16a*

b. What is this language?

[illegible]

(For example: Chamorro, Samoan, Carolinian, Tongan)

c. Does this person speak this language at home more frequently than English?

- ☐ Yes, more frequently than English
- ☐ Both equally often
- ☐ No, less frequently than English
- ☐ Does not speak English

16a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 1 year ago (on April 1, 2009)?

- ☐ Person is under 1 year old – *SKIP to question 17*
- ☐ Yes, this house – *SKIP to question 17*
- ☐ No, different house

b. Where did this person live 1 year ago?

Print the name of the island, U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country. If outside this Area, print the answer below and SKIP to question 17.

[illegible]

c. Name of city, town, or village

[illegible]

797021

Person 3-Continued

17. 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) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Insurance purchased directly from an insurance company (by this person or another family member) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Medicare, for people 65 and older, or people with certain disabilities | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Medicaid or any kind of federal government assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. TRICARE or other military health care | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. VA (including those who have ever used or enrolled for VA health care) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Local medical programs for indigents | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Any other type of health insurance or health coverage plan – <i>Specify</i> <input type="text"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[illegible][illegible]

18a. 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

Answer questions 19a–c if this person is 5 years old or over. Otherwise, SKIP to question 49.

19a. 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

19c. Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Answer question 20 if this person is 15 years old or over.
Otherwise, SKIP to question 49.

20. 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

21. What is this person's marital status?

- ☐ Now married
- ☐ Widowed
- ☐ Divorced
- ☐ Separated
- ☐ Never married

22. If this person is female, how many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?

Do not count stepchildren or children she has adopted.

- ☐
- None OR Number of children

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|

23a. 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 24*

b. Is this grandparent currently responsible for most of the basic needs of any grandchild(ren) under the age of 18 who live(s) in this house or apartment?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No – *SKIP to question 24*

C. How long has this grandparent been responsible for the(se) grandchild(ren)? *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



797022

Questionnaire

Person 3-Continued

- 24. Has this person ever served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, military Reserves, or National Guard?** *Active duty does not include training for the Reserves or National Guard, but DOES include activation, for example, for the Persian Gulf War.*

- ☐ Yes, now on active duty
- ☐ Yes, on active duty during the last 12 months, but not now
- ☐ Yes, on active duty in the past, but not during the last 12 months
- ☐ No, training for Reserves or National Guard only – *SKIP to question 26a*
- ☐ No, never served in the military – *SKIP to question 27a*

- 25. 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)
- ☐ September 1980 to July 1990
- ☐ May 1975 to August 1980
- ☐ Vietnam era (August 1964 to April 1975)
- ☐ March 1961 to July 1964
- ☐ February 1955 to February 1961
- ☐ Korean War (July 1950 to January 1955)
- ☐ January 1947 to June 1950
- ☐ World War II (December 1941 to December 1946)
- ☐ November 1941 or earlier

- 26a. Does this person have a VA service-connected disability rating?**

- ☐ Yes (such as 0%, 10%, 20%, . . . , 100%)
- ☐ No – *SKIP to question 27a*

- 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

- 27a. LAST WEEK, did this person work for pay at a job (or business)?** If "Yes," also indicate whether the person did subsistence activity last week, such as fishing, growing crops, etc., **NOT** primarily for commercial purposes. Mark ☒ **ONE** box.

- ☐ Yes, worked for pay; did NO subsistence activity – *SKIP to question 28*
- ☐ Yes, worked for pay AND did subsistence activity – *SKIP to question 28*
- ☐ No, did NOT work for pay at a job or business (or was retired)

- b. LAST WEEK, did this person do ANY work for pay, even for as little as one hour? Mark ☒ ONE box.**

- ☐ Yes, worked for pay; did NO subsistence activity
- ☐ Yes, worked for pay AND did subsistence activity
- ☐ No, did NOT work for pay; did subsistence activity – *SKIP to question 33a*
- ☐ No, did NOT work for pay; did NO subsistence activity – *SKIP to question 33a*

- 28. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?** Do not include subsistence activity. If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.

- a. Name of the island, U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country**

[illegible]

- b. Name of city, town, or village**

[illegible]

- 29. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?** Do not include transportation to subsistence activity. If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, mark ☒ the box of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or private van/bus
- ☐ Public van/bus
- ☐ Boat
- ☐ Taxicab
- ☐ Motorcycle
- ☐ Bicycle
- ☐ Walked
- ☐ Worked at home – *SKIP to question 37*
- ☐ Other method



797023

Person 3–Continued

Answer question 30 if you marked "Car, truck, or private van/bus" in question 29. Otherwise, SKIP to question 31.

- 30. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or private van/bus LAST WEEK?**

Person(s)

- 31. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?**

Hour Minute

☐ a.m.

☐ p.m.

- 32. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?**

Minutes

Answer questions 33–36 if this person did NOT work last week. Otherwise, SKIP to question 37.

- 33a. LAST WEEK, was this person on layoff from a job?**

- ☐ Yes – SKIP to question 33c
☐ 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 36
☐ No – SKIP to question 34

- 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 35
☐ No

- 34. During the LAST 4 WEEKS, has this person been ACTIVELY looking for work?**

- ☐ Yes
☐ No – SKIP to question 36

- 35. 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.)

- 36. When did this person last work, even for a few days? Do not include subsistence activity.**

- ☐ 2010
☐ 2009
☐ 2008
☐ 2005 to 2007
☐ 2000 to 2004 – SKIP to question 46
☐ 1999 or earlier – SKIP to question 46
☐ Never worked; or did subsistence only – SKIP to question 46

- 37–42. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY**

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 2005.

- 37. Was this person – Mark ☒ ONE box.**

- ☐ An employee of a PRIVATE FOR-PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions?
☐ An employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization?
☐ A local or territorial GOVERNMENT employee (territorial/commonwealth, etc.)?
☐ A federal GOVERNMENT employee?
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm?
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm?
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?

- 38. For whom did this person work?**

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, mark ☒ this box ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

Name of company, business, or other employer



797024

Questionnaire

Person 3-Continued

39. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at the location where employed.
(For example: hospital, fish cannery, watchmaker,
auto repair shop, bank)

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

40. Is this mainly – Mark ☒ ONE box.

- ☐ Manufacturing?
- ☐ Wholesale trade?
- ☐ Retail trade?
- ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)?

41. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, machine repairer, watchmaker, secretary, accountant)

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

42. What were this person's most important activities or duties? (For example: patient care, repairing machinery, making watches, typing and filing, reconciling financial records)

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

43. LAST YEAR, 2009, did this person work at a job or business at any time? *Do not include subsistence activity.*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No – *SKIP to question 46*

44a. During 2009 (all 52 weeks), did this person work 50 or more weeks? *Count paid time off as work. Do not include subsistence activity.*

- ☐ Yes – *SKIP to question 45*
- ☐ No

44b. How many weeks DID this person work, even for a few hours, including paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service? Do not include subsistence activity.

- ☐ 50 to 52 weeks
- ☐ 48 to 49 weeks
- ☐ 40 to 47 weeks
- ☐ 27 to 39 weeks
- ☐ 14 to 26 weeks
- ☐ 13 weeks or less

45. During 2009, in the WEEKS WORKED, how many hours did this person usually work each WEEK? *Do not include subsistence activity.*

Usual hours worked each WEEK

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
|--|--|--|

46. INCOME IN 2009

Mark ☒ the "Yes" box for each income source received during 2009, and enter the total amount received during 2009 to a maximum of \$99,999 (\$99,999 for questions 46d and 46e). Mark ☒ the "No" box if the income source was not received.

If net income was a loss, enter the amount and mark ☒ the "Loss" box next to the dollar amount.

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 and mark ☒ the "No" box for the other person. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs. *Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.*

Annual amount – Dollars

- ☐ Yes → \$, .00
- ☐ No

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm businesses or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships. *Report NET income after business expenses.*

Annual amount – *Dollars*

- ☐ Yes → \$, .00 ☐ Loss
- ☐ No

c. Interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts.
Report even small amounts credited to an account.

Annual amount – *Dollars*

- ☐ Yes → \$, .00 ☐ Loss
- ☐ No



797025

Questionnaire

D-25

Person 3—Continued

46d. Social Security or Railroad Retirement.

Annual amount — Dollars

☐ Yes → \$, .00

☐ No

e. Any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office, including Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

Annual amount — Dollars

☐ Yes → \$, .00

☐ No

f. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions.

Do NOT include Social Security.

Annual amount — Dollars

☐ Yes → \$, .00

☐ No

g. Any remittances. Include money from relatives outside the household or in the military.

Annual amount — Dollars

☐ Yes → \$, .00

☐ No

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony. Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or sale of a home.

Annual amount — Dollars

☐ Yes → \$, .00

☐ No

47. What was this person's total income during 2009? Add entries in questions 46a–46h; subtract any losses. If net income was a loss, enter the amount and mark ☒ the "Loss" box next to the dollar amount.

Annual amount — Dollars

☐ None OR \$, .00 ☐ Loss

48. During 2009, did this person GIVE or SEND money TO relatives or friends living outside of this Area? Do not include charitable contributions or money given to charitable organizations. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

Annual amount — Dollars

☐ Yes → \$, .00

☐ No



797026

Questionnaire

Person 4

- 1. What is this person's name?** *Print the name of Person 4 from page 2.*

Last Name

First Name

MI

- 2. How is this person related to Person 1?** Mark ☒ ONE box.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Husband or wife | <input type="checkbox"/> Son-in-law or daughter-in-law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biological son or daughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adopted son or daughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer or boarder |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson or stepdaughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate or roommate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brother or sister | <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Father or mother | <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parent-in-law | |

- 3. What is this person's sex?** Mark ☒ ONE box.

- ☐ Male
☐ Female

- 4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth?** *Please report babies as age 0 when the child is less than 1 year old.*

Age on April 1, 2010

Print numbers in boxes.

Month Day Year of birth

- 5. What is this person's ethnic origin or race?**

(For example: Chamorro, Samoan, White, Black, Carolinian, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Palauan, Tongan, and so on.)

- 6. Where was this person born?** *Print the name of the island (village in American Samoa), U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country.*

- 7. Is this person a CITIZEN or NATIONAL of the United States?**

- ☐ Yes, born in this Area – *SKIP to question 10a*
☐ Yes, born in the United States or another U.S. territory or commonwealth
☐ Yes, born elsewhere of U.S. parent or parents
☐ Yes, a U.S. citizen by naturalization
☐ No, not a U.S. citizen or national (permanent resident)
☐ No, not a U.S. citizen or national (temporary resident)

- 8. When did this person come to this Area to stay? If this person has entered the Area more than once, what is the latest year?**

Print numbers in boxes.

Year

- 9. What was this person's MAIN reason for moving to this Area?** Mark ☒ ONE box.

- ☐ Employment
☐ Military
☐ Subsistence activities
☐ Missionary activities
☐ Moved with spouse or parent
☐ To attend school
☐ Medical
☐ Housing
☐ Other

- 10a. Where was this person's mother born?** *Print the name of the island (village in American Samoa), U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country.*

- b. Where was this person's father born?** *Print the name of the island (village in American Samoa), U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country.*

- 11. Is this person a dependent of an active-duty or retired member of the Armed Forces of the United States or of the full-time military Reserves or National Guard?** *Active duty does NOT include training for the military Reserves or National Guard.*

- ☐ Yes, dependent of an active-duty member of the Armed Forces
☐ Yes, dependent of retired member of the Armed Forces, or dependent of an active-duty or retired member of full-time National Guard or Armed Forces Reserve
☐ No



797027

D-27

Person 4–Continued

- 12a. At any time since February 1, 2010, has this person attended school or college?** *Include only pre-kindergarten, kindergarten, elementary school, home school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.*

- ☐ No, has not attended since February 1 – *SKIP to question 13*
- ☐ Yes, public school, public college
- ☐ Yes, private school, private college, home school

- b. What grade or level was this person attending?** Mark ☒ ONE box.

- ☐ 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)

- 13. 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

PRE-KINDERGARTEN THROUGH GRADE 12

- ☐ 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)

- 14. Has this person completed the requirements for a vocational training program at a trade school, business school, hospital, some other kind of school for occupational training, or place of work?** *Do not include academic college courses.*

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes, in this Area
- ☐ Yes, not in this Area

- 15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No – *SKIP to question 16a*

- b. What is this language?**

(For example: Chamorro, Samoan, Carolinian, Tongan)

- c. Does this person speak this language at home more frequently than English?**

- ☐ Yes, more frequently than English
- ☐ Both equally often
- ☐ No, less frequently than English
- ☐ Does not speak English

- 16a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 1 year ago (on April 1, 2009)?**

- ☐ Person is under 1 year old – *SKIP to question 17*
- ☐ Yes, this house – *SKIP to question 17*
- ☐ No, different house

- b. Where did this person live 1 year ago?**

Print the name of the island, U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country. If outside this Area, print the answer below and SKIP to question 17.

- c. Name of city, town, or village**



797028

Questionnaire

Person 4-Continued

17. 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) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Insurance purchased directly from an insurance company (by this person or another family member) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Medicare, for people 65 and older, or people with certain disabilities | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Medicaid or any kind of federal government assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. TRICARE or other military health care | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. VA (including those who have ever used or enrolled for VA health care) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Local medical programs for indigents | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Any other type of health insurance or health coverage plan – <i>Specify</i> <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[illegible][illegible]

18a. 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

Answer questions 19a–c if this person is 5 years old or over. Otherwise, SKIP to question 49.

19a. 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

19c. Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Answer question 20 if this person is 15 years old or over.
Otherwise, SKIP to question 49.

20. 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

21. What is this person's marital status?

- ☐ Now married
- ☐ Widowed
- ☐ Divorced
- ☐ Separated
- ☐ Never married

22. If this person is female, how many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?
Do not count stepchildren or children she has adopted.

- ☐
- None OR Number of children

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|

23a. 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 24*

b. Is this grandparent currently responsible for most of the basic needs of any grandchild(ren) under the age of 18 who live(s) in this house or apartment?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No – *SKIP to question 24*

C. How long has this grandparent been responsible for the(se) grandchild(ren)? *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



797029

D-29

Person 4-Continued

Answer question 30 if you marked "Car, truck, or private van/bus" in question 29. Otherwise, SKIP to question 31.

- 30. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or private van/bus LAST WEEK?**

Person(s)

- 31. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?**

Hour Minute

 :

☐ a.m.

☐ p.m.

- 32. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?**

Minutes

Answer questions 33–36 if this person did NOT work last week. Otherwise, SKIP to question 37.

- 33a. LAST WEEK, was this person on layoff from a job?**

☐ Yes – SKIP to question 33c

☐ 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 36

☐ No – SKIP to question 34

- 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 35

☐ No

- 34. During the LAST 4 WEEKS, has this person been ACTIVELY looking for work?**

☐ Yes

☐ No – SKIP to question 36

- 35. 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.)

- 36. When did this person last work, even for a few days? Do not include subsistence activity.**

☐ 2010

☐ 2009

☐ 2008

☐ 2005 to 2007

☐ 2000 to 2004 – SKIP to question 46

☐ 1999 or earlier – SKIP to question 46

☐ Never worked; or did subsistence only – SKIP to question 46

- 37–42. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY**

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 2005.

- 37. Was this person – Mark ☒ ONE box.**

☐ An employee of a PRIVATE FOR-PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions?

☐ An employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization?

☐ A local or territorial GOVERNMENT employee (territorial/commonwealth, etc.)?

☐ A federal GOVERNMENT employee?

☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm?

☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm?

☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?

- 38. For whom did this person work?**

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, mark ☒ this box ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

Name of company, business, or other employer



797031

Person 4 – Continued

- 39. What kind of business or industry was this?**
Describe the activity at the location where employed.
(For example: hospital, fish cannery, watchmaker,
auto repair shop, bank)

- 40. Is this mainly –** Mark ☒ ONE box.

- ☐ Manufacturing?
☐ Wholesale trade?
☐ Retail trade?
☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service,
government, etc.)?

- 41. What kind of work was this person doing?**
(For example: registered nurse, machine repairer,
watchmaker, secretary, accountant)

- 42. What were this person's most important activities or duties?** (For example: patient care, repairing machinery, making watches, typing and filing, reconciling financial records)

- 43. LAST YEAR, 2009, did this person work at a job or business at any time?** Do not include subsistence activity.

- ☐ Yes
☐ No – SKIP to question 46

- 44a. During 2009 (all 52 weeks), did this person work 50 or more weeks?** Count paid time off as work. Do not include subsistence activity.

- ☐ Yes – SKIP to question 45
☐ No

- 44b. How many weeks DID this person work, even for a few hours, including paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service?** Do not include subsistence activity.

- ☐ 50 to 52 weeks
☐ 48 to 49 weeks
☐ 40 to 47 weeks
☐ 27 to 39 weeks
☐ 14 to 26 weeks
☐ 13 weeks or less

- 45. During 2009, in the WEEKS WORKED, how many hours did this person usually work each WEEK?** Do not include subsistence activity.

Usual hours worked each WEEK

- 46. INCOME IN 2009**

Mark ☒ the "Yes" box for each income source received during 2009, and enter the total amount received during 2009 to a maximum of \$999,999 (\$99,999 for questions 46d and 46e). Mark ☒ the "No" box if the income source was not received.

If net income was a loss, enter the amount and mark ☒ the "Loss" box next to the dollar amount.

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 and mark ☒ the "No" box for the other person. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

- a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs.** Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

Annual amount – Dollars

- ☐ Yes → \$, .00
☐ No

- b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm businesses or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships.** Report NET income after business expenses.

Annual amount – Dollars

- ☐ Yes → \$, .00 ☐ Loss
☐ No

- c. Interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts.** Report even small amounts credited to an account.

Annual amount – Dollars

- ☐ Yes → \$, .00 ☐ Loss
☐ No



797032

Person 4 – Continued

46d. Social Security or Railroad Retirement.

Annual amount – Dollars

☐ Yes → \$, .00

☐ No

e. Any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office, including Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

Annual amount – Dollars

☐ Yes → \$, .00

☐ No

f. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions. Do NOT include Social Security.

Annual amount – Dollars

☐ Yes → \$, .00

☐ No

g. Any remittances. Include money from relatives outside the household or in the military.

Annual amount – Dollars

☐ Yes → \$, .00

☐ No

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony. Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or sale of a home.

Annual amount – Dollars

☐ Yes → \$, .00

☐ No

47. What was this person's total income during 2009? Add entries in questions 46a–46h; subtract any losses. If net income was a loss, enter the amount and mark ☒ the "Loss" box next to the dollar amount.

Annual amount – Dollars

☐ None OR \$, .00 ☐ Loss

48. During 2009, did this person GIVE or SEND money TO relatives or friends living outside of this Area? Do not include charitable contributions or money given to charitable organizations. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

Annual amount – Dollars

☐ Yes → \$, .00

☐ No

49. Are there more people living here? If YES, continue with Person 5.



797033

Person 5

- 1. What is this person's name?** *Print the name of Person 5 from page 2.*

Last Name

First Name

MI

- 2. How is this person related to Person 1?** Mark ☒ ONE box.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Husband or wife | <input type="checkbox"/> Son-in-law or daughter-in-law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biological son or daughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adopted son or daughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer or boarder |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson or stepdaughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate or roommate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brother or sister | <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Father or mother | <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parent-in-law | |

- 3. What is this person's sex?** Mark ☒ ONE box.

- ☐ Male
☐ Female

- 4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth?** *Please report babies as age 0 when the child is less than 1 year old.*

Age on April 1, 2010

Print numbers in boxes.

Month Day Year of birth

- 5. What is this person's ethnic origin or race?**

(For example: Chamorro, Samoan, White, Black, Carolinian, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Palauan, Tongan, and so on.)

- 6. Where was this person born?** *Print the name of the island (village in American Samoa), U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country.*

- 7. Is this person a CITIZEN or NATIONAL of the United States?**

- ☐ Yes, born in this Area – *SKIP to question 10a*
☐ Yes, born in the United States or another U.S. territory or commonwealth
☐ Yes, born elsewhere of U.S. parent or parents
☐ Yes, a U.S. citizen by naturalization
☐ No, not a U.S. citizen or national (permanent resident)
☐ No, not a U.S. citizen or national (temporary resident)

- 8. When did this person come to this Area to stay? If this person has entered the Area more than once, what is the latest year?** *Print numbers in boxes.*

Year

- 9. What was this person's MAIN reason for moving to this Area?** Mark ☒ ONE box.

- ☐ Employment
☐ Military
☐ Subsistence activities
☐ Missionary activities
☐ Moved with spouse or parent
☐ To attend school
☐ Medical
☐ Housing
☐ Other

- 10a. Where was this person's mother born?** *Print the name of the island (village in American Samoa), U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country.*

- b. Where was this person's father born?** *Print the name of the island (village in American Samoa), U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country.*

- 11. Is this person a dependent of an active-duty or retired member of the Armed Forces of the United States or of the full-time military Reserves or National Guard?** *Active duty does NOT include training for the military Reserves or National Guard.*

- ☐ Yes, dependent of an active-duty member of the Armed Forces
☐ Yes, dependent of retired member of the Armed Forces, or dependent of an active-duty or retired member of full-time National Guard or Armed Forces Reserve
☐ No



797034

Person 5–Continued

12a. At any time since February 1, 2010, has this person attended school or college? Include only pre-kindergarten, kindergarten, elementary school, home school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.

- ☐ No, has not attended since February 1 – SKIP to question 13
- ☐ Yes, public school, public college
- ☐ Yes, private school, private college, home school

b. What grade or level was this person attending? Mark ☒ ONE box.

- ☐ 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)

13. 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

PRE-KINDERGARTEN THROUGH GRADE 12

- ☐ 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)

14. Has this person completed the requirements for a vocational training program at a trade school, business school, hospital, some other kind of school for occupational training, or place of work? Do not include academic college courses.

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes, in this Area
- ☐ Yes, not in this Area

15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No – SKIP to question 16a

b. What is this language?

(For example: Chamorro, Samoan, Carolinian, Tongan)

c. Does this person speak this language at home more frequently than English?

- ☐ Yes, more frequently than English
- ☐ Both equally often
- ☐ No, less frequently than English
- ☐ Does not speak English

16a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 1 year ago (on April 1, 2009)?

- ☐ Person is under 1 year old – SKIP to question 17
- ☐ Yes, this house – SKIP to question 17
- ☐ No, different house

b. Where did this person live 1 year ago?

Print the name of the island, U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country. If outside this Area, print the answer below and SKIP to question 17.

c. Name of city, town, or village



797035

17. 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.

- [illegible]

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ Yes

☐ No

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|

- ☐ Less than 6 months
- ☐ 6 to 11 months
- ☐ 1 or 2 years
- ☐ 3 or 4 years
- ☐ 5 or more years



Person 5-Continued

- 24. Has this person ever served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, military Reserves, or National Guard?** *Active duty does not include training for the Reserves or National Guard, but DOES include activation, for example, for the Persian Gulf War.*

- ☐ Yes, now on active duty
- ☐ Yes, on active duty during the last 12 months, but not now
- ☐ Yes, on active duty in the past, but not during the last 12 months
- ☐ No, training for Reserves or National Guard only – *SKIP to question 26a*
- ☐ No, never served in the military – *SKIP to question 27a*

- 25. 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)
- ☐ September 1980 to July 1990
- ☐ May 1975 to August 1980
- ☐ Vietnam era (August 1964 to April 1975)
- ☐ March 1961 to July 1964
- ☐ February 1955 to February 1961
- ☐ Korean War (July 1950 to January 1955)
- ☐ January 1947 to June 1950
- ☐ World War II (December 1941 to December 1946)
- ☐ November 1941 or earlier

- 26a. Does this person have a VA service-connected disability rating?**

- ☐ Yes (such as 0%, 10%, 20%, . . . , 100%)
- ☐ No – *SKIP to question 27a*

- 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

- 27a. LAST WEEK, did this person work for pay at a job (or business)?** If "Yes,," also indicate whether the person did subsistence activity last week, such as fishing, growing crops, etc., **NOT** primarily for commercial purposes. Mark ☒ ONE box.

- ☐ Yes, worked for pay; did NO subsistence activity – *SKIP to question 28*
- ☐ Yes, worked for pay AND did subsistence activity – *SKIP to question 28*
- ☐ No, did NOT work for pay at a job or business (or was retired)

- b. LAST WEEK, did this person do ANY work for pay, even for as little as one hour?** Mark ☒ ONE box.

- ☐ Yes, worked for pay; did NO subsistence activity
- ☐ Yes, worked for pay AND did subsistence activity
- ☐ No, did NOT work for pay; did subsistence activity – *SKIP to question 33a*
- ☐ No, did NOT work for pay; did NO subsistence activity – *SKIP to question 33a*

- 28. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?** Do not include subsistence activity. If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.

- a. Name of the island, U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country**

[illegible]

- b. Name of city, town, or village**

[illegible]

- 29. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?** Do not include transportation to subsistence activity. If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, mark ☒ the box of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or private van/bus
- ☐ Public van/bus
- ☐ Boat
- ☐ Taxicab
- ☐ Motorcycle
- ☐ Bicycle
- ☐ Walked
- ☐ Worked at home – *SKIP to question 37*
- ☐ Other method



797037

Person 5–Continued

Answer question 30 if you marked "Car, truck, or private van/bus" in question 29. Otherwise, SKIP to question 31.

- 30. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or private van/bus LAST WEEK?**

Person(s)

- 31. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?**

Hour Minute

 :

☐ a.m.
☐ p.m.

- 32. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?**

Minutes

Answer questions 33–36 if this person did NOT work last week. Otherwise, SKIP to question 37.

- 33a. LAST WEEK, was this person on layoff from a job?**

☐ Yes – SKIP to question 33c
☐ 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 36
☐ No – SKIP to question 34

- 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 35
☐ No

- 34. During the LAST 4 WEEKS, has this person been ACTIVELY looking for work?**

☐ Yes
☐ No – SKIP to question 36

- 35. 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.)

- 36. When did this person last work, even for a few days? Do not include subsistence activity.**

☐ 2010
☐ 2009
☐ 2008
☐ 2005 to 2007
☐ 2000 to 2004 – SKIP to question 46
☐ 1999 or earlier – SKIP to question 46
☐ Never worked; or did subsistence only – SKIP to question 46

- 37–42. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY**

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 2005.

- 37. Was this person – Mark ☒ ONE box.**

☐ An employee of a PRIVATE FOR-PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions?
☐ An employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization?
☐ A local or territorial GOVERNMENT employee (territorial/commonwealth, etc.)?
☐ A federal GOVERNMENT employee?
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm?
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm?
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?

- 38. For whom did this person work?**

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, mark ☒ this box ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

Name of company, business, or other employer



797038

Person 5 – Continued

39. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at the location where employed.
(For example: hospital, fish cannery, watchmaker,
auto repair shop, bank)

40. Is this mainly – Mark ☒ ONE box.

- ☐ Manufacturing?
☐ Wholesale trade?
☐ Retail trade?
☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service,
 government, etc.)?

41. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, machine repairer,
watchmaker, secretary, accountant)

42. What were this person's most important activities or duties? (For example: patient care, repairing machinery, making watches, typing and filing, reconciling financial records)

43. LAST YEAR, 2009, did this person work at a job or business at any time? Do not include subsistence activity.

- ☐ Yes
☐ No – SKIP to question 46

44a. During 2009 (all 52 weeks), did this person work 50 or more weeks? Count paid time off as work. Do not include subsistence activity.

- ☐ Yes – SKIP to question 45
☐ No

44b. How many weeks DID this person work, even for a few hours, including paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service? Do not include subsistence activity.

- ☐ 50 to 52 weeks
☐ 48 to 49 weeks
☐ 40 to 47 weeks
☐ 27 to 39 weeks
☐ 14 to 26 weeks
☐ 13 weeks or less

45. During 2009, in the WEEKS WORKED, how many hours did this person usually work each WEEK? Do not include subsistence activity.

Usual hours worked each WEEK

46. INCOME IN 2009

Mark ☒ the "Yes" box for each income source received during 2009, and enter the total amount received during 2009 to a maximum of \$999,999 (\$99,999 for questions 46d and 46e). Mark ☒ the "No" box if the income source was not received.

If net income was a loss, enter the amount and mark ☒ the "Loss" box next to the dollar amount.

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 and mark ☒ the "No" box for the other person. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs. Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

Annual amount – Dollars

- ☐ Yes → \$, .00
☐ No

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm businesses or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships. Report NET income after business expenses.

Annual amount – Dollars

- ☐ Yes → \$, .00 ☐ Loss
☐ No

c. Interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts. Report even small amounts credited to an account.

Annual amount – Dollars

- ☐ Yes → \$, .00 ☐ Loss
☐ No



797039

Person 5–Continued

46d. Social Security or Railroad Retirement.

Annual amount – Dollars

- ☐ Yes → \$, .00
☐ No

e. Any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office, including Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

Annual amount – Dollars

- ☐ Yes → \$, .00
☐ No

f. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions. Do NOT include Social Security.

Annual amount – Dollars

- ☐ Yes → \$, .00
☐ No

g. Any remittances. Include money from relatives outside the household or in the military.

Annual amount – Dollars

- ☐ Yes → \$, .00
☐ No

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony. Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or sale of a home.

Annual amount – Dollars

- ☐ Yes → \$, .00
☐ No

47. What was this person's total income during 2009? Add entries in questions 46a–46h; subtract any losses. If net income was a loss, enter the amount and mark ☒ the "Loss" box next to the dollar amount.

Annual amount – Dollars

- ☐ None OR \$, .00 ☐ Loss

48. During 2009, did this person GIVE or SEND money TO relatives or friends living outside of this Area? Do not include charitable contributions or money given to charitable organizations. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

Annual amount – Dollars

- ☐ Yes → \$, .00
☐ No

49. Are there more people living here? If YES, continue with Person 6.



797040

Questionnaire

Person 6

- 1. What is this person's name?** *Print the name of Person 6 from page 2.*

Last Name

First Name

MI

- 2. How is this person related to Person 1?** Mark ☒ ONE box.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Husband or wife | <input type="checkbox"/> Son-in-law or daughter-in-law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biological son or daughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adopted son or daughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer or boarder |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson or stepdaughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate or roommate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brother or sister | <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Father or mother | <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parent-in-law | |

- 3. What is this person's sex?** Mark ☒ ONE box.

- ☐ Male
☐ Female

- 4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth?** *Please report babies as age 0 when the child is less than 1 year old.*

Age on April 1, 2010

Print numbers in boxes.

Month Day Year of birth

- 5. What is this person's ethnic origin or race?**

(For example: Chamorro, Samoan, White, Black, Carolinian, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Palauan, Tongan, and so on.)

- 6. Where was this person born?** *Print the name of the island (village in American Samoa), U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country.*

- 7. Is this person a CITIZEN or NATIONAL of the United States?**

- ☐ Yes, born in this Area – *SKIP to question 10a*
☐ Yes, born in the United States or another U.S. territory or commonwealth
☐ Yes, born elsewhere of U.S. parent or parents
☐ Yes, a U.S. citizen by naturalization
☐ No, not a U.S. citizen or national (permanent resident)
☐ No, not a U.S. citizen or national (temporary resident)

- 8. When did this person come to this Area to stay? If this person has entered the Area more than once, what is the latest year?** *Print numbers in boxes.*

Year

- 9. What was this person's MAIN reason for moving to this Area?** Mark ☒ ONE box.

- ☐ Employment
☐ Military
☐ Subsistence activities
☐ Missionary activities
☐ Moved with spouse or parent
☐ To attend school
☐ Medical
☐ Housing
☐ Other

- 10a. Where was this person's mother born?** *Print the name of the island (village in American Samoa), U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country.*

- b. Where was this person's father born?** *Print the name of the island (village in American Samoa), U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country.*

- 11. Is this person a dependent of an active-duty or retired member of the Armed Forces of the United States or of the full-time military Reserves or National Guard?** *Active duty does NOT include training for the military Reserves or National Guard.*

- ☐ Yes, dependent of an active-duty member of the Armed Forces
☐ Yes, dependent of retired member of the Armed Forces, or dependent of an active-duty or retired member of full-time National Guard or Armed Forces Reserve
☐ No



797041

Person 6–Continued

12a. At any time since February 1, 2010, has this person attended school or college? *Include only pre-kindergarten, kindergarten, elementary school, home school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.*

- ☐ No, has not attended since February 1 – *SKIP to question 13*
- ☐ Yes, public school, public college
- ☐ Yes, private school, private college, home school

b. What grade or level was this person attending? Mark ☒ ONE box.

- ☐ 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)

13. 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

PRE-KINDERGARTEN THROUGH GRADE 12

- ☐ 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)

14. Has this person completed the requirements for a vocational training program at a trade school, business school, hospital, some other kind of school for occupational training, or place of work? *Do not include academic college courses.*

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes, in this Area
- ☐ Yes, not in this Area

15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No – *SKIP to question 16a*

b. What is this language?

(For example: Chamorro, Samoan, Carolinian, Tongan)

c. Does this person speak this language at home more frequently than English?

- ☐ Yes, more frequently than English
- ☐ Both equally often
- ☐ No, less frequently than English
- ☐ Does not speak English

16a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 1 year ago (on April 1, 2009)?

- ☐ Person is under 1 year old – *SKIP to question 17*
- ☐ Yes, this house – *SKIP to question 17*
- ☐ No, different house

b. Where did this person live 1 year ago?

Print the name of the island, U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country. If outside this Area, print the answer below and SKIP to question 17.

c. Name of city, town, or village



797042

Person 6-Continued

- 17. 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.**

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Insurance through a current or former employer or union (of this person or another family member) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Insurance purchased directly from an insurance company (by this person or another family member) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Medicare, for people 65 and older, or people with certain disabilities | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Medicaid or any kind of federal government assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. TRICARE or other military health care | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. VA (including those who have ever used or enrolled for VA health care) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Local medical programs for indigents | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Any other type of health insurance or health coverage plan – <i>Specify</i> <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[illegible][illegible]

- 18a. 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

Answer questions 19a–c if this person is 5 years old or over. Otherwise, SKIP to question 49.

- 19a. 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

- 19c. Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Answer question 20 if this person is 15 years old or over.
Otherwise, SKIP to question 49.

- 20. 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

- 21. What is this person's marital status?**

- ☐ Now married
- ☐ Widowed
- ☐ Divorced
- ☐ Separated
- ☐ Never married

- 22. If this person is female, how many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?**

Do not count stepchildren or children she has adopted.

- ☐
- None OR Number of children

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|

- 23a. 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 24*

- b. Is this grandparent currently responsible for most of the basic needs of any grandchild(ren) under the age of 18 who live(s) in this house or apartment?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No – *SKIP to question 24*

- C. How long has this grandparent been responsible for the(se) grandchild(ren)?** *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



797043

Person 6–Continued

Answer question 30 if you marked "Car, truck, or private van/bus" in question 29. Otherwise, SKIP to question 31.

- 30. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or private van/bus LAST WEEK?**

Person(s)

- 31. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?**

Hour Minute

 :

☐ a.m.

☐ p.m.

- 32. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?**

Minutes

Answer questions 33–36 if this person did NOT work last week. Otherwise, SKIP to question 37.

- 33a. LAST WEEK, was this person on layoff from a job?**

- ☐ Yes – SKIP to question 33c
☐ 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 36
☐ No – SKIP to question 34

- 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 35
☐ No

- 34. During the LAST 4 WEEKS, has this person been ACTIVELY looking for work?**

- ☐ Yes
☐ No – SKIP to question 36

- 35. 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.)

- 36. When did this person last work, even for a few days? Do not include subsistence activity.**

- ☐ 2010
☐ 2009
☐ 2008
☐ 2005 to 2007
☐ 2000 to 2004 – SKIP to question 46
☐ 1999 or earlier – SKIP to question 46
☐ Never worked; or did subsistence only – SKIP to question 46

- 37–42. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY**

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 2005.

- 37. Was this person – Mark ☒ ONE box.**

- ☐ An employee of a PRIVATE FOR-PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions?
☐ An employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization?
☐ A local or territorial GOVERNMENT employee (territorial/commonwealth, etc.)?
☐ A federal GOVERNMENT employee?
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm?
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm?
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?

- 38. For whom did this person work?**

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, mark ☒ this box → ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

Name of company, business, or other employer



797045

Person 6–Continued

39. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at the location where employed.
(For example: hospital, fish cannery, watchmaker,
auto repair shop, bank)

40. Is this mainly – Mark ☒ ONE box.

- ☐ Manufacturing?
☐ Wholesale trade?
☐ Retail trade?
☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service,
government, etc.)?

41. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, machine repairer,
watchmaker, secretary, accountant)

42. What were this person's most important activities or duties? (For example: patient care, repairing machinery, making watches, typing and filing, reconciling financial records)

43. LAST YEAR, 2009, did this person work at a job or business at any time? Do not include subsistence activity.

- ☐ Yes
☐ No – SKIP to question 46

44a. During 2009 (all 52 weeks), did this person work 50 or more weeks? Count paid time off as work. Do not include subsistence activity.

- ☐ Yes – SKIP to question 45
☐ No

44b. How many weeks DID this person work, even for a few hours, including paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service? Do not include subsistence activity.

- ☐ 50 to 52 weeks
☐ 48 to 49 weeks
☐ 40 to 47 weeks
☐ 27 to 39 weeks
☐ 14 to 26 weeks
☐ 13 weeks or less

45. During 2009, in the WEEKS WORKED, how many hours did this person usually work each WEEK? Do not include subsistence activity.

Usual hours worked each WEEK

46. INCOME IN 2009

Mark ☒ the "Yes" box for each income source received during 2009, and enter the total amount received during 2009 to a maximum of \$999,999 (\$99,999 for questions 46d and 46e). Mark ☒ the "No" box if the income source was not received.

If net income was a loss, enter the amount and mark ☒ the "Loss" box next to the dollar amount.

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 and mark ☒ the "No" box for the other person. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs. Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

Annual amount – Dollars

- ☐ Yes → \$, .00
☐ No

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm businesses or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships. Report NET income after business expenses.

Annual amount – Dollars

- ☐ Yes → \$, .00 ☐ Loss
☐ No

c. Interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts. Report even small amounts credited to an account.

Annual amount – Dollars

- ☐ Yes → \$, .00 ☐ Loss
☐ No



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Questionnaire

Person 6-Continued

46d. Social Security or Railroad Retirement.

Annual amount – Dollars

☐ Yes → \$, .00
☐ No

e. Any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office, including Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

Annual amount – Dollars

☐ Yes → \$, .00
☐ No

f. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions. Do NOT include Social Security.

Annual amount – Dollars

☐ Yes → \$, .00
☐ No

g. Any remittances. Include money from relatives outside the household or in the military.

Annual amount – Dollars

☐ Yes → \$, .00
☐ No

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony. Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or sale of a home.

Annual amount – Dollars

☐ Yes → \$, .00
☐ No

47. What was this person's total income during 2009? Add entries in questions 46a–46h; subtract any losses. If net income was a loss, enter the amount and mark ☒ the "Loss" box next to the dollar amount.

Annual amount – Dollars

☐ None OR \$, .00 ☐ Loss

48. During 2009, did this person GIVE or SEND money TO relatives or friends living outside of this Area? Do not include charitable contributions or money given to charitable organizations. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

Annual amount – Dollars

☐ Yes → \$, .00
☐ No

49. Thank you for completing your official 2010 Census Form. If there are more than six people living in this house or apartment, please make sure you have completed the form for the first six people. When the census worker visits your residence, the information for the additional people will be collected.



797047

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

LCO

3 4 0 0

County

Block

AA

Map Spot

Unit ID

← APPLY LABEL HERE →

Physical description

District/Island

ZIP Code

9 6 7 9 9

R1. Respondent – ☐ Lived here on April 1, 2010☐ Moved in after April 1, 2010☐ Is neighbor or other proxy**A. Status on April 1, 2010**

- 1 = Occupied
 2 = Vacant – Regular
 3 = Vacant – Usual home elsewhere
 4 = Demolished/Burned out/Cannot locate
 5 = Nonresidential
 6 = Empty mobile home/trailer site
 7 = Uninhabitable (open to elements, condemned, under construction)
 8 = Duplicate

B. POP on April 1, 2010

- 01–49 = Total persons
 00 = Vacant
 98 = Delete
 99 = POP unknown

C. VACANT – Which category best described this vacant unit as of April 1, 2010?

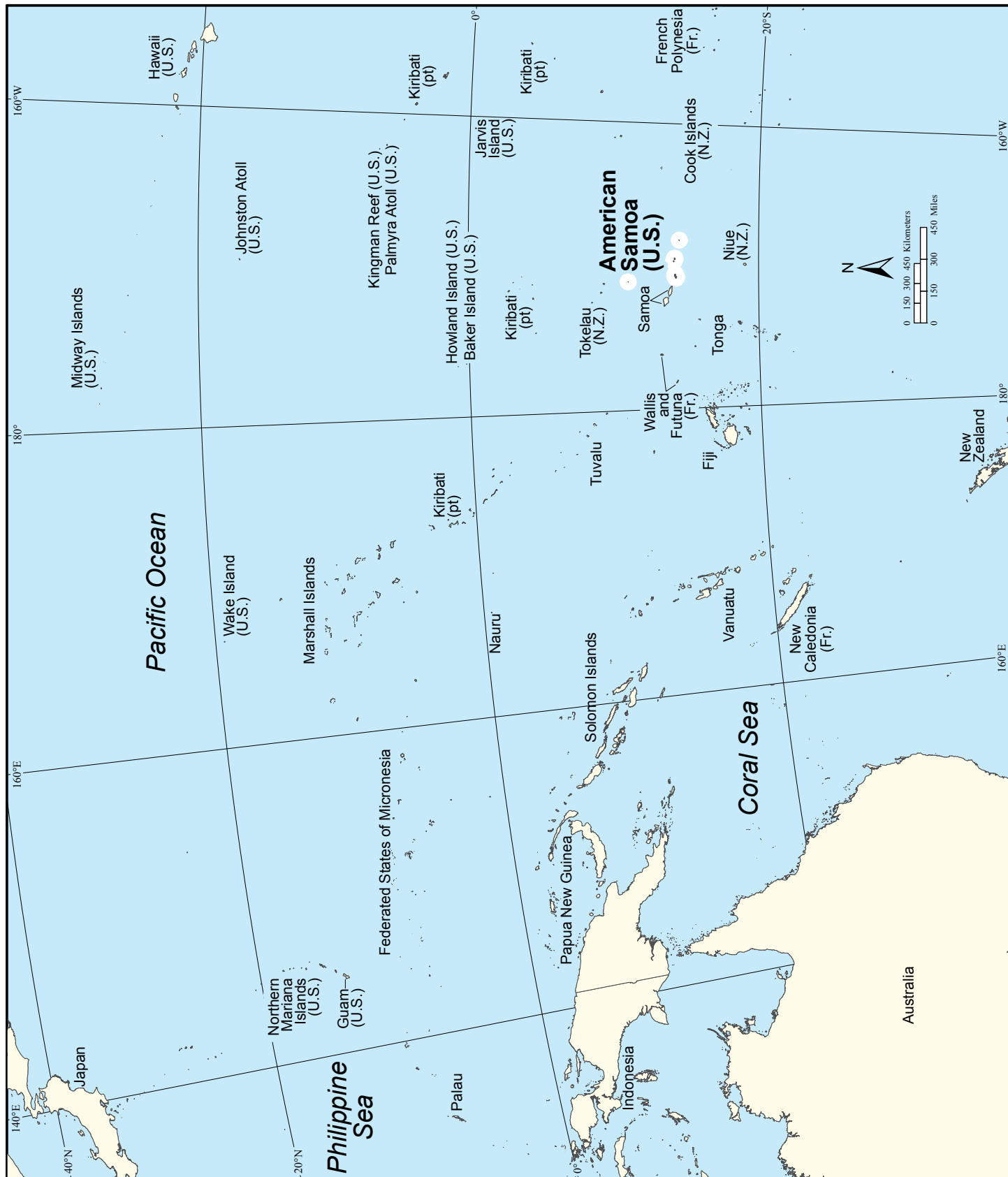
- ☐ For rent
☐ Rented, not occupied
☐ For sale only
☐ Sold, not occupied
☐ For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use
☐ For migrant workers
☐ Other vacant

D. UHE**E. MOV****F. PI****G. REF****H. CO****I. REP****J. VDC****K. JIC1****L. JIC2**

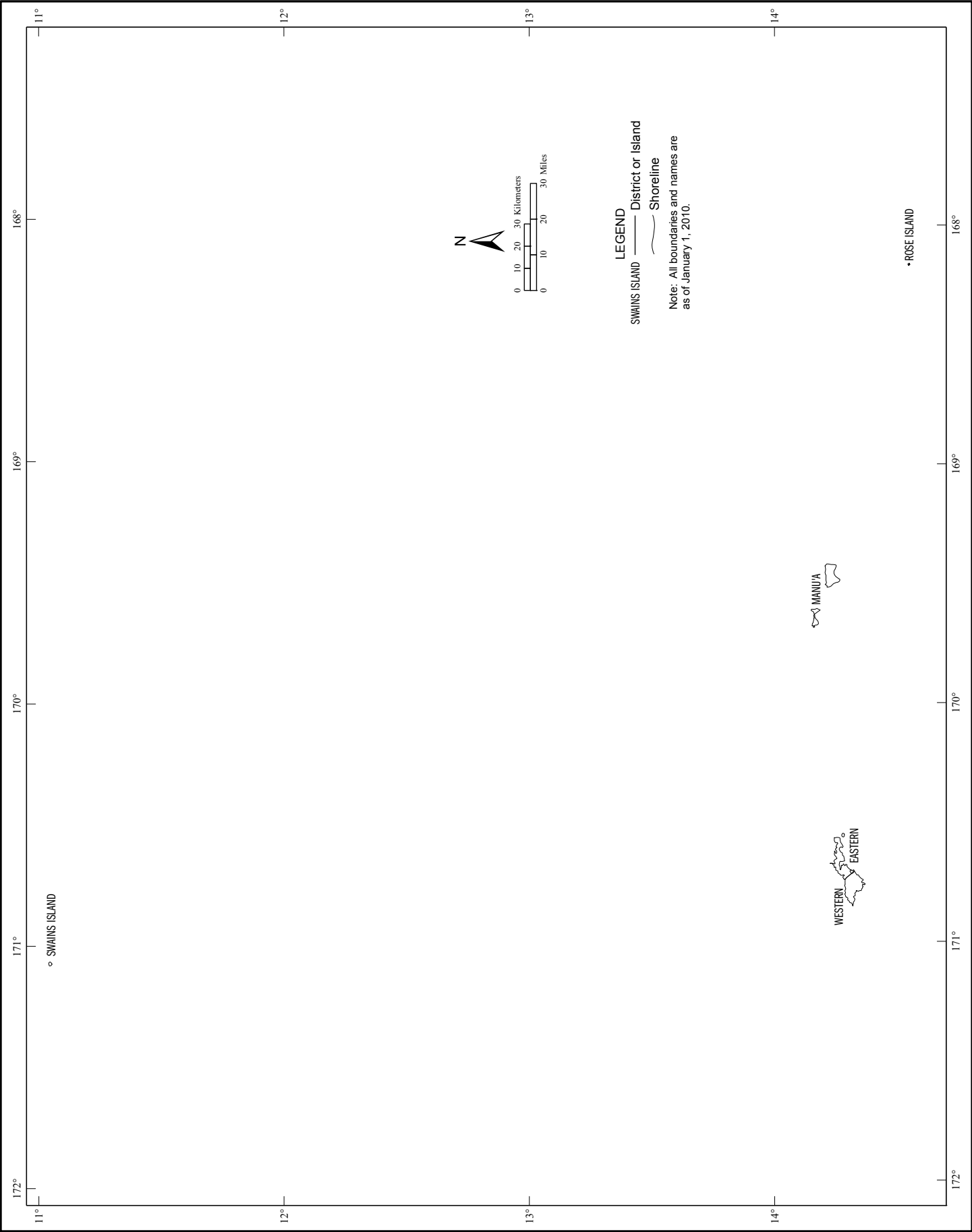
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Appendix E. Maps

American Samoa and the Pacific Area



Districts and Islands



Geographic Areas Reference Map Legend

Geographic Areas Reference Map Legend

EASTERN Island, District

SUA County¹

TULA Village¹

Pacific Ocean Large River, Lake, Water Body, or Shoreline

A fishhook joins contiguous and/or discontiguous parts of the same geographic entity.

SEE INSET A Inset

¹ A '*' following a village name indicates that the village is coextensive with a separate county. The county name is shown only if different than the name of the village.

Note: All legal and statistical area boundaries and names are as of January 1, 2010. Where American Samoa, island/district, and/or county boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for the highest level of these geographic entities. The island/district boundary is always shown. Where a county boundary symbol coincides with a village boundary, the map does not show the village boundary symbol. Any geographic entity name may include '(pt)' if some portion of the entity extends beyond the limits of the map area displayed on the page, or if multiple discontinuous pieces of the entity have been discretely labeled on the page. A geographic entity name may include '(pts)' if many discontinuous pieces exist for that entity that cannot be discretely labeled. The boundaries shown on this map are for Census Bureau statistical data collection and tabulation purposes only; their depiction and designation for statistical purposes does not constitute a determination of jurisdictional authority or rights of ownership or entitlement.

The image contains three maps of Samoa. The top left map shows Swains Island, a small, isolated island. The top right map shows Rose Island, another small, isolated island. The bottom map is a detailed map of the main islands of Samoa, including Upolu and Savai'i, divided into numerous districts. A key lists the districts and their corresponding numbers. The maps include a scale bar (0 to 3 Kilometers / 0 to 3 Miles) and a North arrow.

SWAINS ISLAND

SWAINS*
SWAINS ISLAND

South Pacific Ocean

0 1 2 3 Kilometers
0 1 2 3 Miles

ROSE ISLAND

ROSE ISLAND

South Pacific Ocean

0 1 2 3 Kilometers
0 1 2 3 Miles

KEY

EASTERN

1 SATALA
2 ANUA
3 ATU'U
4 FAGATOGO
5 UTULEI
6 FAGA'ALU
7 FATUMAFUTI
8 FAGANEANE
9 AUTO
10 AMAUA
11 UTUSIA
12 FAGA'ITUA
13 MASAUSI
14 PAGAI

WESTERN

1 UTUMEA WEST
2 AUMA
3 LEONE
4 MALAELOA/AITULAGI
5 PUAPUA
6 MALAELOA/ITUAU
7 MAPUSAGAFU
8 PAVA'IAI
9 MESEPA
10 FALENIU
11 MALAEIMI

EASTERN

VAIFANUA (pt)
VATIA
AFONO
MASEFAU
SUA
AUA
LELOALOA
MA'OPUTASI
FAGASA
AOLOAU
AASU
LEASINA
ITUAU
NU'UULI
MATU
LAUTU
AUMI
VAITOGI
TUALATA
IL'ILI
FUTIGA
TUALATAI
TAPUTIMU
VAILOATAI
FAGALFI
POLOA
LEALATAUA
AMANAVE
FAILOLO
SEETAGA
AGUGULU
NUA
AFAO
ASILI
AMALUIA

WESTERN

VAIFANUA (pt)
TULA
VAIFANUA (pt)
ALAO
AUNU'U
SA'OLE
AMOU'LI
AUASI
UTUMEA EAST
ALOFAU
A'ALO
A'ALEGA
A'ALOA

South Pacific Ocean

0 2 4 6 Kilometers
0 2 4 6 Miles

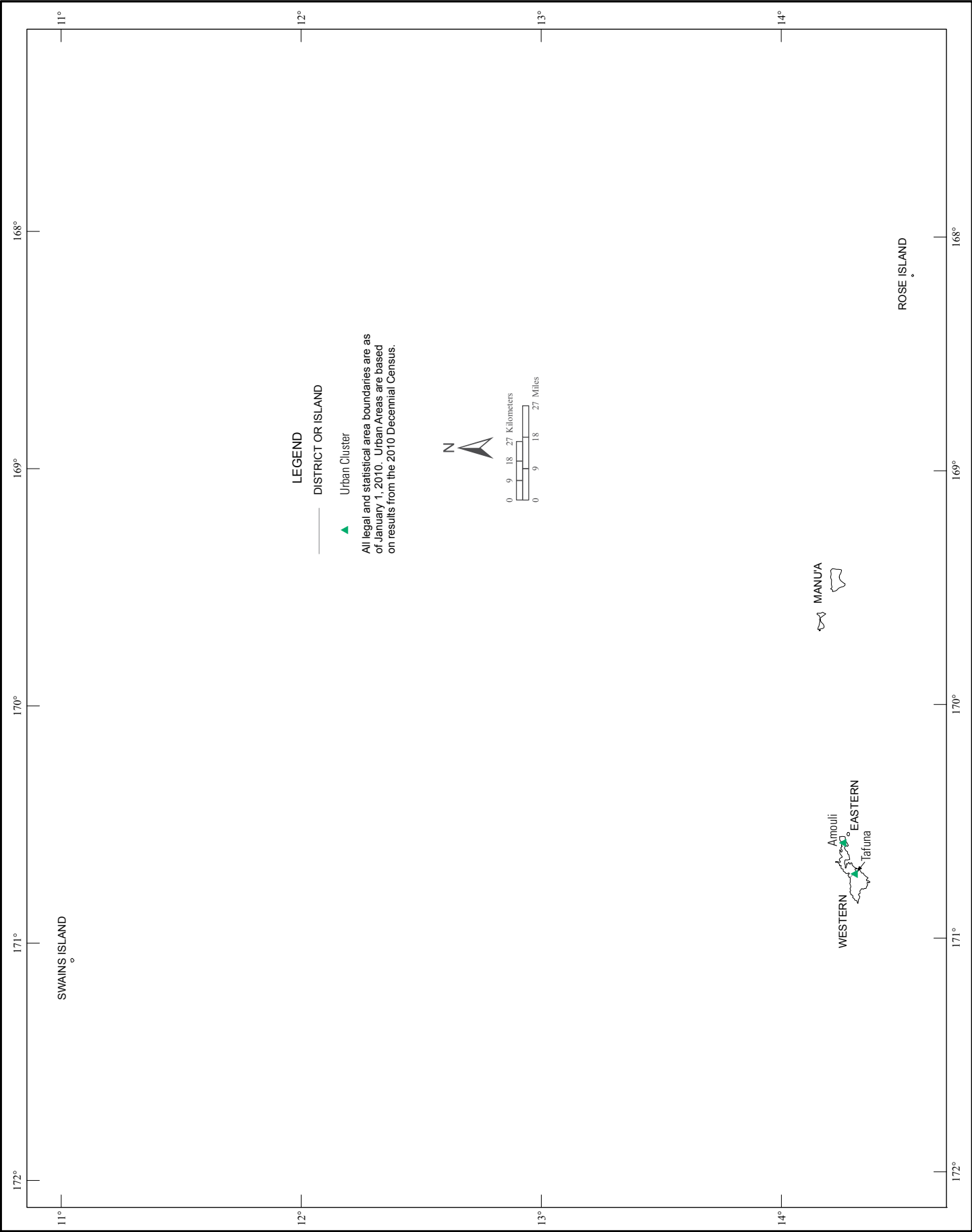
MANU'A

FALEASAO*
LUMA
MAIA
FITIUTA
LEUSOALI'I
S'UFAGA
TA'U
SILI
OLOSEGA
OLOSEGA
OFU*

South Pacific Ocean

0 2 4 6 Kilometers
0 2 4 6 Miles

Urban Areas



If more detailed maps are needed than those included in this documentation, there are three map series that support 2010 Census Island Area summary files data dissemination: 1) the 2010 Census Block Maps, 2) the 2010 Census Tract Reference Maps, and 3) the 2010 Census Urban Area Reference Maps. The Census Bureau produced each of these map types in Adobe's Portable Document Format (PDF). The PDF files are available through the Census Bureau's Webpage at the URL indicated below under each map type. These maps are also be available as PDFs on DVD or CD or as paper plots, which can be ordered from the Census Bureau as indicated below under each map type.

MAP DESCRIPTIONS

2010 Census Block Maps

These large-scale maps depict the smallest geographic entities for which the Census Bureau presents data, census blocks. 2010 Census block maps are produced for counties, county subdivisions, places, and, for the U.S. Virgin Islands, estates. The maps show the boundaries, names, and codes for counties, county subdivisions, places, estates, census tracts, and blocks. Base feature details, such as roads, railroads, and water features are also shown. The intent of this map series is to produce a layout of maps for each entity on the smallest possible number of map sheets at the maximum practical scale, dependent on the areal size of the entity and the density of the block pattern; the latter affects the display of block numbers and feature identifiers. Each entity is covered by one or more parent sheets at a single scale, and when necessary, inset maps at larger scales. For entities that are mapped on two or more map sheets, an index map showing the map sheet configuration has also been produced. The maps are available at <www.census.gov/geo/www/maps/DC10_GUBlkMap/dc10blk_main.html> or can be ordered from Customer Services, U.S. Census Bureau at 301-763-INFO (4636).

2010 Census Tract Reference Maps

These maps show the boundaries and numbers of the 2010 Census tracts as well as the named features underlying the boundaries. They also show the boundaries, names, and codes for counties, county subdivisions, places, and, for the U.S. Virgin Islands, estates. The scale of the maps has been optimized to keep the number of map sheets for each area to a minimum, but the scale and number of sheets vary by the areal size of the county and the complexity of the census tracts. The maps are available at <www.census.gov/geo/www/maps/pl10_map_suite/tract.html> or can be ordered from Customer Services, U.S. Census Bureau at 301-763-INFO (4636).

2010 Urban Area Reference Maps

These maps show the boundaries, names, and codes of the 2010 Census urban areas as well as the named features underlying the boundaries. They also show the boundaries, names, and codes for counties, county subdivisions, places, and, for the U.S. Virgin Islands, estates. Note that these maps do not include the boundaries for census blocks or census tracts. The scale of the maps has been optimized to keep the number of map sheets for each area to a minimum, but the scale and number of sheets vary by the areal size and complexity of the subject urban area. The maps are available, listed in order by the name of the subject urban area, at <http://www2.census.gov/geo/maps/dc10map/UAUC_RefMap/uc/> or can be ordered from Geography Division, U.S. Census Bureau via email at geo.geography@census.gov or by phone at 301-763-1128.

Appendix F.

Code Lists

CONTENTS

| | |
|--|------|
| Ethnic Origin or Race | F-1 |
| Group Quarters..... | F-21 |
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| Occupation..... | F-52 |
| U.S. State, U.S. Island Area, and Foreign Country..... | F-88 |

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST

WHITE

| | |
|-----|------------------|
| 001 | Alsatian |
| 002 | Andorran |
| 003 | Austrian |
| 004 | Tirol |
| 005 | Basque |
| 006 | French Basque |
| 007 | Spanish Basque |
| 008 | Belgian |
| 009 | Flemish |
| 010 | Walloon |
| 011 | British |
| 012 | British Isles |
| 013 | Channel Islander |
| 014 | Gibraltar |
| 015 | Cornish |
| 016 | Corsican |
| 017 | Cypriot |
| 018 | Greek Cypriote |
| 019 | Turkish Cypriote |
| 020 | Danish |
| 021 | Dutch |
| 022 | English |
| 023 | Faroe Islander |
| 024 | Finnish |
| 025 | Karelian |
| 026 | French |

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.**WHITE—Con.**

| | |
|-----|-------------------|
| 027 | Lorrainian |
| 028 | Breton |
| 029 | Frisian |
| 030 | Friulian |
| 031 | Ladin |
| 032 | German |
| 033 | Bavarian |
| 034 | Berliner |
| 035 | Hamburger |
| 036 | Hannover |
| 037 | Hessian |
| 038 | Lubecker |
| 039 | Pomeranian |
| 040 | Prussian |
| 041 | Saxon |
| 042 | Sudetenlander |
| 043 | Westphalian |
| 044 | East German |
| 045 | West German |
| 046 | Greek |
| 047 | Cretan |
| 048 | Cycladic Islander |
| 049 | Icelander |
| 050 | Irish |
| 051 | Italian |
| 052 | Trieste |
| 053 | Abruzzi |
| 054 | Apulian |
| 055 | Basilicata |
| 056 | Calabrian |
| 057 | Amalfian |
| 058 | Emilia Romagna |
| 059 | Rome |
| 060 | Ligurian |
| 061 | Lombardian |
| 062 | Marche |
| 063 | Molise |
| 064 | Neapolitan |
| 065 | Piedmontese |
| 066 | Puglia |

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.**WHITE—Con.**

| | |
|-----|-----------------|
| 067 | Sardinian |
| 068 | Sicilian |
| 069 | Tuscan |
| 070 | Trentino |
| 071 | Umbrian |
| 072 | Valle Daosta |
| 073 | Venetian |
| 074 | San Marino |
| 075 | Lapp |
| 076 | Liechtensteiner |
| 077 | Luxemburger |
| 078 | Maltese |
| 079 | Manx |
| 080 | Monegasque |
| 081 | Northern Irish |
| 082 | Norwegian |
| 083 | Occitan |
| 084 | Portuguese |
| 085 | Azorean |
| 086 | Madeiran |
| 087 | Scotch Irish |
| 088 | Scottish |
| 089 | Swedish |
| 090 | Aland Islander |
| 091 | Swiss |
| 092 | Suisse |
| 093 | Switzer |
| 094 | Irish Scotch |
| 095 | Romansch |
| 096 | Suisse Romane |
| 097 | Welsh |
| 098 | Scandinavian |
| 099 | Celtic |
| 100 | Albanian |
| 101 | Azerbaijani |
| 102 | Belorussian |
| 103 | Bulgarian |
| 104 | Carpatho Rusyn |
| 105 | Carpathian |
| 106 | Rusyn |

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.**WHITE—Con.**

| | |
|---------|------------------------|
| 107 | Ruthenian |
| 108 | Cossack |
| 109 | Croatian |
| 110 | Not Used |
| 111 | Czech |
| 112 | Bohemian |
| 113 | Moravian |
| 114 | Czechoslovakian |
| 115 | Estonian |
| 116 | Livonian |
| 117 | Finno Ugrian |
| 118 | Mordovian |
| 119 | Voytak |
| 120 | Gruziia |
| 121 | Not Used |
| 122 | German From Russia |
| 123 | Volga |
| 124 | Rom |
| 125 | Hungarian |
| 126 | Magyar |
| 127 | Kalmyk |
| 128 | Latvian |
| 129 | Lithuanian |
| 130 | Macedonian |
| 131 | Montenegrin |
| 132 | North Caucasian |
| 133 | North Caucasian Turkic |
| 134–139 | Not Used |
| 140 | Ossetian |
| 141 | Not Used |
| 142 | Polish |
| 143 | Kashubian |
| 144 | Romanian |
| 145 | Bessarabian |
| 146 | Moldavian |
| 147 | Wallachian |
| 148 | Russian |
| 149 | Not Used |
| 150 | Muscovite |
| 151 | Not Used |

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.**WHITE—Con.**

| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| 152 | Serbian |
| 153 | Slovak |
| 154 | Slovene |
| 155 | Sorbian/Wend |
| 156 | Soviet Turkic |
| 157 | Bashkir |
| 158 | Chuvash |
| 159 | Gagauz |
| 160 | Mesknetian |
| 161 | Tuvinian |
| 162 | Not Used |
| 163 | Yakut |
| 164 | Soviet Union |
| 165 | Tatar |
| 166 | Not Used |
| 167 | Soviet Central Asia |
| 168 | Turkestani |
| 169 | Uzbek |
| 170 | Georgia Cis |
| 171 | Ukrainian |
| 172 | Lemko |
| 173 | Bioko |
| 174 | Husel |
| 175 | Windish |
| 176 | Yugoslavian |
| 177 | Herzegovinian |
| 178 | Slavic |
| 179 | Slavonian |
| 180 | Tajik |
| 181 | Central European |
| 182 | Not Used |
| 183 | Northern European |
| 184 | Not Used |
| 185 | Southern European |
| 186 | Not Used |
| 187 | Western European |
| 188–189 | Not Used |
| 190 | Eastern European |
| 191 | Bukovina |
| 192 | Not Used |

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.**WHITE—Con.**

| | |
|---------|-------------------|
| 193 | Silesian |
| 194 | Germanic |
| 195 | European |
| 196 | Galician |
| 197–199 | Not Used |
| 205 | Balearic Islander |
| 206 | Gallego |
| 400 | Algerian |
| 401 | Not Used |
| 402 | Egyptian |
| 403 | Not Used |
| 404 | Libyan |
| 405 | Not Used |
| 406 | Moroccan |
| 407 | Ifni |
| 408 | Tunisian |
| 409–410 | Not Used |
| 411 | North African |
| 412 | Alhucemas |
| 413 | Berber |
| 415 | Bahraini |
| 416 | Iranian |
| 417 | Iraqi |
| 418 | Not Used |
| 419 | Israeli |
| 420 | Not Used |
| 421 | Jordanian |
| 422 | Transjordan |
| 423 | Kuwaiti |
| 424 | Not Used |
| 425 | Lebanese |
| 426 | Not Used |
| 427 | Saudi Arabian |
| 428 | Not Used |
| 429 | Syrian |
| 430 | Not Used |
| 431 | Armenian |
| 432–433 | Not Used |
| 434 | Turkish |
| 435 | Yemeni |

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.**WHITE—Con.**

| | |
|---------|----------------------|
| 436 | Omani |
| 437 | Muscat |
| 438 | Trucial States |
| 439 | Qatar |
| 440 | Not Used |
| 441 | Bedouin |
| 442 | Kurdish |
| 443 | Not Used |
| 444 | Kuria Muria Islander |
| 445–464 | Not Used |
| 465 | Palestinian |
| 466 | Gaza Strip |
| 467 | West Bank |
| 468–469 | Not Used |
| 470 | South Yemen |
| 471 | Aden |
| 472–479 | Not Used |
| 480 | United Arab Emirates |
| 481–482 | Not Used |
| 483 | Assyrian |
| 484 | Chaldean |
| 485 | Syriac |
| 486–489 | Not Used |
| 490 | Mideast |
| 491–494 | Not Used |
| 495 | Arab |
| 496 | Arabic |
| 497–499 | Not Used |
| 572 | Afrikaner |
| 600 | Afghan |
| 601 | Baluchistan |
| 602 | Pathan |
| 800 | Australian |
| 801 | Tasmanian |
| 802 | Australian Aborigine |
| 803 | New Zealander |
| 924 | White |
| 925 | Anglo |
| 926 | Not Used |
| 927 | Appalachian |

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.**WHITE—Con.**

| | |
|-----|---------------------|
| 928 | Aryan |
| 929 | Pennsylvania German |
| 930 | Greenlander |
| 931 | Canadian |
| 932 | Not Used |
| 933 | Newfoundland |
| 934 | Nova Scotian |
| 935 | French Canadian |
| 936 | Acadian |
| 937 | Cajun |
| 938 | Not Used |

BLACK

| | |
|-----|-----------------------------|
| 300 | Bahamian |
| 301 | Barbadian |
| 308 | Jamaican |
| 309 | Not Used |
| 310 | Dutch West Indies |
| 311 | Aruba Islander |
| 312 | St Maarten Islander |
| 313 | Not Used |
| 314 | Trinidadian Tobagonian |
| 315 | Trinidadian |
| 316 | Tobagonian |
| 317 | U S Virgin Islander |
| 318 | St Croix Islander |
| 319 | St John Islander |
| 320 | St Thomas Islander |
| 321 | British Virgin Islander |
| 322 | British West Indies |
| 323 | Turks and Caicos Islander |
| 324 | Anguilla Islander |
| 325 | Antigua and Barbuda |
| 326 | Montserrat Islander |
| 327 | Kitts/Nevis Islander |
| 328 | Dominica Islander |
| 329 | Grenadian |
| 330 | Vincent–Grenadines Islander |
| 331 | St Lucia Islander |

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.**BLACK—Con.**

| | |
|---------|--------------------------|
| 332 | French West Indies |
| 333 | Guadaloupe Islander |
| 334 | Cayenne |
| 335 | West Indian |
| 336 | Haitian |
| 337–359 | Not Used |
| 500 | Angolan |
| 501 | Not Used |
| 502 | Benin |
| 503 | Not Used |
| 504 | Botswana |
| 505 | Not Used |
| 506 | Burundian |
| 507 | Not Used |
| 508 | Cameroonian |
| 509 | Not Used |
| 511 | Not Used |
| 512 | Central African Republic |
| 513 | Chadian |
| 514 | Not Used |
| 515 | Congolese |
| 516 | Congo Brazzaville |
| 517–518 | Not Used |
| 519 | Djibouti |
| 520 | Equatorial Guinea |
| 521 | Corisco Islander |
| 522 | Ethiopian |
| 523 | Eritrean |
| 524 | Not Used |
| 525 | Gabonese |
| 526 | Not Used |
| 527 | Gambian |
| 528 | Not Used |
| 529 | Ghanian |
| 530 | Guinean |
| 531 | Guinea Bissau |
| 532 | Ivory Coast |
| 533 | Not Used |
| 534 | Kenyan |
| 535–537 | Not Used |

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.**BLACK—Con.**

| | |
|---------|-----------------------|
| 538 | Lesotho |
| 539–540 | Not Used |
| 541 | Liberian |
| 542 | Not Used |
| 543 | Madagascan |
| 544 | Not Used |
| 545 | Malawian |
| 546 | Malian |
| 547 | Mauritanian |
| 548 | Not Used |
| 549 | Mozambican |
| 550 | Namibian |
| 551 | Niger |
| 552 | Not Used |
| 553 | Nigerian |
| 554 | Fula |
| 555 | Hausa |
| 556 | Ibo |
| 557 | Tiv |
| 558 | Yoruba |
| 559–560 | Not Used |
| 561 | Rwandan |
| 562–563 | Not Used |
| 564 | Senegalese |
| 565 | Not Used |
| 566 | Sierra Leonean |
| 567 | Not Used |
| 568 | Somalian |
| 569 | Swaziland |
| 570 | South African |
| 571 | Union Of South Africa |
| 573 | Natalian |
| 574 | Zulu |
| 575 | Not Used |
| 577 | Dinka |
| 578 | Nuer |
| 579 | Fur |
| 580 | Baggara |
| 581 | Not Used |
| 582 | Tanzanian |

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.**BLACK—Con.**

| | |
|-----|-------------------|
| 583 | Tanganyikan |
| 584 | Zanzibar Islander |
| 585 | Not Used |
| 586 | Togo |
| 587 | Not Used |
| 588 | Ugandan |
| 589 | Upper Voltan |
| 590 | Volta |
| 591 | Zairian |
| 592 | Zambian |
| 593 | Zimbabwean |
| 594 | African Islands |
| 595 | Mauritian |
| 596 | Central African |
| 597 | Eastern African |
| 598 | Western African |
| 599 | African |
| 900 | Afro American |
| 901 | Afro |
| 902 | African American |
| 903 | Black |
| 904 | Negro |
| 906 | Colored |

ASIAN**Bangladesh**

| | |
|---------|-------------|
| 603 | Bangladeshi |
| 604–606 | Not Used |

Nepalese

| | |
|---------|----------|
| 609 | Nepali |
| 610–614 | Not Used |

Asian Indian

| | |
|-----|--------------|
| 615 | Asian Indian |
| 616 | Kashmir |
| 617 | Not Used |
| 618 | Bengali |
| 619 | Not Used |

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.**ASIAN—Con.****Asian Indian—Con.**

| | |
|-----|----------------|
| 620 | East Indian |
| 621 | Not Used |
| 622 | Andamanese |
| 623 | Not Used |
| 624 | Andhra Pradesh |
| 625 | Not Used |
| 626 | Assamese |
| 627 | Not Used |
| 628 | Goanese |
| 629 | Not Used |
| 630 | Gujarati |
| 631 | Not Used |
| 632 | Karnatakan |
| 633 | Not Used |
| 634 | Keralan |
| 635 | Not Used |
| 636 | Madhya Pradesh |
| 637 | Not Used |
| 638 | Maharashtran |
| 639 | Not Used |
| 640 | Madrasi |
| 641 | Not Used |
| 642 | Mysore |
| 643 | Not Used |
| 644 | Nagaland |
| 645 | Not Used |
| 646 | Orissa |
| 647 | Not Used |
| 648 | Pondicherry |
| 649 | Not Used |
| 650 | Punjabi |
| 651 | Not Used |
| 652 | Rajasthani |
| 653 | Not Used |
| 654 | Sikkim |
| 655 | Not Used |
| 656 | Tamil Nadu |
| 657 | Not Used |
| 658 | Uttar Pradesh |

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.**ASIAN—Con.****Asian Indian—Con.**

| | |
|---------|-------------|
| 659–674 | Not Used |
| 675 | East Indies |
| 676–679 | Not Used |

Pakistani

| | |
|---------|----------|
| 680 | Pakistan |
| 681–689 | Not Used |

Chinese

| | |
|---------|------------|
| 706 | Chinese |
| 707 | Cantonese |
| 708 | Manchurian |
| 709 | Mandarin |
| 710–711 | Not Used |
| 712 | Mongolian |
| 713 | Not Used |
| 714 | Tibetan |
| 715 | Not Used |
| 716 | Hong Kong |
| 717 | Not Used |
| 718 | Macao |
| 719 | Not Used |

Filipino

| | |
|---------|----------|
| 720 | Filipino |
| 721–729 | Not Used |

Japanese

| | |
|-----|-----------------|
| 740 | Japanese |
| 741 | Issei |
| 742 | Nisei |
| 743 | Sansei |
| 744 | Yonsei |
| 745 | Gosei |
| 746 | Ryukyu Islander |
| 747 | Not Used |
| 748 | Okinawan |
| 749 | Not Used |

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.**ASIAN—Con.****Korean**

| | |
|---------|----------|
| 750 | Korean |
| 751–764 | Not Used |

Other Asian

| | |
|---------|--------------|
| 607 | Bhutanese |
| 608 | Not Used |
| 690 | Sri Lankan |
| 691 | Singhalese |
| 692 | Veddah |
| 693–694 | Not Used |
| 695 | Maldivian |
| 696–699 | Not Used |
| 700 | Burmese |
| 701 | Not Used |
| 702 | Shan |
| 703 | Cambodian |
| 704 | Khmer |
| 705 | Not Used |
| 730 | Indonesian |
| 731 | Not Used |
| 732 | Borneo |
| 733 | Not Used |
| 734 | Java |
| 735 | Not Used |
| 736 | Sumatran |
| 737–739 | Not Used |
| 765 | Laotian |
| 766 | Meo |
| 767 | Not Used |
| 768 | Hmong |
| 769 | Not Used |
| 770 | Malaysian |
| 771 | North Borneo |
| 772–773 | Not Used |
| 774 | Singaporean |
| 775 | Not Used |
| 776 | Thai |
| 777 | Black Thai |
| 778 | Western Lao |

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.**ASIAN—Con.****Other Asian—Con.**

| | |
|---------|-------------|
| 779–781 | Not Used |
| 782 | Taiwanese |
| 783 | Formosan |
| 784 | Not Used |
| 785 | Vietnamese |
| 786 | Katu |
| 787 | Ma |
| 788 | Mnong |
| 789 | Not Used |
| 790 | Montagnard |
| 791 | Not Used |
| 792 | Indochinese |
| 795 | Asian |
| 796–799 | Not Used |

NATIVE HAWAIIAN AND OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER**Chamorro**

| | |
|-----|-----------|
| 821 | Guamanian |
| 822 | Chamorro |

Palauan

| | |
|-----|---------|
| 824 | Palauan |
|-----|---------|

Marshallese

| | |
|-----|-------------|
| 825 | Marshallese |
|-----|-------------|

Kosraean

| | |
|-----|----------|
| 826 | Kosraean |
|-----|----------|

Pohnpeian

| | |
|-----|----------|
| 827 | Ponapean |
|-----|----------|

Chuukese

| | |
|-----|----------|
| 828 | Chuukese |
|-----|----------|

Yapese

| | |
|-----|--------|
| 829 | Yapese |
|-----|--------|

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.**NATIVE HAWAIIAN AND OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER—Con.****Carolinian**

830 Carolinian

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

804 Tuvaluan

805 Norfolk Islander

806–807 Not Used

808 Polynesian

809 Kapingamarangan

810 Maori

811 Hawaiian

812 Not Used

813 Part Hawaiian

814 Samoan

815 Tongan

816 Tokelauan

817 Cook Islander

818 Tahitian

819 Niuean

820 Micronesian

823 Saipanese

831 Kiribatese

832 Nauruan

833 Tarawa Islander

834 Tinian Islander

835–839 Not Used

840 Melanesian Islander

841 Fijian

842 Not Used

843 New Guinean

844 Papuan

845 Solomon Islander

846 New Caledonian Islander

847 Vanuatuan

848–849 Not Used

850 Pacific Islander

851–859 Not Used

860 Pacific

861 Not Used

862 Chamolinian

863–899 Not Used

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.**HISPANIC**

| | |
|---------|-------------------------|
| 200 | Spaniard |
| 201 | Andalusian |
| 202 | Asturian |
| 203 | Castillian |
| 204 | Catalonian |
| 207 | Valencian |
| 208 | Canarian |
| 209 | Not Used |
| 210 | Mexican |
| 211 | Mexican American |
| 212 | Mexicano |
| 213 | Chicano |
| 214 | La Raza |
| 215 | Mexican American Indian |
| 216–217 | Not Used |
| 218 | Mexican State |
| 219 | Mexican Indian |
| 220 | Not Used |
| 221 | Costa Rican |
| 222 | Guatemalan |
| 223 | Honduran |
| 224 | Nicaraguan |
| 225 | Panamanian |
| 226 | Salvadoran |
| 227 | Central American |
| 228 | Not Used |
| 229 | Canal Zone |
| 230 | Not Used |
| 231 | Argentinean |
| 232 | Bolivian |
| 233 | Chilean |
| 234 | Colombian |
| 235 | Ecuadorian |
| 236 | Paraguayan |
| 237 | Peruvian |
| 238 | Uruguayan |
| 239 | Venezuelan |
| 240–247 | Not Used |
| 248 | Criollo |
| 249 | South American |

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.**HISPANIC—Con.**

| | |
|---------|------------------|
| 250 | Latin American |
| 251 | Latin |
| 252 | Latino |
| 253–260 | Not Used |
| 261 | Puerto Rican |
| 262–270 | Not Used |
| 271 | Cuban |
| 272–274 | Not Used |
| 275 | Dominican |
| 276–289 | Not Used |
| 290 | Hispanic |
| 291 | Spanish |
| 292 | Californio |
| 293 | Tejano |
| 294 | Nuevo Mexicano |
| 295 | Spanish American |
| 296–299 | Not Used |

OTHER ETHNICITIES OR RACES

| | |
|---------|-----------------|
| 302 | Belizean |
| 303 | Bermudan |
| 304 | Cayman Islander |
| 305–307 | Not Used |
| 360 | Brazilian |
| 361–364 | Not Used |
| 365 | San Andres |
| 366–369 | Not Used |
| 370 | Guyanese |
| 371–374 | Not Used |
| 375 | Providencia |
| 376–379 | Not Used |
| 380 | Surinam |
| 381–399 | Not Used |
| 414 | Rio De Oro |
| 510 | Cape Verdean |
| 576 | Sudanese |
| 793 | Eurasian |
| 794 | Amerasian |
| 905 | Nonwhite |

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.**OTHER ETHNICITIES OR RACES—Con.**

| | |
|---------|-------------------------|
| 907 | Creole |
| 908 | Mulatto |
| 909–912 | Not Used |
| 913 | Central American Indian |
| 914 | South American Indian |
| 915–916 | Not Used |
| 917 | Native American |
| 918 | Indian |
| 919 | Cherokee |
| 920 | American Indian |
| 921 | Aleut |
| 922 | Eskimo |
| 923 | Inuit |
| 939 | American |
| 940 | United States |
| 941 | Alabama |
| 942 | Alaska |
| 943 | Arizona |
| 944 | Arkansas |
| 945 | California |
| 946 | Colorado |
| 947 | Connecticut |
| 948 | District Of Columbia |
| 949 | Delaware |
| 950 | Florida |
| 951 | Idaho |
| 952 | Illinois |
| 953 | Indiana |
| 954 | Iowa |
| 955 | Kansas |
| 956 | Kentucky |
| 957 | Louisiana |
| 958 | Maine |
| 959 | Maryland |
| 960 | Massachusetts |
| 961 | Michigan |
| 962 | Minnesota |
| 963 | Mississippi |
| 964 | Missouri |
| 965 | Montana |
| 966 | Nebraska |

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.**OTHER ETHNICITIES OR RACES—Con.**

| | |
|-----|-------------------|
| 967 | Nevada |
| 968 | New Hampshire |
| 969 | New Jersey |
| 970 | New Mexico |
| 971 | New York |
| 972 | North Carolina |
| 973 | North Dakota |
| 974 | Ohio |
| 975 | Not Used |
| 976 | Oklahoma |
| 977 | Oregon |
| 978 | Pennsylvania |
| 979 | Rhode Island |
| 980 | South Carolina |
| 981 | South Dakota |
| 982 | Tennessee |
| 983 | Texas |
| 984 | Utah |
| 985 | Vermont |
| 986 | Virginia |
| 987 | Washington |
| 988 | West Virginia |
| 989 | Wisconsin |
| 990 | Wyoming |
| 991 | Georgia |
| 992 | Not Used |
| 993 | Southerner |
| 994 | North American |
| 995 | Mixture |
| 996 | Uncodable Entries |
| 997 | Not Used |
| 998 | Other Responses |
| 999 | Not Reported |

GROUP QUARTERS CODE LIST

INSTITUTIONAL GROUP QUARTERS (101–106, 201–203, 301, 401–405)

Correctional Facilities for Adults (101–106)

- 101 Federal Detention Centers
- 102 Federal Prisons
- 103 States Prisons
- 104 Local Jails and Other Municipal Confinement Facilities
- 105 Correctional Residential Facilities
- 106 Military Disciplinary Barracks and Jails

Juvenile Facilities (201–203)

- 201 Group Homes for Juveniles (non-correctional)
- 202 Residential Treatment Centers for Juveniles (non-correctional)
- 203 Correctional Facilities Intended for Juveniles

Nursing Facilities/Skilled-Nursing Facilities (301)

- 301 Nursing Facilities/Skilled-Nursing Facilities

Other Institutional Facilities (401–405)

- 401 Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals and Psychiatric Units in Other Hospitals
- 402 Hospitals with Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere
- 403 In-Patient Hospice Facilities
- 404 Military Treatment Facilities With Assigned Patients
- 405 Residential Schools for People With Disabilities

NONINSTITUTIONAL GROUP QUARTERS (501, 601–602, 701–702, 704, 706, 801–802, 900–901, 903–904)

College/University Student Housing (501)

- 501 College/University Student Housing

Military Quarters (601–602)

- 601 Military Quarters
- 602 Military Ships

GROUP QUARTERS CODE LIST—Con.**Other Noninstitutional Facilities (701–702, 704, 706, 801–802, 900–901, 903–904)**

| | |
|-----|---|
| 701 | Emergency and Transitional Shelters (with Sleeping Facilities) for People Experiencing Homelessness |
| 702 | Soup Kitchens |
| 704 | Regularly Scheduled Mobile Food Vans |
| 706 | Targeted Non-Sheltered Outdoor Locations |
| 801 | Group Homes Intended for Adults |
| 802 | Residential Treatment Centers for Adults |
| 900 | Maritime/Merchant Vessels |
| 901 | Workers' Group Living Quarters and Job Corps Centers |
| 903 | Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters |
| 904 | Religious Group Quarters and Domestic Violence Shelters |

INDUSTRY CODE LIST

| Industry 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2007 NAICS Code |
|---|------------------|-----------------|
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting, and Mining | 0000–0569 | 11–21 |
| <i>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting</i> | 0000–0369 | 11 |
| Unused codes | 0000–0169 | |
| Crop production | 0170 | 111 |
| Unused codes | 0171–0179 | |
| Animal production | 0180 | 112 |
| Unused codes | 0181–0189 | |
| Forestry except logging | 0190 | 1131, 1132 |
| Unused codes | 0191–0269 | |
| Logging | 0270 | 1133 |
| Unused codes | 0271–0279 | |
| Fishing, hunting and trapping | 0280 | 114 |
| Unused codes | 0281–0289 | |
| Support activities for agriculture and forestry | 0290 | 115 |
| Unused codes | 0291–0369 | |
| <i>Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction</i> | 0370–0569 | 21 |
| Oil and gas extraction | 0370 | 211 |
| Unused codes | 0371–0379 | |
| Coal mining | 0380 | 2121 |
| Unused codes | 0381–0389 | |
| Metal ore mining | 0390 | 2122 |
| Unused codes | 0391–0469 | |
| Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying | 0470 | 2123 |
| Unused codes | 0471–0479 | |
| Not specified type of mining | 0480 | Part of 21 |
| Unused codes | 0481–0489 | |
| Support activities for mining | 0490 | 213 |
| Unused codes | 0491–0569 | |
| Utilities Census codes 0570–0769 moved to Transportation and Warehousing NAICS subsector 48–49 | | |

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

| Industry 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2007 NAICS Code |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Construction | 0770–1069 | 23 |
| Construction (the cleaning of buildings and dwellings is incidental during construction and immediately after construction) | 0770 | 23 |
| Unused codes | 0771–1069 | |
| Manufacturing | 1070–4069 | 31–33 |
| Animal food, grain and oilseed milling | 1070 | 3111, 3112 |
| Unused codes | 1071–1079 | |
| Sugar and confectionery products | 1080 | 3113 |
| Unused codes | 1081–1089 | |
| Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing | 1090 | 3114 |
| Unused codes | 1091–1169 | |
| Dairy product manufacturing | 1170 | 3115 |
| Unused codes | 1171–1179 | |
| Animal slaughtering and processing | 1180 | 3116 |
| Unused codes | 1181–1189 | |
| Retail bakeries | 1190 | 311811 |
| Unused codes | 1191–1269 | |
| Bakeries, except retail | 1270 | 3118 exc. 311811 |
| Unused codes | 1271–1279 | |
| Seafood and other miscellaneous foods, not elsewhere classified | 1280 | 3117, 3119 |
| Unused codes | 1281–1289 | |
| Not specified food industries | 1290 | Part of 311 |
| Unused codes | 1291–1369 | |
| Beverage manufacturing | 1370 | 3121 |
| Unused codes | 1371–1389 | |
| Tobacco manufacturing | 1390 | 3122 |
| Unused codes | 1391–1469 | |
| Fiber, yarn, and thread mills | 1470 | 3131 |
| Unused codes | 1471–1479 | |
| Fabric mills, except knitting mills | 1480 | 3132 exc. 31324 |
| Unused codes | 1481–1489 | |
| Textile and fabric finishing and fabric coating mills | 1490 | 3133 |
| Unused codes | 1491–1569 | |
| Carpet and rug mills | 1570 | 31411 |
| Unused codes | 1571–1589 | |

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

| Industry 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2007 NAICS Code |
|---|------------------|---------------------|
| Manufacturing—Con. | | |
| Textile product mills, except carpet and rug | 1590 | 314 exc. 31411 |
| Unused codes | 1591–1669 | |
| Knitting fabric mills, and apparel knitting mills | 1670 | 31324, 3151 |
| Unused codes | 1671–1679 | |
| Cut and sew apparel manufacturing | 1680 | 3152 |
| Unused codes | 1681–1689 | |
| Apparel accessories and other apparel manufacturing | 1690 | 3159 |
| Unused codes | 1691–1769 | |
| Footwear manufacturing | 1770 | 3162 |
| Unused codes | 1771–1789 | |
| Leather tanning and finishing and other allied products manufacturing | 1790 | 3161, 3169 |
| Unused codes | 1791–1869 | |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills | 1870 | 3221 |
| Unused codes | 1871–1879 | |
| Paperboard containers and boxes | 1880 | 32221 |
| Unused codes | 1881–1889 | |
| Miscellaneous paper and pulp products | 1890 | 32222, 32223, 32229 |
| Unused codes | 1891–1989 | |
| Printing and related support activities | 1990 | 3231 |
| Unused codes | 1991–2069 | |
| Petroleum refining | 2070 | 32411 |
| Unused codes | 2071–2089 | |
| Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products | 2090 | 32419 |
| Unused codes | 2091–2169 | |
| Resin, synthetic rubber, and fibers and filaments manufacturing | 2170 | 3252 |
| Unused codes | 2171–2179 | |
| Agricultural chemical manufacturing | 2180 | 3253 |
| Unused codes | 2181–2189 | |
| Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing | 2190 | 3254 |
| Unused codes | 2191–2269 | |
| Paint, coating, and adhesive manufacturing | 2270 | 3255 |
| Unused codes | 2271–2279 | |
| Soap, cleaning compound, and cosmetics manufacturing | 2280 | 3256 |
| Unused codes | 2281–2289 | |

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

| Industry 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2007 NAICS Code |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Manufacturing—Con. | | |
| Industrial and miscellaneous chemicals | 2290 | 3251, 3259 |
| Unused codes | 2291–2369 | |
| Plastics product manufacturing | 2370 | 3261 |
| Unused codes | 2371–2379 | |
| Tire manufacturing | 2380 | 32621 |
| Unused codes | 2381–2389 | |
| Rubber products, except tires, manufacturing | 2390 | 32622, 32629 |
| Unused codes | 2391–2469 | |
| Pottery, ceramics, and plumbing fixture manufacturing | 2470 | 32711 |
| Unused codes | 2471–2479 | |
| Structural clay product manufacturing | 2480 | 32712 |
| Unused codes | 2481–2489 | |
| Glass and glass product manufacturing | 2490 | 3272 |
| Unused codes | 2491–2569 | |
| Cement, concrete, lime, and gypsum product manufacturing | 2570 | 3273, 3274 |
| Unused codes | 2571–2589 | |
| Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing | 2590 | 3279 |
| Unused codes | 2591–2669 | |
| Iron and steel mills and steel product manufacturing | 2670 | 3311, 3312 |
| Unused codes | 2671–2679 | |
| Aluminum production and processing | 2680 | 3313 |
| Unused codes | 2681–2689 | |
| Nonferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing | 2690 | 3314 |
| Unused codes | 2691–2769 | |
| Foundries | 2770 | 3315 |
| Unused codes | 2771–2779 | |
| Metal forgings and stampings | 2780 | 3321 |
| Unused codes | 2781–2789 | |
| Cutlery and hand tool manufacturing | 2790 | 3322 |
| Unused codes | 2791–2869 | |
| Structural metals, and boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing | 2870 | 3323, 3324 |
| Unused codes | 2871–2879 | |

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

| Industry 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2007 NAICS Code |
|--|-------------------------|--|
| Manufacturing—Con. | | |
| Machine shops; turned product; screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing | 2880 | 3327 |
| Unused codes | 2881–2889 | |
| Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities | 2890 | 3328 |
| Unused codes | 2891–2969 | |
| Ordnance | 2970 | 332992, 332993, 332994, 332995 |
| Unused codes | 2971–2979 | |
| Miscellaneous fabricated metal products manufacturing | 2980 | 3325, 3326, 3329 exc. 332992, 332993, 332994, 332995 |
| Unused codes | 2981–2989 | |
| Not specified metal industries | 2990 | Part of 331 and 332 |
| Unused codes | 2991–3069 | |
| Agricultural implement manufacturing | 3070 | 33311 |
| Unused codes | 3071–3079 | |
| Construction, and mining and oil and gas field machinery manufacturing | 3080 | 33312, 33313 |
| Unused codes | 3081–3089 | |
| Commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing | 3090 | 3333 |
| Unused codes | 3091–3169 | |
| Metalworking machinery manufacturing | 3170 | 3335 |
| Unused codes | 3171–3179 | |
| Engines, turbines, and power transmission equipment manufacturing | 3180 | 3336 |
| Unused codes | 3181–3189 | |
| Machinery manufacturing, not elsewhere classified | 3190 | 3332, 3334, 3339 |
| Unused codes | 3191–3289 | |
| Not specified machinery manufacturing | 3290 | Part of 333 |
| Unused codes | 3291–3359 | |
| Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing | 3360 | 3341 |
| Unused codes | 3361–3369 | |
| Communications, and audio and video equipment manufacturing | 3370 | 3342, 3343 |
| Unused codes | 3371–3379 | |

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

| Industry 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2007 NAICS Code |
|--|------------------|--------------------------|
| Manufacturing—Con. | | |
| Navigational, measuring, electromedical, and control instruments manufacturing | 3380 | 3345 |
| Unused codes | 3381–3389 | |
| Electronic component and product manufacturing, not elsewhere classified | 3390 | 3344, 3346 |
| Unused codes | 3391–3469 | |
| Household appliance manufacturing | 3470 | 3352 |
| Unused codes | 3471–3489 | |
| Electric lighting and electrical equipment manufacturing, and other electrical component manufacturing, not elsewhere classified | 3490 | 3351, 3353, 3359 |
| Unused codes | 3491–3569 | |
| Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment manufacturing | 3570 | 3361, 3362, 3363 |
| Unused codes | 3571–3579 | |
| Aircraft and parts manufacturing | 3580 | 336411, 336412, 336413 |
| Unused codes | 3581–3589 | |
| Aerospace products and parts manufacturing | 3590 | 336414, 336415, 336419 |
| Unused codes | 3591–3669 | |
| Railroad rolling stock manufacturing | 3670 | 3365 |
| Unused codes | 3671–3679 | |
| Ship and boat building | 3680 | 3366 |
| Unused codes | 3681–3689 | |
| Other transportation equipment manufacturing | 3690 | 3369 |
| Unused codes | 3691–3769 | |
| Sawmills and wood preservation | 3770 | 3211 |
| Unused codes | 3771–3779 | |
| Veneer, plywood, and engineered wood products | 3780 | 3212 |
| Unused codes | 3781–3789 | |
| Prefabricated wood buildings and mobile homes | 3790 | 321991, 321992 |
| Unused codes | 3791–3869 | |
| Miscellaneous wood products | 3870 | 3219 exc. 321991, 321992 |
| Unused codes | 3871–3889 | |
| Furniture and related product manufacturing | 3890 | 337 |
| Unused codes | 3891–3959 | |

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

| Industry 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2007 NAICS Code |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Manufacturing—Con. | | |
| Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing | 3960 | 3391 |
| Unused codes | 3961–3969 | |
| Sporting and athletic goods, and doll, toy and game manufacturing | 3970 | 33992, 33993 |
| Unused codes | 3971–3979 | |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing, not elsewhere classified | 3980 | 3399 exc. 33992, 33993 |
| Unused codes | 3981–3989 | |
| Not specified manufacturing industries | 3990 | Part of 31, 32, 33 |
| Unused codes | 3991–4069 | |
| Wholesale Trade | 4070–4669 | 42 |
| Motor vehicles, parts and supplies merchant wholesalers | 4070 | 4231 |
| Unused codes | 4071–4079 | |
| Furniture and home furnishing merchant wholesalers | 4080 | 4232 |
| Unused codes | 4081–4089 | |
| Lumber and other construction materials merchant wholesalers | 4090 | 4233 |
| Unused codes | 4091–4169 | |
| Professional and commercial equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers | 4170 | 4234 |
| Unused codes | 4171–4179 | |
| Metals and minerals, except petroleum, merchant wholesalers | 4180 | 4235 |
| Unused codes | 4181–4189 | |
| Electrical and electronic goods merchant wholesalers | 4190 | 4236 |
| Unused codes | 4191–4259 | |
| Hardware, plumbing and heating equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers | 4260 | 4237 |
| Unused codes | 4261–4269 | |
| Machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers | 4270 | 4238 |
| Unused codes | 4271–4279 | |
| Recyclable material merchant wholesalers | 4280 | 42393 |
| Unused codes | 4281–4289 | |
| Miscellaneous durable goods merchant wholesalers | 4290 | 4239 exc. 42393 |
| Unused codes | 4291–4369 | |

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

| Industry 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2007 NAICS Code |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Wholesale Trade—Con. | | |
| Paper and paper products merchant wholesalers | 4370 | 4241 |
| Unused codes | 4371–4379 | |
| Drugs, sundries, and chemical and allied products merchant wholesalers | 4380 | 4242, 4246 |
| Unused codes | 4381–4389 | |
| Apparel, fabrics, and notions merchant wholesalers | 4390 | 4243 |
| Unused codes | 4391–4469 | |
| Groceries and related products merchant wholesalers | 4470 | 4244 |
| Unused codes | 4471–4479 | |
| Farm product raw materials merchant wholesalers | 4480 | 4245 |
| Unused codes | 4481–4489 | |
| Petroleum and petroleum products merchant wholesalers | 4490 | 4247 |
| Unused codes | 4491–4559 | |
| Alcoholic beverages merchant wholesalers | 4560 | 4248 |
| Unused codes | 4561–4569 | |
| Farm supplies merchant wholesalers | 4570 | 42491 |
| Unused codes | 4571–4579 | |
| Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers | 4580 | 4249 exc. 42491 |
| Unused codes | 4581–4584 | |
| Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers | 4585 | 4251 |
| Unused codes | 4586–4589 | |
| Not specified wholesale trade | 4590 | Part of 42 |
| Unused codes | 4591–4669 | |
| Retail Trade | 4670–6069 | 44–45 |
| Automobile dealers | 4670 | 4411 |
| Unused codes | 4671–4679 | |
| Other motor vehicle dealers | 4680 | 4412 |
| Unused codes | 4681–4689 | |
| Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores | 4690 | 4413 |
| Unused codes | 4691–4769 | |
| Furniture and home furnishings stores | 4770 | 442 |
| Unused codes | 4771–4779 | |
| Household appliance stores | 4780 | 443111 |
| Unused codes | 4781–4789 | |

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

| Industry 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2007 NAICS Code |
|--|------------------|---------------------|
| Retail Trade—Con. | | |
| Radio, TV, and computer stores | 4790 | 443112, 44312 |
| Unused codes | 4791–4869 | |
| Building material and supplies dealers | 4870 | 4441 exc. 44413 |
| Unused codes | 4871–4879 | |
| Hardware stores | 4880 | 44413 |
| Unused codes | 4881–4889 | |
| Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores | 4890 | 4442 |
| Unused codes | 4891–4969 | |
| Grocery stores | 4970 | 4451 |
| Unused codes | 4971–4979 | |
| Specialty food stores | 4980 | 4452 |
| Unused codes | 4981–4989 | |
| Beer, wine, and liquor stores | 4990 | 4453 |
| Unused codes | 4991–5069 | |
| Pharmacies and drug stores | 5070 | 44611 |
| Unused codes | 5071–5079 | |
| Health and personal care, except drug, stores | 5080 | 446 exc. 44611 |
| Unused codes | 5081–5089 | |
| Gasoline stations | 5090 | 447 |
| Unused codes | 5091–5169 | |
| Clothing stores | 5170 | 4481 |
| Unused codes | 5171–5179 | |
| Shoe stores | 5180 | 44821 |
| Unused codes | 5181–5189 | |
| Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores | 5190 | 4483 |
| Unused codes | 5191–5269 | |
| Sporting goods, camera, and hobby and toy stores | 5270 | 44313, 45111, 45112 |
| Unused codes | 5271–5279 | |
| Sewing, needlework, and piece goods stores | 5280 | 45113 |
| Unused codes | 5281–5289 | |
| Music stores | 5290 | 45114, 45122 |
| Unused codes | 5291–5369 | |
| Book stores and news dealers | 5370 | 45121 |
| Unused codes | 5371–5379 | |
| Department stores and discount stores | 5380 | 45211 |
| Unused codes | 5381–5389 | |

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

| Industry 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2007 NAICS Code |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| Retail Trade—Con. | | |
| Miscellaneous general merchandise stores | 5390 | 4529 |
| Unused codes | 5391–5469 | |
| Retail florists | 5470 | 4531 |
| Unused codes | 5471–5479 | |
| Office supplies and stationery stores | 5480 | 45321 |
| Unused codes | 5481–5489 | |
| Used merchandise stores | 5490 | 4533 |
| Unused codes | 5491–5569 | |
| Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops | 5570 | 45322 |
| Unused codes | 5571–5579 | |
| Miscellaneous retail stores | 5580 | 4539 |
| Unused codes | 5581–5589 | |
| Electronic shopping | 5590 | 454111 |
| Electronic auctions | 5591 | 454112 |
| Mail order houses | 5592 | 454113 |
| Unused codes | 5593–5669 | |
| Vending machine operators | 5670 | 4542 |
| Unused codes | 5671–5679 | |
| Fuel dealers | 5680 | 45431 |
| Unused codes | 5681–5689 | |
| Other direct selling establishments | 5690 | 45439 |
| Unused codes | 5691–5789 | |
| Not specified retail trade | 5790 | Part of 44, 45 |
| Unused codes | 5791–6069 | |
| Transportation and Warehousing and Utilities | 6070–6469, 0570–0769 | 48–49, 22 |
| <i>Transportation and Warehousing</i> | 6070–6469 | 48–49 |
| Air transportation | 6070 | 481 |
| Unused codes | 6071–6079 | |
| Rail transportation | 6080 | 482 |
| Unused codes | 6081–6089 | |
| Water transportation | 6090 | 483 |
| Unused codes | 6091–6169 | |
| Truck transportation | 6170 | 484 |
| Unused codes | 6171–6179 | |

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

| Industry 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2007 NAICS Code |
|--|------------------|------------------------------|
| Transportation and Warehousing and Utilities—Con. | | |
| <i>Transportation and Warehousing—Con.</i> | | |
| Bus service and urban transit | 6180 | 4851, 4852, 4854, 4855, 4859 |
| Unused codes | 6181–6189 | |
| Taxi and limousine service | 6190 | 4853 |
| Unused codes | 6191–6269 | |
| Pipeline transportation | 6270 | 486 |
| Unused codes | 6271–6279 | |
| Scenic and sightseeing transportation | 6280 | 487 |
| Unused codes | 6281–6289 | |
| Services incidental to transportation | 6290 | 488 |
| Unused codes | 6291–6369 | |
| Postal Service | 6370 | 491 |
| Unused codes | 6371–6379 | |
| Couriers and messengers | 6380 | 492 |
| Unused codes | 6381–6389 | |
| Warehousing and storage | 6390 | 493 |
| Unused codes | 6391–6469 | |
| <i>Utilities</i> | 0570–0769 | 22 |
| Electric power generation, transmission and distribution | 0570 | 2211 |
| Unused codes | 0571–0579 | |
| Natural gas distribution | 0580 | 2212 |
| Unused codes | 0581–0589 | |
| Electric and gas, and other combinations | 0590 | Pts. 2211, 2212 |
| Unused codes | 0591–0669 | |
| Water, steam, air-conditioning, and irrigation systems | 0670 | 22131, 22133 |
| Unused codes | 0671–0679 | |
| Sewage treatment facilities | 0680 | 22132 |
| Unused codes | 0681–0689 | |
| Not specified utilities | 0690 | Part of 22 |
| Unused codes | 0691–0769 | |

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

| Industry 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2007 NAICS Code |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Information | 6470–6869 | 51 |
| Newspaper publishers | 6470 | 51111 |
| Unused codes | 6471–6479 | |
| Periodical, book, and directory publishers | 6480 | 5111 exc. 51111 |
| Unused codes | 6481–6489 | |
| Software publishers | 6490 | 5112 |
| Unused codes | 6491–6569 | |
| Motion picture and video industries | 6570 | 5121 |
| Unused codes | 6571–6589 | |
| Sound recording industries | 6590 | 5122 |
| Unused codes | 6591–6669 | |
| Broadcasting (except internet) | 6670 | 515 |
| Unused codes | 6671 | |
| Internet publishing and broadcasting and web search portals | 6672 | 51913 |
| Unused codes | 6673–6679 | |
| Wired telecommunications carriers | 6680 | 5171 |
| Unused codes | 6681–6689 | |
| Telecommunications, except wired telecommunications carriers | 6690 | 517 exc. 5171 |
| Unused codes | 6691–6694 | |
| Data processing, hosting, and related services | 6695 | 5182 |
| Unused codes | 6696–6769 | |
| Libraries and archives | 6770 | 51912 |
| Unused codes | 6771–6779 | |
| Other information services, except libraries and archives, and internet publishing and broadcasting and web search portals | 6780 | 5191 exc. 51912, 51913 |
| Unused codes | 6781–6869 | |
| Finance and Insurance, and Real Estate, and Rental and Leasing | 6870–7269 | 52–53 |
| <i>Finance and Insurance</i> | 6870–7069 | 52 |
| Banking and related activities | 6870 | 521, 52211, 52219 |
| Unused codes | 6871–6879 | |
| Savings institutions, including credit unions | 6880 | 52212, 52213 |
| Unused codes | 6881–6889 | |

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

| Industry 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2007 NAICS Code |
|--|------------------|---------------------------|
| Finance and Insurance, and Real Estate, and Rental and Leasing—Con. | | |
| <i>Finance and Insurance—Con.</i> | | |
| Non-depository credit and related activities | 6890 | 5222, 5223 |
| Unused codes | 6891–6969 | |
| Securities, commodities, funds, trusts, and other financial investments | 6970 | 523, 525 |
| Unused codes | 6971–6989 | |
| Insurance carriers and related activities | 6990 | 524 |
| Unused codes | 6991–7069 | |
| <i>Real Estate and Rental and Leasing</i> | 7070–7269 | 53 |
| Real estate | 7070 | 531 |
| Unused codes | 7071–7079 | |
| Automotive equipment rental and leasing | 7080 | 5321 |
| Unused codes | 7081–7169 | |
| Video tape and disk rental | 7170 | 53223 |
| Unused codes | 7171–7179 | |
| Other consumer goods rental | 7180 | 53221, 53222, 53229, 5323 |
| Unused codes | 7181–7189 | |
| Commercial, industrial, and other intangible assets rental and leasing | 7190 | 5324, 533 |
| Unused codes | 7191–7269 | |
| Professional, Scientific, and Management, and Administrative, and Waste Management Services | 7270–7859 | 54–56 |
| <i>Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services</i> | 7270–7569 | 54 |
| Legal services | 7270 | 5411 |
| Unused codes | 7271–7279 | |
| Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping, and payroll services | 7280 | 5412 |
| Unused codes | 7281–7289 | |
| Architectural, engineering, and related services | 7290 | 5413 |
| Unused codes | 7291–7369 | |
| Specialized design services | 7370 | 5414 |
| Unused codes | 7371–7379 | |

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

| Industry 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2007 NAICS Code |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Professional, Scientific, and Management, and Administrative, and Waste Management Services—Con. | | |
| <i>Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services—Con.</i> | | |
| Computer systems design and related services | 7380 | 5415 |
| Unused codes | 7381–7389 | |
| Management, scientific, and technical consulting services | 7390 | 5416 |
| Unused codes | 7391–7459 | |
| Scientific research and development services | 7460 | 5417 |
| Unused codes | 7461–7469 | |
| Advertising and related services | 7470 | 5418 |
| Unused codes | 7471–7479 | |
| Veterinary services | 7480 | 54194 |
| Unused codes | 7481–7489 | |
| Other professional, scientific, and technical services | 7490 | 5419 exc. 54194 |
| Unused codes | 7491–7569 | |
| <i>Management of Companies and Enterprises</i> | <i>7570</i> | 55 |
| Management of companies and enterprises | 7570 | 55 |
| <i>Administrative and Support and Waste Management Services</i> | <i>7571–7859</i> | 56 |
| Unused codes | 7571–7579 | |
| Employment services | 7580 | 5613 |
| Unused codes | 7581–7589 | |
| Business support services | 7590 | 5614 |
| Unused codes | 7591–7669 | |
| Travel arrangements and reservation services | 7670 | 5615 |
| Unused codes | 7671–7679 | |
| Investigation and security services | 7680 | 5616 |
| Unused codes | 7681–7689 | |
| Services to buildings and dwellings (except cleaning during construction and immediately after construction) | 7690 | 5617 exc. 56173 |
| Unused codes | 7691–7769 | |
| Landscaping services | 7770 | 56173 |
| Unused codes | 7771–7779 | |

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

| Industry 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2007 NAICS Code |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Professional, Scientific, and Management, and Administrative, and Waste Management Services—Con. | | |
| <i>Administrative and Support and Waste Management Services—Con.</i> | | |
| Other administrative and other support services | 7780 | 5611, 5612, 5619 |
| Unused codes | 7781–7789 | |
| Waste management and remediation services | 7790 | 562 |
| Unused codes | 7791–7859 | |
| Educational Services, and Health Care and Social Assistance | 7860–8559 | 61–62 |
| <i>Educational Services</i> | 7860–7969 | 61 |
| Elementary and secondary schools | 7860 | 6111 |
| Unused codes | 7861–7869 | |
| Colleges and universities, including junior colleges | 7870 | 6112, 6113 |
| Unused codes | 7871–7879 | |
| Business, technical, and trade schools and training | 7880 | 6114, 6115 |
| Unused codes | 7881–7889 | |
| Other schools and instruction, and educational support services | 7890 | 6116, 6117 |
| Unused codes | 7891–7969 | |
| <i>Health Care and Social Assistance</i> | 7970–8559 | 62 |
| Offices of physicians | 7970 | 6211 |
| Unused codes | 7971–7979 | |
| Offices of dentists | 7980 | 6212 |
| Unused codes | 7981–7989 | |
| Offices of chiropractors | 7990 | 62131 |
| Unused codes | 7991–8069 | |
| Offices of optometrists | 8070 | 62132 |
| Unused codes | 8071–8079 | |
| Offices of other health practitioners | 8080 | 6213 exc. 62131, 62132 |
| Unused codes | 8081–8089 | |
| Outpatient care centers | 8090 | 6214 |
| Unused codes | 8091–8169 | |

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

| Industry 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2007 NAICS Code |
|---|-------------------------|------------------|
| Educational Services, and Health Care and Social Assistance—Con. | | |
| <i>Health Care and Social Assistance—Con.</i> | | |
| Home health care services | 8170 | 6216 |
| Unused codes | 8171–8179 | |
| Other health care services | 8180 | 6215, 6219 |
| Unused codes | 8181–8189 | |
| Hospitals | 8190 | 622 |
| Unused codes | 8191–8269 | |
| Nursing care facilities | 8270 | 6231 |
| Unused codes | 8271–8289 | |
| Residential care facilities, without nursing | 8290 | 6232, 6233, 6239 |
| Unused codes | 8291–8369 | |
| Individual and family services | 8370 | 6241 |
| Unused codes | 8371–8379 | |
| Community food and housing, and emergency services | 8380 | 6242 |
| Unused codes | 8381–8389 | |
| Vocational rehabilitation services | 8390 | 6243 |
| Unused codes | 8391–8469 | |
| Child day care services | 8470 | 6244 |
| Unused codes | 8471–8559 | |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, and Accommodation and Food Services | 8560–8769 | 71–72 |
| <i>Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation</i> | <i>8560–8659</i> | 71 |
| Independent artists, performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries | 8560 | 711 |
| Unused codes | 8561–8569 | |
| Museums, art galleries, historical sites, and similar institutions | 8570 | 712 |
| Unused codes | 8571–8579 | |
| Bowling centers | 8580 | 71395 |
| Unused codes | 8581–8589 | |
| Other amusement, gambling, and recreation industries | 8590 | 713 exc. 71395 |
| Unused codes | 8591–8659 | |

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

| Industry 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2007 NAICS Code |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, and Accommodation and Food Services—Con. | | |
| <i>Accommodation and Food Services</i> | | |
| Traveler accommodation | 8660 | 7211 |
| Unused codes | 8661–8669 | |
| Recreational vehicle parks and camps, and rooming and boarding houses | 8670 | 7212, 7213 |
| Unused codes | 8671–8679 | |
| Restaurants and other food services | 8680 | 722 exc. 7224 |
| Unused codes | 8681–8689 | |
| Drinking places, alcoholic beverages | 8690 | 7224 |
| Unused codes | 8691–8769 | |
| Other Services, Except Public Administration | 8770–9369 | 81 |
| Automotive repair and maintenance | 8770 | 8111 exc. 811192 |
| Unused codes | 8771–8779 | |
| Car washes | 8780 | 811192 |
| Unused codes | 8781–8789 | |
| Electronic and precision equipment repair and maintenance | 8790 | 8112 |
| Unused codes | 8791–8869 | |
| Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment repair and maintenance | 8870 | 8113 |
| Unused codes | 8871–8879 | |
| Personal and household goods repair and maintenance | 8880 | 8114 exc. 81143 |
| Unused codes | 8881–8889 | |
| Footwear and leather goods repair | 8890 | 81143 |
| Unused codes | 8891–8969 | |
| Barber shops | 8970 | 812111 |
| Unused codes | 8971–8979 | |
| Beauty salons | 8980 | 812112 |
| Unused codes | 8981–8989 | |
| Nail salons and other personal care services | 8990 | 812113, 81219 |
| Unused codes | 8991–9069 | |
| Drycleaning and laundry services | 9070 | 8123 |
| Unused codes | 9071–9079 | |

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

| Industry 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2007 NAICS Code |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Other Services, Except Public Administration—Con. | 6470–6869 | 51 |
| Funeral homes, and cemeteries and crematories | 9080 | 8122 |
| Unused codes | 9081–9089 | |
| Other personal services | 9090 | 8129 |
| Unused codes | 9091–9159 | |
| Religious organizations | 9160 | 8131 |
| Unused codes | 9161–9169 | |
| Civic, social, advocacy organizations, and grantmaking and giving services | 9170 | 8132, 8133, 8134 |
| Unused codes | 9171–9179 | |
| Labor unions | 9180 | 81393 |
| Unused codes | 9181–9189 | |
| Business, professional, political, and similar organizations | 9190 | 8139 exc. 81393 |
| Unused codes | 9191–9289 | |
| Private households | 9290 | 814 |
| Unused codes | 9291–9369 | |
| Public Administration | 9370–9669 | 51 |
| Executive offices and legislative bodies | 9370 | 92111, 92112, 92114, pt. 92115 |
| Unused codes | 9371–9379 | |
| Public finance activities | 9380 | 92113 |
| Unused codes | 9381–9389 | |
| Other general government and support | 9390 | 92119 |
| Unused codes | 9391–9469 | |
| Justice, public order, and safety activities | 9470 | 922, pt. 92115 |
| Unused codes | 9471–9479 | |
| Administration of human resource programs | 9480 | 923 |
| Unused codes | 9481–9489 | |
| Administration of environmental quality and housing programs | 9490 | 924, 925 |
| Unused codes | 9491–9569 | |
| Administration of economic programs and space research | 9570 | 926, 927 |
| Unused codes | 9571–9589 | |
| National security and international affairs | 9590 | 928 |
| Unused codes | 9591–9669 | |

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

| Industry 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2007 NAICS Code |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Military | 9670–9919 | 928110 |
| U. S. Army | 9670 | 928110 |
| Unused codes | 9671–9679 | |
| U. S. Air Force | 9680 | 928110 |
| Unused codes | 9681–9689 | |
| U. S. Navy | 9690 | 928110 |
| Unused codes | 9691–9769 | |
| U. S. Marines | 9770 | 928110 |
| Unused codes | 9771–9779 | |
| U. S. Coast Guard | 9780 | 928110 |
| Unused codes | 9781–9789 | |
| Armed Forces, Branch not specified | 9790 | 928110 |
| Unused codes | 9791–9869 | |
| Military Reserves or National Guard | 9870 | 928110 |
| Unused codes | 9871–9919 | |
| Unemployed, with no work experience in the last 5 years or earlier or never worked | 9920 | none |

LANGUAGE CODE LIST

| Code | Language |
|------|--------------------|
| 601 | Jamaican Creole |
| 602 | Krio |
| 603 | Hawaiian Pidgin |
| 604 | Pidgin |
| 605 | Gullah |
| 606 | Saramacca |
| 607 | German |
| 608 | Pennsylvania Dutch |
| 609 | Yiddish |
| 610 | Dutch |
| 611 | Afrikaans |
| 612 | Frisian |
| 613 | Luxembourgian |
| 614 | Swedish |
| 615 | Danish |
| 616 | Norwegian |
| 617 | Icelandic |
| 618 | Faroese |
| 619 | Italian |
| 620 | French |
| 621 | Provençal |
| 622 | Patois |
| 623 | French Creole |
| 624 | Cajun |
| 625 | Spanish |
| 626 | Catalonian |
| 627 | Ladino |
| 628 | Pachuco |
| 629 | Portuguese |
| 630 | Papia Mentae |
| 631 | Romanian |
| 632 | Rhaeto-Romanic |
| 633 | Welsh |
| 634 | Breton |
| 635 | Irish Gaelic |
| 636 | Scottic Gaelic |
| 637 | Greek |
| 638 | Albanian |
| 639 | Russian |

LANGUAGE CODE LIST—Con.

| Code | Language |
|-------------|------------------------------------|
| 640 | Belorussian |
| 641 | Ukrainian |
| 642 | Czech |
| 643 | Kashubian |
| 644 | Lusatian |
| 645 | Polish |
| 646 | Slovak |
| 647 | Bulgarian |
| 648 | Macedonian |
| 649 | Serbo-Croatian |
| 650 | Croatian |
| 651 | Serbian |
| 652 | Slovene |
| 653 | Lithuanian |
| 654 | Lettish |
| 655 | Armenian |
| 656 | Persian |
| 657 | Pashto |
| 658 | Kurdish |
| 659 | Balochi |
| 660 | Tadzhik |
| 661 | Ossete |
| 662 | India, not elsewhere classified |
| 663 | Hindi |
| 664 | Bengali |
| 665 | Panjabi |
| 666 | Marathi |
| 667 | Gujarati |
| 668 | Bihari |
| 669 | Rajasthani |
| 670 | Oriya |
| 671 | Urdu |
| 672 | Assamese |
| 673 | Kashmiri |
| 674 | Nepali |
| 675 | Sindhi |
| 676 | Pakistan, not elsewhere classified |
| 677 | Sinhalese |
| 678 | Romany |

LANGUAGE CODE LIST—Con.

| Code | Language |
|-------------|------------------------|
| 679 | Finnish |
| 680 | Estonian |
| 681 | Lapp |
| 682 | Hungarian |
| 683 | Other Uralic Languages |
| 684 | Chuvash |
| 685 | Karakalpak |
| 686 | Kazakh |
| 687 | Kirghiz |
| 688 | Karachay |
| 689 | Uighur |
| 690 | Azerbaijani |
| 691 | Turkish |
| 692 | Turkmen |
| 693 | Yakut |
| 694 | Mongolian |
| 695 | Tungus |
| 696 | Caucasian |
| 697 | Basque |
| 698 | Dravidian |
| 699 | Brahui |
| 700 | Gondi |
| 701 | Telugu |
| 702 | Kannada |
| 703 | Malayalam |
| 704 | Tamil |
| 705 | Kurukh |
| 706 | Munda |
| 707 | Burushaski |
| 708 | Chinese |
| 709 | Hakka |
| 710 | Kan, Hsiang |
| 711 | Cantonese |
| 712 | Mandarin |
| 713 | Fuchow |
| 714 | Formosan |
| 715 | Wu |
| 716 | Tibetan |
| 717 | Burmese |

LANGUAGE CODE LIST—Con.

| Code | Language |
|-------------|----------------------|
| 718 | Karen |
| 719 | Kachin |
| 720 | Thai |
| 721 | Mien |
| 722 | Hmong |
| 723 | Japanese |
| 724 | Korean |
| 725 | Laotian |
| 726 | Mon-Khmer, Cambodian |
| 727 | Paleo-Siberian |
| 728 | Vietnamese |
| 729 | Muong |
| 730 | Buginese |
| 731 | Moluccan |
| 732 | Indonesian |
| 733 | Achinese |
| 734 | Balinese |
| 735 | Cham |
| 736 | Javanese |
| 737 | Madurese |
| 738 | Malagasy |
| 739 | Malay |
| 740 | Minangkabau |
| 741 | Sundanese |
| 742 | Tagalog |
| 743 | Bisayan |
| 744 | Sebuano |
| 745 | Pangasinan |
| 746 | Ilocano |
| 747 | Bikol |
| 748 | Pampangan |
| 749 | Gorontalo |
| 750 | Micronesian |
| 751 | Carolinian |
| 752 | Chamorro |
| 753 | Gilbertese |
| 754 | Kusaiean |
| 755 | Marshallese |
| 756 | Mokilese |

LANGUAGE CODE LIST—Con.

| Code | Language |
|-------------|------------------|
| 757 | Mortlockese |
| 758 | Nauruan |
| 759 | Palauan |
| 760 | Ponapean |
| 761 | Chuukese/Trukese |
| 762 | Ulithian |
| 763 | Woleai-Ulithi |
| 764 | Yapese |
| 765 | Melanesian |
| 766 | Polynesian |
| 767 | Samoan |
| 768 | Tongan |
| 769 | Niuean |
| 770 | Tokelauan |
| 771 | Fijian |
| 772 | Marquesan |
| 773 | Rarotongan |
| 774 | Maori |
| 775 | Nukuoro |
| 776 | Hawaiian |
| 777 | Arabic |
| 778 | Hebrew |
| 779 | Syriac |
| 780 | Amharic |
| 781 | Berber |
| 782 | Chadic |
| 783 | Cushite |
| 784 | Sudanic |
| 785 | Nilotic |
| 786 | Nilo-Hamitic |
| 787 | Nubian |
| 788 | Saharan |
| 789 | Nilo-Saharan |
| 790 | Khoisan |
| 791 | Swahili |
| 792 | Bantu |
| 793 | Mande |
| 794 | Fulani |

LANGUAGE CODE LIST—Con.

| Code | Language |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| 795 | Gur |
| 796 | Kru, Ibo, Yoruba |
| 797 | Efik |
| 798 | Mbum (And Related) |
| 799 | African |
| 800 | Aleut |
| 801 | Pacific Gulf Yupik |
| 802 | Eskimo |
| 803 | Inupik |
| 804 | St Lawrence Island Yupik |
| 805 | Yupik |
| 806 | Algonquian |
| 807 | Arapaho |
| 808 | Atsina |
| 809 | Blackfoot |
| 810 | Cheyenne |
| 811 | Cree |
| 812 | Delaware |
| 813 | Fox |
| 814 | Kickapoo |
| 815 | Menomini |
| 816 | French Cree |
| 817 | Miami |
| 818 | Micmac |
| 819 | Ojibwa |
| 820 | Ottawa |
| 821 | Passamaquoddy |
| 822 | Penobscot |
| 823 | Abnaki |
| 824 | Potawatomi |
| 825 | Shawnee |
| 826 | Wiyot |
| 827 | Yurok |
| 828 | Kutenai |
| 829 | Makah |
| 830 | Kwakiutl |
| 831 | Nootka |
| 832 | Not Used |
| 833 | Lower Chehalis |

LANGUAGE CODE LIST—Con.

| Code | Language |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 834 | Upper Chehalis |
| 835 | Clallam |
| 836 | Coeur D'Alene |
| 837 | Columbia |
| 838 | Cowlitz |
| 839 | Salish |
| 840 | Nootsack |
| 841 | Okanogan |
| 842 | Puget Sound Salish |
| 843 | Quinault |
| 844 | Tillamook |
| 845 | Twana |
| 846 | Haida |
| 847 | Athapascan |
| 848 | Ahtena |
| 849 | Han |
| 850 | Ingalit |
| 851 | Koyukon |
| 852 | Kuchin |
| 853 | Upper Kuskokwim |
| 854 | Tanaina |
| 855 | Tanana |
| 856 | Tanacross |
| 857 | Upper Tanana |
| 858 | Tutchone |
| 859 | Chasta Costa |
| 860 | Hupa |
| 861 | Other Athapascan-Eyak |
| 862 | Apache |
| 863 | Kiowa |
| 864 | Navaho |
| 865 | Eyak |
| 866 | Tlingit |
| 867 | Mountain Maidu |
| 868 | Northwest Maidu |
| 869 | Southern Maidu |
| 870 | Coast Miwok |
| 871 | Plains Miwok |
| 872 | Sierra Miwok |

LANGUAGE CODE LIST—Con.

| Code | Language |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 873 | Nomlaki |
| 874 | Patwin |
| 875 | Wintun |
| 876 | Foothill North Yokuts |
| 877 | Tachi |
| 878 | Santiam |
| 879 | Siuslaw |
| 880 | Klamath |
| 881 | Nez Perce |
| 882 | Sahaptian |
| 883 | Upper Chinook |
| 884 | Tsimshian |
| 885 | Achumawi |
| 886 | Atsugewi |
| 887 | Karok |
| 888 | Pomo |
| 889 | Shastan |
| 890 | Washo |
| 891 | Up River Yuman |
| 892 | Cocomaricopa |
| 893 | Mohave |
| 894 | Yuma |
| 895 | Diegueno |
| 896 | Delta River Yuman |
| 897 | Upland Yuman |
| 898 | Havasupai |
| 899 | Walapai |
| 900 | Yavapai |
| 901 | Chumash |
| 902 | Tonkawa |
| 903 | Yuchi |
| 904 | Crow |
| 905 | Hidatsa |
| 906 | Mandan |
| 907 | Dakota |
| 908 | Chiwere |
| 909 | Winnebago |
| 910 | Kansa |
| 911 | Omaha |

LANGUAGE CODE LIST—Con.

| Code | Language |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 912 | Osage |
| 913 | Ponca |
| 914 | Quapaw |
| 915 | Alabama |
| 916 | Choctaw |
| 917 | Mikasuki |
| 918 | Hichita |
| 919 | Koasati |
| 920 | Muskogee |
| 921 | Chetemacha |
| 922 | Yuki |
| 923 | Wappo |
| 924 | Keres |
| 925 | Iroquois |
| 926 | Mohawk |
| 927 | Oneida |
| 928 | Onondaga |
| 929 | Cayuga |
| 930 | Seneca |
| 931 | Tuscarora |
| 932 | Wyandot |
| 933 | Cherokee |
| 934 | Arikara |
| 935 | Caddo |
| 936 | Pawnee |
| 937 | Wichita |
| 938 | Comanche |
| 939 | Mono |
| 940 | Paiute |
| 941 | Northern Paiute |
| 942 | Southern Paiute |
| 943 | Chemehuevi |
| 944 | Kawaiisu |
| 945 | Ute |
| 946 | Shoshoni |
| 947 | Panamint |
| 948 | Hopi |

LANGUAGE CODE LIST—Con.

| Code | Language |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| 949 | Cahuilla |
| 950 | Cupeno |
| 951 | Luiseno |
| 952 | Serrano |
| 953 | Tubatulabal |
| 954 | Pima |
| 955 | Yaqui |
| 956 | Aztecán |
| 957 | Sonoran, not elsewhere classified |
| 958 | Not Used |
| 959 | Picuris |
| 960 | Tiwa |
| 961 | Sandia |
| 962 | Tewa |
| 963 | Towa |
| 964 | Zuni |
| 965 | Chinook Jargon |
| 966 | American Indian |
| 967 | Misumalpan |
| 968 | Mayan Languages |
| 969 | Tarascan |
| 970 | Mapuche |
| 971 | Oto - Manguen |
| 972 | Quechua |
| 973 | Aymara |
| 974 | Arawakian |
| 975 | Chibchan |
| 976 | Tupi-Guarani |
| 977 | Jicarilla |
| 978 | Chiricahua |
| 979 | San Carlos |
| 980 | Kiowa-apache |
| 981 | Kalispel |
| 982 | Spokane |
| 983-994 | Not Used |
| 995 | English (Input Only) |
| 996 | Uncodeable |
| 997 | Not Used |
| 998 | Specified Not Listed |
| 999 | Not Specified |

OCCUPATION CODE LIST

| Occupation 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2010 SOC Code |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations | 0001–3599 | 11-0000-29-0000 |
| <i>Management, Business, and Financial Occupations</i> | <i>0001–0999</i> | <i>11-0000-13-0000</i> |
| Management occupations: | 0001–0499 | 11-0000 |
| Unused codes | 0001–0009 | |
| Chief executives | 0010 | 11-1011 |
| Unused codes | 0011–0019 | |
| General and operations managers | 0020 | 11-1021 |
| Unused codes | 0021–0029 | |
| Legislators | 0030 | 11-1031 |
| Unused codes | 0031–0039 | |
| Advertising and promotions managers | 0040 | 11-2011 |
| Unused codes | 0041–0049 | |
| Marketing and sales managers | 0050 | 11-2020 |
| Unused codes | 0051–0059 | |
| Public relations and fundraising managers | 0060 | 11-2031 |
| Unused codes | 0061–0099 | |
| Administrative services managers | 0100 | 11-3011 |
| Unused codes | 0101–0109 | |
| Computer and information systems managers | 0110 | 11-3021 |
| Unused codes | 0111–0119 | |
| Financial managers | 0120 | 11-3031 |
| Unused codes | 0121–0134 | |
| Compensation and benefits managers | 0135 | 11-3111 |
| Human resources managers | 0136 | 11-3121 |
| Training and development managers | 0137 | 11-3131 |
| Unused codes | 0138–0139 | |
| Industrial production managers | 0140 | 11-3051 |
| Unused codes | 0141–0149 | |
| Purchasing managers | 0150 | 11-3061 |
| Unused codes | 0151–0159 | |
| Transportation, storage, and distribution managers | 0160 | 11-3071 |
| Unused codes | 0161–0204 | |
| Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers | 0205 | 11-9013 |
| Unused codes | 0206–0219 | |
| Construction managers | 0220 | 11-9021 |
| Unused codes | 0221–0229 | |

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

| Occupation 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2010 SOC Code |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations—Con. | | |
| <i>Management, Business, and Financial Occupations—Con.</i> | | |
| Education administrators | 0230 | 11-9030 |
| Unused codes | 0231–0299 | |
| Architectural and engineering managers | 0300 | 11-9041 |
| Unused codes | 0301–0309 | |
| Food service managers | 0310 | 11-9051 |
| Unused codes | 0311–0324 | |
| Funeral service managers | 0325 | 11-9061 |
| Unused codes | 0326–0329 | |
| Gaming managers | 0330 | 11-9071 |
| Unused codes | 0331–0339 | |
| Lodging managers | 0340 | 11-9081 |
| Unused codes | 0341–0349 | |
| Medical and health services managers | 0350 | 11-9111 |
| Unused codes | 0351–0359 | |
| Natural sciences managers | 0360 | 11-9121 |
| Unused codes | 0361–0399 | |
| Postmasters and mail superintendents | 0400 | 11-9131 |
| Unused codes | 0401–0409 | |
| Property, real estate, and community association managers | 0410 | 11-9141 |
| Unused codes | 0411–0419 | |
| Social and community service managers | 0420 | 11-9151 |
| Unused codes | 0421–0424 | |
| Emergency management directors | 0425 | 11-9161 |
| Unused codes | 0426–0429 | |
| Managers, all other | 0430 | 11-9199 |
| Unused codes | 0431–0499 | |
| Business and financial operations occupations: | 0500–0999 | 13-0000 |
| Agents and business managers of artists, performers, and athletes | 0500 | 13-1011 |
| Unused codes | 0501–0509 | |

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

| Occupation 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2010 SOC Code |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations—Con. | | |
| <i>Management, Business, and Financial Occupations—Con.</i> | | |
| Buyers and purchasing agents, farm products | 0510 | 13-1021 |
| Unused codes | 0511–0519 | |
| Wholesale and retail buyers, except farm products | 0520 | 13-1022 |
| Unused codes | 0521–0529 | |
| Purchasing agents, except wholesale, retail, and farm products | 0530 | 13-1023 |
| Unused codes | 0531–0539 | |
| Claims adjusters, appraisers, examiners, and investigators | 0540 | 13-1030 |
| Unused codes | 0541–0564 | |
| Compliance officers | 0565 | 13-1041 |
| Unused codes | 0566–0599 | |
| Cost estimators | 0600 | 13-1051 |
| Unused codes | 0601–0629 | |
| Human resources workers | 0630 | 13-1070 |
| Unused codes | 0631–0639 | |
| Compensation, benefits, and job analysis specialists | 0640 | 13-1141 |
| Unused codes | 0641–0649 | |
| Training and development specialists | 0650 | 13-1151 |
| Unused codes | 0651–0699 | |
| Logisticians | 0700 | 13-1081 |
| Unused codes | 0701–0709 | |
| Management analysts | 0710 | 13-1111 |
| Unused codes | 0711–0724 | |
| Meeting, convention, and event planners | 0725 | 13-1121 |
| Fundraisers | 0726 | 13-1131 |
| Unused codes | 0727–0734 | |
| Market research analysts and marketing specialists | 0735 | 13-1161 |
| Unused codes | 0736–0739 | |
| Business operations specialists, all other | 0740 | 13-1199 |
| Unused codes | 0741–0799 | |
| Accountants and auditors | 0800 | 13-2011 |
| Unused codes | 0801–0809 | |

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

| Occupation 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2010 SOC Code |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations—Con. | | |
| <i>Management, Business, and Financial Occupations—Con.</i> | | |
| Appraisers and assessors of real estate | 0810 | 13-2021 |
| Unused codes | 0811–0819 | |
| Budget analysts | 0820 | 13-2031 |
| Unused codes | 0821–0829 | |
| Credit analysts | 0830 | 13-2041 |
| Unused codes | 0831–0839 | |
| Financial analysts | 0840 | 13-2051 |
| Unused codes | 0841–0849 | |
| Personal financial advisors | 0850 | 13-2052 |
| Unused codes | 0851–0859 | |
| Insurance underwriters | 0860 | 13-2053 |
| Unused codes | 0861–0899 | |
| Financial examiners | 0900 | 13-2061 |
| Unused codes | 0901–0909 | |
| Credit counselors and loan officers | 0910 | 13-2070 |
| Unused codes | 0911–0929 | |
| Tax examiners and collectors, and revenue agents | 0930 | 13-2081 |
| Unused codes | 0931–0939 | |
| Tax preparers | 0940 | 13-2082 |
| Unused codes | 0941–0949 | |
| Financial specialists, all other | 0950 | 13-2099 |
| Unused codes | 0951–0999 | |
| <i>Computer, Engineering, and Science Occupations</i> | <i>1000–1999</i> | <i>15-0000-19-0000</i> |
| Computer and mathematical occupations: | 1000–1299 | 15-0000 |
| Unused codes | 1000–1004 | |
| Computer and information research scientists | 1005 | 15-1111 |
| Computer systems analysts | 1006 | 15-1121 |
| Information security analysts | 1007 | 15-1122 |
| Unused codes | 1008–1009 | |

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

| Occupation 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2010 SOC Code |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations—Con. | | |
| <i>Computer, Engineering, and Science Occupations—Con.</i> | | |
| Computer programmers | 1010 | 15-1131 |
| Unused codes | 1011–1019 | |
| Software developers, applications and systems | 1020 | 15-113X |
| Unused codes | 1021–1029 | |
| Web developers | 1030 | 15-1134 |
| Unused codes | 1031–1049 | |
| Computer support specialists | 1050 | 15-1150 |
| Unused codes | 1051–1059 | |
| Database administrators | 1060 | 15-1141 |
| Unused codes | 1061–1104 | |
| Network and computer systems administrators | 1105 | 15-1142 |
| Computer network architects | 1106 | 15-1143 |
| Computer occupations, all other | 1107 | 15-1199 |
| Unused codes | 1108–1199 | |
| Actuaries | 1200 | 15-2011 |
| Unused codes | 1201–1209 | |
| Mathematicians | 1210 | 15-2021 |
| Unused codes | 1211–1219 | |
| Operations research analysts | 1220 | 15-2031 |
| Unused codes | 1221–1229 | |
| Statisticians | 1230 | 15-2041 |
| Unused codes | 1231–1239 | |
| Miscellaneous mathematical science occupations | 1240 | 15-2090 |
| Unused codes | 1241–1299 | |
| Architecture and engineering occupations: | 1300–1599 | 17-0000 |
| Architects, except naval | 1300 | 17-1010 |
| Unused codes | 1301–1309 | |
| Surveyors, cartographers, and photogrammetrists | 1310 | 17-1020 |
| Unused codes | 1311–1319 | |
| Aerospace engineers | 1320 | 17-2011 |
| Unused codes | 1321–1329 | |

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

| Occupation 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2010 SOC Code |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations—Con. | | |
| <i>Computer, Engineering, and Science Occupations—Con.</i> | | |
| Agricultural engineers | 1330 | 17-2021 |
| Unused codes | 1331–1339 | |
| Biomedical engineers | 1340 | 17-2031 |
| Unused codes | 1341–1349 | |
| Chemical engineers | 1350 | 17-2041 |
| Unused codes | 1351–1359 | |
| Civil engineers | 1360 | 17-2051 |
| Unused codes | 1361–1399 | |
| Computer hardware engineers | 1400 | 17-2061 |
| Unused codes | 1401–1409 | |
| Electrical and electronics engineers | 1410 | 17-2070 |
| Unused codes | 1411–1419 | |
| Environmental engineers | 1420 | 17-2081 |
| Unused codes | 1421–1429 | |
| Industrial engineers, including health and safety | 1430 | 17-2110 |
| Unused codes | 1431–1439 | |
| Marine engineers and naval architects | 1440 | 17-2121 |
| Unused codes | 1441–1449 | |
| Materials engineers | 1450 | 17-2131 |
| Unused codes | 1451–1459 | |
| Mechanical engineers | 1460 | 17-2141 |
| Unused codes | 1461–1499 | |
| Mining and geological engineers, including mining safety engineers | 1500 | 17-2151 |
| Unused codes | 1501–1509 | |
| Nuclear engineers | 1510 | 17-2161 |
| Unused codes | 1511–1519 | |
| Petroleum engineers | 1520 | 17-2171 |
| Unused codes | 1521–1529 | |
| Engineers, all other | 1530 | 17-2199 |
| Unused codes | 1531–1539 | |
| Drafters | 1540 | 17-3010 |
| Unused codes | 1541–1549 | |

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

| Occupation 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2010 SOC Code |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations—Con. | | |
| <i>Computer, Engineering, and Science Occupations—Con.</i> | | |
| Engineering technicians, except drafters | 1550 | 17-3020 |
| Unused codes | 1551–1559 | |
| Surveying and mapping technicians | 1560 | 17-3031 |
| Unused codes | 1561–1599 | |
| Life, physical, and social science occupations: | 1600–1999 | 19-0000 |
| Agricultural and food scientists | 1600 | 19-1010 |
| Unused codes | 1601–1609 | |
| Biological scientists | 1610 | 19-1020 |
| Unused codes | 1611–1639 | |
| Conservation scientists and foresters | 1640 | 19-1030 |
| Unused codes | 1641–1649 | |
| Medical scientists | 1650 | 19-1040 |
| Unused codes | 1651–1659 | |
| Life scientists, all other | 1660 | 19-1099 |
| Unused codes | 1661–1699 | |
| Astronomers and physicists | 1700 | 19-2010 |
| Unused codes | 1701–1709 | |
| Atmospheric and space scientists | 1710 | 19-2021 |
| Unused codes | 1711–1719 | |
| Chemists and materials scientists | 1720 | 19-2030 |
| Unused codes | 1721–1739 | |
| Environmental scientists and geoscientists | 1740 | 19-2040 |
| Unused codes | 1741–1759 | |
| Physical scientists, all other | 1760 | 19-2099 |
| Unused codes | 1761–1799 | |
| Economists | 1800 | 19-3011 |
| Unused codes | 1801–1814 | |
| Survey researchers | 1815 | 19-3022 |
| Unused codes | 1816–1819 | |
| Psychologists | 1820 | 19-3030 |
| Unused codes | 1821–1829 | |
| Sociologists | 1830 | 19-3041 |
| Unused codes | 1831–1839 | |

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

| Occupation 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2010 SOC Code |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations—Con. | | |
| <i>Computer, Engineering, and Science Occupations—Con.</i> | | |
| Urban and regional planners | 1840 | 19-3051 |
| Unused codes | 1841–1859 | |
| Miscellaneous social scientists and related workers | 1860 | 19-3090 |
| Unused codes | 1861–1899 | |
| Agricultural and food science technicians | 1900 | 19-4011 |
| Unused codes | 1901–1909 | |
| Biological technicians | 1910 | 19-4021 |
| Unused codes | 1911–1919 | |
| Chemical technicians | 1920 | 19-4031 |
| Unused codes | 1921–1929 | |
| Geological and petroleum technicians | 1930 | 19-4041 |
| Unused codes | 1931–1939 | |
| Nuclear technicians | 1940 | 19-4051 |
| Unused codes | 1941–1949 | |
| Social science research assistants | 1950 | 19-4061 |
| Unused codes | 1951–1964 | |
| Miscellaneous life, physical, and social science technicians | 1965 | 19-4090 |
| Unused codes | 1966–1999 | |
| <i>Education, Legal, Community Service, Arts, and Media Occupations</i> | 2000–2999 | 21-0000-27-0000 |
| Community and social service occupations: | 2000–2099 | 21-0000 |
| Counselors | 2000 | 21-1010 |
| Unused codes | 2001–2009 | |
| Social workers | 2010 | 21-1020 |
| Unused codes | 2011–2014 | |
| Probational officers and correctional treatment specialists | 2015 | 21-1092 |
| Social and human service assistants | 2016 | 21-1093 |
| Unused codes | 2017–2024 | |
| Other Miscellaneous community and social service specialists, including health educators and community health workers | 2025 | 21-109X |
| Unused codes | 2026–2039 | |

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

| Occupation 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2010 SOC Code |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations—Con. | | |
| <i>Education, Legal, Community Service, Arts, and Media Occupations—Con.</i> | | |
| Clergy | 2040 | 21-2011 |
| Unused codes | 2041–2049 | |
| Directors, religious activities and education | 2050 | 21-2021 |
| Unused codes | 2051–2059 | |
| Religious workers, all other | 2060 | 21-2099 |
| Unused codes | 2061–2099 | |
| Legal occupations: | 2100–2199 | 23-0000 |
| Lawyers | 2100 | 23-1011 |
| Unused codes | 2101–2104 | |
| Judicial law clerks | 2105 | 23-1012 |
| Unused codes | 2106–2109 | |
| Judges, magistrates, and other judicial workers | 2110 | 23-1020 |
| Unused codes | 2111–2144 | |
| Paralegals and legal assistants | 2145 | 23-2011 |
| Unused codes | 2146–2159 | |
| Miscellaneous legal support workers | 2160 | 23-2090 |
| Unused codes | 2161–2199 | |
| Education, training, and library occupations: | 2200–2599 | 25-0000 |
| Postsecondary teachers | 2200 | 25-1000 |
| Unused codes | 2201–2299 | |
| Preschool and kindergarten teachers | 2300 | 25-2010 |
| Unused codes | 2301–2309 | |
| Elementary and middle school teachers | 2310 | 25-2020 |
| Unused codes | 2311–2319 | |
| Secondary school teachers | 2320 | 25-2030 |
| Unused codes | 2321–2329 | |
| Special education teachers | 2330 | 25-2050 |
| Unused codes | 2331–2339 | |
| Other teachers and instructors | 2340 | 25-3000 |
| Unused codes | 2341–2399 | |
| Archivists, curators, and museum technicians | 2400 | 25-4010 |
| Unused codes | 2401–2429 | |

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

| Occupation 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2010 SOC Code |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations—Con. | | |
| <i>Education, Legal, Community Service, Arts, and Media Occupations—Con.</i> | | |
| Librarians | 2430 | 25-4021 |
| Unused codes | 2431–2439 | |
| Library technicians | 2440 | 25-4031 |
| Unused codes | 2441–2539 | |
| Teacher assistants | 2540 | 25-9041 |
| Unused codes | 2541–2549 | |
| Other education, training, and library workers | 2550 | 25-90XX |
| Unused codes | 2551–2599 | |
| Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations: | 2600–2999 | 27-0000 |
| Artists and related workers | 2600 | 27-1010 |
| Unused codes | 2601–2629 | |
| Designers | 2630 | 27-1020 |
| Unused codes | 2631–2699 | |
| Actors | 2700 | 27-2011 |
| Unused codes | 2701–2709 | |
| Producers and directors | 2710 | 27-2012 |
| Unused codes | 2711–2719 | |
| Athletes, coaches, umpires, and related workers | 2720 | 27-2020 |
| Unused codes | 2721–2739 | |
| Dancers and choreographers | 2740 | 27-2030 |
| Unused codes | 2741–2749 | |
| Musicians, singers, and related workers | 2750 | 27-2040 |
| Unused codes | 2751–2759 | |
| Entertainers and performers, sports and related workers, all other | 2760 | 27-2099 |
| Unused codes | 2761–2799 | |
| Announcers | 2800 | 27-3010 |
| Unused codes | 2801–2809 | |
| News analysts, reporters and correspondents | 2810 | 27-3020 |
| Unused codes | 2811–2824 | |
| Public relations specialists | 2825 | 27-3031 |
| Unused codes | 2826–2829 | |

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

| Occupation 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2010 SOC Code |
|---|------------------|----------------|
| Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations—Con. | | |
| <i>Education, Legal, Community Service, Arts, and Media Occupations—Con.</i> | | |
| Editors | 2830 | 27-3041 |
| Unused codes | 2831–2839 | |
| Technical writers | 2840 | 27-3042 |
| Unused codes | 2841–2849 | |
| Writers and authors | 2850 | 27-3043 |
| Unused codes | 2851–2859 | |
| Miscellaneous media and communication workers | 2860 | 27-3090 |
| Unused codes | 2861–2899 | |
| Broadcast and sound engineering technicians and radio operators | 2900 | 27-4010 |
| Unused codes | 2901–2909 | |
| Photographers | 2910 | 27-4021 |
| Unused codes | 2911–2919 | |
| Television, video, and motion picture camera operators and editors | 2920 | 27-4030 |
| Unused codes | 2921–2959 | |
| Media and communication equipment workers, all other | 2960 | 27-4099 |
| Unused codes | 2961–2999 | |
| <i>Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations</i> | 3000–3599 | 29-0000 |
| Chiropractors | 3000 | 29-1011 |
| Unused codes | 3001–3009 | |
| Dentists | 3010 | 29-1020 |
| Unused codes | 3011–3029 | |
| Dietitians and nutritionists | 3030 | 29-1031 |
| Unused codes | 3031–3039 | |
| Optometrists | 3040 | 29-1041 |
| Unused codes | 3041–3049 | |
| Pharmacists | 3050 | 29-1051 |
| Unused codes | 3051–3059 | |
| Physicians and surgeons | 3060 | 29-1060 |
| Unused codes | 3061–3109 | |

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

| Occupation 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2010 SOC Code |
|---|------------------|---------------|
| Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations—Con. | | |
| <i>Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations—Con.</i> | | |
| Physician assistants | 3110 | 29-1071 |
| Unused codes | 3111–3119 | |
| Podiatrists | 3120 | 29-1081 |
| Unused codes | 3121–3139 | |
| Audiologists | 3140 | 29-1181 |
| Unused codes | 3141–3149 | |
| Occupational therapists | 3150 | 29-1122 |
| Unused codes | 3151–3159 | |
| Physical therapists | 3160 | 29-1123 |
| Unused codes | 3161–3199 | |
| Radiation therapists | 3200 | 29-1124 |
| Unused codes | 3201–3209 | |
| Recreational therapists | 3210 | 29-1125 |
| Unused codes | 3211–3219 | |
| Respiratory therapists | 3220 | 29-1126 |
| Unused codes | 3221–3229 | |
| Speech-language pathologists | 3230 | 29-1127 |
| Unused codes | 3231–3234 | |
| Exercise physiologists | 3235 | 29-1128 |
| Unused codes | 3236–3244 | |
| Therapists, all other | 3245 | 29-1129 |
| Unused codes | 3246–3249 | |
| Veterinarians | 3250 | 29-1131 |
| Unused codes | 3251–3254 | |
| Registered nurses | 3255 | 29-1141 |
| Nurse anesthetists | 3256 | 29-1151 |
| Nurse midwives | 3257 | 29-1161 |
| Nurse practitioners | 3258 | 29-1171 |
| Unused codes | 3259 | |
| Health diagnosing and treating practitioners, all other | 3260 | 29-1199 |
| Unused codes | 3261–3299 | |
| Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians | 3300 | 29-2010 |
| Unused codes | 3301–3309 | |

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

| Occupation 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2010 SOC Code |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations—Con. | | |
| <i>Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations—Con.</i> | | |
| Dental hygienists | 3310 | 29-2021 |
| Unused codes | 3311–3319 | |
| Diagnostic related technologists and technicians | 3320 | 29-2030 |
| Unused codes | 3321–3399 | |
| Emergency medical technicians and paramedics | 3400 | 29-2041 |
| Unused codes | 3401–3419 | |
| Health practitioner support technologists and technicians | 3420 | 29-2050 |
| Unused codes | 3421–3499 | |
| Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses | 3500 | 29-2061 |
| Unused codes | 3501–3509 | |
| Medical records and health information technicians | 3510 | 29-2071 |
| Unused codes | 3511–3519 | |
| Opticians, dispensing | 3520 | 29-2081 |
| Unused codes | 3521–3534 | |
| Miscellaneous health technologists and technicians | 3535 | 29-2090 |
| Unused codes | 3536–3539 | |
| Other healthcare practitioners and technical occupations | 3540 | 29-9000 |
| Unused codes | 3541–3599 | |
| Service Occupations | 3600–4699 | 31-0000-39-0000 |
| <i>Healthcare Support Occupations</i> | | |
| <i>3600–3699 31-0000</i> | | |
| Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides | 3600 | 31-1010 |
| Unused codes | 3601–3609 | |
| Occupational therapy assistants and aides | 3610 | 31-2010 |
| Unused codes | 3611–3619 | |
| Physical therapist assistants and aides | 3620 | 31-2020 |
| Unused codes | 3621–3629 | |
| Massage therapists | 3630 | 31-9011 |
| Unused codes | 3631–3639 | |
| Dental assistants | 3640 | 31-9091 |
| Unused codes | 3641–3644 | |
| Medical assistants | 3645 | 31-9092 |

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

| Occupation 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2010 SOC Code |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Service Occupations—Con. | | |
| <i>Healthcare Support Occupations—Con.</i> | | |
| Medical transcriptionists | 3646 | 31-9094 |
| Pharmacy aides | 3647 | 31-9095 |
| Veterinary assistants and laboratory animal caretakers | 3648 | 31-9096 |
| Phlebotomists | 3649 | 31-9097 |
| Unused codes | 3650–3654 | |
| Other healthcare support workers, all other, including medical equipment preparers | 3655 | 31-909X |
| Unused codes | 3656–3699 | |
| <i>Protective Service Occupations</i> | <i>3700–3999</i> | <i>33-0000</i> |
| First-line supervisors of correctional officers | 3700 | 33-1011 |
| Unused codes | 3701–3709 | |
| First-line supervisors of police and detectives | 3710 | 33-1012 |
| Unused codes | 3711–3719 | |
| First-line supervisors of fire fighting and prevention workers | 3720 | 33-1021 |
| Unused codes | 3721–3729 | |
| First-line supervisors of protective service workers, all other | 3730 | 33-1099 |
| Unused codes | 3731–3739 | |
| Firefighters | 3740 | 33-2011 |
| Unused codes | 3741–3749 | |
| Fire inspectors | 3750 | 33-2020 |
| Unused codes | 3751–3799 | |
| Bailiffs, correctional officers, and jailers | 3800 | 33-3010 |
| Unused codes | 3801–3819 | |
| Detectives and criminal investigators | 3820 | 33-3021 |
| Unused codes | 3821–3829 | |
| Fish and game wardens | 3830 | 33-3031 |
| Unused codes | 3831–3839 | |
| Parking enforcement workers | 3840 | 33-3041 |
| Unused codes | 3841–3849 | |
| Police and sheriff's patrol officers | 3850 | 33-3051 |
| Unused codes | 3851–3859 | |

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

| Occupation 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2010 SOC Code |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|

Service Occupations—Con.***Protective Service Occupations—Con.***

| | | |
|--|-----------|---------|
| Transit and railroad police | 3860 | 33-3052 |
| Unused codes | 3861–3899 | |
| Animal control workers | 3900 | 33-9011 |
| Unused codes | 3901–3909 | |
| Private detectives and investigators | 3910 | 33-9021 |
| Unused codes | 3911–3929 | |
| Security guards and gaming surveillance officers | 3930 | 33-9030 |
| Unused codes | 3931–3939 | |
| Crossing guards | 3940 | 33-9091 |
| Unused codes | 3941–3944 | |
| Transportation security screeners | 3945 | 33-9093 |
| Unused codes | 3946–3954 | |
| Lifeguards and other recreational, and all other, protective service workers | 3955 | 33-909X |
| Unused codes | 3956–3999 | |

Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations 4000–4199 35-0000

| | | |
|--|-----------|---------|
| Chefs and head cooks | 4000 | 35-1011 |
| Unused codes | 4001–4009 | |
| First-line supervisors of food preparation and serving workers | 4010 | 35-1012 |
| Unused codes | 4011–4019 | |
| Cooks | 4020 | 35-2010 |
| Unused codes | 4021–4029 | |
| Food preparation workers | 4030 | 35-2021 |
| Unused codes | 4031–4039 | |
| Bartenders | 4040 | 35-3011 |
| Unused codes | 4041–4049 | |
| Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food | 4050 | 35-3021 |
| Unused codes | 4051–4059 | |
| Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop | 4060 | 35-3022 |
| Unused codes | 4061–4109 | |

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

| Occupation 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2010 SOC Code |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Service Occupations—Con. | | |
| <i>Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations—Con.</i> | | |
| Waiters and waitresses | 4110 | 35-3031 |
| Unused codes | 4111–4119 | |
| Food servers, nonrestaurant | 4120 | 35-3041 |
| Unused codes | 4121–4129 | |
| Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers | 4130 | 35-9011 |
| Unused codes | 4131–4139 | |
| Dishwashers | 4140 | 35-9021 |
| Unused codes | 4141–4149 | |
| Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop | 4150 | 35-9031 |
| Unused codes | 4151–4159 | |
| Food preparation and serving related workers, all other | 4160 | 35-9099 |
| Unused codes | 4161–4199 | |
| <i>Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations</i> | 4200–4299 | 37-0000 |
| First-line supervisors of housekeeping and janitorial workers | 4200 | 37-1011 |
| Unused codes | 4201–4209 | |
| First-line supervisors of landscaping, lawn service, and groundskeeping workers | 4210 | 37-1012 |
| Unused codes | 4211–4219 | |
| Janitors and building cleaners | 4220 | 37-201X |
| Unused codes | 4221–4229 | |
| Maids and housekeeping cleaners | 4230 | 37-2012 |
| Unused codes | 4231–4239 | |
| Pest control workers | 4240 | 37-2021 |
| Unused codes | 4241–4249 | |
| Grounds maintenance workers | 4250 | 37-3010 |
| Unused codes | 4251–4299 | |
| <i>Personal Care and Service Occupations</i> | 4300–4699 | 39-0000 |
| First-line supervisors of gaming workers | 4300 | 39-1010 |
| Unused codes | 4301–4319 | |

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

| Occupation 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2010 SOC Code |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Service Occupations—Con. | | |
| <i>Personal Care and Service Occupations—Con.</i> | | |
| First-line supervisors of personal service workers | 4320 | 39-1021 |
| Unused codes | 4321–4339 | |
| Animal trainers | 4340 | 39-2011 |
| Unused codes | 4341–4349 | |
| Nonfarm animal caretakers | 4350 | 39-2021 |
| Unused codes | 4351–4399 | |
| Gaming services workers | 4400 | 39-3010 |
| Unused codes | 4401–4409 | |
| Motion picture projectionists | 4410 | 39-3021 |
| Unused codes | 4411–4419 | |
| Ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers | 4420 | 39-3031 |
| Unused codes | 4421–4429 | |
| Miscellaneous entertainment attendants and related workers | 4430 | 39-3090 |
| Unused codes | 4431–4459 | |
| Embalmers and funeral attendants | 4460 | 39-40XX |
| Unused codes | 4461–4464 | |
| Morticians, undertakers, and funeral directors | 4465 | 39-4031 |
| Unused codes | 4466–4499 | |
| Barbers | 4500 | 39-5011 |
| Unused codes | 4501–4509 | |
| Hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists | 4510 | 39-5012 |
| Unused codes | 4511–4519 | |
| Miscellaneous personal appearance workers | 4520 | 39-5090 |
| Unused codes | 4521–4529 | |
| Baggage porters, bellhops, and concierges | 4530 | 39-6010 |
| Unused codes | 4531–4539 | |
| Tour and travel guides | 4540 | 39-7010 |
| Unused codes | 4541–4599 | |
| Childcare workers | 4600 | 39-9011 |
| Unused codes | 4601–4609 | |
| Personal care aides | 4610 | 39-9021 |
| Unused codes | 4611–4619 | |
| Recreation and fitness workers | 4620 | 39-9030 |
| Unused codes | 4621–4639 | |

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

| Occupation 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2010 SOC Code |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Service Occupations—Con. | | |
| <i>Personal Care and Service Occupations—Con.</i> | | |
| Residential advisors | 4640 | 39-9041 |
| Unused codes | 4641–4649 | |
| Personal care and service workers, all other | 4650 | 39-9099 |
| Unused codes | 4651–4699 | |
| Sales and Office Occupations | 4700–5999 | 41-0000-43-0000 |
| <i>Sales and Related Occupations</i> | <i>4700–4999</i> | <i>41-0000</i> |
| First-line supervisors of retail sales workers | 4700 | 41-1011 |
| Unused codes | 4701–4709 | |
| First-line supervisors of non-retail sales workers | 4710 | 41-1012 |
| Unused codes | 4711–4719 | |
| Cashiers | 4720 | 41-2010 |
| Unused codes | 4721–4739 | |
| Counter and rental clerks | 4740 | 41-2021 |
| Unused codes | 4741–4749 | |
| Parts salespersons | 4750 | 41-2022 |
| Unused codes | 4751–4759 | |
| Retail salespersons | 4760 | 41-2031 |
| Unused codes | 4761–4799 | |
| Advertising sales agents | 4800 | 41-3011 |
| Unused codes | 4801–4809 | |
| Insurance sales agents | 4810 | 41-3021 |
| Unused codes | 4811–4819 | |
| Securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents | 4820 | 41-3031 |
| Unused codes | 4821–4829 | |
| Travel agents | 4830 | 41-3041 |
| Unused codes | 4831–4839 | |
| Sales representatives, services, all other | 4840 | 41-3099 |
| Unused codes | 4841–4849 | |
| Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing | 4850 | 41-4010 |
| Unused codes | 4851–4899 | |
| Models, demonstrators, and product promoters | 4900 | 41-9010 |
| Unused codes | 4901–4919 | |

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

| Occupation 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2010 SOC Code |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|

Sales and Office Occupations—Con.***Sales and Related Occupations—Con.***

| | | |
|---|-----------|---------|
| Real estate brokers and sales agents | 4920 | 41-9020 |
| Unused codes | 4921–4929 | |
| Sales engineers | 4930 | 41-9031 |
| Unused codes | 4931–4939 | |
| Telemarketers | 4940 | 41-9041 |
| Unused codes | 4941–4949 | |
| Door-to-door sales workers, news and street vendors, and related workers | 4950 | 41-9091 |
| Unused codes | 4951–4964 | |
| Sales and related workers, all other | 4965 | 41-9099 |
| Unused codes | 4966–4999 | |

Office and Administrative Support Occupations **5000–5999** **43-0000**

| | | |
|--|-----------|---------|
| First-line supervisors of office and administrative support workers | 5000 | 43-1011 |
| Unused codes | 5001–5009 | |
| Switchboard operators, including answering service | 5010 | 43-2011 |
| Unused codes | 5011–5019 | |
| Telephone operators | 5020 | 43-2021 |
| Unused codes | 5021–5029 | |
| Communications equipment operators, all other | 5030 | 43-2099 |
| Unused codes | 5031–5099 | |
| Bill and account collectors | 5100 | 43-3011 |
| Unused codes | 5101–5109 | |
| Billing and posting clerks | 5110 | 43-3021 |
| Unused codes | 5111–5119 | |
| Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks | 5120 | 43-3031 |
| Unused codes | 5121–5129 | |
| Gaming cage workers | 5130 | 43-3041 |
| Unused codes | 5131–5139 | |
| Payroll and timekeeping clerks | 5140 | 43-3051 |
| Unused codes | 5141–5149 | |
| Procurement clerks | 5150 | 43-3061 |
| Unused codes | 5151–5159 | |

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

| Occupation 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2010 SOC Code |
|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------|
|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------|

Sales and Office Occupations—Con.***Office and Administrative Support Occupations—Con.***

| | | |
|--|-----------|---------|
| Tellers | 5160 | 43-3071 |
| Unused codes | 5161–5164 | |
| Financial clerks, all other | 5165 | 43-3099 |
| Unused codes | 5166–5199 | |
| Brokerage clerks | 5200 | 43-4011 |
| Unused codes | 5201–5209 | |
| Correspondence clerks | 5210 | 43-4021 |
| Unused codes | 5211–5219 | |
| Court, municipal, and license clerks | 5220 | 43-4031 |
| Unused codes | 5221–5229 | |
| Credit authorizers, checkers, and clerks | 5230 | 43-4041 |
| Unused codes | 5231–5239 | |
| Customer service representatives | 5240 | 43-4051 |
| Unused codes | 5241–5249 | |
| Eligibility interviewers, government programs | 5250 | 43-4061 |
| Unused codes | 5251–5259 | |
| File clerks | 5260 | 43-4071 |
| Unused codes | 5261–5299 | |
| Hotel, motel, and resort desk clerks | 5300 | 43-4081 |
| Unused codes | 5301–5309 | |
| Interviewers, except eligibility and loan | 5310 | 43-4111 |
| Unused codes | 5311–5319 | |
| Library assistants, clerical | 5320 | 43-4121 |
| Unused codes | 5321–5329 | |
| Loan interviewers and clerks | 5330 | 43-4131 |
| Unused codes | 5331–5339 | |
| New accounts clerks | 5340 | 43-4141 |
| Unused codes | 5341–5349 | |
| Order clerks | 5350 | 43-4151 |
| Unused codes | 5351–5359 | |
| Human resources assistants, except payroll and timekeeping | 5360 | 43-4161 |
| Unused codes | 5361–5399 | |
| Receptionists and information clerks | 5400 | 43-4171 |
| Unused codes | 5401–5409 | |

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

| Occupation 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2010 SOC Code |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|

Sales and Office Occupations—Con.***Office and Administrative Support Occupations—Con.***

| | | |
|---|-----------|---------|
| Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks | 5410 | 43-4181 |
| Unused codes | 5411–5419 | |
| Information and record clerks, all other | 5420 | 43-4199 |
| Unused codes | 5421–5499 | |
| Cargo and freight agents | 5500 | 43-5011 |
| Unused codes | 5501–5509 | |
| Couriers and messengers | 5510 | 43-5021 |
| Unused codes | 5511–5519 | |
| Dispatchers | 5520 | 43-5030 |
| Unused codes | 5521–5529 | |
| Meter readers, utilities | 5530 | 43-5041 |
| Unused codes | 5531–5539 | |
| Postal service clerks | 5540 | 43-5051 |
| Unused codes | 5541–5549 | |
| Postal service mail carriers | 5550 | 43-5052 |
| Unused codes | 5551–5559 | |
| Postal service mail sorters, processors, and processing machine operators | 5560 | 43-5053 |
| Unused codes | 5561–5599 | |
| Production, planning, and expediting clerks | 5600 | 43-5061 |
| Unused codes | 5601–5609 | |
| Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks | 5610 | 43-5071 |
| Unused codes | 5611–5619 | |
| Stock clerks and order fillers | 5620 | 43-5081 |
| Unused codes | 5621–5629 | |
| Weighers, measurers, checkers, and samplers, recordkeeping | 5630 | 43-5111 |
| Unused codes | 5631–5699 | |
| Secretaries and administrative assistants | 5700 | 43-6010 |
| Unused codes | 5701–5799 | |
| Computer operators | 5800 | 43-9011 |
| Unused codes | 5801–5809 | |
| Data entry keyers | 5810 | 43-9021 |
| Unused codes | 5811–5819 | |

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

| Occupation 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2010 SOC Code |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Sales and Office Occupations—Con. | | |
| <i>Office and Administrative Support Occupations—Con.</i> | | |
| Word processors and typists | 5820 | 43-9022 |
| Unused codes | 5821–5829 | |
| Desktop publishers | 5830 | 43-9031 |
| Unused codes | 5831–5839 | |
| Insurance claims and policy processing clerks | 5840 | 43-9041 |
| Unused codes | 5841–5849 | |
| Mail clerks and mail machine operators, except postal service | 5850 | 43-9051 |
| Unused codes | 5851–5859 | |
| Office clerks, general | 5860 | 43-9061 |
| Unused codes | 5861–5899 | |
| Office machine operators, except computer | 5900 | 43-9071 |
| Unused codes | 5901–5909 | |
| Proofreaders and copy markers | 5910 | 43-9081 |
| Unused codes | 5911–5919 | |
| Statistical assistants | 5920 | 43-9111 |
| Unused codes | 5921–5939 | |
| Office and administrative support workers, all other | 5940 | 43-9199 |
| Unused codes | 5941–5999 | |
| Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations | 6000–7699 | 45-0000-49-0000 |
| <i>Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations</i> | 6000–6199 | 45-0000 |
| Agricultural Workers including supervisors: | 6000–6099 | 45-1000-45-2000 |
| Unused codes | 6000–6004 | |
| First-line supervisors of farming, fishing, and forestry workers | 6005 | 45-1011 |
| Unused codes | 6006–6009 | |
| Agricultural inspectors | 6010 | 45-2011 |
| Unused codes | 6011–6019 | |
| Animal breeders | 6020 | 45-2021 |
| Unused codes | 6021–6039 | |
| Graders and sorters, agricultural products | 6040 | 45-2041 |
| Unused codes | 6041–6049 | |

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

| Occupation 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2010 SOC Code |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations—Con. | | |
| <i>Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations—Con.</i> | | |
| Miscellaneous agricultural workers | 6050 | 45-2090 |
| Unused codes | 6051–6099 | |
| Fishers and related fishing workers | 6100 | 45-3011 |
| Unused codes | 6101–6109 | |
| Hunters and trappers | 6110 | 45-3021 |
| Unused codes | 6111–6119 | |
| Forest and conservation workers | 6120 | 45-4011 |
| Unused codes | 6121–6129 | |
| Logging workers | 6130 | 45-4020 |
| Unused codes | 6131–6199 | |
| <i>Construction and Extraction Occupations</i> | <i>6200–6999</i> | <i>47-0000</i> |
| First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers | 6200 | 47-1011 |
| Unused codes | 6201–6209 | |
| Boilermakers | 6210 | 47-2011 |
| Unused codes | 6211–6219 | |
| Brickmasons, blockmasons, and stonemasons | 6220 | 47-2020 |
| Unused codes | 6221–6229 | |
| Carpenters | 6230 | 47-2031 |
| Unused codes | 6231–6239 | |
| Carpet, floor, and tile installers and finishers | 6240 | 47-2040 |
| Unused codes | 6241–6249 | |
| Cement masons, concrete finishers, and terrazzo workers | 6250 | 47-2050 |
| Unused codes | 6251–6259 | |
| Construction laborers | 6260 | 47-2061 |
| Unused codes | 6261–6299 | |
| Paving, surfacing, and tamping equipment operators | 6300 | 47-2071 |
| Unused codes | 6301–6309 | |
| Pile-driver operators | 6310 | 47-2072 |
| Unused codes | 6311–6319 | |
| Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators | 6320 | 47-2073 |
| Unused codes | 6321–6329 | |

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

| Occupation 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2010 SOC Code |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations—Con. | | |
| <i>Construction and Extraction Occupations—Con.</i> | | |
| Drywall installers, ceiling tile installers, and tapers | 6330 | 47-2080 |
| Unused codes | 6331–6354 | |
| Electricians | 6355 | 47-2111 |
| Unused codes | 6356–6359 | |
| Glaziers | 6360 | 47-2121 |
| Unused codes | 6361–6399 | |
| Insulation workers | 6400 | 47-2130 |
| Unused codes | 6401–6419 | |
| Painters, construction and maintenance | 6420 | 47-2141 |
| Unused codes | 6421–6429 | |
| Paperhangers | 6430 | 47-2142 |
| Unused codes | 6431–6439 | |
| Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters | 6440 | 47-2150 |
| Unused codes | 6441–6459 | |
| Plasterers and stucco masons | 6460 | 47-2161 |
| Unused codes | 6461–6499 | |
| Reinforcing iron and rebar workers | 6500 | 47-2171 |
| Unused codes | 6501–6514 | |
| Roofers | 6515 | 47-2181 |
| Unused codes | 6516–6519 | |
| Sheet metal workers | 6520 | 47-2211 |
| Unused codes | 6521–6529 | |
| Structural iron and steel workers | 6530 | 47-2221 |
| Unused codes | 6531–6539 | |
| Solar photovoltaic installers | 6540 | 47-2231 |
| Unused codes | 6541–6599 | |
| Helpers, construction trades | 6600 | 47-3010 |
| Unused codes | 6601–6659 | |
| Construction and building inspectors | 6660 | 47-4011 |
| Unused codes | 6661–6669 | |
| Elevator installers and repairers | 6700 | 47-4021 |
| Unused codes | 6701–6709 | |
| Fence erectors | 6710 | 47-4031 |
| Unused codes | 6711–6719 | |

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

| Occupation 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2010 SOC Code |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations—Con. | | |
| <i>Construction and Extraction Occupations—Con.</i> | | |
| Hazardous materials removal workers | 6720 | 47-4041 |
| Unused codes | 6721–6729 | |
| Highway maintenance workers | 6730 | 47-4051 |
| Unused codes | 6731–6739 | |
| Rail-track laying and maintenance equipment operators | 6740 | 47-4061 |
| Unused codes | 6741–6749 | |
| Septic tank servicers and sewer pipe cleaners | 6750 | 47-4071 |
| Unused codes | 6751–6764 | |
| Miscellaneous construction and related workers | 6765 | 47-4090 |
| Unused codes | 6766–6799 | |
| Derrick, rotary drill, and service unit operators, oil, gas, and mining | 6800 | 47-5010 |
| Unused codes | 6801–6819 | |
| Earth drillers, except oil and gas | 6820 | 47-5021 |
| Unused codes | 6821–6829 | |
| Explosives workers, ordnance handling experts, and blasters | 6830 | 47-5031 |
| Unused codes | 6831–6839 | |
| Mining machine operators | 6840 | 47-5040 |
| Unused codes | 6841–6909 | |
| Roof bolters, mining | 6910 | 47-5061 |
| Unused codes | 6911–6919 | |
| Roustabouts, oil and gas | 6920 | 47-5071 |
| Unused codes | 6921–6929 | |
| Helpers--extraction workers | 6930 | 47-5081 |
| Unused codes | 6931–6939 | |
| Other extraction workers | 6940 | 47-50XX |
| Unused codes | 6941–6999 | |
| <i>Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations</i> | 7000–7699 | 49-0000 |
| First-line supervisors of mechanics, installers, and repairers | 7000 | 49-1011 |
| Unused codes | 7001–7009 | |
| Computer, automated teller, and office machine repairers | 7010 | 49-2011 |
| Unused codes | 7011–7019 | |

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

| Occupation 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2010 SOC Code |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations—Con. | | |
| <i>Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations—Con.</i> | | |
| Radio and telecommunications equipment installers and repairers | 7020 | 49-2020 |
| Unused codes | 7021–7029 | |
| Avionics technicians | 7030 | 49-2091 |
| Unused codes | 7031–7039 | |
| Electric motor, power tool, and related repairers | 7040 | 49-2092 |
| Unused codes | 7041–7049 | |
| Electrical and electronics installers and repairers, transportation equipment | 7050 | 49-2093 |
| Unused codes | 7051–7099 | |
| Electrical and electronics repairers, industrial and utility | 7100 | 49-209X |
| Unused codes | 7101–7109 | |
| Electronic equipment installers and repairers, motor vehicles | 7110 | 49-2096 |
| Unused codes | 7111–7119 | |
| Electronic home entertainment equipment installers and repairers | 7120 | 49-2097 |
| Unused codes | 7121–7129 | |
| Security and fire alarm systems installers | 7130 | 49-2098 |
| Unused codes | 7131–7139 | |
| Aircraft mechanics and service technicians | 7140 | 49-3011 |
| Unused codes | 7141–7149 | |
| Automotive body and related repairers | 7150 | 49-3021 |
| Unused codes | 7151–7159 | |
| Automotive glass installers and repairers | 7160 | 49-3022 |
| Unused codes | 7161–7199 | |
| Automotive service technicians and mechanics | 7200 | 49-3023 |
| Unused codes | 7201–7209 | |
| Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists | 7210 | 49-3031 |
| Unused codes | 7211–7219 | |
| Heavy vehicle and mobile equipment service technicians and mechanics | 7220 | 49-3040 |
| Unused codes | 7221–7239 | |

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

| Occupation 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2010 SOC Code |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations—Con. | | |
| <i>Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations—Con.</i> | | |
| Small engine mechanics | 7240 | 49-3050 |
| Unused codes | 7241–7259 | |
| Miscellaneous vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers | 7260 | 49-3090 |
| Unused codes | 7261–7299 | |
| Control and valve installers and repairers | 7300 | 49-9010 |
| Unused codes | 7301–7314 | |
| Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers | 7315 | 49-9021 |
| Unused codes | 7316–7319 | |
| Home appliance repairers | 7320 | 49-9031 |
| Unused codes | 7321–7329 | |
| Industrial and refractory machinery mechanics | 7330 | 49-904X |
| Unused codes | 7331–7339 | |
| Maintenance and repair workers, general | 7340 | 49-9071 |
| Unused codes | 7341–7349 | |
| Maintenance workers, machinery | 7350 | 49-9043 |
| Unused codes | 7351–7359 | |
| Millwrights | 7360 | 49-9044 |
| Unused codes | 7361–7409 | |
| Electrical power-line installers and repairers | 7410 | 49-9051 |
| Unused codes | 7411–7419 | |
| Telecommunications line installers and repairers | 7420 | 49-9052 |
| Unused codes | 7421–7429 | |
| Precision instrument and equipment repairers | 7430 | 49-9060 |
| Unused codes | 7431–7439 | |
| Wind turbine service technicians | 7440 | 49-9081 |
| Unused codes | 7441–7509 | |
| Coin, vending, and amusement machine servicers and repairers | 7510 | 49-9091 |
| Unused codes | 7511–7519 | |
| Commercial divers | 7520 | 49-9092 |
| Unused codes | 7521–7539 | |
| Locksmiths and safe repairers | 7540 | 49-9094 |
| Unused codes | 7541–7549 | |

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

| Occupation 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2010 SOC Code |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations—Con. | | |
| <i>Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations—Con.</i> | | |
| Manufactured building and mobile home installers | 7550 | 49-9095 |
| Unused codes | 7551–7559 | |
| Riggers | 7560 | 49-9096 |
| Unused codes | 7561–7599 | |
| Signal and track switch repairers | 7600 | 49-9097 |
| Unused codes | 7601–7609 | |
| Helpers--installation, maintenance, and repair workers | 7610 | 49-9098 |
| Unused codes | 7611–7629 | |
| Other installation, maintenance, and repair workers | 7630 | 49-909X |
| Unused codes | 7631–7699 | |
| Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations | 7700–9799 | 51-0000-53-0000 |
| <i>Production Occupations</i> | <i>7700–8999</i> | <i>51-0000</i> |
| First-line supervisors of production and operating workers | 7700 | 51-1011 |
| Unused codes | 7701–7709 | |
| Aircraft structure, surfaces, rigging, and systems assemblers | 7710 | 51-2011 |
| Unused codes | 7711–7719 | |
| Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers | 7720 | 51-2020 |
| Unused codes | 7721–7729 | |
| Engine and other machine assemblers | 7730 | 51-2031 |
| Unused codes | 7731–7739 | |
| Structural metal fabricators and fitters | 7740 | 51-2041 |
| Unused codes | 7741–7749 | |
| Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators | 7750 | 51-2090 |
| Unused codes | 7751–7779 | |
| Bakers | 7800 | 51-3011 |
| Unused codes | 7801–7809 | |
| Butchers and other meat, poultry, and fish processing workers | 7810 | 51-3020 |
| Unused codes | 7811–7829 | |

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

| Occupation 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2010 SOC Code |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations—Con. | | |
| <i>Production Occupations—Con.</i> | | |
| Food and tobacco roasting, baking, and drying machine operators and tenders | 7830 | 51-3091 |
| Unused codes | 7831–7839 | |
| Food batchmakers | 7840 | 51-3092 |
| Unused codes | 7841–7849 | |
| Food cooking machine operators and tenders | 7850 | 51-3093 |
| Unused codes | 7851–7854 | |
| Food processing workers, all other | 7855 | 51-3099 |
| Unused codes | 7856–7899 | |
| Computer control programmers and operators | 7900 | 51-4010 |
| Unused codes | 7901–7919 | |
| Extruding and drawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic | 7920 | 51-4021 |
| Unused codes | 7921–7929 | |
| Forging machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic | 7930 | 51-4022 |
| Unused codes | 7931–7939 | |
| Rolling machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic | 7940 | 51-4023 |
| Unused codes | 7941–7949 | |
| Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic | 7950 | 51-4031 |
| Unused codes | 7951–7959 | |
| Drilling and boring machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic | 7960 | 51-4032 |
| Unused codes | 7961–7999 | |
| Grinding, lapping, polishing, and buffing machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic | 8000 | 51-4033 |
| Unused codes | 8001–8009 | |
| Lathe and turning machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic | 8010 | 51-4034 |
| Unused codes | 8011–8019 | |
| Milling and planing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic | 8020 | 51-4035 |
| Unused codes | 8021–8029 | |

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

| Occupation 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2010 SOC Code |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations—Con. | | |
| <i>Production Occupations—Con.</i> | | |
| Machinists | 8030 | 51-4041 |
| Unused codes | 8031–8039 | |
| Metal furnace operators, tenders, pourers, and casters | 8040 | 51-4050 |
| Unused codes | 8041–8059 | |
| Model makers and patternmakers, metal and plastic | 8060 | 51-4060 |
| Unused codes | 8061–8099 | |
| Molders and molding machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic | 8100 | 51-4070 |
| Unused codes | 8101–8119 | |
| Multiple machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic | 8120 | 51-4081 |
| Unused codes | 8121–8129 | |
| Tool and die makers | 8130 | 51-4111 |
| Unused codes | 8131–8139 | |
| Welding, soldering, and brazing workers | 8140 | 51-4120 |
| Unused codes | 8141–8149 | |
| Heat treating equipment setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic | 8150 | 51-4191 |
| Unused codes | 8151–8159 | |
| Layout workers, metal and plastic | 8160 | 51-4192 |
| Unused codes | 8161–8199 | |
| Plating and coating machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic | 8200 | 51-4193 |
| Unused codes | 8201–8209 | |
| Tool grinders, filers, and sharpeners | 8210 | 51-4194 |
| Unused codes | 8211–8219 | |
| Metal workers and plastic workers, all other | 8220 | 51-4199 |
| Unused codes | 8221–8249 | |
| Prepress technicians and workers | 8250 | 51-5111 |
| Unused codes | 8251–8254 | |
| Printing press operators | 8255 | 51-5112 |
| Print binding and finishing workers | 8256 | 51-5113 |
| Unused codes | 8257–8299 | |
| Laundry and dry-cleaning workers | 8300 | 51-6011 |
| Unused codes | 8301–8309 | |

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

| Occupation 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2010 SOC Code |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations—Con. | | |
| <i>Production Occupations—Con.</i> | | |
| Pressers, textile, garment, and related materials | 8310 | 51-6021 |
| Unused codes | 8311–8319 | |
| Sewing machine operators | 8320 | 51-6031 |
| Unused codes | 8321–8329 | |
| Shoe and leather workers and repairers | 8330 | 51-6041 |
| Unused codes | 8331–8339 | |
| Shoe machine operators and tenders | 8340 | 51-6042 |
| Unused codes | 8341–8349 | |
| Tailors, dressmakers, and sewers | 8350 | 51-6050 |
| Unused codes | 8351–8359 | |
| Textile bleaching and dyeing machine operators and tenders | 8360 | 51-6061 |
| Unused codes | 8361–8399 | |
| Textile cutting machine setters, operators, and tenders | 8400 | 51-6062 |
| Unused codes | 8401–8409 | |
| Textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders | 8410 | 51-6063 |
| Unused codes | 8411–8419 | |
| Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders | 8420 | 51-6064 |
| Unused codes | 8421–8429 | |
| Extruding and forming machine setters, operators, and tenders, synthetic and glass fibers | 8430 | 51-6091 |
| Unused codes | 8431–8439 | |
| Fabric and apparel patternmakers | 8440 | 51-6092 |
| Unused codes | 8441–8449 | |
| Upholsterers | 8450 | 51-6093 |
| Unused codes | 8451–8459 | |
| Textile, apparel, and furnishings workers, all other | 8460 | 51-6099 |
| Unused codes | 8461–8499 | |
| Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters | 8500 | 51-7011 |
| Unused codes | 8501–8509 | |
| Furniture finishers | 8510 | 51-7021 |
| Unused codes | 8511–8519 | |

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

| Occupation 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2010 SOC Code |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations—Con. | | |
| <i>Production Occupations—Con.</i> | | |
| Model makers and patternmakers, wood | 8520 | 51-7030 |
| Unused codes | 8521–8529 | |
| Sawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, wood | 8530 | 51-7041 |
| Unused codes | 8531–8539 | |
| Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders, except sawing | 8540 | 51-7042 |
| Unused codes | 8541–8549 | |
| Woodworkers, all other | 8550 | 51-7099 |
| Unused codes | 8551–8599 | |
| Power plant operators, distributors, and dispatchers | 8600 | 51-8010 |
| Unused codes | 8601–8609 | |
| Stationary engineers and boiler operators | 8610 | 51-8021 |
| Unused codes | 8611–8619 | |
| Water and wastewater treatment plant and system operators | 8620 | 51-8031 |
| Unused codes | 8621–8629 | |
| Miscellaneous plant and system operators | 8630 | 51-8090 |
| Unused codes | 8631–8639 | |
| Chemical processing machine setters, operators, and tenders | 8640 | 51-9010 |
| Unused codes | 8641–8649 | |
| Crushing, grinding, polishing, mixing, and blending workers | 8650 | 51-9020 |
| Unused codes | 8651–8709 | |
| Cutting workers | 8710 | 51-9030 |
| Unused codes | 8711–8719 | |
| Extruding, forming, pressing, and compacting machine setters, operators, and tenders | 8720 | 51-9041 |
| Unused codes | 8721–8729 | |
| Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders | 8730 | 51-9051 |
| Unused codes | 8731–8739 | |
| Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers | 8740 | 51-9061 |
| Unused codes | 8741–8749 | |
| Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers | 8750 | 51-9071 |
| Unused codes | 8751–8759 | |

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

| Occupation 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2010 SOC Code |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations—Con. | | |
| <i>Production Occupations—Con.</i> | | |
| Medical, dental, and ophthalmic laboratory technicians | 8760 | 51-9080 |
| Unused codes | 8761–8799 | |
| Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders | 8800 | 51-9111 |
| Unused codes | 8801–8809 | |
| Painting workers | 8810 | 51-9120 |
| Unused codes | 8811–8929 | |
| Photographic process workers and processing machine operators | 8830 | 51-9151 |
| Unused codes | 8831–8839 | |
| Semiconductor processors | 8840 | 51-9141 |
| Unused codes | 8841–8849 | |
| Adhesive bonding machine operators and tenders | 8850 | 51-9191 |
| Unused codes | 8851–8859 | |
| Cleaning, washing, and metal pickling equipment operators and tenders | 8860 | 51-9192 |
| Unused codes | 8861–8899 | |
| Cooling and freezing equipment operators and tenders | 8900 | 51-9193 |
| Unused codes | 8901–8909 | |
| Etchers and engravers | 8910 | 51-9194 |
| Unused codes | 8911–8919 | |
| Molders, shapers, and casters, except metal and plastic | 8920 | 51-9195 |
| Unused codes | 8921–8929 | |
| Paper goods machine setters, operators, and tenders | 8930 | 51-9196 |
| Unused codes | 8931–8939 | |
| Tire builders | 8940 | 51-9197 |
| Unused codes | 8941–8949 | |
| Helpers--production workers | 8950 | 51-9198 |
| Unused codes | 8951–8964 | |
| Production workers, all other | 8965 | 51-9199 |
| Unused codes | 8966–8999 | |

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

| Occupation 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2010 SOC Code |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations—Con. | | |
| <i>Transportation and Material Moving Occupations</i> | <i>9000–9799</i> | <i>53-0000</i> |
| Transportation occupations: | 9000–9499 | 53-1000 - 53-6000 |
| Supervisors of transportation and material moving workers | 9000 | 53-1000 |
| Unused codes | 9001–9029 | |
| Aircraft pilots and flight engineers | 9030 | 53-2010 |
| Unused codes | 9031–9039 | |
| Air traffic controllers and airfield operations specialists | 9040 | 53-2020 |
| Unused codes | 9041–9049 | |
| Flight attendants | 9050 | 53-2031 |
| Unused codes | 9051–9109 | |
| Ambulance drivers and attendants, except emergency medical technicians | 9110 | 53-3011 |
| Unused codes | 9111–9119 | |
| Bus drivers | 9120 | 53-3020 |
| Unused codes | 9121–9129 | |
| Driver/sales workers and truck drivers | 9130 | 53-3030 |
| Unused codes | 9131–9139 | |
| Taxi drivers and chauffeurs | 9140 | 53-3041 |
| Unused codes | 9141–9149 | |
| Motor vehicle operators, all other | 9150 | 53-3099 |
| Unused codes | 9151–9199 | |
| Locomotive engineers and operators | 9200 | 53-4010 |
| Unused codes | 9201–9229 | |
| Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators | 9230 | 53-4021 |
| Unused codes | 9231–9239 | |
| Railroad conductors and yardmasters | 9240 | 53-4031 |
| Unused codes | 9241–9259 | |
| Subway, streetcar, and other rail transportation workers | 9260 | 53-40XX |
| Unused codes | 9261–9299 | |
| Sailors and marine oilers | 9300 | 53-5011 |
| Unused codes | 9301–9309 | |
| Ship and boat captains and operators | 9310 | 53-5020 |
| Unused codes | 9311–9329 | |

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

| Occupation 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2010 SOC Code |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations—Con. | | |
| <i>Transportation and Material Moving Occupations—Con.</i> | <i>9000–9799</i> | <i>53-0000</i> |
| Ship engineers | 9330 | 53-5031 |
| Unused codes | 9331–9339 | |
| Bridge and lock tenders | 9340 | 53-6011 |
| Unused codes | 9341–9349 | |
| Parking lot attendants | 9350 | 53-6021 |
| Unused codes | 9351–9359 | |
| Automotive and watercraft service attendants | 9360 | 53-6031 |
| Unused codes | 9361–9409 | |
| Transportation inspectors | 9410 | 53-6051 |
| Unused codes | 9411–9414 | |
| Transportation attendants, except flight attendants | 9415 | 53-6061 |
| Unused codes | 9416–9419 | |
| Other transportation workers | 9420 | 53-60XX |
| Unused codes | 9421–9499 | |
| Material moving occupations: | 9500–9799 | 53-7000 |
| Conveyor operators and tenders | 9500 | 53-7011 |
| Unused codes | 9501–9509 | |
| Crane and tower operators | 9510 | 53-7021 |
| Unused codes | 9511–9519 | |
| Dredge, excavating, and loading machine operators | 9520 | 53-7030 |
| Unused codes | 9521–9559 | |
| Hoist and winch operators | 9560 | 53-7041 |
| Unused codes | 9561–9599 | |
| Industrial truck and tractor operators | 9600 | 53-7051 |
| Unused codes | 9601–9609 | |
| Cleaners of vehicles and equipment | 9610 | 53-7061 |
| Unused codes | 9611–9619 | |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand | 9620 | 53-7062 |
| Unused codes | 9621–9629 | |
| Machine feeders and offbearers | 9630 | 53-7063 |
| Unused codes | 9631–9639 | |
| Packers and packagers, hand | 9640 | 53-7064 |
| Unused codes | 9641–9649 | |

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

| Occupation 2010 Description | 2010 Census Code | 2010 SOC Code |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations—Con. | | |
| <i>Transportation and Material Moving Occupations—Con.</i> | 9000–9799 | 53-0000 |
| Pumping station operators | 9650 | 53-7070 |
| Unused codes | 9651–9719 | |
| Refuse and recyclable material collectors | 9720 | 53-7081 |
| Unused codes | 9721–9729 | |
| Mine shuttle car operators | 9730 | 53-7111 |
| Unused codes | 9731–9739 | |
| Tank car, truck, and ship loaders | 9740 | 53-7121 |
| Unused codes | 9741–9749 | |
| Material moving workers, all other | 9750 | 53-7199 |
| Unused codes | 9751–9799 | |
| Military Specific Occupations | 9800–9920 | 55-0000 |
| Military officer special and tactical operations leaders | 9800 | 55-1010 |
| Unused codes | 9801–9809 | |
| First-line enlisted military supervisors | 9810 | 55-2010 |
| Unused codes | 9811–9819 | |
| Military enlisted tactical operations and air/weapons specialists and crew members | 9820 | 55-3010 |
| Unused codes | 9821–9829 | |
| Military, rank not specified | 9830 | none |
| Unused codes | 9831–9919 | |
| Unemployed, with no work experience in the last 5 years or earlier or never worked | 9920 | none |

U.S. STATE, U.S. ISLAND AREA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST

Note: This code list is used for place of birth, parent's place of birth, migration, and place of work. For place of birth and parent's place of birth, records are coded to the county level for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

| U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code | County Code | County Subdivision FIPS Code | FIPS Place Code | Name |
|---|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 001-059 | | | | United States |
| 001 | | | | Alabama |
| 002 | | | | Alaska |
| 003 | | | | Not Used |
| 004 | | | | Arizona |
| 005 | | | | Arkansas |
| 006 | | | | California |
| 007 | | | | Not Used |
| 008 | | | | Colorado |
| 009 | | | | Connecticut |
| 010 | | | | Delaware |
| 011 | | | | District of Columbia |
| 012 | | | | Florida |
| 013 | | | | Georgia |
| 014 | | | | Not Used |
| 015 | | | | Hawaii |
| 016 | | | | Idaho |
| 017 | | | | Illinois |
| 018 | | | | Indiana |
| 019 | | | | Iowa |
| 020 | | | | Kansas |
| 021 | | | | Kentucky |
| 022 | | | | Louisiana |
| 023 | | | | Maine |
| 024 | | | | Maryland |
| 025 | | | | Massachusetts |
| 026 | | | | Michigan |
| 027 | | | | Minnesota |
| 028 | | | | Mississippi |
| 029 | | | | Missouri |
| 030 | | | | Montana |
| 031 | | | | Nebraska |

U.S. STATE, U.S. ISLAND AREA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST—Con.

| U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code | County Code | County Subdivision FIPS Code | FIPS Place Code | Name |
|---|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 001–059 | | | | United States—Con. |
| 032 | | | | Nevada |
| 033 | | | | New Hampshire |
| 034 | | | | New Jersey |
| 035 | | | | New Mexico |
| 036 | | | | New York |
| 037 | | | | North Carolina |
| 038 | | | | North Dakota |
| 039 | | | | Ohio |
| 040 | | | | Oklahoma |
| 041 | | | | Oregon |
| 042 | | | | Pennsylvania |
| 043 | | | | Not Used |
| 044 | | | | Rhode Island |
| 045 | | | | South Carolina |
| 046 | | | | South Dakota |
| 047 | | | | Tennessee |
| 048 | | | | Texas |
| 049 | | | | Utah |
| 050 | | | | Vermont |
| 051 | | | | Virginia |
| 052 | | | | Not Used |
| 053 | | | | Washington |
| 054 | | | | West Virginia |
| 055 | | | | Wisconsin |
| 056 | | | | Wyoming |
| 057–059 | | | | Not Used |
| 060–099 | | | | U.S. Island Area |
| 060 | | | | American Samoa |
| 060 | 010 | | | Eastern District |
| 060 | 010 | 37700 | | Ituau county |
| 060 | 010 | 37700 | 00100 | Aasu village (pt.) |
| 060 | 010 | 37700 | 26500 | Faganeanea village |
| 060 | 010 | 37700 | 27300 | Fagasa village |
| 060 | 010 | 37700 | 48100 | Malaeimi village (pt.) |

U.S. STATE, U.S. ISLAND AREA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST—Con.

| U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code | County Code | County Subdivision FIPS Code | FIPS Place Code | Name |
|---|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 060–099 | | | | U.S. Island Area—Con. |
| | | | | American Samoa—Con. |
| | | | | Eastern District—Con. |
| 060 | 010 | | | Ituau county—Con. |
| 060 | 010 | 37700 | | Matu'u village |
| 060 | 010 | 37700 | 55300 | Nu'uuli village (pt.) |
| 060 | 010 | 37700 | 57700 | Tafuna village (pt.) |
| 060 | 010 | 37700 | 75300 | Ma'oputasi county |
| 060 | 010 | 51300 | | Anua village |
| 060 | 010 | 51300 | 11300 | Atu'u village |
| 060 | 010 | 51300 | 14500 | Aua village |
| 060 | 010 | 51300 | 15300 | Faga'alu village |
| 060 | 010 | 51300 | 22500 | Fagatogo village |
| 060 | 010 | 51300 | 28900 | Fatumafuti village |
| 060 | 010 | 51300 | 32900 | Leloaloa village |
| 060 | 010 | 51300 | 44100 | Pago Pago village |
| 060 | 010 | 51300 | 62500 | Satala village |
| 060 | 010 | 51300 | 68100 | Utulei village |
| 060 | 010 | 51300 | 82500 | Sa'ole county |
| 060 | 010 | 67300 | | Alofau village |
| 060 | 010 | 67300 | 07300 | Amouli village |
| 060 | 010 | 67300 | 10500 | Auasi village |
| 060 | 010 | 67300 | 16100 | Aunuu village |
| 060 | 010 | 67300 | 18500 | Pagai village (pt.) |
| 060 | 010 | 67300 | 62230 | Utumea East village |
| 060 | 010 | 67300 | 83300 | Sua county |
| 060 | 010 | 72100 | | Afono village |
| 060 | 010 | 72100 | 03300 | Alega village |
| 060 | 010 | 72100 | 06500 | Amua village |
| 060 | 010 | 72100 | 09700 | Aumi village |
| 060 | 010 | 72100 | 17700 | Auto village |
| 060 | 010 | 72100 | 20100 | Avaio village |
| 060 | 010 | 72100 | 20900 | Faga'itua village |
| 060 | 010 | 72100 | 23300 | Lauli'i village |
| 060 | 010 | 72100 | 40800 | Masausi village |
| 060 | 010 | 72100 | 53700 | Masefau village |
| 060 | 010 | 72100 | 54500 | Pagai village (pt.) |
| 060 | 010 | 72100 | 62230 | |

U.S. STATE, U.S. ISLAND AREA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST—Con.

| U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code | County Code | County Subdivision FIPS Code | FIPS Place Code | Name |
|---|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 060-099 | | | | U.S. Island Area—Con. |
| | | | | American Samoa—Con. |
| 060 | 010 | | | Eastern District—Con. |
| 060 | 010 | 72100 | | Sua county—Con. |
| 060 | 010 | 72100 | 66500 | Sa'ilele village |
| 060 | 010 | 72100 | 84900 | Utusia village |
| 060 | 010 | 86500 | | Vaifanua county |
| 060 | 010 | 86500 | 04900 | Alao village |
| 060 | 010 | 86500 | 12100 | Aoa village |
| 060 | 010 | 86500 | 61700 | Onenoa village |
| 060 | 010 | 86500 | 81700 | Tula village |
| 060 | 010 | 86500 | 89700 | Vatia village |
| 060 | 020 | | | Manu'a District |
| 060 | 020 | 31300 | | Faleasao county |
| 060 | 020 | 31300 | 30500 | Faleasao village |
| 060 | 020 | 34500 | | Fitiuta county |
| 060 | 020 | 34500 | 45700 | Leusoali'i village |
| 060 | 020 | 34500 | 47300 | Maia village |
| 060 | 020 | 59300 | | Ofu county |
| 060 | 020 | 59300 | 58500 | Ofu village |
| 060 | 020 | 60900 | | Olosega county |
| 060 | 020 | 60900 | 60100 | Olosega village |
| 060 | 020 | 60900 | 69700 | Sili village |
| 060 | 020 | 78500 | | Ta'u county |
| 060 | 020 | 78500 | 46500 | Luma village |
| 060 | 020 | 78500 | 71300 | Si'ufaga village |
| 060 | 030 | | | Rose Island |
| 060 | 030 | 65700 | | Rose Island |
| 060 | 030 | 65700 | 99999 | Balance of Rose Island |
| 060 | 040 | | | Swains Island |
| 060 | 040 | 73700 | | Swains Island |
| 060 | 040 | 73700 | 72900 | Swains village |
| 060 | 050 | | | Western District |
| 060 | 050 | 42500 | | Lealataua county |
| 060 | 050 | 42500 | 02500 | Afao village |
| 060 | 050 | 42500 | 04500 | Agugulu village |
| 060 | 050 | 42500 | 08100 | Amaluia village |
| 060 | 050 | 42500 | 08900 | Amanave village |

U.S. STATE, U.S. ISLAND AREA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST—Con.

| U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code | County Code | County Subdivision FIPS Code | FIPS Place Code | Name |
|---|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 060–099 | | | | U.S. Island Area—Con. |
| | | | | American Samoa—Con. |
| | | | | Western District—Con. |
| 060 | 050 | | | Lealataua county—Con. |
| 060 | 050 | 42500 | | |
| 060 | 050 | 42500 | 13700 | Asili village |
| 060 | 050 | 42500 | 16900 | Auma village |
| 060 | 050 | 42500 | 24900 | Fagali'i village |
| 060 | 050 | 42500 | 25700 | Fagamalo village |
| 060 | 050 | 42500 | 29700 | Failolo village |
| 060 | 050 | 42500 | 44900 | Leone village |
| 060 | 050 | 42500 | 50500 | Maloata village |
| 060 | 050 | 42500 | 56900 | Nua village |
| 060 | 050 | 42500 | 64900 | Poloa village |
| 060 | 050 | 42500 | 65300 | Puapua village |
| 060 | 050 | 42500 | 68900 | Se'etaga village |
| 060 | 050 | 42500 | 84100 | Utumea West village |
| 060 | 050 | 43300 | | Leasina county |
| 060 | 050 | 43300 | 00100 | Aasu village (pt.) |
| 060 | 050 | 43300 | 12800 | Aoloau village |
| 060 | 050 | 43300 | 48920 | Malaeloa/Aitulagi village |
| 060 | 050 | 80100 | | Tualatai county |
| 060 | 050 | 80100 | 36100 | Futiga village |
| 060 | 050 | 80100 | 49400 | Malaeloa/Ituau village |
| 060 | 050 | 80100 | 76900 | Taputimu village |
| 060 | 050 | 80100 | 87300 | Vailoatai village |
| 060 | 050 | 80900 | | Tualauta county |
| 060 | 050 | 80900 | 32100 | Falenu village |
| 060 | 050 | 80900 | 36900 | Ili'ili village |
| 060 | 050 | 80900 | 48100 | Malaeimi village (pt.) |
| 060 | 050 | 80900 | 52900 | Mapusagafou village |
| 060 | 050 | 80900 | 56100 | Mesepa village |
| 060 | 050 | 80900 | 57700 | Nu'uuli village (pt.) |
| 060 | 050 | 80900 | 64100 | Pava'ia'i village |
| 060 | 050 | 80900 | 75300 | Tafuna village (pt.) |
| 060 | 050 | 80900 | 88100 | Vaitogi village |

061–065

Not Used

U.S. STATE, U.S. ISLAND AREA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST—Con.

| U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code | County Code | County Subdivision FIPS Code | FIPS Place Code | Name |
|---|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 060–099 | | | | U.S. Island Area—Con. |
| 066 | | | | Guam |
| 066 | 010 | | | Guam |
| 066 | 010 | 00000 | | County subdivision not defined |
| 066 | 010 | 04650 | | Agana Heights municipality |
| 066 | 010 | 04650 | 04000 | Agana Heights CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 04650 | 52200 | Naval Hospital CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 07250 | | Agat municipality |
| 066 | 010 | 07250 | 06600 | Agat CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 13100 | | Asan municipality |
| 066 | 010 | 13100 | 12450 | Asan CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 13100 | 43650 | Maina CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 13100 | 52750 | Nimitz Hill Annex CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 17650 | | Barrigada municipality |
| 066 | 010 | 17650 | 17000 | Barrigada CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 17650 | 18300 | Barrigada Heights CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 26100 | | Chalan Pago-Ordot municipality |
| 066 | 010 | 26100 | 25450 | Chalan Pago CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 26100 | 55350 | Ordot CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 28050 | | Dededo municipality |
| 066 | 010 | 28050 | 15800 | Astumbo CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 28050 | 27400 | Dededo CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 28050 | 29350 | Finegayan Station CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 28050 | 41300 | Liguan CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 28050 | 42470 | Machananao East CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 28050 | 42480 | Machananao West CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 28050 | 42490 | Machanao CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 28050 | 43300 | Macheche CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 28050 | 50500 | Mogfog CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 28050 | 77200 | Ukudu CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 28050 | 81850 | Wusstig CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 28050 | 85000 | Y Papao CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 28050 | 86000 | Y Sengsong CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 34800 | | Hagåtña municipality |
| 066 | 010 | 34800 | 34750 | Hagåtña CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 36500 | | Inarajan municipality |
| 066 | 010 | 36500 | 35850 | Inarajan CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 36500 | 44500 | Malojloj CDP |

Code Lists

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U.S. STATE, U.S. ISLAND AREA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST—Con.

| U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code | County Code | County Subdivision FIPS Code | FIPS Place Code | Name |
|---|------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 060–099 | | | | U.S. Island Area—Con. |
| | | | | Guam—Con. |
| 066 | 010 | 46250 | | Mangilao municipality |
| 066 | 010 | 46250 | 00100 | Adacao CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 46250 | 45600 | Mangilao CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 46250 | 56300 | Pagat CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 46250 | 79600 | University of Guam CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 50150 | | Merizo municipality |
| 066 | 010 | 50150 | 49500 | Merizo CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 51450 | | Mongmong-Toto-Maite municipality |
| 066 | 010 | 51450 | 44300 | Maite CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 51450 | 50800 | Mongmong CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 51450 | 73550 | Toto CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 59250 | | Piti municipality |
| 066 | 010 | 59250 | 52500 | Nimitz Hill CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 59250 | 58600 | Piti CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 62500 | | Santa Rita municipality |
| 066 | 010 | 62500 | 09850 | Apra Harbor CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 62500 | 61850 | Santa Rita CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 65750 | | Sinajana municipality |
| 066 | 010 | 65750 | 00850 | Afame CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 65750 | 65100 | Sinajana CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 69650 | | Talofofo municipality |
| 066 | 010 | 69650 | 36600 | Ipan CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 69650 | 69000 | Talofofo CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 71600 | | Tamuning municipality |
| 066 | 010 | 71600 | 09500 | Apotgan CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 71600 | 35000 | Harmon Industrial Park CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 71600 | 54800 | Oka CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 71600 | 70950 | Tamuning CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 71600 | 75500 | Tumon CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 71600 | 80100 | Upper Tumon CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 78750 | | Umatac municipality |
| 066 | 010 | 78750 | 77450 | Umatac CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 83300 | | Yigo municipality |
| 066 | 010 | 83300 | 07600 | Anao CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 83300 | 07900 | Anderson AFB CDP |

U.S. STATE, U.S. ISLAND AREA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST—Con.

| U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code | County Code | County Subdivision FIPS Code | FIPS Place Code | Name |
|---|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 060–099 | | | | U.S. Island Area—Con. |
| | | | | Guam—Con. |
| 066 | 010 | 83300 | | Yigo municipality—Con. |
| 066 | 010 | 83300 | 24500 | Chaguian CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 83300 | 47800 | Mataguac CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 83300 | 53000 | North Gayinero CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 83300 | 66800 | South Gayinero CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 84600 | | Yona municipality |
| 066 | 010 | 84600 | 81600 | Windward Hills CDP |
| 066 | 010 | 84600 | 83950 | Yona CDP |
| 067 | | | | Johnston Atoll |
| 068 | | | | Not Used |
| 069 | | | | Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands |
| 069 | 085 | | | Northern Islands Municipality |
| 069 | 085 | 00000 | 01100 | Agrihan village |
| 069 | 085 | 00000 | 01220 | Alamgan village |
| 069 | 085 | 00000 | 01280 | Anatahan village |
| 069 | 085 | 00000 | 03100 | Asuncion village |
| 069 | 085 | 00000 | 14850 | Farallon de Medinilla village |
| 069 | 085 | 00000 | 17950 | Guguan village |
| 069 | 085 | 00000 | 22500 | Maug village |
| 069 | 085 | 00000 | 23950 | Pagan village |
| 069 | 085 | 00000 | 60500 | Sarigan village |
| 069 | 085 | 00000 | 89200 | Uracus (Farallon de Pajaros) village |
| 069 | 085 | 00000 | 99999 | Balance of Northern Islands Municipality |
| 069 | 100 | | | Rota Municipality |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 00400 | Afatung village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 00500 | Agatasi (Payapai) village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 01170 | Agusan village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 01200 | Alaguan village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 01300 | Annex F village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 01350 | Apanon village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 01450 | As Akoddo village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 01500 | As Dudo village |

Code Lists

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U.S. STATE, U.S. ISLAND AREA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST—Con.

| U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code | County Code | County Subdivision FIPS Code | FIPS Place Code | Name |
|---|------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|
| 060–099 | | | | U.S. Island Area—Con. |
| | | | | Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands—Con. |
| | | | | Rota Municipality—Con. |
| 069 | 100 | | | |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 01850 | As Niebes (Nieves) village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 14550 | Duge village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 14750 | Fanlagon village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 14950 | Finata village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 15500 | Gagani village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 15550 | Gampapa village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 16000 | Gaonan village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 17800 | Gayaugan (Kaan) village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 17850 | Ginalangan (Chudan) village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 18050 | I Chenchon village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 18200 | I Koridot village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 19700 | Lempanai village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 19750 | Liyu village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 19850 | Makmak village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 19950 | Mananana village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 22460 | Matpo village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 22530 | Mochong village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 22550 | Mount Sabana (Minachage) village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 22575 | Mount Taipingot village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 23990 | Pekngasu village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 25300 | Sailigai Papa village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 61000 | Sayan Gigani village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 62000 | Sinapalo village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 64900 | Songsong village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 70900 | Tagolo Ogso village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 71000 | Taimama village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 73000 | Talakhaya village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 74000 | Talo village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 77100 | Tatachok village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 77200 | Tatgua village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 77300 | Tenetu village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 89100 | Ugis village |
| 069 | 100 | 00000 | 99999 | Balance of Rota Municipality |

U.S. STATE, U.S. ISLAND AREA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST—Con.

| U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code | County Code | County Subdivision FIPS Code | FIPS Place Code | Name |
|---|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 060–099 | | | | U.S. Island Area—Con. |
| | | | | Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands—Con. |
| | | | | Saipan Municipality |
| 069 | 110 | | | Achugao village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 00300 | Afetnas village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 00450 | Agingan village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 00600 | American Memorial Park village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 01250 | As Akina village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 01400 | As Falipe village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 01650 | As Gonna village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 01700 | As Lito village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 01750 | As Mahetog village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 01800 | As Matuis village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 01900 | As Palacios village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 01950 | As Perdido village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 02000 | As Rabagua village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 02500 | As Teo village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 03000 | As Terlaje village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 03500 | Banaderu village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 04000 | Bird Island village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 06000 | Capitol Hill village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 07500 | Chacha village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 08000 | Chalan Galaide village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 11820 | Chalan Kanoa I village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 11850 | Chalan Kanoa II village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 11860 | Chalan Kanoa III village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 11870 | Chalan Kanoa IV village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 12000 | Chalan Kiya village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 13000 | Chalan Laulau village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 13500 | Chalan Piao village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 13600 | Chalan Rueda village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 13610 | China Town village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 13620 | Dagu village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 13690 | Dandan village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 14700 | Fananganan village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 14800 | Fanonchuluyan village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 14900 | Finasisu village |

Code Lists

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U.S. STATE, U.S. ISLAND AREA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST—Con.

| U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code | County Code | County Subdivision FIPS Code | FIPS Place Code | Name |
|---|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 060–099 | | | | U.S. Island Area—Con. |
| | | | | Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands—Con. |
| | | | | Saipan Municipality |
| 069 | 110 | | | |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 15000 | Forbidden Island village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 17750 | Garapan village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 17900 | Gualo Rai village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 18000 | Hilaihai village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 18020 | I Akgak village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 18100 | I Denni village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 18150 | I Fadang village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 18250 | I Liyang village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 18300 | I Maddok village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 18350 | I Naftan village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 18400 | I Pitot village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 19510 | Kagman village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 19520 | Kagman I village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 19530 | Kagman II village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 19540 | Kagman III village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 19550 | Kagman IV village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 19560 | Kalabera village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 19570 | Kannat Tabla village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 19580 | Koblerville village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 19650 | Laulau Bay village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 19800 | Lower Base village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 19900 | Managaha village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 22430 | Marpi village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 22450 | Matansa village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 22470 | Maturana Hill village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 22600 | Nanasu village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 22650 | Navy Hill village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 23900 | Opyan village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 23980 | Papago village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 24000 | Pidos Kahalo village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 24100 | Puerto Rico village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 25100 | Sabaneta village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 25200 | Sadog Tasi village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 42000 | San Antonio village |

U.S. STATE, U.S. ISLAND AREA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST—Con.

| U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code | County Code | County Subdivision FIPS Code | FIPS Place Code | Name |
|---|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 060–099 | | | | U.S. Island Area—Con. |
| | | | | Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands—Con. |
| | | | | Saipan Municipality—Con. |
| 069 | 110 | | | |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 47205 | San Jose (Oleai) village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 53100 | San Roque village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 59000 | San Vincente village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 70800 | Susupe village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 72000 | Talafofo village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 76700 | Tanapag village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 76900 | Tangke village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 77000 | Tapochao village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 89000 | Tottotville village |
| 069 | 110 | 00000 | 99999 | Balance of Saipan Municipality |
| 069 | 120 | | | Tinian Municipality |
| 069 | 120 | 00000 | 01150 | Aguijan village |
| 069 | 120 | 00000 | 06500 | Carolinas village |
| 069 | 120 | 00000 | 07000 | Carolinas Heights village |
| 069 | 120 | 00000 | 14650 | Eastern Tinian (Marpo Valley) village |
| 069 | 120 | 00000 | 22400 | Marpo Heights village |
| 069 | 120 | 00000 | 23100 | Northern Tinian village |
| 069 | 120 | 00000 | 47210 | San Jose (Tinian Municipality) village |
| 069 | 120 | 00000 | 89300 | Western Tinian village |
| 069 | 120 | 00000 | 99999 | Balance of Tinian Municipality |
| 070 | | | | Not Used |
| 071 | | | | Midway Islands |
| 072 | | | | Puerto Rico |
| 073–075 | | | | Not Used |
| 076 | | | | Navassa Island |
| 077 | | | | Not Used |
| 078 | | | | U.S. Virgin Islands |
| 078 | 010 | | | St. Croix Island |
| 078 | 010 | 00000 | 19900 | Christiansted town |
| 078 | 010 | 00000 | 37900 | Frederiksted town |
| 078 | 010 | 00000 | 99999 | Balance of St. Croix Island |

U.S. STATE, U.S. ISLAND AREA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST—Con.

| U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code | County Code | County Subdivision FIPS Code | FIPS Place Code | Name |
|---|------------------------|---|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 060–099 | | | | U.S. Island Area—Con. |
| | | | | U.S. Virgin Islands—Con. |
| 078 | 020 | | | St. John Island |
| 078 | 030 | | | St. Thomas Island |
| 078 | 030 | 00000 | 16300 | Charlotte Amalie town |
| 078 | 030 | 00000 | 99999 | Balance of St. Thomas Island |
| 079 | | | | Wake Island |
| 080 | | | | Not Used |
| 081 | | | | Baker Island |
| 082–083 | | | | Not Used |
| 084 | | | | Howland Island |
| 085 | | | | Not Used |
| 086 | | | | Jarvis Island |
| 087–088 | | | | Not Used |
| 089 | | | | Kingman Reef |
| 090–094 | | | | Not Used |
| 095 | | | | Palmyra Atoll |
| 096 | | | | US Island Areas |
| 097–099 | | | | Not Used |
| 100–157, 160, 162–199 | | | | Europe |
| 100 | | | | Albania |
| 101 | | | | Andorra |
| 102 | | | | Austria |
| 103 | | | | Belgium |
| 104 | | | | Bulgaria |
| 105 | | | | Czechoslovakia |
| 106 | | | | Denmark |
| 107 | | | | Faroe Islands |
| 108 | | | | Finland |
| 109 | | | | France |
| 110 | | | | Germany |
| 111–114 | | | | Not Used |
| 115 | | | | Gibraltar |
| 116 | | | | Greece |

U.S. STATE, U.S. ISLAND AREA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST—Con.

| U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code | County Code | County Subdivision FIPS Code | FIPS Place Code | Name |
|---|------------------------|---|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 100–157, 160, 162–199 | | | | Europe—Con. |
| 117 | | | | Hungary |
| 118 | | | | Iceland |
| 119 | | | | Ireland |
| 120 | | | | Italy |
| 121 | | | | Jan Meyan |
| 122 | | | | Liechtenstein |
| 123 | | | | Luxembourg |
| 124 | | | | Malta |
| 125 | | | | Monaco |
| 126 | | | | Netherlands |
| 127 | | | | Norway |
| 128 | | | | Poland |
| 129 | | | | Portugal |
| 130 | | | | Azores Islands |
| 131 | | | | Madeira Islands |
| 132 | | | | Romania |
| 133 | | | | San Marino |
| 134 | | | | Spain |
| 135 | | | | Svalbard |
| 136 | | | | Sweden |
| 137 | | | | Switzerland |
| 138 | | | | United Kingdom |
| 139 | | | | England |
| 140 | | | | Scotland |
| 141 | | | | Wales |
| 142 | | | | Northern Ireland |
| 143 | | | | Guernsey |
| 144 | | | | Jersey |
| 145 | | | | Isle Of Man |
| 146 | | | | Vatican City |
| 147 | | | | Yugoslavia |
| 148 | | | | Czech Republic |
| 149 | | | | Slovakia |
| 150 | | | | Bosnia And Herzegovina |
| 151 | | | | Croatia |

U.S. STATE, U.S. ISLAND AREA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST—Con.

| U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code | County Code | County Subdivision FIPS Code | FIPS Place Code | Name |
|---|------------------------|---|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 100–157, 160, 162–199 | | | | Europe—Con. |
| 152 | | | | Macedonia |
| 153 | | | | Slovenia |
| 154 | | | | Serbia |
| 155 | | | | Estonia |
| 156 | | | | Latvia |
| 157 | | | | Lithuania |
| 160 | | | | Belarus |
| 162 | | | | Moldova |
| 163 | | | | Russia |
| 164 | | | | Ukraine |
| 165 | | | | USSR |
| 166 | | | | Europe |
| 167 | | | | Kosovo |
| 168 | | | | Montenegro |
| 169–199 | | | | Not Used |
| 158–159, 161, 200–299 | | | | Asia |
| 158 | | | | Armenia |
| 159 | | | | Azerbaijan |
| 161 | | | | Georgia |
| 200 | | | | Afghanistan |
| 201 | | | | Bahrain |
| 202 | | | | Bangladesh |
| 203 | | | | Bhutan |
| 204 | | | | Brunei |
| 205 | | | | Myanmar (Burma) |
| 206 | | | | Cambodia |
| 207 | | | | China |
| 208 | | | | Cyprus |
| 209 | | | | Hong Kong |
| 210 | | | | India |
| 211 | | | | Indonesia |

U.S. STATE, U.S. ISLAND AREA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST—Con.

| U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code | County Code | County Subdivision FIPS Code | FIPS Place Code | Name |
|---|------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 158–159, 161, 200–299 | | | | Asia—Con. |
| 212 | | | | Iran |
| 213 | | | | Iraq |
| 214 | | | | Israel |
| 215 | | | | Japan |
| 216 | | | | Jordan |
| 217 | | | | Korea |
| 218 | | | | Kazakhstan |
| 219 | | | | Kyrgyzstan |
| 220 | | | | South Korea |
| 221 | | | | North Korea |
| 222 | | | | Kuwait |
| 223 | | | | Laos |
| 224 | | | | Lebanon |
| 225 | | | | Macau |
| 226 | | | | Malaysia |
| 227 | | | | Maldives |
| 228 | | | | Mongolia |
| 229 | | | | Nepal |
| 230 | | | | Oman |
| 231 | | | | Pakistan |
| 232 | | | | Paracel Islands |
| 233 | | | | Philippines |
| 234 | | | | Qatar |
| 235 | | | | Saudi Arabia |
| 236 | | | | Singapore |
| 237 | | | | Spratley Islands |
| 238 | | | | Sri Lanka |
| 239 | | | | Syria |
| 240 | | | | Taiwan |
| 241 | | | | Tajikistan |
| 242 | | | | Thailand |
| 243 | | | | Turkey |
| 244 | | | | Turkmenistan |
| 245 | | | | United Arab Emirates |
| 246 | | | | Uzbekistan |

U.S. STATE, U.S. ISLAND AREA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST—Con.

| U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code | County Code | County Subdivision FIPS Code | FIPS Place Code | Name |
|---|------------------------|---|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 158–159, 161, 200–299 | | | | Asia—Con. |
| 247 | | | | Vietnam |
| 248 | | | | Yemen |
| 249 | | | | Asia |
| 250 | | | | East Timor |
| 251–299 | | | | Not Used |
| 300–399 | | | | America |
| 300–302, 304– 309 | | | | North America |
| 300 | | | | Bermuda |
| 301 | | | | Canada |
| 302 | | | | Greenland |
| 304 | | | | St Pierre & Miquelon |
| 305 | | | | North America |
| 303, 310–399 | | | | Latin America |
| 303, 310–319 | | | | Central America |
| 303 | | | | Mexico |
| 310 | | | | Belize |
| 311 | | | | Costa Rica |
| 312 | | | | El Salvador |
| 313 | | | | Guatemala |
| 314 | | | | Honduras |
| 315 | | | | Nicaragua |
| 316 | | | | Panama |
| 317 | | | | Central America |
| 318–319 | | | | Not Used |
| 320–359 | | | | Caribbean |
| 320 | | | | Anguilla |
| 321 | | | | Antigua & Barbuda |

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| U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code | County Code | County Subdivision FIPS Code | FIPS Place Code | Name |
|---|------------------------|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 320–359 | | | | Caribbean—Con. |
| 322 | | | | Aruba |
| 323 | | | | Bahamas |
| 324 | | | | Barbados |
| 325 | | | | British Virgin Islands |
| 326 | | | | Cayman Islands |
| 327 | | | | Cuba |
| 328 | | | | Dominica |
| 329 | | | | Dominican Republic |
| 330 | | | | Grenada |
| 331 | | | | Guadeloupe |
| 332 | | | | Haiti |
| 333 | | | | Jamaica |
| 334 | | | | Martinique |
| 335 | | | | Montserrat |
| 336 | | | | Netherlands Antilles |
| 337 | | | | St Barthelemy |
| 338 | | | | St Kitts-Nevis |
| 339 | | | | St Lucia |
| 340 | | | | St Vincent & the Grenadines |
| 341 | | | | Trinidad & Tobago |
| 342 | | | | Turks & Caicos Islands |
| 343 | | | | West Indies |
| 344–359 | | | | Not Used |
| 360–399 | | | | South America |
| 360 | | | | Argentina |
| 361 | | | | Bolivia |
| 362 | | | | Brazil |
| 363 | | | | Chile |
| 364 | | | | Colombia |
| 365 | | | | Ecuador |
| 366 | | | | Falkland Islands |
| 367 | | | | French Guiana |
| 368 | | | | Guyana |
| 369 | | | | Paraguay |

U.S. STATE, U.S. ISLAND AREA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST—Con.

| U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code | County Code | County Subdivision FIPS Code | FIPS Place Code | Name |
|---|------------------------|---|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 360–399 | | | | South America—Con. |
| 370 | | | | Peru |
| 371 | | | | Suriname |
| 372 | | | | Uruguay |
| 373 | | | | Venezuela |
| 374 | | | | South America |
| 375–399 | | | | Not Used |
| 400–499 | | | | Africa |
| 400 | | | | Algeria |
| 401 | | | | Angola |
| 402 | | | | Benin |
| 403 | | | | Botswana |
| 404 | | | | British Indian Ocean Territory |
| 405 | | | | Burkina Faso |
| 406 | | | | Burundi |
| 407 | | | | Cameroon |
| 408 | | | | Cape Verde |
| 409 | | | | Central African Republic |
| 410 | | | | Chad |
| 411 | | | | Comoros |
| 412 | | | | Congo |
| 413 | | | | Djibouti |
| 414 | | | | Egypt |
| 415 | | | | Equatorial Guinea |
| 416 | | | | Ethiopia |
| 417 | | | | Eritrea |
| 418 | | | | Europa Island |
| 419 | | | | Gabon |
| 420 | | | | Gambia |
| 421 | | | | Ghana |
| 422 | | | | Glorioso Islands |
| 423 | | | | Guinea |
| 424 | | | | Guinea-Bissau |
| 425 | | | | Ivory Coast |

U.S. STATE, U.S. ISLAND AREA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST—Con.

| U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code | County Code | County Subdivision FIPS Code | FIPS Place Code | Name |
|---|------------------------|---|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 400–499 | | | | Africa—Con. |
| 426 | | | | Juan De Nova Island |
| 427 | | | | Kenya |
| 428 | | | | Lesotho |
| 429 | | | | Liberia |
| 430 | | | | Libya |
| 431 | | | | Madagascar |
| 432 | | | | Malawi |
| 433 | | | | Mali |
| 434 | | | | Mauritania |
| 435 | | | | Mayotte |
| 436 | | | | Morocco |
| 437 | | | | Mozambique |
| 438 | | | | Namibia |
| 439 | | | | Niger |
| 440 | | | | Nigeria |
| 441 | | | | Reunion |
| 442 | | | | Rwanda |
| 443 | | | | Sao Tome & Principe |
| 444 | | | | Senegal |
| 445 | | | | Mauritius |
| 446 | | | | Seychelles |
| 447 | | | | Sierra Leone |
| 448 | | | | Somalia |
| 449 | | | | South Africa |
| 450 | | | | St Helena |
| 451 | | | | Sudan |
| 452 | | | | Swaziland |
| 453 | | | | Tanzania |
| 454 | | | | Togo |
| 455 | | | | Tromelin Island |
| 456 | | | | Tunisia |
| 457 | | | | Uganda |
| 458 | | | | Western Sahara |
| 459 | | | | Democratic Republic Of Congo |
| 460 | | | | Zambia |

U.S. STATE, U.S. ISLAND AREA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST—Con.

| U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code | County Code | County Subdivision FIPS Code | FIPS Place Code | Name |
|---|------------------------|---|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 400–499 | | | | Africa—Con. |
| 461 | | | | Zimbabwe |
| 462 | | | | Africa |
| 463–499 | | | | Not Used |
| 500–553 | | | | Oceania |
| 500 | | | | Not Used |
| 501 | | | | Australia |
| 502 | | | | Christmas Island, Indian Ocean |
| 503–504 | | | | Not Used |
| 505 | | | | Cook Islands |
| 506 | | | | Coral Sea Islands |
| 507 | | | | Heard & McDonald Islands |
| 508 | | | | Fiji |
| 509 | | | | French Polynesia |
| 510 | | | | Kiribati |
| 511 | | | | Marshall Islands |
| 512 | | | | Micronesia |
| 513 | | | | Nauru |
| 514 | | | | New Caledonia |
| 515 | | | | New Zealand |
| 516 | | | | Niue |
| 517 | | | | Norfolk Island |
| 518 | | | | Palau |
| 519 | | | | Papua New Guinea |
| 520 | | | | Pitcairn Islands |
| 521 | | | | Solomon Islands |
| 522 | | | | Tokelau |
| 523 | | | | Tonga |
| 524 | | | | Tuvalu |
| 525 | | | | Vanuatu |
| 526 | | | | Wallis & Futuna Islands |
| 527 | | | | Samoa |
| 528 | | | | Oceania |
| 529–553 | | | | Not Used |

| U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code | County Code | County Subdivision FIPS Code | FIPS Place Code | Name |
|---|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 554–999 | | | | At Sea/Abroad, Not Specified |
| 554 | | | | At sea |
| 555 | | | | Abroad, not specified (Place of Work only) |
| 556–999 | | | | Not Used |

Appendix G.

Residence Rule and Residence Situations for the 2010 Census of the Island Areas

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WHERE YOU ARE COUNTED IS IMPORTANT

For the 2010 Census, the U.S. Census Bureau is committed to counting every person. Just as important, however, is the Census Bureau's commitment to counting every person in the correct place. The decennial census is the only data-gathering effort that collects the same information from enough people to get comparable data for every geographic area. This appendix provides information for American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands (collectively referred to as the Island Areas).

THE CONCEPT OF USUAL RESIDENCE

Usual residence is defined as the place where a person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's voting residence or legal residence.

Determining usual residence is easy for most people. Given the wide diversity in types of living arrangements, however, the usual residence for some people is not as apparent. A few examples are people experiencing homelessness, 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 Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day). For example, people who are away from their usual residence while on vacation or on a business trip on Census Day should be counted at their usual residence. People who live at more than one residence during the week, month, or year should be counted at the place where they live most of the time. People without a usual residence, however, should be counted where they are staying on Census Day.

GUIDELINES ON WHO TO COUNT

The Census must count every person living in each Island Area on April 1, 2010. The following sections describe how these guidelines apply to people in various situations.

Count the people living in houses, apartments, or mobile homes using the guidelines provided by the Census Bureau.

- Count all people, including babies, who live and sleep here most of the time.

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

- Do not count anyone living away either at college or in the Armed Forces.
- Do not count anyone in a nursing home, jail, prison, detention facility, etc., on April 1, 2010.
- Leave these people off the form, even if they will return to live at the housing unit after they leave college, the nursing home, the military, jail, etc. Otherwise, they may be counted twice.

The Census also must include people without a permanent place to stay, so:

- If someone who has no permanent place to stay is staying here on April 1, 2010, count that person. Otherwise, he or she may be missed in the census.

These guidelines were provided to enumerators during training for the 2010 Census for completing forms collected at housing units. Guidance for enumerating group quarters also is included.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Do NOT include:

- Babies born after April 1, 2010.
- People who die before April 1, 2010.

Do include:

- Babies born on or before April 1, 2010.
- People who die on or after April 1, 2010.

PEOPLE IN CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

Do NOT include:

- People in correctional residential facilities on April 1, 2010.
- People in federal detention centers on April 1, 2010.
- People in federal and state prisons on April 1, 2010.
- People in local jails and other municipal confinement facilities on April 1, 2010.
- People in military disciplinary barracks and jails on April 1, 2010.
- People in correctional facilities intended for juveniles on April 1, 2010.

People in correctional facilities on April 1, 2010 are counted at the facility.

FOREIGN CITIZENS

Do NOT include:

- Citizens of foreign countries visiting an Island Area, such as on a vacation or business trip.

Do include:

- Citizens of foreign countries living in an Island Area.
- Citizens of foreign countries living in an Island Area, who are members of the diplomatic community, so long as they are living and sleeping most of the time at the Island Area address on the form. That could be the embassy, consulate, United Nations facility, or other residences where diplomats live. However, they have the right to refuse to provide any or all information.

PEOPLE IN GROUP HOMES

Do NOT include:

- People in group homes intended for adults on April 1, 2010.
- People in group homes for juveniles on April 1, 2010.

People living in group homes on April 1, 2010, are counted at the facility.

Do include:

- People staying away in religious group quarters, so long as they live and sleep most of the time at the address on the form.
- People staying away in workers' Group Living Quarters and Job Corps Centers, so long as they live and sleep most of the time at the address on the form.

People who do not have a place where they live and sleep most of the time are counted at the facility where they are staying on April 1, 2010.

PEOPLE IN HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

Do NOT include:

- People in hospitals on April 1, 2010, who have no usual home elsewhere.
- People in mental or psychiatric hospitals on April 1, 2010.
- People in the psychiatric unit of hospitals for long-term non-acute care on April 1, 2010.
- People in nursing facilities or skilled-nursing facilities on April 1, 2010.
- Juveniles in residential treatment centers (non-correctional) on April 1, 2010.
- People in military treatment facilities on April 1, 2010, with assigned active-duty patients.

People living in health care facilities on April 1, 2010, are counted at that facility.

Do include:

- People staying away in a hospital, so long as they live and sleep most of the time at the address on the form.
- People staying away in in-patient hospice facilities, so long as they live and sleep most of the time at the address on the form.
- Adults staying away in residential treatment centers (non-correctional), so long as they live and sleep most of the time at the address on the form.

-
- Patients staying away in Veterans Affairs hospitals, except psychiatric units, so long as they live and sleep most of the time at the address on the form.
 - Newborn babies staying away in a hospital, so long as they will live and sleep most of the time at the address on the form.

MERCHANT MARINE PERSONNEL

Do NOT include:

- Crews of U.S. flag maritime or merchant vessels who, on April 1, 2010, were:
 - Docked in a foreign port, OR
 - Sailing from one foreign port to another foreign port, OR
 - Sailing from an Island Area port to a foreign port, OR
 - Sailing from a foreign port to an Island Area port, OR
 - Sailing from a U.S. port to an Island Area port, OR
 - Sailing from an Island Area port to a U.S. port, OR
 - Sailing from one Island Area port to a different Island Area port.

Do include:

- Crews of U.S. flag maritime or merchant vessels on April 1, 2010, docked in an Island Area port or sailing from an American Samoa port to another American Samoa port, from a CNMI port to another CNMI port, from a Guam port to another Guam port, or from a U.S. Virgin Islands port to another U.S. Virgin Islands port, so long as they live and sleep most of the time at the onshore address on the form.
- Crews of U.S. flag maritime or merchant vessels engaged in inland waterway transportation on April 1, 2010, so long as they live and sleep most of the time at the onshore address on the form.

If crewmembers live and sleep most of the time on the vessel, they should be counted on their vessel.

U.S. MILITARY PERSONNEL

Do NOT include:

- U.S. military personnel living in barracks in an Island Area.
- U.S. military personnel, and dependents living with them, who live on or off a military installation outside an Island Area.
- U.S. military personnel on U.S. military vessels with a homeport outside an Island Area.
- People in military disciplinary barracks and jails on April 1, 2010.
- People in military treatment facilities on April 1, 2010, with assigned active-duty patients.
- All other people living in military quarters.
- All other personnel living at other military quarters.

People living in military quarters on April 1, 2010, are counted at that facility.

Do include:

- U.S. military personnel living on base or off base and NOT in barracks in an Island Area, so long as they live and sleep most of the time at the address on the form.
- People on U.S. military vessels with a homeport in an Island Area, so long as they live and sleep most of the time at the onshore address on the form.
- Patients in general or Veterans Affairs hospitals, except psychiatric units, on April 1, 2010, so long as they live and sleep most of the time at the address on the form.
- Newborn babies still in a Veterans Affairs hospital on April 1, 2010.

PEOPLE WITH MORE THAN ONE RESIDENCE

People may live in multiple places for several reasons. For example, they might live away from home while working to be closer to work. They might live at two or more residences during the month, week or year (i.e., those who travel seasonally). And, sometimes children live in more than one place due to shared custody or other arrangements.

Do include:

- People who stay at the address on the form more than anywhere else.
- People staying at the address on the form on April 1, 2010, and their time is equally divided between other places they might stay.
- Children in shared custody or other arrangements who live at more than one residence should be counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time.

MOVERS ON CENSUS DAY

Do NOT include:

- People who moved out of the residence around (just before, on, or immediately after) April 1, 2010, and who are already listed on a census form for another residence.

Do include:

- People who moved out of the residence around (just before, on, or immediately after) April 1, 2010, and who are NOT already listed on a census form for another residence.

Do NOT complete the form at this address if the person is moving out of the residence before April 1, 2010, or if the unit will be vacant on April 1, 2010. The Census counts people where they live on April 1, 2010. The person should be enumerated at his or her new address.

NONRELATIVES OF THE HOUSEHOLDER

Do include:

- Roomers or boarders.
- Housemates or roommates.
- Unmarried partners.
- Foster children or foster adults.
- Live-in employees, such as caregivers or domestic workers.

PEOPLE LIVING IN SHELTERS AND OUTDOOR LOCATIONS

Do NOT include:

- People in domestic violence shelters on April 1, 2010.
- People in emergency and transitional shelters with sleeping facilities on April 1, 2010, for people experiencing homelessness.
- People at targeted non-sheltered outdoor locations.

People living in shelters and outdoor locations on April 1, 2010, are counted there.

Do include:

- People who sometimes visit soup kitchens or regularly scheduled mobile food vans, so long as they live and sleep most of the time at the address on the form.
- People in living quarters for victims of natural disasters, so long as they live and sleep most of the time at the address on the form.

STUDENTS

For parents of students:

Do NOT include:

- College students if they do NOT live and sleep most of the time at the parental home—even if they return to the parental home while on break or vacation.
- College students from an Island Area living overseas (i.e., living away from an Island Area) while attending college overseas.
- People in college or university student housing.
- People staying in residential schools for people with disabilities on April 1, 2010.

People living in colleges or university student housing or residential schools for people with disabilities on April 1, 2010, are counted at the college or school.

Do include:

- College students if they are living and sleeping most of the time at the parental home.
- Boarding school students living away from their parental home while attending boarding school below the college level, including Bureau of Indian Affairs boarding schools.

For students:

Do include:

- People living away from their parental home while attending college—either on-campus or off-campus—if they live and sleep most of the time at the on-campus or off-campus housing, even if they return to their parental home while on break or vacation.
- Foreign students living and sleeping most of the time in an Island Area (either on-campus or off-campus) while attending college.

PEOPLE IN TRANSITORY LOCATIONS

Transitory locations include recreational vehicle (RV) parks, campgrounds, hotels and motels including those on military sites, hostels, marinas, racetracks, circuses, and carnivals.

Do include:

- People at transitory locations if they live and sleep most of the time at the address on the form.
- People who stay at the address on the form more than anywhere else.
- People staying at the address on the form on April 1, 2010, even if their time is equally divided between other places they might stay.

U.S. CITIZENS OUTSIDE THE ISLAND AREAS

Do NOT include:

- U.S. citizens living outside an Island Area (and outside the United States) and employed as civilians by the U.S. Government, including dependents living with them.
- U.S. citizens living outside an Island Area (and outside the United States) and not employed by the U.S. Government, including dependents living with them.

VISITORS AND TRAVELERS

Do NOT include:

- People visiting on April 1, 2010, who will return to their usual residence.

Do include:

- People temporarily away from their usual residence on April 1, 2010, (such as on a vacation or business trip, visiting, or traveling outside an Island Area), so long as they live and sleep most of the time at the address on the form.
- People temporarily away from the address on the form April 1, 2010, working elsewhere without a usual residence there (e.g., truck driver or traveling salesperson), so long as they live and sleep most of the time at the address on the form.