Guam Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)

Issued September 2013

2010 Census of Population and Housing

PUMSGU/10-1

Technical Documentation

United States Census Bureau

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

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Chapter 1. Abstract

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CITATION

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census of Population and Housing, Guam Public Use Microdata Sample: Technical Documentation, 2013.

TYPE OF FILE

Microdata.

SUBJECT CONTENT

The Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) file contains records representing a 10-percent sample of the occupied and vacant housing units in Guam and the people in the occupied units. People living in group quarters also are included in the sample. The file contains a weight of 10 for each person and housing unit, which when applied to the individual records, expands the samples to the relevant total. See Chapter 6, Data Dictionary, for a complete list of the variables in this file.

Population subjects include:

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

Housing subjects include:

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

GEOGRAPHIC CONTENT

The 2010 PUMS file for Guam provides records for Guam as a whole. There are no smaller geographies available on this file.

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 7.

Chapter 2. Introduction

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OVERVIEW

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) files are ASCII files that contain individual records of the characteristics for a sample of people and housing units. Information that could identify a household or an individual is excluded from the PUMS files to protect the confidentiality of respondents. Within the limits of the sample size, the geographic detail, and the confidentiality protection, these files allow users to prepare virtually any tabulation they require.

WHAT ARE MICRODATA?

Microdata are the individual records that contain information collected about each person and housing unit. They include the computerized versions of the questionnaires collected from households, as coded and edited during census processing. The Census Bureau uses these confidential microdata to produce the summary data that go into published data products. PUMS are extracts from the confidential microdata taken in a manner that avoids disclosure of information about households or individuals. For the 2010 Census, the microdata are only available to the public through the PUMS products.

PROTECTING CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

All data released (in print or electronic media) by the Census Bureau are subject to strict confidentiality measures imposed by the legislation under which the data are collected: Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 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.”

The Census Bureau has modified or suppressed some data in this data release to protect confidentiality using disclosure avoidance. 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 to disguise the original data while making sure the results are useful. The Census Bureau’s internal Disclosure Review Board monitors the disclosure review process and sets the confidentiality rules for all data releases.

The main disclosure avoidance method used is to limit the geographic detail shown in the files. A geographic area must have a minimum population of 100,000 to be fully identified. Thus, the only geography indicated on the PUMS is Guam in its entirety. Confidentiality is protected, in part, by the use

of the following processes: data swapping, synthetic data, topcoding and/or bottomcoding of selected variables, age perturbation for large households, and reduced detail on some categorical variables.

- *Data swapping* is a method of disclosure limitation 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. Swapping is applied to individual records and, therefore, also protects microdata.
- *Synthetic data* is generated through statistical models and used in place of data values that pose a risk of compromising confidentiality. This method is used for group quarters data instead of data swapping, which does not work well for this population.
- *Topcoding and bottomcoding* are methods of disclosure limitation in which all cases in or above/below a certain percentage of the distribution are placed into a single category.
- *Age perturbation* modifies the age of household members and is required for large households (households containing ten people or more) due to concerns about confidentiality.
- *Detail for categorical variables* is collapsed if the number of occurrences in each category does not meet a specified minimum threshold.

USE OF MICRODATA FILES

PUMS files allow data users to create their own special tabulations. The 2010 Census Guam PUMS file furnishes nearly all of the detail recorded on the questionnaires in the Census, subject to the limitations of sample size, geographic identification, and confidentiality protection. Users can construct a wide variety of tabulations interrelating any desired set of variables. Users have almost the same freedom to manipulate the data that they would have if they had collected the data in their own sample survey; yet, these files offer the precision of census data collection techniques and sample sizes larger than would be feasible in most independent sample surveys.

Microdata samples are useful to users who are doing research that does not require the identification of specific small geographic areas or detailed crosstabulations for small populations. Microdata users frequently study relationships among census variables not shown in existing census tabulations or concentrate on the characteristics of specially defined populations.

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SIZE

The microdata file is a 10-percent systematic sample of the full census population. Sampling was done address-by-address to allow the study of family relationships and housing unit characteristics for occupied and vacant units. Sampling of people in institutions and other group quarters was done on a person-by-person basis.

Like 2000, each file contains weights for both the housing units and the people in the units. The user can estimate the frequency of a particular characteristic for the entire population by summing the weight variable for records with that characteristic from the microdata file. A section in Chapter 4, “Sample Design and Estimation,” discusses the preparation and verification of estimates, and Appendix H provides control counts.

The microdata file provides the user records for over 150,000 people and over 50,000 housing units. Since processing a smaller sample is less resource intensive, some users may prefer to use a smaller sample, say a 1-percent (one-in-a-hundred) sample. Although a 1-percent file is not provided, we do provide subsample numbers, which allow scientifically designed extracts of various sizes to be drawn. A section in Chapter 4, “Sample Design and Estimation,” discusses this further.

SUBJECT CONTENT

Microdata files contain the full range of population and housing information collected in the 2010 Census for Guam. These files allow users to study how characteristics are interrelated, for example income and educational attainment and married couples.

Information for each housing unit in the sample appears on a 297-character record with geographic, household, and housing items, followed by 297-character records with person-level data, one record for each member of the household. Information for each group quarters person in the sample appears on a 297-character pseudo housing unit record. Items on the housing unit record and person record are listed in Chapter 6, "Data Dictionary." Although the subjects are defined in Appendix B, it is important to note that some items on PUMS file were modified to provide protection for individual respondents.

The questionnaires were edited for completeness and consistency. Substitutions or allocations were made for missing data, and allocation flags appear throughout the PUMS file indicating each item that was allocated. Thus, a user desiring to tabulate only observed values can eliminate variables with allocated values. For more information about nonsampling errors and allocation, see Chapter 5, "Accuracy of the Microdata Sample Estimates."

GEOGRAPHIC CONTENT

The 2010 PUMS file for Guam covers the entire island of Guam and does not contain any sub-island geography.

CORRESPONDING MICRODATA FROM EARLIER CENSUSES

PUMS files exist for the 2000 and 1990 Censuses of Guam and employ a 10-percent sample size. Housing and population characteristics are similar among the three files. Because of this similarity, microdata files from the 2000 and 1990 Censuses are rich resources for analysis of trends. For the historical comparability of data items, see Appendix B, "Definitions of Subject Characteristics."

Chapter 3.
How To Use This File

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INTRODUCTION

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

DATA FORMAT AND ACCESS TOOLS

The 2010 Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) data file for Guam is available in flat ASCII format for downloading via FTP from the U.S. Census Bureau's website. Users can utilize off-the-shelf standard statistical software packages to manipulate the data.

The 2010 PUMS file for Guam is accompanied by a data dictionary in Excel format. This will allow the user to read in ASCII characters and prepare statements transforming the variables and their corresponding descriptions and values to the proper statements required by the software package of choice.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

The 2010 PUMS file structure for Guam is hierarchical and contains two basic record types of 297 characters each: the housing unit record and the person record. The PUMS files are released in this format because of the tremendous amount of data contained in one record.

Each record has a unique identifier (serial number) that links the people in the housing unit to the proper housing unit record. The inclusion of the serial number on both record types affords the user with the option of processing the data either sequentially or hierarchically. The file is sorted to maintain the relationship between both record types so that a user does not have to be concerned about keeping the record sequence as the file was delivered. A number of person records, one for each occupant, follows each housing unit record. Vacant housing units will have no person records, and people in group quarters will have a person record and a pseudo housing unit record. The only types of group quarters that are identified in the PUMS file are institutional and noninstitutional facilities.

A housing unit weight appears on the housing unit record and a person weight appears on the person record. Weights allow users to produce estimates that closely approximate published data in other products.

Geographic identifiers and subsample identifiers appear only on the housing unit record. Thus, most tabulations of person characteristics require manipulation of both housing unit and person records. The item "PERSONS" on the housing unit record indicates the exact number of person records following before the next housing unit record. This feature allows a program to anticipate what type of record will appear next, if necessary. Most statistical software packages are capable of handling the data either hierarchically or sequentially. Many users may still want to create extract files with household data repeated with each person's record. All fields are numeric with the following exceptions: 1) the record type is either "H" or "P" and 2) the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) code for occupation and the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code for industry are character.

MACHINE-READABLE DOCUMENTATION

A machine-readable data dictionary or record layout file is provided. A user can produce hard copy documentation for extract files or labels for tabulations created; or with minor modifications, a user can use the data dictionary file with software packages or user programs to automatically specify the layout of the microdata files.

PREPARING AND VERIFYING TABULATIONS

Estimation. Estimates of totals may be made from tabulations of PUMS by using a simple inflation estimate, that is, summing the weights associated with that variable (e.g. for housing characteristics, use the housing unit weight; for person characteristics, use the person weight). Those users using subsample numbers to vary the sample size must apply an appropriate factor or otherwise adjust the weights to derive an appropriate estimation of totals. The use of weights and subsample numbers is explained in more detail in Chapter 4, "Sample Design and Estimation."

Estimation of percentages. A user can estimate percentages by simply dividing the weighted estimate of people or housing units with a given characteristic by the weighted sample estimate for the base. Normally this yields the same as would be obtained if one made the computation using sample tallies rather than weighted estimates. For example, the percentage of housing units with telephone service in a 10-percent sample can be obtained by simply dividing the tally of sample housing units with telephone service by the total number of sample housing units.

Verifying tabulations. Producing desired estimates from the PUMS is relatively easy. File structure and coding of items is straightforward. There are no missing data (see the section "Imputation Methods" in Chapter 5 for more information). Records not applicable for each item are assigned to specific not applicable categories, and it is frequently necessary to determine in a separate operation whether a record is in the universe or not. PUMS "universe" and "variable" definitions may differ from other products produced from sample data primarily because of concerns about disclosure risks (e.g. PUMS files may have different topcodes and bottomcodes or the recodes may vary because the components were topcoded and bottomcoded). Thus, user tabulations should be verified against other available tallies. Two ways for the user to verify estimates follow:

1. *Using control counts from the samples.* Total unweighted and weighted populations and housing unit counts are provided. See Appendix H, "Topcoded Variables and Control Counts."

2. *Using published data from the 2010 Census of Guam.* Tabulations from the 2010 Census of Guam are available in the American FactFinder and on the U.S. Census Bureau's FTP website. Users may check the reasonableness of statistics derived from PUMS against these sources. A familiarity with tabulations already available may facilitate planning tabulations from microdata. In comparing sample tabulations with published data, one must carefully note the universe of the published tabulation. For instance, on the PUMS person records, Industry is reported for the civilian labor force and for people not in the labor force who reported having worked in the last 5 years. Industry tabulations in the 2010 Census of Guam publications are presented only for the employed population.

Thus, a tally of industry for all people from whom industry is reported in PUMS records would not correspond directly to any published tabulation. A user should always pay particular attention to the definition of a concept, as presented in Appendix B, "Definitions of Subject Characteristics." One should not expect exact agreement between census publications that are based on the complete census count, full sample estimates, a subsample of the census sample, and user estimates based on tallies of a 10-percent or smaller sample. They will differ to some extent due to change in selection of actual cases for PUMS.

Chapter 5, "Accuracy of the Microdata Sample Estimates," discusses sampling variability and its measurement. User experience has indicated that careful verification of sample tabulations is essential. It is so important that it is advisable to include additional cells in a tabulation if for no other reason than to provide counts or to yield marginal totals not otherwise available, which may be verified against available tabulations.

Chapter 4.
Sample Design and Estimation

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OVERVIEW

This chapter discusses selecting the Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) and forming estimates for the 2010 Census of Guam.

SAMPLE DESIGN

The 2010 PUMS was designed to include 10 percent of the housing units and 10 percent of the group quarters (GQ) persons from the entire 2010 Census population in Guam. The PUMS sample of persons in households was selected by keeping all persons in selected PUMS housing units. The 2010 PUMS sample design is the same as that from the 2000 PUMS.

SELECTING THE PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE

A 1-in-10 systematic selection procedure with equal probability was used to select the PUMS. The sampling universe was defined as all occupied housing units (including all occupants), vacant housing units, and GQ persons in the census. The sampling units were sorted during the selection process. The sorting was intended to improve the reliability of estimates derived from the 10-percent sample by implicitly defining strata within which there is a high degree of homogeneity among the census households with respect to characteristics of major interest.

The sample selection was done separately for each of the three subsampling universes: occupied housing units including all people in them, vacant housing units, and GQ persons. Ten 10-percent samples were created from the full census population. The 10-percent PUMS was designated at random from those 10 samples.

In the case of occupied housing units, the primary sampling units were housing units, and all person records were extracted after the housing units were chosen. The occupied housing unit universe was sorted in the following order:

- Family type (with own children under 18, without own children under 18, nonfamily)
- Age group for the maximum age in the household (0–59, 60–74, 75–89, 90+)
- Race/ethnic origin of householder (Asian alone, Pacific Islander alone, Other race or ethnic origin alone or in combination)
- Tenure (owner-occupied, renter-occupied)
- Unique housing unit identification code

The vacant housing unit universe was sorted in the following order:

- Vacancy status (for rent, for sale, other)
- Unique housing unit identification code

Finally, the GQ person universe was sorted in the following order:

- GQ type (institutional, noninstitutional)
- Age group (0–59, 60–74, 75–89, 90+)
- Race/ethnic origin (Asian alone, Pacific Islander alone, Other race or ethnic origin alone or in combination)
- Unique GQ person identification code

SELECTING SUBSAMPLES OF THE PUMS FILE

The PUMS file has records for over 150,000 people and 50,000 housing units. Since processing a smaller sample is less resource intensive, some users may prefer to use a smaller sample. During the PUMS sample selection, 100 representative subsamples were designated. Two-digit subsample numbers from 00 to 99 were assigned consecutively to each sample case in the PUMS. The subsample numbers allow for 1) the designation of various size subsamples, and 2) the calculation of standard errors directly from the PUMS sample.

Reliability improves with increases in sample size, so the choice of sample size must represent a balance between the level of precision desired and the resources available for working with the microdata file. To gauge the impact on the reliability when deciding sample size, use the following formula to approximate the increase in the sampling error for various subsampling rates of the full PUMS microdata.

$$Increase = \frac{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{f_1 \times f_2} - 1\right)}}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{f_1} - 1\right)}} \qquad (1)$$

where
f_1 is the PUMS sampling rate, 0.10, and
f_2 is the rate at which the PUMS microdata records are subsampled.

For example, if selecting half of the PUMS sample, that is $f_2 = 0.5$, equivalently a 5-percent sample of the census, the increase in the sampling error would be a factor of 1.45 or 45 percent.

Samples of the total census population of any size between 10 percent (the PUMS sample) and 0.1 percent (1-percent sample of the PUMS records) may be selected by using appropriate two-digit subsample numbers assigned to the microdata sample. As an example, if the user wants to extract 10 of the 100 subsamples from the PUMS files, the choice of records having the same “units” digit in the subsample number (e.g., the 2 “units” digit includes subsample numbers 02, 12, 22, ..., 92) will provide a 10-percent sample of the PUMS records or a 1-percent sample of the total census population. Care must be exercised when selecting such samples. If only the “units” digit is required, the “units” digit should be randomly selected. If two “units” digits are required, the first should be randomly selected and the second should be either 5 more or 5 less than the first. Failure to use this procedure, e.g., selection of records with the same “tens” digit instead of records with the same “units” digit, would provide a 1-in-100 subsample of the total census population, but one that would be somewhat more clustered and, as a result, subject to larger sampling error.

PRODUCING ESTIMATES OR TABULATIONS

To produce estimates or tabulations of census characteristics from the PUMS file, add the weights of all persons or housing units that possess the characteristic of interest.

As in 2000, the 2010 PUMS is self-weighting. All persons or housing units in the PUMS have a weight of 10. Therefore, to produce estimates of characteristics from the PUMS file, multiply the number of PUMS persons or housing units that possess the characteristic of interest by 10 (equivalent to adding the weights). For instance, if the characteristic of interest is “total number of males ages 5-17,” determine the sex and age of all persons and multiply the number of males ages 5-17 by 10.

To get estimates of proportions, divide the estimate of persons or housing units with a given characteristic by the base sample estimate. For example, the proportion of “occupied housing units” is obtained by dividing the PUMS estimate of occupied housing units by the PUMS estimate of total housing units.

To get estimates of characteristics such as the “total number of related children in households,” sum the value of the characteristic across all household records and multiply by 10. If the desired estimate is the “number of households with at least one related child in the household,” count all households with a value not equal to zero for the characteristic and multiply by 10.

The PUMS estimates are subject to sampling error, which is the source of any difference between a 2010 PUMS estimate and the 2010 census count of the same characteristic. The impact of sampling error varies based on the size of the characteristic of interest within the population and ranges from being negligible for larger characteristics to being relatively large for small characteristics. While sorting is a means for reducing sampling error for the sort characteristics, the impact is more evident for the primary sort variables relative to the secondary variables, particularly for small geographic areas and small characteristics. For more information on sources of error in the PUMS sample, see Chapter 5, “Accuracy of the Microdata Sample Estimates.”

ADJUSTING WEIGHTS FOR SUBSAMPLING

To produce estimates of characteristics from a subsample of the PUMS file, the weights of all persons or housing units that possess the characteristic of interest must be adjusted according to the subsampling rate used. All persons or housing units in the PUMS have an original weight of 10. To determine the new weight for persons or housing units in a subsample, multiply the reciprocal of the probability of selection by 10. In general, let f_1 be the sampling rate for the PUMS (0.10) and f_2 be the subsampling rate. Then

$$new\ weight = \frac{1}{f_1} \times \frac{1}{f_2} \qquad (2)$$

For example, using equation (2), if the user wants a 20-percent sample of the PUMS records, the new weight would be

$$\frac{1}{0.10} \times \frac{1}{0.20} = 10 \times \frac{1}{0.20} = 50$$

Chapter 5.
Accuracy of the Microdata Sample Estimates

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INTRODUCTION

The tabulations prepared from the Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) file are based on a 10-percent sample of the 2010 Census of Guam. The data summarized from this file are estimates of the actual figures that were obtained from the census tabulation and are subject to sampling error. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of people and housing units to be included in the sample. Because the PUMS is a sample of the census records, other types of errors that occurred during the data collection and data processing phases of the census, nonsampling errors, are inherent in the PUMS data. This chapter provides information about both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of how to estimate the sampling error for PUMS estimates.

MEASURING SAMPLING ERROR

Since the estimates derived from the PUMS file are based on a sample, they will differ somewhat from counts obtained from the census. The sample estimate also may differ from other samples of housing units, people within those housing units, and people living in group quarters.

The *standard error* of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples. Thus, it measures the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples, or the census value in this case. Sampling error and some types of nonsampling error, such as item nonresponse, are estimated, in part, by the standard error.

Estimating the Sampling Error. There is more than one way to estimate the sampling error. In the following sections, we present two methods for estimating the standard error of PUMS estimates: (1) a generalized variance method and (2) the delete-a-group jack-knife variance method. The generalized approach uses design factors to adjust a standard error calculated assuming simple random sampling. The delete-a-group jack-knife technique directly estimates the standard error from the PUMS data, requiring additional data processing.

The generalized standard error approach produces an acceptable measure of reliability, particularly for estimates of totals and percentages. The delete-a-group jack-knife method will generally produce a more accurate estimate of the standard error and is more appropriate for a wider variety of statistics, such as means and ratios, and for detailed data tabulated over more than one characteristic. The trade-off is an increase in precision for more data processing. It is important to keep in mind that there will be differences between the standard error estimates computed by the two methods.

Calculating the Confidence Interval From the Standard Error. A confidence interval is a range of values that describes the uncertainty surrounding an estimate. A confidence interval is indicated by its endpoints, (*Lower bound*, *Upper bound*). A confidence interval is also itself an estimate, a function of the sample estimate and its estimated standard error.

$$Lower\ bound\ =\ Estimate - (z_{\alpha/2}\ \times\ Standard\ Error) \qquad (1)$$

$$Upper\ bound\ =\ Estimate +\ (z_{\alpha/2}\ \times\ Standard\ Error) \qquad (2)$$

where
α = level of significance (the complement of the confidence level), and
$z_{\alpha/2}$ = the value from the standard normal distribution for level of significance, α.

The selected confidence level represents a level of certainty about our estimate, for example, a 90-percent confidence level. This means that if we were to repeatedly create new estimates using the same procedure (by drawing a new sample, and calculating new estimates and confidence intervals), the confidence intervals would contain the census value 90 percent of the time. The Census Bureau routinely uses 90-percent confidence levels for which $z_{\alpha/2} = 1.645$.

When constructing confidence intervals, be aware of any "natural" limits on the bounds. For example, if a characteristic estimate for the population is near 0, the calculated value of the lower confidence bound may be negative. However, a negative number of people does not make sense, so the lower confidence bound should be reported as 0. For other estimates such as income, negative values do make sense. Take into consideration the context and meaning of the estimate when creating these bounds. Another natural limit is 100 percent for the upper bound of a percentage estimate.

Limitations. Users should keep in mind a couple of points when computing and interpreting standard errors and confidence intervals for the PUMS data.

- The estimated standard errors do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. For example, the standard errors do not reflect the effect of systematic errors introduced by interviewers or data processing. Consider the standard errors to be a lower bound of the total error (sampling error plus nonsampling error) and be conservative when making inferences. This caution is particularly relevant for small estimates close to 0 and very large estimates close to the total population for which sampling error may be a relatively smaller proportion of total error.
- Percentage estimates of 0 and estimated totals of 0 are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error even though the methods presented here will yield standard error estimates of 0.

ESTIMATING A STANDARD ERROR BY THE GENERALIZED VARIANCE METHOD WITH DESIGN FACTORS

To produce generalized standard error estimates, one obtains (1) the standard error for the characteristic that would result from a simple random sample (SRS) design (of people, families, or housing units) and estimation methodology; and (2) a design factor for the characteristic. In general, this method provides conservative estimates of the standard error.

The design factors provided in Table A for selected characteristics can be used to estimate the standard errors of most sample estimates of totals and percentages. The design factors reflect the effects of the sample design and estimation procedure used for the 2010 Census PUMS for Guam.

Totals and Percentages. To approximate the standard error of an estimated total or percentage, follow the steps below.

Step 1. Compute the SRS standard error for estimated totals or percentages.

For estimated totals, the general formula for the SRS standard error is

$$SE(Y) = \sqrt{N^2(1-f)\frac{\frac{Y}{N}\left(1-\frac{Y}{N}\right)}{n}} \quad (3)$$

where
Y = estimate (weighted) of the characteristic,
N = population size of Guam,
f = sampling rate (or probability of selection), and
n = size of the sample.

The population size, N, is the estimated total number of people, housing units, households, or families in Guam for which the user is interested.

For an estimated percentage, the general formula for the estimated standard error assuming SRS is

$$SE(p_d) = \sqrt{(1-f)\frac{p_d(100-p_d)}{n_d}} \quad (4)$$

where
p_d = estimated percentage,
f is defined above, and
n_d = size of the subpopulation of interest in the sample.

A percentage is defined here as the ratio of a numerator to a denominator multiplied by 100, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator, $p_d = \frac{Y}{N_d} \times 100$, and N_d is the estimated number of people, housing units, households, or families in the subpopulation for which the user

is interested. If the base of the percentage is the estimated total number of people, housing units, households, or families in Guam, then $N_d = N$ and $n_d = n$.

Step 2. Use Table A to obtain the appropriate design factor for the characteristic. If the estimate is a tabulation of more than one characteristic, use the largest design factor. If the characteristic cannot be found in the table, use the design factor for a related or similar characteristic.

Step 3. Multiply the SRS standard error from Step 1 by the design factor found in Step 2.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use p_d equal to 2 or 98 percent in formula (4) to protect against severely understating the error present in very small or very large estimates.

Sums and Differences. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference of two sample estimates, we use an approximation that assumes the estimates are uncorrelated:

$$SE(X+Y) = SE(X-Y) = \sqrt{[SE(X)]^2 + [SE(Y)]^2} \qquad (5)$$

However, it is likely that the two estimates of interest are correlated. If the two quantities X and Y are positively correlated, this method underestimates the standard error of the sum of X and Y and overestimates the standard error of the difference between the two estimates. If the two estimates are negatively correlated, this method overestimates the standard error of the sum and underestimates the standard error of the difference.

Ratios. Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the denominator. An example is the ratio of males to females. (Note that this method cannot be used to compute a standard error for a sample mean.) The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is approximated by using the formula,

$$SE\left(\frac{X}{Y}\right) = \left(\frac{X}{Y}\right)\sqrt{\frac{[SE(X)]^2}{X^2} + \frac{[SE(Y)]^2}{Y^2}} \qquad (6)$$

Similar to sums and differences noted above, the estimates of X and Y are assumed to be uncorrelated. For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are approximately normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate, then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio.

Means. A mean is defined here as the average quantity of some characteristic (other than the number of people, housing units, households, or families) per person, housing unit, household, or family. For example, a mean could be the average age of females living in an urban residence. The standard error of a mean can be approximated by the formula below. Because of the approximation used in developing this formula, the estimated standard error will generally underestimate the true standard error.

$$SE(\bar{x}) = \sqrt{(1-f) \times \frac{s^2}{n_d} \times Design\ Factor} \qquad (7)$$

where
$\overline{x}$ = estimated sample mean,
s^2 = estimated population variance of the characteristic, and
n_d = size of the subpopulation of interest in the sample.

1. When the characteristic of interest is available as a continuous or quantitative variable, the estimated population variance, s^2, can be computed as follows:

$$s^2 = \frac{1}{n_d - 1} \times \sum_{i=1}^{n_d} (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \qquad (8)$$

where
n_d is defined above,
x_i = value of the characteristic for the i^{th} sample record, and
$\bar{x}$ is the estimated mean.

Because all persons, families, and housing units in the Guam PUMS have a weight of 10, the mean can be calculated as

$$\overline{x} = \frac{1}{n_d} \times \sum_{i=1}^{n_d} x_i \qquad (9)$$

2. When continuous or quantitative values for a characteristic are categorized into ranges, the population variance, s^2, can be estimated from the grouped data. Let's say that we have *c* intervals where the lower and upper boundaries of interval *j* are L_j and U_j, respectively. Each person is placed into one of the *c* intervals such that the value of the characteristic is between L_j and U_j. The estimated population variance, s^2, is then given by

$$s^2 = \sum_{j=1}^{c} p_j {m_j}^2 - (\overline{x})^2 \qquad (10)$$

where
p_j = estimated proportion of people in interval *j* and
m_j = midpoint of the j^{th} interval, calculated as

$$m_j = \frac{L_j + U_j}{2} \qquad (11)$$

If the c^{th} interval is open-ended (i.e., no upper interval boundary exists), then approximate m_c by

$$m_c = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) L_c \qquad (12)$$

The estimated sample mean, $\bar{x}$, can be obtained using the following formula:

$$\bar{x} = \sum_{j=1}^{c} p_j m_j \qquad (13)$$

EXAMPLES OF GENERALIZED STANDARD ERROR CALCULATIONS AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS

Note: The following examples do not contain actual estimates or standard errors derived from this data product. The numbers are used for illustration purposes only.

For each of the following examples, the sampling rate, f, is 0.1.

Example 1: Computing the Standard Error and Confidence Interval for a Total. Suppose the estimate for the total number of persons who are age 16 years and over and in the civilian labor force is 59,950, denoted by Y in formula (3). From the 10-percent PUMS for Guam, suppose the number of persons in sample is 10,939, denoted by n in formula (3), and the sum of the PUMS weights for all persons is 109,390, denoted by N.

Using formula (3), the estimated standard error under SRS is

$$SE(59{,}950) = \sqrt{109{,}390^2(1-0.1)\frac{\frac{59{,}950}{109{,}390}\left(1-\frac{59{,}950}{109{,}390}\right)}{10{,}939}}$$

$\approx$ 494 people.

Suppose the design factor for "Employment status" is 1.20. Then, the estimated standard error is

$$SE(59{,}950) = 494 \times 1.20 = 593 \text{ people.}$$

We can obtain a 90-percent confidence interval for the total number of persons age 16 years and over and in the civilian labor force by using formulas (1) and (2). Thus, a 90-percent confidence interval for this estimated total is

[59,950 – (1.645 × 593)] to [59,950 + (1.645 × 593)]
or
(58,975, 60,925).

Example 2: Computing the Standard Error and Confidence Interval for a Percentage. Suppose the estimate for the percentage of persons who are age 18 years and over and are or were in the armed forces, p_d, is 22.6. From the 10-percent PUMS, suppose there are 6,576 persons age 18 years and over in

sample, denoted by n_d in formula (4). Therefore, using formula (4), the estimated standard error under SRS is found to be approximately 0.49 percent.

$$SE(22.6) = \sqrt{(1-0.1)\frac{22.6(100-22.6)}{6{,}576}} \approx 0.49$$

Suppose the design factor for “Veterans status” is 1.25. The estimated standard error for the estimated 22.6 percent of persons 18 years and over who are or were in the armed forces is 0.49 × 1.25 = 0.61 percent.

The 90-percent confidence interval for this estimated percentage is

[22.6 – (1.645 × 0.61)] to [22.6 + (1.645 × 0.61)]
or
(21.6, 23.6).

Example 3: Computing the Standard Error and Confidence Interval for a Difference. Suppose the estimate for the percentage of males age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 76.1, and the sample size of males 16 years and over is 4,627. Using formula (4), the estimated SRS standard error for the percentage is approximately 0.59 percent. Assume the design factor to be 1.20 for “Employment status.” Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (76.1 percent) is 0.59 × 1.20 = 0.71 percent.

Suppose the estimated percentage of females 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 48.2 percent with an approximate standard error of 0.82.

The difference in the two estimates is

76.1 – 48.2 = 27.9 percent.

Using formula (5), the estimated standard error of the difference is

$$SE(27.9) = \sqrt{[SE(76.1)]^2 + [SE(48.2)]^2} = \sqrt{[0.71]^2 + [0.82]^2}$$

= 1.08 percent.

The 90-percent confidence interval for the difference is

[27.9 – (1.645 × 1.08)] to [27.9 + (1.645 × 1.08)]
or
(26.1, 29.7).

When, as in this example, the interval does not include 0, one can conclude, again with 90-percent confidence, that the difference observed between the two sexes for this characteristic is greater than can be attributed to sampling error.

Example 4: Computing the Standard Error and Confidence Interval for a Ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the estimated ratio of males to females who were 16 years and over and in the civilian labor force. If the estimates for males and females are 35,200 and 23,850, respectively, then the ratio of the two estimates of interest is

$$\frac{35{,}200}{23{,}850} = 1.48.$$

After having applied the appropriate design factors to each SRS standard error, suppose the estimated standard errors are 579 and 504, respectively. Using formula (6), the estimated standard error of the ratio is

$$SE(1.48) = \left(\frac{35{,}200}{23{,}850}\right)\sqrt{\frac{[579]^2}{[35{,}200]^2} + \frac{[504]^2}{[23{,}850]^2}} = 0.04.$$

Using the results above, the 90-percent confidence interval for this ratio is

$$[1.48 - (1.645 \times 0.04)] \text{ to } [1.48 + (1.645 \times 0.04)]$$

or

$$(1.41, 1.55).$$

Example 5: Computing the Standard Error for a Mean of Categorized Data. The characteristic of "Travel time to work" is grouped into intervals. This example shows the steps for calculating the standard error for the average commuting time for those who commute to work. The frequency distribution is given in Table 1.

Table 1.
Frequency Distribution for Travel Time to Work

Travel Time to Work	Weighted Frequency
Did not work at home:	776,590
Less than 5 minutes	14,600
5 to 9 minutes	69,060
10 to 14 minutes	107,160
15 to 19 minutes	138,180
20 to 24 minutes	139,730
25 to 29 minutes	52,880
30 to 34 minutes	120,670
35 to 39 minutes	19,390
40 to 44 minutes	26,110
45 to 59 minutes	50,320
60 to 89 minutes	29,170
90 or more minutes	9,320
Worked at home	19,990

1. Cumulating the weighted frequencies over the 12 categories for those who commuted to work (i.e., did not work at home) yields an estimated population count of 776,590 workers age 16 years and over. A weighted count of 776,590 means that we have 77,659 workers age 16 years and over in the PUMS, denoted n_d in formula (7).

2. Find the midpoint m_j for each of the 12 categories. Multiply each category's proportion p_j by the square of the midpoint and sum this product over all categories.

   For example, using formula (11), the midpoint of the first category, "Less than 5 minutes," is

$$m_1 = \frac{0+5}{2} = 2.5 \text{ minutes,}$$

   while the midpoint of the 12th category, "90 or more minutes," is

$$m_{12} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) 90 = 135 \text{ minutes.}$$

   The proportion of units in the first category, p_1, is

$$p_1 = \frac{14{,}600}{776{,}590} = 0.02.$$

Information necessary to calculate the standard error is provided in Table 2.

Table 2.
Calculations for Travel Time to Work

Travel Time to Work	p_j	m_j	$p_j m_j^2$	$p_j m_j$
Less than 5 minutes..............................	0.02	2.5	0.13	0.05
5 to 9 minutes......................................	0.09	7.0	4.41	0.63
10 to 14 minutes..................................	0.14	12.0	20.16	1.68
15 to 19 minutes..................................	0.18	17.0	52.02	3.06
20 to 24 minutes..................................	0.18	22.0	87.12	3.96
25 to 29 minutes..................................	0.07	27.0	51.03	1.89
30 to 34 minutes..................................	0.16	32.0	163.84	5.12
35 to 39 minutes..................................	0.02	37.0	27.38	0.74
40 to 44 minutes..................................	0.03	42.0	52.92	1.26
45 to 59 minutes..................................	0.06	52.0	162.24	3.12
60 to 89 minutes..................................	0.04	74.5	222.01	2.98
90 or more minutes..............................	0.01	135.0	182.25	1.35
		Total	1,025.51	25.84

3. To estimate the mean travel time to work, multiply each category's proportion by its midpoint and sum over all categories in the universe. Table 2 shows an estimated mean travel time to work, $\bar{x}$, of 25.84 minutes.

4. Calculate the estimated population variance using formula (10).

$$s^2 = 1{,}025.51 - (25.84)^2 = 357.80$$

5. Suppose the design factor for the population characteristic "Travel time to work" is 1.30. Using this information, formula (7), and the results from steps 1 through 4, the estimated standard error for the mean is

$$SE(25.84) = \sqrt{(1 - 0.1) \times \frac{357.80}{77{,}659}} \times 1.30$$

$\approx$ 0.08 minutes.

ESTIMATING A STANDARD ERROR BY THE DELETE-A-GROUP JACK-KNIFE VARIANCE METHOD

The delete–a–group jack–knife method is a replication technique that uses the PUMS sample directly to compute a standard error. This achieves a more accurate estimate of the standard error than using the generalized formulas. However, it increases processing time somewhat since it requires that the statistic of interest be computed separately for each of up to 100 replicate groups.

The general idea is to divide the full sample into replicate groups, calculate estimates for the full sample and the full sample without each specific replicate, and then use them to calculate a variance estimate. Using this method, it is also possible to compute standard errors for means, ratios, indexes, correlation coefficients, or other statistics for which the formulas presented earlier do not apply.

The delete–a–group jack–knife estimate of the variance is given by

$$v(\theta) = \frac{k-1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^{k} \left(\theta_{(i)} - \theta_{(\cdot)}\right)^2 \tag{14}$$

where
θ = estimate of interest,
k = number of replicate groups,
$\theta_{(i)}$ = estimate excluding the i^{th} replicate group, and
$\theta_{(\cdot)}$ = full sample estimate.

Similar to how we use sample weights to create the full-sample estimates, we generate replicate weights to create the replicate estimates. In general, the replicate weight for each sample unit not in the i^{th} replicate group should be set to the sample weight adjusted by a factor of k / (k – 1). These replicate weights are used to create the replicate estimate excluding the i^{th} replicate group.

The standard error of the estimate is the square root of $v(\theta)$:

$$SE(\theta) = \sqrt{v(\theta)} \tag{15}$$

An important aspect to consider with regard to the reliability of the delete-a-group jack-knife variance estimator is the number of groups, k. Often, a larger value of k produces a more reliable variance estimator. When using the 10-percent Guam PUMS, $k = 100$ replicate groups is recommended. Use the subsample number assigned to each sample case to form the 100 groups. The subsample number has values from 00 to 99 as discussed in Chapter 4.

If the user chooses to use fewer than 100 replicate groups, use appropriate combinations of the two-digit subsamples to define the replicate groups. For example, to construct 50 replicate groups assign all records in which the subsample number is 01 or 51 to the first replicate group; all records in which the subsample number is 02 or 52 to the second replicate group; etc.

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.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways: (1) errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and, therefore, should be reflected in the standard error and (2) errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make data biased in that direction. Such systematic biases are not reflected in the standard error.

IMPUTATION METHODS

Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire or the failure to obtain any information for a housing unit allows for the introduction of bias into the data because the characteristics of the nonrespondents were not observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect these differences either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on average. Characteristics for the nonresponses were imputed by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics. In some cases, this imputation filled in all the information for a person, called *whole-person imputation*. In other situations, it filled in individual characteristics for a person, called *characteristic imputation*.

Because of the editing and imputation, there are no blank fields or missing data in the Guam PUMS file. Each field contains a data value or a “not applicable” indicator, except for the few items where imputation was not appropriate and a “not reported” indicator is included. For every characteristic item, it is possible for the user to differentiate between entries that were imputed by means of imputation flags, referred to as “allocation flags” in the microdata file. For all items, it is possible to compute the imputation rate and compute the distribution of actually observed values (with imputed data omitted) and compare it with the overall distribution including imputed values.

Table A.
2010 Standard Error Design Factors—Guam

Characteristic	Design Factor
POPULATION	
Age	0.9
Children ever born (fertility)	1.1
Citizenship status	1.5
Class of worker	0.9
Disability status	1.1
Educational attainment	0.9
Employment status	0.8
Ethnic origin or race	1.1
Grandparents as caregivers	0.9
Health insurance coverage status	2.0
Household type and relationship	0.9
Industry	1.1
Language spoken at home and frequency of English usage	0.9
Marital status	0.8
Means of transportation to work	0.9
Occupation	0.9
Place of birth	1.5
Poverty status in 2009 (persons)	1.5
Residence in 2009 (migration)	1.7
School enrollment and type of school	1.2
Sex	0.7
Time leaving home to go to work	1.0
Travel time to work	1.0
Type of residence (urban/rural)	2.6
Veteran service-connected disability status and rating	0.9
Veterans status	1.0
Weeks worked in 2009	0.8
Year of entry	1.3
Age of householder	0.9
Ethnic origin or race of householder	0.2
Family income in 2009	1.0
Household income in 2009	0.7
Household size	1.0
Number of workers in family in 2009	1.0
Poverty status in 2009 (families/households)	0.8

Table A.
2010 Standard Error Design Factors—Guam—Con.

Characteristic	Design Factor
HOUSING	
Air conditioning	0.9
Bathtub or shower	0.6
Computer ownership	0.8
Condominium status and fee	0.7
Gross rent	0.9
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 2009	1.0
Internet service	0.8
Kitchen facilities	0.3
Mortgage status	0.6
Number of bedrooms	1.0
Number of rooms	1.0
Occupancy status	0.1
Occupants per room	0.9
Plumbing facilities	0.4
Selected owner monthly costs	1.2
Selected owner monthly costs as a percentage of household income in 2009	0.9
Sewage disposal	0.9
Telephone service available	0.8
Tenure	0.1
Toilet facilities	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural)	0.9
Units in structure	0.5
Vacancy status	0.2
Value of home—owner–occupied housing units	1.1
Vehicles available	0.9
Water supply	0.9
Year householder moved into unit	0.8
Year structure built	0.9

Note: If the population or housing characteristic cannot be found in the table, use the design factor for a related or similar characteristic.

Chapter 6.
Data Dictionary

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OVERVIEW

This chapter, in conjunction with several appendixes, defines the record layout and applicable codes for the Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) file. Six indexes (three housing and three person) are included in the following pages for use in quickly locating data items in the PUMS file. Data fields in the indexes are specified beginning with an H for housing unit record or P for person record.

Table 1a.
Alphabetical Index by Variable Name (Housing Unit Record)

Variable name	Character location	Description
AIRCOND	H89	Air conditioning
AIRCONDA	H90	Air conditioning allocation flag
BATH	H72	Bathtub or shower
BATHA	H73	Bathtub or shower allocation flag
BEDRMS	H68	Number of bedrooms
BEDRMSA	H69	Number of bedrooms allocation flag
BLDGSZ	H57	Units in structure
BLDGSZA	H58	Units in structure allocation flag
BUSINES	H63	Business on property
BUSINESA	H64	Business on property allocation flag
COMPUTER	H95	Computer or laptop
COMPUTERA	H96	Computer or laptop allocation flag
CONDOFEE	H179	Monthly condominium fee
CONDOFEEA	H183	Monthly condominium fee allocation flag
CONDOPRT	H104	Condominium status
CONDOPRTA	H105	Condominium status allocation flag
COOKING	H78	Main cooking facilities
COOKINGA	H79	Main cooking facilities allocation flag
ELEC	H112	Write-in monthly electricity cost
ELECA	H115	Write-in monthly electricity cost allocation flag
FINC	H225	Family income in 2009
FINCA	H234	Family income in 2009 allocation flag
FLUSHTL	H74	Presence of flush toilet
FLUSHTLA	H75	Presence of flush toilet allocation flag
FOUNDMAT	H110	Foundation material
FOUNDMATA	H111	Foundation material allocation flag
GAS	H116	Write-in monthly gas cost
GASA	H119	Write-in monthly gas cost allocation flag
GRAPI	H138	Gross rent as a percentage of household income
GRENT	H133	Gross rent
GRENTA	H137	Gross rent allocation flag
HHL	H210	Household language
HHT	H193	Household family type
HINC	H215	Household income in 2009
HINCA	H224	Household income in 2009 allocation flag
HOUSEA	H248	Allocation of housing items
HSUBFLG	H52	Whole housing unit substitution flag
HUPAOC	H208	Presence and age of own children under 18 years in household
HUPARC	H209	Presence and age of related children under 18 years in household
HWEIGHT	H47	Housing unit weight
INSAMT	H153	Write-in annual insurance cost
INSAMTA	H158	Write-in annual insurance cost allocation flag
INSINCL	H169	Property insurance included in mortgage
INSINCLA	H170	Property insurance included in mortgage allocation flag
INTERNET	H97	Internet access
INTERNETA	H98	Internet access allocation flag
KITCHEN	H86	Kitchen facilities
LANDAREA	H30	Total land area in square meters
MORTG1	H159	Mortgage status

Table 1a.
Alphabetical Index by Variable Name (Housing Unit Record)—Con.

Variable name	Character location	Description
MORTG1A	H160	Mortgage status allocation flag
MORTG2	H171	Second mortgage status
MORTG2A	H172	Second mortgage status allocation flag
MRG1AMT	H161	Write-in monthly mortgage payment
MRG1AMTA	H166	Write-in monthly mortgage payment allocation flag
MRG2AMT	H173	Write-in monthly second mortgage amount
MRG2AMTA	H178	Write-in monthly second mortgage amount allocation flag
MULTG	H206	Multigenerational household
NFHINC	H235	Nonfamily household income in 2009
NFHINCA	H244	Nonfamily household income in 2009 allocation flag
NOC	H202	Number of own children under 18 years in household
NPF	H200	Number of people in family
NRC	H204	Number of related children under 18 years in household
OIL	H124	Write-in monthly fuel cost
OILA	H127	Write-in monthly fuel cost allocation flag
OPR	H67	Number of occupants per room
PADDING	H249	This variable is used to align the housing record to the person record
PARCPOV	H245	Presence and age of related children under 18 years in households in poverty
PERSONS	H49	Number of person records following this housing or group quarters facility record
PIPEDWTR	H70	Hot and cold piped water
PIPEDWTRA	H71	Hot and cold piped water allocation flag
PLUMBING	H103	Complete plumbing facilities
PSF	H207	Presence of subfamilies
PUMA	H11	Public Use Microdata Area Code (PUMA)
R18	H194	Number of people under 18 years in household
R60	H196	Number of people 60 years and older in household
R65	H198	Number of people 65 years and older in household
RADIO	H93	Battery-operated radio
RADIOA	H94	Battery-operated radio allocation flag
RECTYPE	H1	Record Type
REFRIG	H82	Refrigerator
REFRIGA	H83	Refrigerator allocation flag
RENT	H128	Write-in monthly rent
RENTA	H132	Write-in monthly rent allocation flag
ROOFMAT	H108	Roof material
ROOFMATA	H109	Roof material allocation flag
ROOMS	H65	Number of rooms
ROOMSA	H66	Number of rooms allocation flag
SAMPLE	H44	Sample identifier
SERIALNO	H2	Housing unit/Group quarters (GQ) facility serial number
SEWAGE	H101	Sewage disposal
SEWAGEA	H102	Sewage disposal allocation flag
SINK	H84	Sink with piped water
SINKA	H85	Sink with piped water allocation flag
SMOC	H184	Selected monthly owner costs
SMOCA	H189	Allocation of selected monthly owner costs

Table 1a.
Alphabetical Index by Variable Name (Housing Unit Record)—Con.

Variable name	Character location	Description
SMOCAPI	H190	Selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 2009
STATE	H9	FIPS State Code
STOVE	H80	Type of cooking facilities
STOVEA	H81	Type of cooking facilities allocation flag
SUBSAMPL	H45	Subsample number
SVAL	H149	Specified value indicator
TAXAMT	H150	Write-in annual real estate taxes paid
TAXAMTA	H152	Write-in annual real estate taxes paid allocation flag
TAXINCL	H167	Taxes included in mortgage
TAXINCLA	H168	Taxes included in mortgage allocation flag
TELEPHON	H87	Telephone service
TELEPHONA	H88	Telephone service allocation flag
TENURE	H55	Tenure
TENUREA	H56	Tenure allocation flag
TOILET	H76	Type of toilet facilities
TOILETA	H77	Type of toilet facilities allocation flag
TOTAREA	H16	Total area, water and land, in square meters
UNITTYPE	H51	Type of residence
UPART	H246	Presence and type of unmarried partner household
USSHH	H247	Presence and type of same-sex couple household
VACSTAT	H53	Vacancy status
VACSTATA	H54	Vacancy status allocation flag
VALUE	H141	Write-in estimation of Property Value
VALUEA	H148	Write-in property value allocation flag
VEHICLE	H91	Vehicles available
VEHICLEA	H92	Vehicles available allocation flag
WALLMAT	H106	Type of walls
WALLMATA	H107	Type of walls allocation flag
WATER	H99	Source of water
WATERA	H100	Source of water allocation flag
WATRCOST	H120	Write-in monthly water and sewer cost
WATRCOSTA	H123	Write-in monthly water and sewer cost allocation flag
WIF	H211	Number of workers in family
WIFDET	H212	Workers in family and relationship
WORKEXP	H213	Family type and household work experience
YRBUILT	H59	Year structure built
YRBUILTA	H60	Year structure built allocation flag
YRMOVED	H61	Year moved in
YRMOVEDA	H62	Year moved in allocation flag

Table 1b.
Alphabetical Index by Variable Name (Person Record)

Variable name	Character location	Description
ABSENT	P177	Temporarily absent from work (UNEDITED—See “Employment status recode” (ESR))
AGE	P27	Respondent’s age in whole years
AGEA	P30	Age in whole years allocation flag
ASIAN	P42	Asian Alone or in Combination
BACKWRK	P178	Available to work (UNEDITED—See “Employment status recode” (ESR))
BLACK	P41	Black Alone or in Combination
CARPOOL	P167	Total riders
CARPOOLA	P168	Total riders allocation flag
CITIZEN	P50	Citizenship
CITIZENA	P51	Citizenship allocation flag
CLWKR	P185	Class of worker
CLWKRA	P186	Class of worker allocation flag
COGDIF	P117	Cognitive difficulty
COGDIFA	P118	Cognitive difficulty allocation flag
DISABLE	P125	Disability
DISABLEA	P126	Disability allocation flag
DRAT	P158	Service-connected disability rating value
DRATA	P159	Service-connected disability rating value allocation flag
DRATX	P156	Has a service-connected disability rating
DRATXA	P157	Has a service-connected disability rating allocation flag
EDUC	P74	Educational attainment
EDUCA	P76	Educational attainment allocation flag
ENGFRQ	P85	English language frequency
ENGFRQA	P86	English language frequency allocation flag
ENROLL	P69	School enrollment and type of school
ENROLLA	P70	School enrollment allocation flag
ESP	P216	Employment status of parents
ESR	P181	Employment status recode (UNEDITED)
ESRA	P182	Employment status recode allocation flag
ETHNIC1	P32	First ethnicity code
ETHNIC2	P35	Second ethnicity code
ETHNICA	P38	Ethnicity edit allocation flag
ETHNICCOUNT	P39	Number of Ethnic Origins or Races
ETHNICHISP	P44	Hispanic Alone or in Combination
FERTIL	P130	Number of children ever born (Fertility)
FERTILA	P132	Number of children ever born allocation flag
GQTYP	P22	Group quarters type
GQTYPA	P23	Group quarters type allocation flag
GRADE	P71	Grade level attending
GRADEA	P73	Grade level attending allocation flag
GRANDC	P133	Living with grandchildren under 18 years of age
GRANDCA	P134	Living with grandchildren under 18 years of age allocation flag
HEARING	P113	Hearing difficulty
HEARINGA	P114	Hearing difficulty allocation flag
HICOV	P107	Health insurance coverage
HICOVA	P108	Health insurance coverage allocation flag
HINS1	P93	Employer-based insurance
HINS1A	P94	Employer-based insurance allocation flag

Table 1b.
Alphabetical Index by Variable Name (Person Record)—Con.

Variable name	Character location	Description
HINS2	P95	Direct-purchased insurance
HINS2A	P96	Direct-purchase insurance allocation flag
HINS3	P97	Medicare coverage
HINS3A	P98	Medicare coverage allocation flag
HINS4	P99	Medicaid or any kind of federal government assistance plan
HINS4A	P100	Medicaid or any kind of federal government assistance plan allocation flag
HINS5	P101	TRICARE/military health coverage
HINS5A	P102	TRICARE/military health coverage allocation flag
HINS6	P103	VA health care
HINS6A	P104	VA health care allocation flag
HINS7	P105	Indigent health care
HINS7A	P106	Indigent health care allocation flag
HOURS	P213	Number of hours worked per week in 2009
HOURSA	P215	Number of hours worked per week allocation flag
HOWLONG	P137	Months responsible for grandchildren under 18 years of age
HOWLONGA	P138	Months responsible for grandchildren under 18 years of age allocation flag
INCINT	P231	Interest/Dividend income in 2009
INCINTA	P237	Interest/Dividend income in 2009 allocation flag
INCOTH	P264	Other income in 2009
INCOTHA	P270	Other income in 2009 allocation flag
INCPA	P244	Public assistance income in 2009
INCPAA	P249	Public assistance income in 2009 allocation flag
INCREM	P257	Remittance income in 2009
INCREMA	P263	Remittance income in 2009 allocation flag
INCRET	P250	Retirement income in 2009
INCRETA	P256	Retirement income in 2009 allocation flag
INCSE	P224	Self-employment income in 2009
INCSEA	P230	Self-employment income in 2009 allocation flag
INCSS	P238	Social Security income in 2009
INCSSA	P243	Social Security income in 2009 allocation flag
INCWS	P217	Wages/Salary income in 2009
INCWSA	P223	Wages/Salary income in 2009 allocation flag
INDCEN	P187	Census Bureau Industry code
INDCENA	P199	Industry code allocation flag
INDEPLIVN	P123	Independent living difficulty
INDEPLIVNA	P124	Independent living difficulty allocation flag
INDNAICS	P191	NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) code
LANG	P81	Language spoken at home
LANGA	P84	Language spoken at home allocation flag
LASTWORK	P183	When last worked
LASTWORKA	P184	When last worked allocation flag
LAYOFF	P176	On layoff from work (UNEDITED—See “Employment status recode” (ESR))
LOOKWRK	P179	Looking for work during last 4 weeks (UNEDITED—See “Employment status recode” (ESR))
LVTIME	P169	Time of departure for work
LVTIMEA	P171	Time of departure for work allocation flag
MARSTAT	P127	Marital status

Table 1b.
Alphabetical Index by Variable Name (Person Record)—Con.

Variable name	Character location	Description
MARSTATA	P128	Marital status allocation flag
MIG	P87	Mobility status
MIGA	P88	Mobility status allocation flag
MIGST	P89	Migration (Residence in 2009)
MIGSTA	P92	Migration (Residence in 2009) allocation flag
MILDEP	P67	Military dependents
MILDEPA	P68	Military dependents allocation flag
MILITARY	P139	Service in Armed Forces
MILITARYA	P140	Service in Armed Forces allocation flag
MSP	P129	Married, spouse present/spouse absent
NHOPI	P43	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone or in Combination
OC	P18	Own child indicator
OCCCEN	P200	Census Bureau Occupation code
OCCCENA	P210	Occupation code allocation flag
OCCSOC	P204	SOC (Standard Occupational Classification System) code
OTHER	P45	Some Other Race Alone or in Combination
PAOC	P17	Presence and age of own children, females in households
PERN	P286	Person's earnings in 2009
PERNA	P293	Person's earnings in 2009 allocation flag
PHYSCL	P121	Ambulatory difficulty
PHYSCLA	P122	Ambulatory difficulty allocation flag
PINC	P278	Person's Income in 2009
PINCA	P285	Person's Income in 2009 allocation flag
PNUM	P9	Person Sequence Number
POB	P46	Place of birth code
POBA	P49	Place of birth allocation flag
POBDAD	P63	Father's place of birth
POBDADA	P66	Father's place of birth, allocation flag
POBMOM	P59	Mother's place of birth
POBMOMA	P62	Mother's place of birth, allocation flag
POPA	P297	Allocation of population items
POVERTY	P294	Person's Poverty Status / Income-to-Poverty Ratio for 2009
POW	P161	Place of work
POWA	P164	Place of work allocation flag
PRIVCOV	P109	Private health insurance coverage
PRIVCOVA	P110	Private health insurance coverage allocation flag
PSUB	P11	Substituted person flag
PUBCOV	P111	Public health insurance coverage
PUBCOVA	P112	Public health insurance coverage allocation flag
PWEIGHT	P12	Person weight
QTRBIR	P31	Quarter of birth
RC	P19	Related child indicator
REASON	P57	Reason for moving
REASONA	P58	Reason for moving allocation flag
RECALL	P180	Been recalled to work (UNEDITED—See "Employment status recode" (ESR))
RECTYPE	P1	Record Type
RELATE	P14	Relationship
RELATEA	P16	Relationship allocation flag

Table 1b.
Alphabetical Index by Variable Name (Person Record)—Con.

Variable name	Character location	Description
REMSENT	P271	Remittances sent abroad (amount) in 2009
REMSENTA	P277	Remittances sent abroad allocation flag
RSPNSBL	P135	Responsible for grandchildren under 18 years of age
RSPNSBLA	P136	Responsible for grandchildren under 18 years of age allocation flag
SERIALNO	P2	Housing unit/Group quarters (GQ) facility serial number
SEX	P24	Sex
SEXA	P25	Sex allocation flag
SFN	P20	Subfamily number
SFR	P21	Subfamily relationship
SLFCARE	P119	Self-care difficulty
SLFCAREA	P120	Self-care difficulty allocation flag
SPEAK	P79	Language other than English spoken at home
SPEAKA	P80	Language other than English spoken at home allocation flag
SSPA	P26	Same sex spouse flag
TRVMNS	P165	Transportation (Journey) to work
TRVMNSA	P166	Transportation (Journey) to work allocation flag
TRVTIME	P172	Travel time to work (In minutes)
TRVTIMEA	P174	Minutes to work allocation flag
VETSTAT	P155	Veteran/Non-Veteran status
VISION	P115	Vision difficulty
VISIONA	P116	Vision difficulty allocation flag
VOCEDUC	P77	Vocational training
VOCEDUCA	P78	Vocational training allocation flag
VPS	P152	Veteran's period of service
VPS1	P141	Active Duty 9/01 or later
VPS10	P150	Active Duty 12/41–12/46
VPS11	P151	Active Duty 11/41 or earlier
VPS2	P142	Active Duty 8/90–8/01
VPS3	P143	Active Duty 9/80–7/90
VPS4	P144	Active Duty 5/75–8/80
VPS5	P145	Active Duty 8/64–4/75
VPS6	P146	Active Duty 3/61–7/64
VPS7	P147	Active Duty 2/55–2/61
VPS8	P148	Active Duty 7/50–1/55
VPS9	P149	Active Duty 1/47–6/50
VPSA	P154	Veteran's period of service allocation flag
WEEKS	P211	Number of weeks worked in 2009
WEEKSA	P212	Number of weeks worked in 2009 allocation flag
WHITE	P40	White Alone or in Combination
WRK	P175	Worked last week
WRKSUB	P160	Worked last week, subsistence detail (UNEDITED—See "Employment Status Recode" (ESR))
YRENTRY	P52	Year of entry
YRENTRYA	P56	Year of entry allocation flag

Table 2a.
Alphabetical Index by Description (Housing Unit Record)

Description	Variable name	Character location
Air conditioning	AIRCOND	H89
Air conditioning allocation flag	AIRCONDA	H90
Allocation of housing items	HOUSEA	H248
Allocation of selected monthly owner costs	SMOCA	H189
Bathtub or shower	BATH	H72
Bathtub or shower allocation flag	BATHA	H73
Battery-operated radio	RADIO	H93
Battery-operated radio allocation flag	RADIOA	H94
Business on property	BUSINES	H63
Business on property allocation flag	BUSINESA	H64
Complete plumbing facilities	PLUMBING	H103
Computer or laptop	COMPUTER	H95
Computer or laptop allocation flag	COMPUTERA	H96
Condominium status	CONDOPRT	H104
Condominium status allocation flag	CONDOPRTA	H105
Family income in 2009	FINC	H225
Family income in 2009 allocation flag	FINCA	H234
Family type and household work experience	WORKEXP	H213
FIPS State Code	STATE	H9
Foundation material	FOUNDMAT	H110
Foundation material allocation flag	FOUNDMATA	H111
Gross rent	GRENT	H133
Gross rent allocation flag	GRENTA	H137
Gross rent as a percentage of household income	GRAPI	H138
Hot and cold piped water	PIPEDWTR	H70
Hot and cold piped water allocation flag	PIPEDWTRA	H71
Household family type	HHT	H193
Household income in 2009	HINC	H215
Household income in 2009 allocation flag	HINCA	H224
Household language	HHL	H210
Housing unit weight	HWEIGHT	H47
Housing unit/Group quarters (GQ) facility serial number	SERIALNO	H2
Internet access	INTERNET	H97
Internet access allocation flag	INTERNETA	H98
Kitchen facilities	KITCHEN	H86
Main cooking facilities	COOKING	H78
Main cooking facilities allocation flag	COOKINGA	H79
Monthly condominium fee	CONDOFEE	H179
Monthly condominium fee allocation flag	CONDOFEEA	H183
Monthly electricity cost allocation flag	ELECA	H115
Mortgage status	MORTG1	H159
Mortgage status allocation flag	MORTG1A	H160
Multigenerational household	MULTG	H206
Nonfamily household income in 2009	NFHINC	H235
Nonfamily household income in 2009 allocation flag	NFHINCA	H244
Number of bedrooms	BEDRMS	H68
Number of bedrooms allocation flag	BEDRMSA	H69
Number of occupants per room	OPR	H67
Number of own children under 18 years in household	NOC	H202

Table 2a.
Alphabetical Index by Description (Housing Unit Record)—Con.

Description	Variable name	Character location
Number of people 60 years and older in household	R60	H196
Number of people 65 years and older in household	R65	H198
Number of people in family	NPF	H200
Number of people under 18 years in household	R18	H194
Number of person records following this housing or group quarters facility record	PERSONS	H49
Number of related children under 18 years in household	NRC	H204
Number of rooms	ROOMS	H65
Number of rooms allocation flag	ROOMSA	H66
Number of workers in family	WIF	H211
Presence and age of own children under 18 years in household	HUPAOC	H208
Presence and age of related children under 18 years in household	HUPARC	H209
Presence and age of related children under 18 years in households in poverty	PARCPOV	H245
Presence and type of same-sex couple household	USSHH	H247
Presence and type of unmarried partner household	UPART	H246
Presence of flush toilet	FLUSHTL	H74
Presence of flush toilet allocation flag	FLUSHTLA	H75
Presence of subfamilies	PSF	H207
Property insurance included in mortgage	INSINCL	H169
Property insurance included in mortgage allocation flag	INSINCLA	H170
Public Use Microdata Area Code (PUMA)	PUMA	H11
Record Type	RECTYPE	H1
Refrigerator	REFRIG	H82
Refrigerator allocation flag	REFRIGA	H83
Roof material	ROOFMAT	H108
Roof material allocation flag	ROOFMATA	H109
Sample identifier	SAMPLE	H44
Second mortgage status	MORTG2	H171
Second mortgage status allocation flag	MORTG2A	H172
Selected monthly owner costs	SMOC	H184
Selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 2009	SMOCAPI	H190
Sewage disposal	SEWAGE	H101
Sewage disposal allocation flag	SEWAGEA	H102
Sink with piped water	SINK	H84
Sink with piped water allocation flag	SINKA	H85
Source of water	WATER	H99
Source of water allocation flag	WATERA	H100
Specified value indicator	SVAL	H149
Subsample number	SUBSAMPL	H45
Taxes included in mortgage	TAXINCL	H167
Taxes included in mortgage allocation flag	TAXINCLA	H168
Telephone service	TELEPHON	H87
Telephone service allocation flag	TELEPHONA	H88
Tenure	TENURE	H55
Tenure allocation flag	TENUREA	H56
This variable is used to align the housing record to the person record	PADDING	H249
Total area, water and land, in square meters	TOTAREA	H16

Table 2a.
Alphabetical Index by Description (Housing Unit Record)—Con.

Description	Variable name	Character location
Total land area in square meters	LANDAREA	H30
Type of cooking facilities	STOVE	H80
Type of cooking facilities allocation flag	STOVEA	H81
Type of residence	UNITTYPE	H51
Type of toilet facilities	TOILET	H76
Type of toilet facilities allocation flag	TOILETA	H77
Type of walls	WALLMAT	H106
Type of walls allocation flag	WALLMATA	H107
Units in structure	BLDGSZ	H57
Units in structure allocation flag	BLDGSZA	H58
Vacancy status	VACSTAT	H53
Vacancy status allocation flag	VACSTATA	H54
Vehicles available	VEHICLE	H91
Vehicles available allocation flag	VEHICLEA	H92
Whole housing unit substitution flag	HSUBFLG	H52
Workers in family and relationship	WIFDET	H212
Write-in annual insurance cost	INSAMT	H153
Write-in annual insurance cost allocation flag	INSAMTA	H158
Write-in annual real estate taxes paid	TAXAMT	H150
Write-in annual real estate taxes paid allocation flag	TAXAMTA	H152
Write-in estimation of property value	VALUE	H141
Write-in monthly electricity cost	ELEC	H112
Write-in monthly fuel cost	OIL	H124
Write-in monthly fuel cost allocation flag	OILA	H127
Write-in monthly gas cost	GAS	H116
Write-in monthly gas cost allocation flag	GASA	H119
Write-in monthly mortgage payment	MRG1AMT	H161
Write-in monthly mortgage payment allocation flag	MRG1AMTA	H166
Write-in monthly rent	RENT	H128
Write-in monthly rent allocation flag	RENTA	H132
Write-in monthly second mortgage amount	MRG2AMT	H173
Write-in monthly second mortgage amount allocation flag	MRG2AMTA	H178
Write-in monthly water and sewer cost	WATRCOST	H120
Write-in monthly water and sewer cost allocation flag	WATRCOSTA	H123
Write-in property value allocation flag	VALUEA	H148
Year moved in	YRMOVED	H61
Year moved in allocation flag	YRMOVEDA	H62
Year structure built	YRBUILT	H59
Year structure built allocation flag	YRBUILTA	H60

Table 2b.
Alphabetical Index by Description (Person Record)

Description	Variable name	Character location
Active Duty 1/47–6/50	VPS9	P149
Active Duty 11/41 or earlier	VPS11	P151
Active Duty 12/41–12/46	VPS10	P150
Active Duty 2/55–2/61	VPS7	P147
Active Duty 3/61–7/64	VPS6	P146
Active Duty 5/75–8/80	VPS4	P144
Active Duty 7/50–1/55	VPS8	P148
Active Duty 8/64–4/75	VPS5	P145
Active Duty 8/90–8/01	VPS2	P142
Active Duty 9/01 or later	VPS1	P141
Active Duty 9/80–7/90	VPS3	P143
Age in whole years allocation flag	AGEA	P30
Allocation of population items	POPA	P297
Ambulatory difficulty	PHYSCL	P121
Ambulatory difficulty allocation flag	PHYSCLA	P122
Asian Alone or in Combination	ASIAN	P42
Available to work (UNEDITED—See “Employment status recode” (ESR))	BACKWRK	P178
Been recalled to work (UNEDITED—See “Employment status recode” (ESR))	RECALL	P180
Black Alone or in Combination	BLACK	P41
Census Bureau Industry code	INDCEN	P187
Census Bureau Occupation code	OCCCEN	P200
Citizenship	CITIZEN	P50
Citizenship allocation flag	CITIZENA	P51
Class of worker	CLWKR	P185
Class of worker allocation flag	CLWKRA	P186
Cognitive difficulty	COGDIF	P117
Cognitive difficulty allocation flag	COGDIFA	P118
Direct-purchase insurance allocation flag	HINS2A	P96
Direct-purchased insurance	HINS2	P95
Disability	DISABLE	P125
Disability allocation flag	DISABLEA	P126
Educational attainment	EDUC	P74
Educational attainment allocation flag	EDUCA	P76
Employer-based insurance	HINS1	P93
Employer-based insurance allocation flag	HINS1A	P94
Employment status of parents	ESP	P216
Employment status recode (UNEDITED)	ESR	P181
Employment status recode allocation flag	ESRA	P182
English language frequency	ENGFRQ	P85
English language frequency allocation flag	ENGFRQA	P86
Ethnicity edit allocation flag	ETHNICA	P38
Father’s place of birth	POBDAD	P63
Father’s place of birth, allocation flag	POBDADA	P66
First ethnicity code	ETHNIC1	P32
Grade level attending	GRADE	P71
Grade level attending allocation flag	GRADEA	P73
Group quarters type	GQTYP	P22
Group quarters type allocation flag	GQTYPA	P23
Has a service-connected disability rating	DRATX	P156

Table 2b.
Alphabetical Index by Description (Person Record)—Con.

Description	Variable name	Character location
Has a service-connected disability rating allocation flag	DRATXA	P157
Health insurance coverage	HICOV	P107
Health insurance coverage allocation flag	HICOVA	P108
Hearing difficulty	HEARING	P113
Hearing difficulty allocation flag	HEARINGA	P114
Hispanic Alone or in Combination	ETHNICHISP	P44
Housing unit/Group quarters (GQ) facility serial number	SERIALNO	P2
Independent living difficulty	INDEPLIVN	P123
Independent living difficulty allocation flag	INDEPLIVNA	P124
Indigent health care	HINS7	P105
Indigent health care allocation flag	HINS7A	P106
Industry code allocation flag	INDCENA	P199
Interest/Dividend income in 2009 allocation flag	INCINTA	P237
Interest/Dividend income in 2009	INCINT	P231
Language other than English spoken at home	SPEAK	P79
Language other than English spoken at home allocation flag	SPEAKA	P80
Language spoken at home	LANG	P81
Language spoken at home allocation flag	LANGA	P84
Living with grandchildren under 18 years of age	GRANDC	P133
Living with grandchildren under 18 years of age allocation flag	GRANDCA	P134
Looking for work during last 4 weeks (UNEDITED—See "Employment status recode" (ESR))	LOOKWRK	P179
Marital status	MARSTAT	P127
Marital status allocation flag	MARSTATA	P128
Married, spouse present/spouse absent	MSP	P129
Medicaid or any kind of federal government assistance plan	HINS4	P99
Medicaid or any kind of federal government assistance plan allocation flag	HINS4A	P100
Medicare coverage	HINS3	P97
Medicare coverage allocation flag	HINS3A	P98
Migration (Residence in 2009)	MIGST	P89
Migration (Residence in 2009) allocation flag	MIGSTA	P92
Military dependents	MILDEP	P67
Military dependents allocation flag	MILDEPA	P68
Minutes to work allocation flag	TRVTIMEA	P174
Mobility status	MIG	P87
Mobility status allocation flag	MIGA	P88
Months responsible for grandchildren under 18 years of age	HOWLONG	P137
Months responsible for grandchildren under 18 years of age allocation flag	HOWLONGA	P138
Mother's place of birth	POBMOM	P59
Mother's place of birth, allocation flag	POBMOMA	P62
NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) code	INDNAICS	P191
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone or in Combination	NHOPI	P43
Number of children ever born (Fertility)	FERTIL	P130
Number of children ever born allocation flag	FERTILA	P132
Number of Ethnic Origins or Races	ETHNICCOUNT	P39
Number of hours worked per week allocation flag	HOURSA	P215
Number of hours worked per week in 2009	HOURS	P213

Table 2b.
Alphabetical Index by Description (Person Record)—Con.

Description	Variable name	Character location
Number of weeks worked in 2009	WEEKS	P211
Number of weeks worked in 2009 allocation flag	WEEKSA	P212
Occupation code allocation flag	OCCCENA	P210
On layoff from work (UNEDITED—See “Employment status recode” (ESR))	LAYOFF	P176
Other income in 2009 allocation flag	INCOTHA	P270
Other income in 2009	INCOTH	P264
Own child indicator	OC	P18
Person Sequence Number	PNUM	P9
Person weight	PWEIGHT	P12
Person’s earnings in 2009 allocation flag	PERNA	P293
Person’s earnings in 2009	PERN	P286
Person’s income in 2009	PINC	P278
Person’s income in 2009 allocation flag	PINCA	P285
Person’s poverty status/Income-to-poverty ratio for 2009	POVERTY	P294
Place of birth allocation flag	POBA	P49
Place of birth code	POB	P46
Place of work	POW	P161
Place of work allocation flag	POWA	P164
Presence and age of own children, females in households	PAOC	P17
Private health insurance coverage	PRIVCOV	P109
Private health insurance coverage allocation flag	PRIVCOVA	P110
Public assistance income in 2009	INCPA	P244
Public assistance income in 2009 allocation flag	INCPAA	P249
Public health insurance coverage	PUBCOV	P111
Public health insurance coverage allocation flag	PUBCOVA	P112
Quarter of birth	QTRBIR	P31
Reason for moving	REASON	P57
Reason for moving allocation flag	REASONA	P58
Record Type	RECTYPE	P1
Related child indicator	RC	P19
Relationship	RELATE	P14
Relationship allocation flag	RELATEA	P16
Remittance income in 2009 allocation flag	INCREMA	P263
Remittance income in 2009	INCREM	P257
Remittances sent abroad (amount) in 2009	REMSENT	P271
Remittances sent abroad allocation flag	REMSENTA	P277
Respondent’s age in whole years	AGE	P27
Responsible for grandchildren under 18 years of age	RSPNSBL	P135
Responsible for grandchildren under 18 years of age allocation flag	RSPNSBLA	P136
Retirement income in 2009 allocation flag	INCRETA	P256
Retirement income in 2009	INCRET	P250
Same sex spouse flag	SSPA	P26
School enrollment allocation flag	ENROLLA	P70
School enrollment and type of school	ENROLL	P69
Second ethnicity code	ETHNIC2	P35
Self-care difficulty	SLFCARE	P119
Self-care difficulty allocation flag	SLFCAREA	P120
Self-employment income in 2009 allocation flag	INCSEA	P230
Self-employment income in 2009	INCSE	P224

Table 2b.
Alphabetical Index by Description (Person Record)—Con.

Description	Variable name	Character location
Service in Armed Forces	MILITARY	P139
Service-connected disability rating value	DRAT	P158
Service-connected disability rating value allocation flag	DRATA	P159
Sex	SEX	P24
Sex allocation flag	SEXA	P25
SOC (Standard Occupational Classification System) code	OCCSOC	P204
Social Security income in 2009 allocation flag	INCSSA	P243
Social Security income in 2009	INCSS	P238
Some Other Race Alone or in Combination	OTHER	P45
Subfamily number	SFN	P20
Subfamily relationship	SFR	P21
Substituted person flag	PSUB	P11
Temporarily absent from work (UNEDITED—See “Employment status recode” (ESR))	ABSENT	P177
Time of departure for work	LVTIME	P169
Time of departure for work allocation flag	LVTIMEA	P171
Total riders	CARPOOL	P167
Total riders allocation flag	CARPOOLA	P168
Transportation (Journey) to work	TRVMNS	P165
Transportation (Journey) to work allocation flag	TRVMNSA	P166
Travel time to work (In minutes)	TRVTIME	P172
TRICARE/military health coverage	HINS5	P101
TRICARE/military health coverage allocation flag	HINS5A	P102
VA health care	HINS6	P103
VA health care allocation flag	HINS6A	P104
Veteran/Non-Veteran status	VETSTAT	P155
Veteran’s period of service	VPS	P152
Veteran’s period of service allocation flag	VPSA	P154
Service in Armed Forces allocation flag	MILITARYA	P140
Vision difficulty	VISION	P115
Vision difficulty allocation flag	VISIONA	P116
Vocational training	VOCEDUC	P77
Vocational training allocation flag	VOCEDUCA	P78
Wages/Salary income in 2009 allocation flag	INCWSA	P223
Wages/Salary income in 2009	INCWS	P217
When last worked	LASTWORK	P183
When last worked allocation flag	LASTWORKA	P184
White Alone or in Combination	WHITE	P40
Worked last week	WRK	P175
Worked last week, subsistence detail (UNEDITED—See “Employment Status Recode” (ESR))	WRKSUB	P160
Year of entry	YRENTRY	P52
Year of entry allocation flag	YRENTRYA	P56

Table 3a.
Character Location (Housing Unit Record)

Character location	Variable name	Description
H1	RECTYPE	Record Type
H2	SERIALNO	Housing unit/Group quarters (GQ) facility serial number
H9	STATE	FIPS State Code
H11	PUMA	Public Use Microdata Area Code (PUMA)
H16	TOTAREA	Total area, water and land, in square meters
H30	LANDAREA	Total land area in square meters
H44	SAMPLE	Sample identifier
H45	SUBSAMPL	Subsample number
H47	HWEIGHT	Housing unit weight
H49	PERSONS	Number of person records following this housing or group quarters facility record
H51	UNITTYPE	Type of residence
H52	HSUBFLG	Whole housing unit substitution flag
H53	VACSTAT	Vacancy status
H54	VACSTATA	Vacancy status allocation flag
H55	TENURE	Tenure
H56	TENUREA	Tenure allocation flag
H57	BLDGSZ	Units in structure
H58	BLDGSZA	Units in structure allocation flag
H59	YRBUILT	Year structure built
H60	YRBUILTA	Year structure built allocation flag
H61	YRMOVED	Year moved in
H62	YRMOVEDA	Year moved in allocation flag
H63	BUSINES	Business on property
H64	BUSINESA	Business on property allocation flag
H65	ROOMS	Number of rooms
H66	ROOMSA	Number of rooms allocation flag
H67	OPR	Number of occupants per room
H68	BEDRMS	Number of bedrooms
H69	BEDRMSA	Number of bedrooms allocation flag
H70	PIPEDWTR	Hot and cold piped water
H71	PIPEDWTRA	Hot and cold piped water allocation flag
H72	BATH	Bathtub or shower
H73	BATHA	Bathtub or shower allocation flag
H74	FLUSHTL	Presence of flush toilet
H75	FLUSHTLA	Presence of flush toilet allocation flag
H76	TOILET	Type of toilet facilities
H77	TOILETA	Type of toilet facilities allocation flag
H78	COOKING	Main cooking facilities
H79	COOKINGA	Main cooking facilities allocation flag
H80	STOVE	Type of cooking facilities
H81	STOVEA	Type of cooking facilities allocation flag
H82	REFRIG	Refrigerator
H83	REFRIGA	Refrigerator allocation flag
H84	SINK	Sink with piped water
H85	SINKA	Sink with piped water allocation flag
H86	KITCHEN	Kitchen facilities
H87	TELEPHON	Telephone service
H88	TELEPHONA	Telephone service allocation flag

Table 3a.
Character Location (Housing Unit Record)—Con.

Character location	Variable name	Description
H89	AIRCOND	Air conditioning
H90	AIRCONDA	Air conditioning allocation flag
H91	VEHICLE	Vehicles available
H92	VEHICLEA	Vehicles available allocation flag
H93	RADIO	Battery-operated radio
H94	RADIOA	Battery-operated radio allocation flag
H95	COMPUTER	Computer or laptop
H96	COMPUTERA	Computer or laptop allocation flag
H97	INTERNET	Internet access
H98	INTERNETA	Internet access allocation flag
H99	WATER	Source of water
H100	WATERA	Source of water allocation flag
H101	SEWAGE	Sewage disposal
H102	SEWAGEA	Sewage disposal allocation flag
H103	PLUMBING	Complete plumbing facilities
H104	CONDOPRT	Condominium status
H105	CONDOPRTA	Condominium status allocation flag
H106	WALLMAT	Type of walls
H107	WALLMATA	Type of walls allocation flag
H108	ROOFMAT	Roof material
H109	ROOFMATA	Roof material allocation flag
H110	FOUNDMAT	Foundation material
H111	FOUNDMATA	Foundation material allocation flag
H112	ELEC	Write-in monthly electricity cost
H115	ELECA	Write-in monthly electricity cost allocation flag
H116	GAS	Write-in monthly gas cost
H119	GASA	Write-in monthly gas cost allocation flag
H120	WATRCOST	Write-in monthly water and sewer cost
H123	WATRCOSTA	Write-in monthly water and sewer cost allocation flag
H124	OIL	Write-in monthly fuel cost
H127	OILA	Write-in monthly fuel cost allocation flag
H128	RENT	Write-in monthly rent
H132	RENTA	Write-in monthly rent allocation flag
H133	GRENT	Gross rent
H137	GRENTA	Gross rent allocation flag
H138	GRAPI	Gross rent as a percentage of household income
H141	VALUE	Write-in estimation of property value
H148	VALUEA	Write-in property value allocation flag
H149	SVAL	Specified value indicator
H150	TAXAMT	Write-in annual real estate taxes paid
H152	TAXAMTA	Write-in annual real estate taxes paid allocation flag
H153	INSAMT	Write-in annual insurance cost
H158	INSAMTA	Write-in annual insurance cost allocation flag
H159	MORTG1	Mortgage status
H160	MORTG1A	Mortgage status allocation flag
H161	MRG1AMT	Write-in monthly mortgage payment
H166	MRG1AMTA	Write-in monthly mortgage payment allocation flag
H167	TAXINCL	Taxes included in mortgage
H168	TAXINCLA	Taxes included in mortgage allocation flag

Table 3a.
Character Location (Housing Unit Record)—Con.

Character location	Variable name	Description
H169	INSINCL	Property insurance included in mortgage
H170	INSINCLA	Property insurance included in mortgage allocation flag
H171	MORTG2	Second mortgage status
H172	MORTG2A	Second mortgage status allocation flag
H173	MRG2AMT	Write-in monthly second mortgage amount
H178	MRG2AMTA	Write-in monthly second mortgage amount allocation flag
H179	CONDOFEE	Monthly condominium fee
H183	CONDOFEEA	Monthly condominium fee allocation flag
H184	SMOC	Selected monthly owner costs
H189	SMOCA	Allocation of selected monthly owner costs
H190	SMOCAPI	Selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 2009
H193	HHT	Household family type
H194	R18	Number of people under 18 Years in household
H196	R60	Number of people 60 years and older in household
H198	R65	Number of people 65 years and older in household
H200	NPF	Number of people in family
H202	NOC	Number of own children under 18 years in household
H204	NRC	Number of related children under 18 years in household
H206	MULTG	Multigenerational household
H207	PSF	Presence of subfamilies
H208	HUPAOC	Presence and age of own children under 18 years in household
H209	HUPARC	Presence and age of related children under 18 years in household
H210	HHL	Household language
H211	WIF	Number of workers in family
H212	WIFDET	Workers in family and relationship
H213	WORKEXP	Family type and household work experience
H215	HINC	Household income in 2009
H224	HINCA	Household income in 2009 allocation flag
H225	FINC	Family income in 2009
H234	FINCA	Family income in 2009 allocation flag
H235	NFHINC	Nonfamily household income in 2009
H244	NFHINCA	Nonfamily household income in 2009 allocation flag
H245	PARCPOV	Presence and age of related children under 18 years in households in poverty
H246	UPART	Presence and type of unmarried partner household
H247	USSHH	Presence and type of same-sex couple household
H248	HOUSEA	Allocation of housing items
H249	PADDING	This variable is used to align the housing record to the person record

Table 3b.
Character Location (Person Record)

Character location	Variable name	Description
P1	RECTYPE	Record Type
P2	SERIALNO	Housing unit/Group quarters (GQ) facility serial number
P9	PNUM	Person sequence number
P11	PSUB	Substituted person flag
P12	PWEIGHT	Person weight
P14	RELATE	Relationship
P16	RELATEA	Relationship allocation flag
P17	PAOC	Presence and age of own children, females in households
P18	OC	Own child indicator
P19	RC	Related child indicator
P20	SFN	Subfamily number
P21	SFR	Subfamily relationship
P22	GQTYP	Group quarters type
P23	GQTYPA	Group quarters type allocation flag
P24	SEX	Sex
P25	SEXA	Sex allocation flag
P26	SSPA	Same sex spouse flag
P27	AGE	Respondent's age in whole years
P30	AGEA	Age in whole years allocation flag
P31	QTRBIR	Quarter of birth
P32	ETHNIC1	First ethnicity code
P35	ETHNIC2	Second ethnicity code
P38	ETHNICA	Ethnicity edit allocation flag
P39	ETHNICCOUNT	Number of Ethnic Origins or Races
P40	WHITE	White Alone or in Combination
P41	BLACK	Black Alone or in Combination
P42	ASIAN	Asian Alone or in Combination
P43	NHOPI	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone or in Combination
P44	ETHNICHISP	Hispanic Alone or in Combination
P45	OTHER	Some Other Race Alone or in Combination
P46	POB	Place of birth code
P49	POBA	Place of birth allocation flag
P50	CITIZEN	Citizenship
P51	CITIZENA	Citizenship allocation flag
P52	YRENTRY	Year of entry
P56	YRENTRYA	Year of entry allocation flag
P57	REASON	Reason for moving
P58	REASONA	Reason for moving allocation flag
P59	POBMOM	Mother's place of birth
P62	POBMOMA	Mother's place of birth, allocation flag
P63	POBDAD	Father's place of birth
P66	POBDADA	Father's place of birth, allocation flag
P67	MILDEP	Military dependents
P68	MILDEPA	Military dependents allocation flag
P69	ENROLL	School enrollment and type of school
P70	ENROLLA	School enrollment allocation flag
P71	GRADE	Grade level attending
P73	GRADEA	Grade level attending allocation flag
P74	EDUC	Educational attainment

Table 3b.
Character Location (Person Record)—Con.

Character location	Variable name	Description
P76	EDUCA	Educational attainment allocation flag
P77	VOCEDUC	Vocational training
P78	VOCEDUCA	Vocational training allocation flag
P79	SPEAK	Language other than English spoken at home
P80	SPEAKA	Language other than English spoken at home allocation flag
P81	LANG	Language spoken at home
P84	LANGA	Language spoken at home allocation flag
P85	ENGFRQ	English language frequency
P86	ENGFRQA	English language frequency allocation flag
P87	MIG	Mobility status
P88	MIGA	Mobility status allocation flag
P89	MIGST	Migration (Residence in 2009)
P92	MIGSTA	Migration (Residence in 2009) allocation flag
P93	HINS1	Employer-based insurance
P94	HINS1A	Employer-based insurance allocation flag
P95	HINS2	Direct-purchased insurance
P96	HINS2A	Direct-purchase insurance allocation flag
P97	HINS3	Medicare coverage
P98	HINS3A	Medicare coverage allocation flag
P99	HINS4	Medicaid or any kind of federal government assistance plan
P100	HINS4A	Medicaid or any kind of federal government assistance plan allocation flag
P101	HINS5	TRICARE/military health coverage
P102	HINS5A	TRICARE/military health coverage allocation flag
P103	HINS6	VA health care
P104	HINS6A	VA health care allocation flag
P105	HINS7	Indigent health care
P106	HINS7A	Indigent health care allocation flag
P107	HICOV	Health insurance coverage
P108	HICOVA	Health insurance coverage allocation flag
P109	PRIVCOV	Private health insurance coverage
P110	PRIVCOVA	Private health insurance coverage allocation flag
P111	PUBCOV	Public health insurance coverage
P112	PUBCOVA	Public health insurance coverage allocation flag
P113	HEARING	Hearing difficulty
P114	HEARINGA	Hearing difficulty allocation flag
P115	VISION	Vision difficulty
P116	VISIONA	Vision difficulty allocation flag
P117	COGDIF	Cognitive difficulty
P118	COGDIFA	Cognitive difficulty allocation flag
P119	SLFCARE	Self-care difficulty
P120	SLFCAREA	Self-care difficulty allocation flag
P121	PHYSCL	Ambulatory difficulty
P122	PHYSCLA	Ambulatory difficulty allocation flag
P123	INDEPLIVN	Independent living difficulty
P124	INDEPLIVNA	Independent living difficulty allocation flag
P125	DISABLE	Disability
P126	DISABLEA	Disability allocation flag
P127	MARSTAT	Marital status

Table 3b.
Character Location (Person Record)—Con.

Character location	Variable name	Description
P128	MARSTATA	Marital status allocation flag
P129	MSP	Married, spouse present/spouse absent
P130	FERTIL	Number of children ever born (Fertility)
P132	FERTILA	Number of children ever born allocation flag
P133	GRANDC	Living with grandchildren under 18 years of age
P134	GRANDCA	Living with grandchildren under 18 years of age allocation flag
P135	RSPNSBL	Responsible for grandchildren under 18 years of age
P136	RSPNSBLA	Responsible for grandchildren under 18 years of age allocation flag
P137	HOWLONG	Months responsible for grandchildren under 18 years of age
P138	HOWLONGA	Months responsible for grandchildren under 18 years of age allocation flag
P139	MILITARY	Service in Armed Forces
P140	MILITARYA	Service in Armed Forces allocation flag
P141	VPS1	Active Duty 9/01 or later
P142	VPS2	Active Duty 8/90–8/01
P143	VPS3	Active Duty 9/80–7/90
P144	VPS4	Active Duty 5/75–8/80
P145	VPS5	Active Duty 8/64–4/75
P146	VPS6	Active Duty 3/61–7/64
P147	VPS7	Active Duty 2/55–2/61
P148	VPS8	Active Duty 7/50–1/55
P149	VPS9	Active Duty 1/47–6/50
P150	VPS10	Active Duty 12/41–12/46
P151	VPS11	Active Duty 11/41 or earlier
P152	VPS	Veteran’s period of service
P154	VPSA	Veteran’s period of service allocation flag
P155	VETSTAT	Veteran/Non-Veteran status
P156	DRATX	Has a service-connected disability rating
P157	DRATXA	Has a service-connected disability rating allocation flag
P158	DRAT	Service-connected disability rating value
P159	DRATA	Service-connected disability rating value allocation flag
P160	WRKSUB	Worked last week, subsistence detail (UNEDITED—See “Employment Status Recode” (ESR))
P161	POW	Place of work
P164	POWA	Place of work allocation flag
P165	TRVMNS	Transportation (Journey) to work
P166	TRVMNSA	Transportation (Journey) to work allocation flag
P167	CARPOOL	Total riders
P168	CARPOOLA	Total riders allocation flag
P169	LVTIME	Time of departure for work
P171	LVTIMEA	Time of departure for work allocation flag
P172	TRVTIME	Travel time to work (In minutes)
P174	TRVTIMEA	Minutes to work allocation flag
P175	WRK	Worked last week
P176	LAYOFF	On layoff from work (UNEDITED—See “Employment status recode” (ESR))
P177	ABSENT	Temporarily absent from work (UNEDITED—See “Employment status recode” (ESR))
P178	BACKWRK	Available to work (UNEDITED—See “Employment status recode” (ESR))

Table 3b.
Character Location (Person Record)—Con.

Character location	Variable name	Description
P179	LOOKWRK	Looking for work during last 4 weeks (UNEDITED—See “Employment status recode” (ESR))
P180	RECALL	Been recalled to work (UNEDITED—See “Employment status recode” (ESR))
P181	ESR	Employment status recode (UNEDITED)
P182	ESRA	Employment status recode allocation flag
P183	LASTWORK	When last worked
P184	LASTWORKA	When last worked allocation flag
P185	CLWKR	Class of worker
P186	CLWKRA	Class of worker allocation flag
P187	INDCEN	Census Bureau Industry code
P191	INDNAICS	NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) code
P199	INDCENA	Industry code allocation flag
P200	OCCCEN	Census Bureau Occupation code
P204	OCCSOC	SOC (Standard Occupational Classification System) code
P210	OCCCENA	Occupation code allocation flag
P211	WEEKS	Number of weeks worked in 2009
P212	WEEKSA	Number of weeks worked in 2009 allocation flag
P213	HOURS	Number of hours worked per week in 2009
P215	HOURSA	Number of hours worked per week allocation flag
P216	ESP	Employment status of parents
P217	INCWS	Wages/Salary income in 2009
P223	INCWSA	Wages/Salary income in 2009 allocation flag
P224	INCSE	Self-employment income in 2009
P230	INCSEA	Self-employment income in 2009 allocation flag
P231	INCINT	Interest/Dividend income in 2009
P237	INCINTA	Interest/Dividend income in 2009 allocation flag
P238	INCSS	Social Security income in 2009
P243	INCSSA	Social Security income in 2009 allocation flag
P244	INCPA	Public assistance income in 2009
P249	INCPAA	Public assistance income in 2009 allocation flag
P250	INCRET	Retirement income in 2009
P256	INCRETA	Retirement income in 2009 allocation flag
P257	INCREM	Remittance income in 2009
P263	INCREMA	Remittance income in 2009 allocation flag
P264	INCOTH	Other income in 2009
P270	INCOTHA	Other income in 2009 allocation flag
P271	REMSENT	Remittances sent abroad (amount) in 2009
P277	REMSENTA	Remittances sent abroad allocation flag
P278	PINC	Person’s Income in 2009
P285	PINCA	Person’s Income in 2009 allocation flag
P286	PERN	Person’s earnings in 2009
P293	PERNA	Person’s earnings in 2009 allocation flag
P294	POVERTY	Person’s Poverty Status/Income-to-Poverty Ratio for 2009
P297	POPA	Allocation of population items

RECORD LAYOUT

The data for the Guam Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) are provided as one file. It is comprised of the housing unit record and the person record. The data fields in each record are 297 characters in length.

Below is an example of how the record layout is formatted. The first line of the record includes the variable name, variable length, begin position, and end position. The second line is the variable description. Beginning on the third line, valid values for the value and their descriptions are shown. A value shown as "02..49," indicates a range.

Line 1 PERSONS 2 49 50
Line 2 Number of person records following this housing or group quarters facility record
Line 3 00 . Vacant housing unit
01 . Householder living alone or any person in group quarters
02..49 . Number of persons in unit

The record layout is presented below.

HOUSING UNIT RECORD

RECTYPE 1 1 1
Record Type
H . Housing unit or group quarters facility

SERIALNO 7 2 8
Housing unit/Group quarters (GQ) facility serial number
0000001.. 9999999 . Unique identifier assigned within Guam

STATE 2 9 10
FIPS State Code
66 . Guam

PUMA 5 11 15
Public Use Microdata Area Code (PUMA)
00100 . PUMA

TOTAREA 14 16 29
Total area, water and land, in square meters
00000000000000..00000100502657 .Total area of PUMA

LANDAREA 14 30 43
Total land area in square meters
00000000000000..00000015173888 .Land area of PUMA

SAMPLE 1 44 44
Sample identifier
1 . Sample identifier

SUBSAMPL 2 45 46
Subsample number
00..99 . Use to pull extracts–1/1000

HWEIGHT 2 47 48
Housing unit weight
00 . Group quarters facility
10 . Housing unit

PERSONS	2	49	50

Number of person records following this housing or group quarters facility record
- 00 . Vacant housing unit
- 01 . Householder living alone or any person in group quarters
- 02..49 . Number of persons in unit

UNITTYPE	1	51	51

Type of residence
- 0 . Housing unit
- 2 . Group quarters facility

HSUBFLG	1	52	52

Whole housing unit substitution flag
- 0 . Not in universe (Group quarters facilities/Vacant housing units) or Not substituted (built from reported data)
- 1 . Substituted (Occupied housing unit contained no data defined persons)

VACSTAT	1	53	53

Vacancy status
- 0 . Not in universe (Occupied housing units or group quarters facilities)
- 1 . For rent
- 2 . Rented, not occupied
- 3 . For sale only
- 4 . Sold, not occupied
- 5 . For seasonal/ recreational/ occasional use
- 6 . For migrant workers
- 7 . Other vacant

VACSTATA	1	54	54

Vacancy status allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
- 1 . Allocated

TENURE	1	55	55

Tenure
- 0 . Not in universe (Vacant housing units or group quarters facilities)
- 1 . Owned with a mortgage
- 2 . Owned free and clear
- 3 . Rented
- 4 . No rent

TENUREA	1	56	56

Tenure allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
- 1 . Allocated

BLDGSZ	1	57	57

Units in structure
- 0 . Not in universe (Group quarters facilities)
- 1 . Mobile home
- 2 . Detached 1-family house
- 3 . Attached 1-family house
- 4 . Building with 2 apartments
- 5 . Building with 3-4 apartments
- 6 . Building with 5-9 apartments
- 7 . Building with 10-19 apartments
- 8 . Building with 20+ apartments
- 9 . All others

BLDGSZA	1	58	58

Units in structure allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated or group quarters
- 1 . Allocated

YRBUILT	1	59	59

Year structure built
- 0 . Not in universe (Group quarters facilities)
- 1 . 2009 to March 2010
- 2 . 2000 to 2008
- 3 . 1990 to 1999
- 4 . 1980 to 1989
- 5 . 1970 to 1979
- 6 . 1960 to 1969
- 7 . 1950 to 1959
- 8 . 1940 to 1949
- 9 . 1939 or earlier

YRBUILTA	1	60	60

Year structure built allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
- 1 . Allocated

YRMOVED	1	61	61

Year moved in
- 0 . Not in universe (Vacant housing units or group quarters facilities)
- 1 . 2009 to March 2010
- 2 . 2000 to 2008
- 3 . 1990 to 1999
- 4 . 1980 to 1989
- 5 . 1970 to 1979
- 6 . 1969 or earlier

YRMOVEDA	1	62	62

Year moved in allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
- 1 . Allocated

BUSINES	1	63	63

Business on property
- 0 . Not in universe (Not a one-family house or mobile home/Group quarters facilities)
- 1 . Yes
- 2 . No

BUSINESA	1	64	64

Business on property allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
- 1 . Allocated

ROOMS	1	65	65

Number of rooms
- 0 . Not in universe (Group quarters facilities)
- 1..8 . 1 to 8 rooms
- 9 . 9 or more rooms

ROOMSA	1	66	66

Number of rooms allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
- 1 . Allocated

OPR	1	67	67

Number of occupants per room
- 0 . Not in universe (Vacant housing units or Group quarters facilities)
- 1 . 0.50 or less
- 2 . 0.51 to 1.00
- 3 . 1.01 to 1.50
- 4 . 1.51 to 2.00
- 5 . 2.01 or more

BEDRMS	1	68	68

Number of bedrooms
- 0 . Not in universe (Group quarters facilities) or No bedrooms
- 1..4 . 1 to 4 bedrooms
- 5 . 5 or more bedrooms

BEDRMSA	1	69	69

Number of bedrooms allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated or Group quarters facilities
- 1 . Allocated

PIPEDWTR	1	70	70

Hot and cold piped water
- 0 . Not in universe (Group quarters facilities)
- 1 . Both in this unit
- 2 . Both in this building, not in this unit
- 3 . Cold piped water in this unit
- 4 . Cold piped water in this building
- 5 . Cold piped water outside this building, not in this unit
- 6 . No piped water

PIPEDWTRA 1 71 71
Hot and cold piped water allocation flag
0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
1 . Allocated

BATH 1 72 72
Bathtub or shower
0 . Not in universe (Group quarters facilities)
1 . In this unit
2 . In this building, not in this unit
3 . Outside the building, not in this unit
4 . No

BATHA 1 73 73
Bathtub or shower allocation flag
0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
1 . Allocated

FLUSHTL 1 74 74
Presence of flush toilet
0 . Not in universe (Group quarters facilities)
1 . In this unit
2 . In this building, not in this unit
3 . Outside the building, not in this unit
4 . No

FLUSHTLA 1 75 75
Presence of flush toilet allocation flag
0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
1 . Allocated

TOILET 1 76 76
Type of toilet facilities
0 . Not in universe (Occupied housing units with a flush toilet or Group quarters facilities)
1 . Outhouse or privy
2 . Other or none

TOILETA 1 77 77
Type of toilet facilities allocation flag
0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
1 . Allocated

COOKING 1 78 78
Main cooking facilities
0 . Not in universe (Group quarters facilities)
1 . Inside this building
2 . Outside this building
3 . No cooking facilities

COOKINGA	1	79	79

Main cooking facilities allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
- 1 . Allocated

STOVE	1	80	80

Type of cooking facilities
- 0 . Not in universe (Households with no cooking facilities/ Group quarters facilities)
- 1 . Electric stove
- 2 . Kerosene stove
- 3 . Gas stove
- 4 . Microwave oven and nonportable burners
- 5 . Microwave oven only
- 6 . Other (fireplace, hotplate, etc.)

STOVEA	1	81	81

Type of cooking facilities allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
- 1 . Allocated

REFRIG	1	82	82

Refrigerator
- 0 . Not in universe (Group quarters facilities)
- 1 . Yes
- 2 . No

REFRIGA	1	83	83

Refrigerator allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
- 1 . Allocated

SINK	1	84	84

Sink with piped water
- 0 . Not in universe (Group quarters facilities)
- 1 . Yes
- 2 . No

SINKA	1	85	85

Sink with piped water allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
- 1 . Allocated

KITCHEN	1	86	86

Kitchen facilities
- 0 . Not in universe (Group quarters facilities)
- 1 . Complete kitchen facilities
- 2 . Lacking complete kitchen facilities

TELEPHON 1 87 87

Telephone service

0 . Not in universe (Vacant housing units/ Group quarters facilities)
1 . Yes, cell or mobile phone only
2 . Yes, landline only
3 . Yes, both cell/mobile and landline
4 . No

TELEPHONA 1 88 88

Telephone service allocation flag

0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
1 . Allocated

AIRCOND 1 89 89

Air conditioning

0 . Not in universe (Group quarters facilities)
1 . Yes, central system
2 . Yes, 1 individual room unit
3 . Yes, 2 or more individual room units
4 . No

AIRCONDA 1 90 90

Air conditioning allocation flag

0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
1 . Allocated

VEHICLE 1 91 91

Vehicles available

0 . Not in universe (Vacant housing units/Group quarters facilities) or No vehicles
1..5 . 1 to 5 vehicles
6 . 6 or more vehicles

VEHICLEA 1 92 92

Vehicles available allocation flag

0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
1 . Allocated

RADIO 1 93 93

Battery-operated radio

0 . Not in universe (Vacant housing units/Group quarters facilities)
1 . Yes
2 . No

RADIOA 1 94 94

Battery-operated radio allocation flag

0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
1 . Allocated

COMPUTER 1 95 95
Computer or laptop
0 . Not in universe (Vacant housing units/Group quarters facilities)
1 . Yes
2 . No

COMPUTERA 1 96 96
Computer or laptop allocation flag
0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
1 . Allocated

INTERNET 1 97 97
Internet access
0 . Not in universe (Occupied housing units without computers/Vacant housing units/ Group quarters facilities)
1 . Yes
2 . No

INTERNETA 1 98 98
Internet access allocation flag
0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
1 . Allocated

WATER 1 99 99
Source of water
0 . Not in universe (Group quarters facilities)
1 . Public system only
2 . Public system and catchment
4 . Individual well
5 . Catchment, tanks, or drums only
6 . Some other source (standpipe, spring, river, creek, etc)

WATERA 1 100 100
Source of water allocation flag
0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
1 . Allocated

SEWAGE 1 101 101
Sewage disposal
0 . Not in universe (Group quarters facilities)
1 . Yes, public sewer
2 . No, septic tank or cesspool
3 . No, other means

SEWAGEA 1 102 102
Sewage disposal allocation flag
0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
1 . Allocated

PLUMBING	1	103	103

Complete plumbing facilities
- 0 . Not in universe (Group quarters facilities)
- 1 . Complete plumbing facilities
- 2 . Lacking complete plumbing facilities

CONDOPRT	1	104	104

Condominium status
- 0 . Not in universe (Group quarters facilities)
- 1 . Yes, the residence is a condominium
- 2 . No, the residence is not a condominium

CONDOPRTA	1	105	105

Condominium status allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
- 1 . Allocated

WALLMAT	1	106	106

Type of walls
- 0 . Not in universe (Group quarters facilities)
- 1 . Poured concrete
- 2 . Concrete blocks
- 3 . Metal
- 4 . Wood
- 5 . Other

WALLMATA	1	107	107

Type of walls allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
- 1 . Allocated

ROOFMAT	1	108	108

Roof material
- 0 . Not in universe (Group quarters facilities)
- 1 . Poured concrete
- 2 . Metal
- 3 . Wood
- 4 . Other

ROOFMATA	1	109	109

Roof material allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
- 1 . Allocated

FOUNDMAT	1	110	110

Foundation material
- 0 . Not in universe (Group quarters facilities)
- 1 . Concrete
- 2 . Wood pier or pilings
- 3 . Other

FOUNDMATA 1 111 111
Foundation material allocation flag
0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
1 . Allocated

ELEC 3 112 114
Write-in monthly electricity cost
000 . Not in universe (Vacant housing units/ Group quarters facilities)
001 . Included in rent or condominium fee
002 . No charge/not used
003..625 . Monthly electricity cost
Note that values at and above the Island Area topcode have been replaced with the Island Area mean of the topcoded values. Refer to the technical documentation for the topcode.

ELECA 1 115 115
Write-in monthly electricity cost allocation flag
0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
1 . Allocated

GAS 3 116 118
Write-in monthly gas cost
000 . Not in universe (Vacant housing units/Group quarters facilities)
001 . Included in rent or condominium fee
002 . Included in electricity payment
003 . No charge/not use
004..625 . Monthly gas cost
Note that values at and above the Island Area topcode have been replaced with the Island Area mean of the topcoded values. Refer to the technical documentation for the topcode.

GASA 1 119 119
Write-in monthly gas cost allocation flag
0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
1 . Allocated

WATRCOST 3 120 122
Write-in monthly water and sewer cost
000 . Not in universe (Vacant housing units/Group quarters facilities)
001 . Included in rent or condominium fee
002 . No charge/not used
003..400 . Monthly water cost
Note that values at and above the Island Area topcode have been replaced with the Island Area mean of the topcoded values. Refer to the technical documentation for the topcode.

WATRCOSTA 1 123 123
Write-in monthly water and sewer cost allocation flag
0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
1 . Allocated

OIL	3	124	126

Write-in monthly fuel cost
- 000 . Not in universe (Vacant housing units/Group quarters facilities)
- 001 . Included in rent or condominium fee
- 002 . No charge/not used
- 003..625 . Monthly fuel cost

Note that values at and above the Island Area topcode have been replaced with the Island Area mean of the topcoded values. Refer to the technical documentation for the topcode.

OILA	1	127	127

Write-in monthly fuel cost allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
- 1 . Allocated

RENT	4	128	131

Write-in monthly rent
- 0000 . Not in universe (Owner-occupied housing units/Renter-occupied housing units with no rent paid/Group quarters facilities)
- 0001..4000 . Monthly rent fee

Note that values at and above the Island Area topcode have been replaced with the Island Area mean of the topcoded values. Refer to the technical documentation for the topcode.

RENTA	1	132	132

Write-in monthly rent allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
- 1 . Allocated

GRENT	4	133	136

Gross rent
- 0000 . Not in universe (Group quarters facilities /Vacant housing units/Owner-occupied housing units/Renter-occupied housing units with no rent paid)
- 0001..6275 . Monthly gross rent fee

GRENTA	1	137	137

Gross rent allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
- 1 . Allocated

GRAPI	3	138	140

Gross rent as a percentage of household income
- 000 . Not in universe (Group quarters facilities/Vacant housing unit/Owner-occupied housing units/Renter-occupied housing units with no rent paid/Household income is negative or 0%)
- 001..100 . Renter-occupied housing units paying rent with GRAPI from 1% to 100%
- 101 . Renter-occupied housing units paying rent with GRAPI from 101% or more

VALUE 7 141 147

Write-in property value

0000000 . Not in universe (Not in universe (Owner-occupied housing units/Renter-occupied housing units with no rent paid/Group quarters facilities))

0001000..9999999 . Property value

Note that values at and above the Island Area topcode have been replaced with the Island Area mean of the topcoded values. Refer to the technical documentation for the topcode.

VALUEA 1 148 148

Write-in property value allocation flag

0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities

1 . Allocated

SVAL 1 149 149

Specified value indicator

0 . Not in universe (Group quarters facilities)

1 . Not specified

2 . Specified owner-occupied housing units

TAXAMT 2 150 151

Write-in annual real estate taxes paid

00 . No taxes paid or Not in universe (Not in universe (Owner-occupied housing units/ Renter-occupied housing units with no rent paid/Group quarters facilities)

01 . Less than $100

02 . $100 to $199

03 . $200 to $299

04 . $300 to $399

05 . $400 to $499

06 . $500 to $599

07 . $600 to $699

08 . $700 to $799

09 . $800 to $899

10 . $900 to $999

11 . $1,000 or more

TAXAMTA 1 152 152

Write-in annual real estate taxes paid allocation flag

0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities

1 . Allocated

INSAMT 5 153 157

Write-in annual insurance cost

00000 . Not in universe (Rented, for rent, for seasonal/recreational/occasional use, for migrant workers, or other vacant housing units and group quarters facilities) or No insurance paid

00001..10000 . Property insurance amount

Note that values at and above the Island Area topcode have been replaced with the Island Area mean of the topcoded values. Refer to the technical documentation for the topcode.

INSAMTA 1 158 158
Write-in annual insurance cost allocation flag
0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
1 . Allocated

MORTG1 1 159 159
Mortgage status
0 . Not in universe (Vacant or renter-occupied housing units/Group quarters facilities)
1 . Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, etc.
2 . Yes, contract to purchase
3 . Without a mortgage

MORTG1A 1 160 160
Mortgage status allocation flag
0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
1 . Allocated

MRG1AMT 5 161 165
Write-in monthly mortgage payment
00000 . Not in universe (Vacant or renter-occupied housing units/Housing units without a mortgage/Group quarters facilities) or No regular payment

00001..11000 . Mortgage payment
Note that values at and above the Island Area topcode have been replaced with the Island Area mean of the topcoded values. Refer to the technical documentation for the topcode.

MRG1AMTA 1 166 166
Write-in monthly mortgage payment allocation flag
0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
1 . Allocated

TAXINCL 1 167 167
Taxes included in mortgage
0 . Not in universe (Vacant or renter-occupied housing units/Housing units without a mortgage/ Group quarters facilities)
1 . Yes
2 . No

TAXINCLA 1 168 168
Taxes included in mortgage allocation flag
0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
1 . Allocated

INSINCL 1 169 169
Property insurance included in mortgage
0 . Not in universe (Vacant or renter-occupied housing units/Housing units without a mortgage/Group quarters facilities)
1 . Yes
2 . No

INSINCLA 1 170 170
Property insurance included in mortgage allocation flag
0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
1 . Allocated

MORTG2 1 171 171
Second mortgage status
0 . Not in universe (Vacant or renter-occupied housing units/Housing units without a mortgage/Group quarters facilities)
1 . Yes, home equity loan only
2 . Yes, second mortgage only
3 . Yes, both second mortgage and home equity loan
4 . Neither home equity loan or second mortgage

MORTG2A 1 172 172
Second mortgage status allocation flag
0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
1 . Allocated

MRG2AMT 5 173 177
Write-in monthly second mortgage amount
00000 . Not in universe (Vacant or renter-occupied housing units/Housing units without a second mortgage/Group quarters facilities) or No regular payment
00001..11000 . Monthly other mortgage payment
Note that values at and above the Island Area topcode have been replaced with the Island Area mean of the topcoded values. Refer to the technical documentation for the topcode.

MRG2AMTA 1 178 178
Write-in monthly second mortgage amount allocation flag
0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
1 . Allocated

CONDOFEE 4 179 182
Monthly condominium fee
0000 . Not in universe (Rented, for rent, for seasonal/recreational/occasional use, for migrant workers, or other vacant housing units and Group quarters facilities) or Not a condominium
0001..1750 . Monthly condominium fee
Note that values at and above the Island Area topcode have been replaced with the Island Area mean of the topcoded values. Refer to the technical documentation for the topcode.

CONDOFEEA 1 183 183
Monthly condominium fee allocation flag
0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
1 . Allocated

SMOC 5 184 188
Selected monthly owner costs
00000 . Not in universe (Group quarters facilities/Vacant housing units/No owner costs/ Renter-occupied housing units)
00001..28858 . Owner-occupied housings units with owner costs

SMOCA 1 189 189
Allocation of selected monthly owner costs
0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
1 . Allocated

SMOCAPI 3 190 192
Selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 2009
000 . Not in universe (Vacant housing units/Group quarters facilities/Renter-occupied housing units/No owner costs/Household income is negative or 0%)
001..100 . Owner-occupied housing units with owner costs from 1% to 100%
101 . Owner-occupied housing units with owner costs from 101% or more

HHT 1 193 193
Household family type
0 . Not in universe (Vacant housing units or group quarters facilities)
1 . Married husband-wife family household
2 . Other family household, Male householder
3 . Other family household, Female householder
4 . Nonfamily household, Male householder, Living alone
5 . Nonfamily household, Male householder, Living with others
6 . Nonfamily household, Female householder, Living alone
7 . Nonfamily household, Female householder, Living with others

R18 2 194 195
Number of people under 18 Years in household
00 . No one under 18 years of age, vacant housing unit, or group quarters facilities
01..49 . Number of persons under 18 years

R60 2 196 197
Number of people 60 years and older in household
00 . No one 60 years of age and over, vacant housing unit, or group quarters facilities
01..49 . Number of persons 60 years and older

R65 2 198 199
Number of people 65 years and older in household
00 . No one 65 years of age and over, vacant housing unit, or group quarters facilities
01..49 . Number of persons 65 years and older

NPF 2 200 201
Number of people in family
00 . Not a family (Vacant housing units/ Group quarters facilities/1-person households/ Households with no related people)
02..49 . Number of related people in family household

NOC 2 202 203
Number of own children under 18 years in household
00 . None (Vacant housing units/Group quarters facilities/1-person household/ Households with no own children/ Households with no own children under 18 years)
01..49 . Number of own children under 18 in household

NRC 2 204 205
Number of related children under 18 years in household
00 . None (Vacant housing units/Group quarters facilities/1-person household)
01..49 . Number of related children under 18 years in household

MULTG 1 206 206
Multigenerational household
0 . Not in universe (Vacant housing units/Group quarters facilities)
1 . Not a multigenerational household
2 . Yes, a multigenerational household

PSF 1 207 207
Presence of subfamilies
0 . None (Vacant housing units/ Group quarters facilities)
1 . 1 or more subfamilies

HUPAOC 1 208 208
Presence and age of own children under 18 years in household
0 . Not in universe (Vacant housing units/ Group quarters facilities)
1 . With never-married own children under 6 years only
2 . With never-married own children 6–17 years only
3 . With never-married own children under 6 years and 6–17 years
4 . No never-married own children under 18 years

HUPARC 1 209 209
Presence and age of related children under 18 years in household
0 . Not in universe (Vacant housing units/ Group quarters facilities)
1 . With related children under 6 years only
2 . With related children 6–17 years only
3 . With related children under 6 years and 6–17 years
4 . No related children under 18 years

HHL 1 210 210
Household language
0 . Not in universe (Vacant housing units/ Group quarters facilities)
1 . English only for all household members 5 years and over (SPEAK=2)
2 . Chamorro for at least one household member 5 years and over (LANG=752)
3 . Samoan for at least one household member 5 years and over (LANG=767)
4 . Philippine languages for at least one household member 5 years and over (LANG=742–749)
5 . Other Pacific Island languages for at least one household member 5 years and over (LANG=730–741, 750–751, 753–766, 768–770)
6 . Asian languages for at least one household member 5 years and over (LANG=684–695, 698 729)
7 . Other languages for at least one household member 5 years and over (LANG=all codes not listed above)

WIF 1 211 211

Number of workers in family

- 0 . Not in universe (Nonfamily households/Vacant housing units/ Group quarters facilities)
- 1 . No workers in family
- 2 . 1 worker in family
- 3 . 2 workers in family
- 4 . 3 or more workers in family

WIFDET 1 212 212

Workers in family and relationship

- 0 . Not in universe (Nonfamily households/Vacant housing units/ Group quarters facilities)
- 1 . No workers in family
- 2 . 1 worker in family
- 3 . 2 workers in family, husband and wife worked
- 4 . 2 workers in family, other
- 5 . 3 or more workers in family, husband and wife worked
- 6 . 3 or more workers, other

WORKEXP 2 213 214

Family type and household work experience

- 00 . Not in universe (Nonfamily households/Vacant housing units/ Group quarters facilities)
- 01 . Married husband-wife family, Householder worked full-time, year-round in 2009, Spouse worked full-time, year-round in 2009
- 02 . Married husband-wife family, Householder worked full-time, year-round in 2009, Spouse worked less than full-time, year-round in 2009
- 03 . Married husband-wife family, Householder worked full-time, year-round in 2009, Spouse did not work in 2009
- 04 . Married husband-wife family, Householder worked less than full-time, year-round in 2009, Spouse worked full-time, year-round in 2009
- 05 . Married husband-wife family, Householder worked less than full-time, year-round in 2009, Spouse worked less than full-time, year-round in 2009
- 06 . Married husband-wife family, Householder worked less than full-time, year-round in 2009, Spouse did not work in 2009
- 07 . Married husband-wife family, Householder did not work in 2009, Spouse worked full-time, year-round in 2009
- 08 . Married husband-wife family, Householder did not work in 2009, Spouse worked less than full-time, year-round in 2009
- 09 . Married husband-wife family, Householder did not work in 2009, Spouse did not work in 2009
- 10 . Other family, Male householder, no wife present, Householder worked full-time, year-round in 2009
- 11 . Other family, Male householder, no wife present, Householder worked less than full-time, year-round in 2009
- 12 . Other family, Male householder, no wife present, Householder did not work in 2009
- 13 . Other family, Female householder, no husband present, Householder worked full-time, year-round in 2009

WORKEXP—Con.
Family type and household work experience—Con.
14 . Other family, Female householder, no husband present, Householder worked less than full-time, year-round in 2009
15 . Other family, Female householder, no husband present, Householder did not work in 2009

HINC	9	215	223

Household income in 2009
000000000 . Not in universe (Vacant housing units/ Group quarters facilities) or No income
–99999999 ..–00000001 . Loss of $1 to $99,999,999
000000001 . $1 or break even
000000002..999999999 . $2 to $999,999,999

HINCA	1	224	224

Household income in 2009 allocation flag
0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
1 . Allocated

FINC	9	225	233

Family income in 2009
000000000 . Not in universe (Vacant housing units/ Group quarters facilities) or No income
–99999999 ..–00000001 . Loss of $1 to $99,999,999
000000001 . $1 or break even
000000002..999999999 . $2 to $999,999,999

FINCA	1	234	234

Family income in 2009 allocation flag
0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
1 . Allocated

NFHINC	9	235	243

Nonfamily household income in 2009
000000000 . Not in universe (Vacant housing units/ Group quarters facilities) or No income
–99999999 ..–00000001 . Loss of $1 to $99,999,999
000000001 . $1 or break even
000000002..999999999 . $2 to $999,999,999

NFHINCA	1	244	244

Nonfamily household income in 2009 allocation flag
0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
1 . Allocated

PARCPOV 1 245 245

Presence and age of related children under 18 years in households in poverty

0 . Not in universe (Vacant housing units/nonfamily households/ Group quarters facilities)
1 . With related children under 5 years only at or above poverty level
2 . With related children 5 to 17 years at or above poverty level
3 . With related children under 5 years and 5 to 17 years at or above poverty level
4 . No related children under 18 years at or above poverty level
5 . With related children under 5 years only below poverty level
6 . With related children 5 to 17 years below poverty level
7 . With related children under 5 years and 5 to 17 years below poverty level
8 . No related children under 18 years below poverty level

UPART 1 246 246

Presence and type of unmarried partner household

0 . Not in universe (Vacant housing units/ Group quarters facilities)
1 . Male householder and male partner
2 . Male householder and female partner
3 . Female householder and female partner
4 . Female householder and male partner
5 . All other households

USSH 1 247 247

Presence and type of same-sex couple household

0 . Not in universe (Vacant housing units/ Group quarters facilities)
1 . Male householder and male partner
2 . Male householder and male spouse
3 . Female householder and female partner
4 . Female householder and female spouse
5 . All other households

HOUSEA 1 248 248

Allocation of housing items

0 . Not allocated or group quarters facilities
1 . Allocated

PADDING 49 249 297

This variable is used to align the housing record to the person record

PERSON RECORD

RECTYPE	1	1	1

Record Type
- P . Housing unit or group quarters facility

SERIALNO	7	2	8

Housing unit/Group quarters (GQ) facility serial number
- 0000001.. 9999999 . Unique identifier assigned within Guam

PNUM	2	9	10

Person Sequence Number
- 01..49 . Person Number

PSUB	1	11	11

Substituted person flag
- 0 . Not substituted
- 1 . Substituted

PWEIGHT	2	12	13

Person weight
- 10 . Person weight

RELATE	2	14	15

Relationship
- 01 . Householder
- 02 . Husband/wife
- 03 . Biological son or daughter
- 04 . Adopted son or daughter
- 05 . Stepson or stepdaughter
- 06 . Brother or sister
- 07 . Father or mother
- 08 . Grandchild
- 09 . Parent-in-law
- 10 . Son-in-law or daughter-in-law
- 11 . Other relative
- 12 . Roomer or boarder
- 13 . Housemate or roommate
- 14 . Unmarried partner
- 15 . Other nonrelative
- 16 . Institutional group quarters person
- 17 . Noninstitutional group quarters person

RELATEA	1	16	16

Relationship allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

PERSON RECORD—Con.

PAOC 1 17 17

Presence and age of own children, females in households

0 . Not in universe (Group quarters population/Males/housing persons under 16 years)
1 . Females 16 years and over with own children under 6 years only
2 . Females 16 years and over with own children 6 to 17 years only
3 . Females 16 years and over with own children under 6 years and 6 to 17 years
4 . Females 16 years and over with no own children

OC 1 18 18

Own child indicator

0 . No (Housing units with no persons having their own children, or group quarters facilities)
1 . Yes

RC 1 19 19

Related child indicator

0 . No (Includes group quarters population)
1 . Yes

SFN 1 20 20

Subfamily number

0 . Not in universe (Not in a subfamily or group quarters population)
1..9 . Subfamily number

SFR 1 21 21

Subfamily relationship

0 . Not in universe (Not in a subfamily or group quarters population)
1 . Husband/wife no children
2 . Husband/wife with never-married children under 18 years of age
3 . Parent in a one-parent subfamily
4 . Never-married child under 18 years of age in a married-couple subfamily
5 . Never-married child under 18 years of age in a mother-child subfamily
6 . Never-married child under 18 years of age in a father-child subfamily

GQTYP 1 22 22

Group quarters type

0 . Not in a group quarters facilities
1 . Institutional
2 . Noninstitutional

GQTYPA 1 23 23

Group quarters type allocation flag

0 . Not allocated
1 . Allocated

SEX 1 24 24

Sex

1 . Male
2 . Female

SEXA	1	25	25

Sex allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

SSPA	1	26	26

Same sex spouse flag
- 0 . Spouse not changed
- 1 . Spouse changed to unmarried partner

AGE	3	27	29

Respondent's age in whole years
- 000..115 . Age

Note that values at and above the Island Area topcode have been replaced with the Island Area mean of the topcoded values. Refer to the technical documentation for the topcode.

AGEA	1	30	30

Age in whole years allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

QTRBIR	1	31	31

Quarter of birth
- 0 . January-March
- 1 . April-June
- 2 . July-September
- 3 . October-December

ETHNIC1	3	32	34

First ethnicity code
- 022..994 . First stated ethnicity code (See Ethnic Origin or Race Code List in Appendix F)

ETHNIC2	3	35	37

Second ethnicity code
- 000..995 . Second stated ethnicity code (if applicable) (See Ethnic Origin or Race Code List in Appendix F)

ETHNICA	1	38	38

Ethnicity edit allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

ETHNICCOUNT	1	39	39

Number of Ethnic Origins or Races
- 1 . One ethnic origin or race reported
- 2 . Two ethnic origins or races reported
- 3 . Three ethnic origins or races reported
- 4 . Four ethnic origins or races reported

WHITE	1	40	40

White Alone or in Combination
- 0 . No
- 1 . Yes

BLACK	1	41	41

Black Alone or in Combination
- 0 . No
- 1 . Yes

ASIAN	1	42	42

Asian Alone or in Combination
- 0 . No
- 1 . Yes

NHOPI	1	43	43

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone or in Combination
- 0 . No
- 1 . Yes

ETHNICHISP	1	44	44

Hispanic Alone or in Combination
- 0 . No
- 1 . Yes

OTHER	1	45	45

Some Other Race Alone or in Combination
- 0 . No
- 1 . Yes

POB	3	46	48

Place of birth code
001..530 . See Place of Birth Code List in Appendix F

POBA	1	49	49

Place of birth allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

CITIZEN	1	50	50

Citizenship
- 1 . Yes, born in this Area
- 2 . Yes, born in the United States or another U.S. territory or commonwealth
- 3 . Yes, born elsewhere of U.S. parent or parents
- 4 . Yes, a U.S. citizen by naturalization
- 5 . No, not a U.S. citizen or national (permanent resident)
- 6 . No, not a U.S. citizen or national (temporary resident)

CITIZENA	1	51	51

Citizenship allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

YRENTRY	4	52	55

Year of entry
- 0000 . Not in universe
- 1945 . 1945 or earlier
- 1946..1952 . 1946 through 1952
- 1953 . 1953 or 1954
- 1955..2010 . 1955 through 2010

YRENTRYA	1	56	56

Year of entry allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

REASON	1	57	57

Reason for moving
- 0 . Not in universe (Born in this area)
- 1 . Employment
- 2 . Military
- 3 . Subsistence activities
- 4 . Missionary activities
- 5 . Moved with spouse or parent
- 6 . Attend school
- 7 . Medical
- 8 . Housing
- 9 . Other

REASONA	1	58	58

Reason for moving allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

POBMOM	3	59	61

Mother's place of birth
- 001..530 . See Mother's Place of Birth Code List in Appendix F

POBMOMA	1	62	62

Mother's place of birth allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

POBDAD	3	63	65

Father's place of birth
- 001..530 . See Father's Place of Birth Code List in Appendix F

POBDADA	1	66	66

Father's place of birth allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

MILDEP	1	67	67

Military dependents
- 1 . Yes, dependent of an active-duty member of the Armed Forces
- 2 . Yes, dependent of retired member of the Armed Forces, or dependent of an active-duty or retired member of the full-time National Guard or Armed Forces Reserve
- 3 . No

MILDEPA	1	68	68

Military dependents allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

ENROLL	1	69	69

School enrollment and type of school
- 0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 3 years of age)
- 1 . No, has not attended since February 1
- 2 . Yes, public school or college
- 3 . Yes, private school or college, or home school

ENROLLA	1	70	70

School enrollment allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

GRADE	2	71	72

Grade level attending
- 00 . Not in universe (Respondent under 3 years of age/Not attending school)
- 01 . Pre-kindergarten
- 02 . Kindergarten
- 03 . Grade 1
- 04 . Grade 2
- 05 . Grade 3
- 06 . Grade 4
- 07 . Grade 5
- 08 . Grade 6
- 09 . Grade 7
- 10 . Grade 8
- 11 . Grade 9
- 12 . Grade 10
- 13 . Grade 11
- 14 . Grade 12
- 15 . College undergraduate years
- 16 . Graduate or professional school beyond a bachelor's degree

GRADEA	1	73	73

Grade level attending allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

EDUC	2	74	75

Educational attainment
- 00 . Not in universe (Respondent under 3 years of age)
- 01 . No schooling completed
- 02 . Pre-kindergarten
- 03 . Kindergarten
- 04 . Grade 1
- 05 . Grade 2
- 06 . Grade 3
- 07 . Grade 4
- 08 . Grade 5
- 09 . Grade 6
- 10 . Grade 7
- 11 . Grade 8
- 12 . Grade 9
- 13 . Grade 10
- 14 . Grade 11
- 15 . Grade 12-no diploma
- 16 . Regular high school diploma
- 17 . GED or alternative credential
- 18 . Some college credit, but less than 1 year of college
- 19 . 1 or more years of college credit, no degree
- 20 . Associate's degree
- 21 . Bachelor's degree
- 22 . Master's degree
- 23 . Professional degree
- 24 . Doctorate degree

EDUCA	1	76	76

Educational attainment allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

VOCEDU	1	77	77

Vocational training
- 0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 16 years of age)
- 1 . No
- 2 . Yes, in the area
- 3 . Yes, not in the area

VOCEDUA	1	78	78

Vocational training allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

SPEAK	1	79	79

Language other than English spoken at home
- 0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 5 years of age)
- 1 . Yes, speaks another language
- 2 . No, speaks only English

SPEAKA	1	80	80

Language other than English spoken at home allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

LANG	3	81	83

Language spoken at home
- 000 . Not in universe (Respondent is either under 5 years of age or only speaks English)
- 607..777 . Language (See Language Code List in Appendix F)

LANGA	1	84	84

Language spoken at home allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

ENGFRQ	1	85	85

English language frequency
- 0 . Not in universe (Respondent is either under 5 years of age or only speaks English)
- 1 . Yes, more frequently than English
- 2 . Both equally often
- 3 . No, less frequently than English
- 4 . Does not speak English

ENGFRQA	1	86	86

English language frequency allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

MIG	1	87	87

Mobility status
- 0 . Not in universe (Under 1 year old)
- 1 . Yes, same house (nonmovers)
- 2 . No, different house (movers)

MIGA	1	88	88

Mobility status allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

MIGST	3	89	91

Migration (Residence in 2009)
- 000 . Not in universe (Under 1 year old)
- 001..530 . See Migration (Residence in 2009) Code List in Appendix F

MIGSTA	1	92	92

Migration (Residence in 2009) allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

HINS1	1	93	93

Employer-based insurance
- 1 . Yes
- 2 . No

HINS1A	1	94	94

Employer-based insurance allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

HINS2	1	95	95

Direct-purchased insurance
- 1 . Yes
- 2 . No

HINS2A	1	96	96

Direct-purchased insurance allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

HINS3	1	97	97

Medicare coverage
- 1 . Yes
- 2 . No

HINS3A	1	98	98

Medicare coverage allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

HINS4	1	99	99

Medicaid or any kind of federal government assistance plan
- 1 . Yes
- 2 . No

HINS4A	1	100	100

Medicaid or any kind of federal government assistance plan allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

HINS5	1	101	101

TRICARE/military health coverage
- 1 . Yes
- 2 . No

HINS5A	1	102	102

TRICARE/military health coverage allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

HINS6	1	103	103

VA health care
- 1 . Yes
- 2 . No

HINS6A	1	104	104

VA health care allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

HINS7	1	105	105

Indigent health care
- 1 . Yes
- 2 . No

HINS7A	1	106	106

Indigent health care allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

HICOV	1	107	107

Health insurance coverage
- 1 . With health insurance coverage
- 2 . Without health insurance coverage

HICOVA	1	108	108

Health insurance coverage allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

PRIVCOV	1	109	109

Private health insurance coverage
- 1 . With private health insurance coverage
- 2 . Without private health insurance coverage

PRIVCOVA	1	110	110

Private health insurance coverage allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

PUBCOV	1	111	111

Public health insurance coverage
- 1 . With public health insurance coverage
- 2 . Without public health insurance coverage

PUBCOVA 1 112 112
Public health insurance coverage allocation flag
0 . Not allocated
1 . Allocated

HEARING 1 113 113
Hearing difficulty
1 . Yes
2 . No

HEARINGA 1 114 114
Hearing difficulty allocation flag
0 . Not allocated
1 . Allocated

VISION 1 115 115
Vision difficulty
1 . Yes
2 . No

VISIONA 1 116 116
Vision difficulty allocation flag
0 . Not allocated
1 . Allocated

COGDIF 1 117 117
Cognitive difficulty
0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 5 years of age)
1 . Yes
2 . No

COGDIFA 1 118 118
Cognitive difficulty allocation flag
0 . Not allocated
1 . Allocated

SLFCARE 1 119 119
Self-care difficulty
0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 5 years of age)
1 . Yes
2 . No

SLFCAREA 1 120 120
Self-care difficulty allocation flag
0 . Not allocated
1 . Allocated

PHYSCL 1 121 121
Ambulatory difficulty
0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 5 years of age)
1 . Yes
2 . No

PHYSCLA	1	122	122

Ambulatory difficulty allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

INDEPLIVN	1	123	123

Independent living difficulty
- 0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 15 years of age)
- 1 . Yes
- 2 . No

INDEPLIVNA	1	124	124

Independent living difficulty allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

DISABLE	1	125	125

Disability
- 1 . With a disability
- 2 . Without a disability

DISABLEA	1	126	126

Disability allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

MARSTAT	1	127	127

Marital status
- 1 . Married
- 2 . Widowed
- 3 . Divorced
- 4 . Separated
- 5 . Never married, or respondent under 15 years of age

MARSTATA	1	128	128

Marital status allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

MSP	1	129	129

Married, spouse present/spouse absent
- 0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 15 years of age)
- 1 . Now married, spouse present
- 2 . Now married, spouse absent
- 3 . Widowed
- 4 . Divorced
- 5 . Separated
- 6 . Never married

FERTIL 2 130 131
Number of children ever born (Fertility)
00 . Not in universe (Females under 15 years of age or males) or No children ever born
01..99 . Children ever born

FERTILA 1 132 132
Number of children ever born allocation flag
0 . Not allocated
1 . Allocated

GRANDC 1 133 133
Living with grandchildren under 18 years of age
0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 30 years of age or Respondent living in an institutional group quarters facility)
1 . Yes
2 . No

GRANDCA 1 134 134
Living with grandchildren under 18 years of age allocation flag
0 . Not allocated
1 . Allocated

RSPNSBL 1 135 135
Responsible for grandchildren under 18 years of age
0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 30 years of age/Not living with grandchild under 18 years of age)
1 . Yes
2 . No

RSPNSBLA 1 136 136
Responsible for grandchildren under 18 years of age allocation flag
0 . Not allocated
1 . Allocated

HOWLONG 1 137 137
Months responsible for grandchildren under 18 years of age
0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 30 years of age/ Not responsible for grandchildren/ Respondent living in an institutional group quarters facility)
1 . Less than 6 months
2 . 6 to 11 months
3 . 1 to 2 years
4 . 3 to 4 years
5 . 5 years or more

HOWLONGA 1 138 138
Months responsible for grandchildren under 18 years of age allocation flag
0 . Not allocated
1 . Allocated

MILITARY	1	139	139

Service in Armed Forces
- 0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 17 years of age)
- 1 . Yes, now on active duty
- 2 . Yes, on active duty during the last 12 months, but not now
- 3 . Yes, on active duty in the past, but not during the last 12 months
- 4 . No, training for Reserves or National Guard only
- 5 . No, never served in the military

MILITARYA	1	140	140

Service in Armed Forces allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

VPS1	1	141	141

Active Duty 9/01 or later
- 0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 17 years of age/No training for Reserves or National Guard/Never served in the military)
- 1 . Did not serve in this period
- 2 . Served in this period

VPS2	1	142	142

Active Duty 8/90–8/01
- 0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 17 years of age/No training for Reserves or National Guard/Never served in the military)
- 1 . Did not serve in this period
- 2 . Served in this period

VPS3	1	143	143

Active Duty 9/80–7/90
- 0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 17 years of age/No training for Reserves or National Guard/Never served in the military)
- 1 . Did not serve in this period
- 2 . Served in this period

VPS4	1	144	144

Active Duty 5/75–8/80
- 0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 17 years of age/No training for Reserves or National Guard/Never served in the military)
- 1 . Did not serve in this period
- 2 . Served in this period

VPS5	1	145	145

Active Duty 8/64–4/75
- 0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 17 years of age/No training for Reserves or National Guard/Never served in the military)
- 1 . Did not serve in this period
- 2 . Served in this period

VPS6 1 146 146
Active Duty 3/61–7/64
0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 17 years of age/No training for Reserves or National Guard/Never served in the military)
1 . Did not serve in this period
2 . Served in this period

VPS7 1 147 147
Active Duty 2/55–2/61
0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 17 years of age/No training for Reserves or National Guard/Never served in the military)
1 . Did not serve in this period
2 . Served in this period

VPS8 1 148 148
Active Duty 7/50–1/55
0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 17 years of age/No training for Reserves or National Guard/Never served in the military)
1 . Did not serve in this period
2 . Served in this period

VPS9 1 149 149
Active Duty 1/47–6/50
0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 17 years of age/No training for Reserves or National Guard/Never served in the military)
1 . Did not serve in this period
2 . Served in this period

VPS10 1 150 150
Active Duty 12/41–12/46
0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 17 years of age/No training for Reserves or National Guard/Never served in the military)

1 . Did not serve in this period
2 . Served in this period

VPS11 1 151 151
Active Duty 11/41 or earlier
0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 17 years of age/No training for Reserves or National Guard/Never served in the military)
1 . Did not serve in this period
2 . Served in this period

VPS	2	152	153

Veteran's period of service

00 . Not in universe (Respondent under 17 years or no active duty)
01 . War times: Gulf War: 9/2001 or later
02 . War times: Gulf War: 9/2001 or later and Gulf War 8/1990 to 8/2001
03 . War times: Gulf War: 9/2001 or later and Gulf War: 8/1990 to 8/2001 and Vietnam era
04 . War times: Gulf War: 8/1990 to 8/2001
05 . War times: Gulf War: 8/1990 to 8/2001 and Vietnam
06 . War times: Vietnam era
07 . War times: Vietnam era and Korean War
08 . War times: Vietnam era and Korean War and WWII
09 . War times: Korean War
10 . War times: Korean War and WWII
11 . War times: WWII
12 . Peace times: Between Gulf War and Vietnam era only
13 . Peace times: Between Vietnam era and Korean War only
14 . Peace times: Between Korean War and WWII only
15 . Peace times: Pre-WWII only

VPSA	1	154	154

Veteran's period of service allocation flag

0 . Not allocated
1 . Allocated

VETSTAT	1	155	155

Veteran/Non-Veteran status

0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 17 years or no active duty)
1 . In Armed Services
2 . Veteran
3 . Nonveteran

DRATX	1	156	156

Has a service-connected disability rating

0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 17 years of age or never served in military)
1 . Yes
2 . No

DRATXA	1	157	157

Has a service-connected disability rating allocation flag

0 . Not allocated
1 . Allocated

DRAT 1 158 158

Service-connected disability rating value

0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 17 years of age/never served in military/does not have a service-connected disability)
1 . 0 percent
2 . 10 or 20 percent
3 . 30 or 40 percent
4 . 50 or 60 percent
5 . 70 percent or higher
6 . Not reported

DRATA 1 159 159

Service-connected disability rating value allocation flag

0 . Not allocated
1 . Allocated

WRKSUB 1 160 160

Worked last week, subsistence detail (UNEDITED—See "Employment Status Recode" (ESR))

0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 16 years of age)
1 . Yes, worked for pay, no subsistence activity
2 . Yes, worked for pay, did some subsistence activity
3 . No, did not work for pay, did some subsistence activity
4 . No, did not work for pay, no subsistence activity

POW 3 161 163

Place of work

000 . Not in universe (Did not work last week)
015 . Hawaii
057 . U.S. State, not specified
066 . Guam
252 . Western Asia, not specified
255 . Eastern Asia, South Central Asia, and Asia, not specified
535 . Europe, Africa, Americas, Oceania, and Abroad, not specified
554 . At sea

POWA 1 164 164

Place of work allocation flag

0 . Not allocated
1 . Allocated

TRVMNS 1 165 165

Transportation (Journey) to work

0 . Not in universe (Did not work last week)
1 . Car, truck, or private van/bus
2 . Public van/bus
3 . Boat
4 . Taxicab
5 . Motorcycle
6 . Bicycle
7 . Walked
8 . Worked at home
9 . Other method

PERSON RECORD—Con.

TRVMNSA	1	166	166

Transportation (Journey) to work allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

CARPOOL	1	167	167

Total riders
- 0 . Not in universe (Did not work last week or did not use car, truck, or private van/bus to get to work last week)
- 1 . Drove alone
- 2 . 2 people drove together
- 3 . 3 people drove together
- 4 . 4 people drove together
- 5 . 5 people drove together
- 6 . 6 people drove together
- 7 . 7 people drove together
- 8 . 8 or more people drove together

CARPOOLA	1	168	168

Total riders allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

LVTIME	2	169	170

Time of departure for work
- 00 . Not in universe (Did not work last week or worked at home)
- 01 . 12:00 am to 12:59 am
- 02 . 1:00 am to 1:59 am
- 03 . 2:00 am to 2:59 am
- 04 . 3:00 am to 3:29 am
- 05 . 3:30 am to 3:59 am
- 06 . 4:00 am to 4:29 am
- 07 . 4:30 am to 4:44 am
- 08 . 4:45 am to 4:59 am
- 09 . 5:00 am to 5:14 am
- 10 . 5:15 am to 5:29 am
- 11 . 5:30 am to 5:44 am
- 12 . 5:45 am to 5:59 am
- 13 . 6:00 am to 6:14 am
- 14 . 6:15 am to 6:19 am
- 15 . 6:20 am to 6:24 am
- 16 . 6:25 am to 6:29 am
- 17 . 6:30 am to 6:34 am
- 18 . 6:35 am to 6:39 am
- 19 . 6:40 am to 6:44 am
- 20 . 6:45 am to 6:49 am
- 21 . 6:50 am to 6:54 am
- 22 . 6:55 am to 6:59 am
- 23 . 7:00 am to 7:04 am
- 24 . 7:05 am to 7:09 am
- 25 . 7:10 am to 7:14 am

LVTIME—Con.

Time of departure for work—Con.

26 . 7:15 am to 7:19 am
27 . 7:20 am to 7:24 am
28 . 7:25 am to 7:29 am
29 . 7:30 am to 7:34 am
30 . 7:35 am to 7:39 am
31 . 7:40 am to 7:44 am
32 . 7:45 am to 7:49 am
33 . 7:50 am to 7:54 am
34 . 7:55 am to 7:59 am
35 . 8:00 am to 8:14 am
36 . 8:15 am to 8:29 am
37 . 8:30 am to 8:44 am
38 . 8:45 am to 8:59 am
39 . 9:00 am to 9:14 am
40 . 9:15 am to 9:29 am
41 . 9:30 am to 9:44 am
42 . 9:45 am to 9:59 am
43 . 10:00 am to 10:14 am
44 . 10:15 am to 10:29 am
45 . 10:30 am to 10:44 am
46 . 10:45 am to 10:59 am
47 . 11:00 am to 11:29 am
48 . 11:30 am to 11:59 am
49 . 12:00 pm to 12:29 pm
50 . 12:30 pm to 12:59 pm
51 . 1:00 pm to 1:29 pm
52 . 1:30 pm to 1:59 pm
53 . 2:00 pm to 2:29 pm
54 . 2:30 pm to 2:59 pm
55 . 3:00 pm to 3:29 pm
56 . 3:30 pm to 3:59 pm
57 . 4:00 pm to 4:29 pm
58 . 4:30 pm to 4:59 pm
59 . 5:00 pm to 5:29 pm
60 . 5:30 pm tp 5:59 pm
61 . 6:00 pm to 6:29 pm
62 . 6:30 pm to 6:59 pm
63 . 7:00 pm to 7:29 pm
64 . 7:30 pm to 7:59 pm
65 . 8:00 pm to 8:29 pm
66 . 8:30 pm to 8:59 pm
67 . 9:00 pm to 9:29 pm
68 . 9:30 pm to 9:59 pm
69 . 10:00 pm to 10:29 pm
70 . 10:30 pm to 10:59 pm
71 . 11:00 pm to 11:29 pm
72 . 11:30 pm to 11:59 pm

LVTIMEA	1	171	171

Time of departure for work allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

TRVTIME	2	172	173

Travel time to work (In minutes)
- 00 . Not in universe (Did not work last week or worked at home)
- 01 . 1 to 4 minutes
- 02 . 5 to 9 minutes
- 03 . 10 to 14 minutes
- 04 . 15 to 19 minutes
- 05 . 20 to 24 minutes
- 06 . 25 to 29 minutes
- 07 . 30 to 34 minutes
- 08 . 35 to 39 minutes
- 09 . 40 to 44 minutes
- 10 . 45 to 49 minutes
- 11 . 50 to 54 minutes
- 12 . 55 to 59 minutes
- 13 . 60 to 74 minutes
- 14 . 75 to 89 minutes
- 15 . 90 to 119 minutes
- 16 . 120 minutes or more

TRVTIMEA	1	174	174

Minutes to work allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

WRK	1	175	175

Worked last week
- 0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 16 years of age)
- 1 . Yes
- 2 . No

LAYOFF	1	176	176

On layoff from work (UNEDITED—See “Employment status recode” (ESR))
- 0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 16 years of age)
- 1 . Yes
- 2 . No
- 3 . Not reported

ABSENT	1	177	177

Temporarily absent from work (UNEDITED—See “Employment status recode” (ESR))
- 0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 16 years of age)
- 1 . Yes
- 2 . No
- 3 . Not reported

BACKWRK	1	178	178

Available to work (UNEDITED—See “Employment status recode” (ESR))
- 0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 16 years of age)
- 1 . Yes, could have gone to work
- 2 . No, because of own temporary illness
- 3 . No, other reasons
- 5 . Not reported

LOOKWRK	1	179	179

Looking for work during last 4 weeks (UNEDITED—See “Employment status recode” (ESR))
- 0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 16 years of age)
- 1 . Yes
- 2 . No
- 3 . Not reported

RECALL	1	180	180

Been recalled to work (UNEDITED—See “Employment status recode” (ESR)
- 0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 16 years of age)
- 1 . Yes
- 2 . No
- 3 . Not reported

ESR (UNEDITED)	1	181	181

Employment status recode
- 0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 16 years of age)
- 1 . Civilian persons, at work (employed)
- 2 . Civilian persons, with a job but not at work (employed)
- 3 . Civilian persons, unemployed
- 4 . Armed Forces, at work (employed)
- 5 . Armed Forces, with a job but not at work (employed)
- 6 . Not in labor force

ESRA	1	182	182

Employment status recode allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

LASTWORK	1	183	183

When last worked
- 0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 16 years of age)
- 1 . In 2009
- 2 . Last worked 1–5 years ago
- 3 . Last worked over 5 years ago, or never worked

LASTWORKA	1	184	184

When last worked allocation flag
- 0 . Not allocated
- 1 . Allocated

CLWKR 1 185 185

Class of worker

0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 16 years of age/Respondent not in labor force, with no work experience in the last 5 years or earlier or never worked)
1 . Private for-profit
2 . Private not-for-profit
3 . Local government
5 . Federal government
6 . Self-employed not incorporated
7 . Self-employed incorporated
8 . Unpaid family workers
9 . Unemployed

CLWKRA 1 186 186

Class of worker allocation flag

0 . Not allocated
1 . Allocated

INDCEN 4 187 190

Census Bureau Industry code

0000 . Not in universe (Respondent under 16 years old/Not in labor force who last worked more than 5 years ago or never worked)
0170..9920 . See Industry Code List in Appendix F

INDNAICS 8 191 198

NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) code

0000 . Not in universe (Respondent under 16 years old/Not in labor force who last worked more than 5 years ago or never worked)
11M..9920 . See Industry Code List in Appendix F

INDCENA 1 199 199

Industry code allocation flag

0 . Not allocated
1 . Allocated

OCCCEN 4 200 203

Census Bureau Occupation code

0000 . Not in universe (Respondent under 16 years old/Not in labor force who last worked more than 5 years ago or never worked)
0010..9920 . See Occupation Code List in Appendix F

OCCSOC 6 204 209

SOC (Standard Occupational Classification system) code

000000 . Not in universe (Respondent under 16 years old/Not in labor force who last worked more than 5 years ago or never worked)
1110XX..999920 . See Occupation Code List in Appendix F

OCCCENA	1	210	210

Occupation code allocation flag
0 . Not allocated
1 . Allocated

WEEKS	1	211	211

Number of weeks worked in 2009

0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 16 years of age/Respondent 16 years and older who did not work in 2009)
1 . 50 to 52 weeks
2 . 48 to 49 weeks
3 . 40 to 47 weeks
4 . 27 to 39 weeks
5 . 14 to 26 weeks
6 . 13 weeks or less

WEEKSA	1	212	212

Number of weeks worked in 2009 allocation flag
0 . Not allocated
1 . Allocated

HOURS	2	213	214

Number of hours worked per week in 2009
0 . Not in universe (Respondent under 16 years of age/Respondent 16 years and older who did not work in 2009)
01..99 . Number of hours worked per week

HOURSA	1	215	215

Number of hours worked per week allocation flag
0 . Not allocated
1 . Allocated

ESP	1	216	216

Employment status of parents
0 . Not in universe (Not own child in family and not child in subfamily/Group quarters persons)
1 . Children living with two parents, both parents in labor force
2 . Children living with two parents, father only in labor force
3 . Children living with two parents, mother only in labor force
4 . Children living with two parents, neither parent in labor force
5 . Children living with one parent, living with father, father in labor force
6 . Children living with one parent, living with father, father not in labor force
7 . Children living with one parent, living with mother, mother in labor force
8 . Children living with one parent, living with mother, mother not in labor force

INCWS	6	217	222

Wages/Salary income in 2009
000000 . Not in universe (Respondent under 15 years of age) or No income in 2009
000001..999999 . Dollar amount of wages

Note that values at and above the Island Area topcode have been replaced with the Island Area mean of the topcoded values. Refer to the technical documentation for the topcode.

INCWSA 1 223 223
Wages/Salary income in 2009 allocation flag
0 . Not allocated
1 . Allocated

INCSE 6 224 229
Self-employment income in 2009
–09999..–00001 . Loss of $9,999 to $1
000000 . Not in universe (Respondent under 15 years of age) or No income
000001 . $1 or break even
000002..999999 . $2 to $999,999
Note that values at and above the Island Area topcode have been replaced with the Island Area mean of the topcoded values. Values at and below the Island Area bottomcode have been replaced with the Island Area mean of the bottomcoded values. Refer to the technical documentation for the topcode.

INCSEA 1 230 230
Self-employment income in 2009 allocation flag
0 . Not allocated
1 . Allocated

INCINT 6 231 236
Interest/Dividend income in 2009
–09999..–00001 . Loss of $9,999 to $1
000000 . Not in universe (Respondent under 15 years of age) or No income
000001 . $1 or break even
000002..999999 . $2 to $999,999
Note that values at and above the Island Area topcode have been replaced with the Island Area mean of the topcoded values. Values at and below the Island Area bottomcode have been replaced with the Island Area mean of the bottomcoded values. Refer to the technical documentation for the topcode.

INCINTA 1 237 237
Interest/Dividend income in 2009 allocation flag
0 . Not allocated
1 . Allocated

INCSS 5 238 242
Social Security income in 2009
00000 . Not in universe (Respondent under 15 years of age) or No income in 2009
00001..50000 . Dollar amount of Social Security Income

INCSSA 1 243 243
Social Security income in 2009 allocation flag
0 . Not allocated
1 . Allocated

INCPA 5 244 248
Public assistance income in 2009
00000 . Not in universe (Respondent under 15 years of age) or No income in 2009
00001..30000 . Dollar amount of Public Assistance Income

INCPAA	1	249	249

Public assistance income in 2009 allocation flag
0 . Not allocated
1 . Allocated

INCRET	6	250	255

Retirement income in 2009
000000 . Not in universe (Respondent under 15 years of age) or No income in 2009
000001..999999 . Dollar amount of Retirement Income
Note that values at and above the Island Area topcode have been replaced with the Island Area mean of the topcoded values. Refer to the technical documentation for the topcode.

INCRETA	1	256	256

Retirement income in 2009 allocation flag
0 . Not allocated
1 . Allocated

INCREM	6	257	262

Remittance income in 2009
000000 . Not in universe (Respondent under 15 years of age) or No income in 2009
000001..999999 . Dollar amount of Remittance Income
Note that values at and above the Island Area topcode have been replaced with the Island Area mean of the topcoded values. Refer to the technical documentation for the topcode.

INCREMA	1	263	263

Remittance income in 2009 allocation flag
0 . Not allocated
1 . Allocated

INCOTH	6	264	269

Other income in 2009
000000 . Not in universe (Respondent under 15 years of age) or No other income in 2009
000001..999999 . Dollar amount of Other Income
Note that values at and above the Island Area topcode have been replaced with the Island Area mean of the topcoded values. Refer to the technical documentation for the topcode.

INOTHA	1	270	270

Other income in 2009 allocation flag
0 . Not allocated
1 . Allocated

REMSENT	6	271	276

Remittances sent abroad (amount) in 2009
000000 . Not in universe (Respondent under 15 years of age) or No remittances sent abroad in 2009
000001..999999 . Dollar amount of Remittances Sent Abroad
Note that values at and above the Island Area topcode have been replaced with the Island Area mean of the topcoded values. Refer to the technical documentation for the topcode.

REMSENTA 1 277 277

Remittances sent abroad allocation flag

0 . Not allocated
1 . Allocated

PINC 7 278 284

Person's Income in 2009

−19998 . Loss of $19,998 or more
−019997..−000001 . Loss of $1 to $19,997
0000000 . Not in universe (Respondent under 15 years of age) or No income
0000001 . $1 or break even
0000002..6199991 . $2 to $6,199,991
6199992 . $6,199,992 or more

PINCA 1 285 285

Person's Income in 2009 allocation flag

0 . Not allocated
1 . Allocated

PERN 7 286 292

Person's earnings in 2009

−009999 . Loss of $9,999 or more
−009998..−000001 . Loss of $1 to $9,998
0000000 . Not in universe (Respondent under 16 years of age) or No earnings in 2009
0000001 . $1 or break even
0000002..1999997 . $2 to $1,999,997
1999998 . $1,999,998 or more

PERNA 1 293 293

Person's Earnings in 2009 allocation flag

0 . Not allocated
1 . Allocated

POVERTY 3 294 296

Person's Poverty Status / Income-to-Poverty Ratio for 2009

000 . Not in universe (Institutionalized people/People in military group quarters and in college dormitories/Unrelated people under 15 years of age)
001 . 1 = Less than 1%
002 . 2 = At least 1% but less than 2%
003..500 . 3−500 = At least N−1% but less than N percent
501 . 501 = 500% or more

POPA 1 297 297

Allocation of population items

0 . Not allocated
1 . Allocated

Chapter 7.
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>.

Appendix A. Geographic Terms and Concepts

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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 and Aunuu (Aunu'u) Island.

Western District includes the western half of Tutuila Island.

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

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

Tinian Municipality includes Aguijan Island.

Northern Islands Municipality includes Agrihan Island, Alamagan Island, Anatahan Island, Asuncion Island, Farallon de Medinilla, Farallon de Pajaros (Uracus Island), Guguan Island, Maug Islands (East Island, North Island, and West Island), Pagan Island, and Sarigan 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 and Cabras Island.

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 (U.S. Virgin Islands; USVI) as the statistical equivalent of a state for data presentation purposes.

Islands (county equivalents)

The primary legal subdivisions of the USVI are 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 Lovango Cay, Grass Cay, Mingo Cay, Congo Cay, Carval Rock, Whistling Cay, Waterlemon Cay, Flanagan Island, Leduck Island, Steven Cay, and Two Brothers.

St. Thomas Island also includes Water Island, Hassel Island, Great Saint James Island, Little Saint James Island, Dog Island, Dog Rocks, Frenchcap Cay, Capella Islands (Broken Island and Buck Island), Saba Island, Dry Rock, Sail Rock, Savana Island, Dutchcap Cay, Cockroach Island, Cricket Rock, Brass Islands (Inner Brass Island and Outer Brass Island), Hans Lollik Island, Little Hans Lollik Island, Pelican Cay, Thatch Cay, and Shark 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 refered 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) data in which the Census Bureau provides selected extracts of raw data from a small sample of census records that are screened to protect confidentiality.

For the 2010 Census, the State Data Centers in each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico delineated 2010 PUMAs. There is only one level of PUMA for Census 2010, as compared with two levels of PUMAs defined for Census 2000 (a 5 percent PUMA and a super-PUMA designed to provide a 1 percent sample) 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.

For the 2010 Census in Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Census Bureau established a single PUMA in 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 in 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.

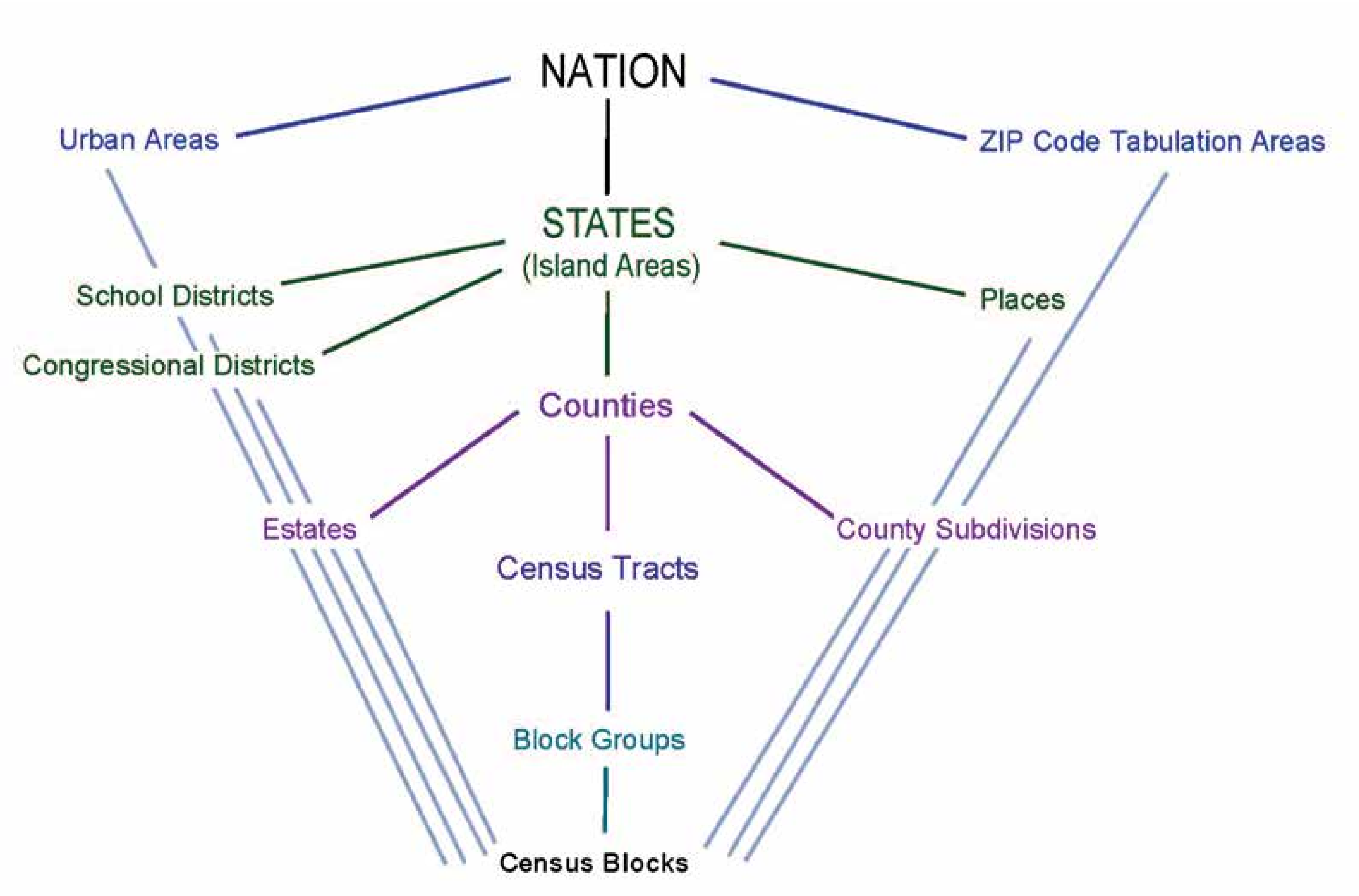
ZIP CODE TABULATION AREAS

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 or 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.

- **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.

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.

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 X 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 earning 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 Variables.")

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 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 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 data 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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Data Collection Procedures C-2
Data Processing Procedures C-3
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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 Cross Tabulations:** 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
Guam

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 Guam 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 43 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 G**

797201

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.**

797202

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

797203

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

797204

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)	☐	☐
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 – *Specify*	☐	☐

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

797205

Person 1 – 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

b. Name of city, town, or village

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

797206

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

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

797207

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

797208

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 ☒ 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

797209

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 ☒ "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 ☒ ONE box.*

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

b. What type of cooking facilities are these? *Mark ☒ 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

797210

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?

797211

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 on page 13.*

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.*

797212

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.*

- ☐ Husband or wife
- ☐ Biological son or daughter
- ☐ Adopted son or daughter
- ☐ Stepson or stepdaughter
- ☐ Brother or sister
- ☐ Father or mother
- ☐ Grandchild
- ☐ Parent-in-law
- ☐ Son-in-law or daughter-in-law
- ☐ Other relative
- ☐ Roomer or boarder
- ☐ Housemate or roommate
- ☐ Unmarried partner
- ☐ Other nonrelative

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

797213

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

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

797214

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)	☐	☐
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 – *Specify*	☐	☐

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

797215

Person 2 – 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

b. Name of city, town, or village

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

797216

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

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

797217

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

797218

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.*

797219

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.*

- ☐ Husband or wife
- ☐ Biological son or daughter
- ☐ Adopted son or daughter
- ☐ Stepson or stepdaughter
- ☐ Brother or sister
- ☐ Father or mother
- ☐ Grandchild
- ☐ Parent-in-law
- ☐ Son-in-law or daughter-in-law
- ☐ Other relative
- ☐ Roomer or boarder
- ☐ Housemate or roommate
- ☐ Unmarried partner
- ☐ Other nonrelative

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

797220

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?

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

(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

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

797221

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)	☐	☐
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 – *Specify*	☐	☐

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

797222

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

b. Name of city, town, or village

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

797223

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

797224

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)*

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

797225

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

49. Are there more people living here? *If YES, continue with Person 4.*

797226

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.*

- ☐ Husband or wife
- ☐ Biological son or daughter
- ☐ Adopted son or daughter
- ☐ Stepson or stepdaughter
- ☐ Brother or sister
- ☐ Father or mother
- ☐ Grandchild
- ☐ Parent-in-law
- ☐ Son-in-law or daughter-in-law
- ☐ Other relative
- ☐ Roomer or boarder
- ☐ Housemate or roommate
- ☐ Unmarried partner
- ☐ Other nonrelative

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

797227

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

797228

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)	☐	☐
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 – *Specify*	☐	☐

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

797229

Person 4 – 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

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

b. Name of city, town, or village

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

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

797230

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

797231

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, <u>including</u> 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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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.*

797233

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.*

- ☐ Husband or wife
- ☐ Biological son or daughter
- ☐ Adopted son or daughter
- ☐ Stepson or stepdaughter
- ☐ Brother or sister
- ☐ Father or mother
- ☐ Grandchild
- ☐ Parent-in-law
- ☐ Son-in-law or daughter-in-law
- ☐ Other relative
- ☐ Roomer or boarder
- ☐ Housemate or roommate
- ☐ Unmarried partner
- ☐ Other nonrelative

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

797234

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

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

797235

Person 5 – 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)	☐	☐
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 – *Specify*	☐	☐

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

797236

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

b. Name of city, town, or village

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

797237

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

797238

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, <u>including</u> 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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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.*

797240

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.*

- ☐ Husband or wife
- ☐ Biological son or daughter
- ☐ Adopted son or daughter
- ☐ Stepson or stepdaughter
- ☐ Brother or sister
- ☐ Father or mother
- ☐ Grandchild
- ☐ Parent-in-law
- ☐ Son-in-law or daughter-in-law
- ☐ Other relative
- ☐ Roomer or boarder
- ☐ Housemate or roommate
- ☐ Unmarried partner
- ☐ Other nonrelative

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

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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

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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.*

	Yes	No
a. Insurance through a current or former employer or union (of this person or another family member)	☐	☐
b. Insurance purchased directly from an insurance company (by this person or another family member)	☐	☐
c. Medicare, for people 65 and older, or people with certain disabilities	☐	☐
d. Medicaid 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 – *Specify*	☐	☐

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

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Person 6 – 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

b. Name of city, town, or village

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

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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

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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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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.

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FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

LCO: 3 5 0 0

County

Block

AA

Map Spot

Unit ID

APPLY LABEL HERE

Development/Building name or Subdivision/Place name

House #

Apt. or unit #

Street or road name

Physical description *(if applicable)*

Village/Municipality

ZIP Code

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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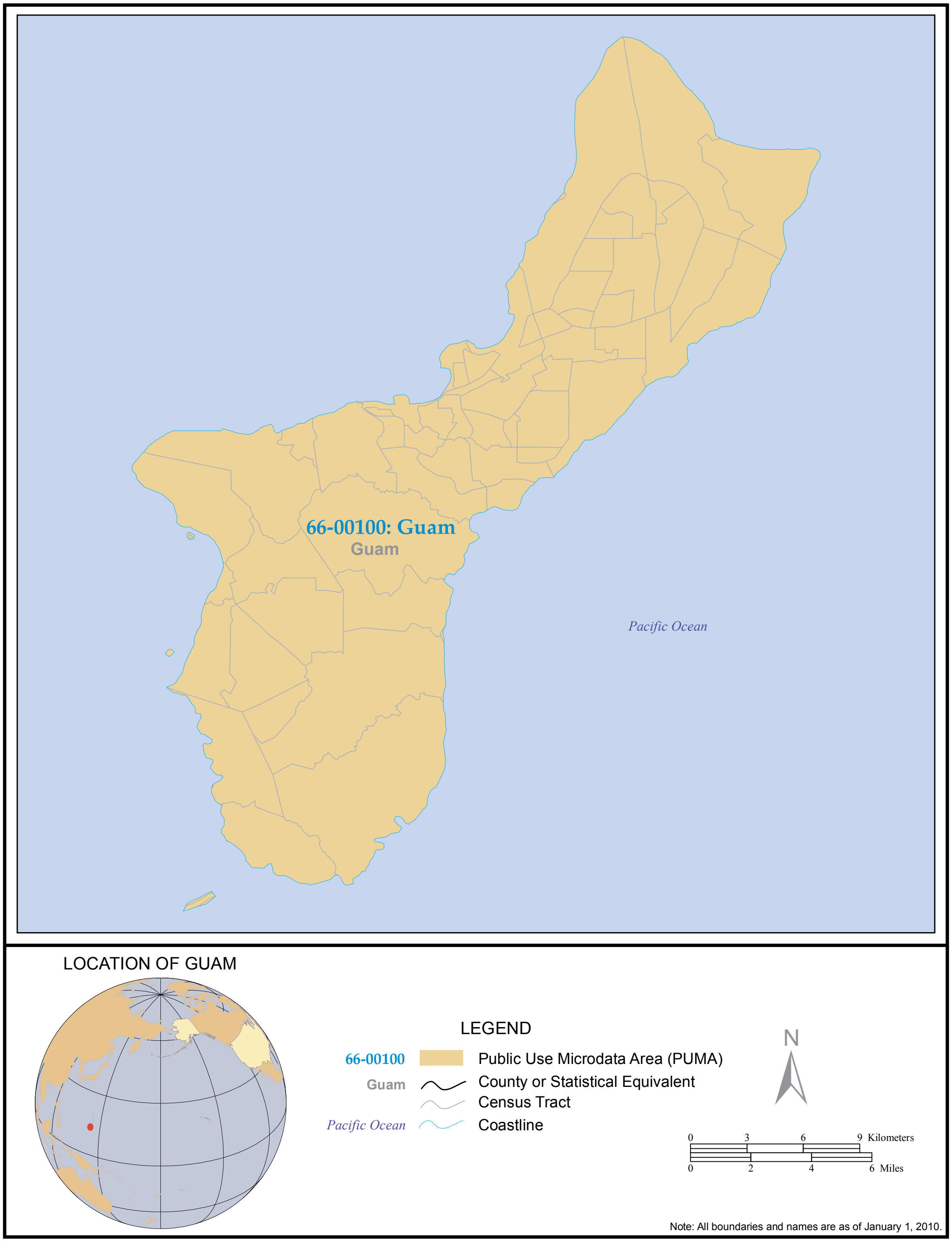
Appendix E.
Maps

GUAM: 2010 Census Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs)



Appendix F. Code Lists

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INTRODUCTION

The following pages show the codes that are used in the PUMS file. The "PUMS Code" column shows the code that is shown in the PUMS records. The "Description" column provides the textual explanation for the PUMS code. The "Detailed Code" column lists the codes that make up the PUMS code. In many cases, there is only one code that sources the PUMS code; however sometimes multiple codes source the PUMS code. To see the textual explanation of the Detailed Codes, refer to Appendix F in the Summary File Technical Documentation at: <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sfgu.pdf>.

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST

PUMS Code	PUMS Description	Detailed Ethnic Origin or Race Code
000	No second ethnicity (Only valid for ETHNIC2)	000
022	English	015, 022
026	French	016, 026–029, 083
032	German	032–039
049	Icelander	049
050	Irish	050, 081
051	Italian	030–031, 051–074
084	Portuguese	084–086
142	Polish	142–143
195	European	001–014, 017–021, 023–025, 040–048, 075–080, 082, 087–141,144–209
210	Mexican	210, 212–219
211	Mexican American	211
227	Central American	220–230, 302, 913
249	South American	231–249, 360–399, 914
252	Latino	250–260, 262–270
261	Puerto Rican	261
290	Hispanic	271–290, 292–294
291	Spanish	291, 295–299
335	West Indian	300–301, 304–359
416	Iranian	416
599	African	400–414, 500–599
615	Asian Indian	615–679
706	Chinese	706–711
720	Filipino	720
730	Indonesian	730–736
740	Japanese	740–745
748	Okinawan	748
750	Korean	750
776	Thai	776–778
782	Taiwanese	782
785	Vietnamese	785–788
790	Cham	790
794	Amerasian	794
795	Asian	415, 417–499, 600–614, 680–699, 700–705, 712–719, 721–729, 737–739, 746–747, 749, 751–775, 779–781, 783–784, 789, 791–792, 795–799
800	Australian	800–802

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.

PUMS Code	PUMS Description	Detailed Ethnic Origin or Race Code
808	Polynesian	804, 808–810, 815, 817–818
811	Hawaiian	811–813
814	Samoan	814
820	Micronesian	820
821	Guamanian	821
822	Chamorro	822
823	Saipanese	823
824	Palauan	824
825	Marshallese	825
826	Kosraean	826
827	Pohnpeian	827
828	Chuukese	828
829	Yapese	829
830	Carolinian	830
841	Fijian	841
850	Pacific Islander	805–807, 816, 819, 831–840, 842–859, 861–899
860	Pacific	803, 860
902	African American	900, 901, 902
903	Black	903, 904, 906
917	Native American	917
918	Indian	918
920	American Indian	919, 920
924	White	924, 925, 928
994	North American	303, 921–923, 926–927, 929–994
995	Mixed	793, 905, 907–912, 915–916, 995

INDUSTRY CODE LIST

PUMS Code—CENSUS	PUMS Code—NAICS	PUMS Description	Detailed Industry Code
0170	11M	Crop and animal production	0170–0189
0280	114	Fishing, hunting, and trapping	0280
0370	11M21M	Forestry, mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	0190–0279, 0281–0569
0770	23	Construction (the cleaning of buildings and dwellings is incidental during construction and immediately after construction)	0770–1069
1170	3115	Dairy product manufacturing	1170–1179
1190	311811	Retail bakeries	1190–1269
1270	3118Z	Bakeries, except retail	1270–1279
1280	311M1	Seafood and other miscellaneous foods, n.e.c.	1280–1289
1290	311MS	Miscellaneous animal food manufacturing	1070–1169, 1180–1189, 1290–1369
1370	312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing	1370–1469
1470	31M	Textile, textile product , apparel, and leather and allied product manufacturing	1470–1869
1890	32MP1	Paper manufacturing, and printing and related support activities	1870–2069
2170	32MP2	Petroleum and coal products, chemical, and plastics and rubber products manufacturing	2070–2469
2570	327M1	Cement, concrete, lime, and gypsum product manufacturing	2570–2589
2590	327M2	Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	2470–2569, 2590–2669
2870	332M	Structural metals, and tank and shipping container manufacturing	2870–2879
3190	331MZ	Primary metal, fabricated metal product and machinery manufacturing	2670–2869, 2880–3359
3390	334	Computer and electronic product manufacturing	3360–3469
3680	3366	Ship and boat building	3680–3689
3470	33M	Electrical equipment, appliance, and component, and transportation equipment manufacturing	3470–3679, 3690–3769
3770	3M	Furniture and related product, and wood product manufacturing	3770–3989
3990	3MS	Not specified manufacturing industries	3990–4069
4070	4231	Motor vehicles, parts and supplies merchant wholesalers	4070–4079
4090	4233	Lumber and other construction materials merchant wholesalers	4090–4169
4170	4234	Professional and commercial equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4170–4179

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

PUMS Code—CENSUS	PUMS Code—NAICS	PUMS Description	Detailed Industry Code
4190	4236	Electrical goods merchant wholesalers	4190–4259
4270	4238	Machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers	4270–4279
4280	42393	Recyclable material merchant wholesalers	4280–4289
4290	423MZ	Miscellaneous durable goods merchant wholesalers	4080–4089, 4180–4189, 4260–4269, 4290–4369
4380	424M	Drugs, sundries, and chemical and allied products merchant wholesalers	4380–4389
4390	4243	Apparel, fabrics, and notions merchant wholesalers	4390–4469
4470	4244	Groceries and related products merchant wholesalers	4470–4479
4490	4247	Petroleum and petroleum products merchant wholesalers	4490–4559
4560	4248	Alcoholic beverages merchant wholesalers	4560–4569
4580	424M2	Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	4370–4379, 4480–4489, 4570–4584
4590	42P	Wholesale electronic markets agents and brokers, and not specified wholesale trade	4585–4669
4670	4411	Automobile dealers	4670–4679
4680	4412	Other motor vehicle dealers	4680–4689
4690	4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores	4690–4769
4770	442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	4770–4779
4780	443111	Household appliance stores	4780–4789
4790	4431M	Radio, TV, and computer stores	4790–4869
4870	4441Z	Building material and supplies dealers	4870–4879
4880	44413	Hardware stores	4880–4889
4890	4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	4890–4969
4970	4451	Grocery stores	4970–4979
4980	4452	Specialty food stores	4980–4989
5070	44611	Pharmacies and drug stores	5070–5079
5080	446Z	Health and personal care, except drug, stores	5080–5089
5090	447	Gasoline stations	5090–5169
5170	4481	Clothing and accessories, except shoe, stores	5170–5179
5180	44821	Shoe stores	5180–5189
5190	4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores	5190–5269
5270	4M1	Sporting goods, camera, and hobby and toy stores	5270–5279
5290	451M	Music stores	5290–5369
5370	45121	Book stores and news dealers	5370–5379
5380	45211	Department stores and discount stores	5380–5389

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

PUMS Code—CENSUS	PUMS Code—NAICS	PUMS Description	Detailed Industry Code
5390	4529	Miscellaneous general merchandise stores	5390–5469
5470	4531	Retail florists	5470–5479
5480	45321	Office supplies and stationery stores	5480–5489
5570	45322	Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops	5570–5579
5580	4M2	Miscellaneous retail stores	4990–5069, 5280–5289, 5490–5569, 5580–5589
5690	454	Nonstore Retailers	5590–5789
5790	4MS	Not specified retail trade	5790–6069
6070	48M	Air and rail transportation	6070–6089
6090	483	Water transportation	6090–6169
6170	484	Truck transportation	6170–6179
6180	485M	Bus service and urban transit	6180–6189
6190	4853	Taxi and limousine service	6190–6269
6270	486	Pipeline transportation	6270–6279
6280	487	Scenic and sightseeing transportation	6280–6289
6290	488	Services incidental to transportation	6290–6369
6370	491	Postal Service	6370–6379
6380	492	Couriers and messengers	6380–6389
6390	493	Warehousing and storage	6390–6469
0570	221P	Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	0570–0579
0580	221MP	Natural gas distribution, and electric and gas, and other combinations	0580–0669
0670	2213M	Water, steam, airconditioning, and irrigation systems	0670–0679
0690	22MS	Not specified utilities, including sewage treatment facilities	0680–0769
6470	511	Newspaper, periodical, book, directory and software publishers	6470–6569
6570	512	Motion pictures and video industries, and sound recording industries	6570–6669
6670	515	Radio and television broadcasting and cable subscription programming	6670–6671
6680	5171	Wired telecommunications carriers	6680–6689
6690	517Z	Other telecommunications services	6690–6694
6780	51M	Other information services, including data processing, hosting, and related services	6672–6679, 6695–6869
6870	52M1	Banking and related activities	6870–6879
6880	5221M	Savings institutions, including credit unions	6880–6889
6890	522M	Nondepository credit and related activities	6890–6969

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

PUMS Code—CENSUS	PUMS Code—NAICS	PUMS Description	Detailed Industry Code
6970	52M2	Securities, commodities, funds, trusts, and other financial investments	6970–6989
6990	524	Insurance carriers and related activities	6990–7069
7070	531	Real estate	7070–7079
7080	5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing	7080–7169
7170	53223	Video tape and disk rental	7170–7179
7180	532M	Other consumer goods rental	7180–7189
7190	53M	Commercial, industrial, and other intangible assets rental and leasing	7190–7269
7270	5411	Legal services	7270–7279
7280	5412	Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping, and payroll services	7280–7289
7290	5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services	7290–7369
7370	5414	Specialized design services	7370–7379
7380	5415	Computer systems design and related services	7380–7389
7390	5416	Management, scientific, and technical consulting services	7390–7459
7460	5417	Scientific research and development services	7460–7469
7470	5418	Advertising and related services	7470–7479
7480	54194	Veterinary services	7480–7489
7490	5419Z	Other professional, scientific, and technical services	7490–7569
7580	5613	Employment services	7580–7589
7590	5614	Business support services	7590–7669
7670	5615	Travel arrangements and reservation services	7670–7679
7680	5616	Investigation and security services	7680–7689
7690	5617Z	Services to buildings and dwellings (except cleaning during construction and immediately after construction)	7690–7769
7770	56173	Landscaping services	7770–7779
7780	5M	Other administrative and other support services, including management of companies and enterprises	7570–7579, 7780–7789
7790	562	Waste management and remediation services	7790–7859
7860	6111	Elementary and secondary schools	7860–7869
7870	611M1	Colleges and universities, including junior colleges	7870–7879
7880	611M2	Business, technical, and trade schools and training	7880–7889
7890	611M3	Other schools, instruction, and educational services	7890–7969
7970	6211	Offices of physicians	7970–7979
7980	6212	Offices of dentists	7980–7989
8080	6213	Offices of other health practitioners	7990–8089

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

PUMS Code—CENSUS	PUMS Code—NAICS	PUMS Description	Detailed Industry Code
8090	6214	Outpatient care centers	8090–8169
8170	6216	Home health care services	8170–8179
8180	621M	Other health care services	8180–8189
8190	622	Hospitals	8190–8269
8270	6231	Nursing care facilities	8270–8289
8290	623M	Residential care facilities, without nursing	8290–8369
8370	6241	Individual and family services	8370–8379
8380	6242	Community food and housing, and emergency services	8380–8389
8390	6243	Vocational rehabilitation services	8390–8469
8470	6244	Child day care services	8470–8559
8560	711	Independent artists, performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	8560–8569
8570	712	Museums, art galleries, historical sites, and similar institutions	8570–8579
8580	71395	Bowling centers	8580–8589
8590	713Z	Other amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	8590–8659
8660	7211	Traveler accommodation	8660–8669
8670	721M	Recreational vehicle parks and camps, and rooming and boarding houses	8670–8679
8680	722Z	Restaurants and other food services	8680–8689
8690	7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages	8690–8769
8770	8111Z	Automotive repair and maintenance	8770–8779
8780	811192	Car washes	8780–8789
8790	8112	Electronic and precision equipment repair and maintenance	8790–8869
8870	8113	Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment repair and maintenance	8870–8879
8880	8114	Personal and household goods repair and maintenance	8880–8969
8970	812111	Barber shops	8970–8979
8980	812112	Beauty salons	8980–8989
8990	8121M	Nail salons and other personal care services	8990–9069
9070	8123	Drycleaning and laundry services	9070–9079
9080	8122	Funeral homes, cemeteries, and crematories	9080–9089
9090	8129	Other personal services	9090–9159
9160	8131	Religious organizations	9160–9169
9170	813M	Civic, social, advocacy organizations, and grantmaking and giving services	9170–9179

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

PUMS Code—CENSUS	PUMS Code—NAICS	PUMS Description	Detailed Industry Code
9180	8139	Labor unions, and business, professional, political, and similar organizations	9180–9289
9290	814	Private households	9290–9369
9370	9211MP	Executive offices and legislative bodies	9370–9379
9380	92113	Public finance activities	9380–9389
9390	92119	Other general government and support	9390–9469
9470	92MP	Justice, public order, and safety activities	9470–9479
9480	923	Administration of human resource programs	9480–9489
9490	92M1	Administration of environmental quality and housing programs	9490–9569
9570	92M2	Administration of economic programs and space research	9570–9589
9590	928P	National security and international affairs	9590–9669
9670	928110P1	U. S Army	9670–9679
9680	928110P2	U. S. Air Force	9680–9689
9690	928110P3	U. S. Navy	9690–9769
9780	928110P4	U. S. Coast Guard	9780–9789
9790	928110P5	U. S. Marines, and U. S. Armed Forces, Branch not specified	9770–9779, 9790–9869
9870	928110P6	Military Reserves or National Guard	9870–9919
9920	9920	Unemployed, last worked five years ago or earlier or never worked	9920

LANGUAGE CODE LIST

PUMS Code	PUMS Description	Detailed Language Code
000	Not in universe	Blank
607	German	607
619	Italian	619
620	French and French Creole	620-624
625	Spanish	625
639	Russian	639
656	Persian	656
662	Other Indic languages	662, 664-678
663	Hindi	663
678	Other Indo-European languages	601-606, 608-618, 626-638, 640-655, 657-661
708	Chinese	708
711	Cantonese	711
712	Mandarin	712
714	Formosan	714
720	Thai	720
723	Japanese	723
724	Korean	724
727	Paleo-Siberian	727
728	Vietnamese	728
729	Other Asian languages	684-707, 709-710, 713, 715-719, 721-722, 725-726, 729
732	Indonesian	732
742	Tagalog	742
743	Bisayan	743
744	Sebuano	744
745	Pangasian	745
746	Ilocano	746
747	Bikol	747
748	Pampangan	748
751	Carolinian	751
752	Chamorro	752
754	Kusaiean	754
755	Marshallese	755
756	Mokilese	756
759	Palau	759
760	Ponapean	760
761	Chuukese/Trukese	761
762	Ulithean	762

LANGUAGE CODE LIST—Con.

PUMS Code	PUMS Description	Detailed Language Code
764	Yapese	764
767	Samoan	767
776	Other Pacific Island language	730-731, 733-741, 749-750, 753, 757-758, 763, 765-766, 768-776
777	Other languages	679-683, 777-999

MIGRATION (RESIDENCE IN 2009) CODE

PUMS Code	PUMS Description	Detailed Migration (Residence in 2009) Code
000	Under 1 year old (Not in universe)	Blank
001	Same residence 1 year ago	000
002	Alaska	002
004	Arizona	004
006	California	006
008	Colorado	008
009	Connecticut	009
012	Florida	012
013	Georgia	013
015	Hawaii	015
017	Illinois	017
020	Kansas	020
022	Louisiana	022
024	Maryland	024
025	Massachusetts	025
026	Michigan	026
028	Mississippi	028
029	Missouri	029
032	Nevada	032
034	New Jersey	034
035	New Mexico	035
036	New York	036
037	North Carolina	037
039	Ohio	039
040	Oklahoma	040
041	Oregon	041
042	Pennsylvania	042
045	South Carolina	045
047	Tennessee	047
048	Texas	048
051	Virginia	051
053	Washington	053
058	U.S. State Northeast, not specified	023, 033, 044, 050
059	U.S. State Midwest, not specified	018, 019, 027, 031, 038, 046, 055
061	U.S. State South, not specified	001, 005, 010, 011, 021, 054
062	U.S. State West, not specified	003, 007, 014, 016, 030, 043, 049, 052, 056–059
066	Guam	066

MIGRATION (RESIDENCE IN 2009) CODE—Con.

PUMS Code	PUMS Description	Detailed Migration (Residence in 2009) Code
069	Northern Marianas	069
110	Germany	110
138	United Kingdom	138–145
173	Europe, not specified	100–109, 111–137, 146–157, 160, 162–199
207	China, Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan, and Parcel Islands	207, 209, 225, 232, 240
215	Japan	215
217	Korea	217, 220–221
233	Philippines	233
252	Western Asia, not specified	158–159, 161, 201, 208, 213–214, 216, 222, 224, 230, 234–235, 239, 243, 245, 248
255	Eastern Asia, South Central Asia, or Asia, not specified	200, 202–206, 210–212, 218–219, 223, 226–229, 231, 236–238, 241–242, 244, 246–247, 249–299
376	Americas, not specified	072–078, 300–305, 310–399
512	Micronesia	512
518	Palau	518
531	Africa, Oceania and At sea, not specified	060–065, 067–068, 070–071, 079–099, 400–511, 513–517, 519–999

OCCUPATION CODE LIST

PUMS Code—Census	PUMS Code—SOC	PUMS Description	Detailed Occupation Code
0010	1110XX	Chief executives and legislators	0001–0019, 0030–0039
0020	111021	General and operations managers	0020–0029
0040	1120XX	Advertising, marketing, promotions, public relations, and sales managers	0040–0099
0100	113011	Administrative services managers	0100–0109
0110	113021	Computer and information systems managers	0110–0119
0120	113031	Financial managers	0120–0134
0136	113121	Human resources managers	0136
0135	1131XX	Human resources, compensation and benefits, and training and development managers	0135, 0137–0139
0140	113051	Industrial production managers	0140–0149
0150	113061	Purchasing managers	0150–0159
0160	113071	Transportation, storage, and distribution managers	0160–0204
0205	119013	Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	0205–0219
0220	119021	Construction managers	0220–0229
0230	119030	Education administrators	0230–0299
0300	119041	Architectural and engineering managers	0300–0309
0310	119051	Food service managers	0310–0324
0340	119081	Lodging managers	0340–0349
0350	119111	Medical and health services managers	0350–0359
0410	119141	Property, real estate, and community association managers	0410–0419
0420	119151	Social and community service managers	0420–0424
0425	119161	Emergency management directors	0425–0429
0430	119XXX	Managers, all other	0325–0339, 0360–0409, 0430–0519
0520	131022	Wholesale and retail buyers, except farm products	0520–0529
0530	131023	Purchasing agents, except wholesale, retail, and farm products	0530–0539
0540	131030	Claims adjusters, appraisers, examiners, and investigators	0540–0564
0565	131041	Compliance officers	0565–0599
0600	131051	Cost estimators	0600–0629
0630	131070	Human resources workers	0630–0639
0640	1311XX	Compensation, benefits, and job analysis specialists, and training and development specialists	0640–0699
0700	131081	Logisticians	0700–0709
0710	131111	Management analysts	0710–0724

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

PUMS Code—Census	PUMS Code—SOC	PUMS Description	Detailed Occupation Code
0725	1311YY	Meeting, convention, and event planners, and fundraisers	0725–0734
0735	131161	Market research analysts and marketing specialists	0735–0739
0740	131XXX	Business operations specialists, all other	0740–0799
0800	132011	Accountants and auditors	0800–0809
0810	132021	Appraisers and assessors of real estate	0810–0819
0820	1320XX	Budget, credit, and financial analysts	0820–0849
0850	132052	Personal financial advisors	0850–0859
0860	132053	Insurance underwriters	0860–0899
0900	1320YY	Financial examiners, credit counselors and loan officers	0900–0929
0930	132081	Tax examiners and collectors, and revenue agents	0930–0939
0940	132082	Tax preparers	0940–0949
0950	132099	Financial specialists, all other	0950–0999
1005	1511XX	Computer and information research scientists and analysts	1000–1009
1010	151131	Computer programmers	1010–1019
1020	15113X	Software developers, applications and systems software, and web developers	1020–1049
1050	151150	Computer support specialists	1050–1059
1060	1511YY	Database and systems administrators and network architects	1060–1106
1107	151199	Computer occupations, all other	1107–1199
1240	1520XX	Mathematical science occupations	1200–1299
1300	171010	Architects, except naval	1300–1309
1310	171020	Surveyors, cartographers, and photogrammetrists	1310–1319
1360	172051	Civil engineers	1360–1399
1410	172070	Electrical and electronics engineers	1410–1419
1420	172081	Environmental engineers	1420–1429
1430	172110	Industrial engineers, including health and safety	1430–1439
1440	172121	Marine engineers and naval architects	1440–1449
1460	172141	Mechanical engineers	1460–1499
1530	172XXX	Engineers, all other	1320–1359, 1400–1409, 1450–1459, 1500–1539
1540	173010	Drafters	1540–1549
1550	173020	Engineering technicians, except drafters	1550–1559
1560	173031	Surveying and mapping technicians	1560–1599
1610	191020	Biological scientists	1610–1639

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

PUMS Code—Census	PUMS Code—SOC	PUMS Description	Detailed Occupation Code
1660	191000	Life scientists, all other	1600–1609, 1640–1699
1740	192040	Environmental scientists and geoscientists	1740–1759
1760	192000	Physical scientists, all other	1700–1739, 1760–1799
1800	193000	Social scientists and related workers	1800–1899
1900	194000	Life, physical, and social science technicians	1900–1999
2000	211010	Counselors	2000–2009
2010	211020	Social workers	2010–2014
2015	211092	Probation officers and correctional treatment specialists	2015
2016	211093	Social and human service assistants	2016–2024
2025	21109X	Miscellaneous community and social service specialists, including health educators and community health workers	2025–2039
2040	212011	Clergy	2040–2049
2060	2120XX	Religious workers, all other, including directors, religious activities and education	2050–2099
2100	2310XX	Lawyers, and judges, magistrates, and other judicial workers, and judicial law clerks	2100–2144
2145	232011	Paralegals and legal assistants	2145–2159
2160	232090	Miscellaneous legal support workers	2160–2199
2200	251000	Postsecondary teachers	2200–2299
2300	252010	Preschool and kindergarten teachers	2300–2309
2310	252020	Elementary and middle school teachers	2310–2319
2320	252030	Secondary school teachers	2320–2329
2330	252050	Special education teachers	2330–2339
2340	253000	Other teachers and instructors	2340–2399
2430	2540XX	Librarians, and archivists, curators, and other museum technicians	2400–2439
2440	254031	Library technicians	2440–2539
2540	259041	Teacher assistants	2540–2549
2550	2590XX	Other education, training, and library workers	2550–2599
2630	271020	Designers	2630–2699
2710	272012	Producers and directors	2710–2719
2720	272020	Athletes, coaches, umpires, and related workers	2720–2739
2750	272040	Musicians, singers, and related workers	2750–2759
2760	2720XX	Entertainers and performers, sports and related workers, all other	2600–2629, 2700–2709, 2740–2749, 2760–2799

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

PUMS Code—Census	PUMS Code—SOC	PUMS Description	Detailed Occupation Code
2800	273010	Announcers	2800–2809
2810	273020	News analysts, reporters and correspondents	2810–2824
2825	273031	Public relations specialists	2825–2829
2830	273041	Editors	2830–2839
2850	273043	Writers and authors	2850–2859
2860	2730XX	Miscellaneous media and communication workers, including, editors, technical writers, writers, and authors	2840–2849, 2860–2899
2900	274010	Broadcast and sound engineering technicians and radio operators	2900–2909
2910	274021	Photographers	2910–2919
2960	2740XX	Media and communication equipment workers, all other, including television, video, and motion picture camera operators and editors	2920–2999
3010	291020	Dentists	3010–3029
3030	291031	Dietitians and nutritionists	3030–3039
3050	291051	Pharmacists	3050–3059
3060	291060	Physicians and surgeons	3060–3109
3160	29112X	Physical therapists and exercise physiologists	3160–3199, 3235–3244
3245	29112X	Therapists, all other	3150–3159, 3200–3234, 3245–3249
3110	291XXX	Registered nurses, nurse midwives, nurse anesthetists, and nurse practitioners	3255–3259
3260	291YYY	Health diagnosing and treating practitioners, all other	3000–3009, 3040–3049, 3110–3149, 3250–3254, 3260–3299
3300	292010	Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	3300–3309
3310	292021	Dental hygienists	3310–3319
3320	292030	Diagnostic related technologists and technicians	3320–3399
3400	292041	Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	3400–3419
3420	292050	Health practitioner support technologists and technicians	3420–3499
3500	292061	Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	3500–3509
3510	292071	Medical records and health information technicians	3510–3519
3535	2920XX	Miscellaneous health technologists and technicians, including opticians, dispensing	3520–3539
3540	299000	Other healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	3540–3599
3600	311010	Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	3600–3609

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

PUMS Code—Census	PUMS Code—SOC	PUMS Description	Detailed Occupation Code
3630	319011	Massage therapists	3630–3639
3640	319091	Dental assistants	3640–3644
3645	319092	Medical assistants	3645
3647	319095	Pharmacy aides	3647
3655	31XXXX	Healthcare support workers, all other	3610–3629, 3646, 3648–3699
3700	3310XX	Firstline supervisors of correctional officers, and police and detectives	3700–3719
3720	331021	Firstline supervisors of fire fighting and prevention workers	3720–3729
3730	331099	Firstline supervisors of protective service workers, all other	3730–3739
3740	3320XX	Firefighters and fire inspectors	3740–3799
3800	333010	Bailiffs, correctional officers, and jailers	3800–3819
3820	333021	Detectives and criminal investigators	3820–3829
3850	333051	Police and sheriff's patrol officers	3850–3859
3930	339030	Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	3930–3939
3945	339093	Transportation security screeners	3945–3954
3955	33909X	Lifeguards and other recreational, and all other protective service workers	3955–3999
3960	33XXXX	Miscellaneous protective service workers	3830–3849, 3860–3929, 3940–3944
4000	351011	Chefs and head cooks	4000–4009
4010	351012	Firstline supervisors of food preparation and serving workers	4010–4019
4020	352010	Cooks	4020–4029
4030	352021	Food preparation workers	4030–4039
4040	353011	Bartenders	4040–4049
4050	353021	Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	4050–4059
4060	353022	Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop	4060–4109
4110	353031	Waiters and waitresses	4110–4119
4120	353041	Food servers, nonrestaurant	4120–4129
4130	359011	Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	4130–4139
4140	359021	Dishwashers	4140–4149
4150	3590XX	Food preparation and serving related workers, all other	4150–4199

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

PUMS Code—Census	PUMS Code—SOC	PUMS Description	Detailed Occupation Code
4200	371011	Firstline supervisors of housekeeping and janitorial workers	4200–4209
4210	371012	Firstline supervisors of landscaping, lawn service, and groundskeeping workers	4210–4219
4220	37201X	Janitors and building cleaners	4220–4229
4230	372012	Maids and housekeeping cleaners	4230–4239
4240	372021	Pest control workers	4240–4249
4250	373010	Grounds maintenance workers	4250–4299
4300	3910XX	Supervisors of personal and care service workers	4300–4339
4340	3920XX	Animal care and service workers	4340–4399
4410	3930XX	Motion picture projectionists, and ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers	4410–4429
4430	3930YY	Miscellaneous entertainment attendants and related workers, including gaming service workers	4400–4409, 4430–4459
4500	395011	Barbers	4500–4509
4510	395012	Hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists	4510–4519
4520	395090	Miscellaneous personal appearance workers	4520–4529
4530	396010	Baggage porters, bellhops, and concierges	4530–4539
4540	397010	Tour and travel guides	4540–4599
4600	399011	Childcare workers	4600–4609
4610	399021	Personal care aides	4610–4619
4620	399030	Recreation and fitness workers	4620–4639
4650	39XXXX	Personal care and service workers, all other	4460–4499, 4640–4699
4700	411011	Firstline supervisors of retail sales workers	4700–4709
4710	411012	Firstline supervisors of nonretail sales workers	4710–4719
4720	412010	Cashiers	4720–4739
4740	412021	Counter and rental clerks	4740–4749
4750	412022	Parts salespersons	4750–4759
4760	412031	Retail salespersons	4760–4799
4800	413011	Advertising sales agents	4800–4809
4810	413021	Insurance sales agents	4810–4819
4820	413031	Securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents	4820–4829
4830	413041	Travel agents	4830–4839
4840	413099	Sales representatives, services, all other	4840–4849
4850	414010	Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	4850–4899
4920	419020	Real estate brokers and sales agents	4920–4929

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

PUMS Code—Census	PUMS Code—SOC	PUMS Description	Detailed Occupation Code
4950	419091	Doortodoor sales workers, news and street vendors, and related workers	4950–4964
4965	4190XX	Sales and related workers, all other	4900–4919, 4930–4949, 4965–4999
5000	431011	Firstline supervisors of office and administrative support workers	5000–5009
5010	4320XX	Switchboard operators, including answering service, and telephone operators	5010–5029
5030	432099	Communications equipment operators, all other	5030–5099
5100	433011	Bill and account collectors	5100–5109
5110	433021	Billing and posting clerks	5110–5119
5120	433031	Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	5120–5129
5140	433051	Payroll and timekeeping clerks	5140–5149
5150	433061	Procurement clerks	5150–5159
5160	433071	Tellers	5160–5164
5165	4330XX	Financial clerks, all other, including gaming cage workers	5130–5139, 5165–5199
5220	434031	Court, municipal, and license clerks	5220–5229
5240	434051	Customer service representatives	5240–5249
5260	434071	File clerks	5260–5299
5300	434081	Hotel, motel, and resort desk clerks	5300–5309
5310	434XXX	Interviewers	5250–5259, 5310–5319, 5330–5339
5360	434161	Human resources assistants, except payroll and timekeeping	5360–5399
5400	434171	Receptionists and information clerks	5400–5409
5410	434181	Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks	5410–5419
5420	434YYY	Information and record clerks, all other	5200–5219, 5230–5239, 5320–5329, 5340–5359, 5420–5499
5510	435021	Couriers and messengers	5510–5519
5520	435030	Dispatchers	5520–5529
5530	435041	Meter readers, utilities	5530–5539
5540	435051	Postal service clerks	5540–5549
5550	43505X	Postal service mail carriers, sorters, processors, and processing machine operators	5550–5599
5600	435061	Production, planning, and expediting clerks	5600–5609
5610	435071	Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	5610–5619

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

PUMS Code—Census	PUMS Code—SOC	PUMS Description	Detailed Occupation Code
5620	435081	Stock clerks and order fillers	5620–5629
5500	435011	Cargo and freight agents	5500–5509
5630	435111	Weighers, measurers, checkers, and samplers, recordkeeping	5630–5699
5700	436010	Secretaries and administrative assistants	5700–5799
5800	439XXX	Office machine operators	5800–5809, 5900–5909
5810	439021	Data entry keyers	5810–5819
5820	439022	Word processors and typists	5820–5829
5840	439041	Insurance claims and policy processing clerks	5840–5849
5860	439061	Office clerks, general	5860–5899
5940	439YYY	Office and administrative support workers, all other	5830–5839, 5850–5859, 5910–5999
6005	45XXXX	Agricultural workers	6000–6099
6100	45YYYY	Fishing and hunting, and forest, conservation and logging workers	6100–6199
6200	471011	Firstline supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	6200–6209
6210	472011	Boilermakers	6210–6219
6220	472020	Brickmasons, blockmasons, and stonemasons	6220–6229
6230	472031	Carpenters	6230–6239
6240	472040	Carpet, floor, and tile installers and finishers	6240–6249
6260	472061	Construction laborers	6260–6299
6300	4720XX	Construction equipment operators	6300–6329
6355	472YYY	Electricians, and solar photovoltaic installers	6355–6359, 6540–6599
6420	47214X	Painters and paperhangers	6420–6429
6440	472150	Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	6440–6459
6460	4721XX	Plasterers and stucco masons, and reinforcing iron and rebar workers, and roofers	6460–6519
6520	472211	Sheet metal workers	6520–6529
6530	472221	Structural iron and steel workers	6530–6539
6600	473010	Helpers, construction trades	6600–6659
6610	472XXX	Construction trades workers, all other	6250–6259, 6330–6354, 6360–6419
6660	474011	Construction and building inspectors	6660–6669
6720	474041	Hazardous materials removal workers	6720–6729
6765	474090	Miscellaneous construction and related workers	6765–6799

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

PUMS Code—Census	PUMS Code—SOC	PUMS Description	Detailed Occupation Code
6830	475031	Explosives workers, ordnance handling experts, and blasters	6830–6839
6940	47XXXX	Construction and related workers, and extraction workers, all other	6700–6719, 6730–6764, 6800–6829, 6840–6999
7000	491011	Firstline supervisors of mechanics, installers, and repairers	7000–7009
7010	492011	Computer, automated teller, and office machine repairers	7010–7019
7020	492020	Radio and telecommunications equipment installers and repairers	7020–7029
7040	492092	Electric motor, power tool, and related repairers	7040–7049
7100	49209X	Electrical and electronics repairers, industrial and utility	7100–7109
7110	492096	Electronic equipment installers and repairers, motor vehicles	7110–7119
7130	492098	Security and fire alarm systems installers	7130–7139
7030	4920XX	Miscellaneous electrical and electronic equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	7030–7039, 7050–7099, 7120–7129
7140	493011	Aircraft mechanics and service technicians	7140–7149
7150	49302X	Automotive body and related repairers, and automotive glass installers and repairers	7150–7199
7200	493023	Automotive service technicians and mechanics	7200–7209
7210	493031	Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	7210–7219
7220	493040	Heavy vehicle and mobile equipment service technicians and mechanics	7220–7239
7260	4930XX	Miscellaneous vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers, including small engine mechanics	7240–7299
7315	499021	Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	7315–7319
7330	49904X	Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	7330–7339, 7350–7409
7340	499071	Maintenance and repair workers, general	7340–7349
7410	499051	Electrical powerline installers and repairers	7410–7419
7420	499052	Telecommunications line installers and repairers	7420–7429
7430	499060	Precision instrument and equipment repairers	7430–7439
7510	499091	Coin, vending, and amusement machine servicers and repairers	7510–7519
7520	499092	Commercial divers	7520–7539
7610	499098	Helpersinstallation, maintenance, and repair workers	7610–7629

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

PUMS Code—Census	PUMS Code—SOC	PUMS Description	Detailed Occupation Code
7630	4990XX	Other installation, maintenance, and repair workers	7300–7314, 7320–7329, 7440–7509, 7540–7609, 7630–7699
7700	511011	Firstline supervisors of production and operating workers	7700–7709
7710	512000	Assemblers and fabricators	7710–7779
7800	513011	Bakers	7800–7809
7810	513020	Butchers and other meat, poultry, and fish processing workers	7810–7829
7855	5130XX	Food processing workers, all other	7830–7899
8030	514041	Machinists	8030–8039
8140	514120	Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	8140–8149
8160	514192	Layout workers, metal and plastic	8160–8199
8220	514XXX	Metal workers and plastic workers	7900–8029, 8040–8139, 8150–8159, 8200–8249
8250	515000	Printing workers	8250–8299
8300	5160XX	Laundry and drycleaning workers, and pressers, textile, garment, and related materials	8300–8319
8350	516050	Tailors, dressmakers, and sewers	8350–8359
8460	5160YY	Textile, apparel, and furnishings workers, all other, and woodworkers	8320–8349, 8360–8599
8600	518010	Power plant operators, distributors, and dispatchers	8600–8609
8610	518021	Stationary engineers and boiler operators	8610–8619
8620	518031	Water and wastewater treatment plant and system operators	8620–8629
8630	518090	Miscellaneous plant and system operators	8630–8639
8740	519061	Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	8740–8749
8810	519120	Painting workers	8810–8829, 8850–8929
8950	519198	Helpersproduction workers	8950–8964
8965	519XXX	Production workers, all other	8640–8739, 8750–8809, 8830–8849, 8965–8999
9000	531000	Supervisors of transportation and material moving workers	9000–9029
9030	532010	Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	9030–9039
9040	532020	Air traffic controllers and airfield operations specialists	9040–9049
9130	533030	Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	9130–9139

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

PUMS Code—Census	PUMS Code—SOC	PUMS Description	Detailed Occupation Code
9140	533041	Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	9140–9149
9150	5130XX	Motor vehicle operators, all other	9110–9129, 9150–9199
9300	535011	Sailors and marine oilers	9300–9309
9310	535020	Ship and boat captains and operators	9310–9329
9050	532031	Flight attendants	9050–9109
9360	536031	Automotive and watercraft service attendants	9360–9409
9415	536061	Transportation attendants, except flight attendants	9415–9419
9410	536051	Transportation inspectors	9410–9414
9420	53XXXX	Other transportation workers	9200–9299, 9330–9359, 9420–9499
9500	5370XX	Conveyor operators and tenders, and crane and tower operators	9500–9519
9520	5370YY	Dredge, excavating, and loading machine operators, and Hoist and winch operators	9520–9599
9600	537051	Industrial truck and tractor operators	9600–9609
9610	537061	Cleaners of vehicles and equipment	9610–9619
9620	537062	Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	9620–9629
9640	537064	Packers and packagers, hand	9640–9649
9650	537070	Pumping station operators	9650–9719
9720	537081	Refuse and recyclable material collectors	9720–9729
9750	537XXX	Material moving workers, all other	9630–9639, 9730–9799
9800	551010	Military officer special and tactical operations leaders	9800–9809
9810	552010	Firstline enlisted military supervisors	9810–9819
9820	553010	Military enlisted tactical operations and air/weapons specialists and crew members	9820–9829
9830	559830	Military, rank not specified	9830–9919
9920	999920	Unemployed, with no work experience in the last 5 years or earlier or never worked	9920

PLACE OF BIRTH CODE LIST

PUMS Code	PUMS Description	Detailed Place of Birth Code
001	Alabama	001
002	Alaska	002
004	Arizona	004
005	Arkansas	005
006	California	006
008	Colorado	008
009	Connecticut	009
010	Delaware	010
011	District of Columbia	011
012	Florida	012
013	Georgia	013
015	Hawaii	015
016	Idaho	016
017	Illinois	017
018	Indiana	018
019	Iowa	019
020	Kansas	020
021	Kentucky	021
022	Louisiana	022
023	Maine	023
024	Maryland	024
025	Massachusetts	025
026	Michigan	026
027	Minnesota	027
028	Mississippi	028
029	Missouri	029
030	Montana	030
031	Nebraska	031
032	Nevada	032
034	New Jersey	034
035	New Mexico	035
036	New York	036
037	North Carolina	037
038	North Dakota	038
039	Ohio	039
040	Oklahoma	040
041	Oregon	041
042	Pennsylvania	042

PLACE OF BIRTH CODE LIST—Con.

PUMS Code	PUMS Description	Detailed Place of Birth Code
044	Rhode Island	044
045	South Carolina	045
046	South Dakota	046
047	Tennessee	047
048	Texas	048
049	Utah	049
051	Virginia	051
053	Washington	053
054	West Virginia	054
055	Wisconsin	055
056	Wyoming	056
057	U.S. State, not specified	003, 007, 014, 033, 043, 050, 052, 057–059
066	Guam	066
069	Commonwealth of Northern Marianas Islands	069
097	Other U.S. Island Area (Pacific), not specified	060–065, 067–068, 070–071, 079–099
098	Other U.S. Island Area (Caribbean), not specified	072–078
110	Germany	110
120	Italy	120
138	United Kingdom, excluding England	138, 140–145
139	England	139
169	Northern Europe, not specified	106–108, 118–119, 121, 127, 135–136
170	Western Europe, not specified	101–103, 109, 122–123, 125–126, 137
171	Eastern Europe, not specified	100, 104–105, 117, 128, 132, 147–157, 160, 162–165, 167–168
172	Other Europe, not specified	111–116, 124, 129–131, 133–134, 146, 166, 169–199
207	China, Macau, and Parcel Islands	207, 225, 232
209	Hong Kong	209
210	India	210
211	Indonesia	211
215	Japan	215
217	Korea	217, 220, 221
226	Malaysia	226
233	Philippines	233
240	Taiwan	240
242	Thailand	242

PLACE OF BIRTH CODE LIST—Con.

PUMS Code	PUMS Description	Detailed Place of Birth Code
247	Vietnam	247
251	Eastern Asia, not specified	204–206, 223, 228, 236–237, 250
252	Western Asia, not specified	158–159, 161, 201, 208, 213–214, 216, 222, 224, 230, 234–235, 239, 243, 245, 248
253	South Central Asia or Asia, not specified	200, 202–203, 212, 218–219, 227, 229, 231, 238, 241, 244, 246, 249, 251–299
301	Canada	301
303	Mexico	303
316	Panama	316
318	Central America, not specified	310–315, 317–319
345	Caribbean and North America, not specified	300, 302, 304–305, 320–359
375	South America, not specified	360–399
463	Africa, not specified	400–499
501	Australia	501
511	Marshall Islands	511
512	Micronesia	512
515	New Zealand	515
518	Palau	518
530	Oceania at At sea, not specified	500, 502–510, 513–514, 516–517, 519–599

FATHER'S PLACE OF BIRTH CODE LIST

PUMS Code	PUMS Description	Detailed Father's Place of Birth Code
001	Alabama	001
002	Alaska	002
004	Arizona	004
005	Arkansas	005
006	California	006
008	Colorado	008
009	Connecticut	009
011	District of Columbia	011
012	Florida	012
013	Georgia	013
015	Hawaii	015
016	Idaho	016
017	Illinois	017
018	Indiana	018
019	Iowa	019
020	Kansas	020
021	Kentucky	021
022	Louisiana	022
023	Maine	023
024	Maryland	024
025	Massachusetts	025
026	Michigan	026
027	Minnesota	027
028	Mississippi	028
029	Missouri	029
030	Montana	030
031	Nebraska	031
032	Nevada	032
033	New Hampshire	033
034	New Jersey	034
035	New Mexico	035
036	New York	036
037	North Carolina	037
038	North Dakota	038
039	Ohio	039
040	Oklahoma	040
041	Oregon	041
042	Pennsylvania	042

FATHER'S PLACE OF BIRTH CODE LIST—Con.

PUMS Code	PUMS Description	Detailed Father's Place of Birth Code
044	Rhode Island	044
045	South Carolina	045
046	South Dakota	046
047	Tennessee	047
048	Texas	048
049	Utah	049
051	Virginia	051
053	Washington	053
054	West Virginia	054
055	Wisconsin	055
056	Wyoming	056
057	U.S. State, not specified	003, 007, 010, 014, 043, 050, 052, 057–059
066	Guam	066
069	Commonwealth of Northern Marianas Islands	069
097	Other U.S. Island Area (Pacific), not specified	060–065, 067–068, 070–071, 079–099
098	Other U.S. Island Area (Caribbean), not specified	072–078
109	France	109
110	Germany	110
120	Italy	120
128	Poland	128
134	Spain	134
138	United Kingdom, excluding England	138, 140–145
139	England	139
169	Northern Europe, not specified	106–108, 118–119, 121, 127, 135–136
170	Western Europe, not specified	101–103, 122–123, 125–126, 137
171	Eastern Europe, not specified	100, 104–105, 117, 132, 147–157, 160, 162–165, 167–168
172	Other Europe, not specified	111–116, 124, 129–131, 133, 146, 166, 169–199
207	China, Macau, and Parcel Islands	207, 225, 232
209	Hong Kong	209
210	India	210
211	Indonesia	211
212	Iran	212
215	Japan	215
217	Korea	217, 220–221

FATHER'S PLACE OF BIRTH CODE LIST—Con.

PUMS Code	PUMS Description	Detailed Father's Place of Birth Code
226	Malaysia	226
231	Pakistan	231
233	Philippines	233
240	Taiwan	240
242	Thailand	242
247	Vietnam	247
251	Eastern Asia, not specified	204–206, 223, 228, 236–237, 250
252	Western Asia, not specified	158–159, 161, 201, 208, 213–214, 216, 222, 224, 230, 234–235, 239, 243, 245, 248
253	South Central Asia or Asia, not specified	200, 202–203, 218–219, 227, 229, 238, 241, 244, 246, 249, 251–299
301	Canada	301
303	Mexico	303
312	El Salvador	312
316	Panama	316
318	Central America, not specified	310–311, 313–315, 317–319
333	Jamaica	333
345	Caribbean and North America, not specified	300, 302, 304–305, 320–332, 334–359
364	Colombia	364
370	Peru	370
375	South America, not specified	360–363, 365–369, 371–399
463	Africa, not specified	400–499
501	Australia	501
511	Marshall Islands	511
512	Micronesia	512
515	New Zealand	515
518	Palau	518
530	Oceania or At sea, not specified	500, 502–510, 513–514, 516–517, 519–999

MOTHER'S PLACE OF BIRTH CODE LIST

PUMS Code	PUMS Description	Detailed Mother's Place of Birth Code
001	Alabama	001
002	Alaska	002
004	Arizona	004
005	Arkansas	005
006	California	006
008	Colorado	008
009	Connecticut	009
011	District of Columbia	011
012	Florida	012
013	Georgia	013
015	Hawaii	015
016	Idaho	016
017	Illinois	017
018	Indiana	018
019	Iowa	019
020	Kansas	020
021	Kentucky	021
022	Louisiana	022
023	Maine	023
024	Maryland	024
025	Massachusetts	025
026	Michigan	026
027	Minnesota	027
028	Mississippi	028
029	Missouri	029
030	Montana	030
031	Nebraska	031
032	Nevada	032
033	New Hampshire	033
034	New Jersey	034
035	New Mexico	035
036	New York	036
037	North Carolina	037
038	North Dakota	038
039	Ohio	039
040	Oklahoma	040
041	Oregon	041
042	Pennsylvania	042

MOTHER'S PLACE OF BIRTH CODE LIST—Con.

PUMS Code	PUMS Description	Detailed Mother's Place of Birth Code
044	Rhode Island	044
045	South Carolina	045
046	South Dakota	046
047	Tennessee	047
048	Texas	048
049	Utah	049
051	Virginia	051
053	Washington	053
054	West Virginia	054
055	Wisconsin	055
056	Wyoming	056
057	U.S. State, not specified	003, 007, 010, 014, 043, 050, 052, 057–059
060	American Samoa	060
066	Guam	066
069	Commonwealth of Northern Marianas Islands	069
098	Other U.S. Island Area (Caribbean), not specified	072–078
109	France	109
110	Germany	110
120	Italy	120
128	Poland	128
134	Spain	134
138	United Kingdom, excluding England	138, 140–145
139	England	139
163	Russia	163
169	Northern Europe, not specified	106–108, 118–119, 121, 127, 135–136
170	Western Europe, not specified	101–103, 122–123, 125–126, 137
171	Eastern Europe, not specified	100, 104–105, 117, 132, 147–157, 160, 162, 164–165, 167–168
172	Other Europe, not specified	111–116, 124, 129–131, 133, 146, 166, 169–199
207	China, Macau, and Parcel Islands	207, 225, 232
209	Hong Kong	209
210	India	210
211	Indonesia	211
212	Iran	212
215	Japan	215
217	Korea	217, 220–221

MOTHER'S PLACE OF BIRTH CODE LIST—Con.

PUMS Code	PUMS Description	Detailed Mother's Place of Birth Code
226	Malaysia	226
233	Philippines	233
240	Taiwan	240
242	Thailand	242
247	Vietnam	247
251	Eastern Asia, not specified	204–206, 223, 228, 236–237, 250
252	Western Asia, not specified	158–159, 161, 201, 208, 213–214, 216, 222, 224, 230, 234–235, 239, 243, 245, 248
253	South Central Asia or Asia, not specified	200, 202–203, 218–219, 227, 229, 231, 238, 241, 244, 246, 249, 251–299
301	Canada	301
303	Mexico	303
316	Panama	316
318	Central America, not specified	310–315, 317–319
333	Jamaica	333
345	Caribbean and North America, not specified	300, 302, 304–305, 320–332, 334–359
364	Colombia	364
375	South America, not specified	360–363, 365–399
463	Africa, not specified	400–499
501	Australia	501
508	Fiji	508
511	Marshall Islands	511
512	Micronesia	512
515	New Zealand	515
518	Palau	518
530	Oceania and At sea, not specified	061–065, 067–068, 070–071, 079–099, 500, 502–507, 509–510, 513–514, 516–517, 519–999

PLACE OF WORK CODE LIST

PUMS Code	PUMS Description	Detailed Place of Work Code
000	Did not work last week	Blank
015	Hawaii	015
057	U.S. State, not specified	001–014, 016–059
066	Guam	066
252	Western Asia, not specified	158–159, 161, 201, 208, 213–214, 216, 222, 224, 230, 234–235, 239, 243, 245, 248
255	Eastern Asia, South Central Asia, and Asia, not specified	200, 202–207, 209–212, 215, 217–221, 223, 225–229, 231–233, 236–238, 240–242, 244, 246–247, 249–299
532	Europe, Africa, Americas, Oceania, and Abroad not specified	060–065, 067–157, 160, 162–199, 300–305, 310–553, 555–999
554	At sea	554

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.

Appendix H. Topcoded and Bottomcoded Variables and Control Counts for the 10-Percent Guam PUMS File

Table 1.
Topcoded Variables for the 10-Percent Guam PUMS File

Variable	Topcode value	Means for values at and above the topcode
Housing record		
Annual		
Insurance cost	5,000	5,800
Property value	1,000,000	1,650,000
Monthly		
Condominium fee	970	1,100
Electricity cost	600	600
Fuel cost	250	310
Gas cost	400	460
Mortgage payment	3,800	4,500
Rent	2,800	3,400
Second mortgage amount	2,000	3,100
Water and sewer cost	300	320
Person record		
Age	84	87
Interest income in 2009	54,000	111,000
Other income in 2009	56,000	72,000
Remittance income in 2009	26,000	27,000
Remittances sent abroad in 2009	20,000	39,000
Retirement income in 2009	62,000	87,000
Self-employment income in 2009	109,000	289,000
Wage and salary income in 2009	120,000	192,000

Table 2.
Bottomcoded Variables for the 10-Percent Guam PUMS File

Variable	Bottomcode value (dollars)	Means for values at and below the bottomcode (dollars)
Person record		
Interest income in 2009	4	–5,100
Self-employment income in 2009	–9,000	–9,900

Table 3.
Control Counts for the 10-Percent Guam PUMS File

Item	Unweighted	Weighted
Housing unit record	15,969	159,690
Person record	5,586	55,860