Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Demographic Profile Summary File

2010 Census of Population and Housing

Issued November 2012

DPSFMP/10-1

Technical Documentation

United States Census Bureau

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

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

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Economics and Statistics Administration

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CONTENTS

CHAPTERS

1. Abstract 1-1
2. How to Use This Product 2-1
3. Subject Locator 3-1
4. Summary Level Sequence Chart 4-1
5. List of Tables (Matrices) 5-1
6. Data Dictionary 6-1
7. 2010 Census: Operational Overview and Accuracy of the Data 7-1
8. User Updates 8-1

APPENDIXES

A. Geographic Terms and Concepts A-1
B. Definitions of Subject Characteristics B-1
C. Data Collection and Processing Procedures C-1
D. Questionnaire D-1
E. Maps E-1
F. Code Lists F-1
G. Residence Rule and Residence Situations for the 2010 Census of the Island Areas G-1

Chapter 1. Abstract

CITATION

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census of Population and Housing, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Demographic Profile Summary File: Technical Documentation, 2012.

TYPE OF FILE

Summary statistics.

SUBJECT CONTENT

The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Demographic Profile Summary File contains data on population and housing subjects derived from questions on the 2010 Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Census questionnaire. The population and housing subjects in this file are listed below. Data are presented in 86 population tables and 35 housing tables. Selected medians and means also are included. Each table is identified with a two-character prefix, based on the U.S. postal abbreviation for the Island Area, followed by a sequential number. In "Chapter 6: Data Dictionary," the table numbers and titles, applicable universes, detailed subject content, and other information for each table are provided.

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
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
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
Year householder moved into unit
Year structure built

GEOGRAPHIC CONTENT

The Demographic Profile Summary File is released as an individual file for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. It provides data down to the place level. The summary level sequence chart outlines the hierarchical and geographic summaries in their entirety (see Chapter 4).

USER UPDATES

User updates inform data users about corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. These updates provide information about unique characteristics, changes, and corrections. However, sometimes this information becomes available too late to be reflected in the product or related documentation. User updates are available on the Census Bureau's Internet site at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/notes /errata.pdf>.

Chapter 2.
How to Use This Product

CONTENTS

Introduction 2-1
Data Format and Access Tools 2-1
Geographic Hierarchy Primer 2-1
Geographic Header Record 2-1
  New ANSI Codes 2-2
Summary Level Sequence Chart 2-2
Data Structure and Segmentation 2-2
  Note to Users of Microsoft Access 2-3
Figures:
  2-1. File Set Structure Schematic 2-4
  2-2. File/Table Segmentation 2-4
  2-3. Standard Hierarchy of Census Geographic Entities in the Island Areas 2-5
  2-4. Geographic Header Record 2-6

INTRODUCTION

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

DATA FORMAT AND ACCESS TOOLS

Users can access the file information through the American FactFinder on the U.S. Census Bureau's Web site <www.census.gov>.

Users can utilize their standard software packages to manipulate the data. The data are presented in both fixed-length ASCII and comma-separated ASCII formats, which can be easily imported into other software packages.

A flat ASCII file is available for download via File Transfer Protocol (FTP) from American FactFinder.

GEOGRAPHIC HIERARCHY PRIMER

The smallest component for all census geography is the block. Figure 2-3 provides an example of the various geographic hierarchies used, building from the block. Take some time to review this chart to become familiar with the different hierarchies. Begin reading the schematic from the bottom at the blocks entry. By following the lines, you can see the hierarchy very quickly. For example, follow blocks to block groups to census tracts to counties. This path indicates that census tracts and their sublevels in the hierarchy are uniquely identified within a county and do not cross county boundaries.

GEOGRAPHIC HEADER RECORD

The geographic header record, Figure 2-4 at the end of this chapter, defines each field and provides its data dictionary reference name, field size, starting position, and data type. In addition, the presence or absence of an "X" in each summary level column is a guide to the presence or absence of geographic information for that particular summary level. For example, on the column for summary level 040, we see "X" for the first 10 fields, indicating that there will be information for those fields. In the county field, there is no "X," indicating that there is no information for county in summary level 040. Since 040 is the summary level for state, this is perfectly logical.

New ANSI Codes

The geographic header record includes, for the first time, space reserved to accommodate the transition from the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 55 Code Series to the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Code Series for the identification of selected geographic entities. Each of nine fields has eight character spaces reserved for an eight-digit Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) identifier code that has been adopted as part of a new national standard. The GNIS is the nation's official geographic names repository database and has been designated by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names as the official source of geographic names for use by the federal government and its contractors. Federal agencies are expected to adopt the GNIS ID as a standard code for public and federal data exchange. The fields identified in the geographic header record are:

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

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

SUMMARY LEVEL SEQUENCE CHART

The summary level sequence chart (Chapter 4) identifies each geographic level and provides the code that is in the SUMLEV field. The last geographic area type listed in the sequence identifies the geography of the summary level. The prior codes simply identify the geographic hierarchy; for example, 060 State-County-County Subdivision. In summary level 060, the record contains data for a county subdivision within a county within a state. County subdivisions are uniquely named within a county and do not cross county boundaries. Since counties do not cross state boundaries, this is a simple application. Thus, summary level 060 provides data for a complete county subdivision.

When reading the summary level sequence chart, it is important to recognize that hyphens (-) separate the individual hierarchies, while slashes separate different types of geography (such as place/remainder) within the same hierarchy.

DATA STRUCTURE AND SEGMENTATION

The data in the Demographic Profile Summary File and other 2010 Census summary files are segmented. This is done so that individual files will not have more than 255 fields, facilitating exporting into spreadsheet or database software. The demographic profile data and the corresponding geographic information for an individual state is known as the file set. This file set will be broken into four files: a geographic header record file and three table files. Figure 2-2 provides the file/table details.

To get the complete data set for the Demographic Profile Summary Files, users must download all four files.

It is easiest to think of the file set as a logical file. However, this logical file consists of four physical files: the geographic header record file and file01 through file03. This file design is comparable to that used in Census 2000.

A unique logical record number (LOGRECNO in the geographic header) is assigned to all files for a specific geographic entity. This is done so all records for that specific entity can be linked together across files. Besides the logical record number, other identifying fields also are carried over from the geographic header file to the table files. These are file identification (FILEID), state/U.S. abbreviation (STUSAB), characteristic iteration (CHARITER), and characteristic iteration file sequence number (CIFSN). See Figure 2-1 on the next page for an example.

The geographic header record is standard across all electronic data products from the 2010 Census for the Island Areas. Since the Demographic Profile Summary Files are quite simple, many of the fields, including some header fields that appear in the files (geographic header and file01through file03), are not used. For example, the CHARITER field will not be used, and in the 2010 Census Demographic Profile Summary File, it is always coded as 000.

Note to Users of Microsoft Access

Due to the FieldSize property limitations within Microsoft Access, modifications to field types are required when importing the geographic header record file and file01 through file03:

- All fields classified as numeric (N) should be imported as long integers.
- LOGRECNO, AREALAND, and AREAWATR should be imported as text.

Failure to make these changes may result in missing data upon import.

Figure 2-1.
File Set Structure Schematic

Geographic header file	File01	File02	File03
Record 1			
FILEID	FILEID	FILEID	FILEID
STUSAB	STUSAB	STUSAB	STUSAB
CHARITER	CHARITER	CHARITER	CHARITER
CIFSN	CIFSN	CIFSN	CIFSN
LOGRECNO (Record 1)	LOGRECNO (Record 1)	LOGRECNO (Record 1)	LOGRECNO (Record 1)
Remainder of geographic header record for geographic area x	Tables mp1–mp29 (227 cells)	Tables mp30–mp90 (232 cells)	Tables mp91–mp121 (160 cells)
Record 2			
FILEID	FILEID	FILEID	FILEID
STUSAB	STUSAB	STUSAB	STUSAB
CHARITER	CHARITER	CHARITER	CHARITER
CIFSN	CIFSN	CIFSN	CIFSN
LOGRECNO (Record 2)	LOGRECNO (Record 2)	LOGRECNO (Record 2)	LOGRECNO (Record 2)
Remainder of geographic header record for geographic area y	Tables mp1–mp29 (227 cells)	Tables mp30–mp90 (232 cells)	Tables mp91–mp121 (160 cells)
Record 3			
FILEID	FILEID	FILEID	FILEID
STUSAB	STUSAB	STUSAB	STUSAB
CHARITER	CHARITER	CHARITER	CHARITER
CIFSN	CIFSN	CIFSN	CIFSN
LOGRECNO (Record 3)	LOGRECNO (Record 3)	LOGRECNO (Record 3)	LOGRECNO (Record 3)
Remainder of geographic header record for geographic area z	Tables mp1–mp29 (227 cells)	Tables mp30–mp90 (232 cells)	Tables mp91–mp121 (160 cells)

Figure 2-2.
File/Table Segmentation

Data file segment number	Number of data cells	Starting matrix number	Ending matrix number
1[1]	227	mp1	mp29
2	232	mp30	mp90
3	160	mp91	mp121

[1] This is the number in the CIFSN field, beginning in position 17 of the summary data record.

Figure 2-3.
Standard Hierarchy of Census Geographic Entities in the Island Areas

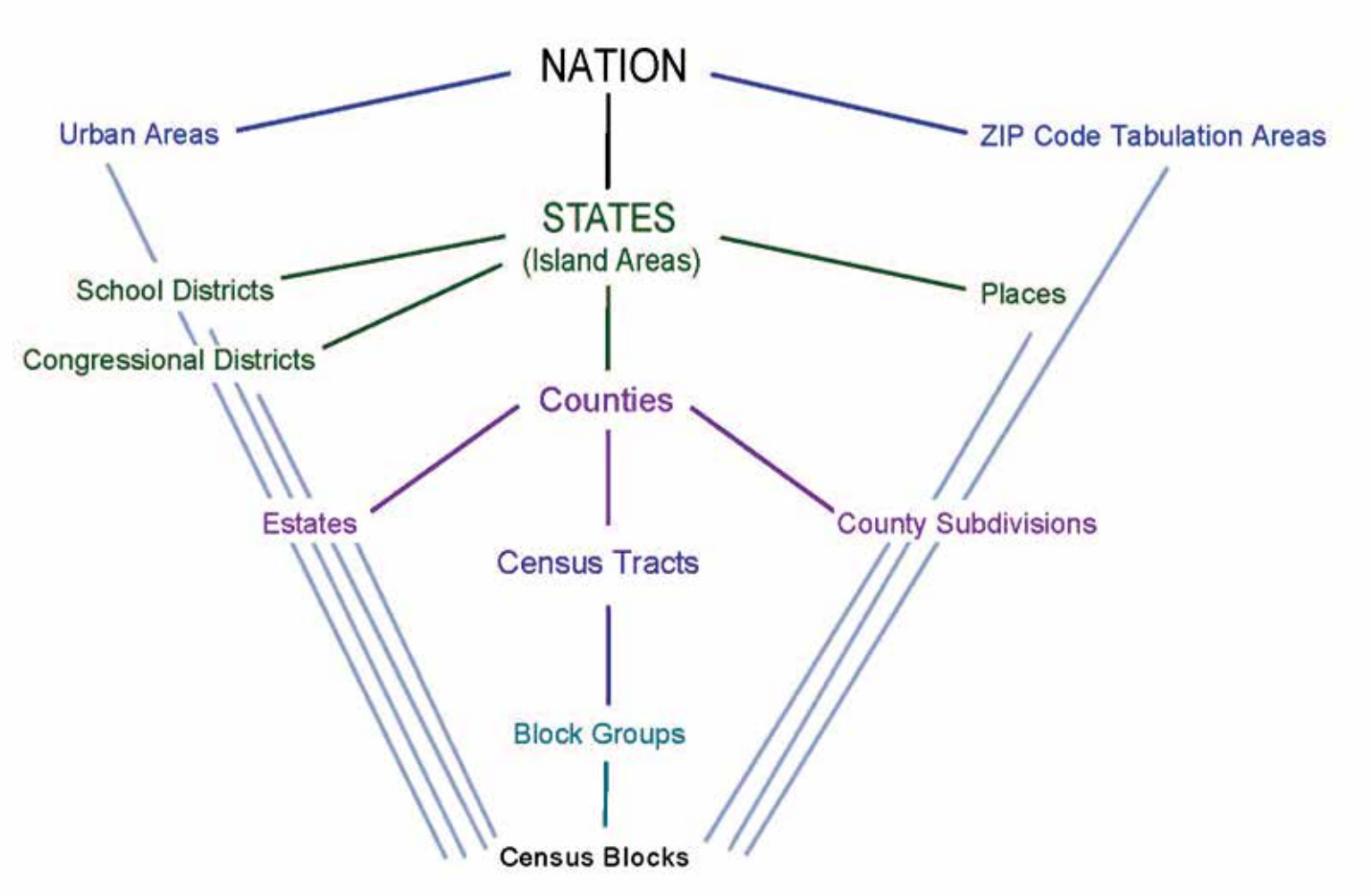


Figure 2-4.
Geographic Header Record—2010 Island Areas Demographic Profile

Field	Data dictionary reference	Field size	Starting position	Data type	Summary level				
					040	050	060	06V	160
RECORD CODES									
File Identification	FILEID	6	1	A/N	X	X	X	X	X
State/US-Abbreviation (USPS)	STUSAB	2	7	A	X	X	X	X	X
Summary Level	SUMLEV	3	9	A/N	X	X	X	X	X
Geographic Component	GEOCOMP	2	12	A/N	X	X	X	X	X
Characteristic Iteration	CHARITER	3	14	A/N	X	X	X	X	X
Characteristic Iteration File Sequence Number	CIFSN	2	17	A/N	X	X	X	X	X
Logical Record Number	LOGRECNO	7	19	N	X	X	X	X	X
GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODES									
Region	REGION	1	26	A/N	X	X	X	X	X
Division	DIVISION	1	27	A/N	X	X	X	X	X
State (FIPS)	STATE	2	28	A/N	X	X	X	X	X
County	COUNTY	3	30	A/N		X	X	X	
FIPS County Class Code	COUNTYCC	2	33	A/N		X	X	X	
County Size Code	COUNTYSC	2	35	A/N		X	X	X	
County Subdivision (FIPS)	COUSUB	5	37	A/N			X		
FIPS County Subdivision Class Code	COUSUBCC	2	42	A/N			X		
County Subdivision Size Code	COUSUBSC	2	44	A/N			X		
Place (FIPS)	PLACE	5	46	A/N					X
FIPS Place Class Code	PLACECC	2	51	A/N					X
Place Size Code	PLACESC	2	53	A/N					X
Census Tract	TRACT	6	55	A/N					
Block Group	BLKGRP	1	61	A/N					
Block	BLOCK	4	62	A/N					
Internal Use Code	IUC	2	66	A/N					
Consolidated City (FIPS)	CONCIT	5	68	A/N					
FIPS Consolidated City Class Code	CONCITCC	2	73	A/N					
Consolidated City Size Code	CONCITSC	2	75	A/N					
American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/ Hawaiian Home Land (Census)	AIANHH	4	77	A/N					
American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/ Hawaiian Home Land (FIPS)	AIANHHFP	5	81	A/N					
FIPS American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land Class Code	AIANHHCC	2	86	A/N					
American Indian Trust Land/Hawaiian Home Land Indicator	AIHHTLI	1	88	A/N					
American Indian Tribal Subdivision (Census)	AITSCE	3	89	A/N					
American Indian Tribal Subdivision (FIPS)	AITS	5	92	A/N					
FIPS American Indian Tribal Subdivision Class Code	AITSCC	2	97	A/N					
Tribal Census Tract	TTRACT	6	99	A/N					
Tribal Block Group	TBLKGRP	1	105	A/N					
Alaska Native Regional Corporation (FIPS)	ANRC	5	106	A/N					
FIPS Alaska Native Regional Corporation Class Code	ANRCCC	2	111	A/N					
Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area	CBSA	5	113	A/N		X	X	X	
Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area Size Code	CBSASC	2	118	A/N		X	X	X	
Metropolitan Division	METDIV	5	120	A/N		X	X	X	
Combined Statistical Area	CSA	3	125	A/N		X	X	X	
New England City and Town Area	NECTA	5	128	A/N			X		
New England City and Town Area Size Code	NECTASC	2	133	A/N			X		
New England City and Town Area Division	NECTADIV	5	135	A/N			X		
Combined New England City and Town Area	CNECTA	3	140	A/N			X		
Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area Principal City Indicator	CBSAPCI	1	143	A/N					X
New England City and Town Area Principal City Indicator	NECTAPCI	1	144	A/N					X
Urban Area	UA	5	145	A/N					
Urban Area Size Code	UASC	2	150	A/N					
Urban Area Type	UATYPE	1	152	A/N					
Urban/Rural	UR	1	153	A/N					
Congressional District (111th)	CD	2	154	A/N					
State Legislative District (Upper Chamber) (Year 1)	SLDU	3	156	A/N					
State Legislative District (Lower Chamber) (Year 1)	SLDL	3	159	A/N					
Voting District	VTD	6	162	A/N					
Voting District Indicator	VTDI	1	168	A/N					
Reserved	RESERVE2	3	169	A/N					
ZIP Code Tabulation Area (5-Digit)	ZCTA5	5	172	A/N					
Subminor Civil Division (FIPS)	SUBMCD	5	177	A/N				X	
FIPS Subminor Civil Division Class Code	SUBMCDCC	2	182	A/N				X	
School District (Elementary)	SDELM	5	184	A/N					
School District (Secondary)	SDSEC	5	189	A/N					
School District (Unified)	SDUNI	5	194	A/N					

Figure 2-4.
Geographic Header Record—2010 Island Areas Demographic Profile—Con.

Field	Data dictionary reference	Field size	Starting position	Data type	Summary level 040	050	060	06V	160
AREA CHARACTERISTICS									
Area (Land)	AREALAND	14	199	N	X	X	X	X	X
Area (Water)	AREAWATR	14	213	N	X	X	X	X	X
Area Name-Legal/Statistical Area Description (LSAD) Term-Part Indicator	NAME	90	227	A/N	X	X	X	X	X
Functional Status Code	FUNCSTAT	1	317	A/N	X	X	X	X	X
Geographic Change User Note Indicator	GCUNI	1	318	A/N	X	X	X	X	X
Population Count (100%)	POP100	9	319	N	X	X	X	X	X
Housing Unit Count (100%)	HU100	9	328	N	X	X	X	X	X
Internal Point (Latitude)	INTPTLAT	11	337	A/N	X	X	X	X	X
Internal Point (Longitude)	INTPTLON	12	348	A/N	X	X	X	X	X
Legal/Statistical Area Description Code	LSADC	2	360	A/N	X	X	X	X	X
Part Flag	PARTFLAG	1	362	A/N					
SPECIAL AREA CODES									
Reserved	RESERVE3	6	363	A/N					
Urban Growth Area	UGA	5	369	A/N					
State (ANSI)	STATENS	8	374	A/N	X	X	X	X	X
County (ANSI)	COUNTYNS	8	382	A/N		X	X	X	
County Subdivision (ANSI)	COUSUBNS	8	390	A/N			X		
Place (ANSI)	PLACENS	8	398	A/N					X
Consolidated City (ANSI)	CONCITNS	8	406	A/N					
American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/ Hawaiian Home Land (ANSI)	AIANHHNS	8	414	A/N					
American Indian Tribal Subdivision (ANSI)	AITSNS	8	422	A/N					
Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANSI)	ANRCNS	8	430	A/N					
Subminor Civil Division (ANSI)	SUBMCDNS	8	438	A/N				X	
Congressional District (113th)	CD113	2	446	A/N					
Congressional District (114th)	CD114	2	448	A/N					
Congressional District (115th)	CD115	2	450	A/N					
State Legislative District (Upper Chamber) (Year 2)	SLDU2	3	452	A/N					
State Legislative District (Upper Chamber) (Year 3)	SLDU3	3	455	A/N					
State Legislative District (Upper Chamber) (Year 4)	SLDU4	3	458	A/N					
State Legislative District (Lower Chamber) (Year 2)	SLDL2	3	461	A/N					
State Legislative District (Lower Chamber) (Year 3)	SLDL3	3	464	A/N					
State Legislative District (Lower Chamber) (Year 4)	SLDL4	3	467	A/N					
American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/ Hawaiian Home Land Size Code	AIANHHSC	2	470	A/N					
Combined Statistical Area Size Code	CSASC	2	472	A/N		X	X	X	
Combined NECTA Size Code	CNECTASC	2	474	A/N			X		
Metropolitan/Micropolitan Indicator	MEMI	1	476	A/N		X	X	X	
NECTA Metropolitan/Micropolitan Indicator	NMEMI	1	477	A/N			X		
Public Use Microdata Area	PUMA	5	478	A/N					
Reserved	RESERVED	18	483	A/N					

Note: Data in summary level 06V and data in fields SUBMCD, SUBMCDCC, and SUBMCDNS exist for the U.S. Virgin Islands only. Fields SUBMCD, SUBMCDCC, and SUBMCDNS store codes pertaining to Estates.

Chapter 3.
Subject Locator

CONTENTS

General Information 3-1
Subject Locator 3-1

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

Subjects — Table numbers

Age

Civilian employed population 16 years and over mp46, mp47, mp48
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years mp29
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years mp50
Civilian population 18 years and over mp27
Ever married women 15 to 44 years mp22, mp24
Females 16 years and over mp39
Females 16 years and over in civilian labor force mp41
Grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years mp26
Households with individuals 65 years and over mp12
Households with individuals under 18 years mp11
Own children under 18 years in families and subfamilies
by Employment Status of Parents mp42
Population 1 year and over mp30
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school mp15
Population 5 years and over mp36, mp37
Population 15 years and over
by Marital Status mp20
Population 16 years and over mp19, mp38
by Sex mp3
Population 16 years and over in civilian labor force mp40
Population 16 years and over with earnings in 2009 . . . . . mp69
Population 18 years and over
by Sex mp42
Population 18 years and over with income in 2009 below poverty level mp82
Population 21 years and over
by Sex mp5
Population 25 years and over mp16, mp17, mp18
Population 62 years and over
by Sex mp6
Population 65 years and over
by Sex mp7

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Subjects — Table numbers

Age—Con.
Population 65 years and over with income in 2009 below poverty level mp83
Related children 5 to 17 years in families with income in 2009 below poverty level mp85
Related children under 18 years in families with income in 2009 below poverty level mp84
Total population
by Sex mp1
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over with income in 2009 below poverty level mp86
Women 15 to 44 years mp21, mp23
Women 35 to 44 years mp25
Workers 16 years and over mp43, mp44
Workers 16 years and over who did not work at home mp45

Age of Own Children
Own children under 18 years in families and subfamilies
by Employment Status of Parents mp42

Air Conditioning
Total housing units mp105

Average Family Size
Families mp14

Average Household Size
Households mp13
Occupied housing units
by Tenure mp92

Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Population 25 years and over mp18

Battery-Operated Radio
Occupied housing units mp111

Bedrooms
Total housing units mp97

Children Ever Born (Fertility)
Ever married women 15 to 44 years mp22, mp24
Women 15 to 44 years mp21, mp23
Women 35 to 44 years mp25

Children Ever Born (Fertility) Per 1,000 Women
Ever married women 15 to 44 years mp24
Women 15 to 44 years mp23

Citizenship Status (see Nativity, Citizenship Status, and Year of Entry)

Class of Worker
Civilian employed population 16 years and over mp48

Subjects — Table numbers

Commuting to Work
Workers 16 years and over mp44

Disability Status
Civilian noninstitutionalized population mp28
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years
by Percent Employed mp29

Earnings in 2009 (Dollars)
Households with earnings in 2009 . . . . . mp54

Educational Attainment
Population 25 years and over mp16

Employment Status
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years
by Disability Status mp29

Employment Status and Subsistence Activity
Females 16 years and over mp39
Population 16 years and over mp38

Employment Status of Parents
Own children under 18 years in families and subfamilies
by Age of Own Children mp42

Ethnic Origin or Race
Total population mp8

Families With Income Below Poverty Level With Related Children
Families with female householder, no husband present with income in 2009 below poverty level mp79, mp80
Families with income in 2009 below poverty level mp73, mp74
Families with male householder, no wife present with income in 2009 below poverty level mp77, mp78
Married husband-wife family with income in 2009 below poverty level mp75, mp76

Father's Place of Birth
Total population mp35

Fertility (see Children Ever Born)

Frequency of Language Usage
Population 5 years and over
by Language Spoken at Home mp36

Grandparents as Caregivers
Grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years mp26

Subjects — Table numbers

Gross Rent
Renter-occupied housing units mp119

Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 2009
Renter-occupied housing units mp121

Health Insurance Coverage Status
Civilian noninstitutionalized population mp49
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years mp50

High School Graduate or Higher
Population 25 years and over mp17

Home Computer or a Laptop
Occupied housing units mp112

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
Owner-occupied, vacant-for-sale, and vacant sold but not occupied housing units mp88

Households
Households
by Type mp10
Households with individuals under 18 years mp11
Households with individuals 65 years and over mp12
Nonfamily households mp65

Housing Occupancy
Total housing units mp87

Housing Tenure (also see Tenure)
Occupied housing units mp90

Household Type (see Households)

Income in 2009
Families mp62
Households mp51

Industry
Civilian employed population 16 years and over mp47

Internet Service
Occupied housing units mp113

Kitchen Facilities
Total housing units mp104

Subjects — Table numbers

Language Spoken at Home
Population 5 years and over mp37
by Frequency of Language Usage mp36

Marital Status
Population 15 years and over
by Sex mp20

Material Used for Foundation
Total housing units mp102

Material Used for Outside Walls
Total housing units mp100

Material Used for Roof
Total housing units mp101

Mean Earnings in 2009 (Dollars)
Households with earnings in 2009 . . . . . mp55

Mean Income in 2009 (Dollars)
Families mp64
Households mp53
Nonfamily households mp67

Mean Public Assistance Income Including Supplemental Security Income (SSI) in 2009 (Dollars)
Households with public assistance income including SSI in 2009 . . . . . mp59

Mean Remittances Sent Abroad in 2009 (Dollars)
Households mp72

Mean Retirement Income in 2009 (Dollars)
Households with retirement income in 2009 . . . . . mp61

Mean Social Security Income in 2009 (Dollars)
Households with Social Security income in 2009 . . . . . mp57

Mean Travel Time to Work (in Minutes)
Workers 16 years and over who did not work at home mp45

Median Age
Total population
by Sex mp2

Median Earnings in 2009 (Dollars)
Population 16 years and over with earnings in 2009
by Sex by Work Experience in 2009 . . . . . mp69

Subjects — Table numbers

Median Income in 2009 (Dollars)
Families . . . mp63
Households . . . mp52
Nonfamily households . . . mp66

Median Gross Rent (Dollars)
Renter-occupied housing units paying rent . . . mp120

Median Number of Rooms
Total housing units . . . mp96

Median Remittances Sent Abroad in 2009 (Dollars)
Households . . . mp71

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs (Dollars)
Owner-occupied housing units
by Mortgage Status . . . mp117

Median Value (Dollars)
Owner-occupied housing units . . . mp115

Mortgage Status
Owner-occupied housing units
by Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs (Dollars) . . . mp117
by Selected Monthly Owner Costs . . . mp116

Mother's Place of Birth
Total population . . . mp34

Nativity, Citizenship Status, and Year of Entry
Total population . . . mp32

Occupants Per Room
Occupied housing units. . . . mp109

Occupation
Civilian employed population 16 years and over . . . mp46

Per Capita Income in 2009 (Dollars)
Total population . . . mp68

Place of Birth
Foreign-born population . . . mp33

Place of Work
Workers 16 years and over . . . mp43

Plumbing Facilities
Total housing units . . . mp103

Subjects — Table numbers

Poverty Status in 2009
Families with female householder, no husband present with income in 2009 below poverty level . . . mp79, mp80
Families with income in 2009 below poverty level . . . mp73, mp74
Families with male householder, no wife present with income in 2009 below poverty level . . . mp77, mp78
Married husband-wife family with income in 2009 below poverty level . . . mp75, mp76
Population for whom poverty status is determined with income in 2009 below poverty level . . . mp81
Population 18 years and over with income in 2009 below poverty level . . . mp82
Population 65 years and over with income in 2009 below poverty level . . . mp83
Related children 5 to 17 years in families with income in 2009 below poverty level . . . mp85
Related children under 18 years in families with income in 2009 below poverty level . . . mp84
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over with income in 2009 below poverty level . . . mp86

Public Assistance Income Including Supplemental Security Income (SSI) in 2009
Households with public assistance income including SSI in 2009 . . . mp58

Race (see Ethnic Origin or Race)

Reason for Moving to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
Total population . . . mp31

Related Children
Related children 5 to 17 years in families with income in 2009 below poverty level . . . mp85
Related children under 18 years in families with income in 2009 below poverty level . . . mp84

Relationship
Total population . . . mp9

Remittances Sent Abroad in 2009
Households . . . mp70

Rental Vacancy Rate
Renter-occupied, vacant-for-rent, and vacant rented but not occupied housing units . . . mp89

Residence in 2009
Population 1 year and over . . . mp30

Retirement Income in 2009
Households with retirement income in 2009 . . . mp60

Rooms
Total housing units . . . mp95

School Enrollment
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school . . . mp15

Subjects — Table numbers

Selected Monthly Owner Costs
Owner-occupied housing units
by Mortgage Status mp116

Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 2009
Owner-occupied housing units mp118

Sewage Disposal
Total housing units mp99

Sex
Population 15 years and over
by Marital Status mp20
Population 16 years and over
by Age mp3
Population 16 years and over with earnings in 2009
by Median Earnings in 2009 (Dollars) by Work Experience in 2009 . . . . . mp69
Population 18 years and over
by Age mp4
Population 21 years and over
by Age mp5
Population 62 years and over
by Age mp6
Population 65 years and over
by Age mp7
Total population
by Age mp1
by Median Age mp2

Social Security Income in 2009
Households with Social Security income in 2009 . . . . . mp56

Source of Water
Total housing units mp98

Subsistence Activity (see Employment Status and Subsistence Activity)

Telephone Service Available
Occupied housing units. mp110

Tenure (also see Housing Tenure)
Occupied housing units
by Average Household Size mp92
Population in occupied housing units mp91

Unemployed Civilian Labor Force
Females 16 years and over in civilian labor force mp41
Population 16 years and over in civilian labor force mp40

Subjects — Table numbers

Units in Structure
Total housing units mp93

Unrelated Individuals
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over with income in 2009 below poverty level mp86

Value
Owner-occupied housing units mp114

Vehicles Available
Occupied housing units. mp107, mp108

Veteran Status
Civilian population 18 years and over. mp27

Vocational Training
Population 16 years and over mp19

Work Experience in 2009
Population 16 years and over with earnings in 2009
by Median Earnings in 2009 (Dollars) by Sex mp69

Year of Entry (see Nativity, Citizenship Status, and Year of Entry)

Year Householder Moved Into Unit
Occupied housing units. mp106

Year Structure Built
Total housing units mp94

Chapter 4.
Summary Level Sequence Chart

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

Hyphen "-" separates the elements of a hierarchy.
Slash "/" denotes equivalent elements that have different names.
Brackets "[ ]" limit the geographic area in which a summary level applies.
Parentheses "( )" are generally used in the specification for summary levels, but are also used occasionally in the definition of acronyms.

Geographic component	Summary level
00	040 State[1]
00	050 State-County[2]
00	060 State-County-County Subdivision[3, 4]
00	06V State [U.S. Virgin Islands only]-County-Estate[5]
00	160 State-Place[6]

[1] American Samoa, Guam, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, U.S Virgin Islands.
[2] The first-order subdivision of the Island Area. In American Samoa, district or island; in Guam, this record repeats Guam; in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, municipality; in the U.S. Virgin Islands, island.
[3] The "minor civil division" of the first-order subdivision. In American Samoa, county or island (the island record repeats the first-order subdivision); in Guam, municipality; in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, election district; in the U.S. Virgin Islands, census subdistrict.
[4] Excludes "County subdivisions not defined" entities.
[5] Estates exist only in the U.S. Virgin Islands and are stored as subminor civil divisions, but do not necessarily have a nesting/one-to-one relationship with the census subdistricts (minor civil divisions).
[6] Village in American Samoa; census designated place (CDP) in Guam; village in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; CDP and town in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Chapter 5.
List of Tables (Matrices)

Table number	Title	Total number of data cells
mp1	**SEX BY AGE** *Universe: Total population.*	57
mp2	**MEDIAN AGE BY SEX** *Universe: Total population.*	3
mp3	**SEX BY AGE FOR THE POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER** *Universe: Population 16 years and over*	3
mp4	**SEX BY AGE FOR THE POPULATION 18 YEARS AND OVER** *Universe: Population 18 years and over*	3
mp5	**SEX BY AGE FOR THE POPULATION 21 YEARS AND OVER** *Universe: Population 21 years and over*	3
mp6	**SEX BY AGE FOR THE POPULATION 62 YEARS AND OVER** *Universe: Population 62 years and over*	3
mp7	**SEX BY AGE FOR THE POPULATION 65 YEARS AND OVER** *Universe: Population 65 years and over*	3
mp8	**ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE** *Universe: Total population.*	29
mp9	**RELATIONSHIP** *Universe: Total population.*	21
mp10	**HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE** *Universe: Households*	15
mp11	**HOUSEHOLDS WITH INDIVIDUALS UNDER 18 YEARS** *Universe: Households with individuals under 18 years*	1
mp12	**HOUSEHOLDS WITH INDIVIDUALS 65 YEARS AND OVER** *Universe: Households with individuals 65 years and over*	1
mp13	**AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE** *Universe: Households*	1
mp14	**AVERAGE FAMILY SIZE** *Universe: Families*	1

Table number	Title	Total number of data cells
mp15	**SCHOOL ENROLLMENT** *Universe: Population 3 years and over enrolled in school*	6
mp16	**EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT** *Universe: Population 25 years and over*	8
mp17	**PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE OR HIGHER** *Universe: Population 25 years and over*	1
mp18	**PERCENT BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER** *Universe: Population 25 years and over*	1
mp19	**VOCATIONAL TRAINING** *Universe: Population 16 years and over*	4
mp20	**SEX BY MARITAL STATUS** *Universe: Population 15 years and over*	13
mp21	**CHILDREN EVER BORN (FERTILITY) FOR WOMEN 15 TO 44 YEARS** *Universe: Women 15 to 44 years*	7
mp22	**CHILDREN EVER BORN (FERTILITY) FOR EVER MARRIED WOMEN 15 TO 44 YEARS** *Universe: Ever married women 15 to 44 years*	7
mp23	**CHILDREN EVER BORN (FERTILITY) PER 1,000 WOMEN 15 TO 44 YEARS** *Universe: Women 15 to 44 years*	3
mp24	**CHILDREN EVER BORN (FERTILITY) PER 1,000 EVER MARRIED WOMEN 15 TO 44 YEARS** *Universe: Ever married women 15 to 44 years*	3
mp25	**CHILDREN EVER BORN (FERTILITY) FOR WOMEN 35 TO 44 YEARS** *Universe: Women 35 to 44 years*	7
mp26	**GRANDPARENTS AS CAREGIVERS** *Universe: Grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years*	7
mp27	**VETERAN STATUS** *Universe: Civilian population 18 years and over*	4
mp28	**DISABILITY STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION** *Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized population*	9

Table number	Title	Total number of data cells
mp29	**PERCENT EMPLOYED BY DISABILITY STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION 18 TO 64 YEARS** *Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years*	3
mp30	**RESIDENCE IN 2009** *Universe: Population 1 year and over*	13
mp31	**REASON FOR MOVING TO THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS** *Universe: Total population.*	10
mp32	**NATIVITY, CITIZENSHIP STATUS, AND YEAR OF ENTRY** *Universe: Total population.*	15
mp33	**PLACE OF BIRTH FOR THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION** *Universe: Foreign-born population*	14
mp34	**MOTHER'S PLACE OF BIRTH** *Universe: Total population.*	5
mp35	**FATHER'S PLACE OF BIRTH** *Universe: Total population.*	5
mp36	**LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND FREQUENCY OF LANGUAGE USAGE** *Universe: Population 5 years and over*	7
mp37	**LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME** *Universe: Population 5 years and over*	10
mp38	**EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITY** *Universe: Population 16 years and over*	9
mp39	**EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITY FOR FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER** *Universe: Females 16 years and over*	9
mp40	**PERCENT OF UNEMPLOYED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE** *Universe: Population 16 years and over in civilian labor force.*	1
mp41	**PERCENT OF UNEMPLOYED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE FOR FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER** *Universe: Females 16 years and over in civilian labor force*	1
mp42	**AGE OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS IN FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PARENTS** *Universe: Own children under 18 years in families and subfamilies*	5
mp43	**PLACE OF WORK** *Universe: Workers 16 years and over*	5

Table number	Title	Total number of data cells
mp44	**COMMUTING TO WORK FOR WORKERS 16 YEARS AND OVER** *Universe: Workers 16 years and over*	12
mp45	**MEAN TRAVEL TIME TO WORK (IN MINUTES)** *Universe: Workers 16 years and over who did not work at home*	1
mp46	**OCCUPATION** *Universe: Civilian employed population 16 years and over*	6
mp47	**INDUSTRY** *Universe: Civilian employed population 16 years and over*	14
mp48	**CLASS OF WORKER** *Universe: Civilian employed population 16 years and over*	4
mp49	**HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION** *Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized population*	6
mp50	**HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION UNDER 18 YEARS** *Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years*	3
mp51	**HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 2009** *Universe: Households*	12
mp52	**MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 2009 (DOLLARS)** *Universe: Households*	1
mp53	**MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 2009 (DOLLARS)** *Universe: Households*	1
mp54	**EARNINGS IN 2009 FOR HOUSEHOLDS** *Universe: Households with earnings in 2009*	1
mp55	**MEAN EARNINGS IN 2009 FOR HOUSEHOLDS** *Universe: Households with earnings in 2009*	1
mp56	**SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 2009 FOR HOUSEHOLDS** *Universe: Households with Social Security income in 2009*	1
mp57	**MEAN SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 2009 FOR HOUSEHOLDS** *Universe: Households with Social Security income in 2009*	1
mp58	**PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME INCLUDING SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI) IN 2009 FOR HOUSEHOLDS** *Universe: Households with public assistance income including SSI in 2009*	1

Table number	Title	Total number of data cells
mp59	**MEAN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME INCLUDING SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI) IN 2009 FOR HOUSEHOLDS** *Universe: Households with public assistance income including SSI in 2009*	1
mp60	**RETIREMENT INCOME IN 2009 FOR HOUSEHOLDS** *Universe: Households with retirement income in 2009*	1
mp61	**MEAN RETIREMENT INCOME IN 2009 FOR HOUSEHOLDS** *Universe: Households with retirement income in 2009*	1
mp62	**FAMILY INCOME IN 2009** *Universe: Families*	12
mp63	**MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 2009 (DOLLARS)** *Universe: Families*	1
mp64	**MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 2009 (DOLLARS)** *Universe: Families*	1
mp65	**NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS** *Universe: Nonfamily households*	1
mp66	**MEDIAN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 2009 (DOLLARS)** *Universe: Nonfamily households*	1
mp67	**MEAN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 2009 (DOLLARS)** *Universe: Nonfamily households*	1
mp68	**PER CAPITA INCOME IN 2009 (DOLLARS)** *Universe: Total population.*	1
mp69	**MEDIAN EARNINGS IN 2009 (DOLLARS) BY SEX BY WORK EXPERIENCE IN 2009** *Universe: Population 16 years and over with earnings in 2009*	2
mp70	**REMITTANCES SENT ABROAD IN 2009** *Universe: Households*	2
mp71	**MEDIAN REMITTANCES SENT ABROAD IN 2009 (DOLLARS)** *Universe: Households*	1
mp72	**MEAN REMITTANCES SENT ABROAD IN 2009 (DOLLARS)** *Universe: Households*	1
mp73	**FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 2009 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS** *Universe: Families with income in 2009 below poverty level*	2

Table number	Title	Total number of data cells
mp74	**FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 2009 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS** *Universe: Families with income in 2009 below poverty level*	2
mp75	**MARRIED HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 2009 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS** *Universe: Married husband-wife family with income in 2009 below poverty level*	2
mp76	**MARRIED HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 2009 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS** *Universe: Married husband-wife family with income in 2009 below poverty level*	2
mp77	**FAMILIES WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT WITH INCOME IN 2009 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS** *Universe: Families with male householder, no wife present with income in 2009 below poverty level*	2
mp78	**FAMILIES WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT WITH INCOME IN 2009 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS** *Universe: Families with male householder, no wife present with income in 2009 below poverty level*	2
mp79	**FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT WITH INCOME IN 2009 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS** *Universe: Families with female householder, no husband present with income in 2009 below poverty level*	2
mp80	**FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT WITH INCOME IN 2009 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS** *Universe: Families with female householder, no husband present with income in 2009 below poverty level*	2
mp81	**POPULATION WITH INCOME IN 2009 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL** *Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined with income in 2009 below poverty level*	1
mp82	**POPULATION 18 YEARS AND OVER WITH INCOME IN 2009 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL** *Universe: Population 18 years and over with income in 2009 below poverty level*	1

Table number	Title	Total number of data cells
mp83	**POPULATION 65 YEARS AND OVER WITH INCOME IN 2009 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL** *Universe: Population 65 years and over with income in 2009 below poverty level*	1
mp84	**RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS IN FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 2009 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL** *Universe: Related children under 18 years in families with income in 2009 below poverty level*	1
mp85	**RELATED CHILDREN 5 to 17 YEARS IN FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 2009 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL** *Universe: Related children 5 to 17 years in families with income in 2009 below poverty level*	1
mp86	**UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 15 YEARS AND OVER WITH INCOME IN 2009 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL** *Universe: Unrelated individuals 15 years and over with income in 2009 below poverty level*	1
mp87	**HOUSING OCCUPANCY** *Universe: Total housing units*	4
mp88	**HOMEOWNER VACANCY RATE** *Universe: Owner-occupied, vacant-for-sale, and vacant sold but not occupied housing units*	1
mp89	**RENTAL VACANCY RATE** *Universe: Renter-occupied, vacant-for-rent, and vacant rented but not occupied housing units*	1
mp90	**HOUSING TENURE** *Universe: Occupied housing units*	3
mp91	**POPULATION IN OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE** *Universe: Population in occupied housing units*	3
mp92	**AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE** *Universe: Occupied housing units*	3
mp93	**UNITS IN STRUCTURE** *Universe: Total housing units*	11
mp94	**YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT** *Universe: Total housing units*	10
mp95	**ROOMS** *Universe: Total housing units*	10

Table number	Title	Total number of data cells
mp96	**MEDIAN NUMBER OF ROOMS** *Universe: Total housing units*	1
mp97	**BEDROOMS** *Universe: Total housing units*	7
mp98	**SOURCE OF WATER** *Universe: Total housing units*	6
mp99	**SEWAGE DISPOSAL** *Universe: Total housing units*	4
mp100	**MATERIAL USED FOR OUTSIDE WALLS** *Universe: Total housing units*	6
mp101	**MATERIAL USED FOR ROOF** *Universe: Total housing units*	5
mp102	**MATERIAL USED FOR FOUNDATION** *Universe: Total housing units*	4
mp103	**LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES** *Universe: Total housing units*	1
mp104	**LACKING COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES** *Universe: Total housing units*	1
mp105	**WITHOUT AIR CONDITIONING** *Universe: Total housing units*	1
mp106	**YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT** *Universe: Occupied housing units*	7
mp107	**VEHICLES AVAILABLE** *Universe: Occupied housing units*	5
mp108	**VEHICLES AVAILABLE PER HOUSEHOLD** *Universe: Occupied housing units*	1
mp109	**OCCUPANTS PER ROOM** *Universe: Occupied housing units*	4
mp110	**WITHOUT TELEPHONE SERVICE AVAILABLE** *Universe: Occupied housing units*	1

Table number	Title	Total number of data cells
mp111	**WITHOUT A BATTERY-OPERATED RADIO** *Universe: Occupied housing units*	1
mp112	**WITH A HOME COMPUTER OR A LAPTOP** *Universe: Occupied housing units*	1
mp113	**WITHOUT INTERNET SERVICE** *Universe: Occupied housing units with a home computer or a laptop*	1
mp114	**VALUE** *Universe: Owner-occupied housing units*	16
mp115	**MEDIAN VALUE (DOLLARS)** *Universe: Owner-occupied housing units*	1
mp116	**MORTGAGE STATUS BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS** *Universe: Owner-occupied housing units*	12
mp117	**MEDIAN SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (DOLLARS) BY MORTGAGE STATUS** *Universe: Owner-occupied housing units*	2
mp118	**SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 2009** *Universe: Owner-occupied housing units*	9
mp119	**GROSS RENT** *Universe: Renter-occupied housing units*	14
mp120	**MEDIAN GROSS RENT (DOLLARS)** *Universe: Renter-occupied housing units paying rent*	1
mp121	**GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 2009** *Universe: Renter-occupied housing units*	9

Chapter 6.
Data Dictionary

CONTENTS

Identification Section 6-1
Record Codes 6-1
Geographic Area Codes 6-2
Area Characteristics 6-9
Special Area Codes 6-14
Endnotes 6-16
Table (Matrix) Section 6-22

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type

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

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

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

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

Record Codes

File Identification[1]	FILEID	6	1	A/N

DPVI	2010 U.S. Virgin Island Demographic Profile Summary File
SFVI	2010 U.S. Virgin Island Summary File
DPAS	2010 America Samoa Demographic Profile Summary File
SFAS	2010 America Samoa Summary File
DPGU	2010 Guam Demographic Profile Summary File
SFGU	2010 Guam Summary File
DPMP	2010 Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Demographic Profile Summary File
SFMP	2010 Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Summary File

Record Codes—Con.

State/U.S. Abbreviation (USPS)	STUSAB	2	7	A

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

Summary Level[2]	SUMLEV	3	9	A/N
Geographic Component[3]	GEOCOMP	2	12	A/N
00 Not a geographic component				
Characteristic Iteration[4]	CHARITER	3	14	A/N
000 Not a characteristic iteration				
Characteristic Iteration File Sequence Number[5]	CIFSN	2	17	A/N
Logical Record Number[6]	LOGRECNO	7	19	N

Geographic Area Codes

Region[7]	REGION	1	26	A/N

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

Geographic Area Codes—Con.

Division[7]	DIVISION	1	27	A/N

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

State (FIPS)[7, 8]	STATE	2	28	A/N

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

County[7, 8]	COUNTY	3	30	A/N

001–507 County or equivalent area code
510–840 Independent city code

FIPS County Class Code[8]	COUNTYCC	2	33	A/N

C7 An incorporated place that is independent of any county
H1 An active county or equivalent area
H4 An inactive county or equivalent area
H5 A statistical county equivalent area
H6 A county or equivalent feature that has consolidated its government with an incorporated place

County Size Code[9]	COUNTYSC	2	35	A/N

County Subdivision (FIPS)[7, 8]	COUSUB	5	37	A/N

00000 Water area not assigned to a county subdivision
00001–89999 County subdivision in a state-level entity with governmental entities or in Alaska, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands
90000–98999 County subdivision in a state with administrative or statistical entities (excluding Alaska, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands)

Geographic Area Codes—Con.

FIPS County Subdivision Class Code[8]	COUSUBCC	2	42	A/N

- C2 An active incorporated place that is legally coextensive with a county subdivision but treated as independent of any county subdivision (an independent place)
- C5 An active incorporated place that is independent of any county subdivision and serves as a county subdivision equivalent (an independent place)
- C7 An incorporated place that is independent of any county (an independent city)
- T1 An active county subdivision that is not coextensive with an incorporated place
- T2 An active county subdivision that is coextensive with a census designated place
- T5 An active county subdivision that is coextensive with an incorporated place
- T9 An inactive county subdivision
- Z1 A nonfunctioning county subdivision
- Z2 A county subdivision that is coextensive with or wholly contained within a legal American Indian, Alaska Native, or Native Hawaiian area and is independent of any other county subdivision
- Z3 A county subdivision defined as a statistical unorganized territory
- Z5 A statistical census county division (CCD) or census subarea (Alaska only)
- Z7 An active incorporated place that is legally coextensive with or independent of any county subdivision in a state with only nonfunctioning county subdivisions (an independent place)
- Z9 Water area not assigned to a county subdivision

County Subdivision Size Code[9]	COUSUBSC	2	44	A/N
Place (FIPS)[7, 8]	PLACE	5	46	A/N

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

FIPS Place Class Code[8]	PLACECC	2	51	A/N

- C1 An active incorporated place that does not serve as a county subdivision equivalent
- C2 An active incorporated place that is legally coextensive with a county subdivision but treated as independent of any county subdivision (an independent place)
- C5 An active incorporated place that is independent of any county subdivision and serves as a county subdivision equivalent (an independent place)
- C6 An active incorporated place that is partially independent of any county subdivision and partially dependent within a legal county subdivision (exists in Iowa and Ohio only)
- C7 An incorporated place that is independent of any county (an independent city)
- C8 The balance of a consolidated city excluding the separately incorporated place(s) within that consolidated government
- C9 An inactive or nonfunctioning incorporated place
- M2 A census designated place (CDP) defined within a military or Coast Guard installation
- U1 A census designated place (CDP) with a name officially recognized by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names for a populated place
- U2 A census designated place (CDP) with a name not officially recognized by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names for a populated place

Geographic Area Codes—Con.

Place Size Code[9]	PLACESC	2	53	A/N
Census Tract[7]	TRACT	6	55	A/N
000100–998999 Census tract				
Block Group[7]	BLKGRP	1	61	A/N
0 Block group (water area only)				
1–9 Block group (land or land and water area)				
Block[7]	BLOCK	4	62	A/N
0001–0999 Block in a water area only block group				
1000–9999 Block (can be all land, all water, or mixed)				
Internal Use Code[10]	IUC	2	66	A/N
Consolidated City (FIPS)[7, 8]	CONCIT	5	68	A/N
03436 Athens-Clarke County, Georgia				
04200 Augusta-Richmond County, Georgia				
11390 Butte-Silver Bow, Montana				
36000 Indianapolis, Indiana				
47500 Milford, Connecticut				
48003 Louisville/Jefferson County, Kentucky				
52004 Nashville-Davidson, Tennessee				
FIPS Consolidated City Class Code[8]	CONCITCC	2	73	A/N
C3 Consolidated city				
Consolidated City Size Code[9]	CONCITSC	2	75	A/N
American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/ Hawaiian Home Land (Census)[7]	AIANHH	4	77	A/N
0001–4999 Federally recognized American Indian reservation and/or off-reservation trust land				
5000–5499 Hawaiian home land				
5500–5999 Oklahoma tribal statistical area				
6000–7999 Alaska Native village statistical area				
8000–8999 Tribal designated statistical area				
9000–9499 State-recognized American Indian reservation				
9500–9998 State designated tribal statistical area				
American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/ Hawaiian Home Land (FIPS)[7, 8, 11]	AIANHHFP	5	81	A/N
00001–89999 American Indian area, Alaska Native area, or Hawaiian home land				

Geographic Area Codes—Con.

FIPS American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/ Hawaiian Home Land Class Code[8]	AIANHHCC	2	86	A/N

D0	Statistical or legal area administered and/or claimed by two or more American Indian tribes
D1	Legal federally recognized American Indian area consisting of reservation and associated off-reservation trust land
D2	Legal federally recognized American Indian area consisting of reservation only
D3	Legal federally recognized American Indian area consisting of off-reservation trust land only
D4	Legal state-recognized American Indian reservation
D5	The off-reservation trust land portion of an American Indian area with both a reservation and off-reservation trust land
D6	Statistical American Indian area defined for a federally recognized tribe that does not have a reservation or off-reservation trust land, specifically a tribal designated statistical area (TDSA) or Oklahoma tribal statistical area (OTSA)
D8	The reservation portion of an American Indian area with both a reservation and off-reservation trust land
D9	Statistical American Indian area defined for a state-recognized tribe that does not have a reservation or off-reservation trust land, specifically a state designated tribal statistical area
E1	Alaska Native village statistical area
F1	Hawaiian home land

American Indian Trust Land/Hawaiian Home Land Indicator	AIHHTLI	1	88	A/N

R	American Indian reservation or statistical entity only
T	American Indian off-reservation trust land only or Hawaiian home land
M	American Indian reservation and off-reservation trust land
9	Not in an American Indian area or Hawaiian home land

American Indian Tribal Subdivision (Census)[7]	AITSCE	3	89	A/N

001–998	American Indian tribal subdivision

American Indian Tribal Subdivision (FIPS)[7, 8, 11]	AITS	5	92	A/N

00001–89999	American Indian tribal subdivision

FIPS American Indian Tribal Subdivision Class Code[8]	AITSCC	2	97	A/N

D7	American Indian tribal subdivision

Tribal Census Tract	TTRACT	6	99	A/N

T00100–T98999	Tribal census tract

Tribal Block Group	TBLKGRP	1	105	A/N

A–H, J, K	Tribal block group

Geographic Area Codes—Con.

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (FIPS)[7, 8]	ANRC	5	106	A/N
00590 Ahtna				
01570 Aleut				
03950 Arctic Slope				
06370 Bering Straits				
09040 Bristol Bay				
09800 Calista				
14410 Chugach				
17140 Cook Inlet				
20010 Doyon				
41640 Koniag				
52120 NANA				
67940 Sealaska				
FIPS Alaska Native Regional Corporation Class Code[8]	ANRCCC	2	111	A/N
E7 Alaska Native Regional Corporation				
Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area[7, 8]	CBSA	5	113	A/N
10000–49999 Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area (cannot end in "4")				
Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area Size Code[9]	CBSASC	2	118	A/N
Metropolitan Division[7, 8]	METDIV	5	120	A/N
10004–49994 Metropolitan Division (always ends in "4")				
Combined Statistical Area[7, 8]	CSA	3	125	A/N
100–599 Combined Statistical Area				
New England City and Town Area[7, 8]	NECTA	5	128	A/N
70000–79999 New England City and Town Area (cannot end in "4")				
New England City and Town Area Size Code[9]	NECTASC	2	133	A/N
New England City and Town Area Division[7, 8]	NECTADIV	5	135	A/N
70004–79994 New England City and Town Area Division (always ends in "4")				
Combined New England City and Town Area[7, 8]	CNECTA	3	140	A/N
700–799 Combined New England City and Town Area				
Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area Principal City Indicator[7]	CBSAPCI	1	143	A/N
Y Place is a principal city of a metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area				
N Place is not a principal city of a metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area				
9 Not in a place				

Geographic Area Codes—Con.

New England City and Town Area Principal City Indicator[7]	NECTAPCI	1	144	A/N

Y Place is a principal city of a New England city and town area
N Place is not a principal city of a New England city and town area
9 Not in a place

Urban Area[7, 12]	UA	5	145	A/N

00001–98999 Urbanized area or urban cluster

Urban Area Size Code[9, 12]	UASC	2	150	A/N
Urban Area Type[7, 12]	UATYPE	1	152	A/N

U Urbanized area
C Urban cluster
9 Not in an urban area

Urban/Rural[7, 12]	UR	1	153	A/N

U Area is classified as urban
R Area is classified as rural
M Mixed–part is classified as urban and part is classified as rural

Congressional District (111th)[7, 8, 13]	CD	2	154	A/N

01–53 The actual Congressional District number
00 Applies to states whose representative is elected “at large”; the state has only one Representative in the United States House of Representatives
98 Applies to areas that have an “at large” nonvoting delegate or resident commissioner in the United States House of Representatives

State Legislative District (Upper Chamber) (Year 1)[7, 14]	SLDU	3	156	A/N
State Legislative District (Lower Chamber) (Year 1)[7, 14]	SLDL	3	159	A/N
Voting District[7, 15]	VTD	6	162	A/N
Voting District Indicator[7]	VTDI	1	168	A/N

A Actual
P Pseudo (adjusted)
Blank Voting districts not defined (entire state or county)

Reserved	RESERVE2	3	169	A/N
ZIP Code Tabulation Area (5-digit)[7, 12]	ZCTA5	5	172	A/N

Geographic Area Codes—Con.

Subminor Civil Division (FIPS)[7, 8]	SUBMCD	5	177	A/N
00001–89999 Subbarrio (Puerto Rico only) 00001–89999 Estate (U.S. Virgin Islands only)[25]				
FIPS Subminor Civil Division Class Code[8]	SUBMCDCC	2	182	A/N
Z6 Subbarrio (Puerto Rico only) Z6 Estate (U.S. Virgin Islands only)[25]				
School District (Elementary)[7]	SDELM	5	184	A/N
00001–99996 School district				
School District (Secondary)[7]	SDSEC	5	189	A/N
00001–99996 School district				
School District (Unified)[7]	SDUNI	5	194	A/N
00001–99996 School district 99997 School district not defined (land area) 99998 School district not defined (water area only)				

Area Characteristics

Area (Land)[16]	AREALAND	14	199	N
Area (Water)[17]	AREAWATR	14	213	N
Area Name-Legal/Statistical Area Description (LSAD) Term-Part Indicator[18]	NAME	90	227	A/N
Functional Status Code	FUNCSTAT	1	317	A/N

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

Geographic Change User Note Indicator	GCUNI	1	318	A/N
Y Geographic change user note exists for this entity N No geographic change user note exists for this entity				
Population Count (100%)[19]	POP100	9	319	N
Housing Unit Count (100%)[20]	HU100	9	328	N
Internal Point (Latitude)[21]	INTPTLAT	11	337	A/N
Internal Point (Longitude)[22]	INTPTLON	12	348	A/N

Area Characteristics—Con.

Legal/Statistical Area Description Code	LSADC	2	360	A/N

00 None—no legal/statistical area description exists; no text is appended to the name of the entity

03 City and borough—legal county equivalent in Alaska (Juneau, Sitka, Wrangell, and Yakutat); "City and Borough" is appended to the name of the entity

04 Borough—county equivalent in Alaska; "Borough" is appended to the name of the entity

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

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

07 District—1) legal county equivalent in American Samoa; 2) legal tribal subdivision in Arizona, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; 3) state legislative district (upper chamber) in Massachusetts; 4) state legislative district (lower chamber) in Massachusetts; "District" is appended to the name of the entity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

37 Municipality—1) minor civil division (MCD) in Guam; 2) MCD equivalent in Pennsylvania (independent place); 3) incorporated place in Alaska (Anchorage) and Pennsylvania; "municipality" is appended to the name of the entity

Area Characteristics—Con.

Legal/Statistical Area Description Code—Con.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

57 Census designated place—statistical place in all 50 states, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands; "CDP" is appended to the name of the entity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Area Characteristics—Con.

Legal/Statistical Area Description Code—Con.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Area Characteristics—Con.

Legal/Statistical Area Description Code—Con.

- C4 Delegate district (at large)—congressional district equivalent in the District of Columbia; "Delegate District (at Large)" appears as the name of the entity
- CG Consolidated government—consolidated city in Georgia (Augusta-Richmond County); "consolidated government" is appended to the name of the entity
- CN Corporation—incorporated place in West Virginia (Ranson); "corporation" is appended to the name of the entity
- CT Census tract—statistical area in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas; "Census Tract" is added before the name (modified code) of the entity
- IB Tribal block group—statistical area within specified legal American Indian areas; "Tribal Block Group" is added before the name (code) of the entity
- IT Tribal census tract—statistical area within specified legal American Indian areas; "Tribal Census Tract" is added before the name (modified code) of the entity
- L1 Ward—state legislative district (upper chamber) equivalent in the District of Columbia; "Ward" is added before the name of the entity
- L2 Senatorial district—state legislative district (upper chamber) in Nevada; "Senatorial District" is appended to the name of the entity
- L3 Assembly district—state legislative district (lower chamber) in California, Nevada, New York, and Wisconsin; "Assembly District" is added before the name of the entity
- L4 General assembly district—state legislative district (lower chamber) in New Jersey; "General Assembly District" is added before the name of the entity
- L5 State legislative district—state legislative district (lower chamber) in Maryland; "State Legislative District" is added before the name of the entity
- L6 State legislative subdistrict—state legislative district (lower chamber) in Maryland; "State Legislative Subdistrict" is added before the name of the entity
- L8 State senate district—state legislative district (upper chamber) in Vermont; "State Senate District" is appended to the name of the entity
- L9 State house district—state legislative district (lower chamber) in Vermont; "State House District" is appended to the name of the entity
- LL State house district—state legislative district (lower chamber) in 41 states and Puerto Rico; "State House District" is added before the name of the entity
- LU State senate district—state legislative district (upper chamber) in 47 states and Puerto Rico; "State Senate District" is added before the name of the entity
- M0 Combined statistical area—statistical area in 45 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico; "CSA" is appended to the name of the entity
- M1 Metropolitan statistical area—statistical area in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico; "Metro Area" is appended to the name of the entity
- M2 Micropolitan statistical area—statistical area in 47 states and Puerto Rico; "Micro Area" is appended to the name of the entity
- M3 Metropolitan division—statistical area in 17 states and the District of Columbia; "Metro Division" is appended to the name of the entity
- M4 Combined New England city and town area—statistical area in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; "Combined NECTA" is appended to the name of the entity
- M5 Metropolitan New England city and town area—statistical area in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; "Metropolitan NECTA" is appended to the name of the entity
- M6 Micropolitan New England city and town area—statistical area in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont; "Micropolitan NECTA" is appended to the name of the entity
- M7 New England city and town area division—statistical area in Massachusetts and New Hampshire; "NECTA Division" is appended to the name of the entity

Area Characteristics—Con.

Legal/Statistical Area Description Code—Con.

- MG Metropolitan government—1) incorporated place in Tennessee (Lynchburg, Moore County); 2) consolidated city in Tennessee (Nashville-Davidson); "metropolitan government" is appended to the name of the entity
- MT Metro government—consolidated city in Kentucky (Louisville/Jefferson County); "metro government" is appended to the name of the entity
- OT Off-reservation trust land—trust land component of an American Indian reservation with associated trust land in 23 states; "Off-Reservation Trust Land" is appended to the name of the entity
- P0 Public use microdata area (PUMA)—statistical area in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands; "PUMA" is appended to the name of the entity
- T1 Area—American Indian tribal subdivision in Arizona and Utah; "Area" is appended to the name of the entity
- T2 Chapter—American Indian tribal subdivision in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah; "Chapter" is appended to the name of the entity
- T3 Segment—American Indian tribal subdivision in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota; "Segment" is appended to the name of the entity
- TA Administrative area—American Indian tribal subdivision in Arizona; "Administrative Area" is appended to the name of the entity
- TB Addition—American Indian tribal subdivision in Wisconsin; "Addition" is appended to the name of the entity
- TC County district—statistical American Indian tribal subdivision in Oklahoma; "County District" is added before the name of the entity
- UC Urban county—incorporated place in Kentucky (Lexington-Fayette); "urban county" is appended to the name of the entity
- UG Unified government—1) incorporated place in Georgia (Cusseta-Chattahoochee County, Georgetown-Quitman County, and Webster County); 2) consolidated city in Georgia (Athens-Clarke County); "unified government" is appended to the name of the entity
- V1 Voting district (VTD)—legal voting district in 32 states and Puerto Rico; "VTD" is added before the name of the entity
- V2 Voting district (VTD)—legal voting district in 32 states; "VTD" is appended to the name of the entity
- Z5 ZIP code tabulation area (5-digit)—statistical area in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas; "ZCTA5" is added before the name of the entity

Part Flag	PARTFLAG	1	362	A/N

- W Not a part
- P Part

Special Area Codes

Reserved	RESERVE3	6	363	A/N
Urban Growth Area[7]	UGA	5	369	A/N
State (ANSI)[8]	STATENS	8	374	A/N
County (ANSI)[8]	COUNTYNS	8	382	A/N
County Subdivision (ANSI)[8]	COUSUBNS	8	390	A/N
Place (ANSI)[8]	PLACENS	8	398	A/N
Consolidated City (ANSI)[8]	CONCITNS	8	406	A/N

Special Area Codes—Con.

American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/ Hawaiian Home Land (ANSI)[8]	AIANHHNS	8	414	A/N
American Indian Tribal Subdivision (ANSI)[8]	AITSNS	8	422	A/N
Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANSI)[8]	ANRCNS	8	430	A/N
Subminor Civil Division (ANSI)[8]	SUBMCDNS	8	438	A/N
Congressional District (113th)[7, 8, 23]	CD113	2	446	A/N

01–53	The actual congressional district number
00	Applies to states whose representative is elected "at large"; the state has only one representative in the U.S. House of Representatives
98	Applies to areas that have an "at large" nonvoting delegate or resident commissioner in the U.S. House of Representatives

Congressional District (114th)[7, 8, 23]	CD114	2	448	A/N

01–53	The actual congressional district number
00	Applies to states whose representative is elected "at large"; the state has only one representative in the U.S. House of Representatives
98	Applies to areas that have an "at large" nonvoting delegate or resident commissioner in the U.S. House of Representatives

Congressional District (115th)[7, 8, 23]	CD115	2	450	A/N

01–53	The actual congressional district number
00	Applies to states whose representative is elected "at large"; the state has only one representative in the U.S. House of Representatives
98	Applies to areas that have an "at large" nonvoting delegate or resident commissioner in the U.S. House of Representatives

State Legislative District (Upper Chamber) (Year 2)[7, 24]	SLDU2	3	452	A/N
State Legislative District (Upper Chamber) (Year 3)[7, 24]	SLDU3	3	455	A/N
State Legislative District (Upper Chamber) (Year 4)[7, 24]	SLDU4	3	458	A/N
State Legislative District (Lower Chamber) (Year 2)[7, 24]	SLDL2	3	461	A/N
State Legislative District (Lower Chamber) (Year 3)[7, 24]	SLDL3	3	464	A/N
State Legislative District (Lower Chamber) (Year 4)[7, 24]	SLDL4	3	467	A/N
American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/ Hawaiian Home Land Size Code[9]	AIANHHSC	2	470	A/N
Combined Statistical Area Size Code[9]	CSASC	2	472	A/N
Combined NECTA Size Code[9]	CNECTASC	2	474	A/N

Special Area Codes—Con.

Metropolitan/Micropolitan Indicator	MEMI	1	476	A/N
1 Metropolitan Statistical Area 2 Micropolitan Statistical Area 9 Not in a Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area				
NECTA Metropolitan/Micropolitan Indicator	NMEMI	1	477	A/N
1 Metropolitan New England City and Town Area 2 Micropolitan New England City and Town Area 9 Not in a New England City and Town Area				
Public Use Microdata Area[12]	PUMA	5	478	A/N
00001–99998 Census PUMA Code				
Reserved	RESERVED	18	483	A/N

ENDNOTES

1. A unique, up to six-character identifier for each file series. See "How to Use This Product" for further information.
2. Identifies the geographic level for which the data matrices on the summary file have been summarized. The summary level sequence chart describes the hierarchical arrangement of the specified geographic areas with other geographic areas, if any. The summary level must be used in combination with the geographic area codes to identify a specific geographic area (for example, summary level 050 and a specific state and county code must be used together to locate the data for a particular county). See "How to Use This Product" for further information.
3. Indicates an iteration (repetition), for the specified summary level, of the data matrices on the summary file for the geographic components listed in the Geographic Component field. See "How to Use This Product" for further information.

Geographic Component	Description
00	Not a geographic component
01	Urban
04	Urban—in urbanized area
05	Urban—in urbanized area of 5,000,000 or more population
06	Urban—in urbanized area of 2,500,000 to 4,999,999 population
07	Urban—in urbanized area of 1,000,000 to 2,499,999 population
08	Urban—in urbanized area of 500,000 to 999,999 population
09	Urban—in urbanized area of 250,000 to 499,999 population
10	Urban—in urbanized area of 100,000 to 249,999 population
11	Urban—in urbanized area of 50,000 to 99,999 population
28	Urban—in urban cluster
29	Urban—in urban cluster of 25,000 to 49,999 population
30	Urban—in urban cluster of 10,000 to 24,999 population
31	Urban—in urban cluster of 5,000 to 9,999 population
32	Urban—in urban cluster of 2,500 to 4,999 population
43	Rural
44	Rural—place

ENDNOTES—Con.

Geographic Component Description—Con.

45	Rural—place of 2,500 or more population
46	Rural—place of 1,000 to 2,499 population
47	Rural—place of less than 1,000 population
48	Rural—not in place
49	Rural—farm
50	Urban portion of extended place
51	Rural portion of extended place
89	American Indian Reservation and Trust Land—Federal
90	American Indian Reservation and Trust Land—State
91	Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Area
92	Tribal Designated Statistical Area
93	Alaska Native Village Statistical Area
94	State Designated Tribal Statistical Area
95	Hawaiian Home Land
A0	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area
A1	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area—in principal city
A2	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area—not in principal city
A3	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area—urban
A4	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area—urban—in urbanized area
A5	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area—urban—in urban cluster
A6	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area—rural
A7	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area of 5,000,000 or more population
A8	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area of 2,500,000 to 4,999,999 population
A9	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area of 1,000,000 to 2,499,999 population
AA	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area of 500,000 to 999,999 population
AB	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area of 250,000 to 499,999 population
AC	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area of 100,000 to 249,999 population
AD	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area of 50,000 to 99,999 population
AE	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area of 25,000 to 49,999 population
AF	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area of less than 25,000 population
C0	In metropolitan statistical area
C1	In metropolitan statistical area—in principal city
C2	In metropolitan statistical area—not in principal city
C3	In metropolitan statistical area—urban
C4	In metropolitan statistical area—urban—in urbanized area
C5	In metropolitan statistical area—urban—in urban cluster
C6	In metropolitan statistical area—rural
C7	In metropolitan statistical area of 5,000,000 or more population
C8	In metropolitan statistical area of 2,500,000 to 4,999,999 population
C9	In metropolitan statistical area of 1,000,000 to 2,499,999 population
CA	In metropolitan statistical area of 500,000 to 999,999 population

ENDNOTES—Con.

Geographic Component Description—Con.

CB	In metropolitan statistical area of 250,000 to 499,999 population
CC	In metropolitan statistical area of 100,000 to 249,999 population
CD	In metropolitan statistical area of less than 100,000 population
CE	In metropolitan statistical area of 5,000,000 or more population—in principal city
CF	In metropolitan statistical area of 5,000,000 or more population—not in principal city
CG	In metropolitan statistical area of 2,500,000 to 4,999,999 population—in principal city
CH	In metropolitan statistical area of 2,500,000 to 4,999,999 population—not in principal city
CJ	In metropolitan statistical area of 1,000,000 to 2,499,999 population—in principal city
CK	In metropolitan statistical area of 1,000,000 to 2,499,999 population—not in principal city
CL	In metropolitan statistical area of 500,000 to 999,999 population—in principal city
CM	In metropolitan statistical area of 500,000 to 999,999 population—not in principal city
CN	In metropolitan statistical area of 250,000 to 499,999 population—in principal city
CP	In metropolitan statistical area of 250,000 to 499,999 population—not in principal city
CQ	In metropolitan statistical area of 100,000 to 249,999 population—in principal city
CR	In metropolitan statistical area of 100,000 to 249,999 population—not in principal city
CS	In metropolitan statistical area of less than 100,000 population—in principal city
CT	In metropolitan statistical area of less than 100,000 population—not in principal city
E0	In micropolitan statistical area
E1	In micropolitan statistical area—in principal city
E2	In micropolitan statistical area—not in principal city
E3	In micropolitan statistical area—urban
E4	In micropolitan statistical area—urban—in urbanized area
E5	In micropolitan statistical area—urban—in urban cluster
E6	In micropolitan statistical area—rural
E7	In micropolitan statistical area of 100,000 or more population
E8	In micropolitan statistical area of 50,000 to 99,999 population
E9	In micropolitan statistical area of 25,000 to 49,999 population
EA	In micropolitan statistical area of less than 25,000 population
EB	In micropolitan statistical area of 100,000 or more population—in principal city
EC	In micropolitan statistical area of 100,000 or more population—not in principal city
ED	In micropolitan statistical area of 50,000 to 99,999 population—in principal city
EE	In micropolitan statistical area of 50,000 to 99,999 population—not in principal city
EF	In micropolitan statistical area of 25,000 to 49,999 population—in principal city
EG	In micropolitan statistical area of 25,000 to 49,999 population—not in principal city
EH	In micropolitan statistical area of less than 25,000 population—in principal city
EJ	In micropolitan statistical area of less than 25,000 population—not in principal city
G0	Not in metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area
G1	Not in metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area—urban
G2	Not in metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area—urban—in urbanized area
G3	Not in metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area—urban—in urban cluster
G4	Not in metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area—rural

ENDNOTES—Con.

Geographic Component Description—Con.

H0	Not in metropolitan statistical area
H1	Not in metropolitan statistical area—urban
H2	Not in metropolitan statistical area—urban—in urbanized area
H3	Not in metropolitan statistical area—urban—in urban cluster
H4	Not in metropolitan statistical area—rural
J0	In combined statistical area
L0	Not in combined statistical area
M0	In New England city and town area
M1	In New England city and town area—in principal city
M2	In New England city and town area—not in principal city
M3	In New England city and town area—urban
M4	In New England city and town area—urban—in urbanized area
M5	In New England city and town area—urban—in urban cluster
M6	In New England city and town area—rural
P0	In combined New England city and town area
T0	Urban—in urban cluster of 50,000 or more population

4. Indicates an iteration (repetition), for the specified summary level, of the data matrices on the summary file for a population or housing characteristic. These iteration fields apply to Summary File 2 (SF 2) and the American Indian and Alaska Native Summary File only.
5. The sequence number of the table file within the set of physical files for the state (i.e., the geographic header record file and one or more table files). See "How to Use This Product" for more information.
6. The logical record is the complete record for a geographic entity defined by the summary level, but exclusive of the characteristic iteration. A logical record may have one or more parts (or segments). Each logical record has an assigned sequential integer number within the file. See "How to Use This Product" for further information.
7. See Appendix A, "Geographic Terms and Concepts," for definition of this field.
8. The Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes were withdrawn as a standard in 2005. The Census Bureau, however, has renamed these codes as Federal Information Processing Series codes and retained the acronym. The two-digit state and congressional district and three-digit county FIPS codes (former FIPS 5, 9, and 6, respectively) are unchanged, but with oversight transferred to the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). The five-digit FIPS 55 codes are no longer a federal code standard; however they are retained in Census Bureau files as administrative codes and used as primary key codes for many geographic entity types. The U.S. Geological Survey has received ANSI oversight for a code standard that uses the Geographic Names Information System identifier (GNIS ID).

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

   The following lists the published code standards used for the 2010 Census (with its associated Census 2000 standard):

   - INCITS.38-200x (R2004), Codes for the Identification of the States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Insular Areas of the United States (Formerly FIPS 5-2)
   - INCITS.31-200x (R2007), Codes for the Identification of Counties and Equivalent Areas of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Insular Areas of the United States (Formerly FIPS 6-4)

ENDNOTES—Con.

- INCITS.454-200x, Codes for the Identification of Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas and Related Areas of the United States and Puerto Rico (Formerly FIPS 8-6)
- INCITS 455-200x, Codes for the Identification of Congressional Districts and Equivalent Areas of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Insular Areas (Formerly FIPS 9-1)
- INCITS 446-2008, (GNIS) Identifying Attributes for Named Physical and Cultural Geographic Features (Except Roads and Highways) of the United States, Its Territories, Outlying Areas, and Freely Associated Areas, and the Waters of the Same to the Limit of the Twelve-Mile Statutory Zone (Formerly FIPS 55-4).

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

9. Identifies areas within predetermined population ranges. The actual codes and ranges are common to all entities with a size code field. The complete list of size codes follows:

00	Not in universe
01	0
02	1–24
03	25–99
04	100–199
05	200–249
06	250–299
07	300–499
08	500–999
09	1,000–1,499
10	1,500–1,999
11	2,000–2,499
12	2,500–4,999
13	5,000–9,999
14	10,000–19,999
15	20,000–24,999
16	25,000–49,999
17	50,000–99,999
18	100,000–249,999
19	250,000–499,999
20	500,000–999,999
21	1,000,000–2,499,999
22	2,500,000–4,999,999
23	5,000,000 or more

The size code fields are not filled for the Redistricting Data Summary File products.

10. Codes in unspecified arrangement for U.S. Census Bureau use.
11. Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) 55 codes are assigned by state. Because American Indian areas and tribal subdivisions can exist in more than one state, multiple FIPS 55 codes can exist for the entity.
12. Urban Areas, Urban/Rural classification, and Public Use Microdata Areas are not available in the Demographic Profile Summary File or Redistricting Data Summary File products, and ZIP Code Tabulation Areas are not available in the Redistricting Data Summary File products.
13. Blank values in the Congressional District (111th) field indicate areas where no congressional district was assigned by state redistricting officials.
14. State legislative district codes have three characters and can include a hyphen (-). The code ZZZ indicates state legislative districts not defined. In the District of Columbia and Nebraska, both of which have a single legislative body, the state legislative districts are reported as upper chamber districts, and the lower chamber districts are coded as 999. The Island Areas have no state legislative districts defined; these fields are coded as 999.

ENDNOTES—Con.

15. Voting district codes can have one to six characters including special characters of a hyphen (-), dot (.), and forward slash (/). If the code contains less than six characters, the field is right-justified with leading blanks. The code ZZZZZZ indicates voting district not defined in a county or equivalent area containing one or more defined voting districts. A code of six blanks is used in Kentucky, Rhode Island, Oregon (except Multnomah County), and 14 of the 50 counties in Montana, where participants did not define voting districts for entire states or counties. The Island Areas have no voting districts defined; this field is coded as 999999.
16. Land area measurement in square meters. The accuracy of the area measurement is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in the mapping of the various boundary features in the Census Bureau's geographic database. Land area includes areas classified as intermittent water, swamps, and glaciers, which appear on census maps and in the Census Bureau's geographic database as hydrographic features. Square miles can be derived by dividing square meters by 2,589,988. See Appendix A, "Geographic Terms and Concepts," for definition of this field.
17. Water area measurement in square meters. The accuracy of the area measurement is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in the mapping of the various boundary features in the Census Bureau's geographic database. Water area excludes areas classified as intermittent water, swamps, and glaciers, which are treated as land even though they appear on census maps and in the Census Bureau's geographic database as hydrographic features. Square miles can be derived by dividing square meters by 2,589,988. See Appendix A, "Geographic Terms and Concepts," for definition of this field.
18. Name of the lowest-level entity represented by the summary level. In addition to the name of the entity, the name field contains the legal/statistical area description (LSAD), when appropriate, and sometimes contains the state abbreviation. For legal entities, the name is the one reported to the U.S. Census Bureau in the Boundary and Annexation Survey or by other appropriate sources, such as state education officials for school districts. For statistical entities, the name is determined by the Office of Management and Budget for metropolitan and micropolitan areas. The remaining statistical area names usually are supplied by tribal, state, or local sources according to published criteria. For redistricting data entities, names are reported by the state redistricting data liaison. For other areas, the name is determined by the local officials, usually in cooperation with the U.S. Census Bureau. When the summary level data represent only part of the area specified in the name, the name usually will have "(part)" appended to the name/code terminology to designate that this entry for the entity represents only a part of the total entity.
19. The total number of persons enumerated in the specified geographic entity as determined in the 100 percent processing.
20. The total number of housing units enumerated in the specified geographic entity as determined in the 100 percent processing.
21. Latitude in degrees, to seven decimal places, of a point within the geographic area represented by the summary level. The character immediately preceding the first digit of the latitude of an internal point identifies the direction (hemisphere): a plus sign (+) indicates the Northern Hemisphere; a minus sign (–) indicates the Southern Hemisphere. See Appendix A, "Geographic Terms and Concepts," for definition of this field.
22. Longitude in degrees, to seven decimal places, of a point within the geographic area represented by the summary level. The character immediately preceding the first digit of the longitude of an internal point identifies the direction (hemisphere): a plus sign (+) indicates the Eastern hemisphere; a minus sign (–) indicates the Western Hemisphere. A point on the 180th meridian is assigned to the Western Hemisphere (–180.0000000). See Appendix A, "Geographic Terms and Concepts," for definition of this field.
23. Congressional District (113th), Congressional District (114th), and Congressional District (115th) are reserved for areas established after reapportionment and redistricting.
24. State Legislative District—Upper and Lower Chamber—for Year 2, 3, and 4 are reserved for areas established after redistricting.
25. Estates, although using subminor civil division fields, are subdivisions of the county-level Islands in the U.S. Virgin Islands. The unique geographic code identifier is the concatenation of the State (FIPS), County (FIPS), and Subminor Civil Division (FIPS) codes (STATE-COUNTY-SUBMCD); the identifier does not require the County Subdivision (FIPS) (COUSUB) code.

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION

The 2010 Census Demographic Profile Summary File is provided as a set, including one geographic header file and three data files. The data files are presented in the table (matrix) section and are in ASCII format with variable length fields delimited by commas. The data fields are numeric with the maximum size shown in MAX SIZE. Each data file begins with a subset of fields from the geographic header file. They are file identification (FILEID), state/U.S. abbreviation (STUSAB), characteristic iteration (CHARITER), two-character file sequence number (CIFSN), and a logical record number (LOGRECNO).

Table number	Table contents	Data dictionary reference name	Segment	Max size

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

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Max size	Data type
File Identification	FILEID	6	A/N
State/U.S. Abbreviation (USPS)	STUSAB	2	A
Characteristic Iteration	CHARITER	3	A/N
Characteristic Iteration File Sequence Number	CIFSN	2	A/N
Logical Record Number	LOGRECNO	7	N
mp1 SEX BY AGE [57]			
Universe: Total population			
Total:	DPMP0010001	1	9
Under 5 years	DPMP0010002	1	9
5 to 9 years	DPMP0010003	1	9
10 to 14 years	DPMP0010004	1	9
15 to 19 years	DPMP0010005	1	9
20 to 24 years	DPMP0010006	1	9
25 to 29 years	DPMP0010007	1	9
30 to 34 years	DPMP0010008	1	9
35 to 39 years	DPMP0010009	1	9
40 to 44 years	DPMP0010010	1	9
45 to 49 years	DPMP0010011	1	9
50 to 54 years	DPMP0010012	1	9
55 to 59 years	DPMP0010013	1	9
60 to 64 years	DPMP0010014	1	9
65 to 69 years	DPMP0010015	1	9
70 to 74 years	DPMP0010016	1	9
75 to 79 years	DPMP0010017	1	9
80 to 84 years	DPMP0010018	1	9
85 years and over	DPMP0010019	1	9
Male:	DPMP0010020	1	9
Under 5 years	DPMP0010021	1	9
5 to 9 years	DPMP0010022	1	9
10 to 14 years	DPMP0010023	1	9
15 to 19 years	DPMP0010024	1	9
20 to 24 years	DPMP0010025	1	9
25 to 29 years	DPMP0010026	1	9

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—Con.

Table number	Table contents	Data dictionary reference name	Segment	Max size
mp1	**SEX BY AGE [57]**—Con.			
	Total:—Con.			
	Male:—Con.			
	30 to 34 years	DPMP0010027	1	9
	35 to 39 years	DPMP0010028	1	9
	40 to 44 years	DPMP0010029	1	9
	45 to 49 years	DPMP0010030	1	9
	50 to 54 years	DPMP0010031	1	9
	55 to 59 years	DPMP0010032	1	9
	60 to 64 years	DPMP0010033	1	9
	65 to 69 years	DPMP0010034	1	9
	70 to 74 years	DPMP0010035	1	9
	75 to 79 years	DPMP0010036	1	9
	80 to 84 years	DPMP0010037	1	9
	85 years and over	DPMP0010038	1	9
	Female:	DPMP0010039	1	9
	Under 5 years	DPMP0010040	1	9
	5 to 9 years	DPMP0010041	1	9
	10 to 14 years	DPMP0010042	1	9
	15 to 19 years	DPMP0010043	1	9
	20 to 24 years	DPMP0010044	1	9
	25 to 29 years	DPMP0010045	1	9
	30 to 34 years	DPMP0010046	1	9
	35 to 39 years	DPMP0010047	1	9
	40 to 44 years	DPMP0010048	1	9
	45 to 49 years	DPMP0010049	1	9
	50 to 54 years	DPMP0010050	1	9
	55 to 59 years	DPMP0010051	1	9
	60 to 64 years	DPMP0010052	1	9
	65 to 69 years	DPMP0010053	1	9
	70 to 74 years	DPMP0010054	1	9
	75 to 79 years	DPMP0010055	1	9
	80 to 84 years	DPMP0010056	1	9
	85 years and over	DPMP0010057	1	9
mp2	**MEDIAN AGE BY SEX [3] (1 expressed decimal)**			
	Universe: Total population			
	Median age —			
	Both sexes	DPMP0020001	1	9
	Male	DPMP0020002	1	9
	Female	DPMP0020003	1	9
mp3	**SEX BY AGE FOR THE POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER [3]**			
	Universe: Population 16 years and over			
	Total:	DPMP0030001	1	9
	Male	DPMP0030002	1	9
	Female	DPMP0030003	1	9

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—Con.

Table number	Table contents	Data dictionary reference name	Segment	Max size
mp4	**SEX BY AGE FOR THE POPULATION 18 YEARS AND OVER [3]**			
	Universe: Population 18 years and over			
	Total:	DPMP0040001	1	9
	Male	DPMP0040002	1	9
	Female	DPMP0040003	1	9
mp5	**SEX BY AGE FOR THE POPULATION 21 YEARS AND OVER [3]**			
	Universe: Population 21 years and over			
	Total:	DPMP0050001	1	9
	Male	DPMP0050002	1	9
	Female	DPMP0050003	1	9
mp6	**SEX BY AGE FOR THE POPULATION 62 YEARS AND OVER [3]**			
	Universe: Population 62 years and over			
	Total:	DPMP0060001	1	9
	Male	DPMP0060002	1	9
	Female	DPMP0060003	1	9
mp7	**SEX BY AGE FOR THE POPULATION 65 YEARS AND OVER [3]**			
	Universe: Population 65 years and over			
	Total:	DPMP0070001	1	9
	Male	DPMP0070002	1	9
	Female	DPMP0070003	1	9
mp8	**ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE [29]**			
	Universe: Total population			
	Total:	DPMP0080001	1	9
	One Ethnic Origin or Race:	DPMP0080002	1	9
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander:	DPMP0080003	1	9
	Carolinian	DPMP0080004	1	9
	Chamorro	DPMP0080005	1	9
	Chuukese	DPMP0080006	1	9
	Kosraean	DPMP0080007	1	9
	Marshallese	DPMP0080008	1	9
	Palauan	DPMP0080009	1	9
	Pohnpeian	DPMP0080010	1	9
	Yapese	DPMP0080011	1	9
	Other Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	DPMP0080012	1	9
	Asian:	DPMP0080013	1	9
	Bangladeshi	DPMP0080014	1	9
	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	DPMP0080015	1	9
	Filipino	DPMP0080016	1	9
	Japanese	DPMP0080017	1	9
	Korean	DPMP0080018	1	9
	Nepalese	DPMP0080019	1	9
	Thai	DPMP0080020	1	9
	Other Asian	DPMP0080021	1	9

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—Con.

Table number	Table contents	Data dictionary reference name	Segment	Max size
mp8	**ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE [29]**—Con.			
	Total:—Con.			
	One Ethnic Origin or Race:—Con.			
	Black or African American	DPMP0080022	1	9
	Hispanic or Latino	DPMP0080023	1	9
	White	DPMP0080024	1	9
	Other Ethnic Origin or Race	DPMP0080025	1	9
	Two or More Ethnic Origins or Races:	DPMP0080026	1	9
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander and other groups	DPMP0080027	1	9
	Chamorro and other groups	DPMP0080028	1	9
	Asian and other groups	DPMP0080029	1	9
mp9	**RELATIONSHIP [21]**			
	Universe: Total population			
	Total:	DPMP0090001	1	9
	In households:	DPMP0090002	1	9
	Householder	DPMP0090003	1	9
	Spouse	DPMP0090004	1	9
	Child:	DPMP0090005	1	9
	Under 18 years	DPMP0090006	1	9
	18 to 26 years	DPMP0090007	1	9
	Other relatives:	DPMP0090008	1	9
	Under 18 years	DPMP0090009	1	9
	65 years and over	DPMP0090010	1	9
	Nonrelatives:	DPMP0090011	1	9
	Under 18 years	DPMP0090012	1	9
	65 years and over	DPMP0090013	1	9
	Unmarried partner	DPMP0090014	1	9
	In group quarters:	DPMP0090015	1	9
	Institutionalized population:	DPMP0090016	1	9
	Male	DPMP0090017	1	9
	Female	DPMP0090018	1	9
	Noninstitutionalized population:	DPMP0090019	1	9
	Male	DPMP0090020	1	9
	Female	DPMP0090021	1	9
mp10	**HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE [15]**			
	Universe: Households			
	Total:	DPMP0100001	1	9
	Family households (families):	DPMP0100002	1	9
	With own children under 18 years	DPMP0100003	1	9
	Married husband-wife family:	DPMP0100004	1	9
	With own children under 18 years	DPMP0100005	1	9
	Male householder, no wife present:	DPMP0100006	1	9
	With own children under 18 years	DPMP0100007	1	9
	Female householder, no husband present:	DPMP0100008	1	9
	With own children under 18 years	DPMP0100009	1	9
	Nonfamily households:	DPMP0100010	1	9
	Householder living alone:	DPMP0100011	1	9
	Male:	DPMP0100012	1	9
	65 years and over	DPMP0100013	1	9
	Female:	DPMP0100014	1	9
	65 years and over	DPMP0100015	1	9

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—Con.

Table number	Table contents	Data dictionary reference name	Segment	Max size
mp11	**HOUSEHOLDS WITH INDIVIDUALS UNDER 18 YEARS [1]**			
	Universe: Households with individuals under 18 years			
	Total	DPMP0110001	1	9
mp12	**HOUSEHOLDS WITH INDIVIDUALS 65 YEARS AND OVER [1]**			
	Universe: Households with individuals 65 years and over			
	Total	DPMP0120001	1	9
mp13	**AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE [1] (2 expressed decimals)**			
	Universe: Households			
	Average household size	DPMP0130001	1	9
mp14	**AVERAGE FAMILY SIZE [1] (2 expressed decimals)**			
	Universe: Families		1	9
	Average family size	DPMP0140001		
mp15	**SCHOOL ENROLLMENT [6]**			
	Universe: Population 3 years and over enrolled in school			
	Total:	DPMP0150001	1	9
	Pre-kindergarten	DPMP0150002	1	9
	Kindergarten	DPMP0150003	1	9
	Elementary school (grades 1-8)	DPMP0150004	1	9
	High school (grades 9-12)	DPMP0150005	1	9
	College, graduate or professional school	DPMP0150006	1	9
mp16	**EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT [8]**			
	Universe: Population 25 years and over			
	Total:	DPMP0160001	1	9
	Less than 9th grade	DPMP0160002	1	9
	9th to 12th grade, no diploma	DPMP0160003	1	9
	High school graduate (includes equivalency)	DPMP0160004	1	9
	Some college, no degree	DPMP0160005	1	9
	Associate's degree	DPMP0160006	1	9
	Bachelor's degree	DPMP0160007	1	9
	Graduate or professional degree	DPMP0160008	1	9
mp17	**PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE OR HIGHER [1] (1 expressed decimal)**			
	Universe: Population 25 years and over			
	High school graduate or higher (percent)	DPMP0170001	1	9
mp18	**PERCENT BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER [1] (1 expressed decimal)**			
	Universe: Population 25 years and over			
	Bachelor's degree or higher (percent)	DPMP0180001	1	9

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—Con.

Table number	Table contents	Data dictionary reference name	Segment	Max size
mp19	**VOCATIONAL TRAINING [4]**			
	Universe: Population 16 years and over			
	Total:	DPMP0190001	1	9
	Completed requirements for vocational training program in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	DPMP0190002	1	9
	Completed requirements for vocational training program outside of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	DPMP0190003	1	9
	Did not complete requirements for vocational training program	DPMP0190004	1	9
mp20	**SEX BY MARITAL STATUS [13]**			
	Universe: Population 15 years and over			
	Total:	DPMP0200001	1	9
	Male:	DPMP0200002	1	9
	Never married	DPMP0200003	1	9
	Now married (except separated)	DPMP0200004	1	9
	Separated	DPMP0200005	1	9
	Widowed	DPMP0200006	1	9
	Divorced	DPMP0200007	1	9
	Female:	DPMP0200008	1	9
	Never married	DPMP0200009	1	9
	Now married (except separated)	DPMP0200010	1	9
	Separated	DPMP0200011	1	9
	Widowed	DPMP0200012	1	9
	Divorced	DPMP0200013	1	9
mp21	**CHILDREN EVER BORN (FERTILITY) FOR WOMEN 15 TO 44 YEARS [7]**			
	Universe: Women 15 to 44 years			
	Total:	DPMP0210001	1	9
	15 to 24 years:	DPMP0210002	1	9
	Children ever born (aggregate)	DPMP0210003	1	9
	25 to 34 years:	DPMP0210004	1	9
	Children ever born (aggregate)	DPMP0210005	1	9
	35 to 44 years:	DPMP0210006	1	9
	Children ever born (aggregate)	DPMP0210007	1	9
mp22	**CHILDREN EVER BORN (FERTILITY) FOR EVER MARRIED WOMEN 15 TO 44 YEARS [7]**			
	Universe: Ever married women 15 to 44 years			
	Total:	DPMP0220001	1	9
	15 to 24 years:	DPMP0220002	1	9
	Children ever born (aggregate)	DPMP0220003	1	9
	25 to 34 years:	DPMP0220004	1	9
	Children ever born (aggregate)	DPMP0220005	1	9
	35 to 44 years:	DPMP0220006	1	9
	Children ever born (aggregate)	DPMP0220007	1	9

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—Con.

Table number	Table contents	Data dictionary reference name	Segment	Max size
mp23	**CHILDREN EVER BORN (FERTILITY) PER 1,000 WOMEN 15 TO 44 YEARS [3]**			
	Universe: Women 15 to 44 years			
	Children ever born per 1,000 women —			
	Women 15 to 24 years (rate)	DPMP0230001	1	9
	Women 25 to 34 years (rate)	DPMP0230002	1	9
	Women 35 to 44 years (rate)	DPMP0230003	1	9
mp24	**CHILDREN EVER BORN (FERTILITY) PER 1,000 EVER MARRIED WOMEN 15 TO 44 YEARS [3]**			
	Universe: Ever married women 15 to 44 years			
	Children ever born per 1,000 women —			
	Ever married women 15 to 24 years (rate)	DPMP0240001	1	9
	Ever married women 25 to 34 years (rate)	DPMP0240002	1	9
	Ever married women 35 to 44 years (rate)	DPMP0240003	1	9
mp25	**CHILDREN EVER BORN (FERTILITY) FOR WOMEN 35 TO 44 YEARS [7]**			
	Universe: Women 35 to 44 years			
	Total:	DPMP0250001	1	9
	No children	DPMP0250002	1	9
	1 child	DPMP0250003	1	9
	2 children	DPMP0250004	1	9
	3 children	DPMP0250005	1	9
	4 children	DPMP0250006	1	9
	5 or more children	DPMP0250007	1	9
mp26	**GRANDPARENTS AS CAREGIVERS [7]**			
	Universe: Grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years			
	Total:	DPMP0260001	1	9
	Grandparent responsible for grandchildren:	DPMP0260002	1	9
	Less than 6 months	DPMP0260003	1	9
	6 to 11 months	DPMP0260004	1	9
	1 or 2 years	DPMP0260005	1	9
	3 or 4 years	DPMP0260006	1	9
	5 years or more	DPMP0260007	1	9
mp27	**VETERAN STATUS [4]**			
	Universe: Civilian population 18 years and over			
	Total:	DPMP0270001	1	9
	Civilian veterans:	DPMP0270002	1	9
	Has no service-connected disability rating	DPMP0270003	1	9
	Has a service-connected disability rating	DPMP0270004	1	9

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—Con.

Table number	Table contents	Data dictionary reference name	Segment	Max size
mp28	**DISABILITY STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION [9]**			
	Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized population			
	Total:	DPMP0280001	1	9
	With a disability	DPMP0280002	1	9
	Under 18 years:	DPMP0280003	1	9
	With a disability	DPMP0280004	1	9
	18 to 64 years:	DPMP0280005	1	9
	With a disability	DPMP0280006	1	9
	No disability	DPMP0280007	1	9
	65 years and over:	DPMP0280008	1	9
	With a disability	DPMP0280009	1	9
mp29	**PERCENT EMPLOYED BY DISABILITY STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION 18 TO 64 YEARS [3] (1 expressed decimal)**			
	Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years			
	Total:	DPMP0290001	1	9
	Employed with a disability (percent)	DPMP0290002	1	9
	Employed with no disability (percent)	DPMP0290003	1	9

File 02—File Linking Fields *(comma delimited)*. These fields link File 02 with the geographic header and other files in the data set.

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

mp30	**RESIDENCE IN 2009 [13]**			
	Universe: Population 1 year and over			
	Total:	DPMP0300001	2	9
	Same house	DPMP0300002	2	9
	Different house in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands:	DPMP0300003	2	9
	Same municipality	DPMP0300004	2	9
	Different municipality	DPMP0300005	2	9
	Outside the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands:	DPMP0300006	2	9
	Oceania	DPMP0300007	2	9
	Asia:	DPMP0300008	2	9
	China	DPMP0300009	2	9
	Philippines	DPMP0300010	2	9
	Other Asia	DPMP0300011	2	9
	United States	DPMP0300012	2	9
	Elsewhere	DPMP0300013	2	9

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—Con.

Table number	Table contents	Data dictionary reference name	Segment	Max size
mp31	**REASON FOR MOVING TO THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS [10]**			
	Universe: Population born outside the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands			
	Total:	DPMP0310001	2	9
	Employment	DPMP0310002	2	9
	Military	DPMP0310003	2	9
	Subsistence activities	DPMP0310004	2	9
	Missionary activities	DPMP0310005	2	9
	Moved with spouse or parent	DPMP0310006	2	9
	To attend school	DPMP0310007	2	9
	Medical	DPMP0310008	2	9
	Housing	DPMP0310009	2	9
	Other	DPMP0310010	2	9
mp32	**NATIVITY, CITIZENSHIP STATUS, AND YEAR OF ENTRY [15]**			
	Universe: Total population			
	Total:	DPMP0320001	2	9
	Native:	DPMP0320002	2	9
	Born in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	DPMP0320003	2	9
	Born in the United States	DPMP0320004	2	9
	Born in other U.S. Island Area or Puerto Rico	DPMP0320005	2	9
	Born elsewhere of U.S. parent(s)	DPMP0320006	2	9
	Foreign born:	DPMP0320007	2	9
	Entered 2000 to March 2010	DPMP0320008	2	9
	Entered before 2000	DPMP0320009	2	9
	Naturalized U.S. citizen:	DPMP0320010	2	9
	Entered 2000 to March 2010	DPMP0320011	2	9
	Entered before 2000	DPMP0320012	2	9
	Not a U.S. citizen or national:	DPMP0320013	2	9
	Entered 2000 to March 2010	DPMP0320014	2	9
	Entered before 2000	DPMP0320015	2	9
mp33	**PLACE OF BIRTH FOR THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION [14]**			
	Universe: Foreign-born population			
	Total:	DPMP0330001	2	9
	Asia:	DPMP0330002	2	9
	Bangladesh	DPMP0330003	2	9
	China	DPMP0330004	2	9
	Japan	DPMP0330005	2	9
	Korea	DPMP0330006	2	9
	Philippines	DPMP0330007	2	9
	Other Asia	DPMP0330008	2	9
	Oceania:	DPMP0330009	2	9
	Federated States of Micronesia	DPMP0330010	2	9
	Marshall Islands	DPMP0330011	2	9
	Palau	DPMP0330012	2	9
	Other Oceania	DPMP0330013	2	9
	Elsewhere	DPMP0330014	2	9

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—Con.

Table number	Table contents	Data dictionary reference name	Segment	Max size
mp34	**MOTHER'S PLACE OF BIRTH [5]**			
	Universe: Total population			
	Total:	DPMP0340001	2	9
	Born in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	DPMP0340002	2	9
	Born in the United States	DPMP0340003	2	9
	Born in other U.S. Island Area or Puerto Rico	DPMP0340004	2	9
	Born elsewhere	DPMP0340005	2	9
mp35	**FATHER'S PLACE OF BIRTH [5]**			
	Universe: Total population			
	Total:	DPMP0350001	2	9
	Born in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	DPMP0350002	2	9
	Born in the United States	DPMP0350003	2	9
	Born in other U.S. Island Area or Puerto Rico	DPMP0350004	2	9
	Born elsewhere	DPMP0350005	2	9
mp36	**LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND FREQUENCY OF LANGUAGE USAGE [7]**			
	Universe: Population 5 years and over			
	Total:	DPMP0360001	2	9
	English only	DPMP0360002	2	9
	Language other than English:	DPMP0360003	2	9
	Speak other languages less frequently than English	DPMP0360004	2	9
	Speak other languages equally often as English	DPMP0360005	2	9
	Speak other languages more frequently than English	DPMP0360006	2	9
	Does not speak English	DPMP0360007	2	9
mp37	**LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME [10]**			
	Universe: Population 5 years and over			
	Total:	DPMP0370001	2	9
	Pacific Island languages:	DPMP0370002	2	9
	Chamorro	DPMP0370003	2	9
	Carolinian	DPMP0370004	2	9
	Philippine languages	DPMP0370005	2	9
	Other Pacific Island languages	DPMP0370006	2	9
	Asian languages:	DPMP0370007	2	9
	Chinese	DPMP0370008	2	9
	Korean	DPMP0370009	2	9
	Other Asian languages	DPMP0370010	2	9
mp38	**EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITY [9]**			
	Universe: Population 16 years and over			
	Total:	DPMP0380001	2	9
	In labor force:	DPMP0380002	2	9
	Civilian:	DPMP0380003	2	9
	Employed:	DPMP0380004	2	9
	Also did subsistence activity	DPMP0380005	2	9
	Unemployed	DPMP0380006	2	9
	Armed Forces	DPMP0380007	2	9
	Not in labor force:	DPMP0380008	2	9
	Subsistence activity only	DPMP0380009	2	9

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—Con.

Table number	Table contents	Data dictionary reference name	Segment	Max size
mp39	**EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITY FOR FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER [9]**			
	Universe: Females 16 years and over			
	Total:	DPMP0390001	2	9
	In labor force:	DPMP0390002	2	9
	Civilian:	DPMP0390003	2	9
	Employed:	DPMP0390004	2	9
	Also did subsistence activity	DPMP0390005	2	9
	Unemployed	DPMP0390006	2	9
	Armed Forces	DPMP0390007	2	9
	Not in labor force:	DPMP0390008	2	9
	Subsistence activity only	DPMP0390009	2	9
mp40	**PERCENT OF UNEMPLOYED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE [1] (1 expressed decimal)**			
	Universe: Population 16 years and over in civilian labor force			
	Unemployed civilian labor force (percent)	DPMP0400001	2	9
mp41	**PERCENT OF UNEMPLOYED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE FOR FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER [1] (1 expressed decimal)**			
	Universe: Females 16 years and over in civilian labor force			
	Unemployed civilian labor force (percent)	DPMP0410001	2	9
mp42	**AGE OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS IN FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PARENTS [5]**			
	Universe: Own children under 18 years in families and subfamilies			
	Total:	DPMP0420001	2	9
	Under 6 years:	DPMP0420002	2	9
	All parents in family in labor force	DPMP0420003	2	9
	6 to 17 years:	DPMP0420004	2	9
	All parents in family in labor force	DPMP0420005	2	9
mp43	**PLACE OF WORK [5]**			
	Universe: Workers 16 years and over			
	Total:	DPMP0430001	2	9
	Worked in in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands:	DPMP0430002	2	9
	Same municipality	DPMP0430003	2	9
	Different municipality	DPMP0430004	2	9
	Worked outside the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	DPMP0430005	2	9

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—Con.

Table number	Table contents	Data dictionary reference name	Segment	Max size
mp44	**COMMUTING TO WORK FOR WORKERS 16 YEARS AND OVER [12]**			
	Universe: Workers 16 years and over			
	Total:	DPMP0440001	2	9
	Car, truck, or private van/bus -- drove alone	DPMP0440002	2	9
	Car, truck, or private van/bus -- carpooled	DPMP0440003	2	9
	Public transportation (excluding taxicab):	DPMP0440004	2	9
	Public van/bus	DPMP0440005	2	9
	Boat	DPMP0440006	2	9
	Taxicab	DPMP0440007	2	9
	Motorcycle	DPMP0440008	2	9
	Bicycle	DPMP0440009	2	9
	Walked	DPMP0440010	2	9
	Other means	DPMP0440011	2	9
	Worked at home	DPMP0440012	2	9
mp45	**MEAN TRAVEL TIME TO WORK (IN MINUTES) [1]**			
	Universe: Workers 16 years and over who did not work at home			
	Mean travel time to work (in minutes)	DPMP0450001	2	9
mp46	**OCCUPATION [6]**			
	Universe: Civilian employed population 16 years and over			
	Total:	DPMP0460001	2	9
	Management, business, science, and arts occupations	DPMP0460002	2	9
	Service occupations	DPMP0460003	2	9
	Sales and office occupations	DPMP0460004	2	9
	Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	DPMP0460005	2	9
	Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	DPMP0460006	2	9
mp47	**INDUSTRY [14]**			
	Universe: Civilian employed population 16 years and over			
	Total:	DPMP0470001	2	9
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	DPMP0470002	2	9
	Construction	DPMP0470003	2	9
	Manufacturing	DPMP0470004	2	9
	Wholesale trade	DPMP0470005	2	9
	Retail trade	DPMP0470006	2	9
	Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	DPMP0470007	2	9
	Information	DPMP0470008	2	9
	Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	DPMP0470009	2	9
	Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	DPMP0470010	2	9
	Educational services, and health care and social assistance	DPMP0470011	2	9
	Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	DPMP0470012	2	9
	Other services, except public administration	DPMP0470013	2	9
	Public administration	DPMP0470014	2	9

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—Con.

Table number	Table contents	Data dictionary reference name	Segment	Max size
mp48	**CLASS OF WORKER [4]**			
	Universe: Civilian employed population 16 years and over			
	Total:	DPMP0480001	2	9
	Private wage and salary workers	DPMP0480002	2	9
	Government workers	DPMP0480003	2	9
	Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business and unpaid family workers	DPMP0480004	2	9
mp49	**HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION [6]**			
	Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized population			
	Total:	DPMP0490001	2	9
	With health insurance coverage:	DPMP0490002	2	9
	With private health insurance coverage	DPMP0490003	2	9
	With public health insurance coverage	DPMP0490004	2	9
	With both private and public health insurance coverage	DPMP0490005	2	9
	No health insurance coverage	DPMP0490006	2	9
mp50	**HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION UNDER 18 YEARS [3]**			
	Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years			
	Total:	DPMP0500001	2	9
	With health insurance coverage	DPMP0500002	2	9
	No health insurance coverage	DPMP0500003	2	9
mp51	**HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 2009 [12]**			
	Universe: Households			
	Total:	DPMP0510001	2	9
	Less than $2,500	DPMP0510002	2	9
	$2,500 to $4,999	DPMP0510003	2	9
	$5,000 to $9,999	DPMP0510004	2	9
	$10,000 to $14,999	DPMP0510005	2	9
	$15,000 to $24,999	DPMP0510006	2	9
	$25,000 to $29,999	DPMP0510007	2	9
	$30,000 to $39,999	DPMP0510008	2	9
	$40,000 to $49,999	DPMP0510009	2	9
	$50,000 to $74,999	DPMP0510010	2	9
	$75,000 to $99,999	DPMP0510011	2	9
	$100,000 or more	DPMP0510012	2	9
mp52	**MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 2009 (DOLLARS) [1]**			
	Universe: Households			
	Median household income in 2009 (dollars)	DPMP0520001	2	9
mp53	**MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 2009 (DOLLARS) [1]**			
	Universe: Households			
	Mean household income in 2009 (dollars)	DPMP0530001	2	9

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—Con.

Table number	Table contents	Data dictionary reference name	Segment	Max size
mp54	**EARNINGS IN 2009 FOR HOUSEHOLDS [1]**			
	Universe: Households with earnings in 2009			
	Total	DPMP0540001	2	9
mp55	**MEAN EARNINGS IN 2009 FOR HOUSEHOLDS [1]**			
	Universe: Households with earnings in 2009			
	Mean earnings in 2009 (dollars)	DPMP0550001	2	9
mp56	**SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 2009 FOR HOUSEHOLDS [1]**			
	Universe: Households with Social Security income in 2009			
	Total	DPMP0560001	2	9
mp57	**MEAN SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 2009 FOR HOUSEHOLDS [1]**			
	Universe: Households with Social Security income in 2009			
	Mean Social Security income in 2009 (dollars)	DPMP0570001	2	9
mp58	**PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME INCLUDING SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI) IN 2009 FOR HOUSEHOLDS [1]**			
	Universe: Households with public assistance income including SSI in 2009			
	Total	DPMP0580001	2	9
mp59	**MEAN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME INCLUDING SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI) IN 2009 FOR HOUSEHOLDS [1]**			
	Universe: Households with public assistance income including SSI in 2009			
	Mean public assistance income including SSI in 2009 (dollars)	DPMP0590001	2	9
mp60	**RETIREMENT INCOME IN 2009 FOR HOUSEHOLDS [1]**			
	Universe: Households with retirement income in 2009			
	Total	DPMP0600001	2	9
mp61	**MEAN RETIREMENT INCOME IN 2009 FOR HOUSEHOLDS [1]**			
	Universe: Households with retirement income in 2009			
	Mean retirement income in 2009 (dollars)	DPMP0610001	2	9

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—Con.

Table number	Table contents	Data dictionary reference name	Segment	Max size
mp62	**FAMILY INCOME IN 2009 [12]**			
	Universe: Families			
	Total:	DPMP0620001	2	9
	Less than $2,500	DPMP0620002	2	9
	$2,500 to $4,999	DPMP0620003	2	9
	$5,000 to $9,999	DPMP0620004	2	9
	$10,000 to $14,999	DPMP0620005	2	9
	$15,000 to $24,999	DPMP0620006	2	9
	$25,000 to $29,999	DPMP0620007	2	9
	$30,000 to $39,999	DPMP0620008	2	9
	$40,000 to $49,999	DPMP0620009	2	9
	$50,000 to $74,999	DPMP0620010	2	9
	$75,000 to $99,999	DPMP0620011	2	9
	$100,000 or more	DPMP0620012	2	9
mp63	**MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 2009 (DOLLARS) [1]**			
	Universe: Families			
	Median family income in 2009 (dollars)	DPMP0630001	2	9
mp64	**MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 2009 (DOLLARS) [1]**			
	Universe: Families			
	Mean family income in 2009 (dollars)	DPMP0640001	2	9
mp65	**NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS [1]**			
	Universe: Nonfamily households			
	Total	DPMP0650001	2	9
mp66	**MEDIAN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 2009 (DOLLARS) [1]**			
	Universe: Nonfamily households			
	Median nonfamily household income in 2009 (dollars)	DPMP0660001	2	9
mp67	**MEAN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 2009 (DOLLARS) [1]**			
	Universe: Nonfamily households			
	Mean nonfamily household income in 2009 (dollars)	DPMP0670001	2	9
mp68	**PER CAPITA INCOME IN 2009 (DOLLARS) [1]**			
	Universe: Total population			
	Per capita income in 2009 (dollars)	DPMP0680001	2	9
mp69	**MEDIAN EARNINGS IN 2009 (DOLLARS) BY SEX BY WORK EXPERIENCE IN 2009 [2]**			
	Universe: Population 16 years and over with earnings in 2009			
	Median earnings in 2009 —			
	Male full-time, year-round worker (dollars)	DPMP0690001	2	9
	Female full-time, year-round worker (dollars)	DPMP0690002	2	9

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—Con.

Table number	Table contents	Data dictionary reference name	Segment	Max size
mp70	**REMITTANCES SENT ABROAD IN 2009 [2]**			
	Universe: Households			
	Total:	DPMP0700001	2	9
	With remittances sent abroad in 2009	DPMP0700002	2	9
mp71	**MEDIAN REMITTANCES SENT ABROAD IN 2009 (DOLLARS) [1]**			
	Universe: Households with remittances sent abroad in 2009			
	Median remittances sent abroad in 2009 (dollars)	DPMP0710001	2	9
mp72	**MEAN REMITTANCES SENT ABROAD IN 2009 (DOLLARS) [1]**			
	Universe: Households with remittances sent abroad in 2009			
	Mean remittances sent abroad in 2009 (dollars)	DPMP0720001	2	9
mp73	**FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 2009 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS [2]**			
	Universe: Families with income in 2009 below poverty level			
	Total:	DPMP0730001	2	9
	Families with related children under 18 years	DPMP0730002	2	9
mp74	**FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 2009 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS [2]**			
	Universe: Families with income in 2009 below poverty level			
	Total:	DPMP0740001	2	9
	Families with related children under 5 years	DPMP0740002	2	9
mp75	**MARRIED HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 2009 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS [2]**			
	Universe: Married husband-wife family with income in 2009 below poverty level			
	Total:	DPMP0750001	2	9
	Married husband-wife family with related children under 18 years	DPMP0750002	2	9
mp76	**MARRIED HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 2009 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS [2]**			
	Universe: Married husband-wife family with income in 2009 below poverty level			
	Total:	DPMP0760001	2	9
	Married husband-wife family with related children under 5 years	DPMP0760002	2	9

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—Con.

Table number	Table contents	Data dictionary reference name	Segment	Max size
mp77	**FAMILIES WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT WITH INCOME IN 2009 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS [2]**			
	Universe: Families with male householder, no wife present with income in 2009 below poverty level			
	Total:	DPMP0770001	2	9
	Male householder, no wife present with related children under 18 years	DPMP0770002	2	9
mp78	**FAMILIES WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT WITH INCOME IN 2009 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS [2]**			
	Universe: Families with male householder, no wife present with income in 2009 below poverty level			
	Total:	DPMP0780001	2	9
	Male householder, no wife present with related children under 5 years	DPMP0780002	2	9
mp79	**FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT WITH INCOME IN 2009 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS [2]**			
	Universe: Families with female householder, no husband present with income in 2009 below poverty level			
	Total:	DPMP0790001	2	9
	Female householder, no husband present with related children under 18 years	DPMP0790002	2	9
mp80	**FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT WITH INCOME IN 2009 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS [2]**			
	Universe: Families with female householder, no husband present with income in 2009 below poverty level			
	Total:	DPMP0800001	2	9
	Female householder, no husband present with related children under 5 years	DPMP0800002	2	9
mp81	**POPULATION WITH INCOME IN 2009 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL [1]**			
	Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined with income in 2009 below poverty level			
	Total	DPMP0810001	2	9
mp82	**POPULATION 18 YEARS AND OVER WITH INCOME IN 2009 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL [1]**			
	Universe: Population 18 years and over with income in 2009 below poverty level			
	Total	DPMP0820001	2	9

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—Con.

Table number	Table contents	Data dictionary reference name	Segment	Max size
mp83	**POPULATION 65 YEARS AND OVER WITH INCOME IN 2009 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL [1]**			
	Universe: Population 65 years and over with income in 2009 below poverty level			
	Total	DPMP0830001	2	9
mp84	**RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS IN FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 2009 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL [1]**			
	Universe: Related children under 18 years in families with income in 2009 below poverty level			
	Total	DPMP0840001	2	9
mp85	**RELATED CHILDREN 5 to 17 YEARS IN FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 2009 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL [1]**			
	Universe: Related children 5 to 17 years in families with income in 2009 below poverty level			
	Total	DPMP0850001	2	9
mp86	**UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 15 YEARS AND OVER WITH INCOME IN 2009 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL [1]**			
	Universe: Unrelated individuals 15 years and over with income in 2009 below poverty level			
	Total	DPMP0860001	2	9
mp87	**HOUSING OCCUPANCY [4]**			
	Universe: Total housing units			
	Total:	DPMP0870001	2	9
	Occupied housing units	DPMP0870002	2	9
	Vacant units:	DPMP0870003	2	9
	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	DPMP0870004	2	9
mp88	**HOMEOWNER VACANCY RATE [1] (1 expressed decimal)**			
	Universe: Owner-occupied, vacant-for-sale, and vacant sold but not occupied housing units			
	Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	DPMP0880001	2	9
mp89	**RENTAL VACANCY RATE [1] (1 expressed decimal)**			
	Universe: Renter-occupied, vacant-for-rent, and vacant rented but not occupied housing units			
	Rental vacancy rate (percent)	DPMP0890001	2	9
mp90	**HOUSING TENURE [3]**			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	Total:	DPMP0900001	2	9
	Owner-occupied housing units	DPMP0900002	2	9
	Renter-occupied housing units	DPMP0900003	2	9

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—Con.

Table number	Table contents	Data dictionary reference name	Segment	Max size

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

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Max size	Data type
File Identification	FILEID	6	A/N
State/U.S. Abbreviation (USPS)	STUSAB	2	A
Characteristic Iteration	CHARITER	3	A/N
Characteristic Iteration File Sequence Number	CIFSN	2	A/N
Logical Record Number	LOGRECNO	7	N
mp91 POPULATION IN OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE [3]			
Universe: Population in occupied housing units			
Total:	DPMP0910001	3	9
Owner-occupied housing units	DPMP0910002	3	9
Renter-occupied housing units	DPMP0910003	3	9
mp92 AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE [3] (2 expressed decimals)			
Universe: Occupied housing units			
Average household size —			
Total	DPMP0920001	3	9
Owner occupied	DPMP0920002	3	9
Renter occupied	DPMP0920003	3	9
mp93 UNITS IN STRUCTURE [11]			
Universe: Total housing units			
Total:	DPMP0930001	3	9
1 unit, detached	DPMP0930002	3	9
1 unit, attached	DPMP0930003	3	9
2 units	DPMP0930004	3	9
3 or 4 units	DPMP0930005	3	9
5 to 9 units	DPMP0930006	3	9
10 to 19 units	DPMP0930007	3	9
20 or more units	DPMP0930008	3	9
Mobile home	DPMP0930009	3	9
Container	DPMP0930010	3	9
Boat, RV, van, etc.	DPMP0930011	3	9

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—Con.

Table number	Table contents	Data dictionary reference name	Segment	Max size
mp94	**YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT [10]**			
	Universe: Total housing units			
	Total:	DPMP0940001	3	9
	Built 2009 to March 2010	DPMP0940002	3	9
	Built 2000 to 2008	DPMP0940003	3	9
	Built 1990 to 1999	DPMP0940004	3	9
	Built 1980 to 1989	DPMP0940005	3	9
	Built 1970 to 1979	DPMP0940006	3	9
	Built 1960 to 1969	DPMP0940007	3	9
	Built 1950 to 1959	DPMP0940008	3	9
	Built 1940 to 1949	DPMP0940009	3	9
	Built 1939 or earlier	DPMP0940010	3	9
mp95	**ROOMS [10]**			
	Universe: Total housing units			
	Total:	DPMP0950001	3	9
	1 room	DPMP0950002	3	9
	2 rooms	DPMP0950003	3	9
	3 rooms	DPMP0950004	3	9
	4 rooms	DPMP0950005	3	9
	5 rooms	DPMP0950006	3	9
	6 rooms	DPMP0950007	3	9
	7 rooms	DPMP0950008	3	9
	8 rooms	DPMP0950009	3	9
	9 or more rooms	DPMP0950010	3	9
mp96	**MEDIAN NUMBER OF ROOMS [1] (1 expressed decimal)**			
	Universe: Total housing units			
	Median number of rooms	DPMP0960001	3	9
mp97	**BEDROOMS [7]**			
	Universe: Total housing units			
	Total:	DPMP0970001	3	9
	No bedroom	DPMP0970002	3	9
	1 bedroom	DPMP0970003	3	9
	2 bedrooms	DPMP0970004	3	9
	3 bedrooms	DPMP0970005	3	9
	4 bedrooms	DPMP0970006	3	9
	5 or more bedrooms	DPMP0970007	3	9
mp98	**SOURCE OF WATER [6]**			
	Universe: Total housing units			
	Total:	DPMP0980001	3	9
	Public system only	DPMP0980002	3	9
	Public system and catchment	DPMP0980003	3	9
	Individual well	DPMP0980004	3	9
	Catchment, tanks, or drums only	DPMP0980005	3	9
	Some other source	DPMP0980006	3	9

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—Con.

Table number	Table contents	Data dictionary reference name	Segment	Max size
mp99	**SEWAGE DISPOSAL [4]**			
	Universe: Total housing units			
	Total:	DPMP0990001	3	9
	Public sewer	DPMP0990002	3	9
	Septic tank or cesspool	DPMP0990003	3	9
	Other means	DPMP0990004	3	9
mp100	**MATERIAL USED FOR OUTSIDE WALLS [6]**			
	Universe: Total housing units			
	Total:	DPMP1000001	3	9
	Poured concrete	DPMP1000002	3	9
	Concrete blocks	DPMP1000003	3	9
	Metal	DPMP1000004	3	9
	Wood	DPMP1000005	3	9
	Other	DPMP1000006	3	9
mp101	**MATERIAL USED FOR ROOF [5]**			
	Universe: Total housing units			
	Total:	DPMP1010001	3	9
	Poured concrete	DPMP1010002	3	9
	Metal	DPMP1010003	3	9
	Wood	DPMP1010004	3	9
	Other	DPMP1010005	3	9
mp102	**MATERIAL USED FOR FOUNDATION [4]**			
	Universe: Total housing units			
	Total:	DPMP1020001	3	9
	Concrete	DPMP1020002	3	9
	Wood pier or pilings	DPMP1020003	3	9
	Other	DPMP1020004	3	9
mp103	**LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES [1]**			
	Universe: Total housing units			
	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	DPMP1030001	3	9
mp104	**LACKING COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES [1]**			
	Universe: Total housing units			
	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	DPMP1040001	3	9
mp105	**WITHOUT AIR CONDITIONING [1]**			
	Universe: Total housing units			
	Without air conditioning	DPMP1050001	3	9

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—Con.

Table number	Table contents	Data dictionary reference name	Segment	Max size
mp106	**YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT [7]**			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	Total:	DPMP1060001	3	9
	Moved in 2009 to March 2010	DPMP1060002	3	9
	Moved in 2000 to 2008	DPMP1060003	3	9
	Moved in 1990 to 1999	DPMP1060004	3	9
	Moved in 1980 to 1989	DPMP1060005	3	9
	Moved in 1970 to 1979	DPMP1060006	3	9
	Moved in 1969 or earlier	DPMP1060007	3	9
mp107	**VEHICLES AVAILABLE [5]**			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	Total:	DPMP1070001	3	9
	No vehicle available	DPMP1070002	3	9
	1 vehicle available	DPMP1070003	3	9
	2 vehicles available	DPMP1070004	3	9
	3 or more vehicles available	DPMP1070005	3	9
mp108	**VEHICLES AVAILABLE PER HOUSEHOLD [1] (1 expressed decimal)**			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	Vehicles per household (rate)	DPMP1080001	3	9
mp109	**OCCUPANTS PER ROOM [4]**			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	Total:	DPMP1090001	3	9
	1.00 or less occupants per room	DPMP1090002	3	9
	1.01 to 1.50 occupants per room	DPMP1090003	3	9
	1.51 or more occupants per room	DPMP1090004	3	9
mp110	**WITHOUT TELEPHONE SERVICE AVAILABLE [1]**			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	Without telephone service available	DPMP1100001	3	9
mp111	**WITHOUT A BATTERY-OPERATED RADIO [1]**			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	Without a battery-operated radio	DPMP1110001	3	9
mp112	**WITH A HOME COMPUTER OR A LAPTOP [1]**			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	With a home computer or a laptop	DPMP1120001	3	9
mp113	**WITHOUT INTERNET SERVICE [1]**			
	Universe: Occupied housing units with a home computer or a laptop			
	Without Internet service	DPMP1130001	3	9

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—Con.

Table number	Table contents	Data dictionary reference name	Segment	Max size
mp114	**VALUE [14]**			
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units			
	Total:	DPMP1140001	3	9
	Less than $40,000	DPMP1140002	3	9
	$40,000 to $49,999	DPMP1140003	3	9
	$50,000 to $59,999	DPMP1140004	3	9
	$60,000 to $69,999	DPMP1140005	3	9
	$70,000 to $79,999	DPMP1140006	3	9
	$80,000 to $89,999	DPMP1140007	3	9
	$90,000 to $99,999	DPMP1140008	3	9
	$100,000 to $149,999	DPMP1140009	3	9
	$150,000 to $199,999	DPMP1140010	3	9
	$200,000 to $299,999	DPMP1140011	3	9
	$300,000 to $399,999	DPMP1140012	3	9
	$400,000 to $499,999	DPMP1140013	3	9
	$500,000 or more	DPMP1140014	3	9
mp115	**MEDIAN VALUE (DOLLARS) [1]**			
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units			
	Median value (dollars)	DPMP1150001	3	9
mp116	**MORTGAGE STATUS BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS [16]**			
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units			
	Total:	DPMP1160001	3	9
	With a mortgage:	DPMP1160002	3	9
	Less than $500	DPMP1160003	3	9
	$500 to $599	DPMP1160004	3	9
	$600 to $699	DPMP1160005	3	9
	$700 to $799	DPMP1160006	3	9
	$800 to $899	DPMP1160007	3	9
	$900 to $999	DPMP1160008	3	9
	$1,000 to $1,249	DPMP1160009	3	9
	$1,250 to $1,499	DPMP1160010	3	9
	$1,500 to $1,749	DPMP1160011	3	9
	$1,750 to $1,999	DPMP1160012	3	9
	$2,000 to $2,499	DPMP1160013	3	9
	$2,500 to $2,999	DPMP1160014	3	9
	$3,000 or more	DPMP1160015	3	9
	Without a mortgage	DPMP1160016	3	9
mp117	**MEDIAN SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (DOLLARS) BY MORTGAGE STATUS [2]**			
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units			
	Median selected monthly owner costs for —			
	Housing units with a mortgage	DPMP1170001	3	9
	Housing units without a mortgage	DPMP1170002	3	9

Table number	Table contents	Data dictionary reference name	Segment	Max size
mp118	**SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 2009 [9]**			
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units			
	Total:	DPMP1180001	3	9
	Less than 10.0 percent	DPMP1180002	3	9
	10.0 to 14.9 percent	DPMP1180003	3	9
	15.0 to 19.9 percent	DPMP1180004	3	9
	20.0 to 24.9 percent	DPMP1180005	3	9
	25.0 to 29.9 percent	DPMP1180006	3	9
	30.0 to 34.9 percent	DPMP1180007	3	9
	35.0 percent or more	DPMP1180008	3	9
	Not computed	DPMP1180009	3	9
mp119	**GROSS RENT [14]**			
	Universe: Renter-occupied housing units			
	Total:	DPMP1190001	3	9
	Less than $200	DPMP1190002	3	9
	$200 to $299	DPMP1190003	3	9
	$300 to $399	DPMP1190004	3	9
	$400 to $499	DPMP1190005	3	9
	$500 to $599	DPMP1190006	3	9
	$600 to $699	DPMP1190007	3	9
	$700 to $799	DPMP1190008	3	9
	$800 to $899	DPMP1190009	3	9
	$900 to $999	DPMP1190010	3	9
	$1,000 to $1,249	DPMP1190011	3	9
	$1,250 to $1,499	DPMP1190012	3	9
	$1,500 or more	DPMP1190013	3	9
	No rent paid	DPMP1190014	3	9
mp120	**MEDIAN GROSS RENT (DOLLARS) [1]**			
	Universe: Renter-occupied housing units paying rent			
	Median gross rent (dollars)	DPMP1200001	3	9
mp121	**GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 2009 [9]**			
	Universe: Renter-occupied housing units			
	Total:	DPMP1210001	3	9
	Less than 10.0 percent	DPMP1210002	3	9
	10.0 to 14.9 percent	DPMP1210003	3	9
	15.0 to 19.9 percent	DPMP1210004	3	9
	20.0 to 24.9 percent	DPMP1210005	3	9
	25.0 to 29.9 percent	DPMP1210006	3	9
	30.0 to 34.9 percent	DPMP1210007	3	9
	35.0 percent or more	DPMP1210008	3	9
	Not computed	DPMP1210009	3	9

Chapter 7.
2010 Census: Operational Overview and Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

Confidentiality of the Data 7-1
Title 13, United States Code. 7-1
Disclosure Avoidance. 7-1
Data Swapping 7-2
Synthetic Data 7-2
Data Editing 7-2
Nonsampling Error 7-2

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

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

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

The Census Bureau's internal Disclosure Review Board monitors the disclosure review process and sets the confidentiality rules for all data releases. A checklist approach is used to ensure that all potential risks are considered and addressed. A list of possible concerns is created, and the Disclosure Review Board makes sure that the appropriate steps are taken to assure the confidentiality of the data.

Title 13, United States Code

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

Disclosure Avoidance

Disclosure avoidance is the process of disguising data to protect confidentiality. A disclosure of data occurs when someone can use published statistical information to identify an individual who provided information under a pledge of confidentiality. Using disclosure avoidance, the Census Bureau modifies or removes all of the characteristics that put confidential information at risk for disclosure. Although it may appear that a table shows information about a specific individual, the Census Bureau has taken steps (such as data swapping or the use of synthetic data) to disguise the original data while making sure the results are useful. The techniques used by the Census Bureau to protect confidentiality in tabulations vary depending on the type of data.

Data Swapping

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

Synthetic Data

Because data swapping does not work well for the protection of group quarters data, a different technique, the generation of partially synthetic data, is used. Data values that pose a risk of compromising confidentiality are blanked, and statistical models are used to generate new values. This affects only a small percentage of the data and maintains the statistical properties of the original data.

DATA EDITING

The objective of the processing operations is to produce a set of data that describe the population as clearly and accurately as possible. To meet this objective, crew leaders reviewed and edited questionnaires for consistency, completeness, and acceptability during field data collection operations. Census clerks in the local census offices also reviewed questionnaires for omissions, certain inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as “Don’t know” or “NA” were considered unacceptable in certain quantities and/or in conjunction with other data omissions. As a result of this review operation, missing information was collected through a telephone or personal visit followup.

Subsequent to field operations, imputation procedures assigned acceptable values to remaining incomplete or inconsistent data records. Allocation, or computer assignment of acceptable data in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, is needed when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person (or housing unit) on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person (or housing unit). Assigning acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data. Another part of the editing process was through substitution, which assigns a set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. For the 2010 Census, the subjects eligible for substitution varied: age, sex, and relationship for all Island Areas; ethnic origin/race for American Samoa, CNMI, and Guam; and race and Hispanic origin for the U.S. Virgin Islands. In the 1990 and 2000 censuses for the Island Areas, substituted and allocated data were tabulated together.

NONSAMPLING ERROR

In any large-scale statistical operation, such as the 2010 Census, human- and computer-related errors occur. These errors are commonly referred to as nonsampling errors. Such errors include not enumerating every household or every person in the population, not obtaining all required information from the respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information incorrectly. In addition, errors can occur during the field review of the enumerators’ work, during clerical handling of the census questionnaires, or during the electronic processing of the questionnaires.

While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Census Bureau attempts to control the sources of such error during the planning, data collection, and data processing operations. Several 2010 Census initiatives for the Island Areas focused on improving data quality. These programs were developed based on experience from previous decennial censuses and results from the 2010 U.S. decennial census testing cycle.

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

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

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

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

Chapter 8.
User Updates

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

2010 Census Demographic Profile Summary File Data Note 1—Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

The information presented in the *2010 Census Demographic Profile* and subsequent data products for this Island Area should be used as the source of information for demographic, social, economic, and housing subjects collected in the 2010 Census. Note different distributions may exist between the *Demographic Profile* and the *Advance Report for Selected Characteristics* for this Island Area because of fine-tuning statistical safeguards for disclosure protection.

November 2012

User Updates

Appendix A.
Geographic Terms and Concepts

American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Codes (see Codes for Geographic Entities)
American Samoa (see Island Areas of the United States)
Area Measurement A-4
Block A-4
Block Group A-4
Boundary Changes A-5
Census Block (see Block)
Census Bureau Codes (see Codes for Geographic Entities)
Census County Division (CCD) (see County Subdivision)
Census Designated Place (CDP) (see Place)
Census Division A-5
Census Region A-6
Census Tract A-6
Central Place (see Urban and Rural)
City (see Place)
Codes for Geographic Entities A-7
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (see Island Areas of the United States)
Comparability (see Boundary Changes)
Congressional District (CD) A-8
Core Based Statistical Area A-8
County or Statistically Equivalent Entity A-8
County Subdivision A-8
Density (see Population and Housing Unit Density)
District (see County or Statistically Equivalent Entity)
Division (see Census Division)
Estate (see Island Areas of the United States)
Extended Place (see Urban and Rural)
FIPS Class Codes (see Geographic Area Attributes)
FIPS Codes (see Codes for Geographic Entities)
Functional Status (see Geographic Area Attributes)
Geographic Area Attributes A-9
Geographic Hierarchy (see Introduction—Geographic Presentation of Data)
Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) A-10
Geographic Names Information System Identifier (GNIS ID)
(see also Codes for Geographic Entities) A-10
Geographic Presentation (see Introduction—Geographic Presentation of Data)
Guam (see Island Areas of the United States)
Hierarchical Presentation (see Introduction—Geographic Presentation of Data)
Incorporated Place (see Place; see County Subdivision)
Internal Point (see Geographic Area Attributes)
Introduction—Geographic Presentation of Data A-2
Inventory Presentation (see Introduction—Geographic Presentation of Data)

Island (see County or Statistically Equivalent Entity)
Island Areas of the United States A-10
Land Area (see Area Measurement)
Legal/Statistical Area Description (see Geographic Area Attributes)
MAF/TIGER (Master Address File/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) Database A-13
Metropolitan Statistical Area (see Core Based Statistical Area)
Micropolitan Statistical Area (see Core Based Statistical Area)
Minor Civil Division (MCD) (see County Subdivision)
Municipality (see County or Statistically Equivalent Entity; see Place)
Names of Geographic Entities (see Geographic Area Attributes)
National Standard Feature Identifier (see Codes for Geographic Entities; see Geographic Names Information System [GNIS ID])
Northern Mariana Islands (see Island Areas of the United States)
Outlying Areas (see Island Areas of the United States)
Place. A-13
Population and Housing Unit Density A-14
Public Use Microdata Area. A-14
Region (see Census Region)
Rural (see Urban and Rural)
School District (Elementary, Secondary, and Unified) A-14
State or Statistically Equivalent Entity A-15
Subminor Civil Division (see Codes for Geographic Entities)
Town (see County Subdivision; see Place)
Township (see County Subdivision)
Tract (see Census Tract)
United States A-15
United States Minor Outlying Islands (see Island Areas of the United States)
United States Virgin Islands (see Island Areas of the United States)
Urban (see Urban and Rural)
Urban and Rural A-15
Urban Cluster (UC) (see Urban and Rural)
Urbanized Area (UA) (see Urban and Rural)
Village (see Place)
Water Area (see Area Measurement)
ZIP Code (see ZIP Code Tabulation Area)
ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA) A-16

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.

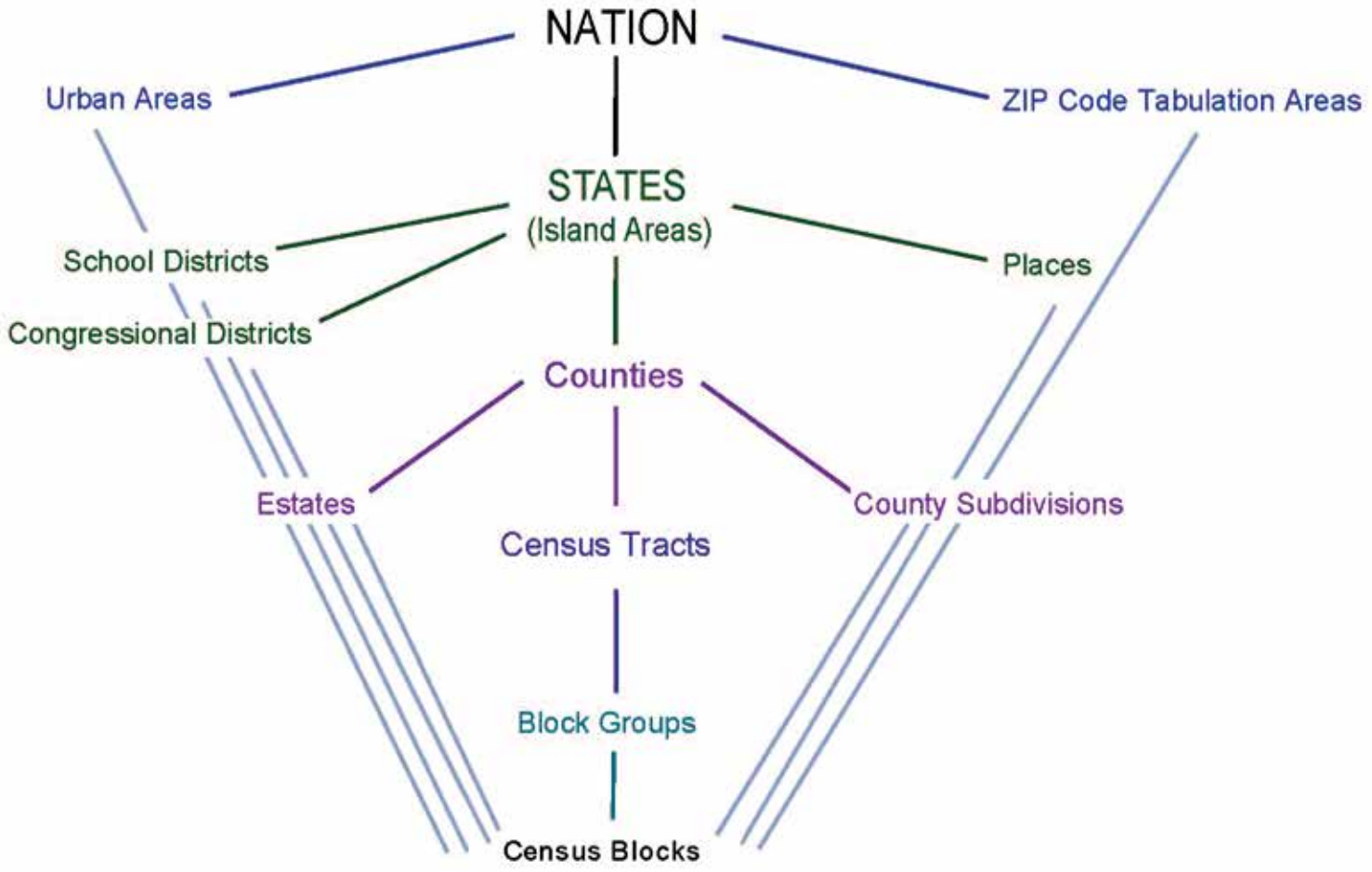
ZIP CODE TABULATION AREAS

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

CONTENTS

Population Characteristics. B-3
Age B-3
Children Ever Born B-5
Citizenship Status (U.S. Citizenship Status) B-5
Class of Worker B-6
Disability Status. B-7
Educational Attainment B-9
Employment Status B-10
Ethnic Origin or Race B-13
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 B-14
Group Quarters B-14
Health Insurance Coverage B-15
Household (see Household Type and Relationship)
Household Type and Relationship B-16
Householder (see Household Type and Relationship)
Income in 2009 . . . . . B-19
Industry. B-24
Journey to Work. B-26
Labor Force Status (see Employment Status)
Language Spoken at Home and Frequency of Language Usage. B-28
Marital Status B-30
Means of Transportation to Work (see Journey to Work)
Migration (see Residence in 2009)
Military Dependents. B-31
Nativity (see Place of Birth)
Occupation B-31
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 B-33
Place of Work (see Journey to Work)
Poverty Status in 2009. . . . . B-34
Private Vehicle Occupancy (see Journey to Work)
Race (see Ethnic Origin or Race)
Reasons for Moving B-36
Reference Week B-37
Relatives and Nonrelatives (see Household Type and Relationship)
Remittances Sent Abroad in 2009 . . . . . B-37
Residence in 2009 . . . . . B-38

Definitions of Subject Characteristics B-1

School Enrollment and Type of School B-38
Service-Connected Disability Status and Ratings B-40
Sex B-41
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 B-41
Vocational Training B-43
Weeks Worked in 2009 (see Work Experience)
Work Experience B-44
Work Status in 2009 (see Work Experience)
Year of Entry B-45
Housing Characteristics B-46
Living Quarters B-46
Housing Units B-46
Air Conditioning B-47
Bathtub or Shower B-48
Battery-Operated Radio B-48
Bedrooms B-48
Business on Property B-49
Computers B-49
Condominium Status and Fee B-49
Contract Rent B-50
Cooking Facilities B-51
Gross Rent B-51
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 2009 . . . . . B-52
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (see Vacancy Status)
Household Size B-52
Households by Number of Structures Occupied B-53
Insurance for Fire, Hazard, Typhoon, and Flood B-53
Internet Service B-54
Kitchen Facilities B-54
Mortgage Payment B-55
Mortgage Status B-55
Occupants Per Room B-56
Occupied Housing Units (see Living Quarters)
Owner-Occupied Housing Units (see Tenure)
Plumbing Facilities B-56
Population in Occupied Units B-57
Poverty Status of Households in 2009 . . . . . B-57
Price Asked (see Value)
Real Estate Taxes B-57
Refrigerator B-58
Rent Asked (see Contract Rent)
Rental Vacancy Rate (see Vacancy Status)
Renter-Occupied Housing Units (see Tenure)
Rooms B-58
Second or Junior Mortgage Payment or Home Equity Loan B-59

Selected Conditions B-60
Selected Monthly Owner Costs B-60
Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 2009 . . . . . B-61
Sewage Disposal B-61
Sink With Piped Water B-61
Source of Water B-61
Specified Owner-Occupied Units B-62
Specified Renter-Occupied Units B-62
Telephone Service Available B-63
Tenure B-63
Toilet Facilities B-64
Type of Material Used for Foundation B-64
Type of Material Used for Outside Walls B-65
Type of Material Used for Roof B-65
Units in Structure B-65
Usual Home Elsewhere B-66
Utilities B-67
Vacancy Status B-67
Vacant Housing Units (see Living Quarters)
Value B-69
Vehicles Available B-69
Water Supply B-70
Year Householder Moved Into Unit B-70
Year Structure Built B-71
Derived Measures B-72
Aggregate B-72
Rounding for Selected Aggregates B-72
Special Rounding Rules for Aggregates B-72
Aggregates Subject to Rounding B-72
Interpolation B-73
Mean B-73
Median B-73
Percentage B-73
Quartile B-73
Quintile B-73
Rate B-73
Ratio B-73
Standard Distributions B-73

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.

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.

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.")

Median Household Size—In computing median household size, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with four people is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 people. Median household size is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see "Derived Measures.")

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 Conditions

The variable "Selected Conditions" is defined for owner- and renter-occupied housing units as having at least one of the following conditions: 1) lacking complete plumbing facilities, 2) lacking complete kitchen facilities, 3) with 1.01 or more occupants per room, 4) selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent, and 5) gross rent as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent.

Uses of Data—Selected conditions provide information in assessing the quality of the housing inventory and its occupants. The data are used to easily identify those homes in which the quality of living and housing can be considered substandard.

Comparability—Data on "Selected Conditions" were shown for the first time in the 1990 Summary Tape File. The same conditions were identified in Census 2000.

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 for the United States may not necessarily be the sum total of the aggregate values in the matrices for the states. 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

Standard Distribution for Median Condominium Fee:—Con

[15 data cells]:—Con.

$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

Standard Distribution for Median Earnings in 2009:—Con.

[101 data cells]—Con.

$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

Standard Distribution for Median Earnings in 2009:—Con.

[101 data cells]—Con.

$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

Standard Distribution for Median Earnings in 2009:—Con.

[101 data cells]—Con.

$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 Household Size:

[7 data cells]

1-person household

2-person household

3-person household

4-person household

5-person household

6-person household

7-or-more-person household

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

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

[101 cells]—Con.

$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
$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

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

[101 cells]—Con.

$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

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

[101 cells]—Con.

$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

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

[101 data cells]—Con.

$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
$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

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

[101 data cells]—Con.

$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

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

[101 data cells]—Con.

$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

Standard Distribution for Median Remittances Sent Abroad in 2009:—Con.

[101 data cells]—Con.

$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

CONTENTS

Introduction C-1
Headquarters and Field Office Staffing C-2
Data Collection Procedures C-2
Data Processing Procedures C-3
Data Products and Dissemination C-4

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
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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 the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands 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 47 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. 0609-0860: Approval Expires 12/31/2010

797101

Form **D-13 CNMI**

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

J O H N

MI

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.**

797102

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

797103

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

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

797104

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

797105

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

797106

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

797107

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

797108

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

797109

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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

797110

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?

797111

Person 1 – Continued

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

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

Monthly amount – *Dollars*

$, .00

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

70. About how much do you think this house and lot, apartment, or mobile home (and lot, if owned) would sell for if it were for sale?

Amount – *Dollars*

$, , .00

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

Annual amount – *Dollars*

$, .00

OR

☐ None

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

Annual amount – *Dollars*

$, .00

OR

☐ None

73a. Do you or any member of this household have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
☐ Yes, contract to purchase
☐ No – *SKIP to question 74a*

73b. How much is the regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? *Include payment only on FIRST mortgage or contract to purchase.*

Monthly amount – *Dollars*

$, .00

OR

☐ No regular payment required – *SKIP to question 74a*

c. Does the regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

☐ Yes, taxes included in mortgage payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does the regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, typhoon, or flood insurance on THIS property?

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

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

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

b. How much is the regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans on THIS property?

Monthly amount – *Dollars*

$, .00

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer question 75 ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM.

75. What is the monthly condominium fee?

Monthly amount – *Dollars*

$, .00

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

797112

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

797113

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

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

797114

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

797115

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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

797116

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

797117

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

797118

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.*

797119

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

797120

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

797121

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

797122

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

797123

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



797124

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

797125

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.*

797126

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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

797127

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

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

797129

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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

797130

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

797131

Person 4–Continued

39. What kind of business or industry was this? *Describe the activity at the location where employed. (For example: hospital, fish cannery, watchmaker, auto repair shop, bank)*

40. Is this mainly – *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

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

41. What kind of work was this person doing? *(For example: registered nurse, machine repairer, watchmaker, secretary, accountant)*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Usual hours worked each WEEK

46. INCOME IN 2009

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

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

For income received jointly, report the appropriate share for each person – or, if that's not possible, report the whole amount for only one person and mark ☒ the "No" box for the other person. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

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

Annual amount – *Dollars*

- ☐ Yes → $, .00
- ☐ No

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

Annual amount – *Dollars*

- ☐ Yes → $, .00 ☐ Loss
- ☐ No

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

Annual amount – *Dollars*

- ☐ Yes → $, .00 ☐ Loss
- ☐ No

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.*

797133

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

797134

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

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

797135

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

797136

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

797137

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

797138

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

797139

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.*

797140

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

797141

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

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

797142

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

797143

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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

797144

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



797145

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

797146

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.

797147

Form D-13 CNMI

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

LCO: 3 6 0 0 | County | Block | AA | Map Spot

Unit ID

APPLY LABEL HERE

Street or road name

Physical description/Location

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?**

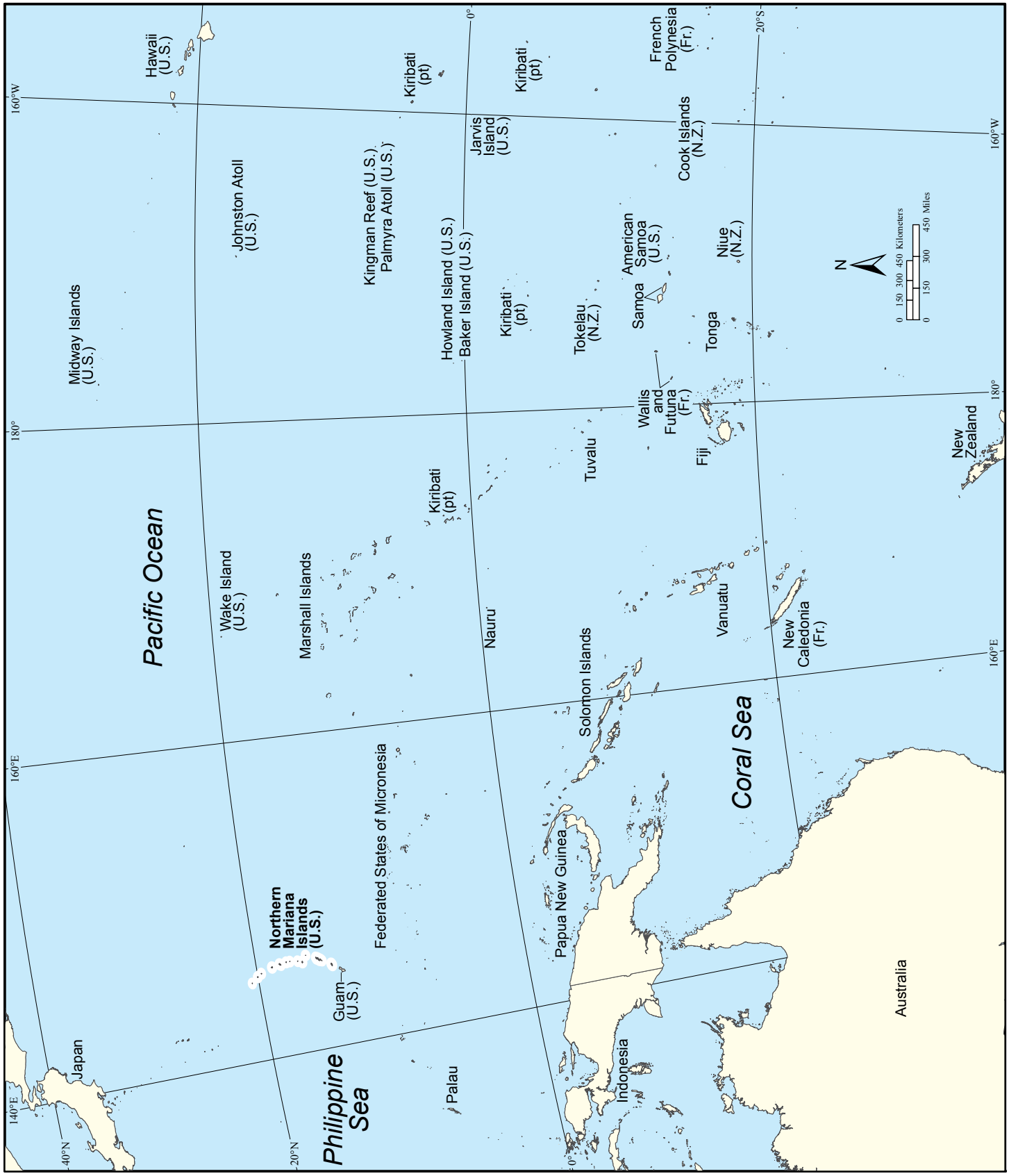
- ☐ **For rent**
- ☐ **Rented, not occupied**
- ☐ **For sale only**
- ☐ **Sold, not occupied**
- ☐ **For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use**
- ☐ **For migrant workers**
- ☐ **Other vacant**

D. UHE | **E.** MOV | **F.** PI | **G.** REF | **H.** CO | **I.** REP | **J.** VDC | **K.** JIC1 | **L.** JIC2

797148

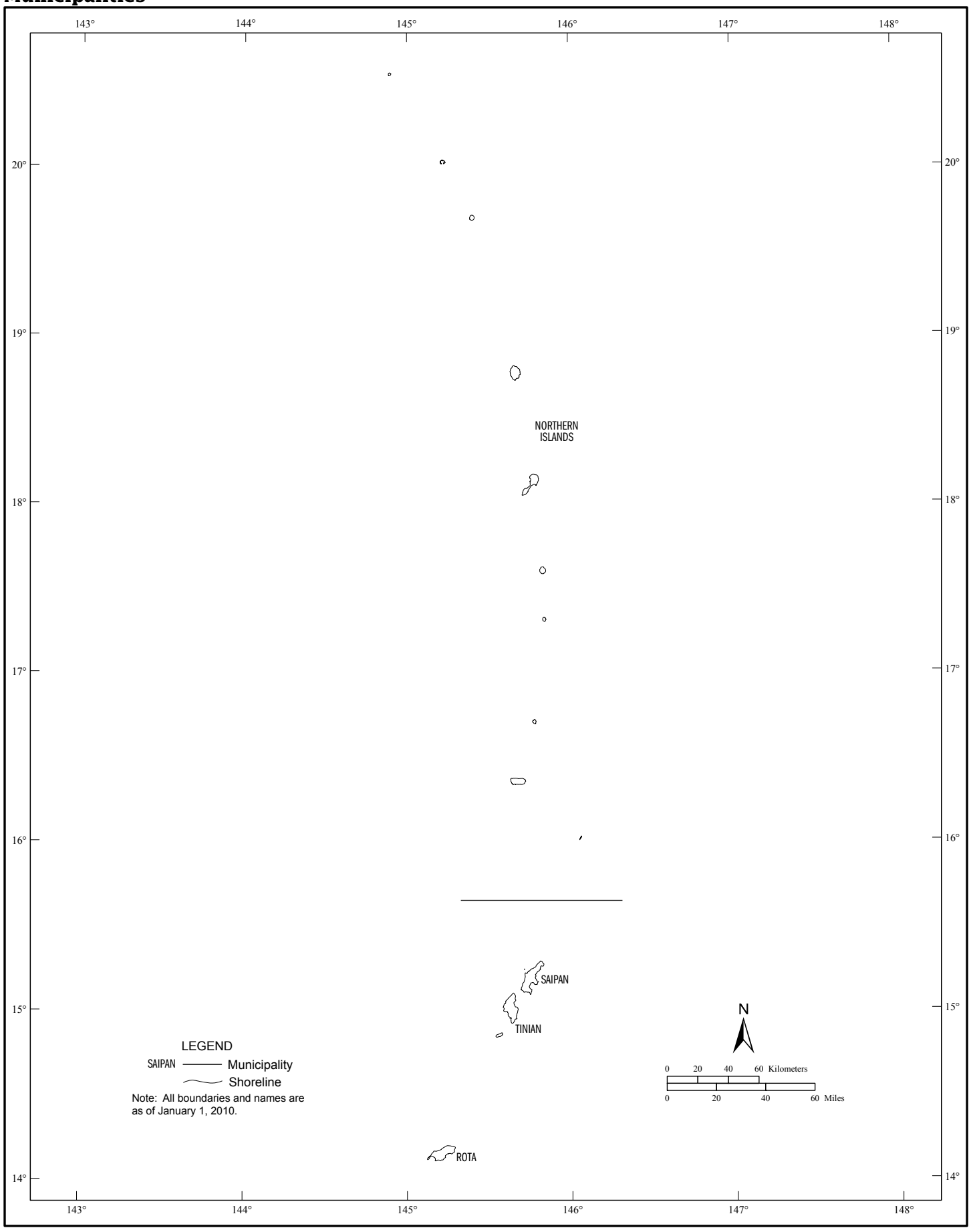
Appendix E.
Maps

Northern Mariana Islands and the Pacific Area

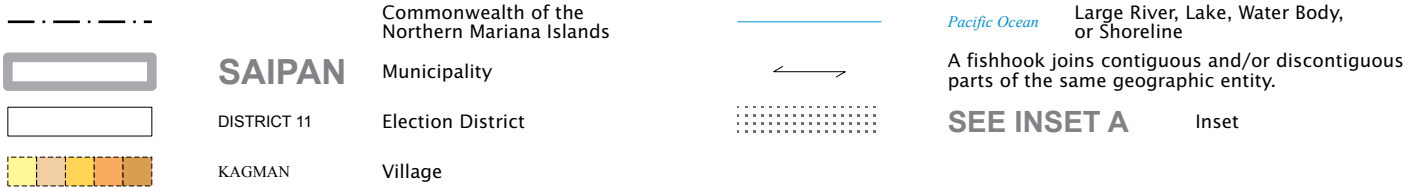


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Municipalities

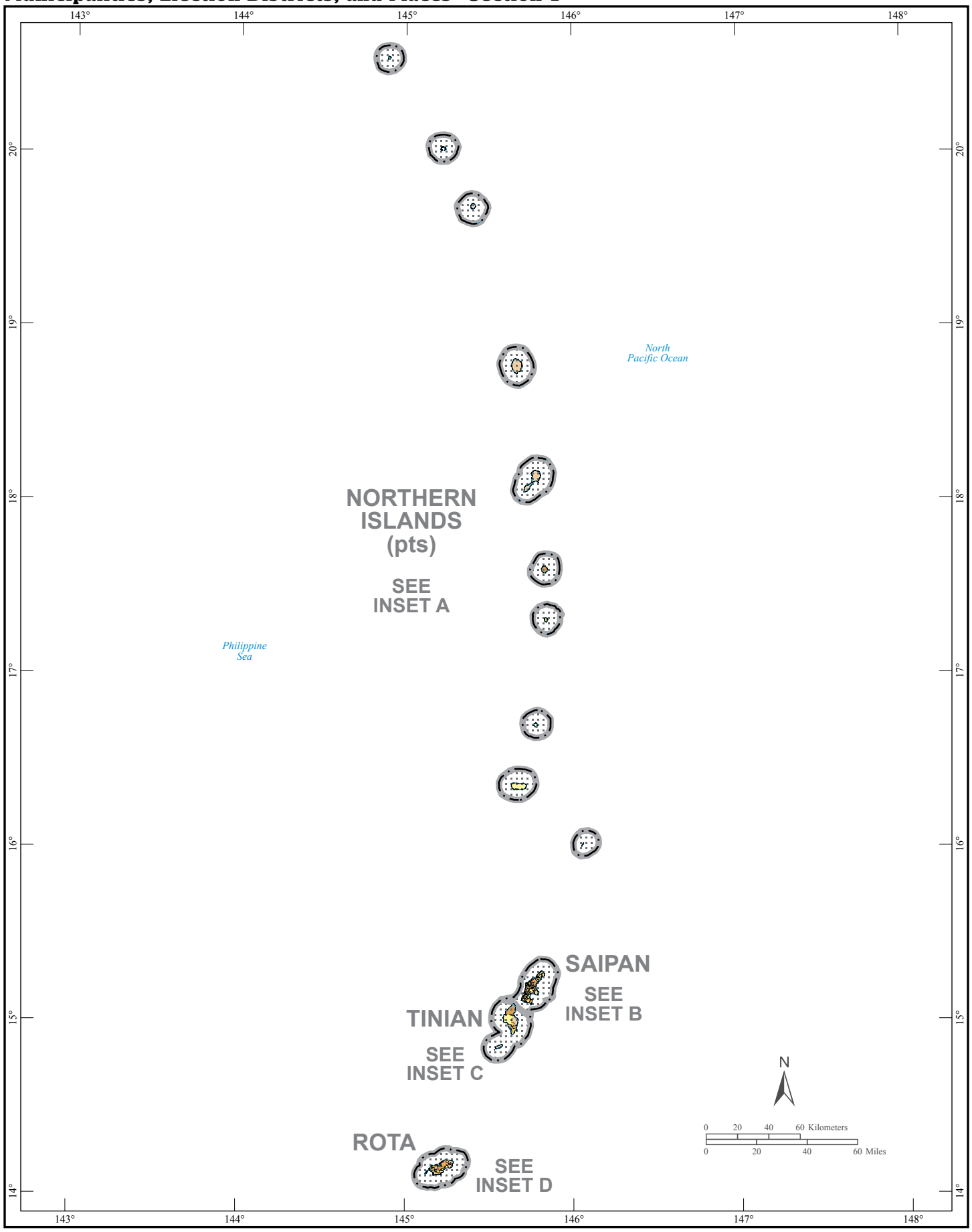


Geographic Areas Reference Map Legend

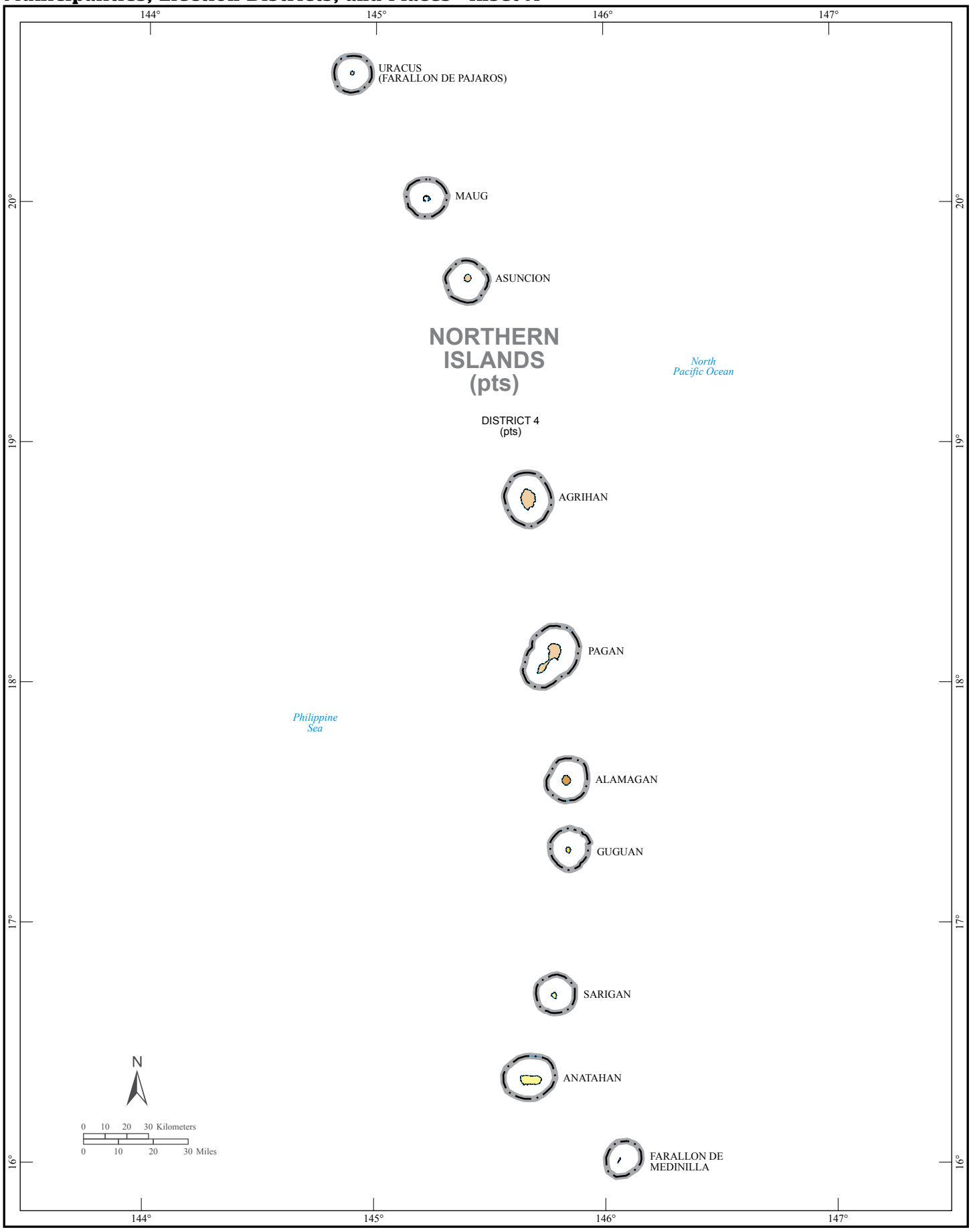


Note: All legal and statistical area boundaries and names are as of January 1, 2010. Where the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, municipality, and/or election district boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for the highest level of these geographic entities. The municipality boundary is always shown. Where an election district boundary symbol coincides with a village boundary, the map does not show the village boundary symbol. Any geographic entity name may include '(pt)' if some portion of the entity extends beyond the limits of the map area displayed on the page, or if multiple discontiguous pieces of the entity have been discretely labeled on the page. A geographic entity name may include '(pts)' if many discontiguous pieces exist for that entity that cannot be discretely labeled. The boundaries shown on this map are for Census Bureau statistical data collection and tabulation purposes only; their depiction and designation for statistical purposes does not constitute a determination of jurisdictional authority or rights of ownership or entitlement.

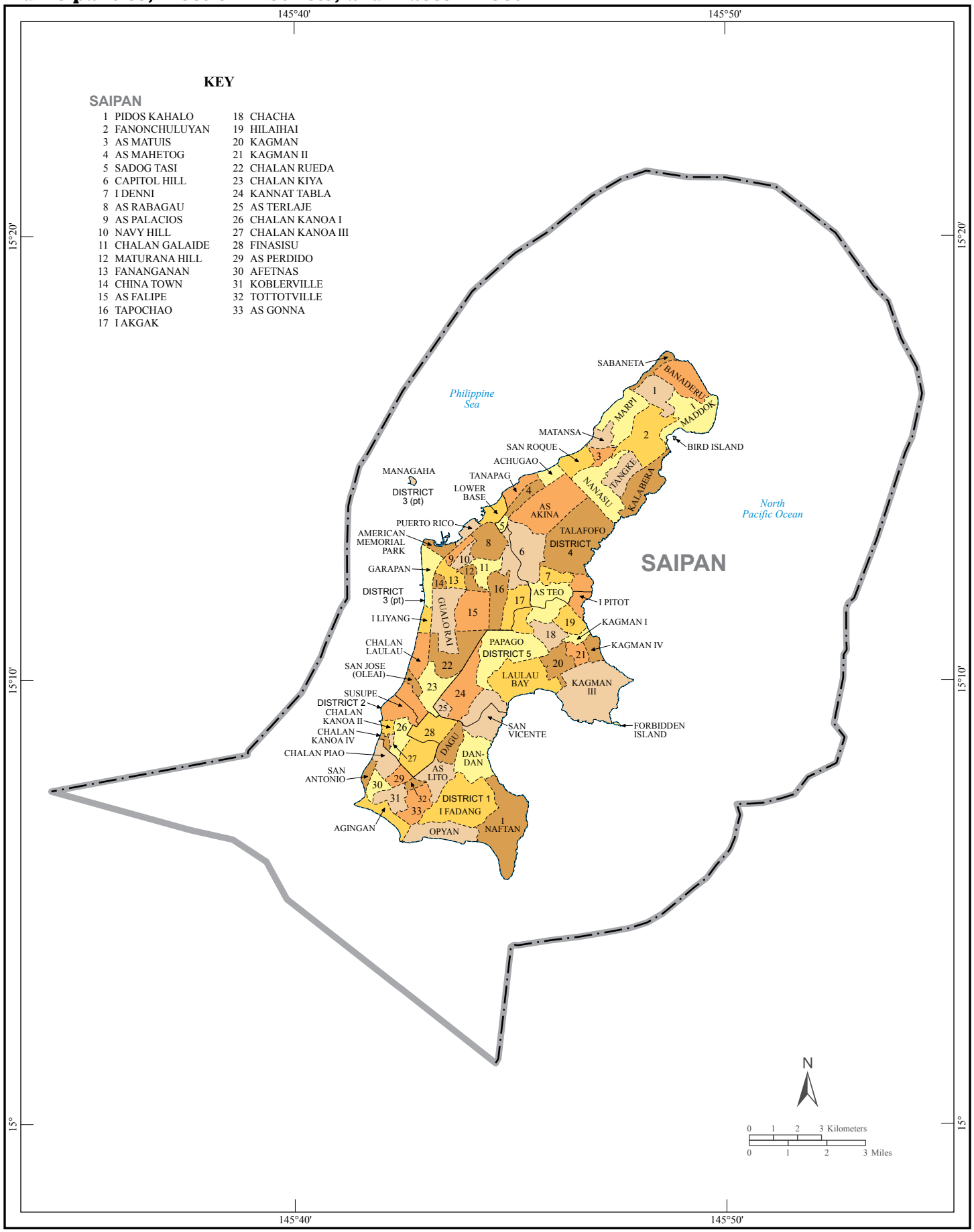
Municipalities, Election Districts, and Places - Section 1



Municipalities, Election Districts, and Places - Inset A

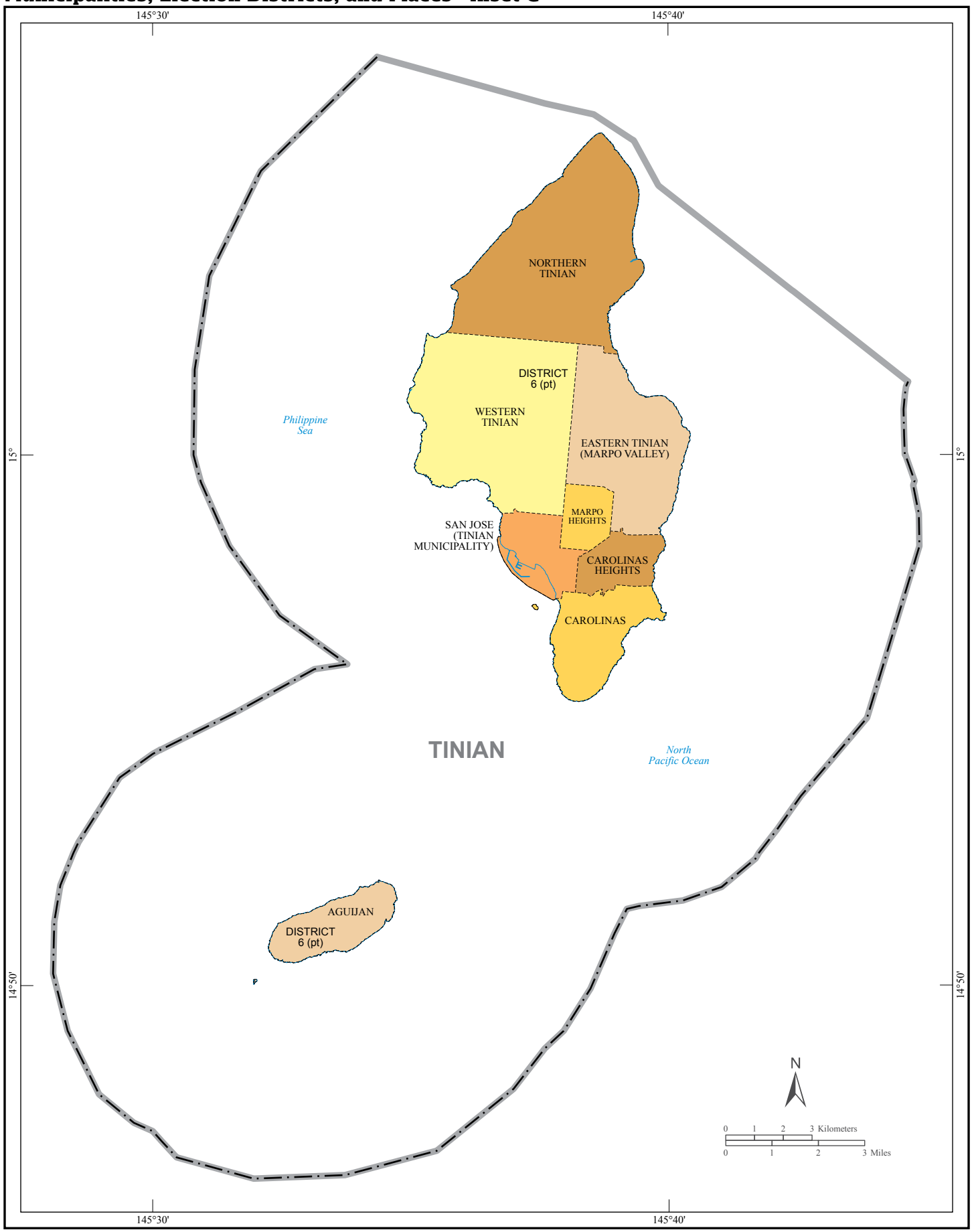


Municipalities, Election Districts, and Places - Inset B



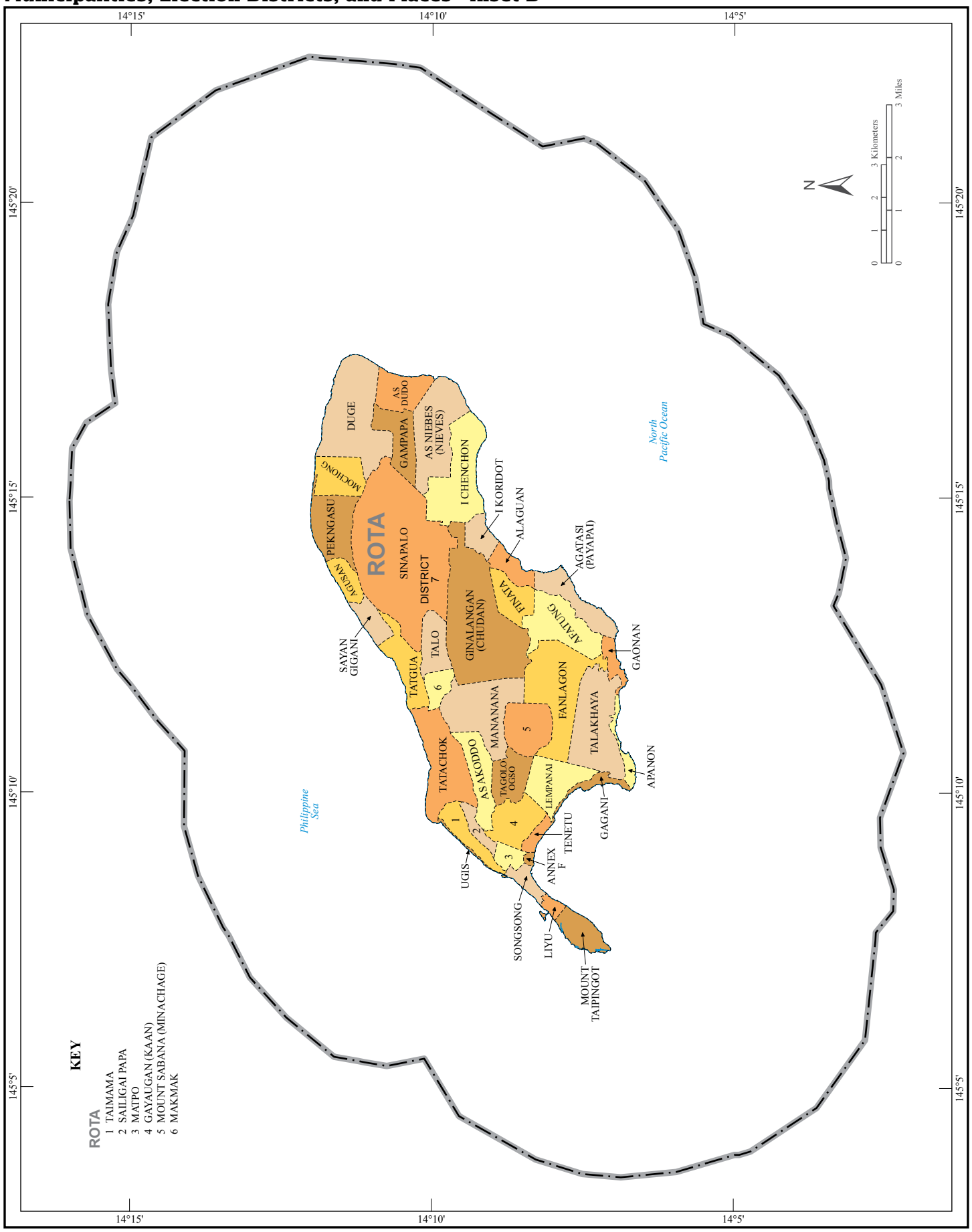
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Municipalities, Election Districts, and Places - Inset C



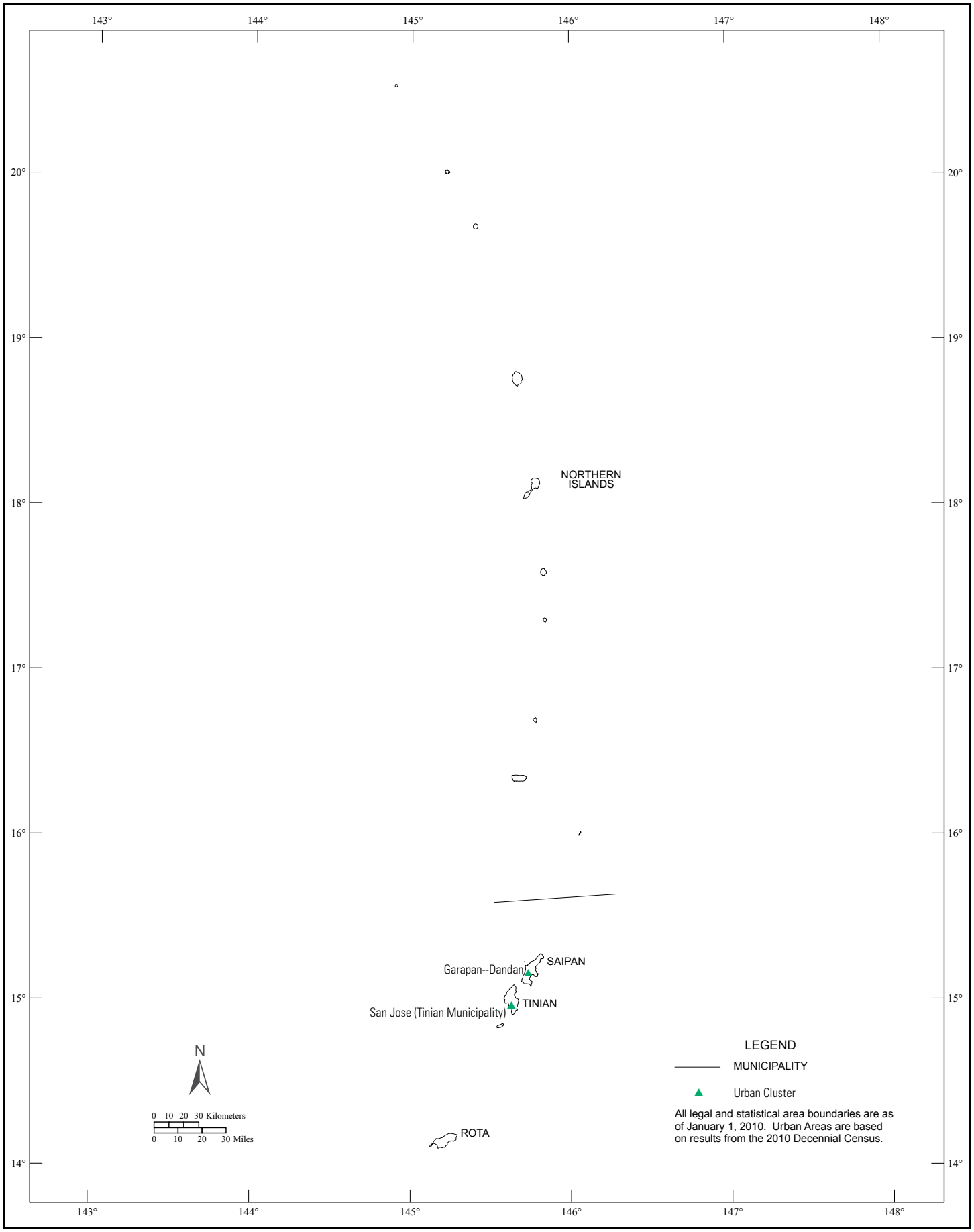
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Municipalities, Election Districts, and Places - Inset D



U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Urban Areas


143°
144°
145°
146°
147°
148°
20°
19°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
NORTHERN ISLANDS
SAIPAN
Garapan--Dandan
TINIAN
San Jose (Tinian Municipality)
ROTA
N
0 10 20 30 Kilometers
0 10 20 30 Miles
LEGEND
MUNICIPALITY
Urban Cluster
All legal and statistical area boundaries are as of January 1, 2010. Urban Areas are based on results from the 2010 Decennial Census.

If more detailed maps are needed than those included in this documentation, there are three map series that support 2010 Census Island Area summary files data dissemination: 1) the 2010 Census Block Maps, 2) the 2010 Census Tract Reference Maps, and 3) the 2010 Census Urban Area Reference Maps. The Census Bureau produced each of these map types in Adobe's Portable Document Format (PDF). The PDF files are available through the Census Bureau's Webpage at the URL indicated below under each map type. These maps are also be available as PDFs on DVD or CD or as paper plots, which can be ordered from the Census Bureau as indicated below under each map type.

MAP DESCRIPTIONS

2010 Census Block Maps

These large-scale maps depict the smallest geographic entities for which the Census Bureau presents data, census blocks. 2010 Census block maps are produced for counties, county subdivisions, places, and, for the U.S. Virgin Islands, estates. The maps show the boundaries, names, and codes for counties, county subdivisions, places, estates, census tracts, and blocks. Base feature details, such as roads, railroads, and water features are also shown. The intent of this map series is to produce a layout of maps for each entity on the smallest possible number of map sheets at the maximum practical scale, dependent on the areal size of the entity and the density of the block pattern; the latter affects the display of block numbers and feature identifiers. Each entity is covered by one or more parent sheets at a single scale, and when necessary, inset maps at larger scales. For entities that are mapped on two or more map sheets, an index map showing the map sheet configuration has also been produced. The maps are available at <www.census.gov/geo/www/maps/DC10_GUBlkMap/dc10blk_main.html> or can be ordered from Customer Services, U.S. Census Bureau at 301-763-INFO (4636).

2010 Census Tract Reference Maps

These maps show the boundaries and numbers of the 2010 Census tracts as well as the named features underlying the boundaries. They also show the boundaries, names, and codes for counties, county subdivisions, places, and, for the U.S. Virgin Islands, estates. The scale of the maps has been optimized to keep the number of map sheets for each area to a minimum, but the scale and number of sheets vary by the areal size of the county and the complexity of the census tracts. The maps are available at <www.census.gov/geo/www/maps/pl10_map_suite/tract.html> or can be ordered from Customer Services, U.S. Census Bureau at 301-763-INFO (4636).

2010 Urban Area Reference Maps

These maps show the boundaries, names, and codes of the 2010 Census urban areas as well as the named features underlying the boundaries. They also show the boundaries, names, and codes for counties, county subdivisions, places, and, for the U.S. Virgin Islands, estates. Note that these maps do not include the boundaries for census blocks or census tracts. The scale of the maps has been optimized to keep the number of map sheets for each area to a minimum, but the scale and number of sheets vary by the areal size and complexity of the subject urban area. The maps are available, listed in order by the name of the subject urban area, at <http://www2.census.gov/geo/maps/dc10map/UAUC_RefMap/uc/> or can be ordered from Geography Division, U.S. Census Bureau via email at geo.geography@census.gov or by phone at 301-763-1128.

Appendix F.
Code Lists

CONTENTS

Ethnic Origin or Race F-1
Group Quarters F-21
Industry F-23
Language F-42
Occupation F-52
U.S. State, U.S. Island Area, and Foreign Country F-88

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST

WHITE

001	Alsatian
002	Andorran
003	Austrian
004	Tirol
005	Basque
006	French Basque
007	Spanish Basque
008	Belgian
009	Flemish
010	Walloon
011	British
012	British Isles
013	Channel Islander
014	Gibraltan
015	Cornish
016	Corsican
017	Cypriot
018	Greek Cypriote
019	Turkish Cypriote
020	Danish
021	Dutch
022	English
023	Faroe Islander
024	Finnish
025	Karelian
026	French

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.

WHITE—Con.

027	Lorrainian
028	Breton
029	Frisian
030	Friulian
031	Ladin
032	German
033	Bavarian
034	Berliner
035	Hamburger
036	Hannover
037	Hessian
038	Lubecker
039	Pomeranian
040	Prussian
041	Saxon
042	Sudetenlander
043	Westphalian
044	East German
045	West German
046	Greek
047	Cretan
048	Cycladic Islander
049	Icelander
050	Irish
051	Italian
052	Trieste
053	Abruzzi
054	Apulian
055	Basilicata
056	Calabrian
057	Amalfian
058	Emilia Romagna
059	Rome
060	Ligurian
061	Lombardian
062	Marche
063	Molise
064	Neapolitan
065	Piedmontese
066	Puglia

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.

WHITE—Con.

067	Sardinian
068	Sicilian
069	Tuscan
070	Trentino
071	Umbrian
072	Valle Daosta
073	Venetian
074	San Marino
075	Lapp
076	Liechtensteiner
077	Luxemburger
078	Maltese
079	Manx
080	Monegasque
081	Northern Irelander
082	Norwegian
083	Occitan
084	Portuguese
085	Azorean
086	Madeiran
087	Scotch Irish
088	Scottish
089	Swedish
090	Aland Islander
091	Swiss
092	Suisse
093	Switzer
094	Irish Scotch
095	Romansch
096	Suisse Romane
097	Welsh
098	Scandinavian
099	Celtic
100	Albanian
101	Azerbaijani
102	Belorussian
103	Bulgarian
104	Carpatho Rusyn
105	Carpathian
106	Rusyn

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.

WHITE—Con.

107	Ruthenian
108	Cossack
109	Croatian
110	Not Used
111	Czech
112	Bohemian
113	Moravian
114	Czechoslovakian
115	Estonian
116	Livonian
117	Finno Ugrian
118	Mordovian
119	Voytak
120	Gruziia
121	Not Used
122	German From Russia
123	Volga
124	Rom
125	Hungarian
126	Magyar
127	Kalmyk
128	Latvian
129	Lithuanian
130	Macedonian
131	Montenegrin
132	North Caucasian
133	North Caucasian Turkic
134–139	Not Used
140	Ossetian
141	Not Used
142	Polish
143	Kashubian
144	Romanian
145	Bessarabian
146	Moldavian
147	Wallachian
148	Russian
149	Not Used
150	Muscovite
151	Not Used

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.

WHITE—Con.

152	Serbian
153	Slovak
154	Slovene
155	Sorbian/Wend
156	Soviet Turkic
157	Bashkir
158	Chuvash
159	Gagauz
160	Mesknetian
161	Tuvinian
162	Not Used
163	Yakut
164	Soviet Union
165	Tatar
166	Not Used
167	Soviet Central Asia
168	Turkestani
169	Uzbeg
170	Georgia Cis
171	Ukrainian
172	Lemko
173	Bioko
174	Husel
175	Windish
176	Yugoslavian
177	Herzegovinian
178	Slavic
179	Slavonian
180	Tajik
181	Central European
182	Not Used
183	Northern European
184	Not Used
185	Southern European
186	Not Used
187	Western European
188–189	Not Used
190	Eastern European
191	Bukovina
192	Not Used

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.

WHITE—Con.

193	Silesian
194	Germanic
195	European
196	Galician
197–199	Not Used
205	Balearic Islander
206	Gallego
400	Algerian
401	Not Used
402	Egyptian
403	Not Used
404	Libyan
405	Not Used
406	Moroccan
407	Ifni
408	Tunisian
409–410	Not Used
411	North African
412	Alhucemas
413	Berber
415	Bahraini
416	Iranian
417	Iraqi
418	Not Used
419	Israeli
420	Not Used
421	Jordanian
422	Transjordan
423	Kuwaiti
424	Not Used
425	Lebanese
426	Not Used
427	Saudi Arabian
428	Not Used
429	Syrian
430	Not Used
431	Armenian
432–433	Not Used
434	Turkish
435	Yemeni

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.

WHITE—Con.

436	Omani
437	Muscat
438	Trucial States
439	Qatar
440	Not Used
441	Bedouin
442	Kurdish
443	Not Used
444	Kuria Muria Islander
445–464	Not Used
465	Palestinian
466	Gaza Strip
467	West Bank
468–469	Not Used
470	South Yemen
471	Aden
472–479	Not Used
480	United Arab Emirates
481–482	Not Used
483	Assyrian
484	Chaldean
485	Syriac
486–489	Not Used
490	Mideast
491–494	Not Used
495	Arab
496	Arabic
497–499	Not Used
572	Afrikaner
600	Afghan
601	Baluchistan
602	Pathan
800	Australian
801	Tasmanian
802	Australian Aborigine
803	New Zealander
924	White
925	Anglo
926	Not Used
927	Appalachian

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.

WHITE—Con.

928	Aryan
929	Pennsylvania German
930	Greenlander
931	Canadian
932	Not Used
933	Newfoundland
934	Nova Scotian
935	French Canadian
936	Acadian
937	Cajun
938	Not Used

BLACK

300	Bahamian
301	Barbadian
308	Jamaican
309	Not Used
310	Dutch West Indies
311	Aruba Islander
312	St Maarten Islander
313	Not Used
314	Trinidadian Tobagonian
315	Trinidadian
316	Tobagonian
317	U S Virgin Islander
318	St Croix Islander
319	St John Islander
320	St Thomas Islander
321	British Virgin Islander
322	British West Indies
323	Turks and Caicos Islander
324	Anguilla Islander
325	Antigua and Barbuda
326	Montserrat Islander
327	Kitts/Nevis Islander
328	Dominica Islander
329	Grenadian
330	Vincent–Grenadines Islander
331	St Lucia Islander

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.

BLACK—Con.

332	French West Indies
333	Guadaloupe Islander
334	Cayenne
335	West Indian
336	Haitian
337–359	Not Used
500	Angolan
501	Not Used
502	Benin
503	Not Used
504	Botswana
505	Not Used
506	Burundian
507	Not Used
508	Cameroonian
509	Not Used
511	Not Used
512	Central African Republic
513	Chadian
514	Not Used
515	Congolese
516	Congo Brazzaville
517–518	Not Used
519	Djibouti
520	Equatorial Guinea
521	Corisco Islander
522	Ethiopian
523	Eritrean
524	Not Used
525	Gabonese
526	Not Used
527	Gambian
528	Not Used
529	Ghanian
530	Guinean
531	Guinea Bissau
532	Ivory Coast
533	Not Used
534	Kenyan
535–537	Not Used

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.

BLACK—Con.

538	Lesotho
539–540	Not Used
541	Liberian
542	Not Used
543	Madagascan
544	Not Used
545	Malawian
546	Malian
547	Mauritanian
548	Not Used
549	Mozambican
550	Namibian
551	Niger
552	Not Used
553	Nigerian
554	Fula
555	Hausa
556	Ibo
557	Tiv
558	Yoruba
559–560	Not Used
561	Rwandan
562–563	Not Used
564	Senegalese
565	Not Used
566	Sierra Leonean
567	Not Used
568	Somalian
569	Swaziland
570	South African
571	Union Of South Africa
573	Natalian
574	Zulu
575	Not Used
577	Dinka
578	Nuer
579	Fur
580	Baggara
581	Not Used
582	Tanzanian

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.

BLACK—Con.

583	Tanganyikan
584	Zanzibar Islander
585	Not Used
586	Togo
587	Not Used
588	Ugandan
589	Upper Voltan
590	Volta
591	Zairian
592	Zambian
593	Zimbabwean
594	African Islands
595	Mauritian
596	Central African
597	Eastern African
598	Western African
599	African
900	Afro American
901	Afro
902	African American
903	Black
904	Negro
906	Colored

ASIAN

Bangladesh

603	Bangladeshi
604–606	Not Used

Nepalese

609	Nepali
610–614	Not Used

Asian Indian

615	Asian Indian
616	Kashmir
617	Not Used
618	Bengali
619	Not Used

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.

ASIAN—Con.

Asian Indian—Con.

620	East Indian
621	Not Used
622	Andamanese
623	Not Used
624	Andhra Pradesh
625	Not Used
626	Assamese
627	Not Used
628	Goanese
629	Not Used
630	Gujarati
631	Not Used
632	Karnatakan
633	Not Used
634	Keralan
635	Not Used
636	Madhya Pradesh
637	Not Used
638	Maharashtran
639	Not Used
640	Madrasi
641	Not Used
642	Mysore
643	Not Used
644	Nagaland
645	Not Used
646	Orissa
647	Not Used
648	Pondicherry
649	Not Used
650	Punjabi
651	Not Used
652	Rajasthani
653	Not Used
654	Sikkim
655	Not Used
656	Tamil Nadu
657	Not Used
658	Uttar Pradesh

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.

ASIAN—Con.

Asian Indian—Con.

659–674	Not Used
675	East Indies
676–679	Not Used

Pakistani

680	Pakistan
681–689	Not Used

Chinese

706	Chinese
707	Cantonese
708	Manchurian
709	Mandarin
710–711	Not Used
712	Mongolian
713	Not Used
714	Tibetan
715	Not Used
716	Hong Kong
717	Not Used
718	Macao
719	Not Used

Filipino

720	Filipino
721–729	Not Used

Japanese

740	Japanese
741	Issei
742	Nisei
743	Sansei
744	Yonsei
745	Gosei
746	Ryukyu Islander
747	Not Used
748	Okinawan
749	Not Used

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.

ASIAN—Con.

Korean

750	Korean
751–764	Not Used

Other Asian

607	Bhutanese
608	Not Used
690	Sri Lankan
691	Singhalese
692	Veddah
693–694	Not Used
695	Maldivian
696–699	Not Used
700	Burmese
701	Not Used
702	Shan
703	Cambodian
704	Khmer
705	Not Used
730	Indonesian
731	Not Used
732	Borneo
733	Not Used
734	Java
735	Not Used
736	Sumatran
737–739	Not Used
765	Laotian
766	Meo
767	Not Used
768	Hmong
769	Not Used
770	Malaysian
771	North Borneo
772–773	Not Used
774	Singaporean
775	Not Used
776	Thai
777	Black Thai
778	Western Lao

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.

ASIAN—Con.

Other Asian—Con.

779–781	Not Used
782	Taiwanese
783	Formosan
784	Not Used
785	Vietnamese
786	Katu
787	Ma
788	Mnong
789	Not Used
790	Montagnard
791	Not Used
792	Indochinese
795	Asian
796–799	Not Used

NATIVE HAWAIIAN AND OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER

Chamorro

821	Guamanian
822	Chamorro

Palauan

824	Palauan

Marshallese

825	Marshallese

Kosraean

826	Kosraean

Pohnpeian

827	Ponapean

Chuukese

828	Chuukese

Yapese

829	Yapese

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.

NATIVE HAWAIIAN AND OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER—Con.

Carolinian

830	Carolinian

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

804	Tuvaluan
805	Norfolk Islander
806–807	Not Used
808	Polynesian
809	Kapingamarangan
810	Maori
811	Hawaiian
812	Not Used
813	Part Hawaiian
814	Samoan
815	Tongan
816	Tokelauan
817	Cook Islander
818	Tahitian
819	Niuean
820	Micronesian
823	Saipanese
831	Kiribatese
832	Nauruan
833	Tarawa Islander
834	Tinian Islander
835–839	Not Used
840	Melanesian Islander
841	Fijian
842	Not Used
843	New Guinean
844	Papuan
845	Solomon Islander
846	New Caledonian Islander
847	Vanuatuan
848–849	Not Used
850	Pacific Islander
851–859	Not Used
860	Pacific
861	Not Used
862	Chamolinian
863–899	Not Used

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.

HISPANIC

200	Spaniard
201	Andalusian
202	Asturian
203	Castillian
204	Catalonian
207	Valencian
208	Canarian
209	Not Used
210	Mexican
211	Mexican American
212	Mexicano
213	Chicano
214	La Raza
215	Mexican American Indian
216–217	Not Used
218	Mexican State
219	Mexican Indian
220	Not Used
221	Costa Rican
222	Guatemalan
223	Honduran
224	Nicaraguan
225	Panamanian
226	Salvadoran
227	Central American
228	Not Used
229	Canal Zone
230	Not Used
231	Argentinean
232	Bolivian
233	Chilean
234	Colombian
235	Ecuadorian
236	Paraguayan
237	Peruvian
238	Uruguayan
239	Venezuelan
240–247	Not Used
248	Criollo
249	South American

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.

HISPANIC—Con.

250	Latin American
251	Latin
252	Latino
253–260	Not Used
261	Puerto Rican
262–270	Not Used
271	Cuban
272–274	Not Used
275	Dominican
276–289	Not Used
290	Hispanic
291	Spanish
292	Californio
293	Tejano
294	Nuevo Mexicano
295	Spanish American
296–299	Not Used

OTHER ETHNICITIES OR RACES

302	Belizean
303	Bermudan
304	Cayman Islander
305–307	Not Used
360	Brazilian
361–364	Not Used
365	San Andres
366–369	Not Used
370	Guyanese
371–374	Not Used
375	Providencia
376–379	Not Used
380	Surinam
381–399	Not Used
414	Rio De Oro
510	Cape Verdean
576	Sudanese
793	Eurasian
794	Amerasian
905	Nonwhite

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.

OTHER ETHNICITIES OR RACES—Con.

907	Creole
908	Mulatto
909–912	Not Used
913	Central American Indian
914	South American Indian
915–916	Not Used
917	Native American
918	Indian
919	Cherokee
920	American Indian
921	Aleut
922	Eskimo
923	Inuit
939	American
940	United States
941	Alabama
942	Alaska
943	Arizona
944	Arkansas
945	California
946	Colorado
947	Connecticut
948	District Of Columbia
949	Delaware
950	Florida
951	Idaho
952	Illinois
953	Indiana
954	Iowa
955	Kansas
956	Kentucky
957	Louisiana
958	Maine
959	Maryland
960	Massachusetts
961	Michigan
962	Minnesota
963	Mississippi
964	Missouri
965	Montana
966	Nebraska

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE CODE LIST—Con.

OTHER ETHNICITIES OR RACES—Con.

967	Nevada
968	New Hampshire
969	New Jersey
970	New Mexico
971	New York
972	North Carolina
973	North Dakota
974	Ohio
975	Not Used
976	Oklahoma
977	Oregon
978	Pennsylvania
979	Rhode Island
980	South Carolina
981	South Dakota
982	Tennessee
983	Texas
984	Utah
985	Vermont
986	Virginia
987	Washington
988	West Virginia
989	Wisconsin
990	Wyoming
991	Georgia
992	Not Used
993	Southerner
994	North American
995	Mixture
996	Uncodable Entries
997	Not Used
998	Other Responses
999	Not Reported

GROUP QUARTERS CODE LIST

INSTITUTIONAL GROUP QUARTERS (101–106, 201–203, 301, 401–405)

Correctional Facilities for Adults (101–106)

101 Federal Detention Centers
102 Federal Prisons
103 States Prisons
104 Local Jails and Other Municipal Confinement Facilities
105 Correctional Residential Facilities
106 Military Disciplinary Barracks and Jails

Juvenile Facilities (201–203)

201 Group Homes for Juveniles (non-correctional)
202 Residential Treatment Centers for Juveniles (non-correctional)
203 Correctional Facilities Intended for Juveniles

Nursing Facilities/Skilled-Nursing Facilities (301)

301 Nursing Facilities/Skilled-Nursing Facilities

Other Institutional Facilities (401–405)

401 Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals and Psychiatric Units in Other Hospitals
402 Hospitals with Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere
403 In-Patient Hospice Facilities
404 Military Treatment Facilities With Assigned Patients
405 Residential Schools for People With Disabilities

NONINSTITUTIONAL GROUP QUARTERS (501, 601–602, 701–702, 704, 706, 801–802, 900–901, 903–904)

College/University Student Housing (501)

501 College/University Student Housing

Military Quarters (601–602)

601 Military Quarters
602 Military Ships

Other Noninstititutional Facilities (701–702, 704, 706, 801–802, 900–901, 903–904)

701	Emergency and Transitional Shelters (with Sleeping Facilities) for People Experiencing Homelessness
702	Soup Kitchens
704	Regularly Scheduled Mobile Food Vans
706	Targeted Non-Sheltered Outdoor Locations
801	Group Homes Intended for Adults
802	Residential Treatment Centers for Adults
900	Maritime/Merchant Vessels
901	Workers' Group Living Quarters and Job Corps Centers
903	Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters
904	Religious Group Quarters and Domestic Violence Shelters

INDUSTRY CODE LIST

Industry 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2007 NAICS Code
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting, and Mining	**0000–0569**	11–21
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	***0000–0369***	11
Unused codes	0000–0169	
Crop production	0170	111
Unused codes	0171–0179	
Animal production	0180	112
Unused codes	0181–0189	
Forestry except logging	0190	1131, 1132
Unused codes	0191–0269	
Logging	0270	1133
Unused codes	0271–0279	
Fishing, hunting and trapping	0280	114
Unused codes	0281–0289	
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	0290	115
Unused codes	0291–0369	
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	***0370–0569***	21
Oil and gas extraction	0370	211
Unused codes	0371–0379	
Coal mining	0380	2121
Unused codes	0381–0389	
Metal ore mining	0390	2122
Unused codes	0391–0469	
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying	0470	2123
Unused codes	0471–0479	
Not specified type of mining	0480	Part of 21
Unused codes	0481–0489	
Support activities for mining	0490	213
Unused codes	0491–0569	
Utilities Census codes 0570–0769 moved to Transportation and Warehousing NAICS subsector 48–49		

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

Industry 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2007 NAICS Code
Construction	**0770–1069**	23
Construction (the cleaning of buildings and dwellings is incidental during construction and immediately after construction)	0770	23
Unused codes	0771–1069	
Manufacturing	**1070–4069**	31–33
Animal food, grain and oilseed milling	1070	3111, 3112
Unused codes	1071–1079	
Sugar and confectionery products	1080	3113
Unused codes	1081–1089	
Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing	1090	3114
Unused codes	1091–1169	
Dairy product manufacturing	1170	3115
Unused codes	1171–1179	
Animal slaughtering and processing	1180	3116
Unused codes	1181–1189	
Retail bakeries	1190	311811
Unused codes	1191–1269	
Bakeries, except retail	1270	3118 exc. 311811
Unused codes	1271–1279	
Seafood and other miscellaneous foods, not elsewhere classified	1280	3117, 3119
Unused codes	1281–1289	
Not specified food industries	1290	Part of 311
Unused codes	1291–1369	
Beverage manufacturing	1370	3121
Unused codes	1371–1389	
Tobacco manufacturing	1390	3122
Unused codes	1391–1469	
Fiber, yarn, and thread mills	1470	3131
Unused codes	1471–1479	
Fabric mills, except knitting mills	1480	3132 exc. 31324
Unused codes	1481–1489	
Textile and fabric finishing and fabric coating mills	1490	3133
Unused codes	1491–1569	
Carpet and rug mills	1570	31411
Unused codes	1571–1589	

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

Industry 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2007 NAICS Code
Manufacturing—Con.		
Textile product mills, except carpet and rug	1590	314 exc. 31411
Unused codes	1591–1669	
Knitting fabric mills, and apparel knitting mills	1670	31324, 3151
Unused codes	1671–1679	
Cut and sew apparel manufacturing	1680	3152
Unused codes	1681–1689	
Apparel accessories and other apparel manufacturing	1690	3159
Unused codes	1691–1769	
Footwear manufacturing	1770	3162
Unused codes	1771–1789	
Leather tanning and finishing and other allied products manufacturing	1790	3161, 3169
Unused codes	1791–1869	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	1870	3221
Unused codes	1871–1879	
Paperboard containers and boxes	1880	32221
Unused codes	1881–1889	
Miscellaneous paper and pulp products	1890	32222, 32223, 32229
Unused codes	1891–1989	
Printing and related support activities	1990	3231
Unused codes	1991–2069	
Petroleum refining	2070	32411
Unused codes	2071–2089	
Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products	2090	32419
Unused codes	2091–2169	
Resin, synthetic rubber, and fibers and filaments manufacturing	2170	3252
Unused codes	2171–2179	
Agricultural chemical manufacturing	2180	3253
Unused codes	2181–2189	
Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	2190	3254
Unused codes	2191–2269	
Paint, coating, and adhesive manufacturing	2270	3255
Unused codes	2271–2279	
Soap, cleaning compound, and cosmetics manufacturing	2280	3256
Unused codes	2281–2289	

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

Industry 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2007 NAICS Code
Manufacturing—Con.		
Industrial and miscellaneous chemicals	2290	3251, 3259
Unused codes	2291–2369	
Plastics product manufacturing	2370	3261
Unused codes	2371–2379	
Tire manufacturing	2380	32621
Unused codes	2381–2389	
Rubber products, except tires, manufacturing	2390	32622, 32629
Unused codes	2391–2469	
Pottery, ceramics, and plumbing fixture manufacturing	2470	32711
Unused codes	2471–2479	
Structural clay product manufacturing	2480	32712
Unused codes	2481–2489	
Glass and glass product manufacturing	2490	3272
Unused codes	2491–2569	
Cement, concrete, lime, and gypsum product manufacturing	2570	3273, 3274
Unused codes	2571–2589	
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	2590	3279
Unused codes	2591–2669	
Iron and steel mills and steel product manufacturing	2670	3311, 3312
Unused codes	2671–2679	
Aluminum production and processing	2680	3313
Unused codes	2681–2689	
Nonferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing	2690	3314
Unused codes	2691–2769	
Foundries	2770	3315
Unused codes	2771–2779	
Metal forgings and stampings	2780	3321
Unused codes	2781–2789	
Cutlery and hand tool manufacturing	2790	3322
Unused codes	2791–2869	
Structural metals, and boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	2870	3323, 3324
Unused codes	2871–2879	

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

Industry 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2007 NAICS Code
Manufacturing—Con.		
Machine shops; turned product; screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	2880	3327
Unused codes	2881–2889	
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	2890	3328
Unused codes	2891–2969	
Ordnance	2970	332992, 332993, 332994, 332995
Unused codes	2971–2979	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products manufacturing	2980	3325, 3326, 3329 exc. 332992, 332993, 332994, 332995
Unused codes	2981–2989	
Not specified metal industries	2990	Part of 331 and 332
Unused codes	2991–3069	
Agricultural implement manufacturing	3070	33311
Unused codes	3071–3079	
Construction, and mining and oil and gas field machinery manufacturing	3080	33312, 33313
Unused codes	3081–3089	
Commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing	3090	3333
Unused codes	3091–3169	
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3170	3335
Unused codes	3171–3179	
Engines, turbines, and power transmission equipment manufacturing	3180	3336
Unused codes	3181–3189	
Machinery manufacturing, not elsewhere classified	3190	3332, 3334, 3339
Unused codes	3191–3289	
Not specified machinery manufacturing	3290	Part of 333
Unused codes	3291–3359	
Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing	3360	3341
Unused codes	3361–3369	
Communications, and audio and video equipment manufacturing	3370	3342, 3343
Unused codes	3371–3379	

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

Industry 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2007 NAICS Code
Manufacturing—Con.		
Navigational, measuring, electromedical, and control instruments manufacturing	3380	3345
Unused codes	3381–3389	
Electronic component and product manufacturing, not elsewhere classified	3390	3344, 3346
Unused codes	3391–3469	
Household appliance manufacturing	3470	3352
Unused codes	3471–3489	
Electric lighting and electrical equipment manufacturing, and other electrical component manufacturing, not elsewhere classified	3490	3351, 3353, 3359
Unused codes	3491–3569	
Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment manufacturing	3570	3361, 3362, 3363
Unused codes	3571–3579	
Aircraft and parts manufacturing	3580	336411, 336412, 336413
Unused codes	3581–3589	
Aerospace products and parts manufacturing	3590	336414, 336415, 336419
Unused codes	3591–3669	
Railroad rolling stock manufacturing	3670	3365
Unused codes	3671–3679	
Ship and boat building	3680	3366
Unused codes	3681–3689	
Other transportation equipment manufacturing	3690	3369
Unused codes	3691–3769	
Sawmills and wood preservation	3770	3211
Unused codes	3771–3779	
Veneer, plywood, and engineered wood products	3780	3212
Unused codes	3781–3789	
Prefabricated wood buildings and mobile homes	3790	321991, 321992
Unused codes	3791–3869	
Miscellaneous wood products	3870	3219 exc. 321991, 321992
Unused codes	3871–3889	
Furniture and related product manufacturing	3890	337
Unused codes	3891–3959	

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

Industry 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2007 NAICS Code
Manufacturing—Con.		
Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing	3960	3391
Unused codes	3961–3969	
Sporting and athletic goods, and doll, toy and game manufacturing	3970	33992, 33993
Unused codes	3971–3979	
Miscellaneous manufacturing, not elsewhere classified	3980	3399 exc. 33992, 33993
Unused codes	3981–3989	
Not specified manufacturing industries	3990	Part of 31, 32, 33
Unused codes	3991–4069	
Wholesale Trade	**4070–4669**	42
Motor vehicles, parts and supplies merchant wholesalers	4070	4231
Unused codes	4071–4079	
Furniture and home furnishing merchant wholesalers	4080	4232
Unused codes	4081–4089	
Lumber and other construction materials merchant wholesalers	4090	4233
Unused codes	4091–4169	
Professional and commercial equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4170	4234
Unused codes	4171–4179	
Metals and minerals, except petroleum, merchant wholesalers	4180	4235
Unused codes	4181–4189	
Electrical and electronic goods merchant wholesalers	4190	4236
Unused codes	4191–4259	
Hardware, plumbing and heating equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers	4260	4237
Unused codes	4261–4269	
Machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers	4270	4238
Unused codes	4271–4279	
Recyclable material merchant wholesalers	4280	42393
Unused codes	4281–4289	
Miscellaneous durable goods merchant wholesalers	4290	4239 exc. 42393
Unused codes	4291–4369	

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

Industry 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2007 NAICS Code
Wholesale Trade—Con.		
Paper and paper products merchant wholesalers	4370	4241
Unused codes	4371–4379	
Drugs, sundries, and chemical and allied products merchant wholesalers	4380	4242, 4246
Unused codes	4381–4389	
Apparel, fabrics, and notions merchant wholesalers	4390	4243
Unused codes	4391–4469	
Groceries and related products merchant wholesalers	4470	4244
Unused codes	4471–4479	
Farm product raw materials merchant wholesalers	4480	4245
Unused codes	4481–4489	
Petroleum and petroleum products merchant wholesalers	4490	4247
Unused codes	4491–4559	
Alcoholic beverages merchant wholesalers	4560	4248
Unused codes	4561–4569	
Farm supplies merchant wholesalers	4570	42491
Unused codes	4571–4579	
Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	4580	4249 exc. 42491
Unused codes	4581–4584	
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	4585	4251
Unused codes	4586–4589	
Not specified wholesale trade	4590	Part of 42
Unused codes	4591–4669	
Retail Trade	**4670–6069**	44–45
Automobile dealers	4670	4411
Unused codes	4671–4679	
Other motor vehicle dealers	4680	4412
Unused codes	4681–4689	
Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores	4690	4413
Unused codes	4691–4769	
Furniture and home furnishings stores	4770	442
Unused codes	4771–4779	
Household appliance stores	4780	443111
Unused codes	4781–4789	

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

Industry 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2007 NAICS Code
Retail Trade—Con.		
Radio, TV, and computer stores	4790	443112, 44312
Unused codes	4791–4869	
Building material and supplies dealers	4870	4441 exc. 44413
Unused codes	4871–4879	
Hardware stores	4880	44413
Unused codes	4881–4889	
Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	4890	4442
Unused codes	4891–4969	
Grocery stores	4970	4451
Unused codes	4971–4979	
Specialty food stores	4980	4452
Unused codes	4981–4989	
Beer, wine, and liquor stores	4990	4453
Unused codes	4991–5069	
Pharmacies and drug stores	5070	44611
Unused codes	5071–5079	
Health and personal care, except drug, stores	5080	446 exc. 44611
Unused codes	5081–5089	
Gasoline stations	5090	447
Unused codes	5091–5169	
Clothing stores	5170	4481
Unused codes	5171–5179	
Shoe stores	5180	44821
Unused codes	5181–5189	
Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores	5190	4483
Unused codes	5191–5269	
Sporting goods, camera, and hobby and toy stores	5270	44313, 45111, 45112
Unused codes	5271–5279	
Sewing, needlework, and piece goods stores	5280	45113
Unused codes	5281–5289	
Music stores	5290	45114, 45122
Unused codes	5291–5369	
Book stores and news dealers	5370	45121
Unused codes	5371–5379	
Department stores and discount stores	5380	45211
Unused codes	5381–5389	

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

Industry 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2007 NAICS Code
Retail Trade—Con.		
Miscellaneous general merchandise stores	5390	4529
Unused codes	5391–5469	
Retail florists	5470	4531
Unused codes	5471–5479	
Office supplies and stationery stores	5480	45321
Unused codes	5481–5489	
Used merchandise stores	5490	4533
Unused codes	5491–5569	
Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops	5570	45322
Unused codes	5571–5579	
Miscellaneous retail stores	5580	4539
Unused codes	5581–5589	
Electronic shopping	5590	454111
Electronic auctions	5591	454112
Mail order houses	5592	454113
Unused codes	5593–5669	
Vending machine operators	5670	4542
Unused codes	5671–5679	
Fuel dealers	5680	45431
Unused codes	5681–5689	
Other direct selling establishments	5690	45439
Unused codes	5691–5789	
Not specified retail trade	5790	Part of 44, 45
Unused codes	5791–6069	
Transportation and Warehousing and Utilities	**6070–6469, 0570–0769**	48–49, 22
Transportation and Warehousing	***6070–6469***	48–49
Air transportation	6070	481
Unused codes	6071–6079	
Rail transportation	6080	482
Unused codes	6081–6089	
Water transportation	6090	483
Unused codes	6091–6169	
Truck transportation	6170	484
Unused codes	6171–6179	

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

Industry 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2007 NAICS Code
Transportation and Warehousing and Utilities—Con.		
Transportation and Warehousing—Con.		
Bus service and urban transit	6180	4851, 4852, 4854, 4855, 4859
Unused codes	6181–6189	
Taxi and limousine service	6190	4853
Unused codes	6191–6269	
Pipeline transportation	6270	486
Unused codes	6271–6279	
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	6280	487
Unused codes	6281–6289	
Services incidental to transportation	6290	488
Unused codes	6291–6369	
Postal Service	6370	491
Unused codes	6371–6379	
Couriers and messengers	6380	492
Unused codes	6381–6389	
Warehousing and storage	6390	493
Unused codes	6391–6469	
Utilities	***0570–0769***	22
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	0570	2211
Unused codes	0571–0579	
Natural gas distribution	0580	2212
Unused codes	0581–0589	
Electric and gas, and other combinations	0590	Pts. 2211, 2212
Unused codes	0591–0669	
Water, steam, air-conditioning, and irrigation systems	0670	22131, 22133
Unused codes	0671–0679	
Sewage treatment facilities	0680	22132
Unused codes	0681–0689	
Not specified utilities	0690	Part of 22
Unused codes	0691–0769	

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

Industry 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2007 NAICS Code
Information	**6470–6869**	51
Newspaper publishers	6470	51111
Unused codes	6471–6479	
Periodical, book, and directory publishers	6480	5111 exc. 51111
Unused codes	6481–6489	
Software publishers	6490	5112
Unused codes	6491–6569	
Motion picture and video industries	6570	5121
Unused codes	6571–6589	
Sound recording industries	6590	5122
Unused codes	6591–6669	
Broadcasting (except internet)	6670	515
Unused codes	6671	
Internet publishing and broadcasting and web search portals	6672	51913
Unused codes	6673–6679	
Wired telecommunications carriers	6680	5171
Unused codes	6681–6689	
Telecommunications, except wired telecommunications carriers	6690	517 exc. 5171
Unused codes	6691–6694	
Data processing, hosting, and related services	6695	5182
Unused codes	6696–6769	
Libraries and archives	6770	51912
Unused codes	6771–6779	
Other information services, except libraries and archives, and internet publishing and broadcasting and web search portals	6780	5191 exc. 51912, 51913
Unused codes	6781–6869	
Finance and Insurance, and Real Estate, and Rental and Leasing	**6870–7269**	52–53
Finance and Insurance	***6870–7069***	52
Banking and related activities	6870	521, 52211,52219
Unused codes	6871–6879	
Savings institutions, including credit unions	6880	52212, 52213
Unused codes	6881–6889	

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

Industry 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2007 NAICS Code
Finance and Insurance, and Real Estate, and Rental and Leasing—Con.		
Finance and Insurance—Con.		
Non-depository credit and related activities	6890	5222, 5223
Unused codes	6891–6969	
Securities, commodities, funds, trusts, and other financial investments	6970	523, 525
Unused codes	6971–6989	
Insurance carriers and related activities	6990	524
Unused codes	6991–7069	
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	***7070–7269***	53
Real estate	7070	531
Unused codes	7071–7079	
Automotive equipment rental and leasing	7080	5321
Unused codes	7081–7169	
Video tape and disk rental	7170	53223
Unused codes	7171–7179	
Other consumer goods rental	7180	53221, 53222, 53229, 5323
Unused codes	7181–7189	
Commercial, industrial, and other intangible assets rental and leasing	7190	5324, 533
Unused codes	7191–7269	
Professional, Scientific, and Management, and Administrative, and Waste Management Services	***7270–7859***	54–56
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	***7270–7569***	54
Legal services	7270	5411
Unused codes	7271–7279	
Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping, and payroll services	7280	5412
Unused codes	7281–7289	
Architectural, engineering, and related services	7290	5413
Unused codes	7291–7369	
Specialized design services	7370	5414
Unused codes	7371–7379	

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

Industry 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2007 NAICS Code
Professional, Scientific, and Management, and Administrative, and Waste Management Services—Con.		
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services—Con.		
Computer systems design and related services	7380	5415
Unused codes	7381–7389	
Management, scientific, and technical consulting services	7390	5416
Unused codes	7391–7459	
Scientific research and development services	7460	5417
Unused codes	7461–7469	
Advertising and related services	7470	5418
Unused codes	7471–7479	
Veterinary services	7480	54194
Unused codes	7481–7489	
Other professional, scientific, and technical services	7490	5419 exc. 54194
Unused codes	7491–7569	
Management of Companies and Enterprises	***7570***	55
Management of companies and enterprises	7570	55
Administrative and Support and Waste Management Services	***7571–7859***	56
Unused codes	7571–7579	
Employment services	7580	5613
Unused codes	7581–7589	
Business support services	7590	5614
Unused codes	7591–7669	
Travel arrangements and reservation services	7670	5615
Unused codes	7671–7679	
Investigation and security services	7680	5616
Unused codes	7681–7689	
Services to buildings and dwellings (except cleaning during construction and immediately after construction)	7690	5617 exc. 56173
Unused codes	7691–7769	
Landscaping services	7770	56173
Unused codes	7771–7779	

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

Industry 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2007 NAICS Code
Professional, Scientific, and Management, and Administrative, and Waste Management Services—Con.		
Administrative and Support and Waste Management Services—Con.		
Other administrative and other support services	7780	5611, 5612, 5619
Unused codes	7781–7789	
Waste management and remediation services	7790	562
Unused codes	7791–7859	
Educational Services, and Health Care and Social Assistance	**7860–8559**	61–62
Educational Services	***7860–7969***	61
Elementary and secondary schools	7860	6111
Unused codes	7861–7869	
Colleges and universities, including junior colleges	7870	6112, 6113
Unused codes	7871–7879	
Business, technical, and trade schools and training	7880	6114, 6115
Unused codes	7881–7889	
Other schools and instruction, and educational support services	7890	6116, 6117
Unused codes	7891–7969	
Health Care and Social Assistance	***7970–8559***	62
Offices of physicians	7970	6211
Unused codes	7971–7979	
Offices of dentists	7980	6212
Unused codes	7981–7989	
Offices of chiropractors	7990	62131
Unused codes	7991–8069	
Offices of optometrists	8070	62132
Unused codes	8071–8079	
Offices of other health practitioners	8080	6213 exc. 62131, 62132
Unused codes	8081–8089	
Outpatient care centers	8090	6214
Unused codes	8091–8169	

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

Industry 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2007 NAICS Code
Educational Services, and Health Care and Social Assistance—Con.		
Health Care and Social Assistance—Con.		
Home health care services	8170	6216
Unused codes	8171–8179	
Other health care services	8180	6215, 6219
Unused codes	8181–8189	
Hospitals	8190	622
Unused codes	8191–8269	
Nursing care facilities	8270	6231
Unused codes	8271–8289	
Residential care facilities, without nursing	8290	6232, 6233, 6239
Unused codes	8291–8369	
Individual and family services	8370	6241
Unused codes	8371–8379	
Community food and housing, and emergency services	8380	6242
Unused codes	8381–8389	
Vocational rehabilitation services	8390	6243
Unused codes	8391–8469	
Child day care services	8470	6244
Unused codes	8471–8559	
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, and Accommodation and Food Services	**8560–8769**	71–72
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	***8560–8659***	71
Independent artists, performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	8560	711
Unused codes	8561–8569	
Museums, art galleries, historical sites, and similar institutions	8570	712
Unused codes	8571–8579	
Bowling centers	8580	71395
Unused codes	8581–8589	
Other amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	8590	713 exc. 71395
Unused codes	8591–8659	

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

Industry 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2007 NAICS Code
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, and Accommodation and Food Services—Con.		
Accommodation and Food Services		
Traveler accommodation	8660	7211
Unused codes	8661–8669	
Recreational vehicle parks and camps, and rooming and boarding houses	8670	7212, 7213
Unused codes	8671–8679	
Restaurants and other food services	8680	722 exc. 7224
Unused codes	8681–8689	
Drinking places, alcoholic beverages	8690	7224
Unused codes	8691–8769	
Other Services, Except Public Administration	**8770–9369**	81
Automotive repair and maintenance	8770	8111 exc. 811192
Unused codes	8771–8779	
Car washes	8780	811192
Unused codes	8781–8789	
Electronic and precision equipment repair and maintenance	8790	8112
Unused codes	8791–8869	
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment repair and maintenance	8870	8113
Unused codes	8871–8879	
Personal and household goods repair and maintenance	8880	8114 exc. 81143
Unused codes	8881–8889	
Footwear and leather goods repair	8890	81143
Unused codes	8891–8969	
Barber shops	8970	812111
Unused codes	8971–8979	
Beauty salons	8980	812112
Unused codes	8981–8989	
Nail salons and other personal care services	8990	812113, 81219
Unused codes	8991–9069	
Drycleaning and laundry services	9070	8123
Unused codes	9071–9079	

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

Industry 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2007 NAICS Code
Other Services, Except Public Administration—Con.	**6470–6869**	51
Funeral homes, and cemeteries and crematories	9080	8122
Unused codes	9081–9089	
Other personal services	9090	8129
Unused codes	9091–9159	
Religious organizations	9160	8131
Unused codes	9161–9169	
Civic, social, advocacy organizations, and grantmaking and giving services	9170	8132, 8133, 8134
Unused codes	9171–9179	
Labor unions	9180	81393
Unused codes	9181–9189	
Business, professional, political, and similar organizations	9190	8139 exc. 81393
Unused codes	9191–9289	
Private households	9290	814
Unused codes	9291–9369	
Public Adminstration	**9370–9669**	51
Executive offices and legislative bodies	9370	92111, 92112, 92114, pt. 92115
Unused codes	9371–9379	
Public finance activities	9380	92113
Unused codes	9381–9389	
Other general government and support	9390	92119
Unused codes	9391–9469	
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9470	922, pt. 92115
Unused codes	9471–9479	
Administration of human resource programs	9480	923
Unused codes	9481–9489	
Administration of environmental quality and housing programs	9490	924, 925
Unused codes	9491–9569	
Administration of economic programs and space research	9570	926, 927
Unused codes	9571–9589	
National security and international affairs	9590	928
Unused codes	9591–9669	

INDUSTRY CODE LIST—Con.

Industry 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2007 NAICS Code
Military	**9670–9919**	928110
U. S. Army	9670	928110
Unused codes	9671–9679	
U. S. Air Force	9680	928110
Unused codes	9681–9689	
U. S. Navy	9690	928110
Unused codes	9691–9769	
U. S. Marines	9770	928110
Unused codes	9771–9779	
U. S. Coast Guard	9780	928110
Unused codes	9781–9789	
Armed Forces, Branch not specified	9790	928110
Unused codes	9791–9869	
Military Reserves or National Guard	9870	928110
Unused codes	9871–9919	
Unemployed, with no work experience in the last 5 years or earlier or never worked	9920	none

LANGUAGE CODE LIST

Code	Language
601	Jamaican Creole
602	Krio
603	Hawaiian Pidgin
604	Pidgin
605	Gullah
606	Saramacca
607	German
608	Pennsylvania Dutch
609	Yiddish
610	Dutch
611	Afrikaans
612	Frisian
613	Luxembourgian
614	Swedish
615	Danish
616	Norwegian
617	Icelandic
618	Faroese
619	Italian
620	French
621	Provencal
622	Patois
623	French Creole
624	Cajun
625	Spanish
626	Catalonian
627	Ladino
628	Pachuco
629	Portuguese
630	Papia Mentae
631	Romanian
632	Rhaeto-Romanic
633	Welsh
634	Breton
635	Irish Gaelic
636	Scottic Gaelic
637	Greek
638	Albanian
639	Russian

LANGUAGE CODE LIST—Con.

Code	Language
640	Bielorussian
641	Ukrainian
642	Czech
643	Kashubian
644	Lusatian
645	Polish
646	Slovak
647	Bulgarian
648	Macedonian
649	Serbo-Croatian
650	Croatian
651	Serbian
652	Slovene
653	Lithuanian
654	Lettish
655	Armenian
656	Persian
657	Pashto
658	Kurdish
659	Balochi
660	Tadzhik
661	Ossete
662	India, not elsewhere classified
663	Hindi
664	Bengali
665	Panjabi
666	Marathi
667	Gujarati
668	Bihari
669	Rajasthani
670	Oriya
671	Urdu
672	Assamese
673	Kashmiri
674	Nepali
675	Sindhi
676	Pakistan, not elsewhere classified
677	Sinhalese
678	Romany

LANGUAGE CODE LIST—Con.

Code	Language
679	Finnish
680	Estonian
681	Lapp
682	Hungarian
683	Other Uralic Languages
684	Chuvash
685	Karakalpak
686	Kazakh
687	Kirghiz
688	Karachay
689	Uighur
690	Azerbaijani
691	Turkish
692	Turkmen
693	Yakut
694	Mongolian
695	Tungus
696	Caucasian
697	Basque
698	Dravidian
699	Brahui
700	Gondi
701	Telugu
702	Kannada
703	Malayalam
704	Tamil
705	Kurukh
706	Munda
707	Burushaski
708	Chinese
709	Hakka
710	Kan, Hsiang
711	Cantonese
712	Mandarin
713	Fuchow
714	Formosan
715	Wu
716	Tibetan
717	Burmese

LANGUAGE CODE LIST—Con.

Code	Language
718	Karen
719	Kachin
720	Thai
721	Mien
722	Hmong
723	Japanese
724	Korean
725	Laotian
726	Mon-Khmer, Cambodian
727	Paleo-Siberian
728	Vietnamese
729	Muong
730	Buginese
731	Moluccan
732	Indonesian
733	Achinese
734	Balinese
735	Cham
736	Javanese
737	Madurese
738	Malagasy
739	Malay
740	Minangkabau
741	Sundanese
742	Tagalog
743	Bisayan
744	Sebuano
745	Pangasinan
746	Ilocano
747	Bikol
748	Pampangan
749	Gorontalo
750	Micronesian
751	Carolinian
752	Chamorro
753	Gilbertese
754	Kusaiean
755	Marshallese
756	Mokilese

LANGUAGE CODE LIST—Con.

Code	Language
757	Mortlockese
758	Nauruan
759	Palauan
760	Ponapean
761	Chuukese/Trukese
762	Ulithean
763	Woleai-Ulithi
764	Yapese
765	Melanesian
766	Polynesian
767	Samoan
768	Tongan
769	Niuean
770	Tokelauan
771	Fijian
772	Marquesan
773	Rarotongan
774	Maori
775	Nukuoro
776	Hawaiian
777	Arabic
778	Hebrew
779	Syriac
780	Amharic
781	Berber
782	Chadic
783	Cushite
784	Sudanic
785	Nilotic
786	Nilo-Hamitic
787	Nubian
788	Saharan
789	Nilo-Saharan
790	Khoisan
791	Swahili
792	Bantu
793	Mande
794	Fulani

LANGUAGE CODE LIST—Con.

Code	Language
795	Gur
796	Kru, Ibo, Yoruba
797	Efik
798	Mbum (And Related)
799	African
800	Aleut
801	Pacific Gulf Yupik
802	Eskimo
803	Inupik
804	St Lawrence Island Yupik
805	Yupik
806	Algonquian
807	Arapaho
808	Atsina
809	Blackfoot
810	Cheyenne
811	Cree
812	Delaware
813	Fox
814	Kickapoo
815	Menomini
816	French Cree
817	Miami
818	Micmac
819	Ojibwa
820	Ottawa
821	Passamaquoddy
822	Penobscot
823	Abnaki
824	Potawatomi
825	Shawnee
826	Wiyot
827	Yurok
828	Kutenai
829	Makah
830	Kwakiutl
831	Nootka
832	Not Used
833	Lower Chehalis

LANGUAGE CODE LIST—Con.

Code	Language
834	Upper Chehalis
835	Clallam
836	Coeur D'Alene
837	Columbia
838	Cowlitz
839	Salish
840	Nootsack
841	Okanogan
842	Puget Sound Salish
843	Quinault
844	Tillamook
845	Twana
846	Haida
847	Athapascan
848	Ahtena
849	Han
850	Ingalit
851	Koyukon
852	Kuchin
853	Upper Kuskokwim
854	Tanaina
855	Tanana
856	Tanacross
857	Upper Tanana
858	Tutchone
859	Chasta Costa
860	Hupa
861	Other Athapascan-Eyak
862	Apache
863	Kiowa
864	Navaho
865	Eyak
866	Tlingit
867	Mountain Maidu
868	Northwest Maidu
869	Southern Maidu
870	Coast Miwok
871	Plains Miwok
872	Sierra Miwok

LANGUAGE CODE LIST—Con.

Code	Language
873	Nomlaki
874	Patwin
875	Wintun
876	Foothill North Yokuts
877	Tachi
878	Santiam
879	Siuslaw
880	Klamath
881	Nez Perce
882	Sahaptian
883	Upper Chinook
884	Tsimshian
885	Achumawi
886	Atsugewi
887	Karok
888	Pomo
889	Shastan
890	Washo
891	Up River Yuman
892	Cocomaricopa
893	Mohave
894	Yuma
895	Diegueno
896	Delta River Yuman
897	Upland Yuman
898	Havasupai
899	Walapai
900	Yavapai
901	Chumash
902	Tonkawa
903	Yuchi
904	Crow
905	Hidatsa
906	Mandan
907	Dakota
908	Chiwere
909	Winnebago
910	Kansa
911	Omaha

LANGUAGE CODE LIST—Con.

Code	Language
912	Osage
913	Ponca
914	Quapaw
915	Alabama
916	Choctaw
917	Mikasuki
918	Hichita
919	Koasati
920	Muskogee
921	Chetemacha
922	Yuki
923	Wappo
924	Keres
925	Iroquois
926	Mohawk
927	Oneida
928	Onondaga
929	Cayuga
930	Seneca
931	Tuscarora
932	Wyandot
933	Cherokee
934	Arikara
935	Caddo
936	Pawnee
937	Wichita
938	Comanche
939	Mono
940	Paiute
941	Northern Paiute
942	Southern Paiute
943	Chemehuevi
944	Kawaiisu
945	Ute
946	Shoshoni
947	Panamint
948	Hopi

LANGUAGE CODE LIST—Con.

Code	Language
949	Cahuilla
950	Cupeno
951	Luiseno
952	Serrano
953	Tubatulabal
954	Pima
955	Yaqui
956	Aztecan
957	Sonoran, not elsewhere classified
958	Not Used
959	Picuris
960	Tiwa
961	Sandia
962	Tewa
963	Towa
964	Zuni
965	Chinook Jargon
966	American Indian
967	Misumalpan
968	Mayan Languages
969	Tarascan
970	Mapuche
971	Oto - Manguen
972	Quechua
973	Aymara
974	Arawakian
975	Chibchan
976	Tupi-Guarani
977	Jicarilla
978	Chiricahua
979	San Carlos
980	Kiowa-apache
981	Kalispel
982	Spokane
983-994	Not Used
995	English (Input Only)
996	Uncodeable
997	Not Used
998	Specified Not Listed
999	Not Specified

OCCUPATION CODE LIST

Occupation 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2010 SOC Code
Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations	**0001–3599**	**11-0000-29-0000**
Management, Business, and Financial Occupations	***0001–0999***	***11-0000-13-0000***
Management occupations:	0001–0499	11-0000
Unused codes	0001–0009	
Chief executives	0010	11-1011
Unused codes	0011–0019	
General and operations managers	0020	11-1021
Unused codes	0021–0029	
Legislators	0030	11-1031
Unused codes	0031–0039	
Advertising and promotions managers	0040	11-2011
Unused codes	0041–0049	
Marketing and sales managers	0050	11-2020
Unused codes	0051–0059	
Public relations and fundraising managers	0060	11-2031
Unused codes	0061–0099	
Administrative services managers	0100	11-3011
Unused codes	0101–0109	
Computer and information systems managers	0110	11-3021
Unused codes	0111–0119	
Financial managers	0120	11-3031
Unused codes	0121–0134	
Compensation and benefits managers	0135	11-3111
Human resources managers	0136	11-3121
Training and development managers	0137	11-3131
Unused codes	0138–0139	
Industrial production managers	0140	11-3051
Unused codes	0141–0149	
Purchasing managers	0150	11-3061
Unused codes	0151–0159	
Transportation, storage, and distribution managers	0160	11-3071
Unused codes	0161–0204	
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	0205	11-9013
Unused codes	0206–0219	
Construction managers	0220	11-9021
Unused codes	0221–0229	

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

Occupation 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2010 SOC Code
Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations—Con.		
Management, Business, and Financial Occupations—Con.		
Education administrators	0230	11-9030
Unused codes	0231–0299	
Architectural and engineering managers	0300	11-9041
Unused codes	0301–0309	
Food service managers	0310	11-9051
Unused codes	0311–0324	
Funeral service managers	0325	11-9061
Unused codes	0326–0329	
Gaming managers	0330	11-9071
Unused codes	0331–0339	
Lodging managers	0340	11-9081
Unused codes	0341–0349	
Medical and health services managers	0350	11-9111
Unused codes	0351–0359	
Natural sciences managers	0360	11-9121
Unused codes	0361–0399	
Postmasters and mail superintendents	0400	11-9131
Unused codes	0401–0409	
Property, real estate, and community association managers	0410	11-9141
Unused codes	0411–0419	
Social and community service managers	0420	11-9151
Unused codes	0421–0424	
Emergency management directors	0425	11-9161
Unused codes	0426–0429	
Managers, all other	0430	11-9199
Unused codes	0431–0499	
Business and financial operations occupations:	0500–0999	13-0000
Agents and business managers of artists, performers, and athletes	0500	13-1011
Unused codes	0501–0509	

Occupation 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2010 SOC Code
Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations—Con.		
Management, Business, and Financial Occupations—Con.		
Buyers and purchasing agents, farm products	0510	13-1021
Unused codes	0511–0519	
Wholesale and retail buyers, except farm products	0520	13-1022
Unused codes	0521–0529	
Purchasing agents, except wholesale, retail, and farm products	0530	13-1023
Unused codes	0531–0539	
Claims adjusters, appraisers, examiners, and investigators	0540	13-1030
Unused codes	0541–0564	
Compliance officers	0565	13-1041
Unused codes	0566–0599	
Cost estimators	0600	13-1051
Unused codes	0601–0629	
Human resources workers	0630	13-1070
Unused codes	0631–0639	
Compensation, benefits, and job analysis specialists	0640	13-1141
Unused codes	0641–0649	
Training and development specialists	0650	13-1151
Unused codes	0651–0699	
Logisticians	0700	13-1081
Unused codes	0701–0709	
Management analysts	0710	13-1111
Unused codes	0711–0724	
Meeting, convention, and event planners	0725	13-1121
Fundraisers	0726	13-1131
Unused codes	0727–0734	
Market research analysts and marketing specialists	0735	13-1161
Unused codes	0736–0739	
Business operations specialists, all other	0740	13-1199
Unused codes	0741–0799	
Accountants and auditors	0800	13-2011
Unused codes	0801–0809	

Occupation 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2010 SOC Code
Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations—Con.		
Management, Business, and Financial Occupations—Con.		
Appraisers and assessors of real estate	0810	13-2021
Unused codes	0811–0819	
Budget analysts	0820	13-2031
Unused codes	0821–0829	
Credit analysts	0830	13-2041
Unused codes	0831–0839	
Financial analysts	0840	13-2051
Unused codes	0841–0849	
Personal financial advisors	0850	13-2052
Unused codes	0851–0859	
Insurance underwriters	0860	13-2053
Unused codes	0861–0899	
Financial examiners	0900	13-2061
Unused codes	0901–0909	
Credit counselors and loan officers	0910	13-2070
Unused codes	0911–0929	
Tax examiners and collectors, and revenue agents	0930	13-2081
Unused codes	0931–0939	
Tax preparers	0940	13-2082
Unused codes	0941–0949	
Financial specialists, all other	0950	13-2099
Unused codes	0951–0999	
Computer, Engineering, and Science Occupations	***1000–1999***	***15-0000-19-0000***
Computer and mathematical occupations:	1000–1299	15-0000
Unused codes	1000–1004	
Computer and information research scientists	1005	15-1111
Computer systems analysts	1006	15-1121
Information security analysts	1007	15-1122
Unused codes	1008–1009	

Occupation 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2010 SOC Code
Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations—Con.		
Computer, Engineering, and Science Occupations—Con.		
Computer programmers	1010	15-1131
Unused codes	1011–1019	
Software developers, applications and systems	1020	15-113X
Unused codes	1021–1029	
Web developers	1030	15-1134
Unused codes	1031–1049	
Computer support specialists	1050	15-1150
Unused codes	1051–1059	
Database administrators	1060	15-1141
Unused codes	1061–1104	
Network and computer systems administrators	1105	15-1142
Computer network architects	1106	15-1143
Computer occupations, all other	1107	15-1199
Unused codes	1108–1199	
Actuaries	1200	15-2011
Unused codes	1201–1209	
Mathematicians	1210	15-2021
Unused codes	1211–1219	
Operations research analysts	1220	15-2031
Unused codes	1221–1229	
Statisticians	1230	15-2041
Unused codes	1231–1239	
Miscellaneous mathematical science occupations	1240	15-2090
Unused codes	1241–1299	
Architecture and engineering occupations:	1300–1599	17-0000
Architects, except naval	1300	17-1010
Unused codes	1301–1309	
Surveyors, cartographers, and photogrammetrists	1310	17-1020
Unused codes	1311–1319	
Aerospace engineers	1320	17-2011
Unused codes	1321–1329	

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

Occupation 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2010 SOC Code
Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations—Con.		
Computer, Engineering, and Science Occupations—Con.		
Agricultural engineers	1330	17-2021
Unused codes	1331–1339	
Biomedical engineers	1340	17-2031
Unused codes	1341–1349	
Chemical engineers	1350	17-2041
Unused codes	1351–1359	
Civil engineers	1360	17-2051
Unused codes	1361–1399	
Computer hardware engineers	1400	17-2061
Unused codes	1401–1409	
Electrical and electronics engineers	1410	17-2070
Unused codes	1411–1419	
Environmental engineers	1420	17-2081
Unused codes	1421–1429	
Industrial engineers, including health and safety	1430	17-2110
Unused codes	1431–1439	
Marine engineers and naval architects	1440	17-2121
Unused codes	1441–1449	
Materials engineers	1450	17-2131
Unused codes	1451–1459	
Mechanical engineers	1460	17-2141
Unused codes	1461–1499	
Mining and geological engineers, including mining safety engineers	1500	17-2151
Unused codes	1501–1509	
Nuclear engineers	1510	17-2161
Unused codes	1511–1519	
Petroleum engineers	1520	17-2171
Unused codes	1521–1529	
Engineers, all other	1530	17-2199
Unused codes	1531–1539	
Drafters	1540	17-3010
Unused codes	1541–1549	

Occupation 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2010 SOC Code
Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations—Con.		
Computer, Engineering, and Science Occupations—Con.		
Engineering technicians, except drafters	1550	17-3020
Unused codes	1551–1559	
Surveying and mapping technicians	1560	17-3031
Unused codes	1561–1599	
Life, physical, and social science occupations:	1600–1999	19-0000
Agricultural and food scientists	1600	19-1010
Unused codes	1601–1609	
Biological scientists	1610	19-1020
Unused codes	1611–1639	
Conservation scientists and foresters	1640	19-1030
Unused codes	1641–1649	
Medical scientists	1650	19-1040
Unused codes	1651–1659	
Life scientists, all other	1660	19-1099
Unused codes	1661–1699	
Astronomers and physicists	1700	19-2010
Unused codes	1701–1709	
Atmospheric and space scientists	1710	19-2021
Unused codes	1711–1719	
Chemists and materials scientists	1720	19-2030
Unused codes	1721–1739	
Environmental scientists and geoscientists	1740	19-2040
Unused codes	1741–1759	
Physical scientists, all other	1760	19-2099
Unused codes	1761–1799	
Economists	1800	19-3011
Unused codes	1801–1814	
Survey researchers	1815	19-3022
Unused codes	1816–1819	
Psychologists	1820	19-3030
Unused codes	1821–1829	
Sociologists	1830	19-3041
Unused codes	1831–1839	

Occupation 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2010 SOC Code
Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations—Con.		
Computer, Engineering, and Science Occupations—Con.		
Urban and regional planners	1840	19-3051
Unused codes	1841–1859	
Miscellaneous social scientists and related workers	1860	19-3090
Unused codes	1861–1899	
Agricultural and food science technicians	1900	19-4011
Unused codes	1901–1909	
Biological technicians	1910	19-4021
Unused codes	1911–1919	
Chemical technicians	1920	19-4031
Unused codes	1921–1929	
Geological and petroleum technicians	1930	19-4041
Unused codes	1931–1939	
Nuclear technicians	1940	19-4051
Unused codes	1941–1949	
Social science research assistants	1950	19-4061
Unused codes	1951–1964	
Miscellaneous life, physical, and social science technicians	1965	19-4090
Unused codes	1966–1999	
Education, Legal, Community Service, Arts, and Media Occupations	***2000–2999***	***21-0000-27-0000***
Community and social service occupations:	2000–2099	21-0000
Counselors	2000	21-1010
Unused codes	2001–2009	
Social workers	2010	21-1020
Unused codes	2011–2014	
Probational officers and correctional treatment specialists	2015	21-1092
Social and human service assistants	2016	21-1093
Unused codes	2017–2024	
Other Miscellaneous community and social service specialists, including health educators and community health workers	2025	21-109X
Unused codes	2026–2039	

Occupation 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2010 SOC Code
Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations—Con.		
Education, Legal, Community Service, Arts, and Media Occupations—Con.		
Clergy	2040	21-2011
Unused codes	2041–2049	
Directors, religious activities and education	2050	21-2021
Unused codes	2051–2059	
Religious workers, all other	2060	21-2099
Unused codes	2061–2099	
Legal occupations:	2100–2199	23-0000
Lawyers	2100	23-1011
Unused codes	2101–2104	
Judicial law clerks	2105	23-1012
Unused codes	2106–2109	
Judges, magistrates, and other judicial workers	2110	23-1020
Unused codes	2111–2144	
Paralegals and legal assistants	2145	23-2011
Unused codes	2146–2159	
Miscellaneous legal support workers	2160	23-2090
Unused codes	2161–2199	
Education, training, and library occupations:	2200–2599	25-0000
Postsecondary teachers	2200	25-1000
Unused codes	2201–2299	
Preschool and kindergarten teachers	2300	25-2010
Unused codes	2301–2309	
Elementary and middle school teachers	2310	25-2020
Unused codes	2311–2319	
Secondary school teachers	2320	25-2030
Unused codes	2321–2329	
Special education teachers	2330	25-2050
Unused codes	2331–2339	
Other teachers and instructors	2340	25-3000
Unused codes	2341–2399	
Archivists, curators, and museum technicians	2400	25-4010
Unused codes	2401–2429	

Occupation 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2010 SOC Code
Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations—Con.		
Education, Legal, Community Service, Arts, and Media Occupations—Con.		
Librarians	2430	25-4021
Unused codes	2431–2439	
Library technicians	2440	25-4031
Unused codes	2441–2539	
Teacher assistants	2540	25-9041
Unused codes	2541–2549	
Other education, training, and library workers	2550	25-90XX
Unused codes	2551–2599	
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations:	2600–2999	27-0000
Artists and related workers	2600	27-1010
Unused codes	2601–2629	
Designers	2630	27-1020
Unused codes	2631–2699	
Actors	2700	27-2011
Unused codes	2701–2709	
Producers and directors	2710	27-2012
Unused codes	2711–2719	
Athletes, coaches, umpires, and related workers	2720	27-2020
Unused codes	2721–2739	
Dancers and choreographers	2740	27-2030
Unused codes	2741–2749	
Musicians, singers, and related workers	2750	27-2040
Unused codes	2751–2759	
Entertainers and performers, sports and related workers, all other	2760	27-2099
Unused codes	2761–2799	
Announcers	2800	27-3010
Unused codes	2801–2809	
News analysts, reporters and correspondents	2810	27-3020
Unused codes	2811–2824	
Public relations specialists	2825	27-3031
Unused codes	2826–2829	

Occupation 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2010 SOC Code
Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations—Con.		
Education, Legal, Community Service, Arts, and Media Occupations—Con.		
Editors	2830	27-3041
Unused codes	2831–2839	
Technical writers	2840	27-3042
Unused codes	2841–2849	
Writers and authors	2850	27-3043
Unused codes	2851–2859	
Miscellaneous media and communication workers	2860	27-3090
Unused codes	2861–2899	
Broadcast and sound engineering technicians and radio operators	2900	27-4010
Unused codes	2901–2909	
Photographers	2910	27-4021
Unused codes	2911–2919	
Television, video, and motion picture camera operators and editors	2920	27-4030
Unused codes	2921–2959	
Media and communication equipment workers, all other	2960	27-4099
Unused codes	2961–2999	
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	***3000–3599***	***29-0000***
Chiropractors	3000	29-1011
Unused codes	3001–3009	
Dentists	3010	29-1020
Unused codes	3011–3029	
Dietitians and nutritionists	3030	29-1031
Unused codes	3031–3039	
Optometrists	3040	29-1041
Unused codes	3041–3049	
Pharmacists	3050	29-1051
Unused codes	3051–3059	
Physicians and surgeons	3060	29-1060
Unused codes	3061–3109	

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

Occupation 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2010 SOC Code
Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations—Con.		
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations—Con.		
Physician assistants	3110	29-1071
Unused codes	3111–3119	
Podiatrists	3120	29-1081
Unused codes	3121–3139	
Audiologists	3140	29-1181
Unused codes	3141–3149	
Occupational therapists	3150	29-1122
Unused codes	3151–3159	
Physical therapists	3160	29-1123
Unused codes	3161–3199	
Radiation therapists	3200	29-1124
Unused codes	3201–3209	
Recreational therapists	3210	29-1125
Unused codes	3211–3219	
Respiratory therapists	3220	29-1126
Unused codes	3221–3229	
Speech-language pathologists	3230	29-1127
Unused codes	3231–3234	
Exercise physiologists	3235	29-1128
Unused codes	3236–3244	
Therapists, all other	3245	29-1129
Unused codes	3246–3249	
Veterinarians	3250	29-1131
Unused codes	3251–3254	
Registered nurses	3255	29-1141
Nurse anesthetists	3256	29-1151
Nurse midwives	3257	29-1161
Nurse practitioners	3258	29-1171
Unused codes	3259	
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners, all other	3260	29-1199
Unused codes	3261–3299	
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	3300	29-2010
Unused codes	3301–3309	

Occupation 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2010 SOC Code
Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations—Con.		
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations—Con.		
Dental hygienists	3310	29-2021
Unused codes	3311–3319	
Diagnostic related technologists and technicians	3320	29-2030
Unused codes	3321–3399	
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	3400	29-2041
Unused codes	3401–3419	
Health practitioner support technologists and technicians	3420	29-2050
Unused codes	3421–3499	
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	3500	29-2061
Unused codes	3501–3509	
Medical records and health information technicians	3510	29-2071
Unused codes	3511–3519	
Opticians, dispensing	3520	29-2081
Unused codes	3521–3534	
Miscellaneous health technologists and technicians	3535	29-2090
Unused codes	3536–3539	
Other healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	3540	29-9000
Unused codes	3541–3599	
Service Occupations	**3600–4699**	**31-0000-39-0000**
Healthcare Support Occupations	***3600–3699***	***31-0000***
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	3600	31-1010
Unused codes	3601–3609	
Occupational therapy assistants and aides	3610	31-2010
Unused codes	3611–3619	
Physical therapist assistants and aides	3620	31-2020
Unused codes	3621–3629	
Massage therapists	3630	31-9011
Unused codes	3631–3639	
Dental assistants	3640	31-9091
Unused codes	3641–3644	
Medical assistants	3645	31-9092

Occupation 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2010 SOC Code
Service Occupations—Con.		
Healthcare Support Occupations—Con.		
Medical transcriptionists	3646	31-9094
Pharmacy aides	3647	31-9095
Veterinary assistants and laboratory animal caretakers	3648	31-9096
Phlebotomists	3649	31-9097
Unused codes	3650–3654	
Other healthcare support workers, all other, including medical equipment preparers	3655	31-909X
Unused codes	3656–3699	
Protective Service Occupations	***3700–3999***	***33-0000***
First-line supervisors of correctional officers	3700	33-1011
Unused codes	3701–3709	
First-line supervisors of police and detectives	3710	33-1012
Unused codes	3711–3719	
First-line supervisors of fire fighting and prevention workers	3720	33-1021
Unused codes	3721–3729	
First-line supervisors of protective service workers, all other	3730	33-1099
Unused codes	3731–3739	
Firefighters	3740	33-2011
Unused codes	3741–3749	
Fire inspectors	3750	33-2020
Unused codes	3751–3799	
Bailiffs, correctional officers, and jailers	3800	33-3010
Unused codes	3801–3819	
Detectives and criminal investigators	3820	33-3021
Unused codes	3821–3829	
Fish and game wardens	3830	33-3031
Unused codes	3831–3839	
Parking enforcement workers	3840	33-3041
Unused codes	3841–3849	
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	3850	33-3051
Unused codes	3851–3859	

Occupation 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2010 SOC Code
Service Occupations—Con.		
Protective Service Occupations—Con.		
Transit and railroad police	3860	33-3052
Unused codes	3861–3899	
Animal control workers	3900	33-9011
Unused codes	3901–3909	
Private detectives and investigators	3910	33-9021
Unused codes	3911–3929	
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	3930	33-9030
Unused codes	3931–3939	
Crossing guards	3940	33-9091
Unused codes	3941–3944	
Transportation security screeners	3945	33-9093
Unused codes	3946–3954	
Lifeguards and other recreational, and all other, protective service workers	3955	33-909X
Unused codes	3956–3999	
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	***4000–4199***	***35-0000***
Chefs and head cooks	4000	35-1011
Unused codes	4001–4009	
First-line supervisors of food preparation and serving workers	4010	35-1012
Unused codes	4011–4019	
Cooks	4020	35-2010
Unused codes	4021–4029	
Food preparation workers	4030	35-2021
Unused codes	4031–4039	
Bartenders	4040	35-3011
Unused codes	4041–4049	
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	4050	35-3021
Unused codes	4051–4059	
Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop	4060	35-3022
Unused codes	4061–4109	

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

Occupation 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2010 SOC Code
Service Occupations—Con.		
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations—Con.		
Waiters and waitresses	4110	35-3031
Unused codes	4111–4119	
Food servers, nonrestaurant	4120	35-3041
Unused codes	4121–4129	
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	4130	35-9011
Unused codes	4131–4139	
Dishwashers	4140	35-9021
Unused codes	4141–4149	
Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop	4150	35-9031
Unused codes	4151–4159	
Food preparation and serving related workers, all other	4160	35-9099
Unused codes	4161–4199	
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	***4200–4299***	***37-0000***
First-line supervisors of housekeeping and janitorial workers	4200	37-1011
Unused codes	4201–4209	
First-line supervisors of landscaping, lawn service, and groundskeeping workers	4210	37-1012
Unused codes	4211–4219	
Janitors and building cleaners	4220	37-201X
Unused codes	4221–4229	
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	4230	37-2012
Unused codes	4231–4239	
Pest control workers	4240	37-2021
Unused codes	4241–4249	
Grounds maintenance workers	4250	37-3010
Unused codes	4251–4299	
Personal Care and Service Occupations	***4300–4699***	***39-0000***
First-line supervisors of gaming workers	4300	39-1010
Unused codes	4301–4319	

Occupation 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2010 SOC Code
Service Occupations—Con.		
Personal Care and Service Occupations—Con.		
First-line supervisors of personal service workers	4320	39-1021
Unused codes	4321–4339	
Animal trainers	4340	39-2011
Unused codes	4341–4349	
Nonfarm animal caretakers	4350	39-2021
Unused codes	4351–4399	
Gaming services workers	4400	39-3010
Unused codes	4401–4409	
Motion picture projectionists	4410	39-3021
Unused codes	4411–4419	
Ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers	4420	39-3031
Unused codes	4421–4429	
Miscellaneous entertainment attendants and related workers	4430	39-3090
Unused codes	4431–4459	
Embalmers and funeral attendants	4460	39-40XX
Unused codes	4461–4464	
Morticians, undertakers, and funeral directors	4465	39-4031
Unused codes	4466–4499	
Barbers	4500	39-5011
Unused codes	4501–4509	
Hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists	4510	39-5012
Unused codes	4511–4519	
Miscellaneous personal appearance workers	4520	39-5090
Unused codes	4521–4529	
Baggage porters, bellhops, and concierges	4530	39-6010
Unused codes	4531–4539	
Tour and travel guides	4540	39-7010
Unused codes	4541–4599	
Childcare workers	4600	39-9011
Unused codes	4601–4609	
Personal care aides	4610	39-9021
Unused codes	4611–4619	
Recreation and fitness workers	4620	39-9030
Unused codes	4621–4639	

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

Occupation 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2010 SOC Code
Service Occupations—Con.		
Personal Care and Service Occupations—Con.		
Residential advisors	4640	39-9041
Unused codes	4641–4649	
Personal care and service workers, all other	4650	39-9099
Unused codes	4651–4699	
Sales and Office Occupations	**4700–5999**	**41-0000-43-0000**
Sales and Related Occupations	***4700–4999***	***41-0000***
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	4700	41-1011
Unused codes	4701–4709	
First-line supervisors of non-retail sales workers	4710	41-1012
Unused codes	4711–4719	
Cashiers	4720	41-2010
Unused codes	4721–4739	
Counter and rental clerks	4740	41-2021
Unused codes	4741–4749	
Parts salespersons	4750	41-2022
Unused codes	4751–4759	
Retail salespersons	4760	41-2031
Unused codes	4761–4799	
Advertising sales agents	4800	41-3011
Unused codes	4801–4809	
Insurance sales agents	4810	41-3021
Unused codes	4811–4819	
Securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents	4820	41-3031
Unused codes	4821–4829	
Travel agents	4830	41-3041
Unused codes	4831–4839	
Sales representatives, services, all other	4840	41-3099
Unused codes	4841–4849	
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	4850	41-4010
Unused codes	4851–4899	
Models, demonstrators, and product promoters	4900	41-9010
Unused codes	4901–4919	

Occupation 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2010 SOC Code
Sales and Office Occupations—Con.		
Sales and Related Occupations—Con.		
Real estate brokers and sales agents	4920	41-9020
Unused codes	4921–4929	
Sales engineers	4930	41-9031
Unused codes	4931–4939	
Telemarketers	4940	41-9041
Unused codes	4941–4949	
Door-to-door sales workers, news and street vendors, and related workers	4950	41-9091
Unused codes	4951–4964	
Sales and related workers, all other	4965	41-9099
Unused codes	4966–4999	
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	***5000–5999***	***43-0000***
First-line supervisors of office and administrative support workers	5000	43-1011
Unused codes	5001–5009	
Switchboard operators, including answering service	5010	43-2011
Unused codes	5011–5019	
Telephone operators	5020	43-2021
Unused codes	5021–5029	
Communications equipment operators, all other	5030	43-2099
Unused codes	5031–5099	
Bill and account collectors	5100	43-3011
Unused codes	5101–5109	
Billing and posting clerks	5110	43-3021
Unused codes	5111–5119	
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	5120	43-3031
Unused codes	5121–5129	
Gaming cage workers	5130	43-3041
Unused codes	5131–5139	
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	5140	43-3051
Unused codes	5141–5149	
Procurement clerks	5150	43-3061
Unused codes	5151–5159	

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

Occupation 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2010 SOC Code
Sales and Office Occupations—Con.		
Office and Administrative Support Occupations—Con.		
Tellers	5160	43-3071
Unused codes	5161–5164	
Financial clerks, all other	5165	43-3099
Unused codes	5166–5199	
Brokerage clerks	5200	43-4011
Unused codes	5201–5209	
Correspondence clerks	5210	43-4021
Unused codes	5211–5219	
Court, municipal, and license clerks	5220	43-4031
Unused codes	5221–5229	
Credit authorizers, checkers, and clerks	5230	43-4041
Unused codes	5231–5239	
Customer service representatives	5240	43-4051
Unused codes	5241–5249	
Eligibility interviewers, government programs	5250	43-4061
Unused codes	5251–5259	
File clerks	5260	43-4071
Unused codes	5261–5299	
Hotel, motel, and resort desk clerks	5300	43-4081
Unused codes	5301–5309	
Interviewers, except eligibility and loan	5310	43-4111
Unused codes	5311–5319	
Library assistants, clerical	5320	43-4121
Unused codes	5321–5329	
Loan interviewers and clerks	5330	43-4131
Unused codes	5331–5339	
New accounts clerks	5340	43-4141
Unused codes	5341–5349	
Order clerks	5350	43-4151
Unused codes	5351–5359	
Human resources assistants, except payroll and timekeeping	5360	43-4161
Unused codes	5361–5399	
Receptionists and information clerks	5400	43-4171
Unused codes	5401–5409	

Occupation 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2010 SOC Code
Sales and Office Occupations—Con.		
Office and Administrative Support Occupations—Con.		
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks	5410	43-4181
Unused codes	5411–5419	
Information and record clerks, all other	5420	43-4199
Unused codes	5421–5499	
Cargo and freight agents	5500	43-5011
Unused codes	5501–5509	
Couriers and messengers	5510	43-5021
Unused codes	5511–5519	
Dispatchers	5520	43-5030
Unused codes	5521–5529	
Meter readers, utilities	5530	43-5041
Unused codes	5531–5539	
Postal service clerks	5540	43-5051
Unused codes	5541–5549	
Postal service mail carriers	5550	43-5052
Unused codes	5551–5559	
Postal service mail sorters, processors, and processing machine operators	5560	43-5053
Unused codes	5561–5599	
Production, planning, and expediting clerks	5600	43-5061
Unused codes	5601–5609	
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	5610	43-5071
Unused codes	5611–5619	
Stock clerks and order fillers	5620	43-5081
Unused codes	5621–5629	
Weighers, measurers, checkers, and samplers, recordkeeping	5630	43-5111
Unused codes	5631–5699	
Secretaries and administrative assistants	5700	43-6010
Unused codes	5701–5799	
Computer operators	5800	43-9011
Unused codes	5801–5809	
Data entry keyers	5810	43-9021
Unused codes	5811–5819	

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

Occupation 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2010 SOC Code
Sales and Office Occupations—Con.		
Office and Administrative Support Occupations—Con.		
Word processors and typists	5820	43-9022
Unused codes	5821–5829	
Desktop publishers	5830	43-9031
Unused codes	5831–5839	
Insurance claims and policy processing clerks	5840	43-9041
Unused codes	5841–5849	
Mail clerks and mail machine operators, except postal service	5850	43-9051
Unused codes	5851–5859	
Office clerks, general	5860	43-9061
Unused codes	5861–5899	
Office machine operators, except computer	5900	43-9071
Unused codes	5901–5909	
Proofreaders and copy markers	5910	43-9081
Unused codes	5911–5919	
Statistical assistants	5920	43-9111
Unused codes	5921–5939	
Office and administrative support workers, all other	5940	43-9199
Unused codes	5941–5999	
Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations	**6000–7699**	**45-0000-49-0000**
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	***6000–6199***	***45-0000***
Agricultural Workers including supervisors:	6000–6099	45-1000-45-2000
Unused codes	6000–6004	
First-line supervisors of farming, fishing, and forestry workers	6005	45-1011
Unused codes	6006–6009	
Agricultural inspectors	6010	45-2011
Unused codes	6011–6019	
Animal breeders	6020	45-2021
Unused codes	6021–6039	
Graders and sorters, agricultural products	6040	45-2041
Unused codes	6041–6049	

Occupation 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2010 SOC Code
Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations—Con.		
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations—Con.		
Miscellaneous agricultural workers	6050	45-2090
Unused codes	6051–6099	
Fishers and related fishing workers	6100	45-3011
Unused codes	6101–6109	
Hunters and trappers	6110	45-3021
Unused codes	6111–6119	
Forest and conservation workers	6120	45-4011
Unused codes	6121–6129	
Logging workers	6130	45-4020
Unused codes	6131–6199	
Construction and Extraction Occupations	***6200–6999***	***47-0000***
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	6200	47-1011
Unused codes	6201–6209	
Boilermakers	6210	47-2011
Unused codes	6211–6219	
Brickmasons, blockmasons, and stonemasons	6220	47-2020
Unused codes	6221–6229	
Carpenters	6230	47-2031
Unused codes	6231–6239	
Carpet, floor, and tile installers and finishers	6240	47-2040
Unused codes	6241–6249	
Cement masons, concrete finishers, and terrazzo workers	6250	47-2050
Unused codes	6251–6259	
Construction laborers	6260	47-2061
Unused codes	6261–6299	
Paving, surfacing, and tamping equipment operators	6300	47-2071
Unused codes	6301–6309	
Pile-driver operators	6310	47-2072
Unused codes	6311–6319	
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators	6320	47-2073
Unused codes	6321–6329	

Occupation 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2010 SOC Code
Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations—Con.		
Construction and Extraction Occupations—Con.		
Drywall installers, ceiling tile installers, and tapers	6330	47-2080
Unused codes	6331–6354	
Electricians	6355	47-2111
Unused codes	6356–6359	
Glaziers	6360	47-2121
Unused codes	6361–6399	
Insulation workers	6400	47-2130
Unused codes	6401–6419	
Painters, construction and maintenance	6420	47-2141
Unused codes	6421–6429	
Paperhangers	6430	47-2142
Unused codes	6431–6439	
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	6440	47-2150
Unused codes	6441–6459	
Plasterers and stucco masons	6460	47-2161
Unused codes	6461–6499	
Reinforcing iron and rebar workers	6500	47-2171
Unused codes	6501–6514	
Roofers	6515	47-2181
Unused codes	6516–6519	
Sheet metal workers	6520	47-2211
Unused codes	6521–6529	
Structural iron and steel workers	6530	47-2221
Unused codes	6531–6539	
Solar photovoltaic installers	6540	47-2231
Unused codes	6541–6599	
Helpers, construction trades	6600	47-3010
Unused codes	6601–6659	
Construction and building inspectors	6660	47-4011
Unused codes	6661–6669	
Elevator installers and repairers	6700	47-4021
Unused codes	6701–6709	
Fence erectors	6710	47-4031
Unused codes	6711–6719	

Occupation 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2010 SOC Code
Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations—Con.		
Construction and Extraction Occupations—Con.		
Hazardous materials removal workers	6720	47-4041
Unused codes	6721–6729	
Highway maintenance workers	6730	47-4051
Unused codes	6731–6739	
Rail-track laying and maintenance equipment operators	6740	47-4061
Unused codes	6741–6749	
Septic tank servicers and sewer pipe cleaners	6750	47-4071
Unused codes	6751–6764	
Miscellaneous construction and related workers	6765	47-4090
Unused codes	6766–6799	
Derrick, rotary drill, and service unit operators, oil, gas, and mining	6800	47-5010
Unused codes	6801–6819	
Earth drillers, except oil and gas	6820	47-5021
Unused codes	6821–6829	
Explosives workers, ordnance handling experts, and blasters	6830	47-5031
Unused codes	6831–6839	
Mining machine operators	6840	47-5040
Unused codes	6841–6909	
Roof bolters, mining	6910	47-5061
Unused codes	6911–6919	
Roustabouts, oil and gas	6920	47-5071
Unused codes	6921–6929	
Helpers--extraction workers	6930	47-5081
Unused codes	6931–6939	
Other extraction workers	6940	47-50XX
Unused codes	6941–6999	
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	***7000–7699***	***49-0000***
First-line supervisors of mechanics, installers, and repairers	7000	49-1011
Unused codes	7001–7009	
Computer, automated teller, and office machine repairers	7010	49-2011
Unused codes	7011–7019	

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

Occupation 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2010 SOC Code
Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations—Con.		
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations—Con.		
Radio and telecommunications equipment installers and repairers	7020	49-2020
Unused codes	7021–7029	
Avionics technicians	7030	49-2091
Unused codes	7031–7039	
Electric motor, power tool, and related repairers	7040	49-2092
Unused codes	7041–7049	
Electrical and electronics installers and repairers, transportation equipment	7050	49-2093
Unused codes	7051–7099	
Electrical and electronics repairers, industrial and utility	7100	49-209X
Unused codes	7101–7109	
Electronic equipment installers and repairers, motor vehicles	7110	49-2096
Unused codes	7111–7119	
Electronic home entertainment equipment installers and repairers	7120	49-2097
Unused codes	7121–7129	
Security and fire alarm systems installers	7130	49-2098
Unused codes	7131–7139	
Aircraft mechanics and service technicians	7140	49-3011
Unused codes	7141–7149	
Automotive body and related repairers	7150	49-3021
Unused codes	7151–7159	
Automotive glass installers and repairers	7160	49-3022
Unused codes	7161–7199	
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	7200	49-3023
Unused codes	7201–7209	
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	7210	49-3031
Unused codes	7211–7219	
Heavy vehicle and mobile equipment service technicians and mechanics	7220	49-3040
Unused codes	7221–7239	

Occupation 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2010 SOC Code
Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations—Con.		
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations—Con.		
Small engine mechanics	7240	49-3050
Unused codes	7241–7259	
Miscellaneous vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	7260	49-3090
Unused codes	7261–7299	
Control and valve installers and repairers	7300	49-9010
Unused codes	7301–7314	
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	7315	49-9021
Unused codes	7316–7319	
Home appliance repairers	7320	49-9031
Unused codes	7321–7329	
Industrial and refractory machinery mechanics	7330	49-904X
Unused codes	7331–7339	
Maintenance and repair workers, general	7340	49-9071
Unused codes	7341–7349	
Maintenance workers, machinery	7350	49-9043
Unused codes	7351–7359	
Millwrights	7360	49-9044
Unused codes	7361–7409	
Electrical power-line installers and repairers	7410	49-9051
Unused codes	7411–7419	
Telecommunications line installers and repairers	7420	49-9052
Unused codes	7421–7429	
Precision instrument and equipment repairers	7430	49-9060
Unused codes	7431–7439	
Wind turbine service technicians	7440	49-9081
Unused codes	7441–7509	
Coin, vending, and amusement machine servicers and repairers	7510	49-9091
Unused codes	7511–7519	
Commercial divers	7520	49-9092
Unused codes	7521–7539	
Locksmiths and safe repairers	7540	49-9094
Unused codes	7541–7549	

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

Occupation 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2010 SOC Code
Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations—Con.		
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations—Con.		
Manufactured building and mobile home installers	7550	49-9095
Unused codes	7551–7559	
Riggers	7560	49-9096
Unused codes	7561–7599	
Signal and track switch repairers	7600	49-9097
Unused codes	7601–7609	
Helpers--installation, maintenance, and repair workers	7610	49-9098
Unused codes	7611–7629	
Other installation, maintenance, and repair workers	7630	49-909X
Unused codes	7631–7699	
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations	**7700–9799**	**51-0000-53-0000**
Production Occupations	***7700–8999***	***51-0000***
First-line supervisors of production and operating workers	7700	51-1011
Unused codes	7701–7709	
Aircraft structure, surfaces, rigging, and systems assemblers	7710	51-2011
Unused codes	7711–7719	
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	7720	51-2020
Unused codes	7721–7729	
Engine and other machine assemblers	7730	51-2031
Unused codes	7731–7739	
Structural metal fabricators and fitters	7740	51-2041
Unused codes	7741–7749	
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	7750	51-2090
Unused codes	7751–7779	
Bakers	7800	51-3011
Unused codes	7801–7809	
Butchers and other meat, poultry, and fish processing workers	7810	51-3020
Unused codes	7811–7829	

Occupation 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2010 SOC Code
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations—Con.		
Production Occupations—Con.		
Food and tobacco roasting, baking, and drying machine operators and tenders	7830	51-3091
Unused codes	7831–7839	
Food batchmakers	7840	51-3092
Unused codes	7841–7849	
Food cooking machine operators and tenders	7850	51-3093
Unused codes	7851–7854	
Food processing workers, all other	7855	51-3099
Unused codes	7856–7899	
Computer control programmers and operators	7900	51-4010
Unused codes	7901–7919	
Extruding and drawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	7920	51-4021
Unused codes	7921–7929	
Forging machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	7930	51-4022
Unused codes	7931–7939	
Rolling machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	7940	51-4023
Unused codes	7941–7949	
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	7950	51-4031
Unused codes	7951–7959	
Drilling and boring machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	7960	51-4032
Unused codes	7961–7999	
Grinding, lapping, polishing, and buffing machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	8000	51-4033
Unused codes	8001–8009	
Lathe and turning machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	8010	51-4034
Unused codes	8011–8019	
Milling and planing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	8020	51-4035
Unused codes	8021–8029	

Occupation 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2010 SOC Code
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations—Con.		
Production Occupations—Con.		
Machinists	8030	51-4041
Unused codes	8031–8039	
Metal furnace operators, tenders, pourers, and casters	8040	51-4050
Unused codes	8041–8059	
Model makers and patternmakers, metal and plastic	8060	51-4060
Unused codes	8061–8099	
Molders and molding machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	8100	51-4070
Unused codes	8101–8119	
Multiple machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	8120	51-4081
Unused codes	8121–8129	
Tool and die makers	8130	51-4111
Unused codes	8131–8139	
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	8140	51-4120
Unused codes	8141–8149	
Heat treating equipment setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	8150	51-4191
Unused codes	8151–8159	
Layout workers, metal and plastic	8160	51-4192
Unused codes	8161–8199	
Plating and coating machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	8200	51-4193
Unused codes	8201–8209	
Tool grinders, filers, and sharpeners	8210	51-4194
Unused codes	8211–8219	
Metal workers and plastic workers, all other	8220	51-4199
Unused codes	8221–8249	
Prepress technicians and workers	8250	51-5111
Unused codes	8251–8254	
Printing press operators	8255	51-5112
Print binding and finishing workers	8256	51-5113
Unused codes	8257–8299	
Laundry and dry-cleaning workers	8300	51-6011
Unused codes	8301–8309	

Occupation 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2010 SOC Code
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations—Con.		
Production Occupations—Con.		
Pressers, textile, garment, and related materials	8310	51-6021
Unused codes	8311–8319	
Sewing machine operators	8320	51-6031
Unused codes	8321–8329	
Shoe and leather workers and repairers	8330	51-6041
Unused codes	8331–8339	
Shoe machine operators and tenders	8340	51-6042
Unused codes	8341–8349	
Tailors, dressmakers, and sewers	8350	51-6050
Unused codes	8351–8359	
Textile bleaching and dyeing machine operators and tenders	8360	51-6061
Unused codes	8361–8399	
Textile cutting machine setters, operators, and tenders	8400	51-6062
Unused codes	8401–8409	
Textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders	8410	51-6063
Unused codes	8411–8419	
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders	8420	51-6064
Unused codes	8421–8429	
Extruding and forming machine setters, operators, and tenders, synthetic and glass fibers	8430	51-6091
Unused codes	8431–8439	
Fabric and apparel patternmakers	8440	51-6092
Unused codes	8441–8449	
Upholsterers	8450	51-6093
Unused codes	8451–8459	
Textile, apparel, and furnishings workers, all other	8460	51-6099
Unused codes	8461–8499	
Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters	8500	51-7011
Unused codes	8501–8509	
Furniture finishers	8510	51-7021
Unused codes	8511–8519	

Occupation 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2010 SOC Code
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations—Con.		
Production Occupations—Con.		
Model makers and patternmakers, wood	8520	51-7030
Unused codes	8521–8529	
Sawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, wood	8530	51-7041
Unused codes	8531–8539	
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders, except sawing	8540	51-7042
Unused codes	8541–8549	
Woodworkers, all other	8550	51-7099
Unused codes	8551–8599	
Power plant operators, distributors, and dispatchers	8600	51-8010
Unused codes	8601–8609	
Stationary engineers and boiler operators	8610	51-8021
Unused codes	8611–8619	
Water and wastewater treatment plant and system operators	8620	51-8031
Unused codes	8621–8629	
Miscellaneous plant and system operators	8630	51-8090
Unused codes	8631–8639	
Chemical processing machine setters, operators, and tenders	8640	51-9010
Unused codes	8641–8649	
Crushing, grinding, polishing, mixing, and blending workers	8650	51-9020
Unused codes	8651–8709	
Cutting workers	8710	51-9030
Unused codes	8711–8719	
Extruding, forming, pressing, and compacting machine setters, operators, and tenders	8720	51-9041
Unused codes	8721–8729	
Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders	8730	51-9051
Unused codes	8731–8739	
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	8740	51-9061
Unused codes	8741–8749	
Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers	8750	51-9071
Unused codes	8751–8759	

Occupation 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2010 SOC Code
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations—Con.		
Production Occupations—Con.		
Medical, dental, and ophthalmic laboratory technicians	8760	51-9080
Unused codes	8761–8799	
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders	8800	51-9111
Unused codes	8801–8809	
Painting workers	8810	51-9120
Unused codes	8811–8929	
Photographic process workers and processing machine operators	8830	51-9151
Unused codes	8831–8839	
Semiconductor processors	8840	51-9141
Unused codes	8841–8849	
Adhesive bonding machine operators and tenders	8850	51-9191
Unused codes	8851–8859	
Cleaning, washing, and metal pickling equipment operators and tenders	8860	51-9192
Unused codes	8861–8899	
Cooling and freezing equipment operators and tenders	8900	51-9193
Unused codes	8901–8909	
Etchers and engravers	8910	51-9194
Unused codes	8911–8919	
Molders, shapers, and casters, except metal and plastic	8920	51-9195
Unused codes	8921–8929	
Paper goods machine setters, operators, and tenders	8930	51-9196
Unused codes	8931–8939	
Tire builders	8940	51-9197
Unused codes	8941–8949	
Helpers--production workers	8950	51-9198
Unused codes	8951–8964	
Production workers, all other	8965	51-9199
Unused codes	8966–8999	

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

Occupation 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2010 SOC Code
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations—Con.		
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	***9000–9799***	***53-0000***
Transportation occupations:	9000–9499	53-1000 - 53-6000
Supervisors of transportation and material moving workers	9000	53-1000
Unused codes	9001–9029	
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	9030	53-2010
Unused codes	9031–9039	
Air traffic controllers and airfield operations specialists	9040	53-2020
Unused codes	9041–9049	
Flight attendants	9050	53-2031
Unused codes	9051–9109	
Ambulance drivers and attendants, except emergency medical technicians	9110	53-3011
Unused codes	9111–9119	
Bus drivers	9120	53-3020
Unused codes	9121–9129	
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	9130	53-3030
Unused codes	9131–9139	
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	9140	53-3041
Unused codes	9141–9149	
Motor vehicle operators, all other	9150	53-3099
Unused codes	9151–9199	
Locomotive engineers and operators	9200	53-4010
Unused codes	9201–9229	
Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators	9230	53-4021
Unused codes	9231–9239	
Railroad conductors and yardmasters	9240	53-4031
Unused codes	9241–9259	
Subway, streetcar, and other rail transportation workers	9260	53-40XX
Unused codes	9261–9299	
Sailors and marine oilers	9300	53-5011
Unused codes	9301–9309	
Ship and boat captains and operators	9310	53-5020
Unused codes	9311–9329	

Occupation 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2010 SOC Code
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations—Con.		
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations—Con.	***9000–9799***	***53-0000***
Ship engineers	9330	53-5031
Unused codes	9331–9339	
Bridge and lock tenders	9340	53-6011
Unused codes	9341–9349	
Parking lot attendants	9350	53-6021
Unused codes	9351–9359	
Automotive and watercraft service attendants	9360	53-6031
Unused codes	9361–9409	
Transportation inspectors	9410	53-6051
Unused codes	9411–9414	
Transportation attendants, except flight attendants	9415	53-6061
Unused codes	9416–9419	
Other transportation workers	9420	53-60XX
Unused codes	9421–9499	
Material moving occupations:	9500–9799	53-7000
Conveyor operators and tenders	9500	53-7011
Unused codes	9501–9509	
Crane and tower operators	9510	53-7021
Unused codes	9511–9519	
Dredge, excavating, and loading machine operators	9520	53-7030
Unused codes	9521–9559	
Hoist and winch operators	9560	53-7041
Unused codes	9561–9599	
Industrial truck and tractor operators	9600	53-7051
Unused codes	9601–9609	
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment	9610	53-7061
Unused codes	9611–9619	
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	9620	53-7062
Unused codes	9621–9629	
Machine feeders and offbearers	9630	53-7063
Unused codes	9631–9639	
Packers and packagers, hand	9640	53-7064
Unused codes	9641–9649	

OCCUPATION CODE LIST—Con.

Occupation 2010 Description	2010 Census Code	2010 SOC Code
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations—Con.		
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations—Con.	***9000–9799***	***53-0000***
Pumping station operators	9650	53-7070
Unused codes	9651–9719	
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	9720	53-7081
Unused codes	9721–9729	
Mine shuttle car operators	9730	53-7111
Unused codes	9731–9739	
Tank car, truck, and ship loaders	9740	53-7121
Unused codes	9741–9749	
Material moving workers, all other	9750	53-7199
Unused codes	9751–9799	
Military Specific Occupations	**9800–9920**	**55-0000**
Military officer special and tactical operations leaders	9800	55-1010
Unused codes	9801–9809	
First-line enlisted military supervisors	9810	55-2010
Unused codes	9811–9819	
Military enlisted tactical operations and air/weapons specialists and crew members	9820	55-3010
Unused codes	9821–9829	
Military, rank not specified	9830	none
Unused codes	9831–9919	
Unemployed, with no work experience in the last 5 years or earlier or never worked	9920	none

U.S. STATE, U.S. ISLAND AREA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST

Note: This code list is used for place of birth, parent's place of birth, migration, and place of work. For place of birth and parent's place of birth, records are coded to the county level for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code	County Code	County Subdivision FIPS Code	FIPS Place Code	Name
001–059				**United States**
001				Alabama
002				Alaska
003				Not Used
004				Arizona
005				Arkansas
006				California
007				Not Used
008				Colorado
009				Connecticut
010				Delaware
011				District of Columbia
012				Florida
013				Georgia
014				Not Used
015				Hawaii
016				Idaho
017				Illinois
018				Indiana
019				Iowa
020				Kansas
021				Kentucky
022				Louisiana
023				Maine
024				Maryland
025				Massachusetts
026				Michigan
027				Minnesota
028				Mississippi
029				Missouri
030				Montana
031				Nebraska

U.S. STATE, U.S. ISLAND AREA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST—Con.

U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code	County Code	County Subdivision FIPS Code	FIPS Place Code	Name
001–059				**United States**—Con.
032				Nevada
033				New Hampshire
034				New Jersey
035				New Mexico
036				New York
037				North Carolina
038				North Dakota
039				Ohio
040				Oklahoma
041				Oregon
042				Pennsylvania
043				Not Used
044				Rhode Island
045				South Carolina
046				South Dakota
047				Tennessee
048				Texas
049				Utah
050				Vermont
051				Virginia
052				Not Used
053				Washington
054				West Virginia
055				Wisconsin
056				Wyoming
057–059				Not Used
060–099				**U.S. Island Area**
060				American Samoa
060	010			Eastern District
060	010	37700		Ituau county
060	010	37700	00100	Aasu village (pt.)
060	010	37700	26500	Faganeanea village
060	010	37700	27300	Fagasa village
060	010	37700	48100	Malaeimi village (pt.)

U.S. STATE, U.S. ISLAND AREA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST—Con.

U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code	County Code	County Subdivision FIPS Code	FIPS Place Code	Name
060–099				**U.S. Island Area**—Con.
				American Samoa—Con.
060	010			Eastern District—Con.
060	010	37700		Ituau county—Con.
060	010	37700	55300	Matu'u village
060	010	37700	57700	Nu'uuli village (pt.)
060	010	37700	75300	Tafuna village (pt.)
060	010	51300		Ma'oputasi county
060	010	51300	11300	Anua village
060	010	51300	14500	Atu'u village
060	010	51300	15300	Aua village
060	010	51300	22500	Faga'alu village
060	010	51300	28900	Fagatogo village
060	010	51300	32900	Fatumafuti village
060	010	51300	44100	Leloaloa village
060	010	51300	62500	Pago Pago village
060	010	51300	68100	Satala village
060	010	51300	82500	Utulei village
060	010	67300		Sa'ole county
060	010	67300	07300	Alofau village
060	010	67300	10500	Amouli village
060	010	67300	16100	Auasi village
060	010	67300	18500	Aunu'u village
060	010	67300	62230	Pagai village (pt.)
060	010	67300	83300	Utumea East village
060	010	72100		Sua county
060	010	72100	03300	Afono village
060	010	72100	06500	Alega village
060	010	72100	09700	Amaua village
060	010	72100	17700	Aumi village
060	010	72100	20100	Auto village
060	010	72100	20900	Avaio village
060	010	72100	23300	Faga'itua village
060	010	72100	40800	Lauli'i village
060	010	72100	53700	Masausi village
060	010	72100	54500	Masefau village
060	010	72100	62230	Pagai village (pt.)

U.S. STATE, U.S. ISLAND AREA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST—Con.

U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code	County Code	County Subdivision FIPS Code	FIPS Place Code	Name
060–099				**U.S. Island Area**—Con.
				American Samoa—Con.
060	010			Eastern District—Con.
060	010	72100		Sua county—Con.
060	010	72100	66500	Sa'ilele village
060	010	72100	84900	Utusia village
060	010	86500		Vaifanua county
060	010	86500	04900	Alao village
060	010	86500	12100	Aoa village
060	010	86500	61700	Onenoa village
060	010	86500	81700	Tula village
060	010	86500	89700	Vatia village
060	020			Manu'a District
060	020	31300		Faleasao county
060	020	31300	30500	Faleasao village
060	020	34500		Fitiuta county
060	020	34500	45700	Leusoali'i village
060	020	34500	47300	Maia village
060	020	59300		Ofu county
060	020	59300	58500	Ofu village
060	020	60900		Olosega county
060	020	60900	60100	Olosega village
060	020	60900	69700	Sili village
060	020	78500		Ta'u county
060	020	78500	46500	Luma village
060	020	78500	71300	Si'ufaga village
060	030			Rose Island
060	030	65700		Rose Island
060	030	65700	99999	Balance of Rose Island
060	040			Swains Island
060	040	73700		Swains Island
060	040	73700	72900	Swains village
060	050			Western District
060	050	42500		Lealataua county
060	050	42500	02500	Afao village
060	050	42500	04500	Agugulu village
060	050	42500	08100	Amaluia village
060	050	42500	08900	Amanave village

U.S. STATE, U.S. ISLAND AREA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST—Con.

U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code	County Code	County Subdivision FIPS Code	FIPS Place Code	Name
060–099				**U.S. Island Area**—Con.
				American Samoa—Con.
060	050			Western District—Con.
060	050	42500		Lealataua county—Con.
060	050	42500	13700	Asili village
060	050	42500	16900	Auma village
060	050	42500	24900	Fagali'i village
060	050	42500	25700	Fagamalo village
060	050	42500	29700	Failolo village
060	050	42500	44900	Leone village
060	050	42500	50500	Maloata village
060	050	42500	56900	Nua village
060	050	42500	64900	Poloa village
060	050	42500	65300	Puapua village
060	050	42500	68900	Se'etaga village
060	050	42500	84100	Utumea West village
060	050	43300		Leasina county
060	050	43300	00100	Aasu village (pt.)
060	050	43300	12800	Aoloau village
060	050	43300	48920	Malaeloa/Aitulagi village
060	050	80100		Tualatai county
060	050	80100	36100	Futiga village
060	050	80100	49400	Malaeloa/Ituau village
060	050	80100	76900	Taputimu village
060	050	80100	87300	Vailoatai village
060	050	80900		Tualauta county
060	050	80900	32100	Faleniu village
060	050	80900	36900	Ili'ili village
060	050	80900	48100	Malaeimi village (pt.)
060	050	80900	52900	Mapusagafou village
060	050	80900	56100	Mesepa village
060	050	80900	57700	Nu'uuli village (pt.)
060	050	80900	64100	Pava'ia'i village
060	050	80900	75300	Tafuna village (pt.)
060	050	80900	88100	Vaitogi village
061–065				Not Used

U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code	County Code	County Subdivision FIPS Code	FIPS Place Code	Name
060–099				**U.S. Island Area**—Con.
066				Guam
066	010			Guam
066	010	00000		County subdivision not defined
066	010	04650		Agana Heights municipality
066	010	04650	04000	Agana Heights CDP
066	010	04650	52200	Naval Hospital CDP
066	010	07250		Agat municipality
066	010	07250	06600	Agat CDP
066	010	13100		Asan municipality
066	010	13100	12450	Asan CDP
066	010	13100	43650	Maina CDP
066	010	13100	52750	Nimitz Hill Annex CDP
066	010	17650		Barrigada municipality
066	010	17650	17000	Barrigada CDP
066	010	17650	18300	Barrigada Heights CDP
066	010	26100		Chalan Pago-Ordot municipality
066	010	26100	25450	Chalan Pago CDP
066	010	26100	55350	Ordot CDP
066	010	28050		Dededo municipality
066	010	28050	15800	Astumbo CDP
066	010	28050	27400	Dededo CDP
066	010	28050	29350	Finegayan Station CDP
066	010	28050	41300	Liguan CDP
066	010	28050	42470	Machananao East CDP
066	010	28050	42480	Machananao West CDP
066	010	28050	42490	Machanao CDP
066	010	28050	43300	Macheche CDP
066	010	28050	50500	Mogfog CDP
066	010	28050	77200	Ukudu CDP
066	010	28050	81850	Wusstig CDP
066	010	28050	85000	Y Papao CDP
066	010	28050	86000	Y Sengsong CDP
066	010	34800		Hagåtña municipality
066	010	34800	34750	Hagåtña CDP
066	010	36500		Inarajan municipality
066	010	36500	35850	Inarajan CDP
066	010	36500	44500	Malojloj CDP

U.S. STATE, U.S. ISLAND AREA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST—Con.

U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code	County Code	County Subdivision FIPS Code	FIPS Place Code	Name
060–099				**U.S. Island Area**—Con.
				Guam—Con.
066	010	46250		Mangilao municipality
066	010	46250	00100	Adacao CDP
066	010	46250	45600	Mangilao CDP
066	010	46250	56300	Pagat CDP
066	010	46250	79600	University of Guam CDP
066	010	50150		Merizo municipality
066	010	50150	49500	Merizo CDP
066	010	51450		Mongmong-Toto-Maite municipality
066	010	51450	44300	Maite CDP
066	010	51450	50800	Mongmong CDP
066	010	51450	73550	Toto CDP
066	010	59250		Piti municipality
066	010	59250	52500	Nimitz Hill CDP
066	010	59250	58600	Piti CDP
066	010	62500		Santa Rita municipality
066	010	62500	09850	Apra Harbor CDP
066	010	62500	61850	Santa Rita CDP
066	010	65750		Sinajana municipality
066	010	65750	00850	Afame CDP
066	010	65750	65100	Sinajana CDP
066	010	69650		Talofofo municipality
066	010	69650	36600	Ipan CDP
066	010	69650	69000	Talofofo CDP
066	010	71600		Tamuning municipality
066	010	71600	09500	Apotgan CDP
066	010	71600	35000	Harmon Industrial Park CDP
066	010	71600	54800	Oka CDP
066	010	71600	70950	Tamuning CDP
066	010	71600	75500	Tumon CDP
066	010	71600	80100	Upper Tumon CDP
066	010	78750		Umatac municipality
066	010	78750	77450	Umatac CDP
066	010	83300		Yigo municipality
066	010	83300	07600	Anao CDP
066	010	83300	07900	Anderson AFB CDP

U.S. STATE, U.S. ISLAND AREA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST—Con.

U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code	County Code	County Subdivision FIPS Code	FIPS Place Code	Name
060–099				**U.S. Island Area**—Con.
				Guam—Con.
066	010	83300		Yigo municipality—Con.
066	010	83300	24500	Chaguian CDP
066	010	83300	47800	Mataguac CDP
066	010	83300	53000	North Gayinero CDP
066	010	83300	66800	South Gayinero CDP
066	010	84600		Yona municipality
066	010	84600	81600	Windward Hills CDP
066	010	84600	83950	Yona CDP
067				Johnston Atoll
068				Not Used
069				Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
069	085			Northern Islands Municipality
069	085	00000	01100	Agrihan village
069	085	00000	01220	Alamgan village
069	085	00000	01280	Anatahan village
069	085	00000	03100	Asuncion village
069	085	00000	14850	Farallon de Medinilla village
069	085	00000	17950	Guguan village
069	085	00000	22500	Maug village
069	085	00000	23950	Pagan village
069	085	00000	60500	Sarigan village
069	085	00000	89200	Uracus (Farallon de Pajaros) village
069	085	00000	99999	Balance of Northern Islands Municipality
069	100			Rota Municipality
069	100	00000	00400	Afatung village
069	100	00000	00500	Agatasi (Payapai) village
069	100	00000	01170	Agusan village
069	100	00000	01200	Alaguan village
069	100	00000	01300	Annex F village
069	100	00000	01350	Apanon village
069	100	00000	01450	As Akoddo village
069	100	00000	01500	As Dudo village

U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code	County Code	County Subdivision FIPS Code	FIPS Place Code	Name
060–099				**U.S. Island Area**—Con.
				Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands—Con.
069	100			Rota Municipality—Con.
069	100	00000	01850	As Niebes (Nieves) village
069	100	00000	14550	Duge village
069	100	00000	14750	Fanlagon village
069	100	00000	14950	Finata village
069	100	00000	15500	Gagani village
069	100	00000	15550	Gampapa village
069	100	00000	16000	Gaonan village
069	100	00000	17800	Gayaugan (Kaan) village
069	100	00000	17850	Ginalangan (Chudan) village
069	100	00000	18050	I Chenchon village
069	100	00000	18200	I Koridot village
069	100	00000	19700	Lempanai village
069	100	00000	19750	Liyu village
069	100	00000	19850	Makmak village
069	100	00000	19950	Mananana village
069	100	00000	22460	Matpo village
069	100	00000	22530	Mochong village
069	100	00000	22550	Mount Sabana (Minachage) village
069	100	00000	22575	Mount Taipingot village
069	100	00000	23990	Pekngasu village
069	100	00000	25300	Sailigai Papa village
069	100	00000	61000	Sayan Gigani village
069	100	00000	62000	Sinapalo village
069	100	00000	64900	Songsong village
069	100	00000	70900	Tagolo Ogso village
069	100	00000	71000	Taimama village
069	100	00000	73000	Talakhaya village
069	100	00000	74000	Talo village
069	100	00000	77100	Tatachok village
069	100	00000	77200	Tatgua village
069	100	00000	77300	Tenetu village
069	100	00000	89100	Ugis village
069	100	00000	99999	Balance of Rota Municipality

U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code	County Code	County Subdivision FIPS Code	FIPS Place Code	Name
060–099				**U.S. Island Area**—Con.
				Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands—Con.
069	110			Saipan Municipality
069	110	00000	00300	Achugao village
069	110	00000	00450	Afetnas village
069	110	00000	00600	Agingan village
069	110	00000	01250	American Memorial Park village
069	110	00000	01400	As Akina village
069	110	00000	01600	As Falipe village
069	110	00000	01650	As Gonna village
069	110	00000	01700	As Lito village
069	110	00000	01750	As Mahetog village
069	110	00000	01800	As Matuis village
069	110	00000	01900	As Palacios village
069	110	00000	01950	As Perdido village
069	110	00000	02000	As Rabagua village
069	110	00000	02500	As Teo village
069	110	00000	03000	As Terlaje village
069	110	00000	03500	Banaderu village
069	110	00000	04000	Bird Island village
069	110	00000	06000	Capitol Hill village
069	110	00000	07500	Chacha village
069	110	00000	08000	Chalan Galaide village
069	110	00000	11820	Chalan Kanoa I village
069	110	00000	11850	Chalan Kanoa II village
069	110	00000	11860	Chalan Kanoa III village
069	110	00000	11870	Chalan Kanoa IV village
069	110	00000	12000	Chalan Kiya village
069	110	00000	13000	Chalan Laulau village
069	110	00000	13500	Chalan Piao village
069	110	00000	13600	Chalan Rueda village
069	110	00000	13610	China Town village
069	110	00000	13620	Dagu village
069	110	00000	13690	Dandan village
069	110	00000	14700	Fananganan village
069	110	00000	14800	Fanonchuluyan village
069	110	00000	14900	Finasisu village

U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code	County Code	County Subdivision FIPS Code	FIPS Place Code	Name
060–099				**U.S. Island Area**—Con.
				Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands—Con.
069	110			Saipan Municipality
069	110	00000	15000	Forbidden Island village
069	110	00000	17750	Garapan village
069	110	00000	17900	Gualo Rai village
069	110	00000	18000	Hilaihai village
069	110	00000	18020	I Akgak village
069	110	00000	18100	I Denni village
069	110	00000	18150	I Fadang village
069	110	00000	18250	I Liyang village
069	110	00000	18300	I Maddok village
069	110	00000	18350	I Naftan village
069	110	00000	18400	I Pitot village
069	110	00000	19510	Kagman village
069	110	00000	19520	Kagman I village
069	110	00000	19530	Kagman II village
069	110	00000	19540	Kagman III village
069	110	00000	19550	Kagman IV village
069	110	00000	19560	Kalabera village
069	110	00000	19570	Kannat Tabla village
069	110	00000	19580	Koblerville village
069	110	00000	19650	Laulau Bay village
069	110	00000	19800	Lower Base village
069	110	00000	19900	Managaha village
069	110	00000	22430	Marpi village
069	110	00000	22450	Matansa village
069	110	00000	22470	Maturana Hill village
069	110	00000	22600	Nanasu village
069	110	00000	22650	Navy Hill village
069	110	00000	23900	Opyan village
069	110	00000	23980	Papago village
069	110	00000	24000	Pidos Kahalo village
069	110	00000	24100	Puerto Rico village
069	110	00000	25100	Sabaneta village
069	110	00000	25200	Sadog Tasi village
069	110	00000	42000	San Antonio village

U.S. STATE, U.S. ISLAND AREA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST—Con.

U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code	County Code	County Subdivision FIPS Code	FIPS Place Code	Name
060–099				**U.S. Island Area**—Con.
				Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands—Con.
069	110			Saipan Municipality—Con.
069	110	00000	47205	San Jose (Oleai) village
069	110	00000	53100	San Roque village
069	110	00000	59000	San Vincente village
069	110	00000	70800	Susupe village
069	110	00000	72000	Talafofo village
069	110	00000	76700	Tanapag village
069	110	00000	76900	Tangke village
069	110	00000	77000	Tapochao village
069	110	00000	89000	Tottotville village
069	110	00000	99999	Balance of Saipan Municipality
069	120			Tinian Municipality
069	120	00000	01150	Aguijan village
069	120	00000	06500	Carolinas village
069	120	00000	07000	Carolinas Heights village
069	120	00000	14650	Eastern Tinian (Marpo Valley) village
069	120	00000	22400	Marpo Heights village
069	120	00000	23100	Northern Tinian village
069	120	00000	47210	San Jose (Tinian Municipality) village
069	120	00000	89300	Western Tinian village
069	120	00000	99999	Balance of Tinian Municipality
070				Not Used
071				Midway Islands
072				Puerto Rico
073–075				Not Used
076				Navassa Island
077				Not Used
078				U.S. Virgin Islands
078	010			St. Croix Island
078	010	00000	19900	Christiansted town
078	010	00000	37900	Frederiksted town
078	010	00000	99999	Balance of St. Croix Island

U.S. STATE, U.S. ISLAND AREA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST—Con.

U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code	County Code	County Subdivision FIPS Code	FIPS Place Code	Name
060–099				**U.S. Island Area**—Con.
				U.S. Virgin Islands—Con.
078	020			St. John Island
078	030			St. Thomas Island
078	030	00000	16300	Charlotte Amalie town
078	030	00000	99999	Balance of St. Thomas Island
079				Wake Island
080				Not Used
081				Baker Island
082–083				Not Used
084				Howland Island
085				Not Used
086				Jarvis Island
087–088				Not Used
089				Kingman Reef
090–094				Not Used
095				Palmyra Atoll
096				US Island Areas
097–099				Not Used
100–157, 160, 162–199				**Europe**
100				Albania
101				Andorra
102				Austria
103				Belgium
104				Bulgaria
105				Czechoslovakia
106				Denmark
107				Faroe Islands
108				Finland
109				France
110				Germany
111–114				Not Used
115				Gibralter
116				Greece

U.S. STATE, U.S. ISLAND AREA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST—Con.

U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code	County Code	County Subdivision FIPS Code	FIPS Place Code	Name
100–157, 160, 162–199				**Europe**—Con.
117				Hungary
118				Iceland
119				Ireland
120				Italy
121				Jan Meyan
122				Liechtenstein
123				Luxembourg
124				Malta
125				Monaco
126				Netherlands
127				Norway
128				Poland
129				Portugal
130				Azores Islands
131				Madeira Islands
132				Romania
133				San Marino
134				Spain
135				Svalbard
136				Sweden
137				Switzerland
138				United Kingdom
139				England
140				Scotland
141				Wales
142				Northern Ireland
143				Guernsey
144				Jersey
145				Isle Of Man
146				Vatican City
147				Yugoslavia
148				Czech Republic
149				Slovakia
150				Bosnia And Herzegovina
151				Croatia

U.S. STATE, U.S. ISLAND AREA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST—Con.

U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code	County Code	County Subdivision FIPS Code	FIPS Place Code	Name
100–157, 160, 162–199				**Europe**—Con.
152				Macedonia
153				Slovenia
154				Serbia
155				Estonia
156				Latvia
157				Lithuania
160				Belarus
162				Moldova
163				Russia
164				Ukraine
165				USSR
166				Europe
167				Kosovo
168				Montenegro
169–199				Not Used
158–159, 161, 200–299				**Asia**
158				Armenia
159				Azerbaijan
161				Georgia
200				Afghanistan
201				Bahrain
202				Bangladesh
203				Bhutan
204				Brunei
205				Myanmar (Burma)
206				Cambodia
207				China
208				Cyprus
209				Hong Kong
210				India
211				Indonesia

U.S. STATE, U.S. ISLAND AREA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST—Con.

U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code	County Code	County Subdivision FIPS Code	FIPS Place Code	Name
158–159, 161, 200–299				**Asia**—Con.
212				Iran
213				Iraq
214				Israel
215				Japan
216				Jordan
217				Korea
218				Kazakhstan
219				Kyrgyzstan
220				South Korea
221				North Korea
222				Kuwait
223				Laos
224				Lebanon
225				Macau
226				Malaysia
227				Maldives
228				Mongolia
229				Nepal
230				Oman
231				Pakistan
232				Paracel Islands
233				Philippines
234				Qatar
235				Saudi Arabia
236				Singapore
237				Spratley Islands
238				Sri Lanka
239				Syria
240				Taiwan
241				Tajikistan
242				Thailand
243				Turkey
244				Turkmenistan
245				United Arab Emirates
246				Uzbekistan

U.S. STATE, U.S. ISLAND AREA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST—Con.

U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code	County Code	County Subdivision FIPS Code	FIPS Place Code	Name
158–159, 161, 200–299				**Asia**—Con.
247				Vietnam
248				Yemen
249				Asia
250				East Timor
251–299				Not Used
300–399				**America**
300–302, 304–309				**North America**
300				Bermuda
301				Canada
302				Greenland
304				St Pierre & Miquelon
305				North America
303, 310–399				**Latin America**
303, 310–319				**Central America**
303				Mexico
310				Belize
311				Costa Rica
312				El Salvador
313				Guatemala
314				Honduras
315				Nicaragua
316				Panama
317				Central America
318–319				Not Used
320–359				**Caribbean**
320				Anguilla
321				Antigua & Barbuda

U.S. STATE, U.S. ISLAND AREA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST—Con.

U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code	County Code	County Subdivision FIPS Code	FIPS Place Code	Name
320–359				**Caribbean**—Con.
322				Aruba
323				Bahamas
324				Barbados
325				British Virgin Islands
326				Cayman Islands
327				Cuba
328				Dominica
329				Dominican Republic
330				Grenada
331				Guadeloupe
332				Haiti
333				Jamaica
334				Martinique
335				Montserrat
336				Netherlands Antilles
337				St Barthelemy
338				St Kitts-Nevis
339				St Lucia
340				St Vincent & the Grenadines
341				Trinidad & Tobago
342				Turks & Caicos Islands
343				West Indies
344–359				Not Used
360–399				**South America**
360				Argentina
361				Bolivia
362				Brazil
363				Chile
364				Colombia
365				Ecuador
366				Falkland Islands
367				French Guiana
368				Guyana
369				Paraguay

U.S. STATE, U.S. ISLAND AREA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST—Con.

U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code	County Code	County Subdivision FIPS Code	FIPS Place Code	Name
360–399				**South America**—Con.
370				Peru
371				Suriname
372				Uruguay
373				Venezuela
374				South America
375–399				Not Used
400–499				**Africa**
400				Algeria
401				Angola
402				Benin
403				Botswana
404				British Indian Ocean Territory
405				Burkina Faso
406				Burundi
407				Cameroon
408				Cape Verde
409				Central African Republic
410				Chad
411				Comoros
412				Congo
413				Djibouti
414				Egypt
415				Equatorial Guinea
416				Ethiopia
417				Eritrea
418				Europa Island
419				Gabon
420				Gambia
421				Ghana
422				Glorioso Islands
423				Guinea
424				Guinea-Bissau
425				Ivory Coast

U.S. STATE, U.S. ISLAND AREA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST—Con.

U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code	County Code	County Subdivision FIPS Code	FIPS Place Code	Name
400–499				**Africa**—Con.
426				Juan De Nova Island
427				Kenya
428				Lesotho
429				Liberia
430				Libya
431				Madagascar
432				Malawi
433				Mali
434				Mauritania
435				Mayotte
436				Morocco
437				Mozambique
438				Namibia
439				Niger
440				Nigeria
441				Reunion
442				Rwanda
443				Sao Tome & Principe
444				Senegal
445				Mauritius
446				Seychelles
447				Sierra Leone
448				Somalia
449				South Africa
450				St Helena
451				Sudan
452				Swaziland
453				Tanzania
454				Togo
455				Tromelin Island
456				Tunisia
457				Uganda
458				Western Sahara
459				Democratic Republic Of Congo
460				Zambia

U.S. STATE, U.S. ISLAND AREA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST—Con.

U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code	County Code	County Subdivision FIPS Code	FIPS Place Code	Name
400–499				**Africa**—Con.
461				Zimbabwe
462				Africa
463–499				Not Used
500–553				**Oceania**
500				Not Used
501				Australia
502				Christmas Island, Indian Ocean
503–504				Not Used
505				Cook Islands
506				Coral Sea Islands
507				Heard & Mcdonald Islands
508				Fiji
509				French Polynesia
510				Kiribati
511				Marshall Islands
512				Micronesia
513				Nauru
514				New Caledonia
515				New Zealand
516				Niue
517				Norfolk Island
518				Palau
519				Papua New Guinea
520				Pitcairn Islands
521				Solomon Islands
522				Tokelau
523				Tonga
524				Tuvalu
525				Vanuatu
526				Wallis & Futuna Islands
527				Samoa
528				Oceania
529–553				Not Used

U.S. State/ U.S. Island Area/ Foreign Country Code	County Code	County Subdivision FIPS Code	FIPS Place Code	Name
554–999				**At Sea/Abroad, Not Specified**
554				At sea
555				Abroad, not specified (Place of Work only)
556–999				Not Used

Appendix G.
Residence Rule and Residence Situations for the 2010 Census of the Island Areas

CONTENTS

Where You Are Counted Is Important G-1
The Concept of Usual Residence G-1
Guidelines On Who to Count G-2
Births and Deaths G-2
People in Correctional Facilities G-2
Foreign Citizens G-3
People in Group Homes G-3
People in Health Care Facilities G-3
Merchant Marine Personnel G-4
U.S. Military Personnel G-4
People With More Than One Residence G-5
Movers on Census Day G-5
Nonrelatives of the Householder G-5
People Living in Shelters and Outdoor Locations G-6
Students G-6
People in Transitory Locations G-7
U.S. Citizens Outside the Island Areas G-7
Visitors and Travelers G-7

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.