Understanding American Community Survey Data Release Rules for Tabulated Data Products

American Community Survey Data Release Rules

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BACKGROUND

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a survey conducted continuously by the U.S. Census Bureau throughout the 50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. By providing vital information about the nation and its people on a yearly basis, the ACS helps public officials, planners, and entrepreneurs assess the past and plan for the future. The ACS is a key source of information the federal government uses to determine how trillions of dollars in federal funds are distributed annually.[1]

The ACS is unique in producing social, economic, housing, and demographic estimates for a range of geographies, including the nation, states, counties, places, and smaller areas such as census tracts and block groups. No other national dataset provides such detailed data for so many geographic areas and certainly not on an annual basis. The ACS 1-year estimates are based on 12 months of data and are released annually for larger geographies. The ACS 5-year estimates are also available annually and are based on 60 months of collected data, offering expansive geographic coverage.[2] These attributes make the ACS one of the most widely used Census Bureau products.

Because ACS data are so far-reaching in their coverage, users may sometimes encounter tables or estimates that are suppressed or not available. Sometimes data are unavailable because the estimate does not meet the Census Bureau's statistical quality standards. Other times, data are suppressed to protect respondent confidentiality. Finally, data anomalies may not be feasibly corrected before publication, which may result in table suppression. The data release rules exist to ensure that published data are of high quality and that they safeguard respondents from disclosure.

[1] U.S. Census Bureau, Uses of Decennial Census Programs Data in Federal Funds Distribution: Fiscal Year 2021.

[2] U.S. Census Bureau, When to Use 1-Year or 5-Year Estimates.

The purpose of this brief is twofold. First, we describe the ACS data products released each year and the rules that are applied to determine whether ACS tabulated data products and estimates will be published. Second, we provide guidance and strategies to data users about how to proceed in exploring other options when the ACS data they seek are not available.

ACS DATA PRODUCTS

The Census Bureau releases many tabulated ACS data products and estimates annually. These include the ACS 1-Year Estimates, 1-Year Summary File, 1-Year Supplemental Estimates, 5-Year Estimates, 5-Year Summary File, and 5-Year Variance Replicate Estimates. The data release rules described in this report apply to ACS estimates in tabulated data products.

The ACS releases the majority of tabulated data products using data.census.gov and the Census Application Programming Interface (API), including:

- Data Profiles—Provide a broad set of social, economic, housing, and demographic information in a total of four profiles. These tables have a "DP" prefix.
- Detailed Tables—Provide the most detailed estimates on all topics for all geographies. These can be identified as base tables, which provide the greatest level of detail and often corresponding collapsed tables that provide less detail in order to avoid quality filtering. The tables have a "B" and "C" prefix, respectively.
- Supplemental Estimate Tables—Provide simplified tables with the most recent ACS statistics at a lower population threshold than the standard 1-year Detailed Tables. These tables have a "K20" prefix.
- Comparison Profiles—Provide comparisons of ACS estimates over time in the same layout as the Data Profiles. These tables have a "CP" prefix.

- Selected Population Profiles—Provide a broad set of statistics iterated for race, Hispanic origin, ancestry, and place of birth population subgroups. The table ID for this product is S0201 for U.S. geographies and S0201PR for Puerto Rico geographies. These tables are available for ACS 1-year estimates only.
- Subject Tables—Provide social, economic, housing, or demographic information for a particular topic or subpopulation. These tables have an "S" prefix.

The ACS Table List provides a complete list of tables and universes for ACS 1-year and 5-year data products.[3]

The ACS releases several additional tabulated data products on the ACS website via the File Transfer Protocol (FTP) each year, including:

- Ranking Tables—Provide state rankings for approximately 90 key variables; available for download. These tables have an "R" prefix and are 1-year products only.
- Geographic Comparison Tables—Provide estimates for approximately 90 key variables compared across multiple geographies. These tables, available for download, have a "GCT" prefix and are 1-year products only.
- Variance Replicate Estimate (VRE) tables—Provide augmented versions of selected 5-year Detailed Tables that contain variance replicates; available for download. The replicates allow for more accurate calculations of margins of error for estimates aggregated within tables or across geographic areas. The VRE tables follow the data release rules applied to the Detailed Tables they are based on.
- Summary File—Provides a pipe-delimited text file that contains all the Detailed Tables from the ACS; available for download.

In addition to tabulated data products and estimates, the ACS releases 1-year and 5-year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) files annually. The PUMS files enable data users to create custom estimates and tables that are not available when using the pretabulated ACS data products.[4]

ACS TABULATED DATA RELEASE RULES

The availability of the ACS estimates for a given geography and table is subject to the ACS data release rules. The Census Bureau applies the release rules described in the following sections to address major challenges facing the ACS data, including statistical quality, data disclosure risks, and data anomalies.

The release rules largely impact the ACS 1-year data products, but there are exceptions for certain 5-year Detailed Tables, Subject Tables for subpopulation groups and topics, and Comparison Profiles. The release rules are based on population thresholds, minimum unweighted case requirements, data quality filtering processes, geographic restrictions to tables, and data suppression due to data anomalies.

Population Thresholds

The Census Bureau applies population-based thresholds across geographies in the ACS tables to determine whether they can be published or not. Table 1 describes the detailed rules that apply to ACS estimates, by data product type and release.

ACS 1-year estimates are published for geographic areas with a population of 65,000 or greater and 1-year Supplemental Estimates are published for areas with a population of 20,000 but less than 65,000, while 5-year estimates are published for all geographic areas regardless of population size. For example, 2022 ACS 1-year estimates and 1-year Supplemental Estimates were published for Charleston, South Carolina, which had a population of 153,743; 2022 ACS 1-year Supplemental Estimates were published for Charleston, West Virginia, with a population of 47,132; while only 2018–2022 ACS 5-year estimates were published for Charleston, Illinois, which had a population of 17,795.

[3] U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table Shells and Table List.

[4] U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

Table 1.
American Community Survey Population Thresholds for Data Releases

Data Products	1-Year Estimates	1-Year Supplemental Estimates	5-Year Estimates
Data Profiles	65,000	X	No threshold
Detailed Tables	65,000	X	No threshold
Summary File	65,000	X	No threshold
Comparison Profiles	65,000	X	5,000
Subject Tables for the full population	65,000	X	No threshold
Subject Tables for subpopulation groups	Geographic Area: 500,000 and Subpopulation Group: 65,000	X	Subpopulation Group: 7,000
Ranking Tables	65,000	X	X
Geographic Comparison Tables	65,000	X	X
Supplemental Estimate Tables	X	20,000	X
Selected Population Profiles	Geographic Area: 500,000 and Subpopulation Group: 65,000	X	X

X Data product is not applicable for this data release.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Most 1-year tables are produced for areas of 65,000 or more but there are two exceptions to this 65,000-population rule:

- First, the Census Bureau publishes ACS 1-year estimates for all Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). The vast majority of MSAs have 65,000 or more people, and the few who do not are close to that threshold. For example, the Carson City, Nevada MSA had the smallest population among MSAs in 2022 (58,130) but still received ACS 1-year data. MSAs are prioritized because they are an important geography for federal statistics users.
- Second, there is a "5 percent" rule that applies to the geographic area and Selected Population Profiles (SPPs) thresholds described in Table 1. An area or subpopulation may be published if its population falls within 5 percent of the threshold, and it was published in the prior release. This rule provides a slight relaxation to the standard ACS data publication thresholds in the interest of providing as much ACS data as possible for local areas. It also provides continuity if, for example, there was an unusual event that year (such as a natural disaster), which temporarily created a decline in the area's population. Therefore, if a geography's population dropped to between 61,750 and 65,000 people and was published the year prior, it would be included. Jefferson County, Arkansas, fell into this category based on its estimated population in 2021 (65,861) and 2022 (64,246).

There are some data products that also have different population-based restrictions, including ACS 1-year Supplemental Estimates, as well as SPPs and a subset of Subject Tables for subpopulation groups.

- ACS 1-year **Supplemental Estimates** are simplified versions of popular ACS tables for geographies with at least 20,000 people, compared with the 65,000-population minimum for standard ACS 1-year estimates. While 2022 ACS 1-year data are published for just 26 percent of counties in the United States and Puerto Rico 1-year Supplemental Estimates were published for 59 percent of these areas.[5] For example, among Kentucky's 120 counties, about half (59) had sufficient population for 2022 ACS 1-year Supplemental Estimates to be published, but only 14 met the 65,000-population threshold that year.

  The 5 percent rule also applies to Supplemental Estimates. If a geography falls below the 20,000-population threshold, estimates will continue to be published unless the population drops more than 5 percent below that threshold.

- **SPPs** and a subset of **Subject Tables** for subpopulation groups are subject to stricter population thresholds (refer to Appendix Table for a full list).
  - **SPPs** are two tables ("S0201" and "S0201PR") that are only available as ACS 1-year data products and are produced by race, Hispanic or Latino origin, ancestry, and place of birth.[6] They provide disaggregated social, economic, and housing profiles so researchers, policymakers, and others can understand how different groups are faring.
  - Some **Subject Tables** are produced for subpopulation groups, which may include those in smaller age groups, those born in different regions of the world, the recently divorced, and people in less common living arrangements (grandparents living with grandchildren; those in group quarters). These Subject Tables are available in the ACS 1-year and 5-year data if they meet certain geographic and population thresholds.

For such SPPs and Subject Tables to be published in the ACS 1-year data, a geographic area must have at least 500,000 people (total population). Additionally, for a table to be published for a subpopulation group of interest (for example, the number of people who identify as a particular race or of Hispanic or Latino origin), there must be at least 65,000 people (weighted) from that group within the geography of interest.[7] For example, the Akron, Ohio MSA has a population of just over 500,000 people, so it meets the first criteria for publication. However, it doesn't always meet the population thresholds for different race groups or those of Hispanic or Latino origin.

While there is no total population requirement for Subject Tables published in the ACS 5-year data products, there must be at least 7,000 people in a given group of interest within a geography.

Minimum Unweighted Case Requirements

To mitigate respondents' disclosure risks, the Census Bureau imposes additional thresholds on the unweighted cases for certain types of geographies or tables, described in Table 2. Unweighted cases are the interview counts—before processing—for tables or cells produced using ACS data. These rules apply to both 1-year and 5-year data products.

Data Quality Filtering Rules

The Census Bureau applies data quality filtering rules to ensure that ACS data meet the Census Bureau's statistical standards for reliability. Because the ACS is based on a sample, rather than all housing units and people, the estimates have some uncertainty associated with them. From year to year, estimates may differ because of who is in the sample that year and this uncertainty is represented statistically as sampling error. So, data quality filtering rules are in place to detect tables with too many unreliable estimates.

Typically, the data quality filtering rules are based on standard statistical tests. For example, if more than half of the estimates in a given table are not statistically different from 0 (at a 90

[5] U.S. Census Bureau, Areas Published.
[6] U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Data Tables.
[7] Weighted distributions are processed to be representative of the nation.

Table 2.
Minimum Case Requirements

American Community Survey Case Thresholds	Threshold
Minimum number of unweighted cases in universe to publish a table	
Nonresidence geographies (place of work, residence 1 year ago)	50
Selected Population Profiles and Subject Tables for Subpopulation Groups	50
Minimum number of unweighted cases in every row to publish a table	
Means	3
Aggregates	3
Ratios	3
Minimum number of unweighted cases in median universe to publish a cell	
Medians	3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

percent confidence level), then the table fails the test and is restricted from publication. Such data quality filtering rules are mostly applied to ACS 1-year data and Supplemental Estimates, with some exceptions made for certain ACS 5-year estimates.

Data quality filtering rules are distinct from population-based rules. First, they are applied after population-based rules in the data quality process. So, if a geography does not meet a population threshold, data quality filtering rules would not apply. Second, data quality filtering rules are applied to each table (rather than a population or geography) before publication using preset, standardized statistical thresholds.

Below, we describe different data quality filtering rules that are applied to the ACS 1-year estimates and Supplemental Estimates, as well as one instance where they apply to ACS 5-year data.

ACS 1-Year and Supplemental Estimates

Most data quality filtering rules are applied to ACS 1-year estimates (including Supplemental Estimates) and are based on standard errors (SEs). SEs measure the uncertainty between an estimate in a given sample (sampling error) and its expected value in the full population. SEs are also used to calculate margins of error (MOE = 1.645 * SE). Another measure derived from SEs is the coefficient of variation or CV (CV = SE / Estimate). The CV measures the relative amount of sampling error that is associated with a sample estimate and is often expressed in percentage terms.[8]

For example, if measuring a characteristic for a low frequency group—such as a particular income category by race—there could be notable variation from year to year even if the underlying population does not change. For published ACS data, a lower CV percentage suggests a more reliable estimate of income for this group, while a higher CV percentage indicates lower reliability.[9]

Detailed Tables present the most comprehensive ACS data and use CVs extensively in data quality filtering rules for 1-year estimates. Detailed Tables are available for all topics across all geographies.[10] Further, estimates produced in Detailed Tables often populate other published ACS data products.

For both base and collapsed detailed tables, a table is filtered out if the median CV value for the table is greater than 0.61, or in other words, if more than half of the estimates in it have a CV greater than 0.61, suggesting very low reliability. A CV greater than 0.61 is equivalent to saying the estimate is not significantly different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level. Zero estimates, which have an undefined CV, are assigned a CV of 1.0 for determining the median CV. Only lines at the lowest level of detail in a table are included in the calculation of the median CV.

[8] U.S. Census Bureau, "Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data: What All Data Users Need to Know," Understanding Error and Determining Statistical Significance.
[9] Spielman, Seth E. et al., "Patterns and causes of uncertainty in the American Community Survey," *Applied Geography*, Sevenoaks, England, vol. 46, 2014, pp. 147–157, Doi:10.1016/j.apgeog.2013.11.002.
[10] U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Data Tables.

Table 3.

How Data Quality Filtering Rules Are Applied to an American Community Survey Table

Age	Estimate	Margin of error	Standard error	Coefficient of variation
Total	**358,504**	**9,393**	**5,710**	**X**
Male	169,769	6,133	3,728	X
Under 10 years	3,120	1,259	765	0.25
10 to 19 years	9,704	1,782	1,083	0.11
20 to 29 years	17,411	2,648	1,610	0.09
30 to 39 years	31,005	3,140	1,909	0.06
40 to 49 years	33,224	2,460	1,495	0.04
50 to 59 years	32,655	2,707	1,646	0.05
60 to 69 years	23,380	2,094	1,273	0.05
70 years and over	19,270	1,691	1,028	0.05
Female	188,735	6,164	3,747	X
Under 10 years	4,991	1,506	916	0.18
10 to 19 years	12,894	2,161	1,314	0.10
20 to 29 years	17,352	2,163	1,315	0.08
30 to 39 years	30,310	2,480	1,508	0.05
40 to 49 years	38,128	2,638	1,604	0.04
50 to 59 years	35,265	2,145	1,304	0.04
60 to 69 years	25,025	2,482	1,509	0.06
70 years and over	24,770	1,936	1,177	0.05

X Not applicable. Not used to calculate the median coefficient of variation for data quality filtering.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates; Table B05014, Sex by Age for the Foreign-Born Population, 2022, Montgomery County, MD.

For example, in Table 3, presenting Sex by Age for the Foreign-Born Population in Montgomery County, Maryland, the median CV is calculated based on the detailed data for males and females under 10 years old to 70 years and over, representing the lowest levels of detail. Note that total and subtotal rows are not included in calculating the median CV. In this case, the median CV (0.06), falls well within the range of acceptable values.

When Detailed Tables are suppressed, it then affects the publication of other tables and estimates that rely on data sourced from them. Such "derived products" include Data Profiles, Comparison Profiles, Ranking Tables, some Subject Tables, and Detailed Tables that are ratios (such as table B19301, Per Capita Income). In other words, if a Detailed Table is not published because of data quality filtering rules, then any estimates that are derived from it may not be published in other tables either. Such instances are noted in derived products with an "N" in place of the estimate and margin of error.

SPPs and select Subject Tables are not directly sourced from published Detailed Tables and are handled differently. For these data products, filtering is applied to sections rather than whole tables in a manner similar to the Detailed Tables. Although applied to sections separately, an entire SPP table could be filtered out if half or more of the lines of data for a given geographic area do not meet the CV thresholds for data quality.

ACS 5-Year Estimates

There is only one circumstance where data quality filtering rules apply to ACS 5-year data. For selected ACS 5-year medians that are based on dollars, if the MOE is greater than the estimate itself, then the median will not be published. For example, if the median monthly gross rent for a particular geography is $1,000, but the MOE for that estimate is $1,005, then the estimate will not be published. In this case, just the affected ACS 5-year estimate would be filtered out (unlike ACS 1-year data quality filtering rules that suppress whole tables).

Geographic Restrictions to ACS Tables

Because of concerns about data quality and disclosure risks, ACS data tables for some topics are restricted to certain geographies. Notable geographic restrictions include:

- No block groups or tribal block groups will be published for ACS 5-year tables that have 100 or more independent estimates.
- No block groups or tribal block groups will be published for ACS 5-year tables that pose any of the following potential disclosure risks.
  - Contain universe restricted to the foreign-born or a subset of the foreign-born.
  - Contain estimates or characteristics of noncitizens.
  - Contain characteristics of unmarried partners.
  - Contain estimates or characteristics of people that were married, widowed, divorced, or became mothers within the last 12 months.
  - Contain characteristics of people living in group quarters (GQs) and the detailed type of GQs.
  - Contain detailed language categories. For example, the only categories that can be shown at the block-group level are English, Spanish, Other Indo-European, Asian and Pacific Island, and other languages.
- Certain topics will only be published at higher levels of geography (such as nation only, or nation and state only).

The ACS Table List describes geography restrictions where applicable for ACS 1-year and 5-year data products.

Treatments for Data Anomalies

The Census Bureau's subject matter analysts conduct microdata and data product review as part of the internal quality control processes conducted prior to publication. During the review periods, they may identify errors that occurred during data collection, data processing, or data tabulation. Sometimes these errors result in estimates that are unreasonable for certain geographies, population groups, or topics. The estimates are then evaluated to identify the root cause of the error and whether they can be adequately addressed. Minor anomalies that cannot be addressed may still be published along with an explanatory note describing the error and any caution needed for use. However, serious anomalies that cannot be addressed will be suppressed rather than publishing erroneous data.

The ACS program releases User Notes and Errata Notes to describe issues impacting the data, provide comparison guidance if needed, and to identify when data have been suppressed based on analyst review.[11]

WHAT TO DO WHEN THE ACS DATA YOU NEED ARE MISSING

As discussed, there are many important reasons why ACS data may not be available for a given year. But data users may have additional options available to find the estimates or tables they need. Below, we describe different options ACS users can explore to find needed data.

- **Check for a collapsed (C) table if a base (B) table is missing**. Detailed Tables are the most comprehensive ACS tables available. If an estimate is deemed to not meet the statistical data quality standards for the ACS, then the table could be suppressed. However, there are two types of Detailed Tables available—base tables and collapsed tables—for many topics. A base table is the most comprehensive Detailed Table, while a collapsed table covers the same topic as the "B" table but has fewer categories. With fewer categories in the collapsed table, the number of unweighted cases and statistical quality of the data could be high enough for the table to be published.
- **Consider alternatives if ACS 1-year data aren't available for a given geography**. Sometimes ACS 1-year data are not available for a given geography. Fortunately, the ACS 5-year data are typically available for all geographies and could be used in place of 1-year estimates. Further, the 1-year Supplemental Estimates tables (which start with a "K") are available for geographies with 20,000 or more people and are typically simpler than corresponding

[11] U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, User Notes and Errata Notes.

Detailed Tables. A simplified table may be available when the more complex Detailed Table is not.[12] Data users could also consider using a different, larger geography when estimates aren't available. About 26 percent of counties or county equivalents received 2022 ACS 1-year estimates, but 100 percent of Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) and congressional districts met the 65,000-population threshold required for 1-year estimates.[13]

- **If data are not available for a given year, check to see if they are available for a different year**. For example, an estimate may not have been published in the 2022 ACS 1-year data, but it might be available in 2021.
- **Explore the ACS PUMS files**. The ACS PUMS files are records from people or housing units that have disclosure protections applied to make them available to public data users. So, for data users who are adept at producing their own analysis, PUMS data allow users to produce their own tables from a sample of the ACS data. Both ACS 1-year and 5-year PUMS files are available from either the FTP site or via the microdata access tool (MDAT) on data.census.gov. The only geographies available with ACS PUMS data are nation, regions, divisions, states, and PUMAs which are nonoverlapping areas of about 100,000 residents.
- **Explore Selected Population Tables (SPTs) and American Indian and Alaska Native Tables (AIANT) if detailed information for a particular race, Hispanic or Latino origin, or ancestry group is not available**. The SPT and AIANT are produced roughly every 5 years to provide Data Profiles and Detailed Tables for a larger number of iterated race, Hispanic or Latino origin and ancestry groups than what is available using other annual ACS data products. These tables can be the best sources for finding data for different population groups.[14]
- **If standard tables do not meet your needs, you can request a custom tabulation on a cost reimbursable basis from the Census Bureau**.[15] Any requests for custom tabulations must be approved by the Disclosure Review Board, so such tables will require review before they can be released.

Most data users find the estimates they need by using the standard tabulated data products. If data does not appear to be available, broadening the search using these other data sources may allow ACS data users to find what they need.

[12] U.S. Census Bureau, Supplemental Estimates.
[13] U.S. Census Bureau, Areas Published.
[14] U.S. Census Bureau, Race, Hispanic or Latino Origin, Ancestry, and American Indian and Alaska Native Tables.
[15] U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Custom Tabulations.

Appendix Table.

Selected Population Profiles and Subject Tables for Subpopulation Groups

Table ID	Description	1-Year or 5-Year	Subpopulation Group
Selected Population Profiles			
S0201	Profiles Iterated by Race, Hispanic or Latino Origin, Ancestry, and Place of Birth in the United States	1	Population in that group
S0201PR	Profiles Iterated by Race, Hispanic or Latino Origin, Ancestry, and Place of Birth in Puerto Rico	1	Population in that group
Subject Tables for Subpopulation Groups			
S0102	Population 60 Years and Over in the United States	1, 5	People aged 60 and over
S0102PR	Population 60 Years and Over in Puerto Rico	1, 5	People aged 60 and over
S0103	Population 65 Years and Over in the United States	1, 5	People aged 60 and over
S0103PR	Population 65 Years and Over in Puerto Rico	1, 5	People aged 60 and over
S0501	Selected Characteristics of the Native and Foreign-Born Populations	1, 5	Foreign-born
S0502	Selected Characteristics of the Foreign-Born Population by Period of Entry into the United States	1, 5	Foreign-born
S0502PR	Selected Characteristics of the Foreign-Born Population by Period of Entry into Puerto Rico	1, 5	Foreign-born
S0503	Selected Characteristics of the Foreign-Born Population by Region of Birth: Europe	1,5	Born in Europe
S0504	Selected Characteristics of the Foreign-Born Population by Region of Birth: Africa, Northern America, and Oceania	1,5	Born in Africa; born in Northern America; born in Oceania
S0505	Selected Characteristics of the Foreign-Born Population by Region of Birth: Asia	1, 5	Born in Asia
S0506	Selected Characteristics of the Foreign-Born Population by Region of Birth: Latin America	1, 5	Born in Latin America
S0901	Children Characteristics	1, 5	Children under 18 years old in households
S0902	Characteristics of Teenagers 15 to 19 Years Old	1,5	Population 15 to 19 years old
S1001	Grandchildren Characteristics	1,5	Grandchildren under 18 years old living with a grandparent householder
S1251	Characteristics of People with a Marital Event in the Last 12 Months	1, 5	People who married or divorced in the last 12 months
S1703	Selected Characteristics of People at Specified Levels of Poverty in the Past 12 Months	1, 5	Population for whom poverty status is determined
S1811	Selected Economic Characteristics for the Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population by Disability Status	1, 5	Civilian noninstitutionalized population with a disability
S2601A	Characteristics of the Group Quarters Population in the United States	1, 5	People in group quarters (GQs)

Table continued on the next page.

Appendix Table.
Selected Population Profiles and Subject Tables for Subpopulation Groups—Con.

Table ID	Description	1-Year or 5-Year	Subpopulation Group
S2601APR	Characteristics of the Group Quarters Population in Puerto Rico	5	People in GQs
S2601C	Characteristics of the Group Quarters Population in the United States	1	People in GQs
S2601CPR	Characteristics of the Group Quarters Population in Puerto Rico	1	People in GQs
S2702	Selected Characteristics of the Uninsured in the United States	1, 5	Civilian noninstitutionalized uninsured people
S2702PR	Selected Characteristics of the Uninsured in Puerto Rico	1, 5	Civilian noninstitutionalized uninsured people

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.