

American Community Survey

Handbook of Questions and Current Federal Uses

American Community Survey Office

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Introduction

Since the founding of the nation, the U.S. Census has mediated between the demands of a growing country for information about its economy and people, and the people's privacy and freedom from undue intrusion. This handbook provides an overview of the questions asked by the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS). The purpose is to help explain why specific questions on the ACS are asked, which estimates are created from the answers to these questions, and how federal agencies and other organizations use these estimates.

About the American Community Survey (ACS)

Every 10 years since 1790, Congress has authorized the government to conduct a national census of the U.S. population, as required by the U.S. Constitution. James Madison ensured that the Constitution gave Congress the authority to collect additional information beyond the population count in order to "enable [future legislators] to adapt the public measures to the particular circumstances of the community."¹ In the twentieth century, the questions were divided between a "short" and "long" form. Only a subset of the population was required to answer the long-form questions. The most recent census consisted of a short form, which included basic questions about age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, and owner/renter status. Throughout the decades, questions have been added and scaled back, and starting with the introduction of the long form in 1940, some more detailed questions have been asked of a sample of the public.

Beginning in 2005, after the 2000 Census, the American Community Survey (ACS) began collecting not only the basic short-form questions, but also the detailed questions about population and housing characteristics that were previously included on the long form. The ACS is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data every year. Though most of the questions on the ACS were previously included on the 2000 Census, some have been added or modified since then to meet the data needs of various federal agencies.

About the ACS Content Review

In December of 2010, five years after its launch, the ACS program accomplished all of its primary objectives with the release of its first set of estimates for every area of the nation. As a result, the Director of the U.S. Census Bureau concluded it was an appropriate time to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the ACS program. The assessment focused on strengthening programmatic, technical, and methodological aspects of the survey to assure that the Census Bureau is an efficient and effective shared service provider. The assessment also included an initiative to examine and confirm the value of each question on the ACS. This ACS Content Review project seeks to understand which federal programs use the information collected by each question and assess how the Census Bureau might reduce respondent burden.

Throughout 2014, as a part of this comprehensive questionnaire content review process, the Census Bureau reviewed every question on the ACS questionnaire in order to make recommendations regarding the findings. The first phase of this project collected and incorporated information from federal agencies and applied evaluation criteria developed by the ACS Sub-Committee of the OMB Interagency Committee on Statistical Policy (ICSP) Sub-committee. Information requested from the federal agencies included:

- a clear explanation of each use of ACS estimates
- any applicable legal requirements for their uses
- the geographic levels at which the estimates are used
- the specific questions necessary to accomplish each use
- whether alternative data sources can be utilized.

As information was collected from federal agencies, the uses were analyzed to determine whether they were mandatory (a federal law explicitly calls for use of decennial census or ACS data on that question), required (a federal law or implementing regulation explicitly requires the use of data and the decennial or the ACS is the historical source; or the data are needed for case law requirements imposed by the U.S. federal court system) or programmatic (the data are needed for program planning, implementation, or evaluation and there is no explicit mandate or requirement). A summary of the types of uses by question can be seen in (Appendix A).

In addition to information from federal agencies, the Census Bureau fielded a survey to interviewers about the perceived cognitive burden, sensitivity, and difficulty of each question, researched which questions were essential to sampling frames for other federal surveys, and examined information about the estimates (coefficients of variation, allocation rates, etc.) and respondent burden (median seconds to answer, number of complaints, etc.). The results of this analysis informed recommendations about which questions could be retained in their current form, which could be removed from the survey, and which could be candidates for further research. These results will be published in a *Federal Register* notice in Fall 2014.

About the Respondent Advocate

The Census Bureau created the Respondent Advocate position as part of the Director's Office in response to FY 2013 appropriation language that urged the bureau to establish a survey ombudsman. The advocate provides assistance to survey respondents, resolves concerns, and helps guide the bureau to improve the respondent's overall survey experience.

Congressional offices that receive constituent complaints related to any Census Bureau survey are encouraged to contact the Respondent Advocate. All concerns will be addressed in 24 hours or less.

The advocate can be reached at respondent-advocate@census.gov.

Population Questions: Basic

American Community Survey (ACS)

Why We Ask: Name

We ask for a respondent's name in case we need to contact someone to ask about incomplete, inconsistent, or missing information on the form. This information is never published, does not result in published estimates, and is carefully protected to respect the personal information of respondents.

1 **What is Person 1's name?**
Last Name *(Please print)* First Name MI

The question as it appears on the 2014 ACS paper questionnaire. This topic was introduced on the Decennial Census in 1850, and was transferred to the ACS when it replaced the Decennial Census long-form in 2005.

Examples of Federal Uses:

None

Examples of Other Uses:

None

American Community Survey (ACS)

Why We Ask: Relationship

We ask about the relationship of each person in a household to one central individual to create estimates about families, households, and other groups, and to produce other estimates such as income, by household.

2 How is this person related to Person 1? Mark (X) ONE box.

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

The question as it appears on the 2014 ACS paper questionnaire. This topic was introduced on the Decennial Census of 1880, and was transferred to the ACS when it replaced the Decennial Census long-form in 2005.

Examples of Federal Uses

- Required to describe housing needs for households of different sizes and composition. State and Local government grantees receiving formula block grant funds from the Community Development Block Grants, HOME Investment Partnership Program, Emergency Solutions Grant and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS programs, are required by law to include this information.
- Required to identify vulnerable populations that may be at disproportionate risk of experiencing limitations in health care access, poor health quality, and suboptimal health outcomes.
- Used for program planning in federal programs designed to help families, including Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).
- Used to understand overcrowding in housing assistance programs.
- Used in many reporting and research tasks to understand differences in household composition over time and the relationship between household types and education, employment, home ownership, health and many other areas of interest to policymakers.

Examples of Other Uses

State and local agencies use this information to plan and administer programs promoting the well-being of families and children, and providing funds and services for household types such as single parents, low-income families, older people living alone, etc. Advocacy groups may use this information to advocate for policies that benefit single parents, working parents, grandparents caring for grandchildren, and other groups.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census	Used to provide demographic and housing information in the public web application, OnTheMap for Emergency Management.
	Used to provide demographic information for workers in the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics dataset.
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	<p>Broadband Data Improvement Act Used by the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the FCC, to determine whether residential households own computers and access the Internet.</p>
U.S. Department of Education (ED)	<p>Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 Used in career and technical education grant programs to allocate state funds to local educational agencies based on population estimates.</p>
	<p>Educational Technical Assistance Act Used to allocate funds to the comprehensive centers.</p>
	<p>Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 Used to allocate formula funds for 21st century community learning centers, based on each state's share of the prior year allocation.</p>
	<p>Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 Used to allocate funds to local educational agencies.</p>
	<p>Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 Used to determine allocation of teacher and principal recruiting and training funds for State educational agencies and local educational agencies.</p>
	<p>Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 Used to determine eligibility for mathematics and science partnership grants based on the percentage of children ages 5 to 17 from families below the poverty level.</p>
	<p>Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 Used to determine locale codes central to rural education initiatives based on the number of children ages 5 to 17.</p>
	<p>Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Used to allocate funds for parent training and education centers based on the ratio of number of children ages 0 to 21 in the state to the number of children in all states.</p>
	<p>McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Assistance Improvements Act Used to determine formula funds for States because such funding is based on the proportion of funds allocated under ESEA sec. 11222, which is based in part on the percentage of children ages 5 to 17 from families below the poverty level.</p>
U.S. Department of Energy	Used in the weatherization assistance program for low-income persons, to determine the allocation of funds to eligible entities for weatherization assistance.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families	<p>Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Act Used in the Community Services Block Grant program to determine the allocation of funds from states to eligible entities and to determine poverty guidelines used for participant eligibility, and used to assess the need for assistance for low-income, including elderly low-income households, including housing assistance needs.</p>
	<p>Head Start Act Used by Head Start agencies to conduct communitywide needs assessments, including demographic and income makeup, to determine the area(s) having the greatest need.</p>
	<p>Head Start Act Used to inform decision made in re-competitive process to best target the resources to those areas with highest need.</p>
	<p>Head Start Act Used (to determine poverty status) for the formula that determines fund allocations to states. A percent of these allocations is used AIAN expansion funding as required.</p>
	<p>Used (to determine poverty status) in determining portion of state allocation going to an Indian tribe, and in allocating funds to states under this program.</p>
	<p>Used as part of the methodology to determine whether an increase in State or Territory's child poverty rate is the result of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program.</p>

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families	Used in determining the number of income eligible households; used in promulgating state median incomes.
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to determine income eligibility requirements (through the determination of HHS poverty guidelines).
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to determine income eligibility requirements (through the determination of state median income).
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to determine the number of income eligible households (through the determination of state median income).
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to indicate the costs of fuels used by various income groups and, by extension, to calculate block grant allocations based on expenditures for home energy by low-income households in a State (through the determination of state median income).
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to indicate the costs of fuels used by various income groups and, by extension, to calculate block grant allocations based on expenditures for home energy by low-income households in a State (through the determination of HHS poverty guidelines).
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to indicate the type of fuel used by low-income households who are eligible to receive assistance
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to measure program performance by calculating the targeting different demographic groups.
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to report the number of households with at least one elderly member, young child, or person with a disability.
	Used to calculate emergency allocations of funds for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program.
	Used to distinguish households in which a grandparent has primary responsibility for a grandchild or grandchildren.
	Used to provide family formation and stability measures to the performance measures in the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. Used to provide information about grandparents as caregivers.
	Used to provide SNAP(Food Stamp) measure to the performance measures in the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Community Living	<p>Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act Used by ACL's AIDD grantees, the State Councils on Developmental Disabilities (SCDDs) to conduct comprehensive reviews and analyses of unmet needs of people with developmental disabilities and to identify the characteristics of the target service population, which are documented in a Five-year Plan and used to develop 5-year strategic plan for addressing the unmet needs, as required by ACL.</p>
	<p>Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 Used to identify urban/rural poverty areas to determine minimum non-federal share requirements.</p>
	<p>Older Americans Act (as amended) Used by ACL to provide the information that ACL grantees (State Units on Aging) need to distribute intrastate funds to Area Agencies on Aging, as directed by the Older Americans Act (OAA), to provide programs and services to older adults that enable them to remain living safely in their homes and communities. The OAA requires States to submit 5-year plans that include a comprehensive review and analysis of the extent to which services, supports, and other assistance are available to older individuals and their family members, which must include intrastate funding formulas (IFFs) on how services will be targeted to reach older adults with the greatest economic and social needs, such as low-income racial and ethnic minority individuals, individuals residing in rural areas, and frail individuals (including individuals with any physical or mental functional impairment). ACS data used in these intrastate funding formulas vary by state.</p>
<p>Older Americans Act (as amended) Used by ACL for developing plans for meeting the health care and other services of the elderly population that are tailored to meet language and cultural diversity of the elderly and for monitoring the performance of AoA-funded programs. The performance measures include AoA Outcome Measures 3.3 which use ACS data to determine whether the percentage of OAA clients living in rural areas is at least 15% greater than the percent of all US elders (age 60+) living in rural areas and AoA Outcome Measure 3.5 looking at whether the percentage of OAA clients living in poverty is at least 150% greater than the percent of all US elders (age 60+) living below poverty.</p>	

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Community Living	<p>Older Americans Act (as amended) Used in annual special tabulation of ACS data to provide information at the local Area Agency on Aging (AAA) level, as well as at the tribal, county and state levels, to the aging network. AAAs and State Units on Aging (SUAs) use the ACS information to develop plans and programs for the service population of older individuals, since the special tabulation allows ACL to access counts of individuals 60 and older, rather than the standard breakdown by individuals 65 and older.</p>
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics	Used by NCHS In the National Vital Statistics System and the various National Health Surveys to design samples; to calculate survey weights; to impute missing data; to perform nonresponse bias analyses; and, to link contextual information to survey data by geographic area.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services	<p>Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act Used for state estimates of uncovered individuals (individuals with no health insurance).</p> <p>Used to measure, report, and evaluate health disparities, and improvements in health equity.</p>
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Indian Health Service	<p>Use to determine current and projected health care service delivery needs. (Health status is related to employment status.)</p> <p>Used in determining the current and projected health care service and delivery needs for the Indian Health Service Population. (Health Status is related to educational attainment.)</p> <p>Used in identifying number of children attending various schools and young adults when they return home from attending "out-of-town" schools or colleges.</p> <p>Used to determine which segments of the population are highly mobile for health care facility catchment area level program planning and resource allocation.</p> <p>Used to estimate the population eligible to receive Indian Health Service (IHS services).</p> <p>Used to estimate the population eligible to receive Indian Health Service (IHS) services.</p> <p>Used to provide information on the size and location of the disabled beneficiary population for program planning, program evaluation, deployment of outreach personnel and resource allocation purposes.</p> <p>Used to recruit and deploy health care providers with Tribal language skills and design preventive outreach efforts for the beneficiary population that are appropriate to their Tribal language fluency levels.</p>
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)	Used to support research on disorders of hearing or other communication processes, particularly those in the population who are at risk or who already have severe difficulty hearing or who are deaf.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	Used for Marketplace, Medicaid, and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) to target efforts to enroll eligible people and allocate Navigator funding.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	Used in the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) to significantly improve the efficiency of the sample design and weighting procedures, and the accuracy of small area estimates.
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	<p>Used to determine income eligibility for HUD assisted housing programs.</p> <p>Displayed in CPD Maps for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME, Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) grantees to use in the formulation of their Consolidated Plan</p> <p>Used in the creation of a data tool for implementing the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Rule (PD&R and FHEO)</p> <p>Used to allocate ~\$700M of annual appropriation for the Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) to various American Indian and Alaskan Native tribes.</p> <p>Used to allocate low-income housing assistance in a fair and equitable manner.</p> <p>Used to compute the percentage of low/moderate income persons by Census Tract/Block Group/Place, to determine what areas meet a national objective based on "area benefit" under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program.</p>

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Used to create the Location Affordability Index and My Transportation Cost Calculator
	Used to determine eligibility criteria for the Senior Preservation Rental Assistance Contracts (SPRAC) (Office of Housing)
	Used to determine Qualified Census Tracts and Difficult Development Areas for the Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) program and to determine state allocations of credit ceilings. By reference, the HUBZone program, administered by SBA, uses QCTs as geographical preferences in metropolitan areas.
	Used to populate housing and community development needs assessment tables in the Consolidated Plan template in the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS)
U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division	Used in enforcement efforts to eliminate and remedy unlawful discrimination in housing.
U.S. Department of Transportation	Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide metropolitan planning data needed in a certified planning process.
	Motor Vehicle Safety Used in the coordination of policy on intermodal transportation.
	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used by the Transportation Analysis Simulation System (TRANSIMS) to model more accurate and more sensitive travel forecasts for transportation planning and emissions analysis.
	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to meet state transportation planning requirements including 20-year development forecasts.
	Regulation used to implement 49 U.S.C. § 5303 (c), (i), (k)(3), (n) requirements. Used to support performance-based planning in public transportation projects.
	Used for assessing environmental justice in minority and low-income populations.
	Used in air pollution, prevention, and control programs to obtain information about the reduction of mobile source related pollutants.
	Used in air pollution, prevention, and control programs to provide information for network-based modeling.
	Used in mass transportation and metropolitan planning to ensure compliance with the Clean Air Act and implementing regulations, particularly with respect to coordination and conformity.
	Used in proposed mass transportation projects when reviewing criteria such as mobility improvements and environmental benefits.
	Used in the development and maintenance of databases about the transportation system infrastructure and to support intermodal network analysis.
U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs	Used to define the development and content of the metropolitan transportation plan. Actuarial estimation and projection of the total veteran population Various VA programs (e.g., health care, disability compensation) generate administrative data as part of the daily routine of “doing business.” Such data document the use of VA services by veterans who are program users. The VA Office of the Actuary, in contrast, develops and maintains an actuarial model (VetPop) of estimates and projections of the total veteran population that includes both users and non-users of VA services and programs. The VetPop model is based on both survey data (e.g., decennial census “long form” data; American Community Survey data) and various types of administrative data (e.g., from DoD and VA). VetPop estimates and projections are published at national, state, and county levels and account for various characteristics of veterans including age, sex, period of service, and simulated VA health care enrollment priority group. VetPop data are essential to any analysis that involves understanding predictors of the usage of (or “demand” for) VA services and are considered authoritative at VA.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs	<p>Employment needs of service-connected disabled Veterans The policy objective of service-connected disability payments is to compensate veterans for income lost due to disability where lost labor market earnings are assumed to account for most or all forms of lost earnings. Consequently, it is important to examine the labor force participation and income status of all service-connected (SC) veterans compared to service-connected (NSC) veterans and non-veterans. This comparison is important for another reason. VA needs to compensate and care for SC veterans in ways that re-integrate them into our Nation's social fabric to the maximum extent possible. Nothing accomplishes that purpose more than employment. ACS data permit statistically reliable measurement of the employment status and income of all persons (SC veterans, NSC veterans, and non-veterans) at the market level of analysis (counties and aggregations of counties) where key control measures (age, sex, educational attainment, functional health status) can also be taken into account. ACS data thus permit the Advisory Committee on Disability Compensation to advise the Secretary about one of the most critical needs of many veterans with disabilities: a job.</p>
U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs	<p>Estimating expected demand associated with major medical construction VA must report to Congress on the need for all major medical care construction projects using sophisticated models of expected usage. The starting point for such analysis are estimates and projections of the expected service area Veterans population for the planned facility, where Veterans are classified by VA health care enrollment priority.</p> <p>Home Loan Guarantee effects on housing cost burden and foreclosure Both Congress and the VA Home Loan Guarantee (LGY) program are interested in understanding how the VA home loan guarantees make the cost of home ownership more "affordable" where that term means that housing costs are no more than 30% of income. When the cost-burden rises to greater levels, the probability of foreclosure also rises. To compare LGY program participants with other homeowners (both veterans and non-veterans) requires market-level information on both income and mortgages. The ACS provides measures of both variables and, thus, is a crucial complement to LGY administrative data when cost burden and foreclosure rates are studied. Such analysis is important in understanding a critical LGY program parameter – maximum allowable limit [or the maximum VA loan guarantee.]</p> <p>Longitudinal study of Vocational Rehabilitation employment and income outcomes A longitudinal program evaluation study that must be conducted for at least 20 years is required by law with an annual reporting requirement. To evaluate the effects of the Vocational Rehabilitation program on program participants, comparison to veterans who were not program participants is necessary. ACS data permit this comparison and are used in combination with administrative data to account for the employment and income characteristics of Vocational Rehabilitation program participants, other service-connected Veterans, and nonservice-connected Veterans on a labor market area basis.</p> <p>Projecting the demand for VA extended health care services VA must conform to provisions of the Millennium Health Care and Benefits Act (1999) that stipulate that extended care staff and service levels must not fall below what they were in FY 1998. The law requires the Secretary to prescribe for each state the number of nursing home and domiciliary beds in order to conform to this constraint where the prescribed levels are based on estimates of the projected demand for VA extended care services by age 65+ veterans. Such demand projections require market level analysis of the total population of veterans (both users and nonusers of VA health care) classified by county, age, sex, service-connected entitlement and rating status, marital status, functional disability status, institutionalized status, health insurance status, and income.</p> <p>Study of the determinants of homelessness among veterans It is clear from VA-sponsored research that Veteran status is a statistically significant predictor of homelessness. The question is, "Why?" To document and understand this finding, VA researchers have relied on the use of ACS data to describe the poverty and income status of veterans and non-veterans classified by age, sex, race, service-connected status, and geography (counties and aggregations of places). Such data have been combined with administrative data produced by shelters as well as VA and HUD in an attempt to understand and document what interventions reduce homelessness among veterans.</p>
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	<p>Safe Drinking Water Act Used in the cost benefit analysis of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for drinking water systems. These systems serve a range of communities from large too small. Used in the assessment of affordability of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulation variances and exemptions for small drinking water systems. These systems serve lease than 10,000 customers and are small communities. These are statutory requirements.</p>

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Federal Operations	<p>Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended), Section 717 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and to identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector. Federal agencies are required to compare their internal participation rates with corresponding participation rates in the relevant civilian labor force (CLF). Geographic areas of recruitment and hiring are integral factors in determining "relevant" civilian labor force participation rates. The ACS data provides appropriate civilian labor force data for use by agencies.</p>
	<p>The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector.</p>
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Research, Information, and Planning	<p>Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) Used to analyze the employment status of workers by age and enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment.</p>
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Research, Information, and Planning	<p>Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment by private employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations. Used, in federal affirmative employment programs, to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.</p>
	<p>The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Used to assess the employment status of individuals with disabilities.</p>
U.S. Federal Communications Commission	<p>Broadband Data Improvement Act Used to assist in evaluation of the extent of access to, and adoption of, broadband.</p>
	<p>Telecommunications Act Used to measure extent of universal access to telephone service, including access for schools, libraries, rural health care providers, and low-income consumers.</p>
U.S. Federal Reserve Board	<p>Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) Used for implementing the CRA. They are used to identify low and moderate income neighborhoods that are the focus of the CRA, and CRA exams assess the neighborhood lending patterns of Federally regulated financial institutions.</p>
	<p>Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) Used to prepare public disclosure statements and reports on mortgage lending by financial institutions covered by HMDA, which helps detect discriminatory marketing or lending practices in lower-income or predominantly minority neighborhoods, and determine whether financial institutions are meeting the housing and financial needs of their communities, as stated in the statute.</p>
U.S. National Science Foundation	<p>America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010; National Science Foundation Act Used to create indicators of the state of science and engineering in the United States.</p>
U.S. Social Security Administration	Used to make estimates of the annual OASDI Trustees Report.

American Community Survey (ACS)

Why We Ask: Sex

We ask about a person's sex to create statistics about men and women and to present other estimates, such as occupation, by sex. These statistics are used to understand the needs and characteristics of each group and to monitor against discrimination. At the Census Bureau, the sex question wording very specifically intends to capture a person's biological sex and not gender.



3 What is Person 1's sex? Mark (X) ONE box.

Male Female

The question as it appears on the 2014 ACS paper questionnaire. This topic was introduced on the Decennial Census of 1800, and was transferred to the ACS when it replaced the Decennial Census long-form in 2005.

Examples of Federal Uses

- Required to identify vulnerable populations that may be at disproportionate risk of experiencing limitations in health care access, poor health quality, and suboptimal health outcomes.
- Required to enforce against discrimination in education, employment, voting, financial assistance, and housing.
- Used in many reporting and research tasks to investigate whether there are differences for men and women in education, employment, home ownership, health, income and many other areas of interest to policymakers.

Examples of Other Uses

State and local agencies use these statistics to understand the needs of people in their community over time. Some social, economic, or housing trends may have different impacts for men and women; understanding these changes may highlight future social and economic challenges. Advocacy groups use these statistics to understand current and future challenges and to advocate for policies that benefit their groups.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services	Used to measure, report, and evaluate health disparities, and improvements in health equity.
U.S. Department of Agriculture	Rural Development makes use of ACS data every ten years to allocate its loan and grant funding to State Offices.
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census	ACS is integral to the production of population estimates for the United States, states, and counties. The population estimates are mandated by law and are used in federal funding allocations, as survey controls, as denominators for vital rates and per capita time series, and as indicators of demographic changes. The Population Estimates Program uses ACS data primarily to produce international migration estimates at the national, state, and county level. The international migration estimates are vital to the production of the population estimates. Annual, 3-year, and 5-year ACS data is used.
	Used to provide demographic information for workers in the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics dataset.
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	Broadband Data Improvement Act Used by the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the FCC, to determine whether residential households own computers and access the Internet.
U.S. Department of Energy	Routine use and only source of data to answer customer questions about energy demand for non-primary residences and vacant homes.
	Used as critical inputs to the design and selection of a much more efficient, inferential RECS sample.
	Used to project residential energy demand over the next 30 years, which is detailed in EIA's Annual Energy Outlook (AEO), the premier source for assessing the energy needs of the US economy in a domestic and international context.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families	Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Act Used in the Community Services Block Grant program to determine the allocation of funds from states to eligible entities and to determine poverty guidelines used for participant eligibility, and used to assess the need for assistance for low-income, including elderly low-income households, including housing assistance needs.
	Used (to determine poverty status) in determining portion of state allocation going to an Indian tribe, and in allocating funds to states under this program.
	Used as part of the methodology to determine whether an increase in State or Territory's child poverty rate is the result of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program.
	Used in determining the number of income eligible households; used in promulgating state median incomes.
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to determine income eligibility requirements (through the determination of HHS poverty guidelines).
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to determine income eligibility requirements (through the determination of state median income).
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to indicate the costs of fuels used by various income groups and, by extension, to calculate block grant allocations based on expenditures for home energy by low-income households in a State (through the determination of HHS poverty guidelines).
	Used to calculate emergency allocations of funds for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program.
	Used to distinguish households in which a grandparent has primary responsibility for a grandchild or grandchildren.
	Used to provide family formation and stability measures to the performance measures in the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. Used to provide information about grandparents as caregivers.
Used to provide SNAP (Food Stamp) measure to the performance measures in the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program.	

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Community Living	<p>Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act Used by ACL's AIDD grantees, the State Councils on Developmental Disabilities (SCDDs) to conduct comprehensive reviews and analyses of unmet needs of people with developmental disabilities and to identify the characteristics of the target service population, which are documented in a Five-year Plan and used to develop 5-year strategic plan for addressing the unmet needs, as required by ACL.</p>
	<p>Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 Used by ACL and HHS to ensure that any federally conducted or supported health care or public health program, activity or survey, collects and reports data, in a manner that allows for the ongoing, accurate, and timely collection and evaluation of data on disparities in health care services and performance on the basis of race, ethnicity, sex, primary language, and disability status.</p>
	<p>Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 Used to identify urban/rural poverty areas to determine minimum non-federal share requirements.</p>
	<p>Older Americans Act (as amended) Used by ACL to provide the information that ACL grantees (State Units on Aging) need to distribute intrastate funds to Area Agencies on Aging, as directed by the Older Americans Act (OAA), to provide programs and services to older adults that enable them to remain living safely in their homes and communities. The OAA requires States to submit 5-year plans that include a comprehensive review and analysis of the extent to which services, supports, and other assistance are available to older individuals and their family members, which must include intrastate funding formulas (IFFs) on how services will be targeted to reach older adults with the greatest economic and social needs, such as low-income racial and ethnic minority individuals, individuals residing in rural areas, and frail individuals (including individuals with any physical or mental functional impairment). ACS data used in these intrastate funding formulas vary by state.</p>
	<p>Older Americans Act (as amended) Used by ACL for developing plans for meeting the health care and other services of the elderly population that are tailored to meet language and cultural diversity of the elderly and for monitoring the performance of AoA-funded programs. The performance measures include AoA Outcome Measures 3.3 which use ACS data to determine whether the percentage of OAA clients living in rural areas is at least 15% greater than the percent of all US elders (age 60+) living in rural areas and AoA Outcome Measure 3.5 looking at whether the percentage of OAA clients living in poverty is at least 150% greater than the percent of all US elders (age 60+) living below poverty.</p>
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Community Living	<p>Older Americans Act (as amended) Used in annual special tabulation of ACS data to provide information at the local Area Agency on Aging (AAA) level, as well as at the tribal, county and state levels, to the aging network. AAAs and State Units on Aging (SUAs) use the ACS information to develop plans and programs for the service population of older individuals, since the special tabulation allows ACL to access counts of individuals 60 and older, rather than the standard breakdown by individuals 65 and older.</p>
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), AHRQ	Used by AHRQ to link contextual information by geographic area to support analyses as required by the Agency's authorizing legislation, including analyses of inner cities and rural areas.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics	Used by NCHS In the National Vital Statistics System and the various National Health Surveys to design samples; to calculate survey weights; to impute missing data; to perform nonresponse bias analyses; and, to link contextual information to survey data by geographic area.
	Used by NCHS In the National Vital Statistics System and the various National Health Surveys as denominators for computing vital statistics, health measures and health care utilization rates.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services	Used to identify beneficiaries potentially eligible for the Part D low-income subsidy.
	Used to improve outreach and education efforts to the uninsured and to evaluate the success of outreach efforts related to the Health Insurance Exchanges.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, and Tuberculosis Prevention: The ACS is one of the few sources of national data from a large sample on the social determinants of poor health (low income, poor sanitation, crowded living conditions, and stress). We have an interest in retaining income, journey to work, disability.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Bureau of Clinician Recruitment and Service (BCRS)	The Bureau of Health Workforce/ Division of Policy and Shortage Designation uses the following questions in the Shortage Designation programs: 3 for sex, 4 for age, and 5 for Race and Ethnicity statistics. DPSD accesses this data to perform calculations for the Health Professional Shortage Designations (HPSAs) (42 USC § 254e and 42 CFR 5).
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Indian Health Service	Use to determine current and projected health care service delivery needs. (Health status is related to employment status.
	Used in Annual Report to Congress to indicate the level of sanitary deficiency for all sanitation facilities for each Federally recognized tribe or community.
	Used in determining the current and projected health care service and delivery needs for the Indian Health Service Population. (Health Status is related to educational attainment.)
	Used in identifying number of children attending various schools and young adults when they return home from attending "out-of-town" schools or colleges.
	Used to determine which segments of the population are highly mobile for health care facility catchment area level program planning and resource allocation.
	Used to estimate the population eligible to receive Indian Health Service (IHS services).
	Used to estimate the population eligible to receive Indian Health Service (IHS) services.
	Used to provide information on the size and location of the disabled beneficiary population for program planning, program evaluation, deployment of outreach personnel and resource allocation purposes. Used to recruit and deploy health care providers with Tribal language skills and design preventive outreach efforts for the beneficiary population that are appropriate to their Tribal language fluency levels.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)	Used to support research on disorders of hearing or other communication processes, particularly those in the population who are at risk or who already have severe difficulty hearing or who are deaf.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	Used for Marketplace, Medicaid, and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) to target efforts to enroll eligible people and allocate Navigator funding.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	Used in the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) to significantly improve the efficiency of the sample design and weighting procedures, and the accuracy of small area estimates.
	Used to determine the allocation of funding to states and territories for the Mental Health Services Block Grant (MH BG)
	Used to determine the allocation of funding to states and territories for the Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness Formula Grant (PATH BG)
	Used to determine the allocation of funding to states and territories for the Protection and Advocacy for Individuals with Mental Illness Formula Grant (PAIMI FG)
	Used to determine the allocation of funding to states and territories for the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SAPT BG)
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Used in the creation of a data tool for implementing the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Rule (PD&R and FHEO)
	Used to determine demand for senior rental housing in support of the HUD § 202 Program and Assisted Living Conversion Program (ALCP). Used to populate special tabulations data to support HUD § 202 analyses. By statute, the § 202 program specifically applies to both non-metropolitan and metropolitan areas. (EMAD)

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Used to determine owner and renter market demand in support of the FHA Mortgage Insurance Program in small and large communities throughout the country as well as within published Comprehensive Housing Market Analyses and Housing Market Profiles of small and large metropolitan areas, assist with Fair Market Rents, and to provide housing market data to Field Policy Management for dissemination to the public. (EMAD)
	Used to disseminate information derived from studies specifying the nature and extent of progress made particularly in eliminating discriminatory housing projects.
U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics	Crime Victims with Disabilities Awareness Act Used to help measure the criminal victimization of individuals with developmental disabilities in conjunction with BJS's National Crime Victimization Survey.
U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division	Used in enforcement efforts to eliminate and remedy unlawful discrimination in housing.
	Used in enforcement efforts to eliminate and remedy unlawful discrimination in lending.
	Used in the enforcement of nondiscrimination in education by state and local governments, including ensuring appropriate action to assist English language learners in overcoming language barriers
	Used in the enforcement of nondiscrimination in education by state and local governments, including monitoring desegregation
	Used to assist generally with ADA enforcement responsibilities (including evaluating the impact of discriminatory policies and practices on affected populations of persons with disabilities) and to evaluate the impact of proposed regulatory changes to implement the requirements of titles II and III of ADA.
	Used to calculate classwide wages lost due to pattern or practice of employment discrimination
	Used to determine compliance with consent decrees entered by federal courts in pattern or practice employment discrimination lawsuits
	Used to determine whether group is underrepresented in employer's workforce
	Used to enforce the prohibition against discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance
	Used to plan enforcement of prohibition against pattern or practice employment discrimination
	Used, in conjunction with other data, to demonstrate prima facie case of employment discrimination
U.S. Department of Labor	The Wagner-Peyser Act and Workforce Investment Act Used to provide required labor market information and economic statistics information to job seekers and the workforce investment system.
	Used for analysis of labor market information as relating to policy, legislation, regulations, and program evaluation.
	Used in enforcement of non-discrimination and affirmative action obligations of federal contractors and sub-contractors.
	Used to provide labor market policy information relating to persons with disabilities. This information is used for program planning, implementation, and evaluation of disability policies.
	Used to provide local economic profiles on working women, presentations to local audiences, responses to constituents' requests. Data at the county level and metropolitan areas is particularly useful.
	Wagner Peyser Act (as amended by the Workforce Investment Act) Used in the Current Population Survey to stratify the survey sample and to apply population controls. These statistics are also part of the methodology used to produce state and local labor market estimates, including unemployment rates.
	Workforce Investment Act Used in general research related to employment, unemployment and services to facilitate re-employment within the U.S. labor force.
	Workforce Investment Act Used in the continuing evaluation of the programs and activities carried out under Title I of the Workforce Investment Act.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Transportation	<p>Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide carpool and vanpool information to support program development.</p>
	<p>Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide information about bicyclists and pedestrians in program development.</p>
	<p>Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide information for magnetic levitation (high speed ground transportation) to support program development.</p>
	<p>Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide metropolitan planning data needed in a certified planning process.</p>
	<p>Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used by the Transportation Analysis Simulation System (TRANSIMS) to model more accurate and more sensitive travel forecasts for transportation planning and emissions analysis.</p>
	<p>Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used in the Transportation Infrastructure Finance program.</p>
	<p>Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to develop public transportation systems on Federal-aid highways.</p>
	<p>Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to meet state transportation planning requirements including 20-year development forecasts.</p>
	<p>Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to satisfy Federal Lands and Tribal Transportation Program, Surface Transportation Program, Transportation Alternatives, and Transportation Infrastructure Finance requirements.</p>
	<p>Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to support enforcement of the nondiscrimination policy in transportation programs.</p>
	<p>Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to support program development and planning for the National Highway System.</p>
	<p>Provides public transportation grants for the enhanced mobility of seniors and individuals with disabilities</p>
	<p>Regulation used to implement 49 U.S.C. § 5303 (c), (i), (k)(3), (n) requirements. Used to support performance-based planning in public transportation projects.</p>
	<p>Used for assessing environmental justice in minority and low-income populations.</p>
	<p>Used in air pollution, prevention, and control programs to obtain information about the reduction of mobile source related pollutants.</p>
	<p>Used in air pollution, prevention, and control programs to provide information for network-based modeling.</p>
	<p>Used in mass transportation and metropolitan planning to ensure compliance with the Clean Air Act and implementing regulations, particularly with respect to coordination and conformity.</p>
	<p>Used in proposed mass transportation projects when reviewing criteria such as mobility improvements and environmental benefits.</p>
	<p>Used in the development and maintenance of databases about the transportation system infrastructure and to support intermodal network analysis.</p>
	<p>Used to define the development and content of the metropolitan transportation plan.</p>
<p>Used to obtain information for researching and planning transportation programs in non-urbanized areas, including formula grants programs.</p>	
<p>Used to support enforcement of the nondiscrimination policy by federal and state agencies.</p>	
U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs	<p>Actuarial estimation and projection of the total veteran population Various VA programs (e.g., health care, disability compensation) generate administrative data as part of the daily routine of "doing business." Such data document the use of VA services by veterans who are program users. The VA Office of the Actuary, in contrast, develops and maintains an actuarial model (VetPop) of estimates and projections of the total veteran population that includes both users and non-users of VA services and programs. The VetPop model is based on both survey data (e.g., decennial census "long form" data; American Community Survey data) and various types of administrative data (e.g., from DoD and VA). VetPop estimates and projections are published at national, state, and county levels and account for various characteristics of veterans including age, sex, period of service, and simulated VA health care enrollment priority group. VetPop data are essential to any analysis that involves understanding predictors of the usage of (or "demand" for) VA services and are considered authoritative at VA.</p>

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs	<p>Employment needs of service-connected disabled Veterans The policy objective of service-connected disability payments is to compensate veterans for income lost due to disability where lost labor market earnings are assumed to account for most or all forms of lost earnings. Consequently, it is important to examine the labor force participation and income status of all service-connected (SC) veterans compared to service-connected (NSC) veterans and non-veterans. This comparison is important for another reason. VA needs to compensate and care for SC veterans in ways that re-integrate them into our Nation's social fabric to the maximum extent possible. Nothing accomplishes that purpose more than employment. ACS data permit statistically reliable measurement of the employment status and income of all persons (SC veterans, NSC veterans, and non-veterans) at the market level of analysis (counties and aggregations of counties) where key control measures (age, sex, educational attainment, functional health status) can also be taken into account. ACS data thus permit the Advisory Committee on Disability Compensation to advise the Secretary about one of the most critical needs of many veterans with disabilities: a job.</p>
	<p>Estimating expected demand associated with major medical construction VA must report to Congress on the need for all major medical care construction projects using sophisticated models of expected usage. The starting point for such analysis are estimates and projections of the expected service area Veterans population for the planned facility, where Veterans are classified by VA health care enrollment priority.</p>
	<p>Estimating Veteran deaths by county for cemetery planning purposes The VA National Cemetery Administration's (NCA) construction planning process uses Veteran deaths derived from VetPop estimates, and projections of living veterans, which are based largely on ACS data. County-level death estimates are crucial to achieve the NCA strategic planning objective of having a VA burial option within a reasonable distance of the residences of veterans. Specifically, this means having a national or state Veterans cemetery within 75 miles of a veterans residence in all but the areas of the United States that are most sparsely populated by veterans.</p>
	<p>Home Loan Guarantee effects on housing cost burden and foreclosure Both Congress and the VA Home Loan Guarantee (LGY) program are interested in understanding how the VA home loan guarantees make the cost of home ownership more "affordable" where that term means that housing costs are no more than 30% of income. When the cost-burden rises to greater levels, the probability of foreclosure also rises. To compare LGY program participants with other home owners (both veterans and non-veterans) requires market-level information on both income and mortgages. The ACS provides measures of both variables and, thus, is a crucial complement to LGY administrative data when cost burden and foreclosure rates are studied. Such analysis is important in understanding a critical LGY program parameter – maximum allowable limit [or the maximum VA loan guarantee.]</p>
	<p>Longitudinal study of Vocational Rehabilitation employment and income outcomes A longitudinal program evaluation study that must be conducted for at least 20 years is required by law with an annual reporting requirement. To evaluate the effects of the Vocational Rehabilitation program on program participants, comparison to veterans who were not program participants is necessary. ACS data permit this comparison and are used in combination with administrative data to account for the employment and income characteristics of Vocational Rehabilitation program participants, other service-connected Veterans, and nonservice-connected Veterans on a labor market area basis.</p>
	<p>Projecting the demand for VA extended health care services VA must conform to provisions of the Millennium Health Care and Benefits Act (1999) that stipulate that extended care staff and service levels must not fall below what they were in FY 1998. The law requires the Secretary to prescribe for each state the number of nursing home and domiciliary beds in order to conform to this constraint where the prescribed levels are based on estimates of the projected demand for VA extended care services by age 65+ veterans. Such demand projections require market level analysis of the total population of veterans (both users and nonusers of VA health care) classified by county, age, sex, service-connected entitlement and rating status, marital status, functional disability status, institutionalized status, health insurance status, and income.</p>
	<p>Study of the determinants of homelessness among veterans It is clear from VA-sponsored research that Veteran status is a statistically significant predictor of homelessness. The question is, "Why?" To document and understand this finding, VA researchers have relied on the use of ACS data to describe the poverty and income status of veterans and non-veterans classified by age, sex, race, service-connected status, and geography (counties and aggregations of places). Such data have been combined with administrative data produced by shelters as well as VA and HUD in an attempt to understand and document what interventions reduce homelessness among veterans.</p>

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to evaluate and compile scientific criteria included in Integrated Science Assessments, in support National Ambient Air Quality Standards.
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to provide housing and travel data for the coordination of air pollution efforts across federal agencies.
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to provide reports, training, and technical assistance on the results of research and on how to perform the research into the relationships between development patterns and pollution.
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns (including housing and travel information) and public health and pollution.
	Environmental Justice Use demographic information including income, poverty level, race, ethnicity, renter/owner occupation, language(s) spoken, English proficiency, educational attainment, disability, age, housing type, heating type, access to health care, access to personal vehicle, commute method, migration patterns
	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to provide reports, training, and technical assistance on the results of its research and on how to perform the research into the relationships between development patterns and pollution.
	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.
	National Environmental Policy Act Used for research and characterization of populations under executive orders covering Environmental Justice and Children's Health. Used to understand how potential project impacts could burden or benefit populations and in drafting of mitigation and recommendations to other federal agencies.
	Office of Environmental Information Tools Agency uses ACS data in existing data tools. We anticipate updating with comparable ACS 5-year data for characterizing places for socioeconomic considerations. Tools such as EJSCREEN and NEPAassist heavily rely on ACS data at the block group and block scales.
	Safe Drinking Water Act Used in the cost benefit analysis of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for drinking water systems. These systems serve a range of communities from large to small. Used in the assessment of affordability of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulation variances and exemptions for small drinking water systems. These systems serve less than 10,000 customers and are small communities. These are statutory requirements.
	Smaller geographic units such as block group and block valuable in rural areas (where block groups can be very large).
	Use demographic data for small and rural communities using ACS 5-year data
	Used for research into the safety of public water systems to report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.
	Used to research and report on Wastewater Infrastructure needs in underserved communities along the US-Mexico Border
	Used to determine areas of poverty along the US-Mexico Border
	Used to determine areas of poverty in Alaska Native Villages
	Used to determine areas of poverty within the US
	Used to determine areas of poverty within Tribal lands (excluding ANV)
Used to provide technical reports, regulatory support, and information to the public on the distribution of emissions, exposures, and health effects across demographic groups specifically to support environmental justice considerations	
Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in Alaska Native Villages	
Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in underserved communities in the US	

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in underserved communities on Tribal lands
	Used to research systematic variation in reported housing values, rent, income, and household migration, as it relates to data from other sources on environmental exposures, pollution concentrations, and other environmental amenities and disamenities; the results of such research are used to infer benefit estimates.
	Used to support epidemiological research and the development of exposure assessment tools that enables us to better understand both effects of contaminants on human health, and to estimate exposures to the general public and specific demographic groups.
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Federal Operations	Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended), Section 717 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and to identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector. Federal agencies are required to compare their internal participation rates with corresponding participation rates in the relevant civilian labor force (CLF). Geographic areas of recruitment and hiring are integral factors in determining "relevant" civilian labor force participation rates. The ACS data provides appropriate civilian labor force data for use by agencies.
	The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector.
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of General Counsel	Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) Used to analyze the employment status of workers by age and enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment.
	Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment by private employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations. Used, in federal affirmative employment programs, to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Research, Information, and Planning	Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) Used to analyze the employment status of workers by age and enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment.
	Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment by private employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations. Used, in federal affirmative employment programs, to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.
	The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Used to assess the employment status of individuals with disabilities.
U.S. Federal Communications Commission	Broadband Data Improvement Act Used to assist in evaluation of the extent of access to, and adoption of, broadband.
	Telecommunications Act Used to measure extent of universal access to telephone service, including access for schools, libraries, rural health care providers, and low-income consumers.
U.S. Federal Reserve Board	Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) Used for implementing the CRA. They are used to identify low and moderate income neighborhoods that are the focus of the CRA, and CRA exams assess the neighborhood lending patterns of Federally regulated financial institutions.
	Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) Used to prepare public disclosure statements and reports on mortgage lending by financial institutions covered by HMDA, which helps detect discriminatory marketing or lending practices in lower-income or predominantly minority neighborhoods, and determine whether financial institutions are meeting the housing and financial needs of their communities, as stated in the statute.
U.S. National Science Foundation	America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010; National Science Foundation Act Used to create indicators of the state of science and engineering in the United States.
	National Science Foundation Act Used to provide information on the women, minorities, group members and persons with disabilities in the science and engineering workforce.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Social Security Administration	Identifying new sources of data on OASDI and SSI receipt among minority groups is important because the Social Security Administration (SSA) no longer provides detail by race for program data from administrative records. In SSA's Annual Statistical Supplement to the Social Security Bulletin, program data by race are not available for OASDI after 2009 or for SSI after 2002 because of quality issues.
	SSA uses these statistics to compile reports on racial and ethnic group differences with the total population in program participation and benefit amounts for published reports available to the researcher and user community and Congress. Researchers, particularly advocacy groups, have voiced a need for more detailed and robust race data to better address OASDI and SSI benefit receipt. The reports estimate differences by socio-economic and demographic groups identified in the ACS.
	Used to make estimates of the annual OASDI Trustees Report.

American Community Survey (ACS)

Why We Ask: Age

We ask about a person's age and date of birth to create statistics about different age groups, and to present other estimates by age group. Age statistics are used in planning and evaluating government programs and policies that provide funds or services for specific age groups, such as children, working-age adults, women of childbearing age, or the older population. These statistics are also used to monitor against age discrimination in government programs and in society.

The ACS includes an additional question about date of birth to solve inconsistencies that result from year-round interviewing. For example, young people turning 18 could be children if they are completing a survey in January and adults if they are completing a survey in December. A birth date allows the Census Bureau to account for these differences and still produce accurate annual age estimates.

4 What is Person 1's age and what is Person 1's date of birth?
Please report babies as age 0 when the child is less than 1 year old.
Print numbers in boxes.

Age (in years)	Month	Day	Year of birth
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

The question as it appears on the 2014 ACS paper questionnaire. This topic was introduced on the Decennial Census 1790, and was transferred to the ACS when it replaced the Decennial Census long-form in 2005.

Examples of Federal Uses

- Required to identify vulnerable populations that may be at disproportionate risk of experiencing limitations in health care access, poor health quality, and suboptimal health outcomes.
- Required to enforce against age discrimination in education, employment, voting, financial assistance, and housing.
- Required to plan programs and forecast future needs for programs that serve the elderly, including housing assistance programs.
- Used in many reporting and research tasks to investigate whether there are generational differences in education, employment, home ownership, health, income and many other areas of interest to policymakers.

Examples of Other Uses

State and local agencies use these statistics to understand population changes, and the needs of a community over time. Understanding changes in a population's age composition may highlight future social and economic challenges. Advocacy groups use statistics about specific age groups (children, college students, working men and women, workers nearing retirement, older people, etc.) to understand current and future challenges and to advocate for policies that benefit their groups. Similarly, businesses use these statistics to analyze a community's potential clients and workforce when planning new ventures.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Agriculture	Rural Development makes use of ACS data every ten years to allocate its loan and grant funding to State Offices.
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census	ACS is integral to the production of population estimates for the United States, states, and counties. The population estimates are mandated by law and are used in federal funding allocations, as survey controls, as denominators for vital rates and per capita time series, and as indicators of demographic changes. The Population Estimates Program uses ACS data primarily to produce international migration estimates at the national, state, and county level. The international migration estimates are vital to the production of the population estimates. Annual, 3-year, and 5-year ACS data is used.
	Used to provide demographic and housing information in the public web application, OnTheMap for Emergency Management.
	Used to provide demographic information for workers in the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics dataset.
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	Broadband Data Improvement Act Used by the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the FCC, to determine whether residential households own computers and access the Internet.
U.S. Department of Education (ED)	Assistive Technology Act of 1998, as amended Used to allocate funds to states based upon population to conduct activities that assist individuals with disabilities to access and acquire assistive technology.
	Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 Used in career and technical education grant programs to allocate state funds to local educational agencies based on population estimates.
	Educational Technical Assistance Act Used to allocate funds to the comprehensive centers.
	Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 Used to allocate formula funds for 21st century community learning centers, based on each state's share of the prior year allocation.
	Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 Used to allocate funds for improving academic achievement based on the number of children ages 5 to 17.
	Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 Used to allocate funds to local educational agencies.
	Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 Used to allocate funds to state educational agencies based on a share of limited English proficient and immigrant children and youth.
	Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 Used to determine allocation of teacher and principal recruiting and training funds for State educational agencies and local educational agencies.
	Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 Used to determine eligibility for mathematics and science partnership grants based on the percentage of children ages 5 to 17 from families below the poverty level.
	Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 Used to determine locale codes central to rural education initiatives based on the number of children ages 5 to 17.
	Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Used to allocate funds for parent training and education centers based on the ratio of number of children ages 0 to 21 in the state to the number of children in all states.
	Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Used to allocate funds for special education and related services to children with disabilities aged 3 through 5, and, at a state's discretion, to 2-year-old children with disabilities who will turn 3 during the school year, based on the state's allocation for fiscal year 1997 and the state's relative populations of children aged 3 through 5 and of children aged 3 through 5 who are living in poverty.
	McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Assistance Improvements Act Used to determine formula funds for States because such funding is based on the proportion of funds allocated under ESEA sec. 11222, which is based in part on the percentage of children ages 5 to 17 from families below the poverty level.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Education (ED)	Rehabilitation Act of 1973 Used in grant programs to fund and plan programs for vocational rehabilitation, independent living, and supported employment.
	Used to allocate funds for the college access grant program, to increase the number of low-income students who are prepared to enter and succeed in postsecondary education, based on the number of children 5 to 17 who are living below the poverty line
	Workforce Investment Act Used to allocate funds to states based on the number of qualifying adults in each State. A qualifying adult is someone at least 16 years of age, beyond the age of compulsory school attendance, without a secondary school diploma.
U.S. Department of Energy	Routine use and only source of data to answer customer questions about energy demand for non-primary residences and vacant homes.
	Used to project residential energy demand over the next 30 years, which is detailed in EIA's Annual Energy Outlook (AEO), the premier source for assessing the energy needs of the US economy in a domestic and international context.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families	Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Act Used in the Community Services Block Grant program to determine the allocation of funds from states to eligible entities and to determine poverty guidelines used for participant eligibility, and used to assess the need for assistance for low-income, including elderly low-income households, including housing assistance needs.
	Head Start Act Used by Head Start agencies to conduct communitywide needs assessments, including demographic and income makeup, to determine the area(s) having the greatest need.
	Head Start Act Used to inform decision made in re-competitive process to best target the resources to those areas with highest need.
	Head Start Act Used (to determine poverty status) for the formula that determines fund allocations to states. A percent of these allocations is used AIAN expansion funding as required.
	Used (to determine poverty status) in determining portion of state allocation going to an Indian tribe, and in allocating funds to states under this program.
	Used as part of the methodology to determine whether an increase in State or Territory's child poverty rate is the result of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program.
	Used in determining the number of income eligible households; used in promulgating state median incomes.
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to determine income eligibility requirements (through the determination of HHS poverty guidelines).
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to determine income eligibility requirements (through the determination of state median income).
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to determine the number of income eligible households (through the determination of state median income).
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to indicate the costs of fuels used by various income groups and, by extension, to calculate block grant allocations based on expenditures for home energy by low-income households in a State (through the determination of state median income).
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to indicate the costs of fuels used by various income groups and, by extension, to calculate block grant allocations based on expenditures for home energy by low-income households in a State (through the determination of HHS poverty guidelines).
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to indicate the type of fuel used by low-income households who are eligible to receive assistance
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to measure program performance by calculating the targeting different demographic groups.
Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to report the number of households with at least one elderly member, young child, or person with a disability.	

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families	Used to calculate emergency allocations of funds for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program.
	Used to distinguish households in which a grandparent has primary responsibility for a grandchild or grandchildren.
	Used to provide family formation and stability measures to the performance measures in the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. Used to provide information about grandparents as caregivers.
	Used to provide SNAP(Food Stamp) measure to the performance measures in the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Community Living	Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act Used by ACL's AIDD grantees, the State Councils on Developmental Disabilities (SCDDs) to conduct comprehensive reviews and analyses of unmet needs of people with developmental disabilities and to identify the characteristics of the target service population, which are documented in a Five-year Plan and used to develop 5-year strategic plan for addressing the unmet needs, as required by ACL.
	Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 Used by ACL and HHS to ensure that any federally conducted or supported health care or public health program, activity or survey, collects and reports data, in a manner that allows for the ongoing, accurate, and timely collection and evaluation of data on disparities in health care services and performance on the basis of race, ethnicity, sex, primary language, and disability status.
	Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 Used to assess the racial and ethnic diversity of the consumer advisory committees of the University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities Education, Research and Service (UCEDDs) which must also include a majority of individuals with developmental disabilities and family members of such individuals.
	Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 Used to identify urban/rural poverty areas to determine minimum non-federal share requirements.
	Older Americans Act (as amended) Used by ACL to provide the information that ACL grantees (State Units on Aging) need to distribute intrastate funds to Area Agencies on Aging, as directed by the Older Americans Act (OAA), to provide programs and services to older adults that enable them to remain living safely in their homes and communities. The OAA requires States to submit 5-year plans that include a comprehensive review and analysis of the extent to which services, supports, and other assistance are available to older individuals and their family members, which must include intrastate funding formulas (IFFs) on how services will be targeted to reach older adults with the greatest economic and social needs, such as low-income racial and ethnic minority individuals, individuals residing in rural areas, and frail individuals (including individuals with any physical or mental functional impairment). ACS data used in these intrastate funding formulas vary by state.
	Older Americans Act (as amended) Used by ACL for developing plans for meeting the health care and other services of the elderly population that are tailored to meet language and cultural diversity of the elderly and for monitoring the performance of AoA-funded programs. The performance measures include AoA Outcome Measures 3.3 which use ACS data to determine whether the percentage of OAA clients living in rural areas is at least 15% greater than the percent of all US elders (age 60+) living in rural areas and AoA Outcome Measure 3.5 looking at whether the percentage of OAA clients living in poverty is at least 150% greater than the percent of all US elders (age 60+) living below poverty.
	Older Americans Act (as amended) Used by state and local agencies on aging to consider "greatest economic need" (which is defined as income below the poverty level) in delineating planning areas and allocating funds within each state -- State and area agencies on aging must assure special preference in service provision to elderly persons in greatest economic or social need, including low-income minority elderly. This information is made available to tribal organizations.
	Older Americans Act (as amended) Used in annual special tabulation of ACS data to provide information at the local Area Agency on Aging (AAA) level, as well as at the tribal, county and state levels, to the aging network. AAAs and State Units on Aging (SUAs) use the ACS information to develop plans and programs for the service population of older individuals, since the special tabulation allows ACL to access counts of individuals 60 and older, rather than the standard breakdown by individuals 65 and older.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), AHRQ	Used by AHRQ to link contextual information by geographic area to support analyses as required by the Agency's authorizing legislation, including analyses of inner cities and rural areas.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics	Used by NCHS In the National Vital Statistics System and the various National Health Surveys to design samples; to calculate survey weights; to impute missing data; to perform nonresponse bias analyses; and, to link contextual information to survey data by geographic area.
	Used by NCHS In the National Vital Statistics System and the various National Health Surveys as denominators for computing vital statistics, health measures and health care utilization rates.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services	Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act Used for state estimates of uncovered individuals (individuals with no health insurance).
	Used to identify beneficiaries potentially eligible for the Part D low-income subsidy.
	Used to improve outreach and education efforts to the uninsured and to evaluate the success of outreach efforts related to the Health Insurance Exchanges.
Used to measure, report, and evaluate health disparities, and improvements in health equity.	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, and Tuberculosis Prevention: The ACS is one of the few sources of national data from a large sample on the social determinants of poor health (low income, poor sanitation, crowded living conditions, and stress). We have an interest in retaining income, journey to work, disability.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Bureau of Clinician Recruitment and Service (BCRS)	The Bureau of Health Workforce/ Division of Policy and Shortage Designation uses the following questions in the Shortage Designation programs: 3 for sex, 4 for age, and 5 for Race and Ethnicity statistics. DPSD accesses this data to perform calculations for the Health Professional Shortage Designations (HPSAs)(42 USC § 254e and 42 CFR 5).
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Indian Health Service	Use to determine current and projected health care service delivery needs. (Health status is related to employment status.
	Used in Annual Report to Congress to indicate the level of sanitary deficiency for all sanitation facilities for each Federally recognized tribe or community.
	Used in determining the current and projected health care service and delivery needs for the Indian Health Service Population. (Health Status is related to educational attainment.)
	Used in identifying number of children attending various schools and young adults when they return home from attending "out-of-town" schools or colleges.
	Used to determine which segments of the population are highly mobile for health care facility catchment area level program planning and resource allocation.
	Used to estimate the population eligible to receive Indian Health Service (IHS services).
	Used to estimate the population eligible to receive Indian Health Service (IHS) services.
	Used to provide information on the size and location of the disabled beneficiary population for program planning, program evaluation, deployment of outreach personnel and resource allocation purposes.
Used to recruit and deploy health care providers with Tribal language skills and design preventive outreach efforts for the beneficiary population that are appropriate to their Tribal language fluency levels.	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)	Used to support research on disorders of hearing or other communication processes, particularly those in the population who are at risk or who already have severe difficulty hearing or who are deaf.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	Used for Marketplace, Medicaid, and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) to target efforts to enroll eligible people and allocate Navigator funding.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	Used in the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) to significantly improve the efficiency of the sample design and weighting procedures, and the accuracy of small area estimates.
	Used to determine the allocation of funding to states and territories for the Mental Health Services Block Grant (MH BG)
	Used to determine the allocation of funding to states and territories for the Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness Formula Grant (PATH BG)
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	Used to determine the allocation of funding to states and territories for the Protection and Advocacy for Individuals with Mental Illness Formula Grant (PAIMI FG)
	Used to determine the allocation of funding to states and territories for the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SAPT BG)
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Used in the creation of a data tool for implementing the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Rule (PD&R and FHEO)
	Used to allocate low-income housing assistance in a fair and equitable manner.
	Used to create the Location Affordability Index and My Transportation Cost Calculator
	Used to determine demand for senior rental housing in support of the HUD § 202 Program and Assisted Living Conversion Program (ALCP). Used to populate special tabulations data to support HUD § 202 analyses. By statute, the § 202 program specifically applies to both non-metropolitan and metropolitan areas. (EMAD)
	Used to determine eligibility criteria for the Senior Preservation Rental Assistance Contracts (SPRAC) (Office of Housing)
	Used to determine owner and renter market demand in support of the FHA Mortgage Insurance Program in small and large communities throughout the country as well as within published Comprehensive Housing Market Analyses and Housing Market Profiles of small and large metropolitan areas, assist with Fair Market Rents, and to provide housing market data to Field Policy Management for dissemination to the public. (EMAD)
	Used to disseminate information derived from studies specifying the nature and extent of progress made particularly in eliminating discriminatory housing projects.
U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics	Crime Victims with Disabilities Awareness Act Used to help measure the criminal victimization of individuals with developmental disabilities in conjunction with BJS's National Crime Victimization Survey.
U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division	Used by federal agencies and recipients of federal financial assistance to provide, identify any need for services to those with limited English proficiency (LEP) in order to comply with the prohibition against national origin discrimination programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance and federally-conducted programs and activities
	Used by the Department of Justice, other federal agencies that offer federal financial assistance, and recipients of federal financial assistance to comply with and enforce the prohibition against discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance.
	Used in enforcement efforts to eliminate and remedy unlawful discrimination in lending.
	Used in the enforcement of nondiscrimination in education by state and local governments, including ensuring appropriate action to assist English language learners in overcoming language barriers
	Used in the enforcement of nondiscrimination in education by state and local governments, including monitoring desegregation
	Used in the enforcement responsibilities under the Voting Rights Act to determine disparities in voter participation rate for analysis and for presentation in federal litigation
	Used in the enforcement responsibilities under the Voting Rights Act to determine eligible voting populations for analysis and for presentation in federal litigation
	Used in the enforcement responsibilities under the Voting Rights Act's bilingual requirements

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division	Used to assist generally with ADA enforcement responsibilities (including evaluating the impact of discriminatory policies and practices on affected populations of persons with disabilities) and to evaluate the impact of proposed regulatory changes to implement the requirements of titles II and III of ADA.
	Used to calculate classwide wages lost due to pattern or practice of employment discrimination
	Used to determine compliance with consent decrees entered by federal courts in pattern or practice employment discrimination lawsuits
	Used to determine whether group is underrepresented in employer's workforce
	Used to plan enforcement of prohibition against pattern or practice employment discrimination
	Used, in conjunction with other data, to demonstrate prima facie case of employment discrimination
U.S. Department of Labor	Older Americans Act (Amendments) Used in Community Service Employment for Older Americans Program Grants to ensure equitable distribution of funds to states and within states.
	The Wagner-Peyser Act and Workforce Investment Act Used to provide required labor market information and economic statistics information to job seekers and the workforce investment system.
	Used for analysis of labor market information as relating to policy, legislation, regulations, and program evaluation.
	Used to provide labor market policy information relating to persons with disabilities. This information is used for program planning, implementation, and evaluation of disability policies.
	Used to provide local economic profiles on working women, presentations to local audiences, responses to constituents' requests. Data at the county level and metropolitan areas is particularly useful.
	Wagner Peyser Act (as amended by the Workforce Investment Act) Used in the Current Population Survey to stratify the survey sample and to apply population controls. These statistics are also part of the methodology used to produce state and local labor market estimates, including unemployment rates.
	Wagner Peyser Act as amended by the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 Used by BLS in its methodology for producing state and local labor market estimates, including unemployment rates.
	Wagner Peyser Act, Workforce Investment Act Used in analyzing the educational attainment of workers by occupation.
	Workforce Investment Act of 1998 Used, in part, to allocate approx. \$62 million in Workforce Investment Act Title I funds associated with Native American Adult and Youth programs.
	Workforce Investment Act of 1998 Used, in part, to allocate approximately \$3.5 billion in Workforce Investment Act Title I funds.
	Workforce Investment Act Used in general research related to employment, unemployment and services to facilitate re-employment within the U.S. labor force.
Workforce Investment Act Used in the continuing evaluation of the programs and activities carried out under Title I of the Workforce Investment Act.	
U.S. Department of Transportation	Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide carpool and vanpool information to support program development.
	Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide information about bicyclists and pedestrians in program development.
	Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide information for magnetic levitation (high speed ground transportation) to support program development.
	Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide metropolitan planning data needed in a certified planning process.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Transportation	<p>Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used by the Transportation Analysis Simulation System (TRANSIMS) to model more accurate and more sensitive travel forecasts for transportation planning and emissions analysis.</p>
	<p>Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used in the Transportation Infrastructure Finance program.</p>
	<p>Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to develop public transportation systems on Federal-aid highways.</p>
	<p>Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to meet state transportation planning requirements including 20-year development forecasts.</p>
	<p>Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to satisfy Federal Lands and Tribal Transportation Program, Surface Transportation Program, Transportation Alternatives, and Transportation Infrastructure Finance requirements.</p>
	<p>Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to support enforcement of the nondiscrimination policy in transportation programs.</p>
	<p>Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to support program development and planning for the National Highway System.</p>
	<p>Provides public transportation grants for the enhanced mobility of seniors and individuals with disabilities</p>
	<p>Regulation used to implement 49 U.S.C. § 5303 (c), (i), (k)(3), (n) requirements. Used to support performance-based planning in public transportation projects.</p>
	<p>Used for assessing environmental justice in minority and low-income populations.</p>
	<p>Used in air pollution, prevention, and control programs to obtain information about the reduction of mobile source related pollutants.</p>
	<p>Used in air pollution, prevention, and control programs to provide information for network-based modeling.</p>
	<p>Used in mass transportation and metropolitan planning to ensure compliance with the Clean Air Act and implementing regulations, particularly with respect to coordination and conformity.</p>
	<p>Used in proposed mass transportation projects when reviewing criteria such as mobility improvements and environmental benefits.</p>
	<p>Used in the development and maintenance of databases about the transportation system infrastructure and to support intermodal network analysis.</p>
	<p>Used to define the development and content of the metropolitan transportation plan.</p>
	<p>Used to obtain information for researching and planning transportation programs in non-urbanized areas, including formula grants programs.</p>
	<p>Used to provide environmental justice policy guidance for Federal Transit Administration recipients.</p>
<p>Used to provide guidance to recipients of Federal Transit Administration financial assistance for mobility planning of seniors and individuals with disabilities in accordance with 49 U.S.C. § 5310.</p>	
<p>Used to provide recipients of Federal Transit Administration financial assistance with guidance and instructions necessary to carry out U.S. Department of Transportation Title VI regulations.</p>	
<p>Used to support enforcement of the nondiscrimination policy by federal and state agencies.</p>	
U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs	<p>Actuarial estimation and projection of the total veteran population Various VA programs (e.g., health care, disability compensation) generate administrative data as part of the daily routine of "doing business." Such data document the use of VA services by veterans who are program users. The VA Office of the Actuary, in contrast, develops and maintains an actuarial model (VetPop) of estimates and projections of the total veteran population that includes both users and non-users of VA services and programs. The VetPop model is based on both survey data (e.g., decennial census "long form" data; American Community Survey data) and various types of administrative data (e.g., from DoD and VA). VetPop estimates and projections are published at national, state, and county levels and account for various characteristics of veterans including age, sex, period of service, and simulated VA health care enrollment priority group. VetPop data are essential to any analysis that involves understanding predictors of the usage of (or "demand" for) VA services and are considered authoritative at VA.</p>

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs	<p>Employment needs of service-connected disabled Veterans The policy objective of service-connected disability payments is to compensate veterans for income lost due to disability where lost labor market earnings are assumed to account for most or all forms of lost earnings. Consequently, it is important to examine the labor force participation and income status of all service-connected (SC) veterans compared to service-connected (NSC) veterans and non-veterans. This comparison is important for another reason. VA needs to compensate and care for SC veterans in ways that re-integrate them into our Nation's social fabric to the maximum extent possible. Nothing accomplishes that purpose more than employment. ACS data permit statistically reliable measurement of the employment status and income of all persons (SC veterans, NSC veterans, and non-veterans) at the market level of analysis (counties and aggregations of counties) where key control measures (age, sex, educational attainment, functional health status) can also be taken into account. ACS data thus permit the Advisory Committee on Disability Compensation to advise the Secretary about one of the most critical needs of many veterans with disabilities: a job.</p>
	<p>Estimating expected demand associated with major medical construction VA must report to Congress on the need for all major medical care construction projects using sophisticated models of expected usage. The starting point for such analysis are estimates and projections of the expected service area Veterans population for the planned facility, where Veterans are classified by VA health care enrollment priority.</p>
	<p>Estimating Veteran deaths by county for cemetery planning purposes The VA National Cemetery Administration's (NCA) construction planning process uses Veteran deaths derived from VetPop estimates, and projections of living veterans, which are based largely on ACS data. County-level death estimates are crucial to achieve the NCA strategic planning objective of having a VA burial option within a reasonable distance of the residences of veterans. Specifically, this means having a national or state Veterans cemetery within 75 miles of a veterans residence in all but the areas of the United States that are most sparsely populated by veterans.</p>
	<p>Home Loan Guarantee effects on housing cost burden and foreclosure Both Congress and the VA Home Loan Guarantee (LGY) program are interested in understanding how the VA home loan guarantees make the cost of home ownership more "affordable" where that term means that housing costs are no more than 30% of income. When the cost-burden rises to greater levels, the probability of foreclosure also rises. To compare LGY program participants with other home owners (both veterans and non-veterans) requires market-level information on both income and mortgages. The ACS provides measures of both variables and, thus, is a crucial complement to LGY administrative data when cost burden and foreclosure rates are studied. Such analysis is important in understanding a critical LGY program parameter – maximum allowable limit [or the maximum VA loan guarantee.]</p>
	<p>Longitudinal study of Vocational Rehabilitation employment and income outcomes A longitudinal program evaluation study that must be conducted for at least 20 years is required by law with an annual reporting requirement. To evaluate the effects of the Vocational Rehabilitation program on program participants, comparison to veterans who were not program participants is necessary. ACS data permit this comparison and are used in combination with administrative data to account for the employment and income characteristics of Vocational Rehabilitation program participants, other service-connected Veterans, and nonservice-connected Veterans on a labor market area basis.</p>
	<p>Projecting the demand for VA extended health care services VA must conform to provisions of the Millennium Health Care and Benefits Act (1999) that stipulate that extended care staff and service levels must not fall below what they were in FY 1998. The law requires the Secretary to prescribe for each state the number of nursing home and domiciliary beds in order to conform to this constraint where the prescribed levels are based on estimates of the projected demand for VA extended care services by age 65+ veterans. Such demand projections require market level analysis of the total population of veterans (both users and nonusers of VA health care) classified by county, age, sex, service-connected entitlement and rating status, marital status, functional disability status, institutionalized status, health insurance status, and income.</p>
	<p>Study of the determinants of homelessness among veterans It is clear from VA-sponsored research that Veteran status is a statistically significant predictor of homelessness. The question is, "Why?" To document and understand this finding, VA researchers have relied on the use of ACS data to describe the poverty and income status of veterans and non-veterans classified by age, sex, race, service-connected status, and geography (counties and aggregations of places). Such data have been combined with administrative data produced by shelters as well as VA and HUD in an attempt to understand and document what interventions reduce homelessness among veterans.</p>

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to evaluate and compile scientific criteria included in Integrated Science Assessments, in support National Ambient Air Quality Standards.
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to provide housing and travel data for the coordination of air pollution efforts across federal agencies.
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to provide reports, training, and technical assistance on the results of research and on how to perform the research into the relationships between development patterns and pollution.
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns (including housing and travel information) and public health and pollution.
	Environmental Justice Use demographic information including income, poverty level, race, ethnicity, renter/owner occupation, language(s) spoken, English proficiency, educational attainment, disability, age, housing type, heating type, access to health care, access to personal vehicle, commute method, migration patterns
	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to provide reports, training, and technical assistance on the results of its research and on how to perform the research into the relationships between development patterns and pollution.
	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.
	National Environmental Policy Act Used for research and characterization of populations under executive orders covering Environmental Justice and Children's Health. Used to understand how potential project impacts could burden or benefit populations and in drafting of mitigation and recommendations to other federal agencies.
	Office of Environmental Information Tools Agency uses ACS data in existing data tools. We anticipate updating with comparable ACS 5-year data for characterizing places for socioeconomic considerations. Tools such as EJSCREEN and NEPAAssist heavily rely on ACS data at the block group and block scales.
	Safe Drinking Water Act Used in the cost benefit analysis of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for drinking water systems. These systems serve a range of communities from large too small. Used in the assessment of affordability of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulation variances and exemptions for small drinking water systems. These systems serve lease than 10,000 customers and are small communities. These are statutory requirements.
	Smaller geographic units such as block group and block valuable in rural areas (where block groups can be very large).
	Use demographic data for small and rural communities using ACS 5-year data
	Used for research into the safety of public water systems to report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.
	Used to research and report on Wastewater Infrastructure needs in underserved communities along the US-Mexico Border
	Used to determine areas of poverty along the US-Mexico Border
	Used to determine areas of poverty in Alaska Native Villages
	Used to determine areas of poverty within the US
Used to determine areas of poverty within Tribal lands (excluding ANV)	
Used to provide technical reports, regulatory support, and information to the public on the distribution of emissions, exposures, and health effects across demographic groups specifically to support environmental justice considerations	
Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in Alaska Native Villages	

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in underserved communities in the US
	Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in underserved communities on Tribal lands
	Used to research systematic variation in reported housing values, rent, income, and household migration, as it relates to data from other sources on environmental exposures, pollution concentrations, and other environmental amenities and disamenities; the results of such research are used to infer benefit estimates.
	Used to support epidemiological research and the development of exposure assessment tools that enables us to better understand both effects of contaminants on human health, and to estimate exposures to the general public and specific demographic groups.
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Federal Operations	<p>Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended), Section 717 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and to identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector. Federal agencies are required to compare their internal participation rates with corresponding participation rates in the relevant civilian labor force (CLF). Geographic areas of recruitment and hiring are integral factors in determining "relevant" civilian labor force participation rates. The ACS data provides appropriate civilian labor force data for use by agencies.</p>
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Federal Operations	<p>The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector.</p>
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of General Counsel	<p>Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) Used to analyze the employment status of workers by age and enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment.</p>
	<p>Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment by private employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations. Used, in federal affirmative employment programs, to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.</p>
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Research, Information, and Planning	<p>Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) Used to analyze the employment status of workers by age and enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment.</p>
	<p>Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment by private employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations. Used, in federal affirmative employment programs, to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.</p>
	<p>The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Used to assess the employment status of individuals with disabilities.</p>
U.S. Federal Communications Commission	<p>Broadband Data Improvement Act Used to assist in evaluation of the extent of access to, and adoption of, broadband.</p>
	<p>Telecommunications Act Used to measure extent of universal access to telephone service, including access for schools, libraries, rural health care providers, and low-income consumers.</p>
U.S. Federal Reserve Board	<p>Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) Used for implementing the CRA. They are used to identify low and moderate income neighborhoods that are the focus of the CRA, and CRA exams assess the neighborhood lending patterns of Federally regulated financial institutions.</p>
	<p>Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) Used to prepare public disclosure statements and reports on mortgage lending by financial institutions covered by HMDA, which helps detect discriminatory marketing or lending practices in lower-income or predominantly minority neighborhoods, and determine whether financial institutions are meeting the housing and financial needs of their communities, as stated in the statute.</p>
U.S. National Science Foundation	<p>America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010; National Science Foundation Act Used to create indicators of the state of science and engineering in the United States.</p>
	<p>National Science Foundation Act Used to provide information on the women, minorities, group members and persons with disabilities in the science and engineering workforce.</p>

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Social Security Administration	Identifying new sources of data on OASDI and SSI receipt among minority groups is important because the Social Security Administration (SSA) no longer provides detail by race for program data from administrative records. In SSA's Annual Statistical Supplement to the Social Security Bulletin, program data by race are not available for OASDI after 2009 or for SSI after 2002 because of quality issues.
	SSA uses these statistics to compile reports on racial and ethnic group differences with the total population in program participation and benefit amounts for published reports available to the researcher and user community and Congress. Researchers, particularly advocacy groups, have voiced a need for more detailed and robust race data to better address OASDI and SSI benefit receipt. The reports estimate differences by socio-economic and demographic groups identified in the ACS.
	Used to make estimates of the annual OASDI Trustees Report.

American Community Survey (ACS)

Why We Ask: Hispanic Origin

We ask whether someone is of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin to create statistics that add detail to our understanding of the Hispanic or Latino community. These statistics are used in planning and evaluating government programs and policies to ensure they fairly serve the needs of each community and to monitor against discrimination in these programs and in society.

The Census Bureau collects these data in accordance with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards on race and ethnicity. These federal standards mandate that race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are separate and distinct concepts and that when collecting these data via self-identification, two different questions must be used.

5 Is Person 1 of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin

Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano

Yes, Puerto Rican

Yes, Cuban

Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin – *Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.* ↴

The question as it appears on the 2014 ACS paper questionnaire. This topic was introduced on the Decennial Census in 1970, and was transferred to the ACS when it replaced the Decennial Census long-form in 2005.

Examples of Federal Uses

- Required to identify vulnerable populations that may be at disproportionate risk of experiencing limitations in health care access, poor health quality, and suboptimal health outcomes.
- Required to enforce against discrimination in education, employment, voting, financial assistance, and housing.
- Used in many reporting and research tasks to investigate whether there are differences between Hispanics and non-Hispanics in education, employment, home ownership, health, income and many other areas of interest to policymakers.

Examples of Other Uses

State and local agencies use these statistics to understand the needs of all the groups in their communities over time. Some social, economic, or housing trends may have different impacts for Hispanics; understanding these changes may highlight future social and economic challenges. Advocacy groups use these statistics to understand current and future challenges and to advocate for policies that benefit their groups.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Agriculture	Intermediary Relending Program
	Rural Business and Industry Loan Program
	Rural Business Development Grant Program
	Rural Business Opportunity Grant
	Rural Cooperative Development Grants
	Rural Development makes use of ACS data every ten years to allocate its loan and grant funding to State Offices.
	Rural Economic Development Loan and Grant
	Rural Energy for America Program
	Rural Microentrepreneur Assistance Program
	The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) uses American Community Survey (ACS) data specific to income, sex, occupation, race, and ethnicity; both directly and indirectly through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's NEPA Assist Environmental Justice reporting system.
Value Added Producer Grant	
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census	ACS is integral to the production of population estimates for the United States, states, and counties. The population estimates are mandated by law and are used in federal funding allocations, as survey controls, as denominators for vital rates and per capita time series, and as indicators of demographic changes. The Population Estimates Program uses ACS data primarily to produce international migration estimates at the national, state, and county level. The international migration estimates are vital to the production of the population estimates. Annual, 3-year, and 5-year ACS data is used.
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census	Used to provide demographic and housing information in the public web application, OnTheMap for Emergency Management.
	Used to provide demographic information for workers in the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics dataset.
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	Broadband Data Improvement Act Used by the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the FCC, to determine whether residential households own computers and access the Internet.
U.S. Department of Education (ED)	Assistive Technology Act of 1998, as amended Used to allocate funds to states based upon population to conduct activities that assist individuals with disabilities to access and acquire assistive technology.
	Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 Used in career and technical education grant programs to allocate state funds to local educational agencies based on population estimates.
	Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 Used to allocate funds for improving academic achievement based on the number of children ages 5 to 17.
	Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 Used to determine allocation of teacher and principal recruiting and training funds for State educational agencies and local educational agencies.
	Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Used to allocate funds for parent training and education centers based on the ratio of number of children ages 0 to 21 in the state to the number of children in all states.
	Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Used to allocate funds for special education and related services to children with disabilities aged 3 through 5, and, at a state's discretion, to 2-year-old children with disabilities who will turn 3 during the school year, based on the state's allocation for fiscal year 1997 and the state's relative populations of children aged 3 through 5 and of children aged 3 through 5 who are living in poverty.
	Rehabilitation Act of 1973 Used in grant programs to fund and plan programs for vocational rehabilitation, independent living, and supported employment.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Energy	Routine use and only source of data to answer customer questions about energy demand for non-primary residences and vacant homes.
	Used as critical inputs to the design and selection of a much more efficient, inferential RECS sample.
	Used to project residential energy demand over the next 30 years, which is detailed in EIA's Annual Energy Outlook (AEO), the premier source for assessing the energy needs of the US economy in a domestic and international context.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families	Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Act Used in the Community Services Block Grant program to determine the allocation of funds from states to eligible entities and to determine poverty guidelines used for participant eligibility, and used to assess the need for assistance for low-income, including elderly low-income households, including housing assistance needs.
	Used as part of the methodology to determine whether an increase in State or Territory's child poverty rate is the result of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program.
	Used in determining the number of income eligible households; used in promulgating state median incomes.
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to determine income eligibility requirements (through the determination of state median income).
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to determine the number of income eligible households (through the determination of state median income).
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to indicate the costs of fuels used by various income groups and, by extension, to calculate block grant allocations based on expenditures for home energy by low-income households in a State (through the determination of state median income).
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to indicate the costs of fuels used by various income groups and, by extension, to calculate block grant allocations based on expenditures for home energy by low-income households in a State (through the determination of HHS poverty guidelines).
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to indicate the type of fuel used by low-income households who are eligible to receive assistance
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to report the number of households with at least one elderly member, young child, or person with a disability.
	Used to calculate emergency allocations of funds for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program.
	Used to distinguish households in which a grandparent has primary responsibility for a grandchild or grandchildren.
	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Community Living
Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 Used by ACL and HHS to ensure that any federally conducted or supported health care or public health program, activity or survey, collects and reports data, in a manner that allows for the ongoing, accurate, and timely collection and evaluation of data on disparities in health care services and performance on the basis of race, ethnicity, sex, primary language, and disability status.	
Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 Used to assess the racial and ethnic diversity of the consumer advisory committees of the University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities Education, Research and Service (UCEDDs) which must also include a majority of individuals with developmental disabilities and family members of such individuals.	

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Community Living	<p>Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 Used to identify urban/rural poverty areas to determine minimum non-federal share requirements.</p>
	<p>Older Americans Act (as amended) Used by ACL to provide the information that ACL grantees (State Units on Aging) need to distribute intrastate funds to Area Agencies on Aging, as directed by the Older Americans Act (OAA), to provide programs and services to older adults that enable them to remain living safely in their homes and communities. The OAA requires States to submit 5-year plans that include a comprehensive review and analysis of the extent to which services, supports, and other assistance are available to older individuals and their family members, which must include intrastate funding formulas (IFFs) on how services will be targeted to reach older adults with the greatest economic and social needs, such as low-income racial and ethnic minority individuals, individuals residing in rural areas, and frail individuals (including individuals with any physical or mental functional impairment). ACS data used in these intrastate funding formulas vary by state.</p>
	<p>Older Americans Act (as amended) Used by ACL for developing plans for meeting the health care and other services of the elderly population that are tailored to meet language and cultural diversity of the elderly and for monitoring the performance of AoA-funded programs. The performance measures include AoA Outcome Measures 3.3 which use ACS data to determine whether the percentage of OAA clients living in rural areas is at least 15% greater than the percent of all US elders (age 60+) living in rural areas and AoA Outcome Measure 3.5 looking at whether the percentage of OAA clients living in poverty is at least 150% greater than the percent of all US elders (age 60+) living below poverty.</p>
	<p>Older Americans Act (as amended) Used by state and local agencies on aging to consider "greatest economic need" (which is defined as income below the poverty level) in delineating planning areas and allocating funds within each state -- State and area agencies on aging must assure special preference in service provision to elderly persons in greatest economic or social need, including low-income minority elderly. This information is made available to tribal organizations.</p>
	<p>Older Americans Act (as amended) Used in annual special tabulation of ACS data to provide information at the local Area Agency on Aging (AAA) level, as well as at the tribal, county and state levels, to the aging network. AAAs and State Units on Aging (SUAs) use the ACS information to develop plans and programs for the service population of older individuals, since the special tabulation allows ACL to access counts of individuals 60 and older, rather than the standard breakdown by individuals 65 and older.</p>
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), AHRQ	Used by AHRQ to link contextual information by geographic area to support analyses as required by the Agency's authorizing legislation, including analyses of inner cities and rural areas.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics	Used by NCHS In the National Vital Statistics System and the various National Health Surveys to design samples; to calculate survey weights; to impute missing data; to perform nonresponse bias analyses; and, to link contextual information to survey data by geographic area.
	Used by NCHS In the National Vital Statistics System and the various National Health Surveys as denominators for computing vital statistics, health measures and health care utilization rates.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services	Used to improve outreach and education efforts to the uninsured and to evaluate the success of outreach efforts related to the Health Insurance Exchanges.
	Used to measure, report, and evaluate health disparities, and improvements in health equity.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, and Tuberculosis Prevention: The ACS is one of the few sources of national data from a large sample on the social determinants of poor health (low income, poor sanitation, crowded living conditions, and stress). We have an interest in retaining income, journey to work, disability.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB)	Race/Ethnicity: Section 4302 of the Affordable Care Act requires collection of race and ethnicity data in all national health surveys. The availability of race and ethnicity related data from the ACS will be important for the purposes of validating new estimates generated through the redesigned National Survey of Children's Health as well as other federally-collected health-related surveys.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Bureau of Clinician Recruitment and Service (BCRS)	The Bureau of Health Workforce/ Division of Policy and Shortage Designation uses the following questions in the Shortage Designation programs: 3 for sex, 4 for age, and 5 for Race and Ethnicity statistics. DPSD accesses this data to perform calculations for the Health Professional Shortage Designations (HPSAs)(42 USC § 254e and 42 CFR 5).
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Indian Health Service	Use to determine current and projected health care service delivery needs. (Health status is related to employment status.)
	Used in determining the current and projected health care service and delivery needs for the Indian Health Service Population. (Health Status is related to educational attainment.)
	Used in identifying number of children attending various schools and young adults when they return home from attending "out-of-town" schools or colleges.
	Used to determine which segments of the population are highly mobile for health care facility catchment area level program planning and resource allocation.
	Used to estimate the population eligible to receive Indian Health Service (IHS services).
	Used to estimate the population eligible to receive Indian Health Service (IHS) services.
	Used to provide information on the size and location of the disabled beneficiary population for program planning, program evaluation, deployment of outreach personnel and resource allocation purposes. Used to recruit and deploy health care providers with Tribal language skills and design preventive outreach efforts for the beneficiary population that are appropriate to their Tribal language fluency levels.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)	Used to support research on disorders of hearing or other communication processes, particularly those in the population who are at risk or who already have severe difficulty hearing or who are deaf.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office for Civil Rights (OCR)	OCR enforces Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act. Title VI prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in programs and activities of federal fund recipients. Section 1557 prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in certain health programs and activities. The focus of this row is on national origin discrimination, but does not include issues related to language assistance services to individuals with limited English proficiency.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office for Civil Rights (OCR)	OCR enforces Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act. Title VI prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in programs and activities of federal fund recipients. Section 1557 prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in certain health programs and activities. Both of these authorities prohibit discrimination on the basis of national origin, failure to provide language assistance services to individuals with limited English proficiency (LEP) could constitute national origin discrimination. The focus of his row is on complying with Title VI and Section 1557 requirements to provide language assistance services for individuals with LEP.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office for Civil Rights (OCR)	OCR enforces Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act. Title VI prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in programs and activities of federal fund recipients. Section 1557 prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in certain health programs and activities. The focus of this row is on race discrimination.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	Used for Marketplace, Medicaid, and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) to target efforts to enroll eligible people and allocate Navigator funding.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	Used in the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) to significantly improve the efficiency of the sample design and weighting procedures, and the accuracy of small area estimates.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Displayed in CPD Maps for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME, Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) grantees to use in the formulation of their Consolidated Plan
	Used in the creation of a data tool for implementing the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Rule (PD&R and FHEO)
	Used to allocate low-income housing assistance in a fair and equitable manner.
	Used to determine owner and renter market demand in support of the FHA Mortgage Insurance Program in small and large communities throughout the country as well as within published Comprehensive Housing Market Analyses and Housing Market Profiles of small and large metropolitan areas, assist with Fair Market Rents, and to provide housing market data to Field Policy Management for dissemination to the public. (EMAD)
	Used to evaluate compliance with fair housing laws and regulations to assure nondiscrimination in HUD programs and in the sale, rental, or advertising of housing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Affirmative fair housing marketing plans assist in the effective marketing of available housing opportunities to groups that are least likely to apply for occupancy. - Site and Neighborhood Standards ensures that newly constructed rental housing is not developed in minority-concentrated areas. - Demolition/disposition reviews ensure the controlled demolition/disposition of public housing that is not suitable for housing purposes and no longer conducive to residential use.(FHEO)
	Used to populate housing and community development needs assessment tables in the Consolidated Plan template in the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS)
	U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics
U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division	Used by federal agencies and recipients of federal financial assistance to provide, identify any need for services to those with limited English proficiency (LEP) in order to comply with the prohibition against national origin discrimination programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance and federally-conducted programs and activities
	Used by the Department of Justice, other federal agencies that offer federal financial assistance, and recipients of federal financial assistance to comply with and enforce the prohibition against discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance.
	Used in enforcement efforts to eliminate and remedy unlawful discrimination in housing.
	Used in enforcement efforts to eliminate and remedy unlawful discrimination in lending.
	Used in the enforcement of nondiscrimination in education by state and local governments, including ensuring appropriate action to assist English language learners in overcoming language barriers
	Used in the enforcement of nondiscrimination in education by state and local governments, including monitoring desegregation
	Used in the enforcement responsibilities under the Voting Rights Act to determine disparities in voter participation rate for analysis and for presentation in federal litigation
	Used in the enforcement responsibilities under the Voting Rights Act to determine eligible voting populations for analysis and for presentation in federal litigation
	Used in the enforcement responsibilities under the Voting Rights Act's bilingual requirements
	Used to assist generally with ADA enforcement responsibilities (including evaluating the impact of discriminatory policies and practices on affected populations of persons with disabilities) and to evaluate the impact of proposed regulatory changes to implement the requirements of titles II and III of ADA.
	Used to calculate classwide wages lost due to pattern or practice of employment discrimination
	Used to determine compliance with consent decrees entered by federal courts in pattern or practice employment discrimination lawsuits
	Used to determine whether group is underrepresented in employer's workforce
	Used to plan enforcement of prohibition against pattern or practice employment discrimination Used, in conjunction with other data, to demonstrate prima facie case of employment discrimination

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Labor	<p>The Wagner-Peyser Act and Workforce Investment Act Used to provide required labor market information and economic statistics information to job seekers and the workforce investment system.</p>
	<p>Used for analysis of labor market information as relating to policy, legislation, regulations, and program evaluation.</p>
U.S. Department of Labor	<p>Used in enforcement of non-discrimination and affirmative action obligations of federal contractors and sub-contractors.</p>
	<p>Wagner Peyser Act (as amended by the Workforce Investment Act) Used in the Current Population Survey to stratify the survey sample and to apply population controls. These statistics are also part of the methodology used to produce state and local labor market estimates, including unemployment rates.</p>
	<p>Workforce Investment Act Used in general research related to employment, unemployment and services to facilitate re-employment within the U.S. labor force.</p>
	<p>Workforce Investment Act Used in the continuing evaluation of the programs and activities carried out under Title I of the Workforce Investment Act.</p>
U.S. Department of the Interior	<p>BLM's Human Capital Directorate uses the ACS demographic data to meet its reporting requirements under EEO-MD-715</p>
U.S. Department of Transportation	<p>Civil Rights Act Used to support enforcement of non-discrimination policy by federal agencies.</p>
	<p>Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide carpool and vanpool information to support program development.</p>
	<p>Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide information about bicyclists and pedestrians in program development.</p>
	<p>Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide information for magnetic levitation (high speed ground transportation) to support program development.</p>
	<p>Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide metropolitan planning data needed in a certified planning process.</p>
	<p>Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used by the Transportation Analysis Simulation System (TRANSIMS) to model more accurate and more sensitive travel forecasts for transportation planning and emissions analysis.</p>
	<p>Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used in the Transportation Infrastructure Finance program.</p>
	<p>Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to develop public transportation systems on Federal-aid highways.</p>
	<p>Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to meet state transportation planning requirements including 20-year development forecasts.</p>
	<p>Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to satisfy Federal Lands and Tribal Transportation Program, Surface Transportation Program, Transportation Alternatives, and Transportation Infrastructure Finance requirements.</p>
	<p>Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to support enforcement of the nondiscrimination policy in transportation programs.</p>
	<p>Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to support program development and planning for the National Highway System.</p>
	<p>Provides public transportation grants for the enhanced mobility of seniors and individuals with disabilities</p>
	<p>Regulation used to implement 49 U.S.C. § 5303 (c), (i), (k)(3), (n) requirements. Used to support performance-based planning in public transportation projects.</p>
<p>Used for assessing environmental justice in minority and low-income populations.</p>	
<p>Used in air pollution, prevention, and control programs to obtain information about the reduction of mobile source related pollutants.</p>	
<p>Used in air pollution, prevention, and control programs to provide information for network-based modeling.</p>	
<p>Used in mass transportation and metropolitan planning to ensure compliance with the Clean Air Act and implementing regulations, particularly with respect to coordination and conformity.</p>	

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Transportation	Used in proposed mass transportation projects when reviewing criteria such as mobility improvements and environmental benefits.
	Used in the development and maintenance of databases about the transportation system infrastructure and to support intermodal network analysis.
	Used to define the development and content of the metropolitan transportation plan.
	Used to obtain information for researching and planning transportation programs in non-urbanized areas, including formula grants programs.
	Used to provide environmental justice policy guidance for Federal Transit Administration recipients.
	Used to provide recipients of Federal Transit Administration financial assistance with guidance and instructions necessary to carry out U.S. Department of Transportation Title VI regulations.
	Used to support enforcement of the nondiscrimination policy by federal and state agencies.
U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs	<p>Actuarial estimation and projection of the total veteran population Various VA programs (e.g., health care, disability compensation) generate administrative data as part of the daily routine of “doing business.” Such data document the use of VA services by veterans who are program users. The VA Office of the Actuary, in contrast, develops and maintains an actuarial model (VetPop) of estimates and projections of the total veteran population that includes both users and non-users of VA services and programs. The VetPop model is based on both survey data (e.g., decennial census “long form” data; American Community Survey data) and various types of administrative data (e.g., from DoD and VA). VetPop estimates and projections are published at national, state, and county levels and account for various characteristics of veterans including age, sex, period of service, and simulated VA health care enrollment priority group. VetPop data are essential to any analysis that involves understanding predictors of the usage of (or “demand” for) VA services and are considered authoritative at VA.</p>
	<p>Employment needs of service-connected disabled Veterans The policy objective of service-connected disability payments is to compensate veterans for income lost due to disability where lost labor market earnings are assumed to account for most or all forms of lost earnings. Consequently, it is important to examine the labor force participation and income status of all service-connected (SC) veterans compared to service-connected (NSC) veterans and non-veterans. This comparison is important for another reason. VA needs to compensate and care for SC veterans in ways that re-integrate them into our Nation's social fabric to the maximum extent possible. Nothing accomplishes that purpose more than employment. ACS data permit statistically reliable measurement of the employment status and income of all persons (SC veterans, NSC veterans, and non-veterans) at the market level of analysis (counties and aggregations of counties) where key control measures (age, sex, educational attainment, functional health status) can also be taken into account. ACS data thus permit the Advisory Committee on Disability Compensation to advise the Secretary about one of the most critical needs of many veterans with disabilities: a job.</p>
	<p>Estimating expected demand associated with major medical construction VA must report to Congress on the need for all major medical care construction projects using sophisticated models of expected usage. The starting point for such analysis are estimates and projections of the expected service area Veterans population for the planned facility, where Veterans are classified by VA health care enrollment priority.</p>
	<p>Home Loan Guarantee effects on housing cost burden and foreclosure Both Congress and the VA Home Loan Guarantee (LGY) program are interested in understanding how the VA home loan guarantees make the cost of home ownership more “affordable” where that term means that housing costs are no more than 30% of income. When the cost-burden rises to greater levels, the probability of foreclosure also rises. To compare LGY program participants with other home owners (both veterans and non-veterans) requires market-level information on both income and mortgages. The ACS provides measures of both variables and, thus, is a crucial complement to LGY administrative data when cost burden and foreclosure rates are studied. Such analysis is important in understanding a critical LGY program parameter – maximum allowable limit [or the maximum VA loan guarantee.]</p>
	<p>Longitudinal study of Vocational Rehabilitation employment and income outcomes A longitudinal program evaluation study that must be conducted for at least 20 years is required by law with an annual reporting requirement. To evaluate the effects of the Vocational Rehabilitation program on program participants, comparison to veterans who were not program participants is necessary. ACS data permit this comparison and are used in combination with administrative data to account for the employment and income characteristics of Vocational Rehabilitation program participants, other service-connected Veterans, and nonservice-connected Veterans on a labor market area basis.</p>

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs	<p>Projecting the demand for VA extended health care services VA must conform to provisions of the Millennium Health Care and Benefits Act (1999) that stipulate that extended care staff and service levels must not fall below what they were in FY 1998. The law requires the Secretary to prescribe for each state the number of nursing home and domiciliary beds in order to conform to this constraint where the prescribed levels are based on estimates of the projected demand for VA extended care services by age 65+ veterans. Such demand projections require market level analysis of the total population of veterans (both users and nonusers of VA health care) classified by county, age, sex, service-connected entitlement and rating status, marital status, functional disability status, institutionalized status, health insurance status, and income.</p>
	<p>Study of the determinants of homelessness among veterans It is clear from VA-sponsored research that Veteran status is a statistically significant predictor of homelessness. The question is, "Why?" To document and understand this finding, VA researchers have relied on the use of ACS data to describe the poverty and income status of veterans and non-veterans classified by age, sex, race, service-connected status, and geography (counties and aggregations of places). Such data have been combined with administrative data produced by shelters as well as VA and HUD in an attempt to understand and document what interventions reduce homelessness among veterans.</p>
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	<p>Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to evaluate and compile scientific criteria included in Integrated Science Assessments, in support National Ambient Air Quality Standards.</p>
	<p>Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to provide housing and travel data for the coordination of air pollution efforts across federal agencies.</p>
	<p>Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to provide reports, training, and technical assistance on the results of research and on how to perform the research into the relationships between development patterns and pollution.</p>
	<p>Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns (including housing and travel information) and public health and pollution.</p>
	<p>Environmental Justice Use demographic information including income, poverty level, race, ethnicity, renter/owner occupation, language(s) spoken, English proficiency, educational attainment, disability, age, housing type, heating type, access to health care, access to personal vehicle, commute method, migration patterns</p>
	<p>Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to provide reports, training, and technical assistance on the results of its research and on how to perform the research into the relationships between development patterns and pollution.</p>
	<p>Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.</p>
	<p>National Environmental Policy Act Used for research and characterization of populations under executive orders covering Environmental Justice and Children's Health. Used to understand how potential project impacts could burden or benefit populations and in drafting of mitigation and recommendations to other federal agencies.</p>
	<p>Office of Environmental Information Tools Agency uses ACS data in existing data tools. We anticipate updating with comparable ACS 5-year data for characterizing places for socioeconomic considerations. Tools such as EJSCREEN and NEPAassist heavily rely on ACS data at the block group and block scales.</p>
	<p>Safe Drinking Water Act Used in the cost benefit analysis of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for drinking water systems. These systems serve a range of communities from large too small. Used in the assessment of affordability of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulation variances and exemptions for small drinking water systems. These systems serve lease than 10,000 customers and are small communities. These are statutory requirements.</p>
<p>Smaller geographic units such as block group and block valuable in rural areas (where block groups can be very large).</p>	
<p>Use demographic data for small and rural communities using ACS 5-year data</p>	

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Used for research into the safety of public water systems to report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.
	Used to research and report on Wastewater Infrastructure needs in underserved communities along the US-Mexico Border.
	Used to determine areas of poverty along the US-Mexico Border.
	Used to determine areas of poverty in Alaska Native Villages.
	Used to determine areas of poverty within the US.
	Used to determine areas of poverty within Tribal lands (excluding ANV).
	Used to provide technical reports, regulatory support, and information to the public on the distribution of emissions, exposures, and health effects across demographic groups specifically to support environmental justice considerations
	Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in Alaska Native Villages
	Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in underserved communities in the US
	Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in underserved communities on Tribal lands
	Used to research systematic variation in reported housing values, rent, income, and household migration, as it relates to data from other sources on environmental exposures, pollution concentrations, and other environmental amenities and disamenities; the results of such research are used to infer benefit estimates.
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Federal Operations	<p>Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended), Section 717 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and to identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector. Federal agencies are required to compare their internal participation rates with corresponding participation rates in the relevant civilian labor force (CLF). Geographic areas of recruitment and hiring are integral factors in determining "relevant" civilian labor force participation rates. The ACS data provides appropriate civilian labor force data for use by agencies.</p>
	<p>The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector.</p>
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of General Counsel	<p>Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) Used to analyze the employment status of workers by age and enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment.</p>
	<p>Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment by private employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations. Used, in federal affirmative employment programs, to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.</p>
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Research, Information, and Planning	<p>Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) Used to analyze the employment status of workers by age and enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment.</p>
	<p>Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment by private employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations. Used, in federal affirmative employment programs, to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.</p>
	<p>Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to monitor federal affirmative employment programs and to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.</p>
	<p>The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Used to assess the employment status of individuals with disabilities.</p>

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Federal Communications Commission	Broadband Data Improvement Act Used to assist in evaluation of the extent of access to, and adoption of, broadband.
	Telecommunications Act Used to measure extent of universal access to telephone service, including access for schools, libraries, rural health care providers, and low-income consumers.
U.S. Federal Reserve Board	Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) Used for implementing the CRA. They are used to identify low and moderate income neighborhoods that are the focus of the CRA, and CRA exams assess the neighborhood lending patterns of Federally regulated financial institutions.
	Fair Housing Act of 1968 (FHA); Equal Credit Opportunity Act of 1974 (ECOA) Used to define the racial/ethnic composition of census tracts to determine whether an institution has different marketing or lending practices for certain geographical areas, compared to others, where the purpose of such differences is to discriminate on a prohibited basis.
	Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) Used to prepare public disclosure statements and reports on mortgage lending by financial institutions covered by HMDA, which helps detect discriminatory marketing or lending practices in lower-income or predominantly minority neighborhoods, and determine whether financial institutions are meeting the housing and financial needs of their communities, as stated in the statute.
U.S. National Science Foundation	America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010; National Science Foundation Act Used to create indicators of the state of science and engineering in the United States.
	National Science Foundation Act Used to provide information on the women, minorities, group members and persons with disabilities in the science and engineering workforce.
U.S. Social Security Administration	Identifying new sources of data on OASDI and SSI receipt among minority groups is important because the Social Security Administration (SSA) no longer provides detail by race for program data from administrative records. In SSA's Annual Statistical Supplement to the Social Security Bulletin, program data by race are not available for OASDI after 2009 or for SSI after 2002 because of quality issues.
	SSA uses these statistics to compile reports on racial and ethnic group differences with the total population in program participation and benefit amounts for published reports available to the researcher and user community and Congress. Researchers, particularly advocacy groups, have voiced a need for more detailed and robust race data to better address OASDI and SSI benefit receipt. The reports estimate differences by socio-economic and demographic groups identified in the ACS.

American Community Survey (ACS)

Why We Ask: Race

We ask about a person's race to create statistics about these race groups and to present other estimates by race group. These statistics are critical factors in the basic research behind numerous policies, particularly for civil rights. Race statistics are used in planning and evaluating government programs and policies to ensure they fairly serve the needs of each community and to monitor against discrimination in these programs and in society.

Although a question about race has been included on the Decennial Census since 1790, the categories have changed over time. The Census Bureau collects racial data in accordance with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards on race and ethnicity. The racial categories are based on self-identification and generally reflect a social definition of race and not an attempt to define race biologically, anthropologically, or genetically. In addition, people may choose to report more than one race to indicate their racial identity.

6 What is Person 1's race? Mark (X) one or more boxes.

White

Black or African Am.

American Indian or Alaska Native — Print name of enrolled or principal tribe. ↴

Asian Indian

Chinese

Filipino

Other Asian — Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. ↴

Japanese

Korean

Vietnamese

Native Hawaiian

Guamanian or Chamorro

Samoan

Other Pacific Islander — Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on. ↴

Some other race — Print race. ↴

The question as it appears on the 2014 ACS paper questionnaire. This topic was introduced on the Decennial Census of 1790, and was transferred to the ACS when it replaced the Decennial Census long-form in 2005.

Examples of Federal Uses

- Required to identify vulnerable populations, which may be at disproportionate risk of experiencing limitations in health care access, poor health quality, and suboptimal health outcomes.
- Required to enforce against discrimination in education, employment, voting, financial assistance, and housing.
- Used in many reporting and research tasks to investigate whether there are race differences in education, employment, home ownership, health, income and many other areas of interest to policymakers.

Examples of Other Uses

State and local agencies use these statistics to understand the needs of all the groups in their communities over time. Some social, economic, or housing trends may have different impacts for different race groups; understanding these changes may highlight future social and economic challenges. Advocacy groups use statistics about specific race groups to understand current and future challenges and to advocate for policies that benefit their groups.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Agriculture	Intermediary Relending Program
	Rural Business and Industry Loan Program
	Rural Business Development Grant Program
	Rural Business Opportunity Grant
	Rural Cooperative Development Grants
	Rural Development makes use of ACS data every ten years to allocate its loan and grant funding to State Offices.
	Rural Economic Development Loan and Grant
	Rural Energy for America Program
	Rural Microentrepreneur Assistance Program
	The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) uses American Community Survey (ACS) data specific to income, sex, occupation, race, and ethnicity; both directly and indirectly through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's NEPAAssist Environmental Justice reporting system.
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census	ACS is integral to the production of population estimates for the United States, states, and counties. The population estimates are mandated by law and are used in federal funding allocations, as survey controls, as denominators for vital rates and per capita time series, and as indicators of demographic changes. The Population Estimates Program uses ACS data primarily to produce international migration estimates at the national, state, and county level. The international migration estimates are vital to the production of the population estimates. Annual, 3-year, and 5-year ACS data is used.
	Used to provide demographic and housing information in the public web application, OnTheMap for Emergency Management.
	Used to provide demographic information for workers in the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics dataset.
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	<p>Broadband Data Improvement Act Used by the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the FCC, to determine whether residential households own computers and access the Internet.</p>
U.S. Department of Education (ED)	<p>Assistive Technology Act of 1998, as amended Used to allocate funds to states based upon population to conduct activities that assist individuals with disabilities to access and acquire assistive technology.</p>
	<p>Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 Used in career and technical education grant programs to allocate state funds to local educational agencies based on population estimates.</p>
	<p>Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 Used to allocate funds for improving academic achievement based on the number of children ages 5 to 17.</p>
	<p>Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 Used to determine allocation of teacher and principal recruiting and training funds for State educational agencies and local educational agencies.</p>
	<p>Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Used to allocate funds for parent training and education centers based on the ratio of number of children ages 0 to 21 in the state to the number of children in all states.</p>
	<p>Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Used to allocate funds for special education and related services to children with disabilities aged 3 through 5, and, at a state's discretion, to 2-year-old children with disabilities who will turn 3 during the school year, based on the state's allocation for fiscal year 1997 and the state's relative populations of children aged 3 through 5 and of children aged 3 through 5 who are living in poverty.</p>
	<p>Rehabilitation Act of 1973 Used in grant programs to fund and plan programs for vocational rehabilitation, independent living, and supported employment.</p>
U.S. Department of Energy	Routine use and only source of data to answer customer questions about energy demand for non-primary residences and vacant homes.
	Used to project residential energy demand over the next 30 years, which is detailed in EIA's Annual Energy Outlook (AEO), the premier source for assessing the energy needs of the US economy in a domestic and international context.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families	<p>Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Act Used in the Community Services Block Grant program to determine the allocation of funds from states to eligible entities and to determine poverty guidelines used for participant eligibility, and used to assess the need for assistance for low-income, including elderly low-income households, including housing assistance needs.</p>
	<p>Head Start Act Used by Head Start agencies to conduct communitywide needs assessments, including demographic and income makeup, to determine the area(s) having the greatest need.</p>
	<p>Used (to determine poverty status) in determining portion of state allocation going to an Indian tribe, and in allocating funds to states under this program.</p>
	<p>Used as part of the methodology to determine whether an increase in State or Territory's child poverty rate is the result of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program.</p>
	<p>Used in determining the number of income eligible households; used in promulgating state median incomes.</p>
	<p>Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to determine income eligibility requirements (through the determination of state median income).</p>
	<p>Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to determine the number of income eligible households (through the determination of state median income).</p>
	<p>Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to indicate the costs of fuels used by various income groups and, by extension, to calculate block grant allocations based on expenditures for home energy by low-income households in a State (through the determination of state median income).</p>
	<p>Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to indicate the costs of fuels used by various income groups and, by extension, to calculate block grant allocations based on expenditures for home energy by low-income households in a State (through the determination of HHS poverty guidelines).</p>
	<p>Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to indicate the type of fuel used by low-income households who are eligible to receive assistance</p>
	<p>Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to report the number of households with at least one elderly member, young child, or person with a disability.</p>
	<p>Used to calculate emergency allocations of funds for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program.</p>
	<p>Used to determine the Federal medical assistance percentage rate for Indian Tribes participating in title IV-E foster care, adoption assistance, and kinship guardianship programs.</p>
	<p>Used to distinguish households in which a grandparent has primary responsibility for a grandchild or grandchildren.</p>
<p>Used to provide family formation and stability measures to the performance measures in the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. Used to provide information about grandparents as caregivers.</p>	
<p>Used to provide SNAP(Food Stamp) measure to the performance measures in the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program.</p>	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Community Living	<p>Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act Used by ACL's AIDD grantees, the State Councils on Developmental Disabilities (SCDDs) to conduct comprehensive reviews and analyses of unmet needs of people with developmental disabilities and to identify the characteristics of the target service population, which are documented in a Five-year Plan and used to develop 5-year strategic plan for addressing the unmet needs, as required by ACL.</p>
	<p>Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 Used by ACL and HHS to ensure that any federally conducted or supported health care or public health program, activity or survey, collects and reports data, in a manner that allows for the ongoing, accurate, and timely collection and evaluation of data on disparities in health care services and performance on the basis of race, ethnicity, sex, primary language, and disability status.</p>
	<p>Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 Used to assess the racial and ethnic diversity of the consumer advisory committees of the University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities Education, Research and Service (UCEDDs) which must also include a majority of individuals with developmental disabilities and family members of such individuals.</p>

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Community Living	Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 Used to identify urban/rural poverty areas to determine minimum non-federal share requirements.
	Older Americans Act (as amended) Used by ACL to provide the information that ACL grantees (State Units on Aging) need to distribute intrastate funds to Area Agencies on Aging, as directed by the Older Americans Act (OAA), to provide programs and services to older adults that enable them to remain living safely in their homes and communities. The OAA requires States to submit 5-year plans that include a comprehensive review and analysis of the extent to which services, supports, and other assistance are available to older individuals and their family members, which must include intrastate funding formulas (IFFs) on how services will be targeted to reach older adults with the greatest economic and social needs, such as low-income racial and ethnic minority individuals, individuals residing in rural areas, and frail individuals (including individuals with any physical or mental functional impairment). ACS data used in these intrastate funding formulas vary by state.
	Older Americans Act (as amended) Used by ACL for developing plans for meeting the health care and other services of the elderly population that are tailored to meet language and cultural diversity of the elderly and for monitoring the performance of AoA-funded programs. The performance measures include AoA Outcome Measures 3.3 which use ACS data to determine whether the percentage of OAA clients living in rural areas is at least 15% greater than the percent of all US elders (age 60+) living in rural areas and AoA Outcome Measure 3.5 looking at whether the percentage of OAA clients living in poverty is at least 150% greater than the percent of all US elders (age 60+) living below poverty.
	Older Americans Act (as amended) Used by state and local agencies on aging to consider "greatest economic need" (which is defined as income below the poverty level) in delineating planning areas and allocating funds within each state -- State and area agencies on aging must assure special preference in service provision to elderly persons in greatest economic or social need, including low-income minority elderly. This information is made available to tribal organizations.
	Older Americans Act (as amended) Used in annual special tabulation of ACS data to provide information at the local Area Agency on Aging (AAA) level, as well as at the tribal, county and state levels, to the aging network. AAAs and State Units on Aging (SUAs) use the ACS information to develop plans and programs for the service population of older individuals, since the special tabulation allows ACL to access counts of individuals 60 and older, rather than the standard breakdown by individuals 65 and older.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), AHRQ	Used by AHRQ to link contextual information by geographic are to support analyses as required by the Agency's authorizing legislation, including analyses of inner cities and rural areas.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics	Used by NCHS In the National Vital Statistics System and the various National Health Surveys to design samples; to calculate survey weights; to impute missing data; to perform nonresponse bias analyses; and, to link contextual information to survey data by geographic area.
	Used by NCHS In the National Vital Statistics System and the various National Health Surveys as denominators for computing vital statistics, health measures and health care utilization rates.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services	Used to measure, report, and evaluate health disparities, and improvements in health equity.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, and Tuberculosis Prevention: The ACS is one of the few sources of national data from a large sample on the social determinants of poor health (low income, poor sanitation, crowded living conditions, and stress). We have an interest in retaining income, journey to work, disability.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB)	Race/Ethnicity: Section 4302 of the Affordable Care Act requires collection of race and ethnicity data in all national health surveys. The availability of race and ethnicity related data from the ACS will be important for the purposes of validating new estimates generated through the redesigned National Survey of Children's Health as well as other federally-collected health-related surveys.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Bureau of Clinician Recruitment and Service (BCRS)	The Bureau of Health Workforce/ Division of Policy and Shortage Designation uses the following questions in the Shortage Designation programs: 3 for sex, 4 for age, and 5 for Race and Ethnicity statistics. DPSD accesses this data to perform calculations for the Health Professional Shortage Designations (HPSAs)(42 USC § 254e and 42 CFR 5).

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Indian Health Service	Use to determine current and projected health care service delivery needs. (Health status is related to employment status.)
	Used in Annual Report to Congress to indicate the level of sanitary deficiency for all sanitation facilities for each Federally recognized tribe or community.
	Used in determining the current and projected health care service and delivery needs for the Indian Health Service Population. (Health Status is related to educational attainment.)
	Used in identifying number of children attending various schools and young adults when they return home from attending "out-of-town" schools or colleges.
	Used to determine which segments of the population are highly mobile for health care facility catchment area level program planning and resource allocation.
	Used to estimate the population eligible to receive Indian Health Service (IHS services).
	Used to estimate the population eligible to receive Indian Health Service (IHS) services.
	Used to provide information on the size and location of the disabled beneficiary population for program planning, program evaluation, deployment of outreach personnel and resource allocation purposes.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)	Used to support research on disorders of hearing or other communication processes, particularly those in the population who are at risk or who already have severe difficulty hearing or who are deaf.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office for Civil Rights (OCR)	OCR enforces Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act. Title VI prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in programs and activities of federal fund recipients. Section 1557 prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in certain health programs and activities. The focus of this row is on national origin discrimination, but does not include issues related to language assistance services to individuals with limited English proficiency.
	OCR enforces Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act. Title VI prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in programs and activities of federal fund recipients. Section 1557 prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in certain health programs and activities. Both of these authorities prohibit discrimination on the basis of national origin, failure to provide language assistance services to individuals with limited English proficiency (LEP) could constitute national origin discrimination. The focus of this row is on complying with Title VI and Section 1557 requirements to provide language assistance services for individuals with LEP.
	OCR enforces Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act. Title VI prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in programs and activities of federal fund recipients. Section 1557 prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in certain health programs and activities. The focus of this row is on race discrimination.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	Used for Marketplace, Medicaid, and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) to target efforts to enroll eligible people and allocate Navigator funding.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	Used in the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) to significantly improve the efficiency of the sample design and weighting procedures, and the accuracy of small area estimates.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Displayed in CPD Maps for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME, Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) grantees to use in the formulation of their Consolidated Plan
	Used in the creation of a data tool for implementing the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Rule (PD&R and FHEO)
	Used to allocate ~\$700M of annual appropriation for the Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) to various American Indian and Alaskan Native tribes.
	Used to allocate annual Indian Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG) appropriation to 6 regional HUD ONAP offices.
	Used to allocate low-income housing assistance in a fair and equitable manner.
	Used to determine owner and renter market demand in support of the FHA Mortgage Insurance Program in small and large communities throughout the country as well as within published Comprehensive Housing Market Analyses and Housing Market Profiles of small and large metropolitan areas, assist with Fair Market Rents, and to provide housing market data to Field Policy Management for dissemination to the public. (EMAD)
	Used to disseminate information derived from studies specifying the nature and extent of progress made particularly in eliminating discriminatory housing projects.
	Used to evaluate compliance with fair housing laws and regulations to assure nondiscrimination in HUD programs and in the sale, rental, or advertising of housing. '- Affirmative fair housing marketing plans assist in the effective marketing of available housing opportunities to groups that are least likely to apply for occupancy. - Site and Neighborhood Standards ensures that newly constructed rental housing is not developed in minority-concentrated areas. - Demolition/disposition reviews ensure the controlled demolition/disposition of public housing that is not suitable for housing purposes and no longer conducive to residential use.(FHEO)
	Used to populate housing and community development needs assessment tables in the Consolidated Plan template in the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS)
U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics	<p>Crime Victims with Disabilities Awareness Act Used to help measure the criminal victimization of individuals with developmental disabilities in conjunction with BJS's National Crime Victimization Survey.</p>
U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division	Used by the Department of Justice, other federal agencies that offer federal financial assistance, and recipients of federal financial assistance to comply with and enforce the prohibition against discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance.
	Used in enforcement efforts to eliminate and remedy unlawful discrimination in housing.
	Used in enforcement efforts to eliminate and remedy unlawful discrimination in lending.
	Used in the enforcement of nondiscrimination in education by state and local governments, including ensuring appropriate action to assist English language learners in overcoming language barriers
	Used in the enforcement of nondiscrimination in education by state and local governments, including monitoring desegregation
	Used in the enforcement responsibilities under the Voting Rights Act to determine disparities in voter participation rate for analysis and for presentation in federal litigation
	Used in the enforcement responsibilities under the Voting Rights Act to determine eligible voting populations for analysis and for presentation in federal litigation
	Used in the enforcement responsibilities under the Voting Rights Act's bilingual requirements
	Used to assist generally with ADA enforcement responsibilities (including evaluating the impact of discriminatory policies and practices on affected populations of persons with disabilities) and to evaluate the impact of proposed regulatory changes to implement the requirements of titles II and III of ADA.
	Used to calculate classwide wages lost due to pattern or practice of employment discrimination
	Used to determine compliance with consent decrees entered by federal courts in pattern or practice employment discrimination lawsuits
	Used to determine whether group is underrepresented in employer's workforce
	Used to plan enforcement of prohibition against pattern or practice employment discrimination
	Used, in conjunction with other data, to demonstrate prima facie case of employment discrimination

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Labor	The Wagner-Peyser Act and Workforce Investment Act Used to provide required labor market information and economic statistics information to job seekers and the workforce investment system.
	Used for analysis of labor market information as relating to policy, legislation, regulations, and program evaluation.
	Used in enforcement of non-discrimination and affirmative action obligations of federal contractors and sub-contractors.
	Used to provide labor market policy information relating to persons with disabilities. This information is used for program planning, implementation, and evaluation of disability policies.
	Wagner Peyser Act (as amended by the Workforce Investment Act) Used in the Current Population Survey to stratify the survey sample and to apply population controls. These statistics are also part of the methodology used to produce state and local labor market estimates, including unemployment rates.
	Workforce Investment Act of 1998 Used, in part, to allocate approx. \$62 million in Workforce Investment Act Title I funds associated with Native American Adult and Youth programs.
	Workforce Investment Act Used in general research related to employment, unemployment and services to facilitate re-employment within the U.S. labor force.
U.S. Department of the Interior	BLM's Human Capital Directorate uses the ACS demographic data to meet its reporting requirements under EEO-MD-715
	Estimation of Population and Employment of American Indian and Alaska Native Populations (Alone or in Combination with other races) by Tribal Statistical Areas, and by County, for the statutory requirement of the American Indian Population and Labor Force Report due biennially to Congress
U.S. Department of Transportation	Civil Rights Act Used to support enforcement of non-discrimination policy by federal agencies.
	Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide carpool and vanpool information to support program development.
	Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide information about bicyclists and pedestrians in program development.
	Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide information for magnetic levitation (high speed ground transportation) to support program development.
	Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide metropolitan planning data needed in a certified planning process.
	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used by the Transportation Analysis Simulation System (TRANSIMS) to model more accurate and more sensitive travel forecasts for transportation planning and emissions analysis.
	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to develop public transportation systems on Federal-aid highways.
	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to meet state transportation planning requirements including 20-year development forecasts.
	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to satisfy Federal Lands and Tribal Transportation Program, Surface Transportation Program, Transportation Alternatives, and Transportation Infrastructure Finance requirements.
	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to support enforcement of the nondiscrimination policy in transportation programs.
	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to support program development and planning for the National Highway System.
Provides public transportation grants for the enhanced mobility of seniors and individuals with disabilities	

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Transportation	Regulation used to implement 49 U.S.C. § 5303 (c), (i), (k)(3), (n) requirements. Used to support performance-based planning in public transportation projects.
	Used for assessing environmental justice in minority and low-income populations.
	Used in air pollution, prevention, and control programs to obtain information about the reduction of mobile source related pollutants.
	Used in air pollution, prevention, and control programs to provide information for network-based modeling.
	Used in mass transportation and metropolitan planning to ensure compliance with the Clean Air Act and implementing regulations, particularly with respect to coordination and conformity.
	Used in proposed mass transportation projects when reviewing criteria such as mobility improvements and environmental benefits.
	Used in the development and maintenance of databases about the transportation system infrastructure and to support intermodal network analysis.
	Used to define the development and content of the metropolitan transportation plan.
	Used to obtain information for researching and planning transportation programs in non-urbanized areas, including formula grants programs.
	Used to provide environmental justice policy guidance for Federal Transit Administration recipients.
	Used to provide recipients of Federal Transit Administration financial assistance with guidance and instructions necessary to carry out U.S. Department of Transportation Title VI regulations.
	Used to support enforcement of the nondiscrimination policy by federal and state agencies.
U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs	<p>Actuarial estimation and projection of the total veteran population Various VA programs (e.g., health care, disability compensation) generate administrative data as part of the daily routine of “doing business.” Such data document the use of VA services by veterans who are program users. The VA Office of the Actuary, in contrast, develops and maintains an actuarial model (VetPop) of estimates and projections of the total veteran population that includes both users and non-users of VA services and programs. The VetPop model is based on both survey data (e.g., decennial census “long form” data; American Community Survey data) and various types of administrative data (e.g., from DoD and VA). VetPop estimates and projections are published at national, state, and county levels and account for various characteristics of veterans including age, sex, period of service, and simulated VA health care enrollment priority group. VetPop data are essential to any analysis that involves understanding predictors of the usage of (or “demand” for) VA services and are considered authoritative at VA.</p>
	<p>Employment needs of service-connected disabled Veterans The policy objective of service-connected disability payments is to compensate veterans for income lost due to disability where lost labor market earnings are assumed to account for most or all forms of lost earnings. Consequently, it is important to examine the labor force participation and income status of all service-connected (SC) veterans compared to service-connected (NSC) veterans and non-veterans. This comparison is important for another reason. VA needs to compensate and care for SC veterans in ways that re-integrate them into our Nation’s social fabric to the maximum extent possible. Nothing accomplishes that purpose more than employment. ACS data permit statistically reliable measurement of the employment status and income of all persons (SC veterans, NSC veterans, and non-veterans) at the market level of analysis (counties and aggregations of counties) where key control measures (age, sex, educational attainment, functional health status) can also be taken into account. ACS data thus permit the Advisory Committee on Disability Compensation to advise the Secretary about one of the most critical needs of many veterans with disabilities: a job.</p>
	<p>Estimating expected demand associated with major medical construction VA must report to Congress on the need for all major medical care construction projects using sophisticated models of expected usage. The starting point for such analysis are estimates and projections of the expected service area Veterans population for the planned facility, where Veterans are classified by VA health care enrollment priority.</p>

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs	<p>Home Loan Guarantee effects on housing cost burden and foreclosure Both Congress and the VA Home Loan Guarantee (LGY) program are interested in understanding how the VA home loan guarantees make the cost of home ownership more "affordable" where that term means that housing costs are no more than 30% of income. When the cost-burden rises to greater levels, the probability of foreclosure also rises. To compare LGY program participants with other home owners (both veterans and non-veterans) requires market-level information on both income and mortgages. The ACS provides measures of both variables and, thus, is a crucial complement to LGY administrative data when cost burden and foreclosure rates are studied. Such analysis is important in understanding a critical LGY program parameter – maximum allowable limit [for the maximum VA loan guarantee.]</p>
	<p>Longitudinal study of Vocational Rehabilitation employment and income outcomes A longitudinal program evaluation study that must be conducted for at least 20 years is required by law with an annual reporting requirement. To evaluate the effects of the Vocational Rehabilitation program on program participants, comparison to veterans who were not program participants is necessary. ACS data permit this comparison and are used in combination with administrative data to account for the employment and income characteristics of Vocational Rehabilitation program participants, other service-connected Veterans, and nonservice-connected Veterans on a labor market area basis.</p>
	<p>Projecting the demand for VA extended health care services VA must conform to provisions of the Millennium Health Care and Benefits Act (1999) that stipulate that extended care staff and service levels must not fall below what they were in FY 1998. The law requires the Secretary to prescribe for each state the number of nursing home and domiciliary beds in order to conform to this constraint where the prescribed levels are based on estimates of the projected demand for VA extended care services by age 65+ veterans. Such demand projections require market level analysis of the total population of veterans (both users and nonusers of VA health care) classified by county, age, sex, service-connected entitlement and rating status, marital status, functional disability status, institutionalized status, health insurance status, and income.</p>
	<p>Study of the determinants of homelessness among veterans It is clear from VA-sponsored research that Veteran status is a statistically significant predictor of homelessness. The question is, "Why?" To document and understand this finding, VA researchers have relied on the use of ACS data to describe the poverty and income status of veterans and non-veterans classified by age, sex, race, service-connected status, and geography (counties and aggregations of places). Such data have been combined with administrative data produced by shelters as well as VA and HUD in an attempt to understand and document what interventions reduce homelessness among veterans.</p>
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	<p>Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to evaluate and compile scientific criteria included in Integrated Science Assessments, in support National Ambient Air Quality Standards.</p>
	<p>Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to provide housing and travel data for the coordination of air pollution efforts across federal agencies.</p>
	<p>Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to provide reports, training, and technical assistance on the results of research and on how to perform the research into the relationships between development patterns and pollution.</p>
	<p>Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns (including housing and travel information) and public health and pollution.</p>
	<p>Environmental Justice Use demographic information including income, poverty level, race, ethnicity, renter/owner occupation, language(s) spoken, English proficiency, educational attainment, disability, age, housing type, heating type, access to health care, access to personal vehicle, commute method, migration patterns</p>
	<p>Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to provide reports, training, and technical assistance on the results of its research and on how to perform the research into the relationships between development patterns and pollution.</p>
	<p>Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.</p>

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	<p>National Environmental Policy Act Used for research and characterization of populations under executive orders covering Environmental Justice and Children's Health. Used to understand how potential project impacts could burden or benefit populations and in drafting of mitigation and recommendations to other federal agencies.</p>
	<p>Office of Environmental Information Tools Agency uses ACS data in existing data tools. We anticipate updating with comparable ACS 5-year data for characterizing places for socioeconomic considerations. Tools such as EJSCREEN and NEPAassist heavily rely on ACS data at the block group and block scales.</p>
	<p>Safe Drinking Water Act Used in the cost benefit analysis of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for drinking water systems. These systems serve a range of communities from large to small. Used in the assessment of affordability of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulation variances and exemptions for small drinking water systems. These systems serve less than 10,000 customers and are small communities. These are statutory requirements.</p>
	<p>Smaller geographic units such as block group and block valuable in rural areas (where block groups can be very large).</p>
	<p>Use demographic data for small and rural communities using ACS 5-year data</p>
	<p>Used for research into the safety of public water systems to report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.</p>
	<p>Used to research and report on Wastewater Infrastructure needs in underserved communities along the US-Mexico Border.</p>
	<p>Used to determine areas of poverty along the US-Mexico Border.</p>
	<p>Used to determine areas of poverty in Alaska Native Villages.</p>
	<p>Used to determine areas of poverty within the US.</p>
	<p>Used to determine areas of poverty within Tribal lands (excluding ANV).</p>
	<p>Used to provide technical reports, regulatory support, and information to the public on the distribution of emissions, exposures, and health effects across demographic groups specifically to support environmental justice considerations</p>
	<p>Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in Alaska Native Villages</p>
	<p>Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in underserved communities in the US</p>
<p>Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in underserved communities on Tribal lands</p>	
<p>Used to research systematic variation in reported housing values, rent, income, and household migration, as it relates to data from other sources on environmental exposures, pollution concentrations, and other environmental amenities and disamenities; the results of such research are used to infer benefit estimates.</p>	
<p>Used to support epidemiological research and the development of exposure assessment tools that enables us to better understand both effects of contaminants on human health, and to estimate exposures to the general public and specific demographic groups.</p>	
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Federal Operations	<p>Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended), Section 717 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and to identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector. Federal agencies are required to compare their internal participation rates with corresponding participation rates in the relevant civilian labor force (CLF). Geographic areas of recruitment and hiring are integral factors in determining "relevant" civilian labor force participation rates. The ACS data provides appropriate civilian labor force data for use by agencies.</p>
	<p>The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector.</p>

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of General Counsel	Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) Used to analyze the employment status of workers by age and enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment.
	Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment by private employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations. Used, in federal affirmative employment programs, to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Research, Information, and Planning	Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) Used to analyze the employment status of workers by age and enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment.
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Research, Information, and Planning	Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment by private employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations. Used, in federal affirmative employment programs, to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.
	Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to monitor federal affirmative employment programs and to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.
	The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Used to assess the employment status of individuals with disabilities.
U.S. Federal Communications Commission	Broadband Data Improvement Act Used to assist in evaluation of the extent of access to, and adoption of, broadband.
	Telecommunications Act Used to measure extent of universal access to telephone service, including access for schools, libraries, rural health care providers, and low-income consumers.
U.S. Federal Reserve Board	Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) Used for implementing the CRA. They are used to identify low and moderate income neighborhoods that are the focus of the CRA, and CRA exams assess the neighborhood lending patterns of Federally regulated financial institutions.
	Fair Housing Act of 1968 (FHA); Equal Credit Opportunity Act of 1974 (ECOA) Used to define the racial/ethnic composition of census tracts to determine whether an institution has different marketing or lending practices for certain geographical areas, compared to others, where the purpose of such differences is to discriminate on a prohibited basis.
	Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) Used to prepare public disclosure statements and reports on mortgage lending by financial institutions covered by HMDA, which helps detect discriminatory marketing or lending practices in lower-income or predominantly minority neighborhoods, and determine whether financial institutions are meeting the housing and financial needs of their communities, as stated in the statute.
U.S. National Science Foundation	America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010; National Science Foundation Act Used to create indicators of the state of science and engineering in the United States.
	National Science Foundation Act Used to provide information on the women, minorities, group members and persons with disabilities in the science and engineering workforce.
U.S. Social Security Administration	Identifying new sources of data on OASDI and SSI receipt among minority groups is important because the Social Security Administration (SSA) no longer provides detail by race for program data from administrative records. In SSA's Annual Statistical Supplement to the Social Security Bulletin, program data by race are not available for OASDI after 2009 or for SSI after 2002 because of quality issues.
	SSA uses these statistics to compile reports on racial and ethnic group differences with the total population in program participation and benefit amounts for published reports available to the researcher and user community and Congress. Researchers, particularly advocacy groups, have voiced a need for more detailed and robust race data to better address OASDI and SSI benefit receipt. The reports estimate differences by socio-economic and demographic groups identified in the ACS.

Population Questions: Social

American Community Survey (ACS)

Why We Ask: Place of Birth, Citizenship and Year of Entry

We ask about place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry to provide statistics about citizens and the foreign-born population. These statistics are essential for agencies and policy makers setting and evaluating immigration policies and laws, understanding how different immigrant groups are assimilated, and monitoring against discrimination.

7 Where was this person born?

In the United States – *Print name of state.*

Outside the United States – *Print name of foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.*

8 Is this person a citizen of the United States?

Yes, born in the United States → *SKIP to question 10a*

Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas

Yes, born abroad of U.S. citizen parent or parents

Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization – *Print year of naturalization* ↙

No, not a U.S. citizen

9 When did this person come to live in the United States? *Print numbers in boxes.*

Year

The questions as they appear on the 2014 ACS paper questionnaire. A question about “foreigners not naturalized” was first included in the Census of 1820, while a question on place of birth originated in 1850, and a year of entry question originated in 1890. These questions were transferred to the ACS when it replaced the Decennial Census long-form in 2005.

Examples of Federal Uses

- Required in the enforcement responsibilities under the Voting Rights Act's bilingual requirements to determine eligible voting populations for analysis and for presentation in federal litigation.
- Required to enforce against discrimination in education, employment, voting, financial assistance, and housing.
- Used in many reporting and research tasks to investigate whether there are differences for citizens and foreign-born individuals in education, employment, home ownership, health, income and many other areas of interest to policymakers.

Examples of Other Uses

State and local agencies use these statistics to understand the needs of all the groups in their communities over time. Some social, economic, or housing trends may have different impacts for different groups; understanding these changes may highlight future social and economic challenges. Advocacy groups use statistics about specific groups to understand current and future challenges and to advocate for policies that benefit their groups.

Federal Agency	Use	P7	P8	P9
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census	ACS is integral to the production of population estimates for the United States, states, and counties. The population estimates are mandated by law and are used in federal funding allocations, as survey controls, as denominators for vital rates and per capita time series, and as indicators of demographic changes. The Population Estimates Program uses ACS data primarily to produce international migration estimates at the national, state, and county level. The international migration estimates are vital to the production of the population estimates. Annual, 3-year, and 5-year ACS data is used.	X	X	X
	Used to provide demographic information for workers in the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics dataset.	X	X	X
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	Broadband Data Improvement Act Used by the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the FCC, to determine whether residential households own computers and access the Internet.		X	
U.S. Department of Education (ED)	Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 Used to allocate funds to state educational agencies based on a share of limited English proficient and immigrant children and youth.	X		X
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families	Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Act Used in the Community Services Block Grant program to determine the allocation of funds from states to eligible entities and to determine poverty guidelines used for participant eligibility, and used to assess the need for assistance for low-income, including elderly low-income households, including housing assistance needs.	X	X	X
	Immigration Nationality Act Used to allocate funds to States for assistance to counties because of factors such as unusually large refugee populations and high refugee concentrations.	X		X
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), AHRQ	Used by AHRQ to link contextual information by geographic area to support analyses as required by the Agency's authorizing legislation, including analyses of inner cities and rural areas.		X	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics	Used by NCHS In the National Vital Statistics System and the various National Health Surveys to design samples; to calculate survey weights; to impute missing data; to perform nonresponse bias analyses; and, to link contextual information to survey data by geographic area.	X		
	Used by NCHS In the National Vital Statistics System and the various National Health Surveys as denominators for computing vital statistics, health measures, and health care utilization rates.	X		
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services	Used to calculate the Federal Medicaid Assistance Percentage (FMAP) taking into account state personal income estimates.		X	
	Used to improve outreach and education efforts to the uninsured and to evaluate the success of outreach efforts related to the Health Insurance Exchanges.	X	X	
	Used to measure, report, and evaluate health disparities, and improvements in health equity.	X		
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, and Tuberculosis Prevention: The ACS is one of the few sources of national data from a large sample on the social determinants of poor health (low income, poor sanitation, crowded living conditions, and stress). We have an interest in retaining income, journey to work, disability.	X	X	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Indian Health Service	Used in Annual Report to Congress to indicate the level of sanitary deficiency for all sanitation facilities for each Federally recognized tribe or community.	X		X
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)	Used to support research on disorders of hearing or other communication processes, particularly those in the population who are at risk, who already have severe difficulty hearing, or who are deaf.	X	X	X

Federal Agency	Use	P7	P8	P9
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office for Civil Rights (OCR)	OCR enforces Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act. Title VI prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in programs and activities of federal fund recipients. Section 1557 prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in certain health programs and activities. The focus of this row is on national origin discrimination, but does not include issues related to language assistance services to individuals with limited English proficiency.	X	X	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	Used for Marketplace, Medicaid, and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) to target efforts to enroll eligible people and allocate Navigator funding.		X	
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Used in the creation of a data tool for implementing the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Rule (PD&R and FHEO)	X		
U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division	Used in the enforcement responsibilities under the Voting Rights Act to determine disparities in voter participation rate for analysis and for presentation in federal litigation		X	
	Used in the enforcement responsibilities under the Voting Rights Act to determine eligible voting populations for analysis and for presentation in federal litigation		X	
	Used in the enforcement responsibilities under the Voting Rights Act's bilingual requirements		X	
	Used to determine compliance with consent decrees entered by federal courts in pattern or practice employment discrimination lawsuits		X	
	Used to determine whether group is underrepresented in employer's workforce		X	
	Used to plan enforcement of prohibition against pattern or practice employment discrimination		X	
	Used, in conjunction with other data, to demonstrate prima facie case of employment discrimination		X	
U.S. Department of Labor	Rehabilitation Act (as amended) Used to require federal government contractors and subcontractors to take affirmative action to employ, and advance in employment, individuals with disabilities and prohibits discrimination against such individuals.		X	
	The Wagner-Peyser Act and Workforce Investment Act Used to provide required labor market information and economic statistics information to job seekers and the workforce investment system.	X	X	
	Used in enforcement of non-discrimination and affirmative action obligations of federal contractors and sub-contractors.	X	X	
	Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act Used to require federal government contractors and subcontractors to take affirmative action to employ, and advance in employment, specified categories of veterans protected by the Act and prohibits discrimination against such veterans.		X	
	Workforce Investment Act Used in general research related to employment, unemployment and services to facilitate re-employment within the U.S. labor force.	X	X	
U.S. Department of Labor	Workforce Investment Act Used in the continuing evaluation of the programs and activities carried out under Title I of the Workforce Investment Act.	X	X	
U.S. Department of the Interior	BLM's Human Capital Directorate uses the ACS demographic data to meet its reporting requirements under EEO-MD-715	X	X	
U.S. Department of Transportation	Used for assessing environmental justice in minority and low-income populations.	X		
U.S. Department of Transportation	Used to define the development and content of the metropolitan transportation plan.	X		
	Used to support enforcement of the nondiscrimination policy by federal and state agencies.	X		

Federal Agency	Use	P7	P8	P9
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to evaluate and compile scientific criteria included in Integrated Science Assessments, in support National Ambient Air Quality Standards.		X	X
	Environmental Justice Use demographic information including income, poverty level, race, ethnicity, renter/owner occupation, language(s) spoken, English proficiency, educational attainment, disability, age, housing type, heating type, access to health care, access to personal vehicle, commute method, migration patterns	X		
	National Environmental Policy Act Used for research and characterization of populations under executive orders covering Environmental Justice and Children's Health. Used to understand how potential project impacts could burden or benefit populations and in drafting of mitigation and recommendations to other federal agencies.	X		
	Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA) Used to conduct mandatory Regulatory Impact Analyses in the development and promulgation of Federal Regulations. Data on population size, age, ethnicity/race, income, and employment are essential for conducting analyses mandated by Executive Orders to assess poverty, environmental justice, children's health, and small business, etc., related impacts.			X
	Safe Drinking Water Act Used in the cost benefit analysis of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for drinking water systems. These systems serve a range of communities from large too small. Used in the assessment of affordability of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulation variances and exemptions for small drinking water systems. These systems serve lease than 10,000 customers and are small communities. These are statutory requirements.			X
	Smaller geographic units such as block group and block valuable in rural areas (where block groups can be very large).	X		
	Use demographic data for small and rural communities using ACS 5-year data.	X		
	Used to research and report on Wastewater Infrastructure needs in underserved communities along the US-Mexico Border.	X	X	
	Used to determine areas of poverty along the US-Mexico Border.	X	X	
	Used to determine areas of poverty in Alaska Native Villages.	X	X	
	Used to determine areas of poverty within the US.	X	X	
	Used to determine areas of poverty within Tribal lands (excluding ANV).	X	X	
	Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in Alaska Native Villages.	X	X	
	Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in underserved communities in the US	X	X	
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in underserved communities on Tribal lands	X	X	
	Used to research systematic variation in reported housing values, rent, income, and household migration, as it relates to data from other sources on environmental exposures, pollution concentrations, and other environmental amenities and disamenities; the results of such research are used to infer benefit estimates.	X		X
	Used to support epidemiological research and the development of exposure assessment tools that enables us to better understand both effects of contaminants on human health, and to estimate exposures to the general public and specific demographic groups.	X		X

Federal Agency	Use	P7	P8	P9
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Federal Operations	Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended), Section 717 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and to identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector. Federal agencies are required to compare their internal participation rates with corresponding participation rates in the relevant civilian labor force (CLF). Geographic areas of recruitment and hiring are integral factors in determining "relevant" civilian labor force participation rates. The ACS data provides appropriate civilian labor force data for use by agencies.	X	X	X
	The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector.	X	X	X
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of General Counsel	Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) Used to analyze the employment status of workers by age and enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment.	X		
	Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment by private employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations. Used, in federal affirmative employment programs, to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.	X		
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Research, Information, and Planning	Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) Used to analyze the employment status of workers by age and enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment.	X	X	
	Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment by private employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations. Used, in federal affirmative employment programs, to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.	X	X	
	The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Used to assess the employment status of individuals with disabilities.	X		
U.S. Federal Communications Commission	Broadband Data Improvement Act Used to assist in evaluation of the extent of access to, and adoption of, broadband.	X	X	
	Telecommunications Act Used to measure extent of universal access to telephone service, including access for schools, libraries, rural health care providers, and low-income consumers.	X		
U.S. National Science Foundation	America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010; National Science Foundation Act Used to create indicators of the state of science and engineering in the United States.	X	X	X
U.S. Social Security Administration	Identifying new sources of data on OASDI and SSI receipt among minority groups is important because the Social Security Administration (SSA) no longer provides detail by race for program data from administrative records. In SSA's Annual Statistical Supplement to the Social Security Bulletin, program data by race are not available for OASDI after 2009 or for SSI after 2002 because of quality issues.	X	X	
	SSA uses these statistics to compile reports on racial and ethnic group differences with the total population in program participation and benefit amounts for published reports available to the researcher and user community and Congress. Researchers, particularly advocacy groups, have voiced a need for more detailed and robust race data to better address OASDI and SSI benefit receipt. The reports estimate differences by socio-economic and demographic groups identified in the ACS.	X	X	
	Used to make estimates of the annual OASDI Trustees Report.	X	X	X

American Community Survey (ACS)

Why We Ask: School Enrollment

We ask about whether a person is attending school or college to create statistics about school enrollment. These statistics are used to analyze the demographic, social and economic characteristics and needs of school-age children and to understand the continuing education needs of adults.

10 a. At any time **IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS**, has this person attended school or college? Include only nursery or preschool, kindergarten, elementary school, home school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.

No, has not attended in the last 3 months → *SKIP to question 11*

Yes, public school, public college

Yes, private school, private college, home school

b. What grade or level was this person attending? Mark (X) ONE box.

Nursery school, preschool

Kindergarten

Grade 1 through 12 – Specify grade 1 – 12 →

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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 questions as they appear on the 2014 ACS paper questionnaire. This topic was introduced on the Decennial Census of 1850, and was transferred to the ACS when it replaced the Decennial Census long-form in 2005.

Examples of Federal Uses

- Used in the enforcement of nondiscrimination in education by state and local governments, including ensuring appropriate action to assist English language learners in overcoming language barriers, and monitoring desegregation.
- Used to allocate funds to states based on the number of adults beyond the age of compulsory school attendance, without a secondary school diploma.

Examples of Other Uses

State and local agencies use these statistics to understand the needs of a community over time. Colleges, universities, and businesses may use this information to bridge gaps between the educational attainment of potential workers and the educational requirements of potential employers. Advocacy groups use these statistics to understand current and future challenges and to advocate for policies that benefit their groups. Researchers use this information to investigate changes in educational attainment over time, and how it is related to other factors such as parents' education and health.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census	Used to provide demographic information for workers in the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics dataset.
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	Broadband Data Improvement Act Used by the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the FCC, to determine whether residential households own computers and access the Internet.
U.S. Department of Education (ED)	Workforce Investment Act Used to allocate funds to states based on the number of qualifying adults in each State. A qualifying adult is someone at least 16 years of age, beyond the age of compulsory school attendance, without a secondary school diploma.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families	Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Act Used in the Community Services Block Grant program to determine the allocation of funds from states to eligible entities and to determine poverty guidelines used for participant eligibility, and used to assess the need for assistance for low-income, including elderly low-income households, including housing assistance needs.
	Head Start Act Used by Head Start agencies to conduct communitywide needs assessments, including demographic and income makeup, to determine the area(s) having the greatest need.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Indian Health Service	Use to determine current and projected health care service delivery needs. (Health status is related to employment status.)
	Used in determining the current and projected health care service and delivery needs for the Indian Health Service Population. (Health Status is related to educational attainment.)
	Used in identifying number of children attending various schools and young adults when they return home from attending "out-of-town" schools or colleges.
	Used to determine which segments of the population are highly mobile for health care facility catchment area level program planning and resource allocation.
	Used to estimate the population eligible to receive Indian Health Service (IHS services).
	Used to estimate the population eligible to receive Indian Health Service (IHS) services.
	Used to provide information on the size and location of the disabled beneficiary population for program planning, program evaluation, deployment of outreach personnel and resource allocation purposes.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)	Used to support research on disorders of hearing or other communication processes, particularly those in the population who are at risk or who already have severe difficulty hearing or who are deaf.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	Used in the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) to significantly improve the efficiency of the sample design and weighting procedures, and the accuracy of small area estimates.
U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division	Used in the enforcement of nondiscrimination in education by state and local governments, including ensuring appropriate action to assist English language learners in overcoming language barriers
	Used in the enforcement of nondiscrimination in education by state and local governments, including monitoring desegregation

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs	<p>Actuarial estimation and projection of the total veteran population Various VA programs (e.g., health care, disability compensation) generate administrative data as part of the daily routine of “doing business.” Such data document the use of VA services by veterans who are program users. The VA Office of the Actuary, in contrast, develops and maintains an actuarial model (VetPop) of estimates and projections of the total veteran population that includes both users and non-users of VA services and programs. The VetPop model is based on both survey data (e.g., decennial census “long form” data; American Community Survey data) and various types of administrative data (e.g., from DoD and VA). VetPop estimates and projections are published at national, state, and county levels and account for various characteristics of veterans including age, sex, period of service, and simulated VA health care enrollment priority group. VetPop data are essential to any analysis that involves understanding predictors of the usage of (or “demand” for) VA services and are considered authoritative at VA.</p>
	<p>Employment needs of service-connected disabled Veterans The policy objective of service-connected disability payments is to compensate veterans for income lost due to disability where lost labor market earnings are assumed to account for most or all forms of lost earnings. Consequently, it is important to examine the labor force participation and income status of all service-connected (SC) veterans compared to service-connected (NSC) veterans and non-veterans. This comparison is important for another reason. VA needs to compensate and care for SC veterans in ways that re-integrate them into our Nation’s social fabric to the maximum extent possible. Nothing accomplishes that purpose more than employment. ACS data permit statistically reliable measurement of the employment status and income of all persons (SC veterans, NSC veterans, and non-veterans) at the market level of analysis (counties and aggregations of counties) where key control measures (age, sex, educational attainment, functional health status) can also be taken into account. ACS data thus permit the Advisory Committee on Disability Compensation to advise the Secretary about one of the most critical needs of many veterans with disabilities: a job.</p>
	<p>Estimating expected demand associated with major medical construction VA must report to Congress on the need for all major medical care construction projects using sophisticated models of expected usage. The starting point for such analysis are estimates and projections of the expected service area Veterans population for the planned facility, where Veterans are classified by VA health care enrollment priority.</p>
	<p>Home Loan Guarantee effects on housing cost burden and foreclosure Both Congress and the VA Home Loan Guarantee (LGY) program are interested in understanding how the VA home loan guarantees make the cost of home ownership more “affordable” where that term means that housing costs are no more than 30% of income. When the cost-burden rises to greater levels, the probability of foreclosure also rises. To compare LGY program participants with other homeowners (both veterans and non-veterans) requires market-level information on both income and mortgages. The ACS provides measures of both variables and, thus, is a crucial complement to LGY administrative data when cost burden and foreclosure rates are studied. Such analysis is important in understanding a critical LGY program parameter – maximum allowable limit [or the maximum VA loan guarantee.]</p>
	<p>Longitudinal study of Vocational Rehabilitation employment and income outcomes A longitudinal program evaluation study that must be conducted for at least 20 years is required by law with an annual reporting requirement. To evaluate the effects of the Vocational Rehabilitation program on program participants, comparison to veterans who were not program participants is necessary. ACS data permit this comparison and are used in combination with administrative data to account for the employment and income characteristics of Vocational Rehabilitation program participants, other service-connected Veterans, and nonservice-connected Veterans on a labor market area basis.</p>
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	<p>Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns (including housing and travel information) and public health and pollution.</p>
	<p>Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.</p>
	<p>Used for research into the safety of public water systems to report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.</p>
	<p>Used to research and report on Wastewater Infrastructure needs in underserved communities along the US-Mexico Border</p>

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Used to determine areas of poverty along the US-Mexico Border
	Used to determine areas of poverty in Alaska Native Villages
	Used to determine areas of poverty within the US
	Used to determine areas of poverty within Tribal lands (excluding ANV)
	Used to provide technical reports, regulatory support, and information to the public on the distribution of emissions, exposures, and health effects across demographic groups specifically to support environmental justice considerations
	Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in Alaska Native Villages
	Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in underserved communities in the US
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Federal Operations	<p>Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended), Section 717 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and to identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector. Federal agencies are required to compare their internal participation rates with corresponding participation rates in the relevant civilian labor force (CLF). Geographic areas of recruitment and hiring are integral factors in determining "relevant" civilian labor force participation rates. The ACS data provides appropriate civilian labor force data for use by agencies.</p>
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Federal Operations	<p>The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector.</p>
U.S. National Science Foundation	<p>America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010; National Science Foundation Act Used to create indicators of the state of science and engineering in the United States.</p>

American Community Survey (ACS)

Why We Ask: Educational Attainment and Bachelor's Field of Degree

We ask about the highest degree or level of school a person has completed, and the field of any Bachelor's degree, to produce statistics about educational attainment. These statistics are used to measure changes in education over time, evaluate the educational attainment of the workforce, and to identify the educational and training needs of adults.

11 What is the highest degree or level of school this person has COMPLETED? Mark (X) ONE box. If currently enrolled, mark the previous grade or highest degree received.

NO SCHOOLING COMPLETED

No schooling completed

NURSERY OR PRESCHOOL THROUGH GRADE 12

Nursery school

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)

12 This question focuses on this person's BACHELOR'S DEGREE. Please print below the specific major(s) of any BACHELOR'S DEGREES this person has received. (For example: chemical engineering, elementary teacher education, organizational psychology)

The questions as they appear on the 2014 ACS paper questionnaire. The educational attainment question was introduced on the Decennial Census of 1950, and was transferred to the ACS when it replaced the Decennial Census long-form in 2005. The bachelor's field of degree question was added in 2009.

Examples of Federal Uses

- Required in the enforcement responsibilities under the Voting Rights Act
- Required to enforce against discrimination in employment, recognizing that some occupations have educational qualifications.
- Used in the enforcement of nondiscrimination in education by state and local governments, including ensuring appropriate action to assist English language learners, and monitoring desegregation.
- Used to allocate funds to states based on the number of adults beyond the age of compulsory school attendance, without a secondary school diploma.

Examples of Other Uses

State and local agencies use these statistics to understand the needs of a community over time. Colleges, universities, and businesses may use this information to bridge gaps between the educational attainment of potential workers and the educational requirements of potential employers. Researchers use this information to investigate changes in educational attainment over time, and how it is related to other factors such as parents' education and health.

Federal Agency	Use	P11	P12
U.S. Department of Agriculture	The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) uses American Community Survey (ACS) data specific to income, sex, occupation, race, and ethnicity; both directly and indirectly through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's NEPAAssist Environmental Justice reporting system.	X	
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census	Used to provide demographic information for workers in the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics dataset.	X	
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	Broadband Data Improvement Act Used by the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the FCC, to determine whether residential households own computers and access the Internet.	X	X
U.S. Department of Education (ED)	Used as input to information gathering and analysis of career trends and options in the United States.	X	
	Workforce Investment Act Used to allocate funds to states based on the number of qualifying adults in each State. A qualifying adult is someone at least 16 years of age, beyond the age of compulsory school attendance, without a secondary school diploma.	X	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families	Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Act Used in the Community Services Block Grant program to determine the allocation of funds from states to eligible entities and to determine poverty guidelines used for participant eligibility, and used to assess the need for assistance for low-income, including elderly low-income households, including housing assistance needs.	X	X
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Community Living	Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act Used by ACL's AIDD grantees, the State Councils on Developmental Disabilities (SCDDs) to conduct comprehensive reviews and analyses of unmet needs of people with developmental disabilities and to identify the characteristics of the target service population, which are documented in a Five-year Plan and used to develop 5-year strategic plan for addressing the unmet needs, as required by ACL.	X	
	Older Americans Act (as amended) Used by ACL for developing plans for meeting the health care and other services of the elderly population that are tailored to meet language and cultural diversity of the elderly and for monitoring the performance of AoA-funded programs. The performance measures include AoA Outcome Measures 3.3 which use ACS data to determine whether the percentage of OAA clients living in rural areas is at least 15% greater than the percent of all US elders (age 60+) living in rural areas and AoA Outcome Measure 3.5 looking at whether the percentage of OAA clients living in poverty is at least 150% greater than the percent of all US elders (age 60+) living below poverty.	X	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), AHRQ	Used by AHRQ to link contextual information by geographic area to support analyses as required by the Agency's authorizing legislation, including analyses of inner cities and rural areas.	X	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics	Used by NCHS In the National Vital Statistics System and the various National Health Surveys to design samples; to calculate survey weights; to impute missing data; to perform nonresponse bias analyses; and, to link contextual information to survey data by geographic area.	X	
	Used by NCHS In the National Vital Statistics System and the various National Health Surveys as denominators for computing vital statistics, health measures and health care utilization rates.	X	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services	Used to identify beneficiaries potentially eligible for the Part D low-income subsidy.	X	
	Used to improve outreach and education efforts to the uninsured and to evaluate the success of outreach efforts related to the Health Insurance Exchanges.	X	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, and Tuberculosis Prevention: The ACS is one of the few sources of national data from a large sample on the social determinants of poor health (low income, poor sanitation, crowded living conditions, and stress). We have an interest in retaining income, journey to work, disability.	X	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB)	Educational Attainment: ACS data on educational attainment is used by the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visitation Program to determine priority populations for grant-based assistance.	X	

Federal Agency	Use	P11	P12
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Indian Health Service	Use to determine current and projected health care service delivery needs. (Health status is related to employment status.)	X	
	Used in determining the current and projected health care service and delivery needs for the Indian Health Service Population. (Health Status is related to educational attainment.)	X	
	Used in identifying number of children attending various schools and young adults when they return home from attending "out-of-town" schools or colleges.	X	
	Used to determine which segments of the population are highly mobile for health care facility catchment area level program planning and resource allocation.	X	
	Used to estimate the population eligible to receive Indian Health Service (IHS services).	X	
	Used to estimate the population eligible to receive Indian Health Service (IHS) services.	X	
	Used to provide information on the size and location of the disabled beneficiary population for program planning, program evaluation, deployment of outreach personnel and resource allocation purposes.	X	
	Used to recruit and deploy health care providers with Tribal language skills and design preventive outreach efforts for the beneficiary population that are appropriate to their Tribal language fluency levels.	X	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)	Used to support research on disorders of hearing or other communication processes, particularly those in the population who are at risk or who already have severe difficulty hearing or who are deaf.	X	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	Used for Marketplace, Medicaid, and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) to target efforts to enroll eligible people and allocate Navigator funding.	X	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	Used in the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) to significantly improve the efficiency of the sample design and weighting procedures, and the accuracy of small area estimates.	X	
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Used to determine demand for senior rental housing in support of the HUD § 202 Program and Assisted Living Conversion Program (ALCP). Used to populate special tabulations data to support HUD § 202 analyses. By statute, the § 202 program specifically applies to both non-metropolitan and metropolitan areas. (EMAD)	X	
	Used to determine owner and renter market demand in support of the FHA Mortgage Insurance Program in small and large communities throughout the country as well as within published Comprehensive Housing Market Analyses and Housing Market Profiles of small and large metropolitan areas, assist with Fair Market Rents, and to provide housing market data to Field Policy Management for dissemination to the public. (EMAD)	X	
U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division	Used in the enforcement of nondiscrimination in education by state and local governments, including ensuring appropriate action to assist English language learners in overcoming language barriers	X	
	Used in the enforcement of nondiscrimination in education by state and local governments, including monitoring desegregation	X	
	Used in the enforcement responsibilities under the Voting Rights Act to determine disparities in voter participation rate for analysis and for presentation in federal litigation	X	
	Used in the enforcement responsibilities under the Voting Rights Act's bilingual requirements	X	
	Used to assist generally with ADA enforcement responsibilities (including evaluating the impact of discriminatory policies and practices on affected populations of persons with disabilities) and to evaluate the impact of proposed regulatory changes to implement the requirements of titles II and III of ADA.	X	

Federal Agency	Use	P11	P12
U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division	Used to calculate classwide wages lost due to pattern or practice of employment discrimination	X	
	Used to determine compliance with consent decrees entered by federal courts in pattern or practice employment discrimination lawsuits	X	
	Used to determine whether group is underrepresented in employer's workforce	X	
	Used to plan enforcement of prohibition against pattern or practice employment discrimination	X	
	Used, in conjunction with other data, to demonstrate prima facie case of employment discrimination	X	
U.S. Department of Labor	Rehabilitation Act (as amended) Used to require federal government contractors and subcontractors to take affirmative action to employ, and advance in employment, individuals with disabilities and prohibits discrimination against such individuals.		X
	Used for analysis of labor market information as relating to policy, legislation, regulations, and program evaluation.	X	
	Used in enforcement of non-discrimination and affirmative action obligations of federal contractors and sub-contractors.		X
	Used to provide labor market policy information relating to persons with disabilities. This information is used for program planning, implementation, and evaluation of disability policies.	X	
	Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act Used to require federal government contractors and subcontractors to take affirmative action to employ, and advance in employment, specified categories of veterans protected by the Act and prohibits discrimination against such veterans.		X
	Wagner Peyser Act, Workforce Investment Act Used in analyzing the educational attainment of workers by occupation.	X	
	Workforce Investment Act Used in general research related to employment, unemployment and services to facilitate re-employment within the U.S. labor force.	X	
U.S. Department of Transportation	Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide information about bicyclists and pedestrians in program development.	X	
	Used for assessing environmental justice in minority and low-income populations.	X	X
	Used to define the development and content of the metropolitan transportation plan.	X	X
	Used to provide environmental justice policy guidance for Federal Transit Administration recipients.		X
	Used to provide recipients of Federal Transit Administration financial assistance with guidance and instructions necessary to carry out U.S. Department of Transportation Title VI regulations.		X
U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs	Employment needs of service-connected disabled Veterans The policy objective of service-connected disability payments is to compensate veterans for income lost due to disability where lost labor market earnings are assumed to account for most or all forms of lost earnings. Consequently, it is important to examine the labor force participation and income status of all service-connected (SC) veterans compared to service-connected (NSC) veterans and non-veterans. This comparison is important for another reason. VA needs to compensate and care for SC veterans in ways that re-integrate them into our Nation's social fabric to the maximum extent possible. Nothing accomplishes that purpose more than employment. ACS data permit statistically reliable measurement of the employment status and income of all persons (SC veterans, NSC veterans, and non-veterans) at the market level of analysis (counties and aggregations of counties) where key control measures (age, sex, educational attainment, functional health status) can also be taken into account. ACS data thus permit the Advisory Committee on Disability Compensation to advise the Secretary about one of the most critical needs of many veterans with disabilities: a job.	X	

Federal Agency	Use	P11	P12
U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs	Home Loan Guarantee effects on housing cost burden and foreclosure Both Congress and the VA Home Loan Guarantee (LGY) program are interested in understanding how the VA home loan guarantees make the cost of home ownership more "affordable" where that term means that housing costs are no more than 30% of income. When the cost-burden rises to greater levels, the probability of foreclosure also rises. To compare LGY program participants with other homeowners (both veterans and non-veterans) requires market-level information on both income and mortgages. The ACS provides measures of both variables and, thus, is a crucial complement to LGY administrative data when cost burden and foreclosure rates are studied. Such analysis is important in understanding a critical LGY program parameter – maximum allowable limit [or the maximum VA loan guarantee.]	X	
	Longitudinal study of Vocational Rehabilitation employment and income outcomes A longitudinal program evaluation study that must be conducted for at least 20 years is required by law with an annual reporting requirement. To evaluate the effects of the Vocational Rehabilitation program on program participants, comparison to veterans who were not program participants is necessary. ACS data permit this comparison and are used in combination with administrative data to account for the employment and income characteristics of Vocational Rehabilitation program participants, other service-connected Veterans, and nonservice-connected Veterans on a labor market area basis.	X	
	Study of the determinants of homelessness among veterans It is clear from VA-sponsored research that Veteran status is a statistically significant predictor of homelessness. The question is, "Why?" To document and understand this finding, VA researchers have relied on the use of ACS data to describe the poverty and income status of veterans and non-veterans classified by age, sex, race, service-connected status, and geography (counties and aggregations of places). Such data have been combined with administrative data produced by shelters as well as VA and HUD in an attempt to understand and document what interventions reduce homelessness among veterans.	X	
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to evaluate and compile scientific criteria included in Integrated Science Assessments, in support National Ambient Air Quality Standards.	X	X
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to provide housing and travel data for the coordination of air pollution efforts across federal agencies.		X
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to provide reports, training, and technical assistance on the results of research and on how to perform the research into the relationships between development patterns and pollution.		X
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns (including housing and travel information) and public health and pollution.		X
	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to provide reports, training, and technical assistance on the results of its research and on how to perform the research into the relationships between development patterns and pollution.		X
	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.		X
	Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA) Used to conduct mandatory Regulatory Impact Analyses in the development and promulgation of Federal Regulations. Data on population size, age, ethnicity/race, income, and employment are essential for conducting analyses mandated by Executive Orders to assess poverty, environmental justice, children's health, and small business, etc., related impacts.		X
Safe Drinking Water Act Used in the cost benefit analysis of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for drinking water systems. These systems serve a range of communities from large too small. Used in the assessment of affordability of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulation variances and exemptions for small drinking water systems. These systems serve lease than 10,000 customers and are small communities. These are statutory requirements.	X	X	

Federal Agency	Use	P11	P12
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Used for research into the safety of public water systems to report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.		X
	Used to research and report on Wastewater Infrastructure needs in underserved communities along the US-Mexico Border	X	
	Used to determine areas of poverty along the US-Mexico Border	X	
	Used to determine areas of poverty in Alaska Native Villages	X	
	Used to determine areas of poverty within the US	X	
	Used to determine areas of poverty within Tribal lands (excluding ANV)	X	
	Used to provide technical reports, regulatory support, and information to the public on the distribution of emissions, exposures, and health effects across demographic groups specifically to support environmental justice considerations		X
	Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in Alaska Native Villages	X	
	Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in underserved communities in the US	X	
	Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in underserved communities on Tribal lands	X	
	Used to research systematic variation in reported housing values, rent, income, and household migration, as it relates to data from other sources on environmental exposures, pollution concentrations, and other environmental amenities and disamenities; the results of such research are used to infer benefit estimates.	X	X
	Used to support epidemiological research and the development of exposure assessment tools that enables us to better understand both effects of contaminants on human health, and to estimate exposures to the general public and specific demographic groups.	X	X
	U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Federal Operations	Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended), Section 717 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and to identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector. Federal agencies are required to compare their internal participation rates with corresponding participation rates in the relevant civilian labor force (CLF). Geographic areas of recruitment and hiring are integral factors in determining "relevant" civilian labor force participation rates. The ACS data provides appropriate civilian labor force data for use by agencies.	X
The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector.		X	X
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of General Counsel	Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) Used to analyze the employment status of workers by age and enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment.	X	
	Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment by private employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations. Used, in federal affirmative employment programs, to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.	X	
	Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to monitor federal affirmative employment programs and to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.	X	
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Research, Information, and Planning	Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) Used to analyze the employment status of workers by age and enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment.	X	X
	Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment by private employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations. Used, in federal affirmative employment programs, to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.	X	X
	Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to monitor federal affirmative employment programs and to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.	X	
	The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Used to assess the employment status of individuals with disabilities.	X	X

Federal Agency	Use	P11	P12
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Research, Information, and Planning	The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 Used to monitor federal affirmative employment programs and to determine the under-representation of individuals with disabilities.	X	
U.S. Federal Communications Commission	Broadband Data Improvement Act Used to assist in evaluation of the extent of access to, and adoption of, broadband.	X	
	Telecommunications Act Used to measure extent of universal access to telephone service, including access for schools, libraries, rural health care providers, and low-income consumers.	X	
U.S. Federal Reserve Board	Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) Used for implementing the CRA. They are used to identify low and moderate income neighborhoods that are the focus of the CRA, and CRA exams assess the neighborhood lending patterns of Federally regulated financial institutions.	X	
	Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) Used to prepare public disclosure statements and reports on mortgage lending by financial institutions covered by HMDA, which helps detect discriminatory marketing or lending practices in lower-income or predominantly minority neighborhoods, and determine whether financial institutions are meeting the housing and financial needs of their communities, as stated in the statute.	X	
U.S. National Science Foundation	America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010; National Science Foundation Act Used to create indicators of the state of science and engineering in the United States.	X	X
	America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010; National Science Foundation Act Used to provide information on the U.S. science and engineering workforce.		X
U.S. Social Security Administration	Identifying new sources of data on OASDI and SSI receipt among minority groups is important because the Social Security Administration (SSA) no longer provides detail by race for program data from administrative records. In SSA's Annual Statistical Supplement to the Social Security Bulletin, program data by race are not available for OASDI after 2009 or for SSI after 2002 because of quality issues.	X	
	SSA uses these statistics to compile reports on racial and ethnic group differences with the total population in program participation and benefit amounts for published reports available to the researcher and user community and Congress. Researchers, particularly advocacy groups, have voiced a need for more detailed and robust race data to better address OASDI and SSI benefit receipt. The reports estimate differences by socio-economic and demographic groups identified in the ACS.	X	

American Community Survey (ACS)

Why We Ask: Ancestry

We ask about a person's ancestry to identify the ethnic origins of the population, beyond what is collected from the Hispanic origin and race questions. These statistics are needed to measure the characteristics of ethnic groups and to tailor services to accommodate cultural differences.

A question about ancestry first appeared on the long form of the Census of 1980, replacing an earlier question on parental place of birth. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage, or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States.

13 What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?

(For example: Italian, Jamaican, African Am., Cambodian, Cape Verdean, Norwegian, Dominican, French Canadian, Haitian, Korean, Lebanese, Polish, Nigerian, Mexican, Taiwanese, Ukrainian, and so on.)

The question as it appears on the 2014 ACS paper questionnaire. This topic was introduced on the Decennial Census of 1980, and was transferred to the ACS when it replaced the Decennial Census long-form in 2005.

Examples of Federal Uses

- Required to identify vulnerable populations that may be at disproportionate risk of experiencing limitations in health care access, poor health quality, and suboptimal health outcomes.
- Required to enforce against discrimination in education, employment, voting, financial assistance, and housing.
- Used in many reporting and research tasks to investigate whether there are differences by ancestry in education, employment, home ownership, health, income and many other areas of interest to policymakers.

Examples of Other Uses

State and local agencies use these statistics to understand the needs of all the groups in their communities over time. Some social, economic, or housing trends may have different impacts for different ancestry groups; understanding these changes may highlight future social and economic challenges. Advocacy groups use statistics about specific ancestry groups to understand current and future challenges and to advocate for policies that benefit their groups.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Agriculture	The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) uses American Community Survey (ACS) data specific to income, sex, occupation, race, and ethnicity; both directly and indirectly through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's NEPAAssist Environmental Justice reporting system.
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	Broadband Data Improvement Act Used by the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the FCC, to determine whether residential households own computers and access the Internet.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families	Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Act Used in the Community Services Block Grant program to determine the allocation of funds from states to eligible entities and to determine poverty guidelines used for participant eligibility, and used to assess the need for assistance for low-income, including elderly low-income households, including housing assistance needs.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families	Immigration Nationality Act Used to allocate funds to States for assistance to counties because of factors such as unusually large refugee populations and high refugee concentrations.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Community Living	Older Americans Act (as amended) Used by ACL for developing plans for meeting the health care and other services of the elderly population that are tailored to meet language and cultural diversity of the elderly and for monitoring the performance of AoA-funded programs. The performance measures include AoA Outcome Measures 3.3 which use ACS data to determine whether the percentage of OAA clients living in rural areas is at least 15% greater than the percent of all US elders (age 60+) living in rural areas and AoA Outcome Measure 3.5 looking at whether the percentage of OAA clients living in poverty is at least 150% greater than the percent of all US elders (age 60+) living below poverty.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics	Used by NCHS in the National Vital Statistics System and the various National Health Surveys as denominators for computing vital statistics, health measures and health care utilization rates.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services	Used to measure, report, and evaluate health disparities, and improvements in health equity.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Indian Health Service	Use to determine current and projected health care service delivery needs. (Health status is related to employment status.)
	Used in determining the current and projected health care service and delivery needs for the Indian Health Service Population. (Health Status is related to educational attainment.)
	Used in identifying number of children attending various schools and young adults when they return home from attending "out-of-town" schools or colleges.
	Used to determine which segments of the population are highly mobile for health care facility catchment area level program planning and resource allocation.
	Used to estimate the population eligible to receive Indian Health Service (IHS services).
	Used to estimate the population eligible to receive Indian Health Service (IHS) services.
	Used to provide information on the size and location of the disabled beneficiary population for program planning, program evaluation, deployment of outreach personnel and resource allocation purposes.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)	Used to support research on disorders of hearing or other communication processes, particularly those in the population who are at risk or who already have severe difficulty hearing or who are deaf.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office for Civil Rights (OCR)	OCR enforces Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act. Title VI prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in programs and activities of federal fund recipients. Section 1557 prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in certain health programs and activities. The focus of this row is on national origin discrimination, but does not include issues related to language assistance services to individuals with limited English proficiency.
	OCR enforces Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act. Title VI prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in programs and activities of federal fund recipients. Section 1557 prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in certain health programs and activities. Both of these authorities prohibit discrimination on the basis of national origin, failure to provide language assistance services to individuals with limited English proficiency (LEP) could constitute national origin discrimination. The focus of his row is on complying with Title VI and Section 1557 requirements to provide language assistance services for individuals with LEP.
	OCR enforces Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act. Title VI prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in programs and activities of federal fund recipients. Section 1557 prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in certain health programs and activities. The focus of this row is on race discrimination.
U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division	Used by federal agencies and recipients of federal financial assistance to provide, identify any need for services to those with limited English proficiency (LEP) in order to comply with the prohibition against national origin discrimination programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance and federally-conducted programs and activities
	Used by the Department of Justice, other federal agencies that offer federal financial assistance, and recipients of federal financial assistance to comply with and enforce the prohibition against discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance.
	Used in enforcement efforts to eliminate and remedy unlawful discrimination in lending.
	Used in the enforcement of nondiscrimination in education by state and local governments, including ensuring appropriate action to assist English language learners in overcoming language barriers
	Used in the enforcement of nondiscrimination in education by state and local governments, including monitoring desegregation
U.S. Department of Labor	Rehabilitation Act (as amended) Used to require federal government contractors and subcontractors to take affirmative action to employ, and advance in employment, individuals with disabilities and prohibits discrimination against such individuals.
	Used in enforcement of non-discrimination and affirmative action obligations of federal contractors and sub-contractors.
	Workforce Investment Act Used in general research related to employment, unemployment and services to facilitate re-employment within the U.S. labor force.
	Workforce Investment Act Used in the continuing evaluation of the programs and activities carried out under Title I of the Workforce Investment Act.
U.S. Department of Transportation	Used to support enforcement of the nondiscrimination policy by federal and state agencies.
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to evaluate and compile scientific criteria included in Integrated Science Assessments, in support National Ambient Air Quality Standards.
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to provide housing and travel data for the coordination of air pollution efforts across federal agencies.
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to provide reports, training, and technical assistance on the results of research and on how to perform the research into the relationships between development patterns and pollution.
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns (including housing and travel information) and public health and pollution.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to provide reports, training, and technical assistance on the results of its research and on how to perform the research into the relationships between development patterns and pollution.
	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.
	Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA) Used to conduct mandatory Regulatory Impact Analyses in the development and promulgation of Federal Regulations. Data on population size, age, ethnicity/race, income, and employment are essential for conducting analyses mandated by Executive Orders to assess poverty, environmental justice, children's health, and small business, etc., related impacts.
	Safe Drinking Water Act Used in the cost benefit analysis of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for drinking water systems. These systems serve a range of communities from large to small. Used in the assessment of affordability of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulation variances and exemptions for small drinking water systems. These systems serve less than 10,000 customers and are small communities. These are statutory requirements.
	Used for research into the safety of public water systems to report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.
	Used to provide technical reports, regulatory support, and information to the public on the distribution of emissions, exposures, and health effects across demographic groups specifically to support environmental justice considerations
	Used to research systematic variation in reported housing values, rent, income, and household migration, as it relates to data from other sources on environmental exposures, pollution concentrations, and other environmental amenities and disamenities; the results of such research are used to infer benefit estimates.
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Federal Operations	Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended), Section 717 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and to identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector. Federal agencies are required to compare their internal participation rates with corresponding participation rates in the relevant civilian labor force (CLF). Geographic areas of recruitment and hiring are integral factors in determining "relevant" civilian labor force participation rates. The ACS data provides appropriate civilian labor force data for use by agencies.
	The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector.
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of General Counsel	Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) Used to analyze the employment status of workers by age and enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment.
	Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment by private employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations. Used, in federal affirmative employment programs, to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Research, Information, and Planning	Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) Used to analyze the employment status of workers by age and enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment.
	Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment by private employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations. Used, in federal affirmative employment programs, to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Research, Information, and Planning	Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to monitor federal affirmative employment programs and to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.
	The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Used to assess the employment status of individuals with disabilities.

American Community Survey (ACS)

Why We Ask: Language Spoken at Home

We ask questions about whether people speak a language other than English at home, what language they speak, and how well they speak English to create statistics about language. These statistics help the federal government understand how well people in each community speak English, and analyze and plan programs for adults and children who do not speak English well. Statistics about language spoken are also used to ensure that information about public health, law, regulations, voting, and safety is communicated in languages that community members understand.

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

Yes

No → SKIP to question 15a

b. What is this language?

For example: Korean, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese

c. How well does this person speak English?

Very well

Well

Not well

Not at all

The questions as they appear on the 2014 ACS paper questionnaire. This topic was introduced on the Decennial Census in 1890, and was transferred to the ACS when it replaced the Decennial Census long-form in 2005.

Examples of Federal Uses

- Required to identify vulnerable populations that may be at disproportionate risk of experiencing limitations in health care access, poor health quality, and suboptimal health outcomes.
- Required to report the housing needs of minorities, including non-native English speakers. State and Local government grantees receiving formula block grant funds from the Community Development Block Grants, HOME Investment Partnership Program, Emergency Solutions Grant and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS programs, are required by law to report these needs.
- Required to enforce against discrimination in education, employment, voting, financial assistance, and housing, as failure to provide language assistance services to individuals with limited English proficiency (LEP) could constitute national origin discrimination.
- Required in the enforcement responsibilities under the Voting Rights Act's bilingual requirements, to determine eligible voting populations for analysis and for presentation in federal litigation.
- Used to develop plans to meet the needs of older individuals, including the languages spoken by older people in the potential service population.

Examples of Other Uses

State and local agencies use these statistics to provide translation services and appropriate informational materials about voting, emergency planning, law enforcement, etc. in languages that residents understand. Public health officials use this information to determine whether there could be language or cultural barriers to obtaining health care. Libraries use this information to focus their collections. Advocacy groups use these statistics to measure demand, plan, and fund English language education and programs for children and adults.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Agriculture	The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) uses American Community Survey (ACS) data specific to income, sex, occupation, race, and ethnicity; both directly and indirectly through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's NEPAAssist Environmental Justice reporting system.
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census	Used to provide demographic and housing information in the public web application, OnTheMap for Emergency Management.
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	Broadband Data Improvement Act Used by the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the FCC, to determine whether residential households own computers and access the Internet.
U.S. Department of Education (ED)	Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 Used to allocate funds to state educational agencies based on a share of limited English proficient and immigrant children and youth.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families	Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Act Used in the Community Services Block Grant program to determine the allocation of funds from states to eligible entities and to determine poverty guidelines used for participant eligibility, and used to assess the need for assistance for low-income, including elderly low-income households, including housing assistance needs.
	Head Start Act Used by Head Start agencies to conduct communitywide needs assessments, including demographic and income makeup, to determine the area(s) having the greatest need.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Community Living	Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 Used by ACL and HHS to ensure that any federally conducted or supported health care or public health program, activity or survey, collects and reports data, in a manner that allows for the ongoing, accurate, and timely collection and evaluation of data on disparities in health care services and performance on the basis of race, ethnicity, sex, primary language, and disability status.
	Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 Used to identify urban/rural poverty areas to determine minimum non-federal share requirements.
	Older Americans Act (as amended) Used by ACL to provide the information that ACL grantees (State Units on Aging) need to distribute intrastate funds to Area Agencies on Aging, as directed by the Older Americans Act (OAA), to provide programs and services to older adults that enable them to remain living safely in their homes and communities. The OAA requires States to submit 5-year plans that include a comprehensive review and analysis of the extent to which services, supports, and other assistance are available to older individuals and their family members, which must include intrastate funding formulas (IFFs) on how services will be targeted to reach older adults with the greatest economic and social needs, such as low-income racial and ethnic minority individuals, individuals residing in rural areas, and frail individuals (including individuals with any physical or mental functional impairment). ACS data used in these intrastate funding formulas vary by state.
	Older Americans Act (as amended) Used by ACL for developing plans for meeting the health care and other services of the elderly population that are tailored to meet language and cultural diversity of the elderly and for monitoring the performance of AoA-funded programs. The performance measures include AoA Outcome Measures 3.3 which use ACS data to determine whether the percentage of OAA clients living in rural areas is at least 15% greater than the percent of all US elders (age 60+) living in rural areas and AoA Outcome Measure 3.5 looking at whether the percentage of OAA clients living in poverty is at least 150% greater than the percent of all US elders (age 60+) living below poverty.
	Older Americans Act (as amended) Used by state and local agencies on aging to consider "greatest economic need" (which is defined as income below the poverty level) in delineating planning areas and allocating funds within each state -- State and area agencies on aging must assure special preference in service provision to elderly persons in greatest economic or social need, including low-income minority elderly. This information is made available to tribal organizations. Older Americans Act (as amended) Used in annual special tabulation of ACS data to provide information at the local Area Agency on Aging (AAA) level, as well as at the tribal, county and state levels, to the aging network. AAAs and State Units on Aging (SUAs) use the ACS information to develop plans and programs for the service population of older individuals, since the special tabulation allows ACL to access counts of individuals 60 and older, rather than the standard breakdown by individuals 65 and older.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics	Used by NCHS In the National Vital Statistics System and the various National Health Surveys to design samples; to calculate survey weights; to impute missing data; to perform nonresponse bias analyses; and, to link contextual information to survey data by geographic area.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services	Used to determine the languages spoken by Medicare Part C and D enrollees, as sponsors must translate marketing materials.
	Used to improve outreach and education efforts to the uninsured and to evaluate the success of outreach efforts related to the Health Insurance Exchanges.
	Used to measure, report, and evaluate health disparities, and improvements in health equity.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, and Tuberculosis Prevention: The ACS is one of the few sources of national data from a large sample on the social determinants of poor health (low income, poor sanitation, crowded living conditions, and stress). We have an interest in retaining income, journey to work, disability.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Indian Health Service	Use to determine current and projected health care service delivery needs. (Health status is related to employment status.)
	Used in determining the current and projected health care service and delivery needs for the Indian Health Service Population. (Health Status is related to educational attainment.)
	Used in identifying number of children attending various schools and young adults when they return home from attending "out-of-town" schools or colleges.
	Used to determine which segments of the population are highly mobile for health care facility catchment area level program planning and resource allocation.
	Used to estimate the population eligible to receive Indian Health Service (IHS services).
	Used to estimate the population eligible to receive Indian Health Service (IHS) services.
	Used to provide information on the size and location of the disabled beneficiary population for program planning, program evaluation, deployment of outreach personnel and resource allocation purposes. Used to recruit and deploy health care providers with Tribal language skills and design preventive outreach efforts for the beneficiary population that are appropriate to their Tribal language fluency levels.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)	Used to support research on disorders of hearing or other communication processes, particularly those in the population who are at risk or who already have severe difficulty hearing or who are deaf.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office for Civil Rights (OCR)	OCR enforces Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act. Title VI prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in programs and activities of federal fund recipients. Section 1557 prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in certain health programs and activities. The focus of this row is on national origin discrimination, but does not include issues related to language assistance services to individuals with limited English proficiency.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office for Civil Rights (OCR)	OCR enforces Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act. Title VI prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in programs and activities of federal fund recipients. Section 1557 prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in certain health programs and activities. Both of these authorities prohibit discrimination on the basis of national origin, failure to provide language assistance services to individuals with limited English proficiency (LEP) could constitute national origin discrimination. The focus of his row is on complying with Title VI and Section 1557 requirements to provide language assistance services for individuals with LEP.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	Used for Marketplace, Medicaid, and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) to target efforts to enroll eligible people and allocate Navigator funding.
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Displayed in CPD Maps for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME, Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) grantees to use in the formulation of their Consolidated Plan
	Used in the creation of a data tool for implementing the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Rule (PD&R and FHEO)
	Used to create the Location Affordability Index and My Transportation Cost Calculator
	Used to populate housing and community development needs assessment tables in the Consolidated Plan template in the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS)

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division	Used by federal agencies and recipients of federal financial assistance to provide, identify any need for services to those with limited English proficiency (LEP) in order to comply with the prohibition against national origin discrimination programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance and federally-conducted programs and activities
	Used by the Department of Justice, other federal agencies that offer federal financial assistance, and recipients of federal financial assistance to comply with and enforce the prohibition against discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance.
	Used in the enforcement of nondiscrimination in education by state and local governments, including ensuring appropriate action to assist English language learners in overcoming language barriers
	Used in the enforcement responsibilities under the Voting Rights Act to determine disparities in voter participation rate for analysis and for presentation in federal litigation
	Used in the enforcement responsibilities under the Voting Rights Act's bilingual requirements
U.S. Department of Labor	Used in enforcement of non-discrimination and affirmative action obligations of federal contractors and sub-contractors.
	Workforce Investment Act Used in general research related to employment, unemployment and services to facilitate re-employment within the U.S. labor force.
	Workforce Investment Act Used in the continuing evaluation of the programs and activities carried out under Title I of the Workforce Investment Act.
U.S. Department of the Interior	Variables are used in assessing community vulnerability to natural hazards , such as demographic sensitivity, ability to interpret hazard information, and public shelter demand
U.S. Department of Transportation	Used for assessing environmental justice in minority and low-income populations.
	Used to define the development and content of the metropolitan transportation plan.
	Used to obtain information for researching and planning transportation programs in non-urbanized areas, including formula grants programs.
	Used to provide environmental justice policy guidance for Federal Transit Administration recipients.
	Used to provide recipients of Federal Transit Administration financial assistance with guidance and instructions necessary to carry out U.S. Department of Transportation Title VI regulations.
	Used to support enforcement of the nondiscrimination policy by federal and state agencies.
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to provide housing and travel data for the coordination of air pollution efforts across federal agencies.
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to provide reports, training, and technical assistance on the results of research and on how to perform the research into the relationships between development patterns and pollution.
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns (including housing and travel information) and public health and pollution.
	Environmental Justice Use demographic information including income, poverty level, race, ethnicity, renter/owner occupation, language(s) spoken, English proficiency, educational attainment, disability, age, housing type, heating type, access to health care, access to personal vehicle, commute method, migration patterns
	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to provide reports, training, and technical assistance on the results of its research and on how to perform the research into the relationships between development patterns and pollution.
	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.
	National Environmental Policy Act Used for research and characterization of populations under executive orders covering Environmental Justice and Children's Health. Used to understand how potential project impacts could burden or benefit populations and in drafting of mitigation and recommendations to other federal agencies.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Office of Environmental Information Tools Agency uses ACS data in existing data tools. We anticipate updating with comparable ACS 5-year data for characterizing places for socioeconomic considerations. Tools such as EJSCREEN and NEPAassist heavily rely on ACS data at the block group and block scales.
	Smaller geographic units such as block group and block valuable in rural areas (where block groups can be very large).
	Use demographic data for small and rural communities using ACS 5-year data
	Used for research into the safety of public water systems to report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.
	Used to provide technical reports, regulatory support, and information to the public on the distribution of emissions, exposures, and health effects across demographic groups specifically to support environmental justice considerations
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Federal Operations	Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended), Section 717 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and to identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector. Federal agencies are required to compare their internal participation rates with corresponding participation rates in the relevant civilian labor force (CLF). Geographic areas of recruitment and hiring are integral factors in determining "relevant" civilian labor force participation rates. The ACS data provides appropriate civilian labor force data for use by agencies.
	The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector.
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Research, Information, and Planning	Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) Used to analyze the employment status of workers by age and enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment.
	Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment by private employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations. Used, in federal affirmative employment programs, to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.
	The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Used to assess the employment status of individuals with disabilities.
U.S. Federal Communications Commission	Broadband Data Improvement Act Used to assist in evaluation of the extent of access to, and adoption of, broadband.
	Telecommunications Act Used to measure extent of universal access to telephone service, including access for schools, libraries, rural health care providers, and low-income consumers.
U.S. Federal Reserve Board	Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) Used for implementing the CRA. They are used to identify low and moderate income neighborhoods that are the focus of the CRA, and CRA exams assess the neighborhood lending patterns of Federally regulated financial institutions.
	Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) Used to prepare public disclosure statements and reports on mortgage lending by financial institutions covered by HMDA, which helps detect discriminatory marketing or lending practices in lower-income or predominantly minority neighborhoods, and determine whether financial institutions are meeting the housing and financial needs of their communities, as stated in the statute.
U.S. National Science Foundation	America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010; National Science Foundation Act Used to create indicators of the state of science and engineering in the United States.
U.S. Social Security Administration	Identifying new sources of data on OASDI and SSI receipt among minority groups is important because the Social Security Administration (SSA) no longer provides detail by race for program data from administrative records. In SSA's Annual Statistical Supplement to the Social Security Bulletin, program data by race are not available for OASDI after 2009 or for SSI after 2002 because of quality issues.
	SSA uses these statistics to compile reports on racial and ethnic group differences with the total population in program participation and benefit amounts for published reports available to the researcher and user community and Congress. Researchers, particularly advocacy groups, have voiced a need for more detailed and robust race data to better address OASDI and SSI benefit receipt. The reports estimate differences by socio-economic and demographic groups identified in the ACS.

American Community Survey (ACS)

Why We Ask: Residence One Year Ago

We ask questions about whether a person moved in the last year, and where he or she lived one year ago to create statistics about where people are moving (among countries, and within the United States). These statistics help federal agencies assess residential stability and the effects of migration in both urban and rural areas.

15 a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 1 year ago?

Person is under 1 year old → SKIP to question 16

Yes, this house → SKIP to question 16

No, outside the United States and Puerto Rico – Print name of foreign country, or U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, etc., below; then SKIP to question 16

No, different house in the United States or Puerto Rico

b. Where did this person live 1 year ago?

Address (Number and street name)

Name of city, town, or post office

Name of U.S. county or municipio in Puerto Rico

Name of U.S. state or Puerto Rico

ZIP Code

The questions as they appear on the 2014 ACS paper questionnaire. This topic was introduced on the Decennial Census of 1930, and transferred to the ACS when it replaced the Decennial Census long-form in 2005.

Examples of Federal Uses

- Required to produce estimates of international migration.
- Used to allocate funds to States for assistance to counties because of factors such as unusually large refugee populations and high refugee concentrations.
- Used to estimate the spread of communicable diseases, such as tuberculosis.

Examples of Other Uses

State and local agencies use these statistics to estimate residential turnover in their communities. These statistics can be used to plan programs, services, and infrastructure for new residents when there is a trend in people arriving, or to plan programs that attract new residents or employers when there is a trend in people leaving.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis	Used to create county-level data used to compute the residence adjustment to the labor components of Personal Income. Specifically, used to create gross commuting flow ratios in order to develop place-of-residence earnings estimates from place-of-work estimates by industry
	Used to create county-level estimates of BLS expenditure data.
	Used to create national, state, and county-level wage and employment data for employees of private households.
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census	ACS is integral to the production of population estimates for the United States, states, and counties. The population estimates are mandated by law and are used in federal funding allocations, as survey controls, as denominators for vital rates and per capita time series, and as indicators of demographic changes. The Population Estimates Program uses ACS data primarily to produce international migration estimates at the national, state, and county level. The international migration estimates are vital to the production of the population estimates. Annual, 3-year, and 5-year ACS data is used.
	Used to provide demographic information for workers in the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics dataset.
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	<p>Broadband Data Improvement Act Used by the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the FCC, to determine whether residential households own computers and access the Internet.</p>
U.S. Department of Education (ED)	<p>Assistive Technology Act of 1998, as amended Used to allocate funds to states based upon population to conduct activities that assist individuals with disabilities to access and acquire assistive technology.</p>
	<p>Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 Used in career and technical education grant programs to allocate state funds to local educational agencies based on population estimates.</p>
	<p>Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 Used to allocate funds for improving academic achievement based on the number of children ages 5 to 17.</p>
	<p>Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 Used to determine allocation of teacher and principal recruiting and training funds for State educational agencies and local educational agencies.</p>
	<p>Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Used to allocate funds for parent training and education centers based on the ratio of number of children ages 0 to 21 in the state to the number of children in all states.</p>
	<p>Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Used to allocate funds for special education and related services to children with disabilities aged 3 through 5, and, at a state's discretion, to 2-year-old children with disabilities who will turn 3 during the school year, based on the state's allocation for fiscal year 1997 and the state's relative populations of children aged 3 through 5 and of children aged 3 through 5 who are living in poverty.</p>
	<p>Rehabilitation Act of 1973 Used in grant programs to fund and plan programs for vocational rehabilitation, independent living, and supported employment.</p>
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families	<p>Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Act Used in the Community Services Block Grant program to determine the allocation of funds from states to eligible entities and to determine poverty guidelines used for participant eligibility, and used to assess the need for assistance for low-income, including elderly low-income households, including housing assistance needs.</p>
	<p>Immigration Nationality Act Used to allocate funds to States for assistance to counties because of factors such as unusually large refugee populations and high refugee concentrations.</p>
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, and Tuberculosis Prevention: The ACS is one of the few sources of national data from a large sample on the social determinants of poor health (low income, poor sanitation, crowded living conditions, and stress). We have an interest in retaining income, journey to work, disability.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Indian Health Service	Use to determine current and projected health care service delivery needs. (Health status is related to employment status).

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Indian Health Service	Used in determining the current and projected health care service and delivery needs for the Indian Health Service Population. (Health Status is related to educational attainment.)
	Used in identifying number of children attending various schools and young adults when they return home from attending "out-of-town" schools or colleges.
	Used to determine which segments of the population are highly mobile for health care facility catchment area level program planning and resource allocation.
	Used to estimate the population eligible to receive Indian Health Service (IHS services).
	Used to estimate the population eligible to receive Indian Health Service (IHS) services.
	Used to provide information on the size and location of the disabled beneficiary population for program planning, program evaluation, deployment of outreach personnel and resource allocation purposes.
	Used to recruit and deploy health care providers with Tribal language skills and design preventive outreach efforts for the beneficiary population that are appropriate to their Tribal language fluency levels.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)	Used to support research on disorders of hearing or other communication processes, particularly those in the population who are at risk or who already have severe difficulty hearing or who are deaf.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office for Civil Rights (OCR)	Community Living Council -- Used for strategic planning, development and implementation of quality measures for the Community Living Council, HHS' interagency Olmstead compliance framework to promote quality long-term services and supports in community settings for older adults and people with disabilities. Data required to identify people with disabilities and older adults and the settings in which they receive long-term services and supports, as well as eligibility for Medicaid and LTSS waivers in order to fulfill the Department's obligations under the integration mandate of the ADA as interpreted by the Supreme Court in Olmstead vs. LC.
U.S. Department of Transportation	Used for assessing environmental justice in minority and low-income populations.
	Used in air pollution, prevention, and control programs to obtain and provide information about the reduction of mobile source related pollutants.
	Used to define the development and content of the metropolitan transportation plan.
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns (including housing and travel information) and public health and pollution.
	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.
	Used for research into the safety of public water systems to report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.
	Used to research systematic variation in reported housing values, rent, income, and household migration, as it relates to data from other sources on environmental exposures, pollution concentrations, and other environmental amenities and disamenities; the results of such research are used to infer benefit estimates.

American Community Survey (ACS)

Why We Ask: Disability

We ask questions about a person's difficulty with specific daily living tasks to produce disability statistics. These statistics are used by federal agencies to understand the population with disabilities, to monitor against discrimination, and to distribute funds, provide services, and develop programs for people with disabilities.

The term "disability" was first used in the 1880 Census, although the concept of disability was not the same as the concept that we use today. The six questions on the ACS are designed to identify limitations in the four basic areas of functioning (vision, hearing, mobility, and cognitive functioning), as well as self-care, and independent living. The estimates from these questions can be analyzed individually or combined as one measure to assess the equalization of opportunity for people with disabilities, and the need for services in particular areas.

17 a. Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing?

Yes
 No

b. Is this person blind or does he/she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?

Yes
 No

18 a. Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?

Yes
 No

b. Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?

Yes
 No

c. Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

Yes
 No

19 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

The questions as they appear on the 2014 ACS paper questionnaire. Though a Census question about "disability" was introduced in 1880, the current questions originated on the 2006 ACS Content Test and were added to the ACS in 2008.

Examples of Federal Uses

- Required to identify vulnerable populations that may be at disproportionate risk of experiencing limitations in health care access, poor health quality, and suboptimal health outcomes.
- Required to report the housing needs of disabled persons. State and Local government grantees receiving formula block grant funds from the Community Development Block Grants, HOME Investment Partnership Program, Emergency Solutions Grant and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS programs, are required by law to report these needs.
- Used to review and analyze the unmet needs of people with developmental disabilities and to identify the characteristics of the target service population.
- Used to prepare and respond to disasters. Information about disability status, income, and plumbing facilities is used to estimate the size and nature of populations in a disaster-affected area and determine how best to respond to community needs.
- Used for transit service planning, where some geographic areas may need to be targeted for special public transportation service such as para-transit service.
- Used to enforce against discrimination in education and employment.

Examples of Other Uses

State and local agencies use these statistics to plan programs and services for the disabled population. Advocacy groups use this information to advocate for public policy that ensures the independence and inclusion of people with disabilities in society.

Federal Agency	Use	P17a	P17b	P18a	P18b	P18c	P19
U.S. Department of the Interior	Used in assessing community vulnerability to natural hazards, such as demographic sensitivity, ability to interpret hazard information, and public shelter demand	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census	Used to provide demographic and housing information in the public web application, OnTheMap for Emergency Management.	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	Broadband Data Improvement Act Used by the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the FCC, to determine whether residential households own computers and access the Internet.	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families	Used to calculate emergency allocations of funds for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used in determining the number of income eligible households; used in promulgating state median incomes.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to determine income eligibility requirements (through the determination of state median income).	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to determine the number of income eligible households (through the determination of state median income).	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to indicate the costs of fuels used by various income groups and, by extension, to calculate block grant allocations based on expenditures for home energy by low-income households in a State (through the determination of HHS poverty guidelines).	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to indicate the costs of fuels used by various income groups and, by extension, to calculate block grant allocations based on expenditures for home energy by low-income households in a State (through the determination of state median income).	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to indicate the type of fuel used by low-income households who are eligible to receive assistance	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to measure program performance by calculating the targeting different demographic groups.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to report the number of households with at least one elderly member, young child, or person with a disability.	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Community Living	Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act Used by ACL's AIDD grantees, the State Councils on Developmental Disabilities (SCDDs) to conduct comprehensive reviews and analyses of unmet needs of people with developmental disabilities and to identify the characteristics of the target service population, which are documented in a Five-year Plan and used to develop 5-year strategic plan for addressing the unmet needs, as required by ACL.	X	X	X	X	X	X

Federal Agency	Use	P17a	P17b	P18a	P18b	P18c	P19
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Community Living	Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 Used by ACL and HHS to ensure that any federally conducted or supported health care or public health program, activity or survey, collects and reports data, in a manner that allows for the ongoing, accurate, and timely collection and evaluation of data on disparities in health care services and performance on the basis of race, ethnicity, sex, primary language, and disability status.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 Used to assess the racial and ethnic diversity of the consumer advisory committees of the University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities Education, Research and Service (UCEDDs) which must also include a majority of individuals with developmental disabilities and family members of such individuals.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 Used to identify urban/rural poverty areas to determine minimum non-federal share requirements.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Older Americans Act (as amended) Used by ACL to provide the information that ACL grantees (State Units on Aging) need to distribute intrastate funds to Area Agencies on Aging, as directed by the Older Americans Act (OAA), to provide programs and services to older adults that enable them to remain living safely in their homes and communities. The OAA requires States to submit 5-year plans that include a comprehensive review and analysis of the extent to which services, supports, and other assistance are available to older individuals and their family members, which must include intrastate funding formulas (IFFs) on how services will be targeted to reach older adults with the greatest economic and social needs, such as low-income racial and ethnic minority individuals, individuals residing in rural areas, and frail individuals (including individuals with any physical or mental functional impairment). ACS data used in these intrastate funding formulas vary by state.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Older Americans Act (as amended) Used by ACL for developing plans for meeting the health care and other services of the elderly population that are tailored to meet language and cultural diversity of the elderly and for monitoring the performance of AoA-funded programs. The performance measures include AoA Outcome Measures 3.3 which use ACS data to determine whether the percentage of OAA clients living in rural areas is at least 15% greater than the percent of all US elders (age 60+) living in rural areas and AoA Outcome Measure 3.5 looking at whether the percentage of OAA clients living in poverty is at least 150% greater than the percent of all US elders (age 60+) living below poverty.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Older Americans Act (as amended) Used by state and local agencies on aging to consider "greatest economic need" (which is defined as income below the poverty level) in delineating planning areas and allocating funds within each state -- State and area agencies on aging must assure special preference in service provision to elderly persons in greatest economic or social need, including low-income minority elderly. This information is made available to tribal organizations.	X	X	X	X	X	X

Federal Agency	Use	P17a	P17b	P18a	P18b	P18c	P19
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Community Living	Older Americans Act (as amended) Used in annual special tabulation of ACS data to provide information at the local Area Agency on Aging (AAA) level, as well as at the tribal, county and state levels, to the aging network. AAAs and State Units on Aging (SUAs) use the ACS information to develop plans and programs for the service population of older individuals, since the special tabulation allows ACL to access counts of individuals 60 and older, rather than the standard breakdown by individuals 65 and older.	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics	Used by NCHS In the National Vital Statistics System and the various National Health Surveys to design samples; to calculate survey weights; to impute missing data; to perform nonresponse bias analyses; and, to link contextual information to survey data by geographic area.	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services	Used to improve outreach and education efforts to the uninsured and to evaluate the success of outreach efforts related to the Health Insurance Exchanges.	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services	Used to measure, report, and evaluate health disparities, and improvements in health equity.	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	Office of Public Health Preparedness and Response: The ACS data on disability status, income, and plumbing facilities is vital to our preparedness and response activities. We use these data to estimate the size and nature of the populations that are affected and do so at the smallest geographic area possible. We have used the ACS in multiple events for disaster response. Regarding your specific variables, the one we most often use is income followed by disability.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	The Office of Minority Health and Health Equity uses and recommends use of variables in the domains of income, disability, plumbing, and commute, among several other ACS variables, for assessment of health equity and identification of health disparities between various segments of the US population. We oversee CDC's health disparities and health equity portfolio and advocate use of these variables by CDC Centers, Institutes, and Offices	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB)	Used at the individual level to look at racial/ethnic and socioeconomic disparities in disability and at the aggregate level, such as counties, Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs), metro and non-metro areas, places, and census tracts to examine and map geographic disparities in disability rates for children, adolescents, youth, and adults. Journey to Work: Individual level data are pooled to look at commuting patterns for various demographic groups. Data are also used at the aggregate level, such as counties, Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs), metro and non-metro areas, places, and census tracts to assess transport and commuting patterns at area level, which are then studied in conjunction with other health and socioeconomic indicators.	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Bureau of Primary Health Care (BPHC)	Used to compare health center patient characteristics with the general, non-institutionalized, US population for any given geography. Identify areas of disability-related patient needs to improve responsiveness of health center facilities. These areas may be addressed by altering health centers' built (physical) or social environments.	X	X	X	X	X	X

Federal Agency	Use	P17a	P17b	P18a	P18b	P18c	P19
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), National Center for Healthcare Workforce Analysis (NCHWA), BHP	Used to conduct studies of supply of and requirements for health professions by specialty and location, especially for minority groups.	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Indian Health Service	Used to estimate the population eligible to receive Indian Health Service (IHS) services.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to determine current and projected health care service delivery needs. (Health status is related to employment status.)	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used in determining the current and projected health care service and delivery needs for the Indian Health Service Population. (Health Status is related to educational attainment.)	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used in identifying number of children attending various schools and young adults when they return home from attending "out-of-town" schools or colleges.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to determine which segments of the population are highly mobile for health care facility catchment area level program planning and resource allocation.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to estimate the population eligible to receive Indian Health Service (IHS) services).	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to provide information on the size and location of the disabled beneficiary population for program planning, program evaluation, deployment of outreach personnel and resource allocation purposes.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to recruit and deploy health care providers with Tribal language skills and design preventive outreach efforts for the beneficiary population that are appropriate to their Tribal language fluency levels.	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office for Civil Rights (OCR)	Community Living Council -- Used for strategic planning, development and implementation of quality measures for the Community Living Council, HHS' interagency Olmstead compliance framework to promote quality long-term services and supports in community settings for older adults and people with disabilities. Data required to identify people with disabilities and older adults and the settings in which they receive long-term services and supports, as well as eligibility for Medicaid and LTSS waivers in order to fulfill the Department's obligations under the integration mandate of the ADA as interpreted by the Supreme Court in Olmstead vs. LC.	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	Used for Marketplace, Medicaid, and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) to target efforts to enroll eligible people and allocate Navigator funding.	X	X	X	X	X	X

Federal Agency	Use	P17a	P17b	P18a	P18b	P18c	P19
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Used to implement Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (FHEO)	X	X		X	X	X
	Displayed in CPD Maps for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME, Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) grantees to use in the formulation of their Consolidated Plan	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used in the creation of a data tool for implementing the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Rule (PD&R and FHEO)	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to determine demand for senior rental housing in support of the HUD § 202 Program and Assisted Living Conversion Program (ALCP). Used to populate special tabulations data to support HUD § 202 analyses. By statute, the § 202 program specifically applies to both non-metropolitan and metropolitan areas. (EMAD)	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to determine owner and renter market demand in support of the FHA Mortgage Insurance Program in small and large communities throughout the country as well as within published Comprehensive Housing Market Analyses and Housing Market Profiles of small and large metropolitan areas, assist with Fair Market Rents, and to provide housing market data to Field Policy Management for dissemination to the public. (EMAD)	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics	Crime Victims with Disabilities Awareness Act Used to help measure the criminal victimization of individuals with developmental disabilities in conjunction with BJS's National Crime Victimization Survey.	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division	Used in enforcement efforts to eliminate and remedy unlawful discrimination in housing.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to assist generally with ADA enforcement responsibilities (including evaluating the impact of discriminatory policies and practices on affected populations of persons with disabilities) and to evaluate the impact of proposed regulatory changes to implement the requirements of titles II and III of ADA.	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. Department of Labor	Rehabilitation Act (as amended) Used to require federal government contractors and subcontractors to take affirmative action to employ, and advance in employment, individuals with disabilities and prohibits discrimination against such individuals.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to provide labor market policy information relating to persons with disabilities. This information is used for program planning, implementation, and evaluation of disability policies.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act Used to require federal government contractors and subcontractors to take affirmative action to employ, and advance in employment, specified categories of veterans protected by the Act and prohibits discrimination against such veterans.	X	X	X	X		
U.S. Department of Transportation	Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide carpool and vanpool information to support program development.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to develop public transportation systems on Federal-aid highways.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Provides public transportation grants for the enhanced mobility of seniors and individuals with disabilities	X	X	X	X	X	X

Federal Agency	Use	P17a	P17b	P18a	P18b	P18c	P19
U.S. Department of Transportation	Used for assessing environmental justice in minority and low-income populations.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to define the development and content of the metropolitan transportation plan.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to obtain information for researching and planning transportation programs in non-urbanized areas, including formula grants programs.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to provide guidance to recipients of Federal Transit Administration financial assistance for mobility planning of seniors and individuals with disabilities in accordance with 49 U.S.C. § 5310.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to support enforcement of the nondiscrimination policy by federal and state agencies.	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs	Used in the actuarial estimation and projection of the total veteran population. Various VA programs (e.g., health care, disability compensation) generate administrative data as part of the daily routine of "doing business." Such data document the use of VA services by veterans who are program users. The VA Office of the Actuary, in contrast, develops and maintains an actuarial model (VetPop) of estimates and projections of the total veteran population that includes both users and non-users of VA services and programs. The VetPop model is based on both survey data (e.g., decennial census "long form" data; American Community Survey data) and various types of administrative data (e.g., from DoD and VA). VetPop estimates and projections are published at national, state, and county levels and account for various characteristics of veterans including age, sex, period of service, and simulated VA health care enrollment priority group. VetPop data are essential to any analysis that involves understanding predictors of the usage of (or "demand" for) VA services and are considered authoritative at VA.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to analyze the employment needs of service-connected disabled veterans. The policy objective of service-connected disability payments is to compensate veterans for income lost due to disability where lost labor market earnings are assumed to account for most or all forms of lost earnings. Consequently, it is important to examine the labor force participation and income status of all service-connected (SC) veterans compared to service-connected (NSC) veterans and non-veterans. This comparison is important for another reason. VA needs to compensate and care for SC veterans in ways that re-integrate them into our Nation's social fabric to the maximum extent possible. Nothing accomplishes that purpose more than employment. ACS data permit statistically reliable measurement of the employment status and income of all persons (SC veterans, NSC veterans, and non-veterans) at the market level of analysis (counties and aggregations of counties) where key control measures (age, sex, educational attainment, functional health status) can also be taken into account. ACS data thus permit the Advisory Committee on Disability Compensation to advise the Secretary about one of the most critical needs of many veterans with disabilities: a job.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to estimate expected demand associated with major medical construction. VA must report to Congress on the need for all major medical care construction projects using sophisticated models of expected usage. The starting point for such analysis are estimates and projections of the expected service area Veterans population for the planned facility, where Veterans are classified by VA health care enrollment priority.	X	X	X	X	X	X

Federal Agency	Use	P17a	P17b	P18a	P18b	P18c	P19
U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs	Used in the longitudinal study of Vocational Rehabilitation employment and income outcomes. A longitudinal program evaluation study that must be conducted for at least 20 years is required by law with an annual reporting requirement. To evaluate the effects of the Vocational Rehabilitation program on program participants, comparison to veterans who were not program participants is necessary. ACS data permit this comparison and are used in combination with administrative data to account for the employment and income characteristics of Vocational Rehabilitation program participants, other service-connected Veterans, and nonservice-connected Veterans on a labor market area basis.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used in projecting the demand for VA extended health care services. VA must conform to provisions of the Millennium Health Care and Benefits Act (1999) that stipulate that extended care staff and service levels must not fall below what they were in FY 1998. The law requires the Secretary to prescribe for each state the number of nursing home and domiciliary beds in order to conform to this constraint where the prescribed levels are based on estimates of the projected demand for VA extended care services by age 65+ veterans. Such demand projections require market level analysis of the total population of veterans (both users and nonusers of VA health care) classified by county, age, sex, service-connected entitlement and rating status, marital status, functional disability status, institutionalized status, health insurance status, and income.	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to evaluate and compile scientific criteria included in Integrated Science Assessments, in support National Ambient Air Quality Standards.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to provide housing and travel data for the coordination of air pollution efforts across federal agencies.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to provide reports, training, and technical assistance on the results of research and on how to perform the research into the relationships between development patterns and pollution.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns (including housing and travel information) and public health and pollution.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to provide reports, training, and technical assistance on the results of its research and on how to perform the research into the relationships between development patterns and pollution.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA) Used to conduct mandatory Regulatory Impact Analyses in the development and promulgation of Federal Regulations. Data on population size, age, ethnicity/race, income, and employment are essential for conducting analyses mandated by Executive Orders to assess poverty, environmental justice, children's health, and small business, etc., related impacts.	X	X	X	X	X	X

Federal Agency	Use	P17a	P17b	P18a	P18b	P18c	P19
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Safe Drinking Water Act Used in the cost benefit analysis of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for drinking water systems. These systems serve a range of communities from large too small. Used in the assessment of affordability of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulation variances and exemptions for small drinking water systems. These systems serve lease than 10,000 customers and are small communities. These are statutory requirements.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used for research into the safety of public water systems to report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to provide technical reports, regulatory support, and information to the public on the distribution of emissions, exposures, and health effects across demographic groups specifically to support environmental justice considerations	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to research systematic variation in reported housing values, rent, income, and household migration, as it relates to data from other sources on environmental exposures, pollution concentrations, and other environmental amenities and dis-amenities; the results of such research are used to infer benefit estimates.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to support epidemiological research and the development of exposure assessment tools that enables us to better understand both effects of contaminants on human health, and to estimate exposures to the general public and specific demographic groups.	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Federal Operations	Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and to identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector. Federal genies are required to compare their internal participation rates with corresponding participation rates in the relevant civilian labor force (CLF). Geographic areas of recruitment and hiring are integral factors in determining "relevant" civilian labor force participation rates. The ACS data provides appropriate civilian labor force data for use by agencies.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector.	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Research, Information, and Planning	Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to monitor federal affirmative employment programs and to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.			X	X	X	X
	The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Used to assess the employment status of individuals with disabilities.	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. Federal Communications Commission	Broadband Data Improvement Act Used to assist in evaluation of the extent of access to, and adoption of, broadband.	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. National Science Foundation	National Science Foundation Act Used to provide information on the women, minorities, group members and persons with disabilities in the science and engineering workforce.	X	X	X	X	X	X

Federal Agency	Use	P17a	P17b	P18a	P18b	P18c	P19
U.S. Social Security Administration	Used to identify new sources of data on OASDI and SSI receipt among minority groups is important because the Social Security Administration (SSA) no longer provides detail by race for program data from administrative records. In SSA's Annual Statistical Supplement to the Social Security Bulletin, program data by race are not available for OASDI after 2009 or for SSI after 2002 because of quality issues.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to compile reports on racial and ethnic group differences with the total population in program participation and benefit amounts for published reports available to the researcher and user community and Congress. Researchers, particularly advocacy groups, have voiced a need for more detailed and robust race data to better address OASDI and SSI benefit receipt. The reports estimate differences by socio-economic and demographic groups identified in the ACS.	X	X	X	X	X	X

American Community Survey (ACS)

Why We Ask: Marital Status and History

We ask about a person's marital status, changes in marital status in the past 12 months, and lifetime marital history to create estimates about marital status and marital history. These estimates are used to help federal agencies understand marriage trends, forecast future needs of programs that have spousal benefits, and measure the effects of policies and programs that focus on the well-being of families, including tax policies and financial assistance programs.

20 What is this person's marital status?

Now married
 Widowed
 Divorced
 Separated
 Never married → SKIP to **1**

21 In the PAST 12 MONTHS did this person get -

	Yes	No
a. Married?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Widowed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Divorced?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

22 How many times has this person been married?

Once
 Two times
 Three or more times

23 In what year did this person last get married?

Year

--	--	--	--	--	--

The questions as they appear on the 2014 ACS paper questionnaire. This topic was introduced on the Decennial Census of 1850, and a marital status question was transferred to the ACS when it replaced the Decennial Census long-form in 2005. The marital history questions were added to the ACS in 2008.

Examples of Federal Uses

- Required in researching and reporting tasks for programs with spousal benefits and effects, including veterans' and social security programs.
- Used to analyze family formation, and to understand the different types of families in need, and in federal programs that benefit low-income families.

Examples of Other Uses

State and local agencies use these statistics, in combination with number of children, income, and employment to determine what kinds of social services might be needed in a community. Health care and community services may use this information to understand the percentage of older people in a community without spousal support, who may need additional care as they age. Advocacy groups use these statistics to understand current and future challenges and to advocate for policies that benefit their groups. Researchers use these statistics to understand marriage trends, changing attitudes about marriage, blended families, etc.

Federal Agency	Use	P20	P21	P22	P23
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	Broadband Data Improvement Act Used by the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the FCC, to determine whether residential households own computers and access the Internet.	X			
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families	Used to distinguish households in which a grandparent has primary responsibility for a grandchild or grandchildren.	X	X	X	X
	Used to provide family formation and stability measures to the performance measures in the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. Used to provide information about grandparents as caregivers.	X	X	X	X
	Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Act Used in the Community Services Block Grant program to determine the allocation of funds from states to eligible entities and to determine poverty guidelines used for participant eligibility, and used to assess the need for assistance for low-income, including elderly low-income households, including housing assistance needs.	X			
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Community Living	Older Americans Act (as amended) Used by ACL to provide the information that ACL grantees (State Units on Aging) need to distribute intrastate funds to Area Agencies on Aging, as directed by the Older Americans Act (OAA), to provide programs and services to older adults that enable them to remain living safely in their homes and communities. The OAA requires States to submit 5-year plans that include a comprehensive review and analysis of the extent to which services, supports, and other assistance are available to older individuals and their family members, which must include intrastate funding formulas (IFFs) on how services will be targeted to reach older adults with the greatest economic and social needs, such as low-income racial and ethnic minority individuals, individuals residing in rural areas, and frail individuals (including individuals with any physical or mental functional impairment). ACS data used in these intrastate funding formulas vary by state.	X			
	Older Americans Act (as amended) Used by ACL for developing plans for meeting the health care and other services of the elderly population that are tailored to meet language and cultural diversity of the elderly and for monitoring the performance of AoA-funded programs. The performance measures include AoA Outcome Measures 3.3 which use ACS data to determine whether the percentage of OAA clients living in rural areas is at least 15% greater than the percent of all US elders (age 60+) living in rural areas and AoA Outcome Measure 3.5 looking at whether the percentage of OAA clients living in poverty is at least 150% greater than the percent of all US elders (age 60+) living below poverty.	X			
	Older Americans Act (as amended) Used by state and local agencies on aging to consider "greatest economic need" (which is defined as income below the poverty level) in delineating planning areas and allocating funds within each state -- State and area agencies on aging must assure special preference in service provision to elderly persons in greatest economic or social need, including low-income minority elderly. This information is made available to tribal organizations.	X			
	Older Americans Act (as amended) Used in annual special tabulation of ACS data to provide information at the local Area Agency on Aging (AAA) level, as well as at the tribal, county and state levels, to the aging network. AAAs and State Units on Aging (SUAs) use the ACS information to develop plans and programs for the service population of older individuals, since the special tabulation allows ACL to access counts of individuals 60 and older, rather than the standard breakdown by individuals 65 and older.	X			
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), AHRQ	Used by AHRQ to link contextual information by geographic area to support analyses as required by the Agency's authorizing legislation, including analyses of inner cities and rural areas.	X			
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics	Used by NCHS In the National Vital Statistics System and the various National Health Surveys to design samples; to calculate survey weights; to impute missing data; to perform nonresponse bias analyses; and, to link contextual information to survey data by geographic area.	X			

Federal Agency	Use	P20	P21	P22	P23
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services	Used to improve outreach and education efforts to the uninsured and to evaluate the success of outreach efforts related to the Health Insurance Exchanges.	X	X	X	X
	Used to measure, report, and evaluate health disparities, and improvements in health equity.	X			
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, and Tuberculosis Prevention: The ACS is one of the few sources of national data from a large sample on the social determinants of poor health (low income, poor sanitation, crowded living conditions, and stress). We have an interest in retaining income, journey to work, disability.	X			
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)	Used to support research on disorders of hearing or other communication processes, particularly those in the population who are at risk, who already have severe difficulty hearing, or who are deaf.	X	X		
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	Used for Marketplace, Medicaid, and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) to target efforts to enroll eligible people and allocate Navigator funding.	X			
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	Used in the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) to significantly improve the efficiency of the sample design and weighting procedures, and the accuracy of small area estimates.	X	X	X	X
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Disability data used to implement Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (FHEO)	X			
U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division	Used in enforcement efforts to eliminate and remedy unlawful discrimination in lending.	X			
U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs	Projecting the demand for VA extended health care services VA must conform to provisions of the Millennium Health Care and Benefits Act (1999) that stipulate that extended care staff and service levels must not fall below what they were in FY 1998. The law requires the Secretary to prescribe for each state the number of nursing home and domiciliary beds in order to conform to this constraint where the prescribed levels are based on estimates of the projected demand for VA extended care services by age 65+ veterans. Such demand projections require market level analysis of the total population of veterans (both users and nonusers of VA health care) classified by county, age, sex, service-connected entitlement and rating status, marital status, functional disability status, institutionalized status, health insurance status, and income.	X			

Federal Agency	Use	P20	P21	P22	P23
U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs	<p>Actuarial estimation and projection of the total veteran population Various VA programs (e.g., health care, disability compensation) generate administrative data as part of the daily routine of "doing business." Such data document the use of VA services by veterans who are program users. The VA Office of the Actuary, in contrast, develops and maintains an actuarial model (VetPop) of estimates and projections of the total veteran population that includes both users and non-users of VA services and programs. The VetPop model is based on both survey data (e.g., decennial census "long form" data; American Community Survey data) and various types of administrative data (e.g., from DoD and VA). VetPop estimates and projections are published at national, state, and county levels and account for various characteristics of veterans including age, sex, period of service, and simulated VA health care enrollment priority group. VetPop data are essential to any analysis that involves understanding predictors of the usage of (or "demand" for) VA services and are considered authoritative at VA.</p>	X			
	<p>Estimating expected demand associated with major medical construction VA must report to Congress on the need for all major medical care construction projects using sophisticated models of expected usage. The starting point for such analysis are estimates and projections of the expected service area Veterans population for the planned facility, where Veterans are classified by VA health care enrollment priority.</p>	X			
	<p>Employment needs of service-connected disabled Veterans The policy objective of service-connected disability payments is to compensate veterans for income lost due to disability where lost labor market earnings are assumed to account for most or all forms of lost earnings. Consequently, it is important to examine the labor force participation and income status of all service-connected (SC) veterans compared to service-connected (NSC) veterans and non-veterans. This comparison is important for another reason. VA needs to compensate and care for SC veterans in ways that re-integrate them into our Nation's social fabric to the maximum extent possible. Nothing accomplishes that purpose more than employment. ACS data permit statistically reliable measurement of the employment status and income of all persons (SC veterans, NSC veterans, and non-veterans) at the market level of analysis (counties and aggregations of counties) where key control measures (age, sex, educational attainment, functional health status) can also be taken into account. ACS data thus permit the Advisory Committee on Disability Compensation to advise the Secretary about one of the most critical needs of many veterans with disabilities: a job.</p>	X			
	<p>Home Loan Guarantee effects on housing cost burden and foreclosure Both Congress and the VA Home Loan Guarantee (LGY) program are interested in understanding how the VA home loan guarantees make the cost of home ownership more "affordable" where that term means that housing costs are no more than 30% of income. When the cost-burden rises to greater levels, the probability of foreclosure also rises. To compare LGY program participants with other homeowners (both veterans and non-veterans) requires market-level information on both income and mortgages. The ACS provides measures of both variables and, thus, is a crucial complement to LGY administrative data when cost burden and foreclosure rates are studied. Such analysis is important in understanding a critical LGY program parameter – maximum allowable limit [or the maximum VA loan guarantee.]</p>	X			
	<p>Study of the determinants of homelessness among veterans It is clear from VA-sponsored research that Veteran status is a statistically significant predictor of homelessness. The question is, "Why?" To document and understand this finding, VA researchers have relied on the use of ACS data to describe the poverty and income status of veterans and non-veterans classified by age, sex, race, service-connected status, and geography (counties and aggregations of places). Such data have been combined with administrative data produced by shelters as well as VA and HUD in an attempt to understand and document what interventions reduce homelessness among veterans.</p>	X			
	<p>Longitudinal study of Vocational Rehabilitation employment and income outcomes A longitudinal program evaluation study that must be conducted for at least 20 years is required by law with an annual reporting requirement. To evaluate the effects of the Vocational Rehabilitation program on program participants, comparison to veterans who were not program participants is necessary. ACS data permit this comparison and are used in combination with administrative data to account for the employment and income characteristics of Vocational Rehabilitation program participants, other service-connected Veterans, and nonservice-connected Veterans on a labor market area basis.</p>	X			

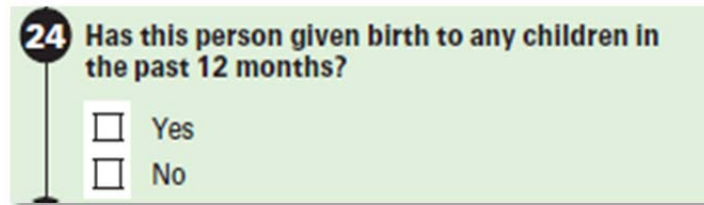
Federal Agency	Use	P20	P21	P22	P23
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Federal Operations	The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector.	X	X		
	Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended), Section 717 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and to identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector. Federal agencies are required to compare their internal participation rates with corresponding participation rates in the relevant civilian labor force (CLF). Geographic areas of recruitment and hiring are integral factors in determining "relevant" civilian labor force participation rates. The ACS data provides appropriate civilian labor force data for use by agencies.	X	X		
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Research, Information, and Planning	Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) Used to analyze the employment status of workers by age and enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment.	X	X		
	Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment by private employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations. Used, in federal affirmative employment programs, to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.	X	X		
	The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Used to assess the employment status of individuals with disabilities.	X	X		
U.S. Federal Communications Commission	Broadband Data Improvement Act Used to assist in evaluation of the extent of access to, and adoption of, broadband.	X	X	X	X
	Telecommunications Act Used to measure extent of universal access to telephone service, including access for schools, libraries, rural health care providers, and low-income consumers.	X	X	X	X
U.S. National Science Foundation	America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010; National Science Foundation Act Used to create indicators of the state of science and engineering in the United States.	X	X	X	X
U.S. Social Security Administration	Identifying new sources of data on OASDI and SSI receipt among minority groups is important because the Social Security Administration (SSA) no longer provides detail by race for program data from administrative records. In SSA's Annual Statistical Supplement to the Social Security Bulletin, program data by race are not available for OASDI after 2009 or for SSI after 2002 because of quality issues.	X			
	SSA uses these statistics to compile reports on racial and ethnic group differences with the total population in program participation and benefit amounts for published reports available to the researcher and user community and Congress. Researchers, particularly advocacy groups, have voiced a need for more detailed and robust race data to better address OASDI and SSI benefit receipt. The reports estimate differences by socio-economic and demographic groups identified in the ACS.	X			
	Used to make estimates of the annual OASDI Trustees Report.	X	X	X	X

American Community Survey (ACS)

Why We Ask: Fertility

We ask whether a woman has given birth in the past 12 months to create fertility statistics. These statistics can be used to project the future size of the population, and to understand more about growing families.

Though local vital statistics offices typically have a count of births per year, ACS data are able to provide federal program planners, policy-makers and researchers with additional statistics about the age, education and employment of parents in households welcoming children, and other important information about the homes (age, size, etc.) and households (income, language spoken, etc.), for a more complete picture of growing families.



24 Has this person given birth to any children in the past 12 months?

Yes

No

The question as it appears on the 2014 ACS paper questionnaire. This topic was introduced on the Decennial Census of 1950, and was transferred to the ACS when it replaced the Decennial Census long-form in 2005.

Examples of Federal Uses

- Required to estimate current and future populations eligible for certain federal programs and services, such as health care.
- Used in many reporting and research tasks in programs that investigate poverty, environmental justice, and children's health.

Examples of Other Uses

State and local agencies use these statistics, in combination with their vital statistics, to understand future demands on local education systems, health programs and services, etc. Businesses, especially in baby-related industries, use this information to focus activities in different areas based on fertility rate, and to understand their markets. Advocacy groups, such as those advocating for changing parental leave policies, may use these statistics to understand current and future challenges and to advocate for policies that benefit their groups.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Indian Health Service	Use to determine current and projected health care service delivery needs. (Health status is related to employment status.)
	Used in determining the current and projected health care service and delivery needs for the Indian Health Service Population. (Health Status is related to educational attainment.)
	Used in identifying number of children attending various schools and young adults when they return home from attending "out-of-town" schools or colleges.
	Used to determine which segments of the population are highly mobile for health care facility catchment area level program planning and resource allocation.
	Used to estimate the population eligible to receive Indian Health Service (IHS services).
	Used to estimate the population eligible to receive Indian Health Service (IHS) services.
	Used to provide information on the size and location of the disabled beneficiary population for program planning, program evaluation, deployment of outreach personnel and resource allocation purposes.
	Used to recruit and deploy health care providers with Tribal language skills and design preventive outreach efforts for the beneficiary population that are appropriate to their Tribal language fluency levels.
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to evaluate and compile scientific criteria included in Integrated Science Assessments, in support National Ambient Air Quality Standards.
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to provide housing and travel data for the coordination of air pollution efforts across federal agencies.
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to provide reports, training, and technical assistance on the results of research and on how to perform the research into the relationships between development patterns and pollution.
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns (including housing and travel information) and public health and pollution.
	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to provide reports, training, and technical assistance on the results of its research and on how to perform the research into the relationships between development patterns and pollution.
	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.
	Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA) Used to conduct mandatory Regulatory Impact Analyses in the development and promulgation of Federal Regulations. Data on population size, age, ethnicity/race, income, and employment are essential for conducting analyses mandated by Executive Orders to assess poverty, environmental justice, children's health, and small business, etc., related impacts.
	Safe Drinking Water Act Used in the cost benefit analysis of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for drinking water systems. These systems serve a range of communities from large too small. Used in the assessment of affordability of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulation variances and exemptions for small drinking water systems. These systems serve lease than 10,000 customers and are small communities. These are statutory requirements.
	Used for research into the safety of public water systems to report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.
	Used to provide technical reports, regulatory support, and information to the public on the distribution of emissions, exposures, and health effects across demographic groups specifically to support environmental justice considerations
Used to research systematic variation in reported housing values, rent, income, and household migration, as it relates to data from other sources on environmental exposures, pollution concentrations, and other environmental amenities and disamenities; the results of such research are used to infer benefit estimates.	
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Used to support epidemiological research and the development of exposure assessment tools that enables us to better understand both effects of contaminants on human health, and to estimate exposures to the general public and specific demographic groups.
U.S. National Science Foundation	America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010; National Science Foundation Act Used to create indicators of the state of science and engineering in the United States.

American Community Survey (ACS)

Why We Ask: Grandparents as Caregivers

We ask questions about grandparents with primary responsibility for their grandchildren to create statistics about grandparent caregivers. While a variety of events may result in grandparents caring for their grandchildren, older Americans are often in different financial, housing, and health circumstances than those in middle age. Estimates about these grandparents help many federal programs understand the needs of this group and design programs that assist both generations.

25 a. Does this person have any of his/her own grandchildren under the age of 18 living in this house or apartment?

Yes

No → SKIP to question 26

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

Yes

No → SKIP to question 26

c. How long has this grandparent been responsible for these grandchildren?
If the grandparent is financially responsible for more than one grandchild, answer the question for the grandchild for whom the grandparent has been responsible for the longest period of time.

Less than 6 months

6 to 11 months

1 or 2 years

3 or 4 years

5 or more years

The question as it appears on the 2014 ACS paper questionnaire. This topic was introduced on the Decennial Census in 2000, and was transferred to the ACS when it replaced the Decennial Census long-form in 2005.

Examples of Federal Uses

- Required to provide family formation and stability measures to the performance measures in the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program.
- Used to develop plans and programs for older individuals, especially those persons in greatest economic or social need, such as low-income elderly.

Examples of Other Uses

State and local agencies use these statistics to plan programs and services that benefit grandparent caregivers. Advocacy groups use this information to provide community support for grandparent caregivers.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	<p>Broadband Data Improvement Act Used by the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the FCC, to determine whether residential households own computers and access the Internet.</p>
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families	<p>Used to distinguish households in which a grandparent has primary responsibility for a grandchild or grandchildren.</p> <p>Used to provide family formation and stability measures to the performance measures in the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. Used to provide information about grandparents as caregivers.</p>
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Community Living	<p>Older Americans Act (as amended) Used by ACL to provide the information that ACL grantees (State Units on Aging) need to distribute intrastate funds to Area Agencies on Aging, as directed by the Older Americans Act (OAA), to provide programs and services to older adults that enable them to remain living safely in their homes and communities. The OAA requires States to submit 5-year plans that include a comprehensive review and analysis of the extent to which services, supports, and other assistance are available to older individuals and their family members, which must include intrastate funding formulas (IFFs) on how services will be targeted to reach older adults with the greatest economic and social needs, such as low-income racial and ethnic minority individuals, individuals residing in rural areas, and frail individuals (including individuals with any physical or mental functional impairment). ACS data used in these intrastate funding formulas vary by state.</p> <p>Older Americans Act (as amended) Used by ACL for developing plans for meeting the health care and other services of the elderly population that are tailored to meet language and cultural diversity of the elderly and for monitoring the performance of AoA-funded programs. The performance measures include AoA Outcome Measures 3.3 which use ACS data to determine whether the percentage of OAA clients living in rural areas is at least 15% greater than the percent of all US elders (age 60+) living in rural areas and AoA Outcome Measure 3.5 looking at whether the percentage of OAA clients living in poverty is at least 150% greater than the percent of all US elders (age 60+) living below poverty.</p> <p>Older Americans Act (as amended) Used by state and local agencies on aging to consider "greatest economic need" (which is defined as income below the poverty level) in delineating planning areas and allocating funds within each state -- State and area agencies on aging must assure special preference in service provision to elderly persons in greatest economic or social need, including low-income minority elderly. This information is made available to tribal organizations.</p> <p>Older Americans Act (as amended) Used in annual special tabulation of ACS data to provide information at the local Area Agency on Aging (AAA) level, as well as at the tribal, county and state levels, to the aging network. AAAs and State Units on Aging (SUAs) use the ACS information to develop plans and programs for the service population of older individuals, since the special tabulation allows ACL to access counts of individuals 60 and older, rather than the standard breakdown by individuals 65 and older.</p>
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	<p>Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to evaluate and compile scientific criteria included in Integrated Science Assessments, in support National Ambient Air Quality Standards.</p> <p>Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA) Used to conduct mandatory Regulatory Impact Analyses in the development and promulgation of Federal Regulations. Data on population size, age, ethnicity/race, income, and employment are essential for conducting analyses mandated by Executive Orders to assess poverty, environmental justice, children's health, and small business, etc., related impacts.</p> <p>Safe Drinking Water Act Used in the cost benefit analysis of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for drinking water systems. These systems serve a range of communities from large too small. Used in the assessment of affordability of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulation variances and exemptions for small drinking water systems. These systems serve lease than 10,000 customers and are small communities. These are statutory requirements.</p> <p>Used to research systematic variation in reported housing values, rent, income, and household migration, as it relates to data from other sources on environmental exposures, pollution concentrations, and other environmental amenities and disamenities; the results of such research are used to infer benefit estimates.</p> <p>Used to support epidemiological research and the development of exposure assessment tools that enables us to better understand both effects of contaminants on human health, and to estimate exposures to the general public and specific demographic groups.</p>

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Federal Operations	<p>Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended), Section 717 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and to identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector. Federal agencies are required to compare their internal participation rates with corresponding participation rates in the relevant civilian labor force (CLF). Geographic areas of recruitment and hiring are integral factors in determining "relevant" civilian labor force participation rates. The ACS data provides appropriate civilian labor force data for use by agencies.</p>
	<p>The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector.</p>
U.S. National Science Foundation	<p>America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010; National Science Foundation Act Used to create indicators of the state of science and engineering in the United States.</p>

American Community Survey (ACS)

Why We Ask: Veteran Status, Period of Service and VA Service-Connected Disability Rating

We ask about a person's military service to create estimates of veterans and their needs at the community level. Though the Department of Veterans' Affairs maintains veterans' records, ACS statistics are able to provide federal program planners, policy-makers and researchers with additional statistics about all veterans, regardless of whether they utilize VA services. Statistics about where veterans are moving throughout the country, their ages, and their VA service-connected disability rating status, help communities plan for future health care and nursing homes. Statistics about whether veterans are in school or working help plan and fund job training, and statistics about veterans' homes help improve the home loan guarantee program.

26 Has this person ever served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, Reserves, or National Guard? Mark (X) ONE box.

Never served in the military → SKIP to question 29a

Only on active duty for training in the Reserves or National Guard → SKIP to question 28a

Now on active duty

On active duty in the past, but not now

27 When did this person serve on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces? Mark (X) a box for EACH period in which this person served, even if just for part of the period.

September 2001 or later

August 1990 to August 2001 (including Persian Gulf War)

May 1975 to July 1990

Vietnam era (August 1964 to April 1975)

February 1955 to July 1964

Korean War (July 1950 to January 1955)

January 1947 to June 1950

World War II (December 1941 to December 1946)

November 1941 or earlier

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

Yes (such as 0%, 10%, 20%, ... , 100%)

No → SKIP to question 29a

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

The questions as they appear on the 2014 ACS paper questionnaire. This topic was introduced on the Decennial Census of 1890 and transferred to the ACS when it replaced the Decennial Census long-form in 2005

Examples of Federal Uses

- Required to estimate the number of nursing home and domiciliary beds necessary to accommodate the projected demand for VA extended care services by age 65+ veterans.
- Required to enforce against employment discrimination.
- Used to estimate the usage for all major VA medical care construction projects.
- Used, with market-level information on both income and mortgages, to understand the effect of the VA Home Loan Guarantee program on housing cost burden and foreclosure
- Used to assess the eligible population for federal programs benefiting veterans, such as health care and job training, and the effect of those programs on participants.

Examples of Other Uses

State and local agencies use these statistics to determine what kinds of social services might be needed in a community. Advocacy groups use these statistics to understand current and future challenges and to advocate for policies that benefit their groups. Businesses may use these estimates to look for potential employees or trainees.

Federal Agency	Use	P26	P27	P28
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	<p>Broadband Data Improvement Act Used by the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the FCC, to determine whether residential households own computers and access the Internet.</p>	X		
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Community Living	<p>Older Americans Act (as amended) Used by ACL to provide the information that ACL grantees (State Units on Aging) need to distribute intrastate funds to Area Agencies on Aging, as directed by the Older Americans Act (OAA), to provide programs and services to older adults that enable them to remain living safely in their homes and communities. The OAA requires States to submit 5-year plans that include a comprehensive review and analysis of the extent to which services, supports, and other assistance are available to older individuals and their family members, which must include intrastate funding formulas (IFFs) on how services will be targeted to reach older adults with the greatest economic and social needs, such as low-income racial and ethnic minority individuals, individuals residing in rural areas, and frail individuals (including individuals with any physical or mental functional impairment). ACS data used in these intrastate funding formulas vary by state.</p>	X		
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Community Living	<p>Older Americans Act (as amended) Used by ACL for developing plans for meeting the health care and other services of the elderly population that are tailored to meet language and cultural diversity of the elderly and for monitoring the performance of AoA-funded programs. The performance measures include AoA Outcome Measures 3.3 which use ACS data to determine whether the percentage of OAA clients living in rural areas is at least 15% greater than the percent of all US elders (age 60+) living in rural areas and AoA Outcome Measure 3.5 looking at whether the percentage of OAA clients living in poverty is at least 150% greater than the percent of all US elders (age 60+) living below poverty.</p>	X		
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Community Living	<p>Older Americans Act (as amended) Used by state and local agencies on aging to consider "greatest economic need" (which is defined as income below the poverty level) in delineating planning areas and allocating funds within each state -- State and area agencies on aging must assure special preference in service provision to elderly persons in greatest economic or social need, including low-income minority elderly. This information is made available to tribal organizations.</p>	X		
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Community Living	<p>Older Americans Act (as amended) Used in annual special tabulation of ACS data to provide information at the local Area Agency on Aging (AAA) level, as well as at the tribal, county and state levels, to the aging network. AAAs and State Units on Aging (SUAs) use the ACS information to develop plans and programs for the service population of older individuals, since the special tabulation allows ACL to access counts of individuals 60 and older, rather than the standard breakdown by individuals 65 and older.</p>	X		
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)	Used to support research on disorders of hearing or other communication processes, particularly those in the population who are at risk or who already have severe difficulty hearing or who are deaf.	X	X	X
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	Used for Marketplace, Medicaid, and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) to target efforts to enroll eligible people and allocate Navigator funding.	X		

Federal Agency	Use	P26	P27	P28
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	Used in the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) to significantly improve the efficiency of the sample design and weighting procedures, and the accuracy of small area estimates.	X		
U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division	Used to determine compliance with consent decrees entered by federal courts in pattern or practice employment discrimination lawsuits	X		
	Used to determine whether group is underrepresented in employer's workforce	X		
	Used, in conjunction with other data, to demonstrate prima facie case of employment discrimination	X		
	Used to plan enforcement of prohibition against pattern or practice employment discrimination	X		
U.S. Department of Labor	Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act Used to require federal government contractors and subcontractors to take affirmative action to employ, and advance in employment, specified categories of veterans protected by the Act and prohibits discrimination against such veterans.	X	X	X
U.S. Department of Labor	Rehabilitation Act (as amended) Used to require federal government contractors and subcontractors to take affirmative action to employ, and advance in employment, individuals with disabilities and prohibits discrimination against such individuals.	X		X
U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs	Projecting the demand for VA extended health care services VA must conform to provisions of the Millennium Health Care and Benefits Act (1999) that stipulate that extended care staff and service levels must not fall below what they were in FY 1998. The law requires the Secretary to prescribe for each state the number of nursing home and domiciliary beds in order to conform to this constraint where the prescribed levels are based on estimates of the projected demand for VA extended care services by age 65+ veterans. Such demand projections require market level analysis of the total population of veterans (both users and nonusers of VA health care) classified by county, age, sex, service-connected entitlement and rating status, marital status, functional disability status, institutionalized status, health insurance status, and income.	X		X
	Actuarial estimation and projection of the total veteran population Various VA programs (e.g., health care, disability compensation) generate administrative data as part of the daily routine of "doing business." Such data document the use of VA services by veterans who are program users. The VA Office of the Actuary, in contrast, develops and maintains an actuarial model (VetPop) of estimates and projections of the total veteran population that includes both users and non-users of VA services and programs. The VetPop model is based on both survey data (e.g., decennial census "long form" data; American Community Survey data) and various types of administrative data (e.g., from DoD and VA). VetPop estimates and projections are published at national, state, and county levels and account for various characteristics of veterans including age, sex, period of service, and simulated VA health care enrollment priority group. VetPop data are essential to any analysis that involves understanding predictors of the usage of (or "demand" for) VA services and are considered authoritative at VA.	X	X	X
	Estimating expected demand associated with major medical construction VA must report to Congress on the need for all major medical care construction projects using sophisticated models of expected usage. The starting point for such analysis are estimates and projections of the expected service area Veterans population for the planned facility, where Veterans are classified by VA health care enrollment priority.	X	X	X

Federal Agency	Use	P26	P27	P28
U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs	<p>Employment needs of service-connected disabled Veterans The policy objective of service-connected disability payments is to compensate veterans for income lost due to disability where lost labor market earnings are assumed to account for most or all forms of lost earnings. Consequently, it is important to examine the labor force participation and income status of all service-connected (SC) veterans compared to service-connected (NSC) veterans and non-veterans. This comparison is important for another reason. VA needs to compensate and care for SC veterans in ways that re-integrate them into our Nation's social fabric to the maximum extent possible. Nothing accomplishes that purpose more than employment. ACS data permit statistically reliable measurement of the employment status and income of all persons (SC veterans, NSC veterans, and non-veterans) at the market level of analysis (counties and aggregations of counties) where key control measures (age, sex, educational attainment, functional health status) can also be taken into account. ACS data thus permit the Advisory Committee on Disability Compensation to advise the Secretary about one of the most critical needs of many veterans with disabilities: a job.</p>	X		X
	<p>Home Loan Guarantee effects on housing cost burden and foreclosure Both Congress and the VA Home Loan Guarantee (LGY) program are interested in understanding how the VA home loan guarantees make the cost of home ownership more "affordable" where that term means that housing costs are no more than 30% of income. When the cost-burden rises to greater levels, the probability of foreclosure also rises. To compare LGY program participants with other homeowners (both veterans and non-veterans) requires market-level information on both income and mortgages. The ACS provides measures of both variables and, thus, is a crucial complement to LGY administrative data when cost burden and foreclosure rates are studied. Such analysis is important in understanding a critical LGY program parameter – maximum allowable limit [or the maximum VA loan guarantee.]</p>	X		X
	<p>Longitudinal study of Vocational Rehabilitation employment and income outcomes A longitudinal program evaluation study that must be conducted for at least 20 years is required by law with an annual reporting requirement. To evaluate the effects of the Vocational Rehabilitation program on program participants, comparison to veterans who were not program participants is necessary. ACS data permit this comparison and are used in combination with administrative data to account for the employment and income characteristics of Vocational Rehabilitation program participants, other service-connected Veterans, and nonservice-connected Veterans on a labor market area basis.</p>	X		X
	<p>Study of the determinants of homelessness among veterans It is clear from VA-sponsored research that Veteran status is a statistically significant predictor of homelessness. The question is, "Why?" To document and understand this finding, VA researchers have relied on the use of ACS data to describe the poverty and income status of veterans and non-veterans classified by age, sex, race, service-connected status, and geography (counties and aggregations of places). Such data have been combined with administrative data produced by shelters as well as VA and HUD in an attempt to understand and document what interventions reduce homelessness among veterans.</p>	X		X
	<p>Estimating Veteran deaths by county for cemetery planning purposes The VA National Cemetery Administration's (NCA) construction planning process uses Veteran deaths derived from VetPop estimates, and projections of living veterans, which are based largely on ACS data. County-level death estimates are crucial to achieve the NCA strategic planning objective of having a VA burial option within a reasonable distance of the residences of veterans. Specifically, this means having a national or state Veterans cemetery within 75 miles of a veterans residence in all but the areas of the United States that are most sparsely populated by veterans.</p>	X		
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Federal Operations	<p>The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector.</p>	X		X
	<p>Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended), Section 717 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and to identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector. Federal agencies are required to compare their internal participation rates with corresponding participation rates in the relevant civilian labor force (CLF). Geographic areas of recruitment and hiring are integral factors in determining "relevant" civilian labor force participation rates. The ACS data provides appropriate civilian labor force data for use by agencies.</p>			X

Federal Agency	Use	P26	P27	P28
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Research, Information, and Planning	Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) Used to analyze the employment status of workers by age and enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment.			X
	Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment by private employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations. Used, in federal affirmative employment programs, to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.			X
	The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Used to assess the employment status of individuals with disabilities.			X
U.S. Federal Communications Commission	Broadband Data Improvement Act Used to assist in evaluation of the extent of access to, and adoption of, broadband.	X	X	
	Telecommunications Act Used to measure extent of universal access to telephone service, including access for schools, libraries, rural health care providers, and low-income consumers.	X	X	
U.S. National Science Foundation	America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010; National Science Foundation Act Used to create indicators of the state of science and engineering in the United States.	X	X	

Population Questions: Financial

American Community Survey (ACS)

Why We Ask: Health Insurance

We ask questions about health insurance to create statistics about the percentage of the population covered by health insurance, and the sources of their health insurance. These statistics help federal agencies, and others, to gain a better understanding of health insurance coverage as well as state and local health insurance needs, to accurately distribute resources, and to plan programs. State governments also use these statistics to measure the change in health insurance coverage over time for their state.

16 Is this person **CURRENTLY** covered by any of the following types of health insurance or health coverage plans? Mark "Yes" or "No" for EACH type of coverage in items a – h.

	Yes	No
a. Insurance through a current or former employer or union (of this person or another family member)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Insurance purchased directly from an insurance company (by this person or another family member)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Medicare, for people 65 and older, or people with certain disabilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or any kind of government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. TRICARE or other military health care	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. VA (including those who have ever used or enrolled for VA health care)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Indian Health Service	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Any other type of health insurance or health coverage plan – <i>Specify</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Below question h, there is a text box for specifying the type of health insurance or health coverage plan.

The questions as they appear on the 2014 ACS paper questionnaire. These questions were added to the ACS in 2008.

Examples of Federal Uses

- Required to identify vulnerable populations that may be at disproportionate risk of experiencing limitations in health care access, poor health quality, and suboptimal health outcomes.
- Used for Marketplace, Medicaid, and Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) to target efforts to enroll eligible people and allocate Navigator funding.
- Used to project the demand for VA extended health care services.
- Used to determine where health insurance is lacking as part of research into infectious disease and contaminants. Also used in the development of exposure assessment tools that estimate potential exposures to the general public and specific demographic groups.
- Used to review and analyze the unmet needs of people with disabilities and to identify the characteristics of the target service population.

Examples of Other Uses

State and local agencies use these statistics to understand gaps in community services, and to plan services for everyone, including the uninsured. Researchers use these statistics to understand the effect of new health care policies, and to understand who is covered by health insurance and the sources of their insurance. Advocacy groups use these statistics to understand current and future challenges and to advocate for policies that benefit their groups, such as those with chronic illness or disabilities.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families	Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Act Used in the Community Services Block Grant program to determine the allocation of funds from states to eligible entities and to determine poverty guidelines used for participant eligibility, and used to assess the need for assistance for low-income, including elderly low-income households, including housing assistance needs.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Community Living	Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act Used by ACL's AIDD grantees, the State Councils on Developmental Disabilities (SCDDs) to conduct comprehensive reviews and analyses of unmet needs of people with developmental disabilities and to identify the characteristics of the target service population, which are documented in a Five-year Plan and used to develop 5-year strategic plan for addressing the unmet needs, as required by ACL.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Community Living	Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 Used by ACL and HHS to ensure that any federally conducted or supported health care or public health program, activity or survey, collects and reports data, in a manner that allows for the ongoing, accurate, and timely collection and evaluation of data on disparities in health care services and performance on the basis of race, ethnicity, sex, primary language, and disability status.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), AHRQ	Used by AHRQ to link contextual information by geographic area to support analyses as required by the Agency's authorizing legislation, including analyses of inner cities and rural areas.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics	Used by NCHS in the National Vital Statistics System and the various National Health Surveys to design samples; to calculate survey weights; to impute missing data; to perform nonresponse bias analyses; and, to link contextual information to survey data by geographic area.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services	Used to measure, report, and evaluate health disparities, and improvements in health equity.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, and Tuberculosis Prevention: The ACS is one of the few sources of national data from a large sample on the social determinants of poor health (low income, poor sanitation, crowded living conditions, and stress). We have an interest in retaining income, journey to work, disability.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Indian Health Service	Use to determine current and projected health care service delivery needs. (Health status is related to employment status).
	Used in identifying number of children attending various schools and young adults when they return home from attending "out-of-town" schools or colleges.
	Used to determine which segments of the population are highly mobile for health care facility catchment area level program planning and resource allocation.
	Used to estimate the population eligible to receive Indian Health Service (IHS services).
	Used to estimate the population eligible to receive Indian Health Service (IHS) services.
	Used to provide information on the size and location of the disabled beneficiary population for program planning, program evaluation, deployment of outreach personnel and resource allocation purposes.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)	Used to support research on disorders of hearing or other communication processes, particularly those in the population who are at risk or who already have severe difficulty hearing or who are deaf.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office for Civil Rights (OCR)	Community Living Council -- Used for strategic planning, development and implementation of quality measures for the Community Living Council, HHS' interagency Olmstead compliance framework to promote quality long-term services and supports in community settings for older adults and people with disabilities. Data required to identify people with disabilities and older adults and the settings in which they receive long-term services and supports, as well as eligibility for Medicaid and LTSS waivers in order to fulfill the Department's obligations under the integration mandate of the ADA as interpreted by the Supreme Court in Olmstead vs. LC.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	Used for Marketplace, Medicaid, and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) to target efforts to enroll eligible people and allocate Navigator funding.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	Used in the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) to significantly improve the efficiency of the sample design and weighting procedures, and the accuracy of small area estimates.
U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs	Projecting the demand for VA extended health care services VA must conform to provisions of the Millennium Health Care and Benefits Act (1999) that stipulate that extended care staff and service levels must not fall below what they were in FY 1998. The law requires the Secretary to prescribe for each state the number of nursing home and domiciliary beds in order to conform to this constraint where the prescribed levels are based on estimates of the projected demand for VA extended care services by age 65+ veterans. Such demand projections require market level analysis of the total population of veterans (both users and nonusers of VA health care) classified by county, age, sex, service-connected entitlement and rating status, marital status, functional disability status, institutionalized status, health insurance status, and income.
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to evaluate and compile scientific criteria included in Integrated Science Assessments, in support National Ambient Air Quality Standards.
	Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA) Used to conduct mandatory Regulatory Impact Analyses in the development and promulgation of Federal Regulations. Data on population size, age, ethnicity/race, income, and employment are essential for conducting analyses mandated by Executive Orders to assess poverty, environmental justice, children's health, and small business, etc., related impacts.
	Safe Drinking Water Act Used in the cost benefit analysis of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for drinking water systems. These systems serve a range of communities from large too small. Used in the assessment of affordability of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulation variances and exemptions for small drinking water systems. These systems serve lease than 10,000 customers and are small communities. These are statutory requirements.
	Used to research systematic variation in reported housing values, rent, income, and household migration, as it relates to data from other sources on environmental exposures, pollution concentrations, and other environmental amenities and disamenities; the results of such research are used to infer benefit estimates.
	Used to support epidemiological research and the development of exposure assessment tools that enables us to better understand both effects of contaminants on human health, and to estimate exposures to the general public and specific demographic groups.
U.S. National Science Foundation	America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010; National Science Foundation Act Used to create indicators of the state of science and engineering in the United States.

American Community Survey (ACS)

Why We Ask: Labor Force Status

We ask about whether a person worked last week, and if the answer is no, why they were not working last week, whether they have been actively looking for work, and when they last worked to produce statistics about labor force status. These statistics about the employed, unemployed, and those out of the labor force help the federal government understand more about unemployment and the availability of workers, plan unemployment programs and services, and plan programs to grow employment over time.

29 a. **LAST WEEK, did this person work for pay at a job (or business)?**

Yes → *SKIP to question 30*

No – Did not work (or retired)

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

Yes

No → *SKIP to question 35a*

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

Yes → *SKIP to question 35c*

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 38*

No → *SKIP to question 36*

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 37*

No

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

Yes

No → *SKIP to question 38*

37 **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.)

38 **When did this person last work, even for a few days?**

Within the past 12 months

1 to 5 years ago → *SKIP to L*

Over 5 years ago or never worked → *SKIP to question 47*

The questions as they appear on the 2014 ACS paper questionnaire. This topic was introduced on the Decennial Census in 1890, and was transferred to the ACS when it replaced the Decennial Census long-form in 2005.

Examples of Federal Uses

- Required to enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment by private employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations. Required in federal affirmative employment programs, to identify under-representation in job categories, including veterans and people with disabilities.
- Used to understand the unmet needs of people with developmental disabilities and to identify the characteristics of the target service population.
- Used in assessing program eligibility and planning outreach in programs that help low-income families and individuals afford health insurance, utilities, housing, and other necessities.
- Used to help make other federal surveys more accurate, including those that produce the nation's official labor market estimates.

Examples of Other Uses

State and local agencies use these statistics to identify labor surplus areas (areas with people available for hiring and training) plan workforce development programs including job fairs to training programs, and promote business opportunities.

Federal Agency	Use	P29	P38	LF Status P29, P35, P36, P37 & P38
U.S. Department of Agriculture	Rural Development makes use of ACS data every ten years to allocate its loan and grant funding to State Offices.		X	
	The Water and Environmental Programs (WEP) of Rural Utilities Service (RUS) uses Median Household Income (MHI) and State Non-Metropolitan Median Household Income as its source to determine economic hardship for its loan and grant programs.		X	
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census	Developed a methodology to link employment responses in ACS microdata with Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) earnings records. The job-link uses personal identifying information, the timing of employment histories, and employer name and address matching. The linked file will be used to compare job characteristics across survey and administrative data, to evaluate data quality, and to enhance edit and imputation methods. The LEHD data does not identify the establishment that workers at multi-unit employer report to, which includes almost half of all jobs. The job-link will improve the imputation model for establishment assignments, and enhance the quality of LEHD data products, including the Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) for metro- and county-level reports, and the LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (LODES) for small areas. This work will also lead to improved understanding of the geographic distribution of jobs and the distance and direction of commute flows. This is a Census Bureau project funded as a development initiative known as Dev 10.	X		X
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	Broadband Data Improvement Act Used by the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the FCC, to determine whether residential households own computers and access the Internet.		X	X
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families	Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Act Used in the Community Services Block Grant program to determine the allocation of funds from states to eligible entities and to determine poverty guidelines used for participant eligibility, and used to assess the need for assistance for low-income, including elderly low-income households, including housing assistance needs.	X	X	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Community Living	Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act Used by ACL's AIDD grantees, the State Councils on Developmental Disabilities (SCDDs) to conduct comprehensive reviews and analyses of unmet needs of people with developmental disabilities and to identify the characteristics of the target service population, which are documented in a Five-year Plan and used to develop 5-year strategic plan for addressing the unmet needs, as required by ACL.	X		X
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), AHRQ	Used by AHRQ to link contextual information by geographic are to support analyses as required by the Agency's authorizing legislation, including analyses of inner cities and rural areas.			X
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services	Used to identify beneficiaries potentially eligible for the Part D low-income subsidy.			X
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, and Tuberculosis Prevention: The ACS is one of the few sources of national data from a large sample on the social determinants of poor health (low income, poor sanitation, crowded living conditions, and stress). We have an interest in retaining income, journey to work, disability.			X
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Indian Health Service	Use to determine current and projected health care service delivery needs. (Health status is related to employment status.		X	X
	Used in determining the current and projected health care service and delivery needs for the Indian Health Service Population. (Health Status is related to educational attainment.)		X	X

Federal Agency	Use	P29	P38	LF Status P29, P35, P36, P37 & P38
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Indian Health Service	Used in identifying number of children attending various schools and young adults when they return home from attending "out-of-town" schools or colleges.		X	X
	Used to determine which segments of the population are highly mobile for health care facility catchment area level program planning and resource allocation.		X	X
	Used to estimate the population eligible to receive Indian Health Service (IHS services).		X	X
	Used to estimate the population eligible to receive Indian Health Service (IHS) services.		X	X
	Used to provide information on the size and location of the disabled beneficiary population for program planning, program evaluation, deployment of outreach personnel and resource allocation purposes.		X	X
	Used to recruit and deploy health care providers with Tribal language skills and design preventive outreach efforts for the beneficiary population that are appropriate to their Tribal language fluency levels.		X	X
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)	Used to support research on disorders of hearing or other communication processes, particularly those in the population who are at risk or who already have severe difficulty hearing or who are deaf.	X	X	X
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office for Civil Rights (OCR)	Community Living Council -- Used for strategic planning, development and implementation of quality measures for the Community Living Council, HHS' interagency Olmstead compliance framework to promote quality long-term services and supports in community settings for older adults and people with disabilities. Data required to identify people with disabilities and older adults and the settings in which they receive long-term services and supports, as well as eligibility for Medicaid and LTSS waivers in order to fulfill the Department's obligations under the integration mandate of the ADA as interpreted by the Supreme Court in Olmstead vs. LC.	X	X	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	Used for Marketplace, Medicaid, and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) to target efforts to enroll eligible people and allocate Navigator funding.			X
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	Used in the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) to significantly improve the efficiency of the sample design and weighting procedures, and the accuracy of small area estimates.	X		X
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Used to create the Location Affordability Index and My Transportation Cost Calculator	X		
U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division	Used to assist generally with ADA enforcement responsibilities (including evaluating the impact of discriminatory policies and practices on affected populations of persons with disabilities) and to evaluate the impact of proposed regulatory changes to implement the requirements of titles II and III of ADA.			X
	Used to calculate classwide wages lost due to pattern or practice of employment discrimination		X	X
	Used to determine compliance with consent decrees entered by federal courts in pattern or practice employment discrimination lawsuits		X	X
	Used to determine whether group is underrepresented in employer's workforce		X	X
	Used to plan enforcement of prohibition against pattern or practice employment discrimination			X
	Used, in conjunction with other data, to demonstrate prima facie case of employment discrimination		X	X

Federal Agency	Use	P29	P38	LF Status P29, P35, P36, P37 & P38
U.S. Department of Labor	Rehabilitation Act (as amended) Used to require federal government contractors and subcontractors to take affirmative action to employ, and advance in employment, individuals with disabilities and prohibits discrimination against such individuals.		X	X
	The Wagner-Peyser Act and Workforce Investment Act Used to provide required labor market information and economic statistics information to job seekers and the workforce investment system.			X
	Used for analysis of labor market information as relating to policy, legislation, regulations, and program evaluation.			X
	Used in enforcement of non-discrimination and affirmative action obligations of federal contractors and sub-contractors.		X	X
	Used to designate labor surplus areas and provide state and local officials with information needed to promote business opportunities.			X
	Used to provide labor market policy information relating to persons with disabilities. This information is used for program planning, implementation, and evaluation of disability policies.			X
	Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act Used to require federal government contractors and subcontractors to take affirmative action to employ, and advance in employment, specified categories of veterans protected by the Act and prohibits discrimination against such veterans.		X	X
	Wagner Peyser Act (as amended by the Workforce Investment Act) Used in the Current Population Survey to stratify the survey sample and to apply population controls. These statistics are also part of the methodology used to produce state and local labor market estimates, including unemployment rates.			X
	Wagner Peyser Act as amended by the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 Used by BLS in its methodology for producing state and local labor market estimates, including unemployment rates.	X		X
	Wagner Peyser Act, Workforce Investment Act Used in analyzing the educational attainment of workers by occupation.			X
Workforce Investment Act of 1998 Used, in part, to allocate approx. \$62 million in Workforce Investment Act Title I funds associated with Native American Adult and Youth programs.	X	X	X	
U.S. Department of the Interior	Estimation of Population and Employment of American Indian and Alaska Native Populations (Alone or in Combination with other races) by Tribal Statistical Areas, and by County, for the statutory requirement of the American Indian Population and Labor Force Report due biennially to Congress	X		
U.S. Department of Transportation	Civil Rights Act Used to support enforcement of non-discrimination policy by federal agencies.	X		X
	Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide carpool and vanpool information to support program development.	X		X
	Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide information about bicyclists and pedestrians in program development.	X		X
	Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide information for congestion mitigation and air quality improvement program development.	X		X
	Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide information for magnetic levitation (high speed ground transportation) to support program development.	X		X
	Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide metropolitan planning data needed in a certified planning process.	X		X

Federal Agency	Use	P29	P38	LF Status P29, P35, P36, P37 & P38
U.S. Department of Transportation	Motor Vehicle Safety Used in the coordination of policy on intermodal transportation.	X		
	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used by the Transportation Analysis Simulation System (TRANSIMS) to model more accurate and more sensitive travel forecasts for transportation planning and emissions analysis.	X		X
	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used in the Transportation Infrastructure Finance program.	X		X
	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to develop public transportation systems on Federal-aid highways.	X		X
	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to meet state transportation planning requirements including 20-year development forecasts.	X		X
	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to support enforcement of the nondiscrimination policy in transportation programs.	X		X
	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to support program development and planning for the National Highway System.	X		X
	Provides public transportation grants for the enhanced mobility of seniors and individuals with disabilities	X		X
	Regulation used to implement 49 U.S.C. § 5303 (c), (i), (k)(3), (n) requirements. Used to support performance-based planning in public transportation projects.	X		X
	Used for assessing environmental justice in minority and low-income populations.	X		X
	Used for statewide transportation planning.	X		X
	Used in air pollution, prevention, and control programs to obtain and provide information about the reduction of mobile source related pollutants.	X		X
	Used in air pollution, prevention, and control programs to obtain information about the reduction of mobile source related pollutants.	X		X
	Used in air pollution, prevention, and control programs to provide information for network-based modeling.	X		X
	Used in mass transportation and metropolitan planning to ensure compliance with the Clean Air Act and implementing regulations, particularly with respect to coordination and conformity.	X		X
	Used in proposed mass transportation projects when reviewing criteria such as mobility improvements and environmental benefits.	X		X
	Used in the development and maintenance of databases about the transportation system infrastructure and to support intermodal network analysis.	X		
	Used to define the development and content of the metropolitan transportation plan.	X		X
	Used to obtain information for researching and planning transportation programs in non-urbanized areas, including formula grants programs.	X		X
	Used to provide environmental justice policy guidance for Federal Transit Administration recipients.	X		X
Used to provide guidance to project sponsors on how the Federal Transit Administration evaluates and rates major new transit capital investments seeking funding under the discretionary "New Starts" and "Small Starts" program.	X			
Used to provide guidance to recipients of Federal Transit Administration financial assistance for mobility planning of seniors and individuals with disabilities in accordance with 49 U.S.C. § 5310.	X		X	

Federal Agency	Use	P29	P38	LF Status P29, P35, P36, P37 & P38
U.S. Department of Transportation	Used to provide recipients of Federal Transit Administration financial assistance with guidance and instructions necessary to carry out U.S. Department of Transportation Title VI regulations.	X		X
	Used to summarize the conditions and performance of the nation's highways, bridges, and transit.	X		
	Used to support enforcement of the nondiscrimination policy by federal and state agencies.	X		X
U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs	<p>Employment needs of service-connected disabled Veterans</p> <p>The policy objective of service-connected disability payments is to compensate veterans for income lost due to disability where lost labor market earnings are assumed to account for most or all forms of lost earnings. Consequently, it is important to examine the labor force participation and income status of all service-connected (SC) veterans compared to service-connected (NSC) veterans and non-veterans. This comparison is important for another reason. VA needs to compensate and care for SC veterans in ways that re-integrate them into our Nation's social fabric to the maximum extent possible. Nothing accomplishes that purpose more than employment. ACS data permit statistically reliable measurement of the employment status and income of all persons (SC veterans, NSC veterans, and non-veterans) at the market level of analysis (counties and aggregations of counties) where key control measures (age, sex, educational attainment, functional health status) can also be taken into account. ACS data thus permit the Advisory Committee on Disability Compensation to advise the Secretary about one of the most critical needs of many veterans with disabilities: a job.</p>	X	X	X
	<p>Home Loan Guarantee effects on housing cost burden and foreclosure</p> <p>Both Congress and the VA Home Loan Guarantee (LGY) program are interested in understanding how the VA home loan guarantees make the cost of home ownership more "affordable" where that term means that housing costs are no more than 30% of income. When the cost-burden rises to greater levels, the probability of foreclosure also rises. To compare LGY program participants with other home owners (both veterans and non-veterans) requires market-level information on both income and mortgages. The ACS provides measures of both variables and, thus, is a crucial complement to LGY administrative data when cost burden and foreclosure rates are studied. Such analysis is important in understanding a critical LGY program parameter – maximum allowable limit [or the maximum VA loan guarantee.]</p>	X	X	X
	<p>Longitudinal study of Vocational Rehabilitation employment and income outcomes</p> <p>A longitudinal program evaluation study that must be conducted for at least 20 years is required by law with an annual reporting requirement. To evaluate the effects of the Vocational Rehabilitation program on program participants, comparison to veterans who were not program participants is necessary. ACS data permit this comparison and are used in combination with administrative data to account for the employment and income characteristics of Vocational Rehabilitation program participants, other service-connected Veterans, and nonservice-connected Veterans on a labor market area basis.</p>	X	X	X
	<p>Projecting the demand for VA extended health care services</p> <p>VA must conform to provisions of the Millennium Health Care and Benefits Act (1999) that stipulate that extended care staff and service levels must not fall below what they were in FY 1998. The law requires the Secretary to prescribe for each state the number of nursing home and domiciliary beds in order to conform to this constraint where the prescribed levels are based on estimates of the projected demand for VA extended care services by age 65+ veterans. Such demand projections require market level analysis of the total population of veterans (both users and nonusers of VA health care) classified by county, age, sex, service-connected entitlement and rating status, marital status, functional disability status, institutionalized status, health insurance status, and income.</p>	X	X	X

Federal Agency	Use	P29	P38	LF Status P29, P35, P36, P37 & P38
U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs	Study of the determinants of homelessness among veterans It is clear from VA-sponsored research that Veteran status is a statistically significant predictor of homelessness. The question is, "Why?" To document and understand this finding, VA researchers have relied on the use of ACS data to describe the poverty and income status of veterans and non-veterans classified by age, sex, race, service-connected status, and geography (counties and aggregations of places). Such data have been combined with administrative data produced by shelters as well as VA and HUD in an attempt to understand and document what interventions reduce homelessness among veterans.	X	X	X
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to evaluate and compile scientific criteria included in Integrated Science Assessments, in support National Ambient Air Quality Standards.	X		
	Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA) Used to conduct mandatory Regulatory Impact Analyses in the development and promulgation of Federal Regulations. Data on population size, age, ethnicity/race, income, and employment are essential for conducting analyses mandated by Executive Orders to assess poverty, environmental justice, children's health, and small business, etc., related impacts.	X		
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Safe Drinking Water Act Used in the cost benefit analysis of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for drinking water systems. These systems serve a range of communities from large to small. Used in the assessment of affordability of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulation variances and exemptions for small drinking water systems. These systems serve less than 10,000 customers and are small communities. These are statutory requirements.	X		
	Used to research and report on Wastewater Infrastructure needs in underserved communities along the US-Mexico Border			X
	Used to determine areas of poverty along the US-Mexico Border			X
	Used to determine areas of poverty in Alaska Native Villages			X
	Used to determine areas of poverty within the US			X
	Used to determine areas of poverty within Tribal lands (excluding ANV)			X
	Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in Alaska Native Villages			X
	Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in underserved communities in the US			X
	Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in underserved communities on Tribal lands			X
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Federal Operations	Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment by private employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations. Used, in federal affirmative employment programs, to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.			X
	Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended), Section 717 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and to identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector. Federal agencies are required to compare their internal participation rates with corresponding participation rates in the relevant civilian labor force (CLF). Geographic areas of recruitment and hiring are integral factors in determining "relevant" civilian labor force participation rates. The ACS data provides appropriate civilian labor force data for use by agencies.	X	X	X

Federal Agency	Use	P29	P38	LF Status P29, P35, P36, P37 & P38
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Federal Operations	The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector.	X	X	X
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of General Counsel	Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) Used to analyze the employment status of workers by age and enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment.			X
	Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment by private employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations. Used, in federal affirmative employment programs, to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.			X
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Research, Information, and Planning	Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) Used to analyze the employment status of workers by age and enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment.	X	X	X
	Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment by private employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations. Used, in federal affirmative employment programs, to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.	X	X	X
	Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to monitor federal affirmative employment programs and to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.			X
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Research, Information, and Planning	The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Used to assess the employment status of individuals with disabilities.	X	X	X
U.S. Federal Communications Commission	Broadband Data Improvement Act Used to assist in evaluation of the extent of access to, and adoption of, broadband.			X
	Telecommunications Act Used to measure extent of universal access to telephone service, including access for schools, libraries, rural health care providers, and low-income consumers.			X
U.S. Federal Reserve Board	Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) Used for implementing the CRA. They are used to identify low and moderate income neighborhoods that are the focus of the CRA, and CRA exams assess the neighborhood lending patterns of Federally regulated financial institutions.			X
	Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) Used to prepare public disclosure statements and reports on mortgage lending by financial institutions covered by HMDA, which helps detect discriminatory marketing or lending practices in lower-income or predominantly minority neighborhoods, and determine whether financial institutions are meeting the housing and financial needs of their communities, as stated in the statute.			X
U.S. National Science Foundation	America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010; National Science Foundation Act Used to create indicators of the state of science and engineering in the United States.	X	X	X
U.S. Office of Management and Budget	Used by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to delineate metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas and related statistical areas according to published standards that are applied to American Community Survey, decennial census, and Population Estimates Program data.	X		X

American Community Survey (ACS)

Why We Ask: Commuting/ Journey to Work

We ask questions about where people work, how they get there, when they leave, and how long it takes, to create statistics about commuting, or a person's *journey to work*. Commuting patterns and characteristics are crucial to planning for improvements to road and highway infrastructure, developing transportation plans and services, and understanding where people are traveling in the course of a normal day.

The 1960 Census was the first to ask about how people get to work. In 1970, the Census added a question about where a person worked, and in 1980, the Census added a question about how long it took to get there. In order to calculate peak travel times, a time of departure question (What time did this person usually leave home to go to work last week?) was introduced to the 1990 Census, and retained for Census 2000.

30 At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? *If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.*

a. Address (Number and street name)

If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.

b. Name of city, town, or post office

c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?

Yes

No, outside the city/town limits

d. Name of county

e. Name of U.S. state or foreign country

f. ZIP Code

31 How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? *If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, mark (X) the box of the one used for most of the distance.*

<input type="checkbox"/> Car, truck, or van	<input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle
<input type="checkbox"/> Bus or trolley bus	<input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle
<input type="checkbox"/> Streetcar or trolley car	<input type="checkbox"/> Walked
<input type="checkbox"/> Subway or elevated	<input type="checkbox"/> Worked at home → SKIP to question 39a
<input type="checkbox"/> Railroad	<input type="checkbox"/> Other method
<input type="checkbox"/> Ferryboat	
<input type="checkbox"/> Taxicab	

32 How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

Person(s)

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

Hour Minute

:

a.m.

p.m.

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

Minutes

The questions as they appear on the 2014 ACS paper questionnaire. This topic was introduced on the Decennial Census in 1960, and was transferred to the ACS when it replaced the Decennial Census long-form in 2005.

Examples of Federal Uses

- Required in mass transportation and metropolitan planning to ensure compliance with various regulations.
- Required to understand where people could reasonably commute from in order to work in a certain area. This information is then used for employment planning, protection against employment discrimination, defining banking and housing markets, planning emergency response, etc.
- Used in transportation planning to understand the current users of various transportation options, and forecast future use.

Examples of Other Uses

State Departments of Transportation (DOTs) are required to conduct long-range plans that rely on travel demand forecasting models. Local agencies and organizations use these statistics to plan programs and services for the disabled population, bicycle commuters, carpool and ride shares, and many other groups. Researchers use these estimates to study the effects of long commutes on health (obesity, hypertension, etc.), and on the environment (emissions, contaminants, etc.).

Federal Agency	Use	P30	P31	P32	P33	P34
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis	Used to create county-level data used to compute the residence adjustment to the labor components of Personal Income. Specifically, used to create gross commuting flow ratios in order to develop place-of-residence earnings estimates from place-of-work estimates by industry	X				
	Used to create county-level estimates of BLS expenditure data.	X				
	Used to create national, state, and county-level wage and employment data for employees of private households.	X				
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census	Developed a methodology to link employment responses in ACS microdata with Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) earnings records. The job-link uses personal identifying information, the timing of employment histories, and employer name and address matching. The linked file will be used to compare job characteristics across survey and administrative data, to evaluate data quality, and to enhance edit and imputation methods. The LEHD data does not identify the establishment that workers at multi-unit employer report to, which includes almost half of all jobs. The job-link will improve the imputation model for establishment assignments, and enhance the quality of LEHD data products, including the Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) for metro- and county-level reports, and the LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (LODES) for small areas. This work will also lead to improved understanding of the geographic distribution of jobs and the distance and direction of commute flows. This is a Census Bureau project funded as a development initiative known as Dev 10.	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	Broadband Data Improvement Act Used by the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the FCC, to determine whether residential households own computers and access the Internet.	X	X			X
U.S. Department of Energy	Energy Policy Act of 1992 Used to develop, based on data available, an inventory of the national aggregate emissions of each greenhouse gas.		X	X	X	X
	Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act Used to collect and disseminate energy-related information, and to evaluate and analyze such information.		X	X	X	X
	Used in the weatherization assistance program for low-income persons, to determine the allocation of funds to eligible entities for weatherization assistance.		X	X	X	X
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families	Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Act Used in the Community Services Block Grant program to determine the allocation of funds from states to eligible entities and to determine poverty guidelines used for participant eligibility, and used to assess the need for assistance for low-income, including elderly low-income households, including housing assistance needs.	X	X			
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics	Used by NCHS In the National Vital Statistics System and the various National Health Surveys to design samples; to calculate survey weights; to impute missing data; to perform nonresponse bias analyses; and, to link contextual information to survey data by geographic area.					X
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services	Used for measuring the commuting patterns of health care workers from county to county for geographic payment adjustments when updating Inpatient and Outpatient PPS payments for the elderly and disabled.	X				
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	CDC Office of the Director, Office of the Associate Director for Policy: The National Prevention Strategy, released by the National Prevention Council and US Surgeon General, in 2011 includes 4 Strategic Directions and 7 Priorities. Each Strategic Direction and Policy has a set of indicators that are recommended for tracking. For the Priority "Active Living" one of the indicators is "Proportion of commuters who use active transportation (i.e., walk, bicycle, and public transit) to travel to work" from the US Census Bureau's American Community Survey. (Commute to work)	X	X	X	X	X

Federal Agency	Use	P30	P31	P32	P33	P34	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	National Center for Environmental Health: The CDC Built Environment Working Group uses journey to work data from the ACS in a biennial report, the Bicycling and Walking Benchmarking Report (http://bikewalkalliance.org/resources/benchmarking). Journey to work is also used in the Environmental Public Health Tracking Network (http://ephtracking.cdc.gov/showCommunityDesignAndHealth.action). ACS journey to work data are used in Quarterly Performance Reviews (i.e., periodic reports to the CDC Director) to assess walking and bicycling to work. We have used income & disability data. The plumbing variable has been used by the Environmental Health Services Branch in the past as a measure to understand onsite wastewater systems in a consistent manner over time. We have also used information from these variables in a recent article on onsite wastewater systems.	X	X	X	X	X	
	Office of Public Health Preparedness and Response: The ACS data on disability status, income, and plumbing facilities is vital to our preparedness and response activities. We use these data to estimate the size and nature of the populations that are affected and do so at the smallest geographic area possible. We have used the ACS in multiple events for disaster response. Regarding your specific variables, the one we most often use is income followed by disability.						X
	The CDC Office of the Chief Operating Officer uses journey to work	X	X	X	X	X	
	The National Institute on Occupational Safety and Health uses the Commute to Work and Income variables.	X	X	X	X	X	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB)	Individual level data are pooled to look at commuting patterns for various demographic groups. Data are also used at the aggregate level, such as counties, Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs), metro and non-metro areas, places, and census tracts to assess transport and commuting patterns at area level, which are then studied in conjunction with other health and socioeconomic indicators.	X	X	X	X	X	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), National Center for Healthcare Workforce Analysis (NCHWA), BHP	1. Used for creating health workforce projections. 2. Used to assess the availability of health professionals in small geographies (Area Health Resource file). 3. Used to designate Rational Service Areas (RSAs), Primary Care Service Areas (PCSAs) and Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) and medically underserved population (MUPs).	X	X	X	X	X	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Office of Rural Health Policy (ORHP)	HRSA's Federal Office of Rural Health Policy (ORHP) uses a definition of "rural" (summarized in Federal Register, 77, No. 214, November 5, 2012, 66471) based in part on data from the American Community Survey (ACS). ORHP's definition makes use of Rural Urban Commuting Area (RUCA) codes to identify portions of certain counties, deemed "metropolitan" by OMB, that have low population density and relative large populations who commute long distances to work. RUCA codes are derived by the Economic Research Service (ERS) of the USDA, using commuting data from the ACS. These RUCA codes are used by ORHP as its preferred definition of "rural" and RUCA codes are used by HRSA in determining grant eligibility. A description of the most recent version of RUCAs, based on the data from the 2010 Census, is at http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-commuting-area-codes/documentation.aspx .	X	X	X	X	X	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Indian Health Service	Use to determine current and projected health care service delivery needs. (Health status is related to employment status.	X					

Federal Agency	Use	P30	P31	P32	P33	P34
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)	Used to support research on disorders of hearing or other communication processes, particularly those in the population who are at risk, who already have severe difficulty hearing, or who are deaf.	X	X	X		X
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office for Civil Rights (OCR)	Community Living Council -- Used for strategic planning, development and implementation of quality measures for the Community Living Council, HHS' interagency Olmstead compliance framework to promote quality long-term services and supports in community settings for older adults and people with disabilities. Data required to identify people with disabilities and older adults and the settings in which they receive long-term services and supports, as well as eligibility for Medicaid and LTSS waivers in order to fulfill the Department's obligations under the integration mandate of the ADA as interpreted by the Supreme Court in Olmstead vs. LC.	X				
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Displayed in CPD Maps for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME, Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) grantees to use in the formulation of their Consolidated Plan					X
	Used in the creation of a data tool for implementing the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Rule (PD&R and FHEO)	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to create the Location Affordability Index and My Transportation Cost Calculator	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to determine owner and renter market demand in support of the FHA Mortgage Insurance Program in small and large communities throughout the country as well as within published Comprehensive Housing Market Analyses and Housing Market Profiles of small and large metropolitan areas, assist with Fair Market Rents, and to provide housing market data to Field Policy Management for dissemination to the public. (EMAD)	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to populate housing and community development needs assessment tables in the Consolidated Plan template in the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS)					X
U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division	Used to assist generally with ADA enforcement responsibilities (including evaluating the impact of discriminatory policies and practices on affected populations of persons with disabilities) and to evaluate the impact of proposed regulatory changes to implement the requirements of titles II and III of ADA.	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to determine compliance with consent decrees entered by federal courts in pattern or practice employment discrimination lawsuits	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to determine whether group is underrepresented in employer's workforce	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to plan enforcement of prohibition against pattern or practice employment discrimination	X	X	X	X	X
	Used, in conjunction with other data, to demonstrate prima facie case of employment discrimination	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. Department of Labor	Rehabilitation Act (as amended) Used to require federal government contractors and subcontractors to take affirmative action to employ, and advance in employment, individuals with disabilities and prohibits discrimination against such individuals.	X				
	Used in enforcement of non-discrimination and affirmative action obligations of federal contractors and sub-contractors.	X				
	Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act Used to require federal government contractors and subcontractors to take affirmative action to employ, and advance in employment, specified categories of veterans protected by the Act and prohibits discrimination against such veterans.	X				
U.S. Department of Labor	Wagner Peyser Act as amended by the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 Used by BLS in its methodology for producing state and local labor market estimates, including unemployment rates.	X				

Federal Agency	Use	P30	P31	P32	P33	P34
U.S. Department of Labor	Wagner Peyser Act, Workforce Investment Act Used as part of the metropolitan, micropolitan, and small labor market area redefinition process, which keeps local measures such as unemployment rates properly reflective of population shifts.	X				
U.S. Department of the Interior	Estimation of Population and Employment of American Indian and Alaska Native Populations (Alone or in Combination with other races) by Tribal Statistical Areas, and by County, for the statutory requirement of the American Indian Population and Labor Force Report due biennially to Congress	X				
U.S. Department of Transportation	Civil Rights Act Used to support enforcement of non-discrimination policy by federal agencies.	X	X	X	X	X
	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to develop public transportation systems on Federal-aid highways.	X	X	X	X	X
	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to meet state transportation planning requirements including 20-year development forecasts.	X	X	X	X	X
	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to satisfy Federal Lands and Tribal Transportation Program, Surface Transportation Program, Transportation Alternatives, and Transportation Infrastructure Finance requirements.	X	X	X	X	X
	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to support enforcement of the nondiscrimination policy in transportation programs.	X	X	X	X	X
	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to support program development and planning for the National Highway System.	X	X	X	X	X
	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used by the Transportation Analysis Simulation System (TRANSIMS) to model more accurate and more sensitive travel forecasts for transportation planning and emissions analysis.	X	X	X	X	X
	Provides public transportation grants for the enhanced mobility of seniors and individuals with disabilities	X	X	X	X	X
	Used in air pollution, prevention, and control programs to obtain and provide information about the reduction of mobile source related pollutants.	X	X	X	X	X
	Used in air pollution, prevention, and control programs to obtain information about the reduction of mobile source related pollutants.	X	X	X	X	X
	Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide information about bicyclists and pedestrians in program development.	X	X	X	X	X
	Used in air pollution, prevention, and control programs to provide information for network-based modeling.	X	X	X	X	X
	Used in mass transportation and metropolitan planning to ensure compliance with the Clean Air Act and implementing regulations, particularly with respect to coordination and conformity.	X	X	X	X	X
	Used in proposed mass transportation projects when reviewing criteria such as mobility improvements and environmental benefits.	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to obtain information for researching and planning transportation programs in non-urbanized areas, including formula grants programs.	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to support enforcement of the nondiscrimination policy by federal and state agencies.	X	X	X	X	X
	Regulation used to implement 49 U.S.C. § 5303 (c), (i), (k)(3), (n) requirements. Used to support performance-based planning in public transportation projects.	X	X	X	X	X
	Used in the development and maintenance of databases about the transportation system infrastructure and to support intermodal network analysis.	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to provide environmental justice policy guidance for Federal Transit Administration recipients.	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to provide guidance to project sponsors on how the Federal Transit Administration evaluates and rates major new transit capital investments seeking funding under the discretionary "New Starts" and "Small Starts" program.	X	X			

Federal Agency	Use	P30	P31	P32	P33	P34
U.S. Department of Transportation	Used to provide recipients of Federal Transit Administration financial assistance with guidance and instructions necessary to carry out U.S. Department of Transportation Title VI regulations.	X	X	X	X	X
	Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide carpool and vanpool information to support program development.	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to summarize the conditions and performance of the nation's highways, bridges, and transit.	X	X			
	Used to define the development and content of the metropolitan transportation plan.	X	X	X	X	X
	Used for assessing environmental justice in minority and low-income populations.	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to provide guidance to recipients of Federal Transit Administration financial assistance for mobility planning of seniors and individuals with disabilities in accordance with 49 U.S.C. § 5310.	X	X	X	X	X
	Used for statewide transportation planning.	X	X	X	X	X
	Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide information for congestion mitigation and air quality improvement program development.	X	X	X	X	X
	Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide information for magnetic levitation (high-speed ground transportation) to support program development.	X	X	X	X	X
	Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide metropolitan planning data needed in a certified planning process.	X	X	X	X	X
	Motor Vehicle Safety Used in the coordination of policy on intermodal transportation.	X	X	X	X	X
	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used in the Transportation Infrastructure Finance program.	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to evaluate and compile scientific criteria included in Integrated Science Assessments, in support National Ambient Air Quality Standards.	X	X	X	X	X
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to provide housing and travel data for the coordination of air pollution efforts across federal agencies.	X	X	X	X	X
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to provide reports, training, and technical assistance on the results of research and on how to perform the research into the relationships between development patterns and pollution.	X	X	X	X	X
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns (including housing and travel information) and public health and pollution.	X	X	X	X	X
	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to provide reports, training, and technical assistance on the results of its research and on how to perform the research into the relationships between development patterns and pollution.	X	X	X	X	X
	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.	X	X	X	X	X
	Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA) Used to conduct mandatory Regulatory Impact Analyses in the development and promulgation of Federal Regulations. Data on population size, age, ethnicity/race, income, and employment are essential for conducting analyses mandated by Executive Orders to assess poverty, environmental justice, children's health, and small business, etc., related impacts.	X	X	X	X	X
	Safe Drinking Water Act Used in the cost benefit analysis of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for drinking water systems. These systems serve a range of communities from large too small. Used in the assessment of affordability of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulation variances and exemptions for small drinking water systems. These systems serve lease than 10,000 customers and are small communities. These are statutory requirements.	X	X	X	X	X

Federal Agency	Use	P30	P31	P32	P33	P34
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Used for research into the safety of public water systems to report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to provide technical reports, regulatory support, and information to the public on the distribution of emissions, exposures, and health effects across demographic groups specifically to support environmental justice considerations	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to research systematic variation in reported housing values, rent, income, and household migration, as it relates to data from other sources on environmental exposures, pollution concentrations, and other environmental amenities and disamenities; the results of such research are used to infer benefit estimates.	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to support epidemiological research and the development of exposure assessment tools that enables us to better understand both effects of contaminants on human health, and to estimate exposures to the general public and specific demographic groups.	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Federal Operations	Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended), Section 717 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and to identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector. Federal agencies are required to compare their internal participation rates with corresponding participation rates in the relevant civilian labor force (CLF). Geographic areas of recruitment and hiring are integral factors in determining "relevant" civilian labor force participation rates. The ACS data provides appropriate civilian labor force data for use by agencies.	X	X		X	X
	The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector.	X	X		X	X
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Research, Information, and Planning	Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) Used to analyze the employment status of workers by age and enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment.	X	X	X	X	X
	Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment by private employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations. Used, in federal affirmative employment programs, to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.	X	X	X	X	X
	The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Used to assess the employment status of individuals with disabilities.		X	X	X	X
U.S. Federal Reserve Board	Bank Holding Company Act of 1956; Bank Merger Act of 1960; Home Owners' Loan Act Used to provide commuting information in the definition of banking markets for anti-trust regulatory purposes. This information is also used to analyze the effect of proposed bank mergers and acquisitions. Because small communities tend to have highly concentrated banking markets, ACS data are particularly useful in analyzing bank mergers and acquisitions in such communities.	X				X
	Depository Institution Management Interlock Act Used to define the geographical areas wherein a management official is prohibited from serving two nonaffiliated depository organizations.	X				
	Federal Reserve Act Used to define permissible public welfare investments for state member banks. Used to identify low- and moderate-income communities or families that an investment must target in order to qualify as a public welfare investment.	X				
U.S. National Science Foundation	America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010; National Science Foundation Act Used to create indicators of the state of science and engineering in the United States.	X	X		X	X
U.S. Office of Management and Budget	Used by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to delineate metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas and related statistical areas according to published standards that are applied to American Community Survey, decennial census, and Population Estimates Program data.	X				

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Agriculture	Rural Development makes use of ACS data every ten years to allocate its loan and grant funding to State Offices.
	The Water and Environmental Programs (WEP) of Rural Utilities Service (RUS) uses Median Household Income (MHI) and State Non-Metropolitan Median Household Income as its source to determine economic hardship for its loan and grant programs.
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	<p>Broadband Data Improvement Act Used by the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the FCC, to determine whether residential households own computers and access the Internet.</p>
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families	<p>Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Act Used in the Community Services Block Grant program to determine the allocation of funds from states to eligible entities and to determine poverty guidelines used for participant eligibility, and used to assess the need for assistance for low-income, including elderly low-income households, including housing assistance needs.</p>
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Community Living	<p>Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act Used by ACL's AIDD grantees, the State Councils on Developmental Disabilities (SCDDs) to conduct comprehensive reviews and analyses of unmet needs of people with developmental disabilities and to identify the characteristics of the target service population, which are documented in a Five-year Plan and used to develop 5-year strategic plan for addressing the unmet needs, as required by ACL.</p>
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB)	Employment Status: HRSA's National Survey of Children's Health is currently being redesigned. The availability of employment-related data from the ACS will be important for the purposes of validating new estimates generated through the redesigned NSCH as well as other federally-collected health-related surveys.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Indian Health Service	Use to determine current and projected health care service delivery needs. (Health status is related to employment status.)
	Used in determining the current and projected health care service and delivery needs for the Indian Health Service Population. (Health Status is related to educational attainment.)
	Used in identifying number of children attending various schools and young adults when they return home from attending "out-of-town" schools or colleges.
	Used to determine which segments of the population are highly mobile for health care facility catchment area level program planning and resource allocation.
	Used to estimate the population eligible to receive Indian Health Service (IHS services).
	Used to estimate the population eligible to receive Indian Health Service (IHS) services.
	Used to provide information on the size and location of the disabled beneficiary population for program planning, program evaluation, deployment of outreach personnel and resource allocation purposes.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)	Used to support research on disorders of hearing or other communication processes, particularly those in the population who are at risk or who already have severe difficulty hearing or who are deaf.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	Used in the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) to significantly improve the efficiency of the sample design and weighting procedures, and the accuracy of small area estimates.
	Used to determine the allocation of funding to states and territories for the Mental Health Services Block Grant (MH BG)
	Used to determine the allocation of funding to states and territories for the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SAPT BG)
U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division	Used to assist generally with ADA enforcement responsibilities (including evaluating the impact of discriminatory policies and practices on affected populations of persons with disabilities) and to evaluate the impact of proposed regulatory changes to implement the requirements of titles II and III of ADA.
	Used to calculate classwide wages lost due to pattern or practice of employment discrimination

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Labor	<p>Rehabilitation Act (as amended) Used to require federal government contractors and subcontractors to take affirmative action to employ, and advance in employment, individuals with disabilities and prohibits discrimination against such individuals.</p>
	<p>Used in enforcement of non-discrimination and affirmative action obligations of federal contractors and sub-contractors.</p>
	<p>Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act Used to require federal government contractors and subcontractors to take affirmative action to employ, and advance in employment, specified categories of veterans protected by the Act and prohibits discrimination against such veterans.</p>
U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs	<p>Employment needs of service-connected disabled Veterans The policy objective of service-connected disability payments is to compensate veterans for income lost due to disability where lost labor market earnings are assumed to account for most or all forms of lost earnings. Consequently, it is important to examine the labor force participation and income status of all service-connected (SC) veterans compared to service-connected (NSC) veterans and non-veterans. This comparison is important for another reason. VA needs to compensate and care for SC veterans in ways that re-integrate them into our Nation's social fabric to the maximum extent possible. Nothing accomplishes that purpose more than employment. ACS data permit statistically reliable measurement of the employment status and income of all persons (SC veterans, NSC veterans, and non-veterans) at the market level of analysis (counties and aggregations of counties) where key control measures (age, sex, educational attainment, functional health status) can also be taken into account. ACS data thus permit the Advisory Committee on Disability Compensation to advise the Secretary about one of the most critical needs of many veterans with disabilities: a job.</p>
	<p>Home Loan Guarantee effects on housing cost burden and foreclosure Both Congress and the VA Home Loan Guarantee (LGY) program are interested in understanding how the VA home loan guarantees make the cost of home ownership more "affordable" where that term means that housing costs are no more than 30% of income. When the cost-burden rises to greater levels, the probability of foreclosure also rises. To compare LGY program participants with other home owners (both veterans and non-veterans) requires market-level information on both income and mortgages. The ACS provides measures of both variables and, thus, is a crucial complement to LGY administrative data when cost burden and foreclosure rates are studied. Such analysis is important in understanding a critical LGY program parameter – maximum allowable limit [or the maximum VA loan guarantee.]</p>
	<p>Longitudinal study of Vocational Rehabilitation employment and income outcomes A longitudinal program evaluation study that must be conducted for at least 20 years is required by law with an annual reporting requirement. To evaluate the effects of the Vocational Rehabilitation program on program participants, comparison to veterans who were not program participants is necessary. ACS data permit this comparison and are used in combination with administrative data to account for the employment and income characteristics of Vocational Rehabilitation program participants, other service-connected Veterans, and nonservice-connected Veterans on a labor market area basis.</p>
	<p>Projecting the demand for VA extended health care services VA must conform to provisions of the Millennium Health Care and Benefits Act (1999) that stipulate that extended care staff and service levels must not fall below what they were in FY 1998. The law requires the Secretary to prescribe for each state the number of nursing home and domiciliary beds in order to conform to this constraint where the prescribed levels are based on estimates of the projected demand for VA extended care services by age 65+ veterans. Such demand projections require market level analysis of the total population of veterans (both users and nonusers of VA health care) classified by county, age, sex, service-connected entitlement and rating status, marital status, functional disability status, institutionalized status, health insurance status, and income.</p>
	<p>Study of the determinants of homelessness among veterans It is clear from VA-sponsored research that Veteran status is a statistically significant predictor of homelessness. The question is, "Why?" To document and understand this finding, VA researchers have relied on the use of ACS data to describe the poverty and income status of veterans and non-veterans classified by age, sex, race, service-connected status, and geography (counties and aggregations of places). Such data have been combined with administrative data produced by shelters as well as VA and HUD in an attempt to understand and document what interventions reduce homelessness among veterans.</p>

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Federal Operations	<p>Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended), Section 717 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and to identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector. Federal agencies are required to compare their internal participation rates with corresponding participation rates in the relevant civilian labor force (CLF). Geographic areas of recruitment and hiring are integral factors in determining "relevant" civilian labor force participation rates. The ACS data provides appropriate civilian labor force data for use by agencies.</p>
	<p>The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector.</p>
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Research, Information, and Planning	<p>Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) Used to analyze the employment status of workers by age and enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment.</p>
	<p>Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment by private employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations. Used, in federal affirmative employment programs, to identify underrepresentation in job categories and specific occupations.</p>
	<p>The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Used to assess the employment status of individuals with disabilities.</p>
U.S. National Science Foundation	<p>America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010; National Science Foundation Act Used to create indicators of the state of science and engineering in the United States.</p>

American Community Survey (ACS)

Why We Ask: Class of Worker

We ask about whether a person was a private employee, a government employee, self-employed, or working without pay in a family business to produce statistics about class of worker. These statistics are used to understand more about the labor force, to plan and measure education, employment, career development and job training programs, and to measure compliance with antidiscrimination policies.

41 Was this person –
Mark (X) 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 GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)?
- a state GOVERNMENT employee?
- 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?

The questions as they appear on the 2014 ACS paper questionnaire. This topic was introduced on the Decennial Census in 1910, and was transferred to the ACS when it replaced the Decennial Census long-form in 2005.

Examples of Federal Uses

- Required to support cooperative agricultural extension work.
- Used to enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment by private employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations. Used in federal affirmative employment programs, to identify under-representation in job categories, including veterans and people with disabilities.
- Used to help make other federal surveys more accurate, including those that produce the nation's official labor market estimates.

Examples of Other Uses

State and local agencies use these statistics to identify the percentage of people employed full-time, and the percentage of residents who work in each community year-round.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Agriculture	National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA): Smith-Lever Section 3(b) and (c). Supports cooperative agricultural extension work, distributed to eligible institutions on the basis of a legislatively determined formula. The formula is determined annually based on legislatively identified census data.
	NIFA: 1890 Facilities Grant Program is for the acquisition and improvement of agricultural and food sciences facilities and equipment, including libraries, so that the 1890 land-grant institutions, including Tuskegee University and West Virginia State University may participate fully in the development of human capital in the food and agricultural sciences.
	NIFA: Agricultural Research at 1890 Land-Grant Colleges. Supports agricultural research. Research basic to agriculture that supports the development and improvement of rural home and rural life and makes the maximum contribution by agriculture to the welfare of consumers.
	NIFA: Extension at 1890 Land-Grant Colleges. Supports cooperative agricultural extension work, distributed to eligible institutions on the basis of a legislatively determined formula. The formula is determined annually based on legislatively identified census data.
	NIFA: Hatch Act. Supports agricultural research conducted at Agricultural Experiment Stations. Research basic to agriculture that supports the development and improvement of rural home and rural life and makes the maximum contribution by agriculture to the welfare of consumers.
	Rural Development makes use of ACS data every ten years to allocate its loan and grant funding to State Offices.
	The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) uses American Community Survey (ACS) data specific to income, sex, occupation, race, and ethnicity; both directly and indirectly through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's NEPAAssist Environmental Justice reporting system.
	The Water and Environmental Programs (WEP) of Rural Utilities Service (RUS) uses Median Household Income (MHI) and State Non-Metropolitan Median Household Income as its source to determine economic hardship for its loan and grant programs.
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census	Developed a methodology to link employment responses in ACS microdata with Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) earnings records. The job-link uses personal identifying information, the timing of employment histories, and employer name and address matching. The linked file will be used to compare job characteristics across survey and administrative data, to evaluate data quality, and to enhance edit and imputation methods. The LEHD data does not identify the establishment that workers at multi-unit employer report to, which includes almost half of all jobs. The job-link will improve the imputation model for establishment assignments, and enhance the quality of LEHD data products, including the Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) for metro- and county-level reports, and the LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (LODES) for small areas. This work will also lead to improved understanding of the geographic distribution of jobs and the distance and direction of commute flows. This is a Census Bureau project funded as a development initiative known as Dev 10.
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	Broadband Data Improvement Act Used by the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the FCC, to determine whether residential households own computers and access the Internet.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)	Used to support research on disorders of hearing or other communication processes, particularly those in the population who are at risk or who already have severe difficulty hearing or who are deaf.
U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division	Used to assist generally with ADA enforcement responsibilities (including evaluating the impact of discriminatory policies and practices on affected populations of persons with disabilities) and to evaluate the impact of proposed regulatory changes to implement the requirements of titles II and III of ADA.
U.S. Department of Labor	Used for analysis of labor market information as relating to policy, legislation, regulations, and program evaluation.
	Used to provide labor market policy information relating to persons with disabilities. This information is used for program planning, implementation, and evaluation of disability policies.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Labor	<p>Wagner Peyser Act (as amended by the Workforce Investment Act) Used in the Current Population Survey to stratify the survey sample and to apply population controls. These statistics are also part of the methodology used to produce state and local labor market estimates, including unemployment rates.</p>
	<p>Wagner Peyser Act as amended by the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 Used by BLS in its methodology for producing state and local labor market estimates, including unemployment rates.</p>
	<p>Wagner Peyser Act, Workforce Investment Act Used in analyzing the educational attainment of workers by occupation.</p>
U.S. Department of Transportation	<p>Regulation used to implement 49 U.S.C. § 5303 (c), (i), (k)(3), (n) requirements. Used to support performance-based planning in public transportation projects.</p>
	<p>Used in mass transportation and metropolitan planning to ensure compliance with the Clean Air Act and implementing regulations, particularly with respect to coordination and conformity.</p>
	<p>Used in the development and maintenance of databases about the transportation system infrastructure and to support intermodal network analysis.</p>
U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs	<p>Employment needs of service-connected disabled Veterans The policy objective of service-connected disability payments is to compensate veterans for income lost due to disability where lost labor market earnings are assumed to account for most or all forms of lost earnings. Consequently, it is important to examine the labor force participation and income status of all service-connected (SC) veterans compared to service-connected (NSC) veterans and non-veterans. This comparison is important for another reason. VA needs to compensate and care for SC veterans in ways that re-integrate them into our Nation's social fabric to the maximum extent possible. Nothing accomplishes that purpose more than employment. ACS data permit statistically reliable measurement of the employment status and income of all persons (SC veterans, NSC veterans, and non-veterans) at the market level of analysis (counties and aggregations of counties) where key control measures (age, sex, educational attainment, functional health status) can also be taken into account. ACS data thus permit the Advisory Committee on Disability Compensation to advise the Secretary about one of the most critical needs of many veterans with disabilities: a job.</p>
	<p>Home Loan Guarantee effects on housing cost burden and foreclosure Both Congress and the VA Home Loan Guarantee (LGY) program are interested in understanding how the VA home loan guarantees make the cost of home ownership more "affordable" where that term means that housing costs are no more than 30% of income. When the cost-burden rises to greater levels, the probability of foreclosure also rises. To compare LGY program participants with other home owners (both veterans and non-veterans) requires market-level information on both income and mortgages. The ACS provides measures of both variables and, thus, is a crucial complement to LGY administrative data when cost burden and foreclosure rates are studied. Such analysis is important in understanding a critical LGY program parameter – maximum allowable limit [or the maximum VA loan guarantee.]</p>
	<p>Longitudinal study of Vocational Rehabilitation employment and income outcomes A longitudinal program evaluation study that must be conducted for at least 20 years is required by law with an annual reporting requirement. To evaluate the effects of the Vocational Rehabilitation program on program participants, comparison to veterans who were not program participants is necessary. ACS data permit this comparison and are used in combination with administrative data to account for the employment and income characteristics of Vocational Rehabilitation program participants, other service-connected Veterans, and nonservice-connected Veterans on a labor market area basis.</p>
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Federal Operations	<p>Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) Used to analyze the employment status of workers by age and enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment.</p>
	<p>Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment by private employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations. Used, in federal affirmative employment programs, to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.</p>
	<p>Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended), Section 717 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and to identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector. Federal agencies are required to compare their internal participation rates with corresponding participation rates in the relevant civilian labor force (CLF). Geographic areas of recruitment and hiring are integral factors in determining "relevant" civilian labor force participation rates. The ACS data provides appropriate civilian labor force data for use by agencies.</p>

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Federal Operations	<p>The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector.</p>
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of General Counsel	<p>Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) Used to analyze the employment status of workers by age and enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment.</p>
	<p>Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment by private employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations. Used, in federal affirmative employment programs, to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.</p>
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Research, Information, and Planning	<p>Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) Used to analyze the employment status of workers by age and enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment.</p>
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	<p>Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to monitor federal affirmative employment programs and to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.</p>
	<p>The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Used to assess the employment status of individuals with disabilities.</p>
	<p>The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 Used to monitor federal affirmative employment programs and to determine the under-representation of individuals with disabilities.</p>
U.S. National Science Foundation	<p>America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010; National Science Foundation Act Used to create indicators of the state of science and engineering in the United States.</p>

American Community Survey (ACS)

Why We Ask: Industry and Occupation

We ask about a person's employer, the kind of business or industry of that employer, the work a person was doing, and that person's most important activities to produce industry and occupation statistics. These statistics are used to understand more about the labor force, to plan and measure education, employment, career development and job training programs, and to measure compliance with antidiscrimination policies.

42 For whom did this person work?
If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, mark (X) this box →
and print the branch of the Armed Forces.
Name of company, business, or other employer

43 What kind of business or industry was this?
Describe the activity at the location where employed. (For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, bank)

44 Is this mainly – Mark (X) ONE box.

- manufacturing?
- wholesale trade?
- retail trade?
- other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)?

45 What kind of work was this person doing?
(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, secretary, accountant)

46 What were this person's most important activities or duties?
(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, typing and filing, reconciling financial records)

The questions as they appear on the 2014 ACS paper questionnaire. This topic was introduced on the Decennial Census in 1850, and was transferred to the ACS when it replaced the Decennial Census long-form in 2005.

Examples of Federal Uses

- Required to enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment by private employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations. Used in federal affirmative employment programs, to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.
- Used to help make other federal surveys more accurate, including those that produce the nation's official labor market estimates.
- Used in the formula that determines the allocation of funding to states and territories for the Mental Health Services Block Grant, and the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant.

Examples of Other Uses

State and local agencies use these statistics to identify the percentage of people employed full-time, and the percentage of residents who work in each community year-round.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Agriculture	National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA): Smith-Lever Section 3(b) and (c). Supports cooperative agricultural extension work, distributed to eligible institutions on the basis of a legislatively determined formula. The formula is determined annually based on legislatively identified census data.
	NIFA: 1890 Facilities Grant Program is for the acquisition and improvement of agricultural and food sciences facilities and equipment, including libraries, so that the 1890 land-grant institutions, including Tuskegee University and West Virginia State University may participate fully in the development of human capital in the food and agricultural sciences.
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	NIFA: Hatch Act. Supports agricultural research conducted at Agricultural Experiment Stations. Research basic to agriculture that supports the development and improvement of rural home and rural life and makes the maximum contribution by agriculture to the welfare of consumers.
	Rural Development makes use of ACS data every ten years to allocate its loan and grant funding to State Offices.
	The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) uses American Community Survey (ACS) data specific to income, sex, occupation, race, and ethnicity; both directly and indirectly through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's NEPAAssist Environmental Justice reporting system.
The Water and Environmental Programs (WEP) of Rural Utilities Service (RUS) uses Median Household Income (MHI) and State Non-Metropolitan Median Household Income as its source to determine economic hardship for its loan and grant programs.	
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis	Used to create county-level data used to compute the residence adjustment to the labor components of Personal Income. Specifically, used to create gross commuting flow ratios in order to develop place-of-residence earnings estimates from place-of-work estimates by industry
	Used to create county-level estimates of BLS expenditure data.
	Used to create national, state, and county-level wage and employment data for employees of private households.
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census	Developed a methodology to link employment responses in ACS microdata with Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) earnings records. The job-link uses personal identifying information, the timing of employment histories, and employer name and address matching. The linked file will be used to compare job characteristics across survey and administrative data, to evaluate data quality, and to enhance edit and imputation methods. The LEHD data does not identify the establishment that workers at multi-unit employer report to, which includes almost half of all jobs. The job-link will improve the imputation model for establishment assignments, and enhance the quality of LEHD data products, including the Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) for metro- and county-level reports, and the LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (LODES) for small areas. This work will also lead to improved understanding of the geographic distribution of jobs and the distance and direction of commute flows. This is a Census Bureau project funded as a development initiative known as Dev 10.
	Used to provide demographic information for workers in the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics dataset.
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	Broadband Data Improvement Act Used by the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the FCC, to determine whether residential households own computers and access the Internet.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), AHRQ	Used by AHRQ to link contextual information by geographic area to support analyses as required by the Agency's authorizing legislation, including analyses of inner cities and rural areas.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics	Used by NCHS In the National Vital Statistics System and the various National Health Surveys as denominators for computing vital statistics, health measures and health care utilization rates.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services	Used for measuring the commuting patterns of health care workers from county to county for geographic payment adjustments when updating Inpatient and Outpatient PPS payments for the elderly and disabled.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services	Used to improve outreach and education efforts to the uninsured and to evaluate the success of outreach efforts related to the Health Insurance Exchanges.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)	Used to support research on disorders of hearing or other communication processes, particularly those in the population who are at risk, who already have severe difficulty hearing, or who are deaf.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	Used for Marketplace, Medicaid, and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) to target efforts to enroll eligible people and allocate Navigator funding.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	Used to determine the allocation of funding to states and territories for the Mental Health Services Block Grant (MH BG)
	Used to determine the allocation of funding to states and territories for the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SAPT BG)
U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division	Used to assist generally with ADA enforcement responsibilities (including evaluating the impact of discriminatory policies and practices on affected populations of persons with disabilities) and to evaluate the impact of proposed regulatory changes to implement the requirements of titles II and III of ADA.
	Used to calculate classwide wages lost due to pattern or practice of employment discrimination
	Used to determine compliance with consent decrees entered by federal courts in pattern or practice employment discrimination lawsuits
	Used to determine whether group is underrepresented in employer's workforce
	Used to plan enforcement of prohibition against pattern or practice employment discrimination
U.S. Department of Labor	Rehabilitation Act (as amended) Used to require federal government contractors and subcontractors to take affirmative action to employ, and advance in employment, individuals with disabilities and prohibits discrimination against such individuals.
	Used for analysis of labor market information as relating to policy, legislation, regulations, and program evaluation.
	Used in enforcement of non-discrimination and affirmative action obligations of federal contractors and sub-contractors.
	Used to provide labor market policy information relating to persons with disabilities. This information is used for program planning, implementation, and evaluation of disability policies.
	Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act Used to require federal government contractors and subcontractors to take affirmative action to employ, and advance in employment, specified categories of veterans protected by the Act and prohibits discrimination against such veterans.
	Wagner Peyser Act (as amended by the Workforce Investment Act) Used in the Current Population Survey to stratify the survey sample and to apply population controls. These statistics are also part of the methodology used to produce state and local labor market estimates, including unemployment rates.
	Wagner Peyser Act as amended by the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 Used by BLS in its methodology for producing state and local labor market estimates, including unemployment rates.
	Wagner Peyser Act, Workforce Investment Act Used in analyzing the educational attainment of workers by occupation.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Labor	<p>Workforce Investment Act of 1998 Used in part to allocate approximately \$78 million in Workforce Investment Act Title I funds associated with the National Farmworker Jobs Program.</p>
U.S. Department of the Interior	<p>Estimation of Population and Employment of American Indian and Alaska Native Populations (Alone or in Combination with other races) by Tribal Statistical Areas, and by County, for the statutory requirement of the American Indian Population and Labor Force Report due biennially to Congress</p>
U.S. Department of Transportation	<p>Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide metropolitan planning data needed in a certified planning process.</p>
	<p>Motor Vehicle Safety Used in the coordination of policy on intermodal transportation.</p>
	<p>Regulation used to implement 49 U.S.C. § 5303 (c), (i), (k)(3), (n) requirements. Used to support performance-based planning in public transportation projects.</p>
	<p>Used in mass transportation and metropolitan planning to ensure compliance with the Clean Air Act and implementing regulations, particularly with respect to coordination and conformity.</p>
	<p>Used in the development and maintenance of databases about the transportation system infrastructure and to support intermodal network analysis.</p>
U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs	<p>Employment needs of service-connected disabled Veterans The policy objective of service-connected disability payments is to compensate veterans for income lost due to disability where lost labor market earnings are assumed to account for most or all forms of lost earnings. Consequently, it is important to examine the labor force participation and income status of all service-connected (SC) veterans compared to service-connected (NSC) veterans and non-veterans. This comparison is important for another reason. VA needs to compensate and care for SC veterans in ways that re-integrate them into our Nation's social fabric to the maximum extent possible. Nothing accomplishes that purpose more than employment. ACS data permit statistically reliable measurement of the employment status and income of all persons (SC veterans, NSC veterans, and non-veterans) at the market level of analysis (counties and aggregations of counties) where key control measures (age, sex, educational attainment, functional health status) can also be taken into account. ACS data thus permit the Advisory Committee on Disability Compensation to advise the Secretary about one of the most critical needs of many veterans with disabilities: a job.</p>
	<p>Home Loan Guarantee effects on housing cost burden and foreclosure Both Congress and the VA Home Loan Guarantee (LGY) program are interested in understanding how the VA home loan guarantees make the cost of home ownership more "affordable" where that term means that housing costs are no more than 30% of income. When the cost-burden rises to greater levels, the probability of foreclosure also rises. To compare LGY program participants with other homeowners (both veterans and non-veterans) requires market-level information on both income and mortgages. The ACS provides measures of both variables and, thus, is a crucial complement to LGY administrative data when cost burden and foreclosure rates are studied. Such analysis is important in understanding a critical LGY program parameter – maximum allowable limit [or the maximum VA loan guarantee.]</p>
	<p>Longitudinal study of Vocational Rehabilitation employment and income outcomes A longitudinal program evaluation study that must be conducted for at least 20 years is required by law with an annual reporting requirement. To evaluate the effects of the Vocational Rehabilitation program on program participants, comparison to veterans who were not program participants is necessary. ACS data permit this comparison and are used in combination with administrative data to account for the employment and income characteristics of Vocational Rehabilitation program participants, other service-connected Veterans, and nonservice-connected Veterans on a labor market area basis.</p>
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Federal Operations	<p>Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) Used to analyze the employment status of workers by age and enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment.</p>
	<p>Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment by private employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations. Used, in federal affirmative employment programs, to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.</p>

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Federal Operations	<p>Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended), Section 717 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and to identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector. Federal agencies are required to compare their internal participation rates with corresponding participation rates in the relevant civilian labor force (CLF). Geographic areas of recruitment and hiring are integral factors in determining "relevant" civilian labor force participation rates. The ACS data provides appropriate civilian labor force data for use by agencies.</p>
	<p>The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Used to assess the employment status of individuals with disabilities.</p>
	<p>The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector.</p>
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of General Counsel	<p>Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) Used to analyze the employment status of workers by age and enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment.</p>
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	<p>The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Used to assess the employment status of individuals with disabilities.</p>
	<p>The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 Used to monitor federal affirmative employment programs and to determine the under-representation of individuals with disabilities.</p>
U.S. Federal Reserve Board	<p>Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) Used for implementing the CRA. They are used to identify low and moderate income neighborhoods that are the focus of the CRA, and CRA exams assess the neighborhood lending patterns of Federally regulated financial institutions.</p>
	<p>Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) Used to prepare public disclosure statements and reports on mortgage lending by financial institutions covered by HMDA, which helps detect discriminatory marketing or lending practices in lower-income or predominantly minority neighborhoods, and determine whether financial institutions are meeting the housing and financial needs of their communities, as stated in the statute.</p>
U.S. National Science Foundation	<p>America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010; National Science Foundation Act Used to create indicators of the state of science and engineering in the United States.</p>

American Community Survey (ACS)

Why We Ask: Income

We ask questions about the funds a person receives from various sources to create statistics about income, earnings, and poverty. These statistics help gauge the need for economic assistance for populations in need (such as children and seniors), and measure the economic well-being of the nation. Income and poverty estimates are often part of allocation formulas that determine how food, health care, job training, housing and other assistance are distributed.

Income questions originated with the 1940 Census, as a way to understand the financial situation of Americans in the wake of the Great Depression. Today, income estimates still help policy makers and others understand how such factors as where a person lives, the kind of work they do, and their education affect their earnings, and how those earnings compare to their housing costs (rent, mortgage, utilities, etc.). Collecting income data is vital for measuring poverty.

47 INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS
Mark (X) the "Yes" box for each type of income this person received, and give your best estimate of the TOTAL AMOUNT during the PAST 12 MONTHS. (NOTE: The "past 12 months" is the period from today's date one year ago up through today.)
Mark (X) the "No" box to show types of income NOT received.
If net income was a loss, mark the "Loss" box to the right of 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.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs. Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.
 Yes → \$ _____ .00
 No
TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm businesses or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships. Report NET income after business expenses.
 Yes → \$ _____ .00
 No
TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months Loss

c. Interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts. Report even small amounts credited to an account.
 Yes → \$ _____ .00
 No
TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months Loss

d. Social Security or Railroad Retirement.
 Yes → \$ _____ .00
 No
TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

e. Supplemental Security Income (SSI).
 Yes → \$ _____ .00
 No
TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

f. Any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office.
 Yes → \$ _____ .00
 No
TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions. Do NOT include Social Security.
 Yes → \$ _____ .00
 No
TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

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 the sale of a home.
 Yes → \$ _____ .00
 No
TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

48 What was this person's total income during the PAST 12 MONTHS? Add entries in questions 47a to 47h; subtract any losses. If net income was a loss, enter the amount and mark (X) the "Loss" box next to the dollar amount.
 OR \$ _____ .00
None TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months Loss

The questions as they appear on the 2014 ACS paper questionnaire. This topic was introduced on the Decennial Census housing questionnaire in 1940 and was transferred to the ACS when it replaced the Decennial Census long-form in 2005

Examples of Federal Uses

- Used in formulas that allocate funding to geographic areas with the greatest need.
- Used to understand the characteristics of people living at or below the poverty line. These estimates are then used to set eligibility requirements for individuals, governments, and organizations seeking funding for education, housing assistance, health care, food assistance, legal services, and many other programs.
- Used to prepare and respond to disasters. Information about disability status, income, and plumbing facilities is used to estimate the size and nature of populations in a disaster-affected area and determine how best to respond to community needs.
- Used to estimate future demand for assistance and services, including disaster response. For example, people living on small, fixed incomes may not be able to evacuate as easily or as long as other groups.

Examples of Other Uses

States and counties use these statistics to identify local areas eligible for grants to stimulate economic recovery, run job-training programs, and define areas as empowerment or enterprise zones. States and counties also use this information to assist children in poverty, and to allocate funds to counties and school districts for resources and services that improve the education of economically disadvantaged children. Advocacy groups and other organizations use these estimates to report on the conditions facing fixed and low-income individuals and families. Researchers use these estimates to understand the effect of income on other aspects of life, including health and health care.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Agriculture	National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA): Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP). Supports a national education program focused on the dissemination of the results of food and human nutrition education research conducted or funded by USDA
	Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act, Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act Used to streamline administration of the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program by replacing administrative paperwork with ACS estimates of students eligible for free and reduced-price meals. If successful, the ACS eligibility estimates could determine the USDA reimbursements to districts for schools that provided free meals to all students.
	Rural Development makes use of ACS data every ten years to allocate its loan and grant funding to State Offices.
	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. Used in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to calculate the annual Program Access Index (PAI), a measure used to award bonuses to States for strong performance in SNAP administration.
	The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) uses American Community Survey (ACS) data specific to income, sex, occupation, race, and ethnicity; both directly and indirectly through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's NEP Assist Environmental Justice reporting system.
	The Water and Environmental Programs (WEP) of Rural Utilities Service (RUS) uses Median Household Income (MHI) and State Non-Metropolitan Median Household Income as its source to determine economic hardship for its loan and grant programs.
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis	Used to create county-level data used to compute the residence adjustment to the labor components of Personal Income. Specifically, used to create gross commuting flow ratios in order to develop place-of-residence earnings estimates from place-of-work estimates by industry
	Used to create county-level estimates of BLS expenditure data.
	Used to create national, state, and county-level wage and employment data for employees of private households.
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census	Developed a methodology to link employment responses in ACS microdata with Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) earnings records. The job-link uses personal identifying information, the timing of employment histories, and employer name and address matching. The linked file will be used to compare job characteristics across survey and administrative data, to evaluate data quality, and to enhance edit and imputation methods. The LEHD data does not identify the establishment that workers at multi-unit employer report to, which includes almost half of all jobs. The job-link will improve the imputation model for establishment assignments, and enhance the quality of LEHD data products, including the Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) for metro- and county-level reports, and the LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (LODES) for small areas. This work will also lead to improved understanding of the geographic distribution of jobs and the distance and direction of commute flows. This is a Census Bureau project funded as a development initiative known as Dev 10.
	Used to provide demographic and housing information in the public web application, OnTheMap for Emergency Management.
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	Broadband Data Improvement Act Used by the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the FCC, to determine whether residential households own computers and access the Internet.
U.S. Department of Education (ED)	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 Used to allocate incentive funds associated with the Race to the Top state assessment competition. (Each State receiving a grant distributes at least 50 percent of the grant based on Title I ESEA funding.)
	Educational Technical Assistance Act Used to allocate funds to the regional comprehensive centers.
	Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 Used to allocate formula funds for 21st century community learning centers, based on each state's share of the prior year allocation.
	Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 Used to allocate funds for rural education initiatives based on the number of children ages 5 to 17.
	Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 Used to allocate funds to local educational agencies.
	Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 Used to determine eligibility for mathematics and science partnership grants based on the percentage of children ages 5 to 17 from families below the poverty level.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Education (ED)	Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 Used to determine eligibility for teacher and principal recruiting and training funds, based on the number of children ages 5 to 17 and the percentage of children ages 5 to 17 from families below the poverty level.
	Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Used to allocate funds for parent training and education centers based on the ratio of number of children ages 0 to 21 in the state to the number of children in all states.
	McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Assistance Improvements Act Used to allocate formula funds to States based on the percentage of children ages 5 to 7 from families below the poverty level (uses the same basis as that for ESEA sec. 1122 in the current year).
	Used in career and technical education grant programs to allocate state funds to local educational agencies based on population estimates.
U.S. Department of Energy	Used in the weatherization assistance program for low-income persons, to determine the allocation of funds to eligible entities for weatherization assistance.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families	Used to calculate emergency allocations of funds for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program.
	Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Act Used in the Community Services Block Grant program to determine the allocation of funds from states to eligible entities and to determine poverty guidelines used for participant eligibility, and used to assess the need for assistance for low-income, including elderly low-income households, including housing assistance needs.
	Head Start Act Used by Head Start agencies to conduct communitywide needs assessments, including demographic and income makeup, to determine the area(s) having the greatest need.
	Head Start Act Used to inform decision made in re-competitive process to best target the resources to those areas with highest need.
	Head Start Act Used (to determine poverty status) for the formula that determines fund allocations to states. A percent of these allocations is used AIAN expansion funding as required.
	Used (to determine poverty status) in determining portion of state allocation going to an Indian tribe, and in allocating funds to states under this program.
	Used as part of the methodology to determine whether an increase in State or Territory's child poverty rate is the result of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program.
	Used in determining the number of income eligible households; used in promulgating state median incomes.
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to determine income eligibility requirements (through the determination of HHS poverty guidelines).
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to determine income eligibility requirements (through the determination of state median income).
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to determine the number of income eligible households (through the determination of state median income).
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to indicate the costs of fuels used by various income groups and, by extension, to calculate block grant allocations based on expenditures for home energy by low-income households in a State (through the determination of HHS poverty guidelines).
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to indicate the costs of fuels used by various income groups and, by extension, to calculate block grant allocations based on expenditures for home energy by low-income households in a State (through the determination of state median income).
Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to indicate the type of fuel used by low-income households who are eligible to receive assistance	
Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to measure program performance by calculating the targeting different demographic groups.	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to report the number of households with at least one elderly member, young child, or person with a disability.
	Used to determine the Federal medical assistance percentage rate for Indian Tribes participating in title IV-E foster care, adoption assistance, and kinship guardianship programs.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families	Used to distinguish households in which a grandparent has primary responsibility for a grandchild or grandchildren.
	Used to provide SNAP (Food Stamp) measure to the performance measures in the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Community Living	Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 Used by ACL and HHS to ensure that any federally conducted or supported health care or public health program, activity or survey, collects and reports data, in a manner that allows for the ongoing, accurate, and timely collection and evaluation of data on disparities in health care services and performance on the basis of race, ethnicity, sex, primary language, and disability status.
	Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 Used to identify urban/rural poverty areas to determine minimum non-federal share requirements.
	Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act Used by ACL's AIDD grantees, the State Councils on Developmental Disabilities (SCDDs) to conduct comprehensive reviews and analyses of unmet needs of people with developmental disabilities and to identify the characteristics of the target service population, which are documented in a Five-year Plan and used to develop 5-year strategic plan for addressing the unmet needs, as required by ACL.
	Older Americans Act (as amended) Used by ACL to provide the information that ACL grantees (State Units on Aging) need to distribute intrastate funds to Area Agencies on Aging, as directed by the Older Americans Act (OAA), to provide programs and services to older adults that enable them to remain living safely in their homes and communities. The OAA requires States to submit 5-year plans that include a comprehensive review and analysis of the extent to which services, supports, and other assistance are available to older individuals and their family members, which must include intrastate funding formulas (IFFs) on how services will be targeted to reach older adults with the greatest economic and social needs, such as low-income racial and ethnic minority individuals, individuals residing in rural areas, and frail individuals (including individuals with any physical or mental functional impairment). ACS data used in these intrastate funding formulas vary by state.
	Older Americans Act (as amended) Used by ACL for developing plans for meeting the health care and other services of the elderly population that are tailored to meet language and cultural diversity of the elderly and for monitoring the performance of AoA-funded programs. The performance measures include AoA Outcome Measures 3.3 which use ACS data to determine whether the percentage of OAA clients living in rural areas is at least 15% greater than the percent of all US elders (age 60+) living in rural areas and AoA Outcome Measure 3.5 looking at whether the percentage of OAA clients living in poverty is at least 150% greater than the percent of all US elders (age 60+) living below poverty.
	Older Americans Act (as amended) Used by state and local agencies on aging to consider "greatest economic need" (which is defined as income below the poverty level) in delineating planning areas and allocating funds within each state -- State and area agencies on aging must assure special preference in service provision to elderly persons in greatest economic or social need, including low-income minority elderly. This information is made available to tribal organizations.
	Older Americans Act (as amended) Used in annual special tabulation of ACS data to provide information at the local Area Agency on Aging (AAA) level, as well as at the tribal, county and state levels, to the aging network. AAAs and State Units on Aging (SUAs) use the ACS information to develop plans and programs for the service population of older individuals, since the special tabulation allows ACL to access counts of individuals 60 and older, rather than the standard breakdown by individuals 65 and older.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), AHRQ	Used by AHRQ to link contextual information by geographic area to support analyses as required by the Agency's authorizing legislation, including analyses of inner cities and rural areas.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics	Used by NCHS In the National Vital Statistics System and the various National Health Surveys to design samples; to calculate survey weights; to impute missing data; to perform nonresponse bias analyses; and, to link contextual information to survey data by geographic area.
	Used by NCHS In the National Vital Statistics System and the various National Health Surveys as denominators for computing vital statistics, health measures and health care utilization rates.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services	Used to improve outreach and education efforts to the uninsured and to evaluate the success of outreach efforts related to the Health Insurance Exchanges.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services	Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act Used for state estimates of uncovered individuals (individuals with no health insurance).
	Used to identify beneficiaries potentially eligible for the Part D low-income subsidy.
	Used to measure, report, and evaluate health disparities, and improvements in health equity.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases: Although nearly all Americans live in homes with complete plumbing, the ACS data are still needed to help us identify communities where in-home plumbing is lacking.
	National Center for Environmental Health: The CDC Built Environment Working Group uses journey to work data from the ACS in a biennial report, the Bicycling and Walking Benchmarking Report (http://bikewalkalliance.org/resources/benchmarking). Journey to work is also used in the Environmental Public Health Tracking Network (http://ephtracking.cdc.gov/showCommunityDesignAndHealth.action). ACS journey to work data are used in Quarterly Performance Reviews (i.e., periodic reports to the CDC Director) to assess walking and bicycling to work. We have used income & disability data. The plumbing variable has been used by the Environmental Health Services Branch in the past as a measure to understand onsite wastewater systems in a consistent manner over time. We have also used information from these variables in a recent article on onsite wastewater systems.
	National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, and Tuberculosis Prevention: The ACS is one of the few sources of national data from a large sample on the social determinants of poor health (low income, poor sanitation, crowded living conditions, and stress). We have an interest in retaining income, journey to work, disability.
	National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases: In the Division of Bacterial Disease/NCIRD, we have used health insurance coverage status, household income and educational attainment variables and would like to continue to use them. We have used them when looking at use of antibiotics and for a number of epic studies within our Active Bacterial Core surveillance system.
	Office of Public Health Preparedness and Response: The ACS data on disability status, income, and plumbing facilities is vital to our preparedness and response activities. We use these data to estimate the size and nature of the populations that are affected and do so at the smallest geographic area possible. We have used the ACS in multiple events for disaster response. Regarding your specific variables, the one we most often use is income followed by disability.
	The National Institute on Occupational Safety and Health uses the Commute to Work and Income variables.
	The Office of Minority Health and Health Equity uses and recommends use of variables in the domains of income, disability, plumbing, and commute, among several other ACS variables, for assessment of health equity and identification of health disparities between various segments of the US population. We oversee CDC's health disparities and health equity portfolio and advocate use of these variables by CDC Centers, Institutes, and Offices
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB)	Income data from the ACS are vital to defining maternal and child health program populations, such as those for Title V/MCH Block grant program, and the Home Visiting program. Data are used at the individual level to look at racial/ethnic and demographic differences in income and poverty level as well those in health outcomes, disability, health insurance, and fertility. Income data are also used at the aggregate level, such as counties, Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs), metro and non-metro areas, places, and census tracts to examine and map geographic disparities in socioeconomic status, child, adult, and family poverty rates as well those in relation to health indicators such as disability rates, health insurance rates, morbidity, and mortality rates.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Bureau of Health Workforce (BHW)	The Bureau of Health Workforce/Division of Policy and Shortage Designation (DPSD) sources two fields directly from ACS that are driven by income data. DPSD accesses this data to perform calculations for the Health Professional Shortage Designations (HPSAs) (42 USC § 254e and 42 CFR 5).

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Bureau of Primary Health Care (BPHC)	The Health Center Program and individual health centers use ACS statistics to assist them in meeting requirements to take into consideration "ability to pay", income "below the poverty level", and/or the Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPGs). FPG data is used to identify current and potential health center patients. FPG data is used to evaluate need for further Health Center Program expansion and impacts of expansions already accomplished through ARRA and the Affordable Care Act. FPG data are included in the UDS Mapper, a software tool available to the public that provides detailed geographic information for HRSA Health Center Program grantees and look-alikes and the populations they serve. Disability: Compare health center patient characteristics with the general, uninstitutionalized, US population for any given geography. Identify areas of disability-related patient needs to improve responsiveness of health center facilities. These areas may be addressed by altering health centers' built (physical) or social environments.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), National Center for Healthcare Workforce Analysis (NCHWA), BHP	1. Used for projecting supply and demand for health workforce. 2. Used to develop variables in Area Health Resource File (AHRF). 3. Used to identify Rational Service Areas (RSAs), Primary Care Service Areas (PCSAs) and to designate Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) and Medically Underserved Populations (MUPs). Disability: Used to conduct studies of supply of and requirements for health professions by specialty and location, especially for minority groups. Journey to Work: 1. Used for creating health workforce projections. 2. Used to assess the availability of health professionals in small geographies (Area Health Resource file). 3. Used to designate Rational Service Areas (RSAs), Primary Care Service Areas (PCSAs) and Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) and medically underserved population (MUPs).
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Indian Health Service	Used to estimate the population eligible to receive Indian Health Service (IHS) services.
	Use to determine current and projected health care service delivery needs. (Health status is related to employment status.)
	Used in determining the current and projected health care service and delivery needs for the Indian Health Service Population. (Health Status is related to educational attainment.)
	Used in identifying number of children attending various schools and young adults when they return home from attending "out-of-town" schools or colleges.
	Used to determine which segments of the population are highly mobile for health care facility catchment area level program planning and resource allocation.
	Used to estimate the population eligible to receive Indian Health Service (IHS services).
	Used to provide information on the size and location of the disabled beneficiary population for program planning, program evaluation, deployment of outreach personnel and resource allocation purposes. Used to recruit and deploy health care providers with Tribal language skills and design preventive outreach efforts for the beneficiary population that are appropriate to their Tribal language fluency levels.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)	Used to support research on disorders of hearing or other communication processes, particularly those in the population who are at risk, who already have severe difficulty hearing, or who are deaf.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office for Civil Rights (OCR)	Community Living Council -- Used for strategic planning, development and implementation of quality measures for the Community Living Council, HHS' interagency Olmstead compliance framework to promote quality long-term services and supports in community settings for older adults and people with disabilities. Data required to identify people with disabilities and older adults and the settings in which they receive long-term services and supports, as well as eligibility for Medicaid and LTSS waivers in order to fulfill the Department's obligations under the integration mandate of the ADA as interpreted by the Supreme Court in Olmstead vs. LC.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	Used for Marketplace, Medicaid, and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) to target efforts to enroll eligible people and allocate Navigator funding.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS),	Used in the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) to significantly improve the efficiency of the sample design and weighting procedures, and the accuracy of small area estimates.

Federal Agency	Use
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	Used to determine the allocation of funding to states and territories for the Mental Health Services Block Grant (MH BG)
	Used to determine the allocation of funding to states and territories for the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SAPT BG)
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Used to determine income eligibility for HUD assisted housing programs.
	Disability data used to implement Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (FHEO)
	Displayed in CPD Maps for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME, Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) grantees to use in the formulation of their Consolidated Plan
	Housing Trust Fund - Used to determine the allocation of Housing Trust Fund Appropriations to states to (1) increase and preserve the supply of rental housing for extremely low-income (ELI) and very low-income (VLI) families, including homeless families; and (2) increase homeownership for ELI and VLI families.
	Used for eligibility and scoring criteria for HUD's Choice Neighborhoods program
	Used in the creation of a data tool for implementing the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Rule (PD&R and FHEO)
	Used to allocate ~\$700M of annual appropriation for the Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) to various American Indian and Alaskan Native tribes.
	Used to allocate annual Indian Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG) appropriation to 6 regional HUD ONAP offices.
Used to allocate low-income housing assistance in a fair and equitable manner.	
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Used to compute the percentage of low/moderate income persons by Census Tract/Block Group/Place, to determine what areas meet a national objective based on "area benefit" under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program.
	Used to create the Location Affordability Index and My Transportation Cost Calculator
	Used to determine demand for senior rental housing in support of the HUD § 202 Program and Assisted Living Conversion Program (ALCP). Used to populate special tabulations data to support HUD § 202 analyses. By statute, the § 202 program specifically applies to both non-metropolitan and metropolitan areas. (EMAD)
	Used to determine eligibility criteria for the Senior Preservation Rental Assistance Contracts (SPRAC) (Office of Housing)
	Used to determine eligibility for the White House led Strong Cities, Strong Communities (SC2) initiative
	Used to determine owner and renter market demand in support of the FHA Mortgage Insurance Program in small and large communities throughout the country as well as within published Comprehensive Housing Market Analyses and Housing Market Profiles of small and large metropolitan areas, assist with Fair Market Rents, and to provide housing market data to Field Policy Management for dissemination to the public. (EMAD)
	Used to determine Qualified Census Tracts and Difficult Development Areas for the Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) program and to determine state allocations of credit ceilings. By reference, the HUBZone program, administered by SBA, uses QCTs as geographical preferences in metropolitan areas.
	Used to determine the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) formula amount for eligible jurisdictions. Within the old city limits of Louisville, KY, prior to unifying with Jefferson County, require special tabulation of 5-year ACS counts of: Persons in poverty, Overcrowded housing units, and Housing units built prior to 1940.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Used to determine the HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) grant amount for an eligible jurisdiction. Require annual special tabulations of 5-year ACS counts of: 1. Tenure (2) by Household Type (3) by Poverty Status (2) by Year Structure Built (6) Universe: Occupied Housing Units, 2. Tenure (2) By Selected Physical and Financial Conditions (5) Universe: Occupied Housing Units
	Used to populate housing and community development needs assessment tables in the Consolidated Plan template in the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS)
U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division	Used by federal agencies and recipients of federal financial assistance to provide, identify any need for services to those with limited English proficiency (LEP) in order to comply with the prohibition against national origin discrimination programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance and federally-conducted programs and activities
	Used by the Department of Justice, other federal agencies that offer federal financial assistance, and recipients of federal financial assistance to comply with and enforce the prohibition against discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance.
	Used in enforcement efforts to eliminate and remedy unlawful discrimination in housing.
	Used in enforcement efforts to eliminate and remedy unlawful discrimination in lending.
	Used in the enforcement responsibilities under the Voting Rights Act to determine disparities in voter participation rate for analysis and for presentation in federal litigation
	Used to assist generally with ADA enforcement responsibilities (including evaluating the impact of discriminatory policies and practices on affected populations of persons with disabilities) and to evaluate the impact of proposed regulatory changes to implement the requirements of titles II and III of ADA.
U.S. Department of Labor	Older Americans Act (Amendments) Used in Community Service Employment for Older Americans Program Grants to ensure equitable distribution of funds to states and within states.
	Rehabilitation Act (as amended) Used to require federal government contractors and subcontractors to take affirmative action to employ, and advance in employment, individuals with disabilities and prohibits discrimination against such individuals.
	Used for analysis of labor market information as relating to policy, legislation, regulations, and program evaluation.
	Used in enforcement of non-discrimination and affirmative action obligations of federal contractors and sub-contractors.
	Used to estimate utility and age bias parameters for the Housing Survey of the Consumer Price Index (CPI).
	Used to help stratify survey samples for the Consumer Expenditure and Consumer Price Index sample designs.
	Used to provide labor market policy information relating to persons with disabilities. This information is used for program planning, implementation, and evaluation of disability policies.
	Used to provide local economic profiles on working women, presentations to local audiences, responses to constituents' requests. Data at the county level and metropolitan areas is particularly useful.
	Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act Used to require federal government contractors and subcontractors to take affirmative action to employ, and advance in employment, specified categories of veterans protected by the Act and prohibits discrimination against such veterans.
	Wagner Peyser Act (as amended by the Workforce Investment Act) Used in the Current Population Survey to stratify the survey sample and to apply population controls. These statistics are also part of the methodology used to produce state and local labor market estimates, including unemployment rates.
	Workforce Investment Act of 1998 Used in part to allocate approximately \$78 million in Workforce Investment Act Title I funds associated with the National Farmworker Jobs Program.
Workforce Investment Act of 1998 Used, in part, to allocate approx. \$62 million in Workforce Investment Act Title I funds associated with Native American Adult and Youth programs.	

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Labor	<p>Workforce Investment Act of 1998 Used, in part, to allocate approximately \$3.5 billion in Workforce Investment Act Title I funds.</p>
U.S. Department of Transportation	<p>Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to develop public transportation systems on Federal-aid highways.</p>
	<p>Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to meet state transportation planning requirements including 20-year development forecasts.</p>
	<p>Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to support enforcement of the nondiscrimination policy in transportation programs.</p>
	<p>Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to support program development and planning for the National Highway System.</p>
	<p>Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used by the Transportation Analysis Simulation System (TRANSIMS) to model more accurate and more sensitive travel forecasts for transportation planning and emissions analysis.</p>
	<p>Provides public transportation grants for the enhanced mobility of seniors and individuals with disabilities</p>
	<p>Used in air pollution, prevention, and control programs to obtain and provide information about the reduction of mobile source related pollutants.</p>
	<p>Used in air pollution, prevention, and control programs to obtain information about the reduction of mobile source related pollutants.</p>
	<p>Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide information about bicyclists and pedestrians in program development.</p>
	<p>Used in air pollution, prevention, and control programs to provide information for network-based modeling.</p>
	<p>Used in mass transportation and metropolitan planning to ensure compliance with the Clean Air Act and implementing regulations, particularly with respect to coordination and conformity.</p>
	<p>Used in proposed mass transportation projects when reviewing criteria such as mobility improvements and environmental benefits.</p>
	<p>Used to obtain information for researching and planning transportation programs in non-urbanized areas, including formula grants programs.</p>
	<p>Used to support enforcement of the nondiscrimination policy by federal and state agencies.</p>
	<p>Regulation used to implement 49 U.S.C. § 5303 (c), (i), (k)(3), (n) requirements. Used to support performance-based planning in public transportation projects.</p>
	<p>Used in the development and maintenance of databases about the transportation system infrastructure and to support intermodal network analysis.</p>
	<p>Used to provide environmental justice policy guidance for Federal Transit Administration recipients.</p>
	<p>Used to provide recipients of Federal Transit Administration financial assistance with guidance and instructions necessary to carry out U.S. Department of Transportation Title VI regulations.</p>
	<p>Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide carpool and vanpool information to support program development.</p>
	<p>Used to define the development and content of the metropolitan transportation plan.</p>
	<p>Used for assessing environmental justice in minority and low-income populations.</p>
	<p>Used to provide guidance to recipients of Federal Transit Administration financial assistance for mobility planning of seniors and individuals with disabilities in accordance with 49 U.S.C. § 5310.</p>
	<p>Used for statewide transportation planning.</p>
<p>Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide information for congestion mitigation and air quality improvement program development.</p>	
<p>Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide information for magnetic levitation (high speed ground transportation) to support program development.</p>	
<p>Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide metropolitan planning data needed in a certified planning process.</p>	
<p>Used in the coordination of policy on intermodal transportation.</p>	
<p>Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used in the Transportation Infrastructure Finance program.</p>	

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs	<p>Actuarial estimation and projection of the total veteran population Various VA programs (e.g., health care, disability compensation) generate administrative data as part of the daily routine of “doing business.” Such data document the use of VA services by veterans who are program users. The VA Office of the Actuary, in contrast, develops and maintains an actuarial model (VetPop) of estimates and projections of the total veteran population that includes both users and non-users of VA services and programs. The VetPop model is based on both survey data (e.g., decennial census “long form” data; American Community Survey data) and various types of administrative data (e.g., from DoD and VA). VetPop estimates and projections are published at national, state, and county levels and account for various characteristics of veterans including age, sex, period of service, and simulated VA health care enrollment priority group. VetPop data are essential to any analysis that involves understanding predictors of the usage of (or “demand” for) VA services and are considered authoritative at VA.</p>
	<p>Employment needs of service-connected disabled Veterans The policy objective of service-connected disability payments is to compensate veterans for income lost due to disability where lost labor market earnings are assumed to account for most or all forms of lost earnings. Consequently, it is important to examine the labor force participation and income status of all service-connected (SC) veterans compared to service-connected (NSC) veterans and non-veterans. This comparison is important for another reason. VA needs to compensate and care for SC veterans in ways that re-integrate them into our Nation’s social fabric to the maximum extent possible. Nothing accomplishes that purpose more than employment. ACS data permit statistically reliable measurement of the employment status and income of all persons (SC veterans, NSC veterans, and non-veterans) at the market level of analysis (counties and aggregations of counties) where key control measures (age, sex, educational attainment, functional health status) can also be taken into account. ACS data thus permit the Advisory Committee on Disability Compensation to advise the Secretary about one of the most critical needs of many veterans with disabilities: a job.</p>
	<p>Estimating expected demand associated with major medical construction VA must report to Congress on the need for all major medical care construction projects using sophisticated models of expected usage. The starting point for such analysis are estimates and projections of the expected service area Veterans population for the planned facility, where Veterans are classified by VA health care enrollment priority.</p>
	<p>Home Loan Guarantee effects on housing cost burden and foreclosure Both Congress and the VA Home Loan Guarantee (LGY) program are interested in understanding how the VA home loan guarantees make the cost of home ownership more “affordable” where that term means that housing costs are no more than 30% of income. When the cost-burden rises to greater levels, the probability of foreclosure also rises. To compare LGY program participants with other home owners (both veterans and non-veterans) requires market-level information on both income and mortgages. The ACS provides measures of both variables and, thus, is a crucial complement to LGY administrative data when cost burden and foreclosure rates are studied. Such analysis is important in understanding a critical LGY program parameter – maximum allowable limit [or the maximum VA loan guarantee.]</p>
	<p>Longitudinal study of Vocational Rehabilitation employment and income outcomes A longitudinal program evaluation study that must be conducted for at least 20 years is required by law with an annual reporting requirement. To evaluate the effects of the Vocational Rehabilitation program on program participants, comparison to veterans who were not program participants is necessary. ACS data permit this comparison and are used in combination with administrative data to account for the employment and income characteristics of Vocational Rehabilitation program participants, other service-connected Veterans, and nonservice-connected Veterans on a labor market area basis.</p>
	<p>Projecting the demand for VA extended health care services VA must conform to provisions of the Millennium Health Care and Benefits Act (1999) that stipulate that extended care staff and service levels must not fall below what they were in FY 1998. The law requires the Secretary to prescribe for each state the number of nursing home and domiciliary beds in order to conform to this constraint where the prescribed levels are based on estimates of the projected demand for VA extended care services by age 65+ veterans. Such demand projections require market level analysis of the total population of veterans (both users and nonusers of VA health care) classified by county, age, sex, service-connected entitlement and rating status, marital status, functional disability status, institutionalized status, health insurance status, and income.</p>
	<p>Study of the determinants of homelessness among veterans It is clear from VA-sponsored research that Veteran status is a statistically significant predictor of homelessness. The question is, “Why?” To document and understand this finding, VA researchers have relied on the use of ACS data to describe the poverty and income status of veterans and non-veterans classified by age, sex, race, service-connected status, and geography (counties and aggregations of places). Such data have been combined with administrative data produced by shelters as well as VA and HUD in an attempt to understand and document what interventions reduce homelessness among veterans.</p>

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to evaluate and compile scientific criteria included in Integrated Science Assessments, in support National Ambient Air Quality Standards.
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to provide housing and travel data for the coordination of air pollution efforts across federal agencies.
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to provide reports, training, and technical assistance on the results of research and on how to perform the research into the relationships between development patterns and pollution.
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns (including housing and travel information) and public health and pollution.
	Environmental Justice Use demographic information including income, poverty level, race, ethnicity, renter/owner occupation, language(s) spoken, English proficiency, educational attainment, disability, age, housing type, heating type, access to health care, access to personal vehicle, commute method, migration patterns
	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to provide reports, training, and technical assistance on the results of its research and on how to perform the research into the relationships between development patterns and pollution.
	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.
	National Environmental Policy Act Used for research and characterization of populations under executive orders covering Environmental Justice and Children's Health. Used to understand how potential project impacts could burden or benefit populations and in drafting of mitigation and recommendations to other federal agencies.
	Office of Environmental Information Tools Agency uses ACS data in existing data tools. We anticipate updating with comparable ACS 5-year data for characterizing places for socioeconomic considerations. Tools such as EJSCREEN and NEPAAssist heavily rely on ACS data at the block group and block scales.
	Safe Drinking Water Act Used in the cost benefit analysis of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for drinking water systems. These systems serve a range of communities from large to small. Used in the assessment of affordability of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulation variances and exemptions for small drinking water systems. These systems serve less than 10,000 customers and are small communities. These are statutory requirements.
	Smaller geographic units such as block group and block valuable in rural areas (where block groups can be very large).
	Use demographic data for small and rural communities using ACS 5-year data
	Used for research into the safety of public water systems to report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.
	Used to research and report on Wastewater Infrastructure needs in underserved communities along the US-Mexico Border
	Used to determine areas of poverty along the US-Mexico Border
	Used to determine areas of poverty in Alaska Native Villages
	Used to determine areas of poverty within the US
	Used to determine areas of poverty within Tribal lands (excluding ANV)
	Used to provide technical reports, regulatory support, and information to the public on the distribution of emissions, exposures, and health effects across demographic groups specifically to support environmental justice considerations
	Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in Alaska Native Villages
Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in underserved communities in the US	
Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in underserved communities on Tribal lands	
Used to research systematic variation in reported housing values, rent, income, and household migration, as it relates to data from other sources on environmental exposures, pollution concentrations, and other environmental amenities and disamenities; the results of such research are used to infer benefit estimates.	

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Used to research the distributional effects of incremental costs resulting from regulations.
	Used to research the economic impacts of policies and regulatory actions affecting the construction and housing sector.
	Used to support epidemiological research and the development of exposure assessment tools that enables us to better understand both effects of contaminants on human health, and to estimate exposures to the general public and specific demographic groups.
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Federal Operations	<p>Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended), Section 717 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and to identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector. Federal agencies are required to compare their internal participation rates with corresponding participation rates in the relevant civilian labor force (CLF). Geographic areas of recruitment and hiring are integral factors in determining "relevant" civilian labor force participation rates. The ACS data provides appropriate civilian labor force data for use by agencies.</p>
	<p>The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector.</p>
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Research, Information, and Planning	<p>Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) Used to analyze the employment status of workers by age and enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment.</p>
	<p>Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment by private employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations. Used, in federal affirmative employment programs, to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.</p>
	<p>Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to monitor federal affirmative employment programs and to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.</p>
	<p>The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Used to assess the employment status of individuals with disabilities.</p>
	<p>The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 Used to monitor federal affirmative employment programs and to determine the under-representation of individuals with disabilities.</p>
U.S. Federal Communications Commission	<p>Broadband Data Improvement Act Used to assist in evaluation of the extent of access to, and adoption of, broadband.</p>
	<p>Telecommunications Act Used to measure extent of universal access to telephone service, including access for schools, libraries, rural health care providers, and low-income consumers.</p>
U.S. Federal Reserve Board	<p>Bank Holding Company Act of 1956; Bank Merger Act of 1960; Home Owners' Loan Act Used to provide commuting information in the definition of banking markets for anti-trust regulatory purposes. This information is also used to analyze the effect of proposed bank mergers and acquisitions. Because small communities tend to have highly concentrated banking markets, ACS data are particularly useful in analyzing bank mergers and acquisitions in such communities.</p>
	<p>Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) Used for implementing the CRA. They are used to identify low and moderate income neighborhoods that are the focus of the CRA, and CRA exams assess the neighborhood lending patterns of Federally regulated financial institutions.</p>
	<p>Depository Institution Management Interlock Act Used to define the geographical areas wherein a management official is prohibited from serving two nonaffiliated depository organizations.</p>
	<p>Fair Housing Act of 1968 (FHA); Equal Credit Opportunity Act of 1974 (ECOA) Used to define the racial/ethnic composition of census tracts to determine whether an institution has different marketing or lending practices for certain geographical areas, compared to others, where the purpose of such differences is to discriminate on a prohibited basis.</p>
	<p>Federal Reserve Act Used to define permissible public welfare investments for state member banks. Used to identify low- and moderate-income communities or families that an investment must target in order to qualify as a public welfare investment.</p>

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Federal Reserve Board	<p>Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) Used to prepare public disclosure statements and reports on mortgage lending by financial institutions covered by HMDA, which helps detect discriminatory marketing or lending practices in lower-income or predominantly minority neighborhoods, and determine whether financial institutions are meeting the housing and financial needs of their communities, as stated in the statute.</p>
U.S. National Science Foundation	<p>America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010; National Science Foundation Act Used to create indicators of the state of science and engineering in the United States.</p>
U.S. Social Security Administration	<p>Identifying new sources of data on OASDI and SSI receipt among minority groups is important because the Social Security Administration (SSA) no longer provides detail by race for program data from administrative records. In SSA's Annual Statistical Supplement to the Social Security Bulletin, program data by race are not available for OASDI after 2009 or for SSI after 2002 because of quality issues.</p> <p>SSA uses these statistics to compile reports on racial and ethnic group differences with the total population in program participation and benefit amounts for published reports available to the researcher and user community and Congress. Researchers, particularly advocacy groups, have voiced a need for more detailed and robust race data to better address OASDI and SSI benefit receipt. The reports estimate differences by socio-economic and demographic groups identified in the ACS.</p>

Housing Questions: Physical

American Community Survey (ACS)

Why We Ask: Units in Structure, Rooms, and Bedrooms

We ask questions about the type of building, units in the structure, number of rooms, and number of bedrooms to create statistics about housing types and housing density. These statistics help federal agencies and programs analyze the availability of housing, understand changes in the size and structure of homes, evaluate overcrowding, and plan emergency services.

<p>1 Which best describes this building? <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A mobile home</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A one-family house detached from any other house</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A building with 2 apartments</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A building with 3 or 4 apartments</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A building with 5 to 9 apartments</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A building with 10 to 19 apartments</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A building with 20 to 49 apartments</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A building with 50 or more apartments</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Boat, RV, van, etc.</p>	<p>7 a. How many separate rooms are in this house, apartment, or mobile home? <i>Rooms must be separated by built-in archways or walls that extend out at least 6 inches and go from floor to ceiling.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• INCLUDE bedrooms, kitchens, etc.• EXCLUDE bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or unfinished basements. <p>Number of rooms</p> <input type="text"/>
	<p>b. How many of these rooms are bedrooms? <i>Count as bedrooms those rooms you would list if this house, apartment, or mobile home were for sale or rent. If this is an efficiency/studio apartment, print "0".</i></p> <p>Number of bedrooms</p> <input type="text"/>

The questions as they appear on the 2014 ACS paper questionnaire. A question about units in structure and rooms were introduced on the Decennial Census housing questionnaire in 1940 and a question about bedrooms in 1960. They were transferred to the ACS when it replaced the Decennial Census long-form in 2005.

Examples of Federal Uses

- Required to allocate the annual appropriation for the Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG).
- Required to determine demand for senior rental housing, and other analyses of the housing inventory.
- Used to calculate allocations of funds for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program.
- Used in enforcement efforts to eliminate and remedy unlawful discrimination in housing.
- Used to prepare and respond to disasters, by providing communities with information about the demand for public shelters.
- Used to project residential energy demand.
- Used to research and report on the status of drinking water and wastewater infrastructure in communities across the U.S.

Examples of Other Uses

State and local agencies use these statistics as part of their comprehensive housing affordability strategies for determining the needs of families residing in the jurisdiction. This information is also used to identify home structures in disaster-prone areas during emergency planning and preparation. Developers and aid groups may use this information to improve areas with overcrowded or substandard housing, while advocacy groups may use this information to educate the public about potential water-related environmental and health hazards.

Federal Agency	Use	H1	H7a	H7b
U.S. Department of the Interior	Variables are used in assessing community vulnerability to natural hazards , such as demographic sensitivity, ability to interpret hazard information, and public shelter demand	X		
U.S. Department of Agriculture	Rural Development makes use of ACS data every ten years to allocate its loan and grant funding to State Offices.	X	X	X
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis	Used to create state and county-level estimates of rent and imputed owner-occupied rent price levels and expenditures.	X	X	X
	Used to create state-level estimates of the owner-occupied housing portion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by state for the real estate industry	X	X	X
U.S. Department of Energy	Due to the high quality of the ACS estimates, ACS is the official source of control totals for EIA's only household sample survey, the Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS). RECS is a small sample survey; without these critical adjustments made possible by the ACS totals, it would suffer from large biases for special subpopulations.	X		
	Energy Policy Act of 1992 Used to develop, based on data available, an inventory of the national aggregate emissions of each greenhouse gas.		X	X
	Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act Used to collect and disseminate energy-related information, and to evaluate and analyze such information.		X	X
	Provides critical inputs to forecast short term energy outlook/demand for primary space heating fuel by season by fuel for each Census Division. (EIA's Short Term Energy Outlook products)	X		
	Routine use and only source of data to answer customer questions about energy demand for non-primary residences and vacant homes.	X	X	X
	Routine use and only source of data to answer customer questions about main space heating fuel for all geographies below Census Division and small areas (state and substate areas).	X		
	Used annually to estimate demand for heating fuels though minor on a national basis, disproportionately serve particular areas and populations that depend on this energy source (e.g., suppliers and customers of wood for space heating).	X		
	Used as critical inputs to the design and selection of a much more efficient, inferential RECS sample.	X		
	Used to project residential energy demand over the next 30 years, which is detailed in EIA's Annual Energy Outlook (AEO), the premier source for assessing the energy needs of the US economy in a domestic and international context.	X	X	X
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families	Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Act Used in the Community Services Block Grant program to determine the allocation of funds from states to eligible entities and to determine poverty guidelines used for participant eligibility, and used to assess the need for assistance for low-income, including elderly low-income households, including housing assistance needs.		X	X
	Used in determining the number of income eligible households; used in promulgating state median incomes.	X	X	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to determine income eligibility requirements (through the determination of state median income).	X	X	
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to determine the number of income eligible households (through the determination of state median income).	X		
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to indicate the costs of fuels used by various income groups and, by extension, to calculate block grant allocations based on expenditures for home energy by low-income households in a State (through the determination of HHS poverty guidelines).	X	X	
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to report the number of households with at least one elderly member, young child, or person with a disability.	X		

Federal Agency	Use	H1	H7a	H7b
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families	Used to assess the need for housing assistance for low-income, including elderly low-income, households. Used to evaluate effectiveness -- performance measures.		X	X
	Used to calculate emergency allocations of funds for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program.	X	X	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Community Living	Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act Used by ACL's AIDD grantees, the State Councils on Developmental Disabilities (SCDDs) to conduct comprehensive reviews and analyses of unmet needs of people with developmental disabilities and to identify the characteristics of the target service population, which are documented in a Five-year Plan and used to develop 5-year strategic plan for addressing the unmet needs, as required by ACL.	X		
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics	Used by NCHS In the National Vital Statistics System and the various National Health Surveys to design samples; to calculate survey weights; to impute missing data; to perform nonresponse bias analyses; and, to link contextual information to survey data by geographic area.	X	X	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services	Used for practice expense geographic adjustments when updating physician payments.	X	X	X
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, and Tuberculosis Prevention: The ACS is one of the few sources of national data from a large sample on the social determinants of poor health (low income, poor sanitation, crowded living conditions, and stress).			X
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	Used in the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) to significantly improve the efficiency of the sample design and weighting procedures, and the accuracy of small area estimates.	X	X	
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Displayed in CPD Maps for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME, Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) grantees to use in the formulation of their Consolidated Plan		X	X
	Housing Trust Fund - Used to determine the allocation of Housing Trust Fund Appropriations to states to (1) increase and preserve the supply of rental housing for extremely low-income (ELI) and very low-income (VLI) families, including homeless families; and (2) increase homeownership for ELI and VLI families.		X	X
	Used for eligibility and scoring criteria for HUD's Choice Neighborhoods program	X		
	Used in the creation of a data tool for implementing the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Rule (PD&R and FHEO)	X	X	X
	Used to allocate ~\$700M of annual appropriation for the Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) to various American Indian and Alaskan Native tribes.	X	X	
	Used to allocate annual Indian Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG) appropriation to 6 regional HUD ONAP offices.	X	X	
	Used to allocate low-income housing assistance in a fair and equitable manner.		X	X
	Used to create the Location Affordability Index and My Transportation Cost Calculator	X	X	
	Used to determine demand for senior rental housing in support of the HUD § 202 Program and Assisted Living Conversion Program (ALCP). Used to populate special tabulations data to support HUD § 202 analyses. By statute, the § 202 program specifically applies to both non-metropolitan and metropolitan areas. (EMAD)	X	X	X
	Used to determine eligibility criteria for the Senior Preservation Rental Assistance Contracts (SPRAC) (Office of Housing)	X	X	
Used to determine eligibility for the White House led Strong Cities, Strong Communities (SC2) initiative	X	X		

Federal Agency	Use	H1	H7a	H7b	
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Used to determine owner and renter market demand in support of the FHA Mortgage Insurance Program in small and large communities throughout the country as well as within published Comprehensive Housing Market Analyses and Housing Market Profiles of small and large metropolitan areas, assist with Fair Market Rents, and to provide housing market data to Field Policy Management for dissemination to the public. (EMAD)	X	X	X	
	Used to determine Qualified Census Tracts and Difficult Development Areas for the Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) program and to determine state allocations of credit ceilings. By reference, the HUBZone program, administered by SBA, uses QCTs as geographical preferences in metropolitan areas.			X	
	Used to determine the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) formula amount for eligible jurisdictions. Within the old city limits of Louisville, KY, prior to unifying with Jefferson County, require special tabulation of 5-year ACS counts of: Persons in poverty, Overcrowded housing units, and Housing units built prior to 1940.		X	X	
	Used to determine the HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) grant amount for an eligible jurisdiction. Require annual special tabulations of 5-year ACS counts of: 1. Tenure (2) by Household Type (3) by Poverty Status (2) by Year Structure Built (6) Universe: Occupied Housing Units, 2. Tenure (2) By Selected Physical and Financial Conditions (5) Universe: Occupied Housing Units			X	X
	Used to identify rental distribution of housing units used to determine Fair Market Rents (FMRs).				X
	Used to populate housing and community development needs assessment tables in the Consolidated Plan template in the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS)			X	X
U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division	Used in enforcement efforts to eliminate and remedy unlawful discrimination in housing.	X			
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to provide housing and travel data for the coordination of air pollution efforts across federal agencies.	X			
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to provide reports, training, and technical assistance on the results of research and on how to perform the research into the relationships between development patterns and pollution.	X			
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns (including housing and travel information) and public health and pollution.	X	X	X	
	Environmental Justice Use demographic information including income, poverty level, race, ethnicity, renter/owner occupation, language(s) spoken, English proficiency, educational attainment, disability, age, housing type, heating type, access to health care, access to personal vehicle, commute method, migration patterns	X			
	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to provide reports, training, and technical assistance on the results of its research and on how to perform the research into the relationships between development patterns and pollution.	X			
	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.	X	X	X	
	National Environmental Policy Act Used for research and characterization of populations under executive orders covering Environmental Justice and Children's Health. Used to understand how potential project impacts could burden or benefit populations and in drafting of mitigation and recommendations to other federal agencies.	X			
	Office of Environmental Information Tools Agency uses ACS data in existing data tools. We anticipate updating with comparable ACS 5-year data for characterizing places for socioeconomic considerations. Tools such as EJSCREEN and NEPassist heavily rely on ACS data at the block group and block scales.	X			

Federal Agency	Use	H1	H7a	H7b
	Safe Drinking Water Act Used in the cost benefit analysis of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for drinking water systems. These systems serve a range of communities from large to small. Used in the assessment of affordability of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulation variances and exemptions for small drinking water systems. These systems serve less than 10,000 customers and are small communities. These are statutory requirements.	X		
	Smaller geographic units such as block group and block valuable in rural areas (where block groups can be very large).	X		
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Use demographic data for small and rural communities using ACS 5-year data	X		
	Used for research into the safety of public water systems to report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.	X	X	X
	Used to research and report on Wastewater Infrastructure needs in underserved communities along the US-Mexico Border	X	X	X
	Used to provide technical reports, regulatory support, and information to the public on the distribution of emissions, exposures, and health effects across demographic groups specifically to support environmental justice considerations	X	X	X
	Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in Alaska Native Villages	X	X	X
	Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in underserved communities in the US	X	X	X
	Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in underserved communities on Tribal lands	X	X	X
	Used to research systematic variation in reported housing values, rent, income, and household migration, as it relates to data from other sources on environmental exposures, pollution concentrations, and other environmental amenities and disamenities; the results of such research are used to infer benefit estimates.	X	X	X
	Used to research the economic impacts of policies and regulatory actions affecting the construction and housing sector.	X		
U.S. Federal Reserve Board	Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) Used for implementing the CRA. They are used to identify low and moderate income neighborhoods that are the focus of the CRA, and CRA exams assess the neighborhood lending patterns of Federally regulated financial institutions.	X		
	Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) Used to prepare public disclosure statements and reports on mortgage lending by financial institutions covered by HMDA, which helps detect discriminatory marketing or lending practices in lower-income or predominantly minority neighborhoods, and determine whether financial institutions are meeting the housing and financial needs of their communities, as stated in the statute.	X		
U.S. National Science Foundation	America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010; National Science Foundation Act Used to create indicators of the state of science and engineering in the United States.	X		

American Community Survey (ACS)

Why We Ask: Year Built and Year Moved In

We ask about when a building was built, and when a person moved into that home to produce statistics about housing availability. These statistics help federal agencies and programs analyze the availability of housing, understand changes in the age of homes, and measure neighborhood stability.

2 About when was this building first built?

2000 or later – *Specify year* →

1990 to 1999

1980 to 1989

1970 to 1979

1960 to 1969

1950 to 1959

1940 to 1949

1939 or earlier

3 When did PERSON 1 (listed on page 2) move into this house, apartment, or mobile home?

Month Year

The questions as they appear on the 2014 ACS paper questionnaire. A question about the age of a home was introduced on the Decennial Census housing questionnaire in 1940, while a question about the year moved in was added in 1960. These topics were transferred to the ACS when it replaced the Decennial Census long-form in 2005.

Examples of Federal Uses

- Required to understand the age of the existing housing stock. State and Local government grantees receiving formula block grant funds from the Community Development Block Grants, HOME Investment Partnership Program, Emergency Solutions Grant and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS programs, are required by law to describe housing needs.
- Required to determine Qualified Census Tracts and Difficult Development Areas for the Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) program and to determine state allocations of credit ceilings. (The HUBZone program, administered by SBA, uses QCTs as geographical preferences in metropolitan areas.)
- Required to allocate low-income housing assistance in a fair and equitable manner.
- Used to prepare public disclosure statements and reports on mortgage lending by financial institutions covered by the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, which helps detect discriminatory marketing or lending practices in lower-income or predominantly minority neighborhoods, and determine whether financial institutions are meeting the housing and financial needs of their communities.
- Used to calculate allocations of funds for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program.
- Used in enforcement efforts to eliminate and remedy unlawful discrimination in housing.

Examples of Other Uses

State and local agencies use these statistics as part of their comprehensive housing affordability strategies for determining the needs of families residing in the jurisdiction. This information is also used to identify home structures in disaster-prone areas during emergency planning and preparation. Developers and aid groups may use this information to improve areas with older housing, while advocacy groups may use this information to educate the public about health hazards in older housing, such as lead.

Federal Agency	Use	H2	H3
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to evaluate and compile scientific criteria included in Integrated Science Assessments, in support National Ambient Air Quality Standards.	X	
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns (including housing and travel information) and public health and pollution.	X	X
	Environmental Justice Use demographic information including income, poverty level, race, ethnicity, renter/owner occupation, language(s) spoken, English proficiency, educational attainment, disability, age, housing type, heating type, access to health care, access to personal vehicle, commute method, migration patterns	X	
	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.	X	X
	National Environmental Policy Act Used for research and characterization of populations under executive orders covering Environmental Justice and Children's Health. Used to understand how potential project impacts could burden or benefit populations and in drafting of mitigation and recommendations to other federal agencies.	X	
	Office of Environmental Information Tools Agency uses ACS data in existing data tools. We anticipate updating with comparable ACS 5-year data for characterizing places for socioeconomic considerations. Tools such as EJSCREEN and NEPAassist heavily rely on ACS data at the block group and block scales.	X	
	Safe Drinking Water Act Used in the cost benefit analysis of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for drinking water systems. These systems serve a range of communities from large too small. Used in the assessment of affordability of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulation variances and exemptions for small drinking water systems. These systems serve lease than 10,000 customers and are small communities. These are statutory requirements.	X	
	Use demographic data for small and rural communities using ACS 5-year data	X	
	Used for research into the safety of public water systems to report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.	X	X
	Used to research and report on Wastewater Infrastructure needs in underserved communities along the US-Mexico Border	X	-
	Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in Alaska Native Villages	X	
	Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in underserved communities in the US	X	
	Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in underserved communities on Tribal lands	X	
	Used to research systematic variation in reported housing values, rent, income, and household migration, as it relates to data from other sources on environmental exposures, pollution concentrations, and other environmental amenities and disamenities; the results of such research are used to infer benefit estimates.	X	X
Used to research the economic impacts of policies and regulatory actions affecting the construction and housing sector.	X		
U.S. Federal Reserve Board	Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) Used for implementing the CRA. They are used to identify low and moderate income neighborhoods that are the focus of the CRA, and CRA exams assess the neighborhood lending patterns of Federally regulated financial institutions.	X	X
U.S. Federal Reserve Board	Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) Used to prepare public disclosure statements and reports on mortgage lending by financial institutions covered by HMDA, which helps detect discriminatory marketing or lending practices in lower-income or predominantly minority neighborhoods, and determine whether financial institutions are meeting the housing and financial needs of their communities, as stated in the statute.	X	X

Federal Agency	Use	H2	H3
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis	Used to create state and county-level estimates of rent and imputed owner-occupied rent price levels and expenditures.	X	X
	Used to create state-level estimates of the owner-occupied housing portion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by state for the real estate industry.	X	X
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census	Used to provide demographic and housing information in the public web application, OnTheMap for Emergency Management.	X	
U.S. Department of Energy	Energy Policy Act of 1992 Used to develop, based on data available, an inventory of the national aggregate emissions of each greenhouse gas.	X	
	Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act Used to collect and disseminate energy-related information, and to evaluate and analyze such information.	X	
	Routine use and only source of data to answer customer questions about energy demand for non-primary residences and vacant homes.	X	X
	Routine use and only source of data to answer customer questions about main space heating fuel for all geographies below Census Division and small areas (state and substate areas).	X	
	Used annually to estimate demand for heating fuels though minor on a national basis, disproportionately serve particular areas and populations that depend on this energy source (e.g., suppliers and customers of wood for space heating).	X	
	Used to project residential energy demand over the next 30 years, which is detailed in EIA's Annual Energy Outlook (AEO), the premier source for assessing the energy needs of the US economy in a domestic and international context.	X	X
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families	Used in determining the number of income eligible households; used in promulgating state median incomes.	X	
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to determine income eligibility requirements (through the determination of state median income).	X	
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to indicate the costs of fuels used by various income groups and, by extension, to calculate block grant allocations based on expenditures for home energy by low-income households in a State (through the determination of HHS poverty guidelines).	X	
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to report the number of households with at least one elderly member, young child, or person with a disability.	X	
	Used to assess the need for housing assistance for low-income, including elderly low-income, households. Used to evaluate effectiveness -- performance measures.	X	
	Used to calculate emergency allocations of funds for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program.	X	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics	Used by NCHS In the National Vital Statistics System and the various National Health Surveys to design samples; to calculate survey weights; to impute missing data; to perform nonresponse bias analyses; and, to link contextual information to survey data by geographic area.	X	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	Used in the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) to significantly improve the efficiency of the sample design and weighting procedures, and the accuracy of small area estimates.	X	
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Displayed in CPD Maps for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME, Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) grantees to use in the formulation of their Consolidated Plan	X	
	Used in the creation of a data tool for implementing the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Rule (PD&R and FHEO)	X	X
	Used to allocate low-income housing assistance in a fair and equitable manner.	X	
	Used to create the Location Affordability Index and My Transportation Cost Calculator	X	

Federal Agency	Use	H2	H3
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Used to determine demand for senior rental housing in support of the HUD § 202 Program and Assisted Living Conversion Program (ALCP). Used to populate special tabulations data to support HUD § 202 analyses. By statute, the § 202 program specifically applies to both non-metropolitan and metropolitan areas. (EMAD)	X	
	Used to determine eligibility for the White House led Strong Cities, Strong Communities (SC2) initiative	X	
	Used to determine owner and renter market demand in support of the FHA Mortgage Insurance Program in small and large communities throughout the country as well as within published Comprehensive Housing Market Analyses and Housing Market Profiles of small and large metropolitan areas, assist with Fair Market Rents, and to provide housing market data to Field Policy Management for dissemination to the public. (EMAD)	X	
	Used to determine Qualified Census Tracts and Difficult Development Areas for the Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) program and to determine state allocations of credit ceilings. By reference, the HUBZone program, administered by SBA, uses QCTs as geographical preferences in metropolitan areas.	X	X
	Used to determine the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) formula amount for eligible jurisdictions. Within the old city limits of Louisville, KY, prior to unifying with Jefferson County, require special tabulation of 5-year ACS counts of: Persons in poverty, Overcrowded housing units, and Housing units built prior to 1940.	X	
	Used to determine the HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) grant amount for an eligible jurisdiction. Require annual special tabulations of 5-year ACS counts of: 1. Tenure (2) by Household Type (3) by Poverty Status (2) by Year Structure Built (6) Universe: Occupied Housing Units, 2. Tenure (2) By Selected Physical and Financial Conditions (5) Universe: Occupied Housing Units	X	
	Used to establish limits on loans that may be insured by FHA.		X
	Used to identify rental distribution of housing units used to determine Fair Market Rents (FMRs).	X	X
	Used to populate housing and community development needs assessment tables in the Consolidated Plan template in the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS)	X	
U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division	Used in enforcement efforts to eliminate and remedy unlawful discrimination in housing.	X	
U.S. Department of Transportation	Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide metropolitan planning data needed in a certified planning process.		X

American Community Survey (ACS)

Why We Ask: Acreage, Agricultural Sales, and Business on Property

We ask about the acreage of houses and mobile homes, agricultural sales, and businesses on a property to create statistics about agricultural properties, and better understand statistics about home value.

4 How many acres is this house or mobile home on?

Less than 1 acre → *SKIP to question 6*

1 to 9.9 acres

10 or more acres

5 IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?

None

\$1 to \$999

\$1,000 to \$2,499

\$2,500 to \$4,999

\$5,000 to \$9,999

\$10,000 or more

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

Yes

No

The questions as they appear on the 2014 ACS paper questionnaire. These topics were introduced on the Decennial Census housing questionnaire in 1960 and were transferred to the ACS when it replaced the Decennial Census long-form in 2005.

Examples of Federal Uses

- Required to determine Qualified Census Tracts and Difficult Development Areas for the Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) program and to determine state allocations of credit ceilings. (The historical definition of Fair Market Rents has always excluded units on acreage of more than 10 acres to eliminate those units that might benefit from farm subsidies and therefore have lower than market rents.)
- Used to support cooperative agricultural extension work, support agricultural research, distributed to eligible institutions on the basis of a legislatively determined formula.
- Used to create state-level estimates of the owner-occupied housing portion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by state for the real estate industry.

Examples of Other Uses

State and local agencies use these statistics for land use analyses to understand lot sizes, housing density, zoning, and property values. Developers and aid groups may use this information to improve areas with desirable lot sizes.

Federal Agency	Use	H4	H5	H6
U.S. Department of Agriculture	National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA): Smith-Lever Section 3(b) and (c). Supports cooperative agricultural extension work, distributed to eligible institutions on the basis of a legislatively determined formula. The formula is determined annually based on legislatively identified census data.	X	X	
	NIFA: 1890 Facilities Grant Program is for the acquisition and improvement of agricultural and food sciences facilities and equipment, including libraries, so that the 1890 land-grant institutions, including Tuskegee University and West Virginia State University may participate fully in the development of human capital in the food and agricultural sciences.	X	X	
	NIFA: Agricultural Research at 1890 Land-Grant Colleges. Supports agricultural research. Research basic to agriculture that supports the development and improvement of rural home and rural life and makes the maximum contribution by agriculture to the welfare of consumers.	X	X	
	NIFA: Extension at 1890 Land-Grant Colleges. Supports cooperative agricultural extension work, distributed to eligible institutions on the basis of a legislatively determined formula. The formula is determined annually based on legislatively identified census data.	X	X	
	NIFA: Hatch Act. Supports agricultural research conducted at Agricultural Experiment Stations. Research basic to agriculture that supports the development and improvement of rural home and rural life and makes the maximum contribution by agriculture to the welfare of consumers.	X	X	
	The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) uses American Community Survey (ACS) data specific to income, sex, occupation, race, and ethnicity; both directly and indirectly through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's NEPAAssist Environmental Justice reporting system.	X	X	
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis	Used to create state and county-level estimates of rent and imputed owner-occupied rent price levels and expenditures.	X		
	Used to create state-level estimates of the owner-occupied housing portion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by state for the real estate industry	X		
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Used to determine Qualified Census Tracts and Difficult Development Areas for the Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) program and to determine state allocations of credit ceilings. By reference, the HUBZone program, administered by SBA, uses QCTs as geographical preferences in metropolitan areas.	X		
	Used to identify rental distribution of housing units used to determine Fair Market Rents (FMRs).	X		
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to provide reports, training, and technical assistance on the results of research and on how to perform the research into the relationships between development patterns and pollution.	X		
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns (including housing and travel information) and public health and pollution.	X		
	Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA) Used to conduct mandatory Regulatory Impact Analyses in the development and promulgation of Federal Regulations. Data on population size, age, ethnicity/race, income, and employment are essential for conducting analyses mandated by Executive Orders to assess poverty, environmental justice, children's health, and small business, etc., related impacts.	X		
	Safe Drinking Water Act Used in the cost benefit analysis of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for drinking water systems. These systems serve a range of communities from large too small. Used in the assessment of affordability of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulation variances and exemptions for small drinking water systems. These systems serve lease than 10,000 customers and are small communities. These are statutory requirements.	X		
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Used to research systematic variation in reported housing values, rent, income, and household migration, as it relates to data from other sources on environmental exposures, pollution concentrations, and other environmental amenities and disamenities; the results of such research are used to infer benefit estimates.	X		

Federal Agency	Use	H4	H5	H6
U.S. Federal Reserve Board	<p>Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) Used for implementing the CRA. They are used to identify low and moderate income neighborhoods that are the focus of the CRA, and CRA exams assess the neighborhood lending patterns of Federally regulated financial institutions.</p>		X	
	<p>Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) Used to prepare public disclosure statements and reports on mortgage lending by financial institutions covered by HMDA, which helps detect discriminatory marketing or lending practices in lower-income or predominantly minority neighborhoods, and determine whether financial institutions are meeting the housing and financial needs of their communities, as stated in the statute.</p>		X	

American Community Survey (ACS)

Why We Ask: Plumbing Facilities, Kitchen Facilities, & Telephone Service

We ask questions about the presence of hot and cold running water, a flush toilet, a bathtub or shower, and a sink with a faucet, a stove or range, a refrigerator, and telephone service to create statistics about indicators of housing quality. Federal and local governments use these estimates to identify areas eligible for housing assistance, rehabilitation loans, and other programs that help people access and afford decent, safe, and sanitary housing. Public health officials may also use this information to locate areas in danger of ground water contamination and waterborne diseases.

While the presence of these facilities in the home has increased over time, there are still areas in the United States where they are not available. Individual items (hot and cold running water, etc.) are asked about separately on the ACS to allow housing analysts to evaluate individual indicators of housing quality, and determine which items are lacking in particular areas.

8 Does this house, apartment, or mobile home have –		
	Yes	No
a. hot and cold running water?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. a flush toilet?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. a bathtub or shower?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. a sink with a faucet?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. a stove or range?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. a refrigerator?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. telephone service from which you can both make and receive calls? <i>Include cell phones.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The questions as they appear on the 2014 ACS paper questionnaire. This topic was introduced on the Decennial Census housing questionnaire in 1940, and was transferred to the ACS when it replaced the Decennial Census long-form in 2005.

Examples of Federal Uses

- Required to define substandard housing. State and Local government grantees receiving formula block grant funds from the Community Development Block Grants, HOME Investment Partnership Program, Emergency Solutions Grant and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS programs, are required by law to describe housing needs, including substandard housing (defined as the lack of complete kitchen or bathroom facilities).
- (Telephone service) required to measure extent of universal access to telephone service, including access for schools, libraries, rural health care providers, and low-income consumers.
- Used to prepare and respond to disasters. Information about disability status, income, and plumbing facilities is used to estimate the size and nature of populations in a disaster-affected area and determine how best to respond to community needs.
- Used to determine where indoor plumbing is lacking as part of research into infectious disease and contaminants. Also used in the development of exposure assessment tools that estimate potential exposures to the general public and specific demographic groups.
- Used to research and report on the status of drinking water and wastewater infrastructure in communities across the U.S.

Examples of Other Uses

State and local agencies use these statistics to identify poor quality housing by measuring the lack of plumbing. Developers and aid groups may use this information to improve areas with substandard housing, while advocacy groups may use this information to educate the public about potential water-related environmental and health hazards.

Federal Agency	Use	H8a	H8b	H8c	H8d	H8e	H8f	H8g
U.S. Department of Agriculture	National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA): Smith-Lever Section 3(b) and (c). Supports cooperative agricultural extension work, distributed to eligible institutions on the basis of a legislatively determined formula. The formula is determined annually based on legislatively identified census data.	X	X	X	X			
	NIFA: 1890 Facilities Grant Program is for the acquisition and improvement of agricultural and food sciences facilities and equipment, including libraries, so that the 1890 land-grant institutions, including Tuskegee University and West Virginia State University may participate fully in the development of human capital in the food and agricultural sciences.	X	X	X	X			
	NIFA: Agricultural Research at 1890 Land-Grant Colleges. Supports agricultural research. Research basic to agriculture that supports the development and improvement of rural home and rural life and makes the maximum contribution by agriculture to the welfare of consumers.	X	X	X	X			
	NIFA: Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP). Supports a national education program focused on the dissemination of the results of food and human nutrition education research conducted or funded by USDA	X	X	X	X			
	NIFA: Extension at 1890 Land-Grant Colleges. Supports cooperative agricultural extension work, distributed to eligible institutions on the basis of a legislatively determined formula. The formula is determined annually based on legislatively identified census data.	X	X	X	X			
	NIFA: Hatch Act. Supports agricultural research conducted at Agricultural Experiment Stations. Research basic to agriculture that supports the development and improvement of rural home and rural life and makes the maximum contribution by agriculture to the welfare of consumers.	X	X	X	X			
	Rural Development makes use of ACS data every ten years to allocate its loan and grant funding to State Offices.	X	X	X	X			
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis	Used to create state and county-level estimates of rent and imputed owner-occupied rent price levels and expenditures.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to create state-level estimates of the owner-occupied housing portion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by state for the real estate industry	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. Department of Energy	Routine use and only source of data to answer customer questions about energy demand for non-primary residences and vacant homes.					X	X	X
	Used to project residential energy demand over the next 30 years, which is detailed in EIA's Annual Energy Outlook (AEO), the premier source for assessing the energy needs of the US economy in a domestic and international context.					X	X	X
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Admin. for Children and Families	Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Act Used in the Community Services Block Grant program to determine the allocation of funds from states to eligible entities and to determine poverty guidelines used for participant eligibility, and used to assess the need for assistance for low-income, including elderly low-income households, including housing assistance needs.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families	Used (to determine poverty status) in determining portion of state allocation going to an Indian tribe, and in allocating funds to states under this program.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to assess the need for housing assistance for low-income, including elderly low-income, households. Used to evaluate effectiveness -- performance measures.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Federal Agency	Use	H8a	H8b	H8c	H8d	H8e	H8f	H8g
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics	Used by NCHS In the National Vital Statistics System and the various National Health Surveys to design samples; to calculate survey weights; to impute missing data; to perform nonresponse bias analyses; and, to link contextual information to survey data by geographic area.							X
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases: Although nearly all Americans live in homes with complete plumbing, the ACS data are still needed to help us identify communities where in-home plumbing is lacking.	X	X	X	X			
	National Center for Environmental Health: The CDC Built Environment Working Group uses journey to work data from the ACS in a biennial report, the Bicycling and Walking Benchmarking Report (http://bikewalkalliance.org/resources/benchmarking). Journey to work is also used in the Environmental Public Health Tracking Network (http://ephtracking.cdc.gov/showCommunityDesignAndHealth.action). ACS journey to work data are used in Quarterly Performance Reviews (i.e., periodic reports to the CDC Director) to assess walking and bicycling to work. We have used income & disability data. The plumbing variable has been used by the Environmental Health Services Branch in the past as a measure to understand onsite wastewater systems in a consistent manner over time. We have also used information from these variables in a recent article on onsite wastewater systems.	X	X	X	X			
	Office of Public Health Preparedness and Response: The ACS data on disability status, income, and plumbing facilities is vital to our preparedness and response activities. We use these data to estimate the size and nature of the populations that are affected and do so at the smallest geographic area possible. We have used the ACS in multiple events for disaster response. Regarding your specific variables, the one we most often use is income followed by disability.	X	X	X	X			
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB)	Plumbing Facilities: Data are used at the aggregate level, such as counties, Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs), metro and non-metro areas, places, and census tracts to assess housing quality and living standards at area level, which are then studied in conjunction with other health and socioeconomic indicators.	X	X	X	X			
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Indian Health Service	Used to estimate the population eligible to receive Indian Health Service (IHS) services.	X	X	X	X			
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Displayed in CPD Maps for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME, Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) grantees to use in the formulation of their Consolidated Plan	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Federal Agency	Use	H8a	H8b	H8c	H8d	H8e	H8f	H8g
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Housing Trust Fund - Used to determine the allocation of Housing Trust Fund Appropriations to states to (1) increase and preserve the supply of rental housing for extremely low-income (ELI) and very low-income (VLI) families, including homeless families; and (2) increase homeownership for ELI and VLI families.	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Used in the creation of a data tool for implementing the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Rule (PD&R and FHEO)	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Used to allocate ~\$700M of annual appropriation for the Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) to various American Indian and Alaskan Native tribes.	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Used to determine demand for senior rental housing in support of the HUD § 202 Program and Assisted Living Conversion Program (ALCP). Used to populate special tabulations data to support HUD § 202 analyses. By statute, the § 202 program specifically applies to both non-metropolitan and metropolitan areas. (EMAD)	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Used to determine eligibility criteria for the Senior Preservation Rental Assistance Contracts (SPRAC) (Office of Housing)	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Used to determine owner and renter market demand in support of the FHA Mortgage Insurance Program in small and large communities throughout the country as well as within published Comprehensive Housing Market Analyses and Housing Market Profiles of small and large metropolitan areas, assist with Fair Market Rents, and to provide housing market data to Field Policy Management for dissemination to the public. (EMAD)	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Used to determine Qualified Census Tracts and Difficult Development Areas for the Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) program and to determine state allocations of credit ceilings. By reference, the HUBZone program, administered by SBA, uses QCTs as geographical preferences in metropolitan areas.	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Used to determine the HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) grant amount for an eligible jurisdiction. Require annual special tabulations of 5-year ACS counts of: 1. Tenure (2) by Household Type (3) by Poverty Status (2) by Year Structure Built (6) Universe: Occupied Housing Units, 2. Tenure (2) By Selected Physical and Financial Conditions (5) Universe: Occupied Housing Units	X	X	X	X			
	Used to identify rental distribution of housing units used to determine Fair Market Rents (FMRs).	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Used to populate housing and community development needs assessment tables in the Consolidated Plan template in the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS)	X	X	X	X	X	X	
U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division	Used in the enforcement responsibilities under the Voting Rights Act to determine disparities in voter participation rate for analysis and for presentation in federal litigation							X
U.S. Department of Transportation	12. Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to meet state transportation planning requirements including 20-year development forecasts.							X
	34. Used for statewide transportation planning.							X
	6. Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide metropolitan planning data needed in a certified planning process.							X

Federal Agency	Use	H8a	H8b	H8c	H8d	H8e	H8f	H8g
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to evaluate and compile scientific criteria included in Integrated Science Assessments, in support National Ambient Air Quality Standards.					X	X	X
	Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA) Used to conduct mandatory Regulatory Impact Analyses in the development and promulgation of Federal Regulations. Data on population size, age, ethnicity/race, income, and employment are essential for conducting analyses mandated by Executive Orders to assess poverty, environmental justice, children's health, and small business, etc., related impacts.					X	X	X
	Safe Drinking Water Act Used in the cost benefit analysis of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for drinking water systems. These systems serve a range of communities from large too small. Used in the assessment of affordability of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulation variances and exemptions for small drinking water systems. These systems serve lease than 10,000 customers and are small communities. These are statutory requirements.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to research and report on Wastewater Infrastructure needs in underserved communities along the US-Mexico Border	X	X	X	X			
	Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in Alaska Native Villages	X	X	X	X			
	Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in underserved communities in the US	X	X	X	X			
	Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in underserved communities on Tribal lands	X	X	X	X			
	Used to research systematic variation in reported housing values, rent, income, and household migration, as it relates to data from other sources on environmental exposures, pollution concentrations, and other environmental amenities and disamenities; the results are used to infer benefit estimates.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to support epidemiological research and the development of exposure assessment tools that enables us to better understand both effects of contaminants on human health, and to estimate exposures to the general public and specific demographic groups.	X	X	X	X	X		X
U.S. Federal Communications Commission	Broadband Data Improvement Act Used to assist in evaluation of the extent of access to, and adoption of, broadband.							X
	Telecommunications Act Used to measure extent of universal access to telephone service, including access for schools, libraries, rural health care providers, and low-income consumers.							X
U.S. Federal Reserve Board	Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) Used for implementing the CRA. They are used to identify low and moderate income neighborhoods that are the focus of the CRA, and CRA exams assess the neighborhood lending patterns of Federally regulated financial institutions.	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) Used to prepare public disclosure statements and reports on mortgage lending by financial institutions covered by HMDA, which helps detect discriminatory marketing or lending practices in lower-income or predominantly minority neighborhoods, and determine whether financial institutions are meeting the housing and financial needs of their communities, as stated in the statute.	X	X	X	X	X	X	

American Community Survey (ACS)

Why We Ask: Computer and Internet Use

We ask about the computers that people use, whether people access the Internet, and the types of subscriptions used to access the Internet, to create statistics about computer and Internet use. These statistics were first collected in 2013, and released to the public in September 2014. The questions were added to measure the nationwide development of broadband access and decrease barriers to broadband access.

9 At this house, apartment, or mobile home – do you or any member of this household own or use any of the following computers?
• EXCLUDE GPS devices, digital music players, and devices with only limited computing capabilities, for example: household appliances.

	Yes	No
a. Desktop, laptop, netbook, or notebook computer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Handheld computer, smart mobile phone, or other handheld wireless computer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Some other type of computer Specify <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10 At this house, apartment, or mobile home – do you or any member of this household access the Internet?

- Yes, with a subscription to an Internet service
- Yes, without a subscription to an Internet service → SKIP to question 12
- No Internet access at this house, apartment, or mobile home → SKIP to question 12

11 At this house, apartment, or mobile home – do you or any member of this household subscribe to the Internet using –

	Yes	No
a. Dial-up service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. DSL service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Cable modem service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Fiber-optic service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Mobile broadband plan for a computer or a cell phone?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Satellite Internet service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Some other service? Specify service <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The questions as they appear on the 2014 ACS paper questionnaire. This topic was added to the ACS in 2013.

Examples of Federal Uses

- Required to assist in the evaluation of broadband Internet access and adoption.

Examples of Other Uses

State and local agencies might choose to use these statistics to evaluate access to broadband in their communities. These statistics may also be useful to understand whether to use Internet or more expensive outreach methods for distributing important public health or safety information. Businesses and non-profits might use these statistics to analyze computer and Internet usage in their communities. Knowing how many people have access to computers and the Internet helps these groups communicate more effectively with their customers, and plan other outreach including ecommerce.

Federal Agency	Use	H9	H10	H11
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Admin.	Broadband Data Improvement Act Used by the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the FCC, to determine whether residential households own computers and access the Internet.	X	X	X
U.S. Department of Energy	Routine use and only source of data to answer customer questions about energy demand for non-primary residences and vacant homes.	X	X	
	Used to project residential energy demand over the next 30 years, which is detailed in EIA's Annual Energy Outlook (AEO), the premier source for assessing the energy needs of the US economy in a domestic and international context.	X	X	
U.S. Department of Transportation	Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide metropolitan planning data needed in a certified planning process.	X	X	
	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to meet state transportation planning requirements including development forecasts.	X	X	
	Used for statewide transportation planning.	X	X	
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Safe Drinking Water Act Used in the cost benefit analysis of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for drinking water systems. These systems serve a range of communities from large to small. Used in the assessment of affordability of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulation variances and exemptions for small drinking water systems. These systems serve less than 10,000 customers and are small communities. These are statutory requirements.	X	X	
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to evaluate and compile scientific criteria included in Integrated Science Assessments, in support National Ambient Air Quality Standards.	X		
	Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA) Used to conduct mandatory Regulatory Impact Analyses in the development and promulgation of Federal Regulations. Data on population size, age, ethnicity/race, income, and employment are essential for conducting analyses mandated by Executive Orders to assess poverty, environmental justice, children's health, and small business, etc., related impacts.	X		
	Used to support epidemiological research and the development of exposure assessment tools that enables us to better understand both effects of contaminants on human health, and to estimate exposures to the general public and specific demographic groups.	X		
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Federal Operations	Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended), Section 717 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and to identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector. Federal agencies are required to compare their internal participation rates with corresponding participation rates in the relevant civilian labor force (CLF). Geographic areas of recruitment and hiring are integral factors in determining "relevant" civilian labor force participation rates. The ACS data provides appropriate civilian labor force data for use by agencies.	X	X	
	The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector.	X	X	
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Research, Information, and Planning	Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) Used to analyze the employment status of workers by age and enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment.	X	X	X
	Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment by private employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations. Used, in federal affirmative employment programs, to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.	X	X	X
	The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Used to assess the employment status of individuals with disabilities.	X	X	X
U.S. Federal Communications Commission	Broadband Data Improvement Act Used to assist in evaluation of the extent of access to, and adoption of, broadband.	X	X	X

American Community Survey (ACS)

Why We Ask: Vehicles

We ask about the vehicles available to people to produce statistics about vehicles. These statistics along with the place of work and journey to work questions, provide information about commuting, road congestion, and access to transportation in emergencies.

12 How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of this household?

None

1

2

3

4

5

6 or more

The questions as they appear on the 2014 ACS paper questionnaire. This topic was introduced on the Decennial Census long-form questionnaire in 1960. This topic was transferred to the ACS when it replaced the Decennial Census long-form in 2005.

Examples of Federal Uses

- Required in the enforcement responsibilities under the Voting Rights Act to determine disparities in voter participation rates for analysis and for presentation in federal litigation.
- Required in mass transportation and metropolitan planning to ensure compliance with the Clean Air Act and implementing regulations, particularly with respect to coordination and conformity.
- Used to summarize the conditions and performance of the nation's highways, bridges, and transit.

Examples of Other Uses

State and local agencies use these statistics to estimate clearance times for regional evacuations. Local transportation planning agencies also use these statistics to determine which modes of transportation people are dependent on; i.e. do people bike or take public transportation by choice?

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis	Used to create state and county-level estimates of rent and imputed owner-occupied rent price levels and expenditures.
	Used to create state-level estimates of the owner-occupied housing portion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by state for the real estate industry
U.S. Department of Energy	Used to project residential energy demand over the next 30 years, which is detailed in EIA's Annual Energy Outlook (AEO), the premier source for assessing the energy needs of the US economy in a domestic and international context.
	Energy Policy Act of 1992 Used to develop, based on data available, an inventory of the national aggregate emissions of each greenhouse gas.
	Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act Used to collect and disseminate energy-related information, and to evaluate and analyze such information.
	Used in the weatherization assistance program for low-income persons, to determine the allocation of funds to eligible entities for weatherization assistance.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	Used in the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) to significantly improve the efficiency of the sample design and weighting procedures, and the accuracy of small area estimates.
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Used to create the Location Affordability Index and My Transportation Cost Calculator
U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division	Used in the enforcement responsibilities under the Voting Rights Act to determine disparities in voter participation rate for analysis and for presentation in federal litigation
U.S. Department of Transportation	Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide metropolitan planning data needed in a certified planning process.
	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to meet state transportation planning requirements including 20-year development forecasts.
	Used for statewide transportation planning.
	Civil Rights Act Used to support enforcement of non-discrimination policy by federal agencies.
	Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide carpool and vanpool information to support program development.
	Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide information about bicyclists and pedestrians in program development.
	Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide information for congestion mitigation and air quality improvement program development.
	Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide information for magnetic levitation (high speed ground transportation) to support program development.
	Motor Vehicle Safety Used in the coordination of policy on intermodal transportation.
	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used by the Transportation Analysis Simulation System (TRANSIMS) to model more accurate and more sensitive travel forecasts for transportation planning and emissions analysis.
	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used in the Transportation Infrastructure Finance program.
	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to develop public transportation systems on Federal-aid highways.
	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to satisfy Federal Lands and Tribal Transportation Program, Surface Transportation Program, Transportation Alternatives, and Transportation Infrastructure Finance requirements.
	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to support enforcement of the nondiscrimination policy in transportation programs.
Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to support program development and planning for the National Highway System.	

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Transportation	Provides public transportation grants for the enhanced mobility of seniors and individuals with disabilities
	Regulation used to implement 49 U.S.C. § 5303 (c), (i), (k)(3), (n) requirements. Used to support performance-based planning in public transportation projects.
	Used for assessing environmental justice in minority and low-income populations.
	Used in air pollution, prevention, and control programs to obtain and provide information about the reduction of mobile source related pollutants.
	Used in air pollution, prevention, and control programs to obtain information about the reduction of mobile source related pollutants.
	Used in air pollution, prevention, and control programs to provide information for network-based modeling.
	Used in proposed mass transportation projects when reviewing criteria such as mobility improvements and environmental benefits.
	Used in the development and maintenance of databases about the transportation system infrastructure and to support intermodal network analysis.
	Used to define the development and content of the metropolitan transportation plan.
	Used to obtain information for researching and planning transportation programs in non-urbanized areas, including formula grants programs.
	Used to provide environmental justice policy guidance for Federal Transit Administration recipients.
	Used to provide guidance to project sponsors on how the Federal Transit Administration evaluates and rates major new transit capital investments seeking funding under the discretionary "New Starts" and "Small Starts" program.
	Used to provide guidance to recipients of Federal Transit Administration financial assistance for mobility planning of seniors and individuals with disabilities in accordance with 49 U.S.C. § 5310.
	Used to provide recipients of Federal Transit Administration financial assistance with guidance and instructions necessary to carry out U.S. Department of Transportation Title VI regulations.
	Used to summarize the conditions and performance of the nation's highways, bridges, and transit.
	Used to support enforcement of the nondiscrimination policy by federal and state agencies.
Used in mass transportation and metropolitan planning to ensure compliance with the Clean Air Act and implementing regulations, particularly with respect to coordination and conformity.	
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns (including housing and travel information) and public health and pollution.
	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.
	Used for research into the safety of public water systems to report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.
	Used to provide technical reports, regulatory support, and information to the public on the distribution of emissions, exposures, and health effects across demographic groups specifically to support environmental justice considerations
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to provide housing and travel data for the coordination of air pollution efforts across federal agencies.
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to provide reports, training, and technical assistance on the results of research and on how to perform the research into the relationships between development patterns and pollution.
	Environmental Justice Use demographic information including income, poverty level, race, ethnicity, renter/owner occupation, language(s) spoken, English proficiency, educational attainment, disability, age, housing type, heating type, access to health care, access to personal vehicle, commute method, migration patterns
	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to provide reports, training, and technical assistance on the results of its research and on how to perform the research into the relationships between development patterns and pollution.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	<p>National Environmental Policy Act Used for research and characterization of populations under executive orders covering Environmental Justice and Children's Health. Used to understand how potential project impacts could burden or benefit populations and in drafting of mitigation and recommendations to other federal agencies.</p>
	<p>Smaller geographic units such as block group and block valuable in rural areas (where block groups can be very large).</p>
	<p>Use demographic data for small and rural communities using ACS 5-year data</p>
	<p>Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to evaluate and compile scientific criteria included in Integrated Science Assessments, in support National Ambient Air Quality Standards.</p>
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Federal Operations	<p>Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended), Section 717 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and to identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector. Federal agencies are required to compare their internal participation rates with corresponding participation rates in the relevant civilian labor force (CLF). Geographic areas of recruitment and hiring are integral factors in determining "relevant" civilian labor force participation rates. The ACS data provides appropriate civilian labor force data for use by agencies.</p>
	<p>The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 Used to monitor federal executive branch agencies' affirmative employment programs and identify barriers to employment opportunity in the federal sector.</p>
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Research, Information, and Planning	<p>Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) Used to analyze the employment status of workers by age and enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment.</p>
	<p>Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) Used to enforce nondiscrimination provisions in employment by private employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations. Used, in federal affirmative employment programs, to identify under-representation in job categories and specific occupations.</p>
	<p>The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Used to assess the employment status of individuals with disabilities.</p>

American Community Survey (ACS)

Why We Ask: Home Heating Fuel

We ask about home heating fuel to create statistics about home energy use. These statistics help governments understand community air quality and energy needs. Federal agencies use these statistics to forecast future energy demand, analyze the fuels available to community residents, and plan and fund programs that help low-income residents afford to heat their homes.

13 Which **FUEL** is used **MOST** for heating this house, apartment, or mobile home?

- Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- Electricity
- Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- Coal or coke
- Wood
- Solar energy
- Other fuel
- No fuel used

The question as it appeared on the 2014 ACS paper questionnaire. This topic was introduced on the Decennial Census questionnaire in 1940. This topic was transferred to the ACS when it replaced the Decennial Census long-form in 2005.

Examples of Federal Uses

- Required in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to determine income-eligible households by heating fuel type.
- Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns (including housing and travel information) and public health and pollution.
- Used in assessing community vulnerability to natural hazards.
- Used to project residential energy demand over the next 30 years.
- Used to forecast short-term energy outlook/demand for primary space heating fuel by season by fuel.

Examples of Other Uses

State and local agencies use this information to estimate energy consumption, improve energy efficiency in their communities, decrease air pollution, and develop affordable housing. Nonprofits use this information to encourage policies that decrease air pollution.

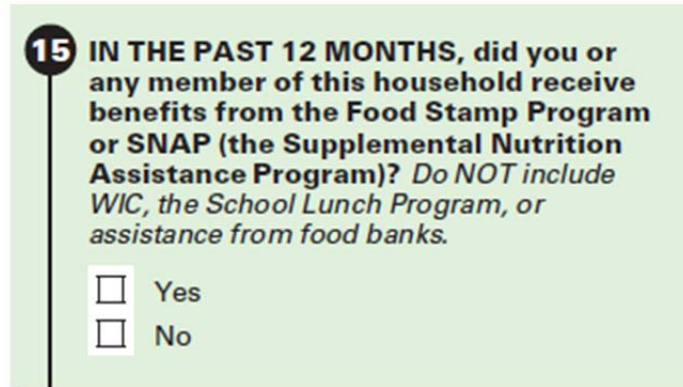
Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of the Interior	Variables are used in assessing community vulnerability to natural hazards , such as demographic sensitivity, ability to interpret hazard information, and public shelter demand
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis	Used to create state and county-level estimates of rent and imputed owner-occupied rent price levels and expenditures.
	Used to create state-level estimates of the owner-occupied housing portion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by state for the real estate industry
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census	Used to provide demographic and housing information in the public web application, OnTheMap for Emergency Management.
U.S. Department of Energy	Used to project residential energy demand over the next 30 years, which is detailed in EIA's Annual Energy Outlook (AEO), the premier source for assessing the energy needs of the US economy in a domestic and international context.
	Energy Policy Act of 1992 Used to develop, based on data available, an inventory of the national aggregate emissions of each greenhouse gas.
	Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act Used to collect and disseminate energy-related information, and to evaluate and analyze such information.
	Used in the weatherization assistance program for low-income persons, to determine the allocation of funds to eligible entities for weatherization assistance.
	Routine use and only source of data to answer customer questions about energy demand for non-primary residences and vacant homes.
	Due to the high quality of the ACS estimates, ACS is the official source of control totals for EIA's only household sample survey, the Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS). RECS is a small sample survey; without these critical adjustments made possible by the ACS totals, it would suffer from large biases for special subpopulations.
	Provides critical inputs to forecast short-term energy outlook/demand for primary space heating fuel by season by fuel for each Census Division. (EIA's Short Term Energy Outlook products)
	Routine use and only source of data to answer customer questions about main space heating fuel for all geographies below Census Division and small areas (state and substate areas).
	Used annually to estimate demand for heating fuels though minor on a national basis, disproportionately serve particular areas and populations that depend on this energy source (e.g., suppliers and customers of wood for space heating).
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families	Used as critical inputs to the design and selection of a much more efficient, inferential RECS sample.
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to determine income eligibility requirements (through the determination of state median income).
	Used to calculate emergency allocations of funds for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program.
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to report the number of households with at least one elderly member, young child, or person with a disability.
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to indicate the costs of fuels used by various income groups and, by extension, to calculate block grant allocations based on expenditures for home energy by low-income households in a State (through the determination of state median income).
	Used in determining the number of income eligible households; used in promulgating state median incomes.
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to indicate the costs of fuels used by various income groups and, by extension, to calculate block grant allocations based on expenditures for home energy by low-income households in a State (through the determination of HHS poverty guidelines). Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to indicate the type of fuel used by low-income households who are eligible to receive assistance

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Used to determine owner and renter market demand in support of the FHA Mortgage Insurance Program in small and large communities throughout the country as well as within published Comprehensive Housing Market Analyses and Housing Market Profiles of small and large metropolitan areas, assist with Fair Market Rents, and to provide housing market data to Field Policy Management for dissemination to the public. (EMAD)
	Used to determine demand for senior rental housing in support of the HUD § 202 Program and Assisted Living Conversion Program (ALCP). Used to populate special tabulations data to support HUD § 202 analyses. By statute, the § 202 program specifically applies to both non-metropolitan and metropolitan areas. (EMAD)
	Used in the creation of a data tool for implementing the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Rule (PD&R and FHEO)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns (including housing and travel information) and public health and pollution.
	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.
	Used for research into the safety of public water systems to report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.
	Used to provide technical reports, regulatory support, and information to the public on the distribution of emissions, exposures, and health effects across demographic groups specifically to support environmental justice considerations
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to provide housing and travel data for the coordination of air pollution efforts across federal agencies.
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to provide reports, training, and technical assistance on the results of research and on how to perform the research into the relationships between development patterns and pollution.
	Environmental Justice Use demographic information including income, poverty level, race, ethnicity, renter/owner occupation, language(s) spoken, English proficiency, educational attainment, disability, age, housing type, heating type, access to health care, access to personal vehicle, commute method, migration patterns
	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to provide reports, training, and technical assistance on the results of its research and on how to perform the research into the relationships between development patterns and pollution.
	National Environmental Policy Act Used for research and characterization of populations under executive orders covering Environmental Justice and Children's Health. Used to understand how potential project impacts could burden or benefit populations and in drafting of mitigation and recommendations to other federal agencies.
	Smaller geographic units such as block group and block valuable in rural areas (where block groups can be very large).
	Use demographic data for small and rural communities using ACS 5-year data
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to evaluate and compile scientific criteria included in Integrated Science Assessments, in support National Ambient Air Quality Standards.
	Used to research systematic variation in reported housing values, rent, income, and household migration, as it relates to data from other sources on environmental exposures, pollution concentrations, and other environmental amenities and disamenities; the results of such research are used to infer benefit estimates.

American Community Survey (ACS)

Why We Ask: Food Stamps/Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

We ask about food stamps/Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to understand and forecast participation in food assistance programs. In 2008, the food stamp program was renamed SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program), but the question uses both program names to minimize respondent confusion.



15 IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did you or any member of this household receive benefits from the Food Stamp Program or SNAP (the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program)? *Do NOT include WIC, the School Lunch Program, or assistance from food banks.*

Yes

No

The question as it appeared on the 2014 ACS paper questionnaire. This topic was introduced to the ACS when it replaced the Decennial Census long-form in 2005.

Examples of Federal Uses

- Required to streamline administration of the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program by replacing administrative paperwork with ACS estimates of students eligible for free and reduced-price meals.
- Used to support a national education program focused on the dissemination of the results of food and human nutrition education research.
- Used in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to calculate the annual Program Access Index (PAI), a measure used to award bonuses to States for strong performance in SNAP administration.
- Used in determining eligibility for assistance programs.
- Used in assessing poverty.
- Used to measure the performance of other programs such as the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program.

Examples of Other Uses

State and local agencies use these statistics to assess state food assistance needs and performance, participation rates for eligible families and individuals, and to determine gaps in services and programs. Faith-based and other nonprofit organizations use information about food assistance needs to determine where food banks, food kitchens, and other programs could be beneficial, and how needs can be met with additional resources and services.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Department of Agriculture	National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA): Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP). Supports a national education program focused on the dissemination of the results of food and human nutrition education research conducted or funded by USDA
	Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act, Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act Used to streamline administration of the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program by replacing administrative paperwork with ACS estimates of students eligible for free and reduced-price meals. If successful, the ACS eligibility estimates could determine the USDA reimbursements to districts for schools that provided free meals to all students.
	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. Used in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to calculate the annual Program Access Index (PAI), a measure used to award bonuses to States for strong performance in SNAP administration.
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census	Used to provide demographic and housing information in the public web application, OnTheMap for Emergency Management.
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	Broadband Data Improvement Act Used by the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the FCC, to determine whether residential households own computers and access the Internet.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families	Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Act Used in the Community Services Block Grant program to determine the allocation of funds from states to eligible entities and to determine poverty guidelines used for participant eligibility, and used to assess the need for assistance for low-income, including elderly low-income households, including housing assistance needs.
	Head Start Act Used by Head Start agencies to conduct communitywide needs assessments, including demographic and income makeup, to determine the area(s) having the greatest need.
	Used for examining the number of households assisted by Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP).
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to determine the number of income eligible households (through the determination of state median income).
	Used to provide family formation and stability measures to the performance measures in the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. Used to provide information about grandparents as caregivers.
	Used to provide SNAP(Food Stamp) measure to the performance measures in the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics	Used by NCHS in the National Vital Statistics System and the various National Health Surveys to design samples; to calculate survey weights; to impute missing data; to perform nonresponse bias analyses; and, to link contextual information to survey data by geographic area.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	Used in the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) to significantly improve the efficiency of the sample design and weighting procedures, and the accuracy of small area estimates.
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Used in the creation of a data tool for implementing the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Rule (PD&R and FHEO)
U.S. Department of Labor	Workforce Investment Act Used in general research related to employment, unemployment and services to facilitate re-employment within the U.S. labor force.
	Workforce Investment Act Used in the continuing evaluation of the programs and activities carried out under Title I of the Workforce Investment Act.
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to evaluate and compile scientific criteria included in Integrated Science Assessments, in support National Ambient Air Quality Standards.
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to provide housing and travel data for the coordination of air pollution efforts across federal agencies.

Federal Agency	Use
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	<p>Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to provide reports, training, and technical assistance on the results of research and on how to perform the research into the relationships between development patterns and pollution.</p>
	<p>Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns (including housing and travel information) and public health and pollution.</p>
	<p>Environmental Justice Use demographic information including income, poverty level, race, ethnicity, renter/owner occupation, language(s) spoken, English proficiency, educational attainment, disability, age, housing type, heating type, access to health care, access to personal vehicle, commute method, migration patterns</p>
	<p>Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to provide reports, training, and technical assistance on the results of its research and on how to perform the research into the relationships between development patterns and pollution.</p>
	<p>Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.</p>
	<p>National Environmental Policy Act Used for research and characterization of populations under executive orders covering Environmental Justice and Children's Health. Used to understand how potential project impacts could burden or benefit populations and in drafting of mitigation and recommendations to other federal agencies.</p>
	<p>Office of Environmental Information Tools Agency uses ACS data in existing data tools. We anticipate updating with comparable ACS 5-year data for characterizing places for socioeconomic considerations. Tools such as EJSCREEN and NEPAassist heavily rely on ACS data at the block group and block scales.</p>
	<p>Safe Drinking Water Act Used in the cost benefit analysis of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for drinking water systems. These systems serve a range of communities from large too small. Used in the assessment of affordability of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulation variances and exemptions for small drinking water systems. These systems serve lease than 10,000 customers and are small communities. These are statutory requirements.</p>
	<p>Smaller geographic units such as block group and block valuable in rural areas (where block groups can be very large).</p>
	<p>Use demographic data for small and rural communities using ACS 5-year data.</p>
	<p>Used for research into the safety of public water systems to report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.</p>
	<p>Used to determine areas of poverty along the US-Mexico Border.</p>
	<p>Used to determine areas of poverty in Alaska Native Villages.</p>
	<p>Used to determine areas of poverty within the U.S.</p>
	<p>Used to determine areas of poverty within Tribal lands (excluding ANV).</p>
<p>Used to provide technical reports, regulatory support, and information to the public on the distribution of emissions, exposures, and health effects across demographic groups specifically to support environmental justice considerations.</p>	

Housing Questions: Financial

American Community Survey (ACS)

Why We Ask: Tenure, Home Value, and Rent

We ask about whether a home is owned or rented, and the amount of the monthly rent or how much the home and property are worth to produce statistics about tenure, rent and home value. These statistics are used to analyze whether adequate housing is affordable for residents, protect owners and renters, and allocate and fund housing assistance programs.

17 Is this house, apartment, or mobile home –
Mark (X) ONE box.

Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? *Include home equity loans.*

Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage or loan)?

Rented?

Occupied without payment of rent? → SKIP to **C** on the next page

18 a. What is the monthly rent for this house, apartment, or mobile home?
Monthly amount – Dollars

\$.00

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

Yes

No

19 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

The question as it appeared on the 2014 ACS paper questionnaire. The first question about home ownership was asked in the Census of 1890, while the first question about home value was asked in the Census of 1940. These topics were transferred to the ACS when it replaced the Decennial Census long-form in 2005.

Examples of Federal Uses

- Required to identify rental distribution of housing units used to determine Fair Market Rents (FMRs).
- Required to describe the balance of owners and renters. State and Local government grantees receiving formula block grant funds from the Community Development Block Grants, HOME Investment Partnership Program, Emergency Solutions Grant and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS programs, are required by law to describe housing needs.
- Required to determine Qualified Census Tracts and Difficult Development Areas for the Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) program and to determine state allocations of credit ceilings. (The HUBZone program, administered by SBA, uses QCTs as geographical preferences in metropolitan areas.)
- Required to allocate low-income housing assistance in a fair and equitable manner.
- Required in the enforcement responsibilities under the Voting Rights Act to determine disparities in voter participation rate for analysis and for presentation in federal litigation.
- Used to determine owner and renter market demand in support of the FHA Mortgage Insurance Program.

Examples of Other Uses

States and counties seek to create policies and programs to encourage appropriate development for the community. These governments use these statistics to understand changes in local housing markets, ensure residents have affordable housing options, qualify for assistance and grant programs designed to protect owners and renters, and reduce the tax revenue losses from vacant or abandoned properties. Businesses and mortgage lenders use these statistics to guide future operations. Advocacy groups use these statistics to influence tax, assistance and zoning policies.

Federal Agency	Use	H17	H18	H19
U.S. Department of Agriculture	Rural Development makes use of ACS data every ten years to allocate its loan and grant funding to State Offices.	X	X	
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis	Used to create state and county-level estimates of rent and imputed owner-occupied rent price levels and expenditures.	X	X	X
	Used to create state-level estimates of the owner-occupied housing portion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by state for the real estate industry	X	X	X
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census	Used to provide demographic and housing information in the public web application, OnTheMap for Emergency Management.	X		X
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	Broadband Data Improvement Act Used by the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the FCC, to determine whether residential households own computers and access the Internet.			X
U.S. Department of Energy	Routine use and only source of data to answer customer questions about energy demand for non-primary residences and vacant homes.	X		
	Routine use and only source of data to answer customer questions about main space heating fuel for all geographies below Census Division and small areas (state and substate areas).	X		
	Used annually to estimate demand for heating fuels though minor on a national basis, disproportionately serve particular areas and populations that depend on this energy source (e.g., suppliers and customers of wood for space heating).	X		
U.S. Department of Energy	Used as critical inputs to the design and selection of a much more efficient, inferential RECS sample.	X		
	Used to project residential energy demand over the next 30 years, which is detailed in EIA's Annual Energy Outlook (AEO), the premier source for assessing the energy needs of the US economy in a domestic and international context.	X		
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families	Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Act Used in the Community Services Block Grant program to determine the allocation of funds from states to eligible entities and to determine poverty guidelines used for participant eligibility, and used to assess the need for assistance for low-income, including elderly low-income households, including housing assistance needs.	X	X	X
	Used to assess the need for housing assistance for low-income, including elderly low-income, households. Used to evaluate effectiveness -- performance measures.	X	X	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), AHRQ	Used by AHRQ to link contextual information by geographic area to support analyses as required by the Agency's authorizing legislation, including analyses of inner cities and rural areas.		X	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics	Used by NCHS In the National Vital Statistics System and the various National Health Surveys to design samples; to calculate survey weights; to impute missing data; to perform nonresponse bias analyses; and, to link contextual information to survey data by geographic area.		X	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services	Used for practice expense geographic adjustments when updating physician payments.		X	X
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, and Tuberculosis Prevention: The ACS is one of the few sources of national data from a large sample on the social determinants of poor health (low income, poor sanitation, crowded living conditions, and stress). We have an interest in retaining income, journey to work, disability.		X	

Federal Agency	Use	H17	H18	H19
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	Used in the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) to significantly improve the efficiency of the sample design and weighting procedures, and the accuracy of small area estimates.	X	X	X
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Disability data used to implement Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (FHEO)		X	
	Displayed in CPD Maps for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME, Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) grantees to use in the formulation of their Consolidated Plan	X	X	X
	Housing Trust Fund - Used to determine the allocation of Housing Trust Fund Appropriations to states to (1) increase and preserve the supply of rental housing for extremely low-income (ELI) and very low-income (VLI) families, including homeless families; and (2) increase homeownership for ELI and VLI families.	X	X	
	Used in the creation of a data tool for implementing the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Rule (PD&R and FHEO)	X	X	
	Used to allocate ~\$700M of annual appropriation for the Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) to various American Indian and Alaskan Native tribes.	X	X	
	Used to allocate low-income housing assistance in a fair and equitable manner.	X		
	Used to create the Location Affordability Index and My Transportation Cost Calculator	X	X	X
	Used to determine demand for senior rental housing in support of the HUD § 202 Program and Assisted Living Conversion Program (ALCP). Used to populate special tabulations data to support HUD § 202 analyses. By statute, the § 202 program specifically applies to both non-metropolitan and metropolitan areas. (EMAD)	X	X	X
	Used to determine eligibility criteria for the Senior Preservation Rental Assistance Contracts (SPRAC) (Office of Housing)	X	X	
	Used to determine eligibility for the White House led Strong Cities, Strong Communities (SC2) initiative	X		
	Used to determine owner and renter market demand in support of the FHA Mortgage Insurance Program in small and large communities throughout the country as well as within published Comprehensive Housing Market Analyses and Housing Market Profiles of small and large metropolitan areas, assist with Fair Market Rents, and to provide housing market data to Field Policy Management for dissemination to the public. (EMAD)	X	X	X
	Used to determine Qualified Census Tracts and Difficult Development Areas for the Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) program and to determine state allocations of credit ceilings. By reference, the HUBZone program, administered by SBA, uses QCTs as geographical preferences in metropolitan areas.	X	X	
	Used to determine the HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) grant amount for an eligible jurisdiction. Require annual special tabulations of 5-year ACS counts of: 1. Tenure (2) by Household Type (3) by Poverty Status (2) by Year Structure Built (6) Universe: Occupied Housing Units, 2. Tenure (2) By Selected Physical and Financial Conditions (5) Universe: Occupied Housing Units	X	X	
	Used to establish limits on loans that may be insured by FHA.	X		X
	Used to identify rental distribution of housing units used to determine Fair Market Rents (FMRs).	X	X	
Used to populate housing and community development needs assessment tables in the Consolidated Plan template in the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS)	X	X	X	
U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division	Used in enforcement efforts to eliminate and remedy unlawful discrimination in housing.	X	X	X

Federal Agency	Use	H17	H18	H19
U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division	Used in enforcement efforts to eliminate and remedy unlawful discrimination in lending.	X		X
	Used in the enforcement responsibilities under the Voting Rights Act to determine disparities in voter participation rate for analysis and for presentation in federal litigation	X		
U.S. Department of Labor	Used to help stratify survey samples for the Consumer Expenditure and Consumer Price Index sample designs.			X
U.S. Department of Transportation	Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide metropolitan planning data needed in a certified planning process.	X	X	
	Motor Vehicle Safety Used in the coordination of policy on intermodal transportation.		X	X
	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used by the Transportation Analysis Simulation System (TRANSIMS) to model more accurate and more sensitive travel forecasts for transportation planning and emissions analysis.	X	X	
	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to develop public transportation systems on Federal-aid highways.	X		
	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to meet state transportation planning requirements including 20-year development forecasts.	X		
	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to support program development and planning for the National Highway System.	X		
	Regulation used to implement 49 U.S.C. § 5303 (c), (i), (k)(3), (n) requirements. Used to support performance-based planning in public transportation projects.	X	X	
	Used for assessing environmental justice in minority and low-income populations.	X	X	X
	Used in air pollution, prevention, and control programs to obtain information about the reduction of mobile source related pollutants.	X	X	
	Used in air pollution, prevention, and control programs to provide information for network-based modeling.	X	X	
	Used in mass transportation and metropolitan planning to ensure compliance with the Clean Air Act and implementing regulations, particularly with respect to coordination and conformity.	X	X	
	Used in proposed mass transportation projects when reviewing criteria such as mobility improvements and environmental benefits.	X	X	
	Used in the development and maintenance of databases about the transportation system infrastructure and to support intermodal network analysis.	X	X	X
	Used to define the development and content of the metropolitan transportation plan.		X	X
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to provide housing and travel data for the coordination of air pollution efforts across federal agencies.		X	X
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to provide reports, training, and technical assistance on the results of research and on how to perform the research into the relationships between development patterns and pollution.		X	X
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns (including housing and travel information) and public health and pollution.		X	X
	Environmental Justice Use demographic information including income, poverty level, race, ethnicity, renter/owner occupation, language(s) spoken, English proficiency, educational attainment, disability, age, housing type, heating type, access to health care, access to personal vehicle, commute method, migration patterns		X	X
	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to provide reports, training, and technical assistance on the results of its research and on how to perform the research into the relationships between development patterns and pollution.		X	X

Federal Agency	Use	H17	H18	H19
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.		X	X
	National Environmental Policy Act Used for research and characterization of populations under executive orders covering Environmental Justice and Children's Health. Used to understand how potential project impacts could burden or benefit populations and in drafting of mitigation and recommendations to other federal agencies.		X	X
	Office of Environmental Information Tools Agency uses ACS data in existing data tools. We anticipate updating with comparable ACS 5-year data for characterizing places for socioeconomic considerations. Tools such as EJSCREEN and NEPAssist heavily rely on ACS data at the block group and block scales.		X	X
	Safe Drinking Water Act Used in the cost benefit analysis of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for drinking water systems. These systems serve a range of communities from large too small. Used in the assessment of affordability of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulation variances and exemptions for small drinking water systems. These systems serve lease than 10,000 customers and are small communities. These are statutory requirements.		X	X
	Smaller geographic units such as block group and block valuable in rural areas (where block groups can be very large).		X	X
	Use demographic data for small and rural communities using ACS 5-year data		X	X
	Used for research into the safety of public water systems to report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.		X	X
	Used to determine areas of poverty along the US-Mexico Border		X	X
	Used to determine areas of poverty in Alaska Native Villages		X	X
	Used to determine areas of poverty within the US		X	X
	Used to determine areas of poverty within Tribal lands (excluding ANV)		X	X
	Used to provide technical reports, regulatory support, and information to the public on the distribution of emissions, exposures, and health effects across demographic groups specifically to support environmental justice considerations		X	X
	Used to research systematic variation in reported housing values, rent, income, and household migration, as it relates to data from other sources on environmental exposures, pollution concentrations, and other environmental amenities and disamenities; the results of such research are used to infer benefit estimates.	X	X	X
	Used to research the economic impacts of policies and regulatory actions affecting the construction and housing sector.	X	X	X
	Used to support epidemiological research and the development of exposure assessment tools that enables us to better understand both effects of contaminants on human health, and to estimate exposures to the general public and specific demographic groups.			X
U.S. Federal Communications Commission	Broadband Data Improvement Act Used to assist in evaluation of the extent of access to, and adoption of, broadband.	X	X	
	Telecommunications Act Used to measure extent of universal access to telephone service, including access for schools, libraries, rural health care providers, and low-income consumers.	X	X	
U.S. Federal Reserve Board	Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) Used for implementing the CRA. They are used to identify low and moderate income neighborhoods that are the focus of the CRA, and CRA exams assess the neighborhood lending patterns of Federally regulated financial institutions.	X	X	X
	Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) Used to prepare public disclosure statements and reports on mortgage lending by financial institutions covered by HMDA, which helps detect discriminatory marketing or lending practices in lower-income or predominantly minority neighborhoods, and determine whether financial institutions are meeting the housing and financial needs of their communities, as stated in the statute.	X	X	X

Federal Agency	Use	H14	H16	Sel. Monthly Owner Costs (H14, H16, H20, H 21, H22, H23 & H24)
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis	Used to create state and county-level estimates of rent and imputed owner-occupied rent price levels and expenditures.	X	X	
	Used to create state-level estimates of the owner-occupied housing portion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by state for the real estate industry	X	X	
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	Broadband Data Improvement Act Used by the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the FCC, to determine whether residential households own computers and access the Internet.	X		
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families	Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Act Used in the Community Services Block Grant program to determine the allocation of funds from states to eligible entities and to determine poverty guidelines used for participant eligibility, and used to assess the need for assistance for low-income, including elderly low-income households, including housing assistance needs.	X	X	
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to indicate the costs of fuels used by various income groups and, by extension, to calculate block grant allocations based on expenditures for home energy by low-income households in a State (through the determination of state median income).	X		
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to indicate the type of fuel used by low-income households who are eligible to receive assistance	X		
	Used in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to report the number of households with at least one elderly member, young child, or person with a disability.	X		
	Used to assess the need for housing assistance for low-income, including elderly low-income, households. Used to evaluate effectiveness -- performance measures.	X	X	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics	Used by NCHS In the National Vital Statistics System and the various National Health Surveys to design samples; to calculate survey weights; to impute missing data; to perform nonresponse bias analyses; and, to link contextual information to survey data by geographic area.		X	X
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services	Used for practice expense geographic adjustments when updating physician payments.	X	X	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)	Used to support research on disorders of hearing or other communication processes, particularly those in the population who are at risk or who already have severe difficulty hearing or who are deaf.			X
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Displayed in CPD Maps for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME, Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) grantees to use in the formulation of their Consolidated Plan	X		X
	Used in the creation of a data tool for implementing the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Rule (PD&R and FHEO)	X	X	X
	Used to allocate ~\$700M of annual appropriation for the Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) to various American Indian and Alaskan Native tribes.	X		X

Federal Agency	Use	H14	H16	Sel. Monthly Owner Costs (H14, H16, H20, H 21, H22, H23 & H24)
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Used to create the Location Affordability Index and My Transportation Cost Calculator			X
	Used to determine demand for senior rental housing in support of the HUD § 202 Program and Assisted Living Conversion Program (ALCP). Used to populate special tabulations data to support HUD § 202 analyses. By statute, the § 202 program specifically applies to both non-metropolitan and metropolitan areas. (EMAD)	X		X
	Used to determine eligibility criteria for the Senior Preservation Rental Assistance Contracts (SPRAC) (Office of Housing)	X		X
	Used to determine owner and renter market demand in support of the FHA Mortgage Insurance Program in small and large communities throughout the country as well as within published Comprehensive Housing Market Analyses and Housing Market Profiles of small and large metropolitan areas, assist with Fair Market Rents, and to provide housing market data to Field Policy Management for dissemination to the public. (EMAD)	X		X
	Used to determine Qualified Census Tracts and Difficult Development Areas for the Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) program and to determine state allocations of credit ceilings. By reference, the HUBZone program, administered by SBA, uses QCTs as geographical preferences in metropolitan areas.	X		
	Used to determine the HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) grant amount for an eligible jurisdiction. Require annual special tabulations of 5-year ACS counts of: 1. Tenure (2) by Household Type (3) by Poverty Status (2) by Year Structure Built (6) Universe: Occupied Housing Units, 2. Tenure (2) By Selected Physical and Financial Conditions (5) Universe: Occupied Housing Units	X		
	Used to identify rental distribution of housing units used to determine Fair Market Rents (FMRs).	X		
	Used to populate housing and community development needs assessment tables in the Consolidated Plan template in the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS)	X		X
U.S. Department of Labor	Used to estimate utility and age bias parameters for the Housing Survey of the Consumer Price Index (CPI).	X		
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to provide housing and travel data for the coordination of air pollution efforts across federal agencies.			X
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to provide reports, training, and technical assistance on the results of research and on how to perform the research into the relationships between development patterns and pollution.			X
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns (including housing and travel information) and public health and pollution.			X
	Environmental Justice Use demographic information including income, poverty level, race, ethnicity, renter/owner occupation, language(s) spoken, English proficiency, educational attainment, disability, age, housing type, heating type, access to health care, access to personal vehicle, commute method, migration patterns	X		

Federal Agency	Use	H14	H16	Sel. Monthly Owner Costs (H14, H16, H20, H 21, H22, H23 & H24)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.			X
	National Environmental Policy Act Used for research and characterization of populations under executive orders covering Environmental Justice and Children’s Health. Used to understand how potential project impacts could burden or benefit populations and in drafting of mitigation and recommendations to other federal agencies.	X		
	Safe Drinking Water Act Used in the cost benefit analysis of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for drinking water systems. These systems serve a range of communities from large too small. Used in the assessment of affordability of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulation variances and exemptions for small drinking water systems. These systems serve lease than 10,000 customers and are small communities. These are statutory requirements.	X	X	
	Smaller geographic units such as block group and block valuable in rural areas (where block groups can be very large).	X		
	Use demographic data for small and rural communities using ACS 5-year data	X		
	Used for research into the safety of public water systems to report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.			X
	Used to research and report on Wastewater Infrastructure needs in underserved communities along the US-Mexico Border	X		
	Used to determine areas of poverty along the US-Mexico Border	X		
	Used to determine areas of poverty in Alaska Native Villages	X		
	Used to determine areas of poverty within the US	X		
	Used to determine areas of poverty within Tribal lands (excluding ANV)	X		
	Used to provide technical reports, regulatory support, and information to the public on the distribution of emissions, exposures, and health effects across demographic groups specifically to support environmental justice considerations	X		
	Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in Alaska Native Villages	X		

Federal Agency	Use	H14	H16	Sel. Monthly Owner Costs (H14, H16, H20, H 21, H22, H23 & H24)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in underserved communities in the US	X		
	Used to research and report on needs and conditions of Wastewater Infrastructure in underserved communities on Tribal lands	X		
	Used to research systematic variation in reported housing values, rent, income, and household migration, as it relates to data from other sources on environmental exposures, pollution concentrations, and other environmental amenities and disamenities; the results of such research are used to infer benefit estimates.	X	X	X
	Used to research the distributional effects of incremental costs resulting from regulations.	X		X
	Used to research the economic impacts of policies and regulatory actions affecting the construction and housing sector.			X
U.S. Federal Reserve Board	Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) Used for implementing the CRA. They are used to identify low and moderate income neighborhoods that are the focus of the CRA, and CRA exams assess the neighborhood lending patterns of Federally regulated financial institutions.		X	
	Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) Used to prepare public disclosure statements and reports on mortgage lending by financial institutions covered by HMDA, which helps detect discriminatory marketing or lending practices in lower-income or predominantly minority neighborhoods, and determine whether financial institutions are meeting the housing and financial needs of their communities, as stated in the statute.		X	

American Community Survey (ACS)

Why We Ask: Taxes, Insurance, and Mortgages

We ask about the cost of taxes, insurance, mortgages and home loans as part of the cost of homeownership (along with the cost of utilities). When combined with income, selected monthly owner costs provide an excellent measure of affordability and excessive shelter costs. Federal agencies use this information in programs that provide housing assistance.

20 What are the annual real estate taxes on THIS property?
Annual amount – Dollars

\$ _____ .00

OR

None

21 What is the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?
Annual amount – Dollars

\$ _____ .00

OR

None

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

Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
 Yes, contract to purchase
 No → SKIP to question 23a

b. How much is the regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on FIRST mortgage or contract to purchase.
Monthly amount – Dollars

\$ _____ .00

OR

No regular payment required → SKIP to question 23a

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, or flood insurance on THIS property?

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

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

Yes, home equity loan
 Yes, second mortgage
 Yes, second mortgage and home equity loan
 No → SKIP to **D**

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

\$ _____ .00

OR

No regular payment required

24 What are the total annual costs for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on THIS mobile home and its site? Exclude real estate taxes.
Annual costs – Dollars

\$ _____ .00

The question as it appeared on the 2014 ACS paper questionnaire. The first question about home ownership costs were asked in the Census of 1940. These topics were transferred to the ACS when it replaced the Decennial Census long-form in 2005.

Examples of Federal Uses

- Required to describe the housing cost burden. State and Local government grantees receiving formula block grant funds from the Community Development Block Grants, HOME Investment Partnership Program, Emergency Solutions Grant and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS programs, are required by law to describe housing needs.
- Used in mass transportation and metropolitan planning to ensure compliance with the Clean Air Act.
- Used in many programs that seek to assess poverty, and determine eligibility for housing assistance programs, including the need for housing assistance for low-income, including elderly low-income, households. (Also used to evaluate the performance of these programs.)
- Used in the VA Home Loan Guarantee program to understand whether the VA home loan guarantees make the cost of home ownership more “affordable” (housing costs no more than 30% of income)..

Examples of Other Uses

States and local agencies use this information to understand the cost of home ownership in their communities, and develop affordable housing. Advocacy groups use this information to determine where more affordable housing is needed.

Federal Agency	Use	H20	H21	H22	H23	H24	Sel. Monthly Owner Costs (H14, H16, H20, H 21, H22, H23 & H24
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis	Used to create state and county-level estimates of rent and imputed owner-occupied rent price levels and expenditures.	X	X	X	X	X	
	Used to create state-level estimates of the owner-occupied housing portion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by state for the real estate industry	X	X	X	X	X	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families	Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Act Used in the Community Services Block Grant program to determine the allocation of funds from states to eligible entities and to determine poverty guidelines used for participant eligibility, and used to assess the need for assistance for low-income, including elderly low-income households, including housing assistance needs.	X	X	X	X	X	
	Used to assess the need for housing assistance for low-income, including elderly low-income, households. Used to evaluate effectiveness -- performance measures.	X	X	X		X	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics	Used by NCHS In the National Vital Statistics System and the various National Health Surveys to design samples; to calculate survey weights; to impute missing data; to perform nonresponse bias analyses; and, to link contextual information to survey data by geographic area.			X	X		X
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services	Used for practice expense geographic adjustments when updating physician payments.	X	X	X	X	X	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)	Used to support research on disorders of hearing or other communication processes, particularly those in the population who are at risk, who already have severe difficulty hearing, or who are deaf.						X
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Displayed in CPD Maps for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME, Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) grantees to use in the formulation of their Consolidated Plan						X
	Used in the creation of a data tool for implementing the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Rule (PD&R and FHEO)	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to allocate ~\$700M of annual appropriation for the Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) to various American Indian and Alaskan Native tribes.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Used to create the Location Affordability Index and My Transportation Cost Calculator			X	X		X
	Used to determine demand for senior rental housing in support of the HUD § 202 Program and Assisted Living Conversion Program (ALCP). Used to populate special tabulations data to support HUD § 202 analyses. By statute, the § 202 program specifically applies to both non-metropolitan and metropolitan areas. (EMAD)						X
	Used to determine eligibility criteria for the Senior Preservation Rental Assistance Contracts (SPRAC) (Office of Housing)	X	X	X	X	X	X

Federal Agency	Use	H20	H21	H22	H23	H24	Sel. Monthly Owner Costs (H14, H16, H20, H 21, H22, H23 & H24)
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Used to determine owner and renter market demand in support of the FHA Mortgage Insurance Program in small and large communities throughout the country as well as within published Comprehensive Housing Market Analyses and Housing Market Profiles of small and large metropolitan areas, assist with Fair Market Rents, and to provide housing market data to Field Policy Management for dissemination to the public. (EMAD)						X
	Used to populate housing and community development needs assessment tables in the Consolidated Plan template in the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS)						X
U.S. Department of Transportation	Highway Safety Act, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used to provide metropolitan planning data needed in a certified planning process.	X	X	X			
	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act Used by the Transportation Analysis Simulation System (TRANSIMS) to model more accurate and more sensitive travel forecasts for transportation planning and emissions analysis.	X	X	X	X		
	Regulation used to implement 49 U.S.C. § 5303 (c), (i), (k)(3), (n) requirements. Used to support performance-based planning in public transportation projects.	X	X	X	X		
	Used for assessing environmental justice in minority and low-income populations.	X	X	X	X	X	
	Used in air pollution, prevention, and control programs to obtain information about the reduction of mobile source related pollutants.	X	X	X	X		
	Used in air pollution, prevention, and control programs to provide information for network-based modeling.	X	X	X	X		
	Used in mass transportation and metropolitan planning to ensure compliance with the Clean Air Act and implementing regulations, particularly with respect to coordination and conformity.	X	X	X	X		
	Used in proposed mass transportation projects when reviewing criteria such as mobility improvements and environmental benefits.	X	X	X	X		
	Used in the development and maintenance of databases about the transportation system infrastructure and to support intermodal network analysis.	X	X	X	X		
	Used to define the development and content of the metropolitan transportation plan.	X	X	X	X	X	
U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs	Home Loan Guarantee effects on housing cost burden and foreclosure Both Congress and the VA Home Loan Guarantee (LGY) program are interested in understanding how the VA home loan guarantees make the cost of home ownership more “affordable” where that term means that housing costs are no more than 30% of income. When the cost-burden rises to greater levels, the probability of foreclosure also rises. To compare LGY program participants with other homeowners (both veterans and non-veterans) requires market-level information on both income and mortgages. The ACS provides measures of both variables and, thus, is a crucial complement to LGY administrative data when cost burden and foreclosure rates are studied. Such analysis is important in understanding a critical LGY program parameter – maximum allowable limit [or the maximum VA loan guarantee.]			X	X		

Federal Agency	Use	H20	H21	H22	H23	H24	Sel. Monthly Owner Costs (H14, H16, H20, H 21, H22, H23 & H24)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to provide housing and travel data for the coordination of air pollution efforts across federal agencies.	X					X
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to provide reports, training, and technical assistance on the results of research and on how to perform the research into the relationships between development patterns and pollution.	X					X
	Air Pollution Control Act (Clean Air Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns (including housing and travel information) and public health and pollution.	X					X
	Environmental Justice Use demographic information including income, poverty level, race, ethnicity, renter/owner occupation, language(s) spoken, English proficiency, educational attainment, disability, age, housing type, heating type, access to health care, access to personal vehicle, commute method, migration patterns	X	X				
	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to provide reports, training, and technical assistance on the results of its research and on how to perform the research into the relationships between development patterns and pollution.	X					
	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Used to research and report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.	X					X
	National Environmental Policy Act Used for research and characterization of populations under executive orders covering Environmental Justice and Children's Health. Used to understand how potential project impacts could burden or benefit populations and in drafting of mitigation and recommendations to other federal agencies.	X	X				
	Office of Environmental Information Tools Agency uses ACS data in existing data tools. We anticipate updating with comparable ACS 5-year data for characterizing places for socioeconomic considerations. Tools such as EJSCREEN and NEPAassist heavily rely on ACS data at the block group and block scales.	X					
	Safe Drinking Water Act Used in the cost benefit analysis of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for drinking water systems. These systems serve a range of communities from large to small. Used in the assessment of affordability of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulation variances and exemptions for small drinking water systems. These systems serve less than 10,000 customers and are small communities. These are statutory requirements.	X				X	
	Smaller geographic units such as block group and block valuable in rural areas (where block groups can be very large).	X	X				
	Use demographic data for small and rural communities using ACS 5-year data	X	X				
Used for research into the safety of public water systems to report on the relationships among different development patterns, including housing and travel information, and public health and pollution.	X					X	

Federal Agency	Use	H20	H21	H22	H23	H24	Sel. Monthly Owner Costs (H14, H16, H20, H 21, H22, H23 & H24
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Used to provide technical reports, regulatory support, and information to the public on the distribution of emissions, exposures, and health effects across demographic groups specifically to support environmental justice considerations	X					
	Used to research systematic variation in reported housing values, rent, income, and household migration, as it relates to data from other sources on environmental exposures, pollution concentrations, and other environmental amenities and disamenities; the results of such research are used to infer benefit estimates.	X	X	X	X		X
	Used to research the distributional effects of incremental costs resulting from regulations.						X
	Used to research the economic impacts of policies and regulatory actions affecting the construction and housing sector.	X	X	X	X		X
	Used to support epidemiological research and the development of exposure assessment tools that enables us to better understand both effects of contaminants on human health, and to estimate exposures to the general public and specific demographic groups.	X					
U.S. Federal Reserve Board	Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) Used for implementing the CRA. They are used to identify low and moderate income neighborhoods that are the focus of the CRA, and CRA exams assess the neighborhood lending patterns of Federally regulated financial institutions.	X					
	Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) Used to prepare public disclosure statements and reports on mortgage lending by financial institutions covered by HMDA, which helps detect discriminatory marketing or lending practices in lower-income or predominantly minority neighborhoods, and determine whether financial institutions are meeting the housing and financial needs of their communities, as stated in the statute.	X					

Appendix A: Questions by Category

Questions by Category					
Questions		Qnum	Mandatory	Required	Programmatic
1	Acreage	H4		√	√
2	Actively Looking for Work	P36		√	√
3	Age/Date of Birth	P4	√	√	√
4	Agriculture Sales	H5	√		√
5	Ancestry	P13		√	√
6	Availability for Labor Force	P37		√	√
7	Building/Structure Type and Units	H1	√	√	√
8	Business/Medical Office	H6			
9	Citizenship Status	P8	√	√	√
10	Class of Worker	P41	√	√	√
11	Cognitive Difficulty, Walking/Climbing Difficulty, Dressing/Bathing Difficulty	P18a	√	√	√
12	Computer Use	H9	√		√
13	Condo Status and Fee	H16	√	√	√
14	Cost of Utilities	H14	√	√	√
15	Deaf/Difficulty Hearing, Blind/Difficulty Seeing	P17	√	√	√
16	Educational Attainment	P11	√	√	√
17	Employer Name (Ind)	P42		√	√
18	Fertility	P24		√	√
19	Grandparents	P25	√		√
20	Health Insurance	P16	√	√	√
21	Hispanic Origin	P5	√	√	√
22	Home Heating Fuel	H13		√	√
23	Home Value	H19	√	√	√
24	Hours Worked Last Week	P40		√	√
25	How Get to Work	P31		√	√
26	How Many in Carpool	P32		√	√
27	How Many Minutes to Work	P34		√	√
28	Income	P47	√	√	√
29	Insurance	H21	√	√	√
30	Internet Subscription	H11	√	√	√
31	Internet Use	H10	√		√
32	Kind of Business (Ind)	P43		√	√
33	Kind of Work (Occ)	P45		√	√
34	Language	P14	√	√	√
35	Layoff	P35		√	√
36	Manuf./Wholesale/Retail (Ind)	P44		√	√
37	Marital History (12mos)	P21		√	√
38	Marital Status	P20		√	√
39	Mobile Home Costs	H24	√	√	√

	Questions	Qnum	Mandatory	Required	Programmatic
40	Mortgage	H22	√	√	√
41	Most Imp. Activities (Occ)	P46		√	√
42	Name	P1			
43	Outside Home Difficulty	P19	√	√	√
44	Period of Service	P27	√	√	√
45	Place of Birth	P7		√	√
46	Place of Work	P30		√	√
47	Plumbing and Kitchen	H8	√	√	√
48	Race	P6	√	√	√
49	Relationship	P2	√	√	√
50	Rent	H18	√	√	√
51	Residence 1 year ago	P15		√	√
52	Rooms and Bedrooms	H7	√	√	√
53	School Enrollment	P10		√	√
54	Second Mortgage	H23	√	√	√
55	Sex	P3		√	√
56	SNAP/Food Stamp Benefit	H15	√	√	√
57	Taxes	H20	√	√	√
58	Tenure	H17	√	√	√
59	Times Married	P22		√	√
60	Total Income	P48	√	√	√
61	Undergraduate Field of Degree	P12			√
62	VA-Service Connected Disability Rating?	P28	√	√	√
63	Vehicles Available	H12		√	√
64	Veteran Status	P26	√	√	√
65	Weeks Worked	P39	√	√	√
66	What Time Left	P33		√	√
67	Worked Last Week	P29		√	√
68	Year Built	H2	√	√	√
69	Year Last Married	P23		√	√
70	Year Last Worked	P38		√	√
71	Year Moved In	H3	√		√
72	Year of Entry	P9		√	√
			39	64	70



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

THE American Community Survey

Start Here

Respond online today at:
<https://respond.census.gov/acs>

OR

Complete this form and mail it
back as soon as possible.

This form asks for information about the people who are living or staying at the address on the mailing label and about the house, apartment, or mobile home located at the address on the mailing label.



If you need help or have questions about completing this form, please call **1-800-354-7271**. The telephone call is free.

Telephone Device for the Deaf (TDD):

Call 1-800-582-8330. The telephone call is free.

¿NECESITA AYUDA? Si usted habla español y necesita ayuda para completar su cuestionario, llame sin cargo alguno al **1-877-833-5625**. Usted también puede completar su entrevista por teléfono con un entrevistador que habla español. O puede responder por Internet en: <https://respond.census.gov/acs>

For more information about the American Community Survey, visit our web site at: <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

➔ **Please print today's date.**

Month Day Year

--	--	--	--	--	--

➔ **Please print the name and telephone number of the person who is filling out this form.** We may contact you if there is a question.

Last Name

First Name

MI

--	--

Area Code + Number

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

➔ **How many people are living or staying at this address?**

- **INCLUDE** everyone who is living or staying here for more than 2 months.
- **INCLUDE** yourself if you are living here for more than 2 months.
- **INCLUDE** anyone else staying here who does not have another place to stay, even if they are here for 2 months or less.
- **DO NOT INCLUDE** anyone who is living somewhere else for more than 2 months, such as a college student living away or someone in the Armed Forces on deployment.

Number of people

➔ **Fill out pages 2, 3, and 4 for everyone, including yourself, who is living or staying at this address for more than 2 months. Then complete the rest of the form.**



Person 1

(Person 1 is the person living or staying here in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start with the name of any adult living or staying here.)

1 What is Person 1's name?

Last Name (Please print) First Name MI

2 How is this person related to Person 1?

Person 1

3 What is Person 1's sex? Mark (X) ONE box.

Male Female

4 What is Person 1's age and what is Person 1's date of birth? Please report babies as age 0 when the child is less than 1 year old. Print numbers in boxes.

Age (in years) Month Day Year of birth

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 5 about Hispanic origin and Question 6 about race. For this survey, Hispanic origins are not races.

5 Is Person 1 of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
 Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
 Yes, Puerto Rican
 Yes, Cuban
 Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin – Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on. ↘

6 What is Person 1's race? Mark (X) one or more boxes.

- White
 Black, African Am., or Negro
 American Indian or Alaska Native – Print name of enrolled or principal tribe. ↘

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian | <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese | <input type="checkbox"/> Korean | <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian or Chamorro |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino | <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese | <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian – Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. ↘ | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander – Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on. ↘ | |

Some other race – Print race. ↘

Person 2

1 What is Person 2's name?

Last Name (Please print) First Name MI

2 How is this person related to Person 1? Mark (X) ONE box.

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

3 What is Person 2's sex? Mark (X) ONE box.

Male Female

4 What is Person 2's age and what is Person 2's date of birth? Please report babies as age 0 when the child is less than 1 year old. Print numbers in boxes.

Age (in years) Month Day Year of birth

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 5 about Hispanic origin and Question 6 about race. For this survey, Hispanic origins are not races.

5 Is Person 2 of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
 Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
 Yes, Puerto Rican
 Yes, Cuban
 Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin – Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on. ↘

6 What is Person 2's race? Mark (X) one or more boxes.

- White
 Black, African Am., or Negro
 American Indian or Alaska Native – Print name of enrolled or principal tribe. ↘

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian | <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese | <input type="checkbox"/> Korean | <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian or Chamorro |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino | <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese | <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian – Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. ↘ | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander – Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on. ↘ | |

Some other race – Print race. ↘



Person 3

Person 4

1 What is Person 3's name?

Last Name (Please print) First Name MI

2 How is this person related to Person 1? Mark (X) ONE box.

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

3 What is Person 3's sex? Mark (X) ONE box.

- Male Female

4 What is Person 3's age and what is Person 3's date of birth? Please report babies as age 0 when the child is less than 1 year old.

Print numbers in boxes.

Age (in years) Month Day Year of birth

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 5 about Hispanic origin and Question 6 about race. For this survey, Hispanic origins are not races.

5 Is Person 3 of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
- Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- Yes, Puerto Rican
- Yes, Cuban
- Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin – Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on. ↴

6 What is Person 3's race? Mark (X) one or more boxes.

- White
- Black, African Am., or Negro
- American Indian or Alaska Native – Print name of enrolled or principal tribe. ↴

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian | <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese | <input type="checkbox"/> Korean | <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian or Chamorro |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino | <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese | <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian – Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. ↴ | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander – Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on. ↴ | |

- Some other race – Print race. ↴

1 What is Person 4's name?

Last Name (Please print) First Name MI

2 How is this person related to Person 1? Mark (X) ONE box.

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

3 What is Person 4's sex? Mark (X) ONE box.

- Male Female

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

Print numbers in boxes.

Age (in years) Month Day Year of birth

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 5 about Hispanic origin and Question 6 about race. For this survey, Hispanic origins are not races.

5 Is Person 4 of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
- Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- Yes, Puerto Rican
- Yes, Cuban
- Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin – Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on. ↴

6 What is Person 4's race? Mark (X) one or more boxes.

- White
- Black, African Am., or Negro
- American Indian or Alaska Native – Print name of enrolled or principal tribe. ↴

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian | <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese | <input type="checkbox"/> Korean | <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian or Chamorro |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino | <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese | <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian – Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. ↴ | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander – Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on. ↴ | |

- Some other race – Print race. ↴



Person 5

1 What is Person 5's name?

Last Name (Please print) First Name MI

2 How is this person related to Person 1? Mark (X) ONE box.

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

3 What is Person 5's sex? Mark (X) ONE box.

- Male Female

4 What is Person 5's age and what is Person 5's date of birth?

Please report babies as age 0 when the child is less than 1 year old.
Print numbers in boxes.

Age (in years) Month Day Year of birth

→ **NOTE:** Please answer BOTH Question 5 about Hispanic origin and Question 6 about race. For this survey, Hispanic origins are not races.

5 Is Person 5 of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
- Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- Yes, Puerto Rican
- Yes, Cuban
- Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin – Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on. ↘

6 What is Person 5's race? Mark (X) one or more boxes.

- White
- Black, African Am., or Negro
- American Indian or Alaska Native – Print name of enrolled or principal tribe. ↘

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian | <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese | <input type="checkbox"/> Korean | <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian or Chamorro |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino | <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese | <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian – Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. ↘ | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander – Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on. ↘ | |

- Some other race – Print race. ↘

→ If there are more than five people living or staying here, print their names in the spaces for Person 6 through Person 12. We may call you for more information about them. ↘

Person 6

Last Name (Please print) First Name MI

Sex Male Female

Age (in years)

Person 7

Last Name (Please print) First Name MI

Sex Male Female

Age (in years)

Person 8

Last Name (Please print) First Name MI

Sex Male Female

Age (in years)

Person 9

Last Name (Please print) First Name MI

Sex Male Female

Age (in years)

Person 10

Last Name (Please print) First Name MI

Sex Male Female

Age (in years)

Person 11

Last Name (Please print) First Name MI

Sex Male Female

Age (in years)

Person 12

Last Name (Please print) First Name MI

Sex Male Female

Age (in years)



Housing

→ Please answer the following questions about the house, apartment, or mobile home at the address on the mailing label.

1 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
- A building with 2 apartments
- A building with 3 or 4 apartments
- A building with 5 to 9 apartments
- A building with 10 to 19 apartments
- A building with 20 to 49 apartments
- A building with 50 or more apartments
- Boat, RV, van, etc.

2 About when was this building first built?

- 2000 or later – Specify year →

- 1990 to 1999
- 1980 to 1989
- 1970 to 1979
- 1960 to 1969
- 1950 to 1959
- 1940 to 1949
- 1939 or earlier

3 When did PERSON 1 (listed on page 2) move into this house, apartment, or mobile home?

Month Year

A Answer questions 4 – 6 if this is a HOUSE OR A MOBILE HOME; otherwise, SKIP to question 7a.

4 How many acres is this house or mobile home on?

- Less than 1 acre → SKIP to question 6
- 1 to 9.9 acres
- 10 or more acres

5 IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?

- None
- \$1 to \$999
- \$1,000 to \$2,499
- \$2,500 to \$4,999
- \$5,000 to \$9,999
- \$10,000 or more

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

- Yes
- No

7 a. How many separate rooms are in this house, apartment, or mobile home?

Rooms must be separated by built-in archways or walls that extend out at least 6 inches and go from floor to ceiling.

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

Number of rooms

b. How many of these rooms are bedrooms?

Count as bedrooms those rooms you would list if this house, apartment, or mobile home were for sale or rent. If this is an efficiency/studio apartment, print "0".

Number of bedrooms

8 Does this house, apartment, or mobile home have –

- | | Yes | No |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. hot and cold running water? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. a flush toilet? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. a bathtub or shower? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. a sink with a faucet? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. a stove or range? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. a refrigerator? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. telephone service from which you can both make and receive calls? Include cell phones. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

9 At this house, apartment, or mobile home – do you or any member of this household own or use any of the following computers?

- EXCLUDE GPS devices, digital music players, and devices with only limited computing capabilities, for example: household appliances.

- | | Yes | No |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Desktop, laptop, netbook, or notebook computer | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Handheld computer, smart mobile phone, or other handheld wireless computer | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Some other type of computer Specify ↴ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

10 At this house, apartment, or mobile home – do you or any member of this household access the Internet?

- Yes, with a subscription to an Internet service
- Yes, without a subscription to an Internet service → SKIP to question 12
- No Internet access at this house, apartment, or mobile home → SKIP to question 12

11 At this house, apartment, or mobile home – do you or any member of this household subscribe to the Internet using –

- | | Yes | No |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Dial-up service? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. DSL service? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Cable modem service? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Fiber-optic service? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Mobile broadband plan for a computer or a cell phone? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Satellite Internet service? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Some other service? Specify service ↴ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



Housing (continued)

12 How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of this household?

- None
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6 or more

13 Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house, apartment, or mobile home?

- Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
 Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
 Electricity
 Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
 Coal or coke
 Wood
 Solar energy
 Other fuel
 No fuel used

14 a. LAST MONTH, what was the cost of electricity for this house, apartment, or mobile home?

Last month's cost – Dollars

\$.00
----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-----

OR

- Included in rent or condominium fee
 No charge or electricity not used

b. LAST MONTH, what was the cost of gas for this house, apartment, or mobile home?

Last month's cost – Dollars

\$.00
----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-----

OR

- Included in rent or condominium fee
 Included in electricity payment entered above
 No charge or gas not used

c. IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, what was the cost of water and sewer for this house, apartment, or mobile home? *If you have lived here less than 12 months, estimate the cost.*

Past 12 months' cost – Dollars

\$.00
----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-----

OR

- Included in rent or condominium fee
 No charge

d. IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, what was the cost of oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc., for this house, apartment, or mobile home? *If you have lived here less than 12 months, estimate the cost.*

Past 12 months' cost – Dollars

\$.00
----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-----

OR

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

15 IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did you or any member of this household receive benefits from the Food Stamp Program or SNAP (the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program)? *Do NOT include WIC, the School Lunch Program, or assistance from food banks.*

- Yes
 No

16 Is this house, apartment, or mobile home part of a condominium?

- Yes → **What is the monthly condominium fee?** *For renters, answer only if you pay the condominium fee in addition to your rent; otherwise, mark the "None" box.*

Monthly amount – Dollars

\$.00
----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-----

OR

- None
 No

17 Is this house, apartment, or mobile home – Mark (X) ONE box.

- Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? *Include home equity loans.*
 Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage or loan)?
 Rented?
 Occupied without payment of rent? → SKIP to **C** on the next page



Housing (continued)

B Answer questions 18a and b if this house, apartment, or mobile home is *RENTED*. Otherwise, *SKIP* to question 19.

18 a. What is the monthly rent for this house, apartment, or mobile home?

Monthly amount – Dollars

\$.00
----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-----

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

- Yes
 No

C Answer questions 19 – 23 if you or any member of this household *OWNS* or *IS BUYING* this house, apartment, or mobile home. Otherwise, *SKIP* to **E**.

19 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
----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-----

20 What are the annual real estate taxes on THIS property?

Annual amount – Dollars

\$.00
----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-----

OR

- None

21 What is the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

Annual amount – Dollars

\$.00
----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-----

OR

- None

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

- Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
 Yes, contract to purchase
 No → *SKIP* to question 23a

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

Monthly amount – Dollars

\$.00
----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-----

OR

- No regular payment required → *SKIP* to question 23a

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, or flood insurance on THIS property?

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

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

- Yes, home equity loan
 Yes, second mortgage
 Yes, second mortgage and home equity loan
 No → *SKIP* to **D**

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

Monthly amount – Dollars

\$.00
----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-----

OR

- No regular payment required

D Answer question 24 if this is a *MOBILE HOME*. Otherwise, *SKIP* to **E**.

24 What are the total annual costs for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on THIS mobile home and its site? Exclude real estate taxes.

Annual costs – Dollars

\$.00
----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-----

E Answer questions about *PERSON 1* on the next page if you listed at least one person on page 2. Otherwise, *SKIP* to page 28 for the mailing instructions.



Person 1

- ➔ Please copy the name of Person 1 from page 2, then continue answering questions below.

Last Name

First Name

MI

- 7 Where was this person born?

 In the United States – Print name of state.

 Outside the United States – Print name of foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

- 8 Is this person a citizen of the United States?

 Yes, born in the United States → SKIP to question 10a

 Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas

 Yes, born abroad of U.S. citizen parent or parents

 Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization – Print year of naturalization

 No, not a U.S. citizen

- 9 When did this person come to live in the United States? Print numbers in boxes.

Year

- 10 a. At any time IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS, has this person attended school or college? Include only nursery or preschool, kindergarten, elementary school, home school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.

 No, has not attended in the last 3 months → SKIP to question 11

 Yes, public school, public college

 Yes, private school, private college, home school

- b. What grade or level was this person attending? Mark (X) ONE box.

 Nursery school, preschool

 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)

- 11 What is the highest degree or level of school this person has COMPLETED? Mark (X) ONE box. If currently enrolled, mark the previous grade or highest degree received.

NO SCHOOLING COMPLETED

 No schooling completed

NURSERY OR PRESCHOOL THROUGH GRADE 12

 Nursery school

 Kindergarten

 Grade 1 through 11 – Specify grade 1 – 11

 12th grade – NO DIPLOMA

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE

 Regular high school diploma

 GED or alternative credential

COLLEGE OR SOME COLLEGE

 Some college credit, but less than 1 year of college credit

 1 or more years of college credit, no degree

 Associate's degree (for example: AA, AS)

 Bachelor's degree (for example: BA, BS)

AFTER BACHELOR'S DEGREE

 Master's degree (for example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)

 Professional degree beyond a bachelor's degree (for example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)

 Doctorate degree (for example: PhD, EdD)

F Answer question 12 if this person has a bachelor's degree or higher. Otherwise, SKIP to question 13.

- 12 This question focuses on this person's BACHELOR'S DEGREE. Please print below the specific major(s) of any BACHELOR'S DEGREES this person has received. (For example: chemical engineering, elementary teacher education, organizational psychology)

- 13 What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?

(For example: Italian, Jamaican, African Am., Cambodian, Cape Verdean, Norwegian, Dominican, French Canadian, Haitian, Korean, Lebanese, Polish, Nigerian, Mexican, Taiwanese, Ukrainian, and so on.)

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

 Yes

 No → SKIP to question 15a

- b. What is this language?

For example: Korean, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese

- c. How well does this person speak English?

 Very well

 Well

 Not well

 Not at all

- 15 a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 1 year ago?

 Person is under 1 year old → SKIP to question 16

 Yes, this house → SKIP to question 16

 No, outside the United States and Puerto Rico – Print name of foreign country, or U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, etc., below; then SKIP to question 16

 No, different house in the United States or Puerto Rico

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

Address (Number and street name)

Name of city, town, or post office

Name of U.S. county or municipio in Puerto Rico

Name of U.S. state or Puerto Rico

ZIP Code



Person 1 (continued)

- 16** Is this person **CURRENTLY** covered by any of the following types of health insurance or health coverage plans? Mark "Yes" or "No" for EACH type of coverage in items a – h.

- | | Yes | No |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Insurance through a current or former employer or union (of this person or another family member) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Insurance purchased directly from an insurance company (by this person or another family member) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Medicare, for people 65 and older, or people with certain disabilities | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or any kind of government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. TRICARE or other military health care | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. VA (including those who have ever used or enrolled for VA health care) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Indian Health Service | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Any other type of health insurance or health coverage plan – <i>Specify</i> ↘ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- 17** a. Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing?

- Yes
 No

- b. Is this person blind or does he/she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?

- Yes
 No

- G** Answer question 18a – c if this person is 5 years old or over. Otherwise, SKIP to the questions for Person 2 on page 12.

- 18** a. Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?

- Yes
 No

- b. Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?

- Yes
 No

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

- Yes
 No

- H** Answer question 19 if this person is 15 years old or over. Otherwise, SKIP to the questions for Person 2 on page 12.

- 19** 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

- 20** What is this person's marital status?

- Now married
 Widowed
 Divorced
 Separated
 Never married → SKIP to **I**

- 21** In the PAST 12 MONTHS did this person get –

- | | Yes | No |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Married? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Widowed? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Divorced? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- 22** How many times has this person been married?

- Once
 Two times
 Three or more times

- 23** In what year did this person last get married?

Year

- I** Answer question 24 if this person is female and 15 – 50 years old. Otherwise, SKIP to question 25a.

- 24** Has this person given birth to any children in the past 12 months?

- Yes
 No

- 25** a. Does this person have any of his/her own grandchildren under the age of 18 living in this house or apartment?

- Yes
 No → SKIP to question 26

- b. Is this grandparent currently responsible for most of the basic needs of any grandchildren under the age of 18 who live in this house or apartment?

- Yes
 No → SKIP to question 26

- c. How long has this grandparent been responsible for these grandchildren?

If the grandparent is financially responsible for more than one grandchild, answer the question for the grandchild for whom the grandparent has been responsible for the longest period of time.

- Less than 6 months
 6 to 11 months
 1 or 2 years
 3 or 4 years
 5 or more years

- 26** Has this person ever served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, Reserves, or National Guard? Mark (X) ONE box.

- Never served in the military → SKIP to question 29a
 Only on active duty for training in the Reserves or National Guard → SKIP to question 28a
 Now on active duty
 On active duty in the past, but not now

- 27** When did this person serve on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces? Mark (X) a box for EACH period in which this person served, even if just for part of the period.

- September 2001 or later
 August 1990 to August 2001 (including Persian Gulf War)
 May 1975 to July 1990
 Vietnam era (August 1964 to April 1975)
 February 1955 to July 1964
 Korean War (July 1950 to January 1955)
 January 1947 to June 1950
 World War II (December 1941 to December 1946)
 November 1941 or earlier

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

- Yes (such as 0%, 10%, 20%, ... , 100%)
 No → SKIP to question 29a

- 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



Person 1 (continued)

- 29** a. **LAST WEEK, did this person work for pay at a job (or business)?**

Yes → SKIP to question 30
 No – Did not work (or retired)

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

Yes
 No → SKIP to question 35a

- 30** **At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?** *If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.*

- a. **Address (Number and street name)**

If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.

- b. **Name of city, town, or post office**

- c. **Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?**

Yes
 No, outside the city/town limits

- d. **Name of county**

- e. **Name of U.S. state or foreign country**

- f. **ZIP Code**

- 31** **How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?** *If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, mark (X) the box of the one used for most of the distance.*

<input type="checkbox"/> Car, truck, or van	<input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle
<input type="checkbox"/> Bus or trolley bus	<input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle
<input type="checkbox"/> Streetcar or trolley car	<input type="checkbox"/> Walked
<input type="checkbox"/> Subway or elevated	<input type="checkbox"/> Worked at home → SKIP to question 39a
<input type="checkbox"/> Railroad	<input type="checkbox"/> Other method
<input type="checkbox"/> Ferryboat	
<input type="checkbox"/> Taxicab	

- J** Answer question 32 if you marked "Car, truck, or van" in question 31. Otherwise, SKIP to question 33.

- 32** **How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?**

Person(s)

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

Hour Minute a.m.
 p.m.

 :

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

Minutes

- K** Answer questions 35 – 38 if this person did NOT work last week. Otherwise, SKIP to question 39a.

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

Yes → SKIP to question 35c
 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 38
 No → SKIP to question 36

- 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 37
 No

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

Yes
 No → SKIP to question 38

- 37** **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.)

- 38** **When did this person last work, even for a few days?**

Within the past 12 months
 1 to 5 years ago → SKIP to **L**
 Over 5 years ago or never worked → SKIP to question 47

- 39** a. **During the PAST 12 MONTHS (52 weeks), did this person work 50 or more weeks? Count paid time off as work.**

Yes → SKIP to question 40
 No

- b. **How many weeks DID this person work, even for a few hours, including paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service?**

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

- 40** **During the PAST 12 MONTHS, in the WEEKS WORKED, how many hours did this person usually work each WEEK?**

Usual hours worked each WEEK



Person 1 (continued)

L Answer questions 41 – 46 if this person worked in the past 5 years. Otherwise, SKIP to question 47.

41 – 46 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.

41 Was this person –
Mark (X) 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 GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)?
- a state GOVERNMENT employee?
- 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?

42 For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, mark (X) this box →
and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

Name of company, business, or other employer

43 What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at the location where employed. (For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, bank)

44 Is this mainly – Mark (X) ONE box.

- manufacturing?
- wholesale trade?
- retail trade?
- other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)?

45 What kind of work was this person doing?
(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, secretary, accountant)

46 What were this person's most important activities or duties? (For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, typing and filing, reconciling financial records)

47 INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Mark (X) the "Yes" box for each type of income this person received, and give your best estimate of the TOTAL AMOUNT during the PAST 12 MONTHS. (NOTE: The "past 12 months" is the period from today's date one year ago up through today.)

Mark (X) the "No" box to show types of income NOT received.

If net income was a loss, mark the "Loss" box to the right of 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.

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

Yes → \$.00
 No TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

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

Yes → \$.00 Loss
 No TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

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

Yes → \$.00 Loss
 No TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

d. Social Security or Railroad Retirement.

Yes → \$.00
 No TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

e. Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

Yes → \$.00
 No TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

f. Any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office.

Yes → \$.00
 No TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

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

Yes → \$.00
 No TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

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 the sale of a home.

Yes → \$.00
 No TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

48 What was this person's total income during the PAST 12 MONTHS? Add entries in questions 47a to 47h; subtract any losses. If net income was a loss, enter the amount and mark (X) the "Loss" box next to the dollar amount.

OR \$.00 Loss
 None TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

→ Continue with the questions for Person 2 on the next page. If no one is listed as person 2 on page 2, SKIP to page 28 for mailing instructions.



Person 2

- ➔ Please copy the name of Person 2 from page 2, then continue answering questions below.

Last Name

First Name

MI

- 7 Where was this person born?

- In the United States – Print name of state.

- Outside the United States – Print name of foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

- 8 Is this person a citizen of the United States?

- Yes, born in the United States → SKIP to question 10a
- Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas
- Yes, born abroad of U.S. citizen parent or parents
- Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization – Print year of naturalization

- No, not a U.S. citizen

- 9 When did this person come to live in the United States? Print numbers in boxes.

Year

- 10 a. At any time IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS, has this person attended school or college? Include only nursery or preschool, kindergarten, elementary school, home school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.

- No, has not attended in the last 3 months → SKIP to question 11
- Yes, public school, public college
- Yes, private school, private college, home school

- b. What grade or level was this person attending? Mark (X) ONE box.

- Nursery school, preschool
- 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)

- 11 What is the highest degree or level of school this person has COMPLETED? Mark (X) ONE box. If currently enrolled, mark the previous grade or highest degree received.

NO SCHOOLING COMPLETED

- No schooling completed

NURSERY OR PRESCHOOL THROUGH GRADE 12

- Nursery school
- Kindergarten
- Grade 1 through 11 – Specify grade 1 – 11

- 12th grade – NO DIPLOMA

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE

- Regular high school diploma
- GED or alternative credential

COLLEGE OR SOME COLLEGE

- Some college credit, but less than 1 year of college credit
- 1 or more years of college credit, no degree
- Associate's degree (for example: AA, AS)
- Bachelor's degree (for example: BA, BS)

AFTER BACHELOR'S DEGREE

- Master's degree (for example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)
- Professional degree beyond a bachelor's degree (for example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)
- Doctorate degree (for example: PhD, EdD)

F Answer question 12 if this person has a bachelor's degree or higher. Otherwise, SKIP to question 13.

- 12 This question focuses on this person's BACHELOR'S DEGREE. Please print below the specific major(s) of any BACHELOR'S DEGREES this person has received. (For example: chemical engineering, elementary teacher education, organizational psychology)

- 13 What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?

(For example: Italian, Jamaican, African Am., Cambodian, Cape Verdean, Norwegian, Dominican, French Canadian, Haitian, Korean, Lebanese, Polish, Nigerian, Mexican, Taiwanese, Ukrainian, and so on.)

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

- Yes
- No → SKIP to question 15a

- b. What is this language?

For example: Korean, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese

- c. How well does this person speak English?

- Very well
- Well
- Not well
- Not at all

- 15 a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 1 year ago?

- Person is under 1 year old → SKIP to question 16
- Yes, this house → SKIP to question 16
- No, outside the United States and Puerto Rico – Print name of foreign country, or U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, etc., below; then SKIP to question 16

- No, different house in the United States or Puerto Rico

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

Address (Number and street name)

Name of city, town, or post office

Name of U.S. county or municipio in Puerto Rico

Name of U.S. state or Puerto Rico

ZIP Code



Person 2 (continued)

- 16** Is this person **CURRENTLY** covered by any of the following types of health insurance or health coverage plans? Mark "Yes" or "No" for EACH type of coverage in items a – h.

- | | Yes | No |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Insurance through a current or former employer or union (of this person or another family member) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Insurance purchased directly from an insurance company (by this person or another family member) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Medicare, for people 65 and older, or people with certain disabilities | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or any kind of government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. TRICARE or other military health care | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. VA (including those who have ever used or enrolled for VA health care) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Indian Health Service | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Any other type of health insurance or health coverage plan – <i>Specify</i> ↙ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- 17** a. Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing?

- Yes
 No

- b. Is this person blind or does he/she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?

- Yes
 No

- G** Answer question 18a – c if this person is 5 years old or over. Otherwise, SKIP to the questions for Person 3 on page 16.

- 18** a. Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?

- Yes
 No

- b. Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?

- Yes
 No

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

- Yes
 No

- H** Answer question 19 if this person is 15 years old or over. Otherwise, SKIP to the questions for Person 3 on page 16.

- 19** 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

- 20** What is this person's marital status?

- Now married
 Widowed
 Divorced
 Separated
 Never married → SKIP to **I**

- 21** In the PAST 12 MONTHS did this person get –

- | | Yes | No |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Married? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Widowed? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Divorced? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- 22** How many times has this person been married?

- Once
 Two times
 Three or more times

- 23** In what year did this person last get married?

Year

- I** Answer question 24 if this person is female and 15 – 50 years old. Otherwise, SKIP to question 25a.

- 24** Has this person given birth to any children in the past 12 months?

- Yes
 No

- 25** a. Does this person have any of his/her own grandchildren under the age of 18 living in this house or apartment?

- Yes
 No → SKIP to question 26

- b. Is this grandparent currently responsible for most of the basic needs of any grandchildren under the age of 18 who live in this house or apartment?

- Yes
 No → SKIP to question 26

- c. How long has this grandparent been responsible for these grandchildren?

If the grandparent is financially responsible for more than one grandchild, answer the question for the grandchild for whom the grandparent has been responsible for the longest period of time.

- Less than 6 months
 6 to 11 months
 1 or 2 years
 3 or 4 years
 5 or more years

- 26** Has this person ever served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, Reserves, or National Guard? Mark (X) ONE box.

- Never served in the military → SKIP to question 29a
 Only on active duty for training in the Reserves or National Guard → SKIP to question 28a
 Now on active duty
 On active duty in the past, but not now

- 27** When did this person serve on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces? Mark (X) a box for EACH period in which this person served, even if just for part of the period.

- September 2001 or later
 August 1990 to August 2001 (including Persian Gulf War)
 May 1975 to July 1990
 Vietnam era (August 1964 to April 1975)
 February 1955 to July 1964
 Korean War (July 1950 to January 1955)
 January 1947 to June 1950
 World War II (December 1941 to December 1946)
 November 1941 or earlier

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

- Yes (such as 0%, 10%, 20%, ... , 100%)
 No → SKIP to question 29a

- 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



Person 2 (continued)

- 29** a. **LAST WEEK, did this person work for pay at a job (or business)?**

Yes → SKIP to question 30
 No – Did not work (or retired)

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

Yes
 No → SKIP to question 35a

- 30** **At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?** *If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.*

- a. **Address (Number and street name)**

If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.

- b. **Name of city, town, or post office**

- c. **Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?**

Yes
 No, outside the city/town limits

- d. **Name of county**

- e. **Name of U.S. state or foreign country**

- f. **ZIP Code**

- 31** **How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?** *If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, mark (X) the box of the one used for most of the distance.*

<input type="checkbox"/> Car, truck, or van	<input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle
<input type="checkbox"/> Bus or trolley bus	<input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle
<input type="checkbox"/> Streetcar or trolley car	<input type="checkbox"/> Walked
<input type="checkbox"/> Subway or elevated	<input type="checkbox"/> Worked at home → SKIP to question 39a
<input type="checkbox"/> Railroad	<input type="checkbox"/> Other method
<input type="checkbox"/> Ferryboat	
<input type="checkbox"/> Taxicab	

- J** *Answer question 32 if you marked "Car, truck, or van" in question 31. Otherwise, SKIP to question 33.*

- 32** **How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?**

Person(s)

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

Hour Minute a.m.
 p.m.

 :

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

Minutes

- K** *Answer questions 35 – 38 if this person did NOT work last week. Otherwise, SKIP to question 39a.*

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

Yes → SKIP to question 35c
 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 38
 No → SKIP to question 36

- 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 37
 No

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

Yes
 No → SKIP to question 38

- 37** **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.)

- 38** **When did this person last work, even for a few days?**

Within the past 12 months
 1 to 5 years ago → SKIP to **L**
 Over 5 years ago or never worked → SKIP to question 47

- 39** a. **During the PAST 12 MONTHS (52 weeks), did this person work 50 or more weeks? Count paid time off as work.**

Yes → SKIP to question 40
 No

- b. **How many weeks DID this person work, even for a few hours, including paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service?**

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

- 40** **During the PAST 12 MONTHS, in the WEEKS WORKED, how many hours did this person usually work each WEEK?**

Usual hours worked each WEEK



Person 3

- ➔ Please copy the name of Person 3 from page 3, then continue answering questions below.

Last Name

First Name

MI

- 7 Where was this person born?

 In the United States – Print name of state.

 Outside the United States – Print name of foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

- 8 Is this person a citizen of the United States?

 Yes, born in the United States → SKIP to question 10a

 Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas

 Yes, born abroad of U.S. citizen parent or parents

 Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization – Print year of naturalization

 No, not a U.S. citizen

- 9 When did this person come to live in the United States? Print numbers in boxes.

Year

- 10 a. At any time IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS, has this person attended school or college? Include only nursery or preschool, kindergarten, elementary school, home school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.

 No, has not attended in the last 3 months → SKIP to question 11

 Yes, public school, public college

 Yes, private school, private college, home school

- b. What grade or level was this person attending? Mark (X) ONE box.

 Nursery school, preschool

 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)

- 11 What is the highest degree or level of school this person has COMPLETED? Mark (X) ONE box. If currently enrolled, mark the previous grade or highest degree received.

NO SCHOOLING COMPLETED

 No schooling completed

NURSERY OR PRESCHOOL THROUGH GRADE 12

 Nursery school

 Kindergarten

 Grade 1 through 11 – Specify grade 1 – 11

 12th grade – NO DIPLOMA

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE

 Regular high school diploma

 GED or alternative credential

COLLEGE OR SOME COLLEGE

 Some college credit, but less than 1 year of college credit

 1 or more years of college credit, no degree

 Associate's degree (for example: AA, AS)

 Bachelor's degree (for example: BA, BS)

AFTER BACHELOR'S DEGREE

 Master's degree (for example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)

 Professional degree beyond a bachelor's degree (for example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)

 Doctorate degree (for example: PhD, EdD)

F Answer question 12 if this person has a bachelor's degree or higher. Otherwise, SKIP to question 13.

- 12 This question focuses on this person's BACHELOR'S DEGREE. Please print below the specific major(s) of any BACHELOR'S DEGREES this person has received. (For example: chemical engineering, elementary teacher education, organizational psychology)

- 13 What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?

(For example: Italian, Jamaican, African Am., Cambodian, Cape Verdean, Norwegian, Dominican, French Canadian, Haitian, Korean, Lebanese, Polish, Nigerian, Mexican, Taiwanese, Ukrainian, and so on.)

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

 Yes

 No → SKIP to question 15a

- b. What is this language?

For example: Korean, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese

- c. How well does this person speak English?

 Very well

 Well

 Not well

 Not at all

- 15 a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 1 year ago?

 Person is under 1 year old → SKIP to question 16

 Yes, this house → SKIP to question 16

 No, outside the United States and Puerto Rico – Print name of foreign country, or U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, etc., below; then SKIP to question 16

 No, different house in the United States or Puerto Rico

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

Address (Number and street name)

Name of city, town, or post office

Name of U.S. county or municipio in Puerto Rico

Name of U.S. state or Puerto Rico

ZIP Code



Person 3 (continued)

- 16** Is this person **CURRENTLY** covered by any of the following types of health insurance or health coverage plans? Mark "Yes" or "No" for EACH type of coverage in items a – h.

- | | Yes | No |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Insurance through a current or former employer or union (of this person or another family member) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Insurance purchased directly from an insurance company (by this person or another family member) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Medicare, for people 65 and older, or people with certain disabilities | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or any kind of government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. TRICARE or other military health care | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. VA (including those who have ever used or enrolled for VA health care) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Indian Health Service | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Any other type of health insurance or health coverage plan – <i>Specify</i> ↘ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- 17** a. Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing?

- Yes
 No

- b. Is this person blind or does he/she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?

- Yes
 No

- G** Answer question 18a – c if this person is 5 years old or over. Otherwise, SKIP to the questions for Person 4 on page 20.

- 18** a. Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?

- Yes
 No

- b. Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?

- Yes
 No

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

- Yes
 No

- H** Answer question 19 if this person is 15 years old or over. Otherwise, SKIP to the questions for Person 4 on page 20.

- 19** 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

- 20** What is this person's marital status?

- Now married
 Widowed
 Divorced
 Separated
 Never married → SKIP to **I**

- 21** In the PAST 12 MONTHS did this person get –

- | | Yes | No |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Married? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Widowed? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Divorced? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- 22** How many times has this person been married?

- Once
 Two times
 Three or more times

- 23** In what year did this person last get married?

Year

- I** Answer question 24 if this person is female and 15 – 50 years old. Otherwise, SKIP to question 25a.

- 24** Has this person given birth to any children in the past 12 months?

- Yes
 No

- 25** a. Does this person have any of his/her own grandchildren under the age of 18 living in this house or apartment?

- Yes
 No → SKIP to question 26

- b. Is this grandparent currently responsible for most of the basic needs of any grandchildren under the age of 18 who live in this house or apartment?

- Yes
 No → SKIP to question 26

- c. How long has this grandparent been responsible for these grandchildren?

If the grandparent is financially responsible for more than one grandchild, answer the question for the grandchild for whom the grandparent has been responsible for the longest period of time.

- Less than 6 months
 6 to 11 months
 1 or 2 years
 3 or 4 years
 5 or more years

- 26** Has this person ever served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, Reserves, or National Guard? Mark (X) ONE box.

- Never served in the military → SKIP to question 29a
 Only on active duty for training in the Reserves or National Guard → SKIP to question 28a
 Now on active duty
 On active duty in the past, but not now

- 27** When did this person serve on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces? Mark (X) a box for EACH period in which this person served, even if just for part of the period.

- September 2001 or later
 August 1990 to August 2001 (including Persian Gulf War)
 May 1975 to July 1990
 Vietnam era (August 1964 to April 1975)
 February 1955 to July 1964
 Korean War (July 1950 to January 1955)
 January 1947 to June 1950
 World War II (December 1941 to December 1946)
 November 1941 or earlier

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

- Yes (such as 0%, 10%, 20%, ... , 100%)
 No → SKIP to question 29a

- 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



Person 3 (continued)

- 29** a. **LAST WEEK, did this person work for pay at a job (or business)?**

Yes → SKIP to question 30
 No – Did not work (or retired)

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

Yes
 No → SKIP to question 35a

- 30** **At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?** *If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.*

- a. **Address (Number and street name)**

If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.

- b. **Name of city, town, or post office**

- c. **Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?**

Yes
 No, outside the city/town limits

- d. **Name of county**

- e. **Name of U.S. state or foreign country**

- f. **ZIP Code**

- 31** **How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?** *If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, mark (X) the box of the one used for most of the distance.*

<input type="checkbox"/> Car, truck, or van	<input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle
<input type="checkbox"/> Bus or trolley bus	<input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle
<input type="checkbox"/> Streetcar or trolley car	<input type="checkbox"/> Walked
<input type="checkbox"/> Subway or elevated	<input type="checkbox"/> Worked at home → SKIP to question 39a
<input type="checkbox"/> Railroad	<input type="checkbox"/> Other method
<input type="checkbox"/> Ferryboat	
<input type="checkbox"/> Taxicab	

- J** *Answer question 32 if you marked "Car, truck, or van" in question 31. Otherwise, SKIP to question 33.*

- 32** **How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?**

Person(s)

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

Hour Minute a.m.
 p.m.

 :

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

Minutes

- K** *Answer questions 35 – 38 if this person did NOT work last week. Otherwise, SKIP to question 39a.*

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

Yes → SKIP to question 35c
 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 38
 No → SKIP to question 36

- 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 37
 No

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

Yes
 No → SKIP to question 38

- 37** **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.)

- 38** **When did this person last work, even for a few days?**

Within the past 12 months
 1 to 5 years ago → SKIP to **L**
 Over 5 years ago or never worked → SKIP to question 47

- 39** a. **During the PAST 12 MONTHS (52 weeks), did this person work 50 or more weeks? Count paid time off as work.**

Yes → SKIP to question 40
 No

- b. **How many weeks DID this person work, even for a few hours, including paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service?**

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

- 40** **During the PAST 12 MONTHS, in the WEEKS WORKED, how many hours did this person usually work each WEEK?**

Usual hours worked each WEEK



Person 3 (continued)

L Answer questions 41 – 46 if this person worked in the past 5 years. Otherwise, SKIP to question 47.

41 – 46 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.

41 Was this person – Mark (X) 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 GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)?
- a state GOVERNMENT employee?
- 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?

42 For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, mark (X) this box →
and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

Name of company, business, or other employer

43 What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at the location where employed. (For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, bank)

44 Is this mainly – Mark (X) ONE box.

- manufacturing?
- wholesale trade?
- retail trade?
- other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)?

45 What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, secretary, accountant)

46 What were this person's most important activities or duties? (For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, typing and filing, reconciling financial records)

47 INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Mark (X) the "Yes" box for each type of income this person received, and give your best estimate of the TOTAL AMOUNT during the PAST 12 MONTHS. (NOTE: The "past 12 months" is the period from today's date one year ago up through today.)

Mark (X) the "No" box to show types of income NOT received.

If net income was a loss, mark the "Loss" box to the right of 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.

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

- Yes → \$ TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months
- No

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

- Yes → \$ Loss
- No TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

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

- Yes → \$ Loss
- No TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

d. Social Security or Railroad Retirement.

- Yes → \$.00
- No
- TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

e. Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

- Yes → \$.00
- No
- TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

f. Any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office.

- Yes → \$.00
- No
- TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

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

- Yes → \$.00
- No
- TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

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 the sale of a home.

- Yes → \$.00
- No
- TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

48 What was this person's total income during the PAST 12 MONTHS? Add entries in questions 47a to 47h; subtract any losses. If net income was a loss, enter the amount and mark (X) the "Loss" box next to the dollar amount.

- OR \$ Loss
- None TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

→ Continue with the questions for Person 4 on the next page. If no one is listed as person 4 on page 3, SKIP to page 28 for mailing instructions.



Person 4

- ➔ Please copy the name of Person 4 from page 3, then continue answering questions below.

Last Name

First Name

MI

- 7 Where was this person born?

 In the United States – Print name of state.

 Outside the United States – Print name of foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

- 8 Is this person a citizen of the United States?

 Yes, born in the United States → SKIP to question 10a

 Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas

 Yes, born abroad of U.S. citizen parent or parents

 Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization – Print year of naturalization

 No, not a U.S. citizen

- 9 When did this person come to live in the United States? Print numbers in boxes.

Year

- 10 a. At any time IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS, has this person attended school or college? Include only nursery or preschool, kindergarten, elementary school, home school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.

 No, has not attended in the last 3 months → SKIP to question 11

 Yes, public school, public college

 Yes, private school, private college, home school

- b. What grade or level was this person attending? Mark (X) ONE box.

 Nursery school, preschool

 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)

- 11 What is the highest degree or level of school this person has COMPLETED? Mark (X) ONE box. If currently enrolled, mark the previous grade or highest degree received.

NO SCHOOLING COMPLETED

 No schooling completed

NURSERY OR PRESCHOOL THROUGH GRADE 12

 Nursery school

 Kindergarten

 Grade 1 through 11 – Specify grade 1 – 11

 12th grade – NO DIPLOMA

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE

 Regular high school diploma

 GED or alternative credential

COLLEGE OR SOME COLLEGE

 Some college credit, but less than 1 year of college credit

 1 or more years of college credit, no degree

 Associate's degree (for example: AA, AS)

 Bachelor's degree (for example: BA, BS)

AFTER BACHELOR'S DEGREE

 Master's degree (for example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)

 Professional degree beyond a bachelor's degree (for example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)

 Doctorate degree (for example: PhD, EdD)

F Answer question 12 if this person has a bachelor's degree or higher. Otherwise, SKIP to question 13.

- 12 This question focuses on this person's BACHELOR'S DEGREE. Please print below the specific major(s) of any BACHELOR'S DEGREES this person has received. (For example: chemical engineering, elementary teacher education, organizational psychology)

- 13 What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?

(For example: Italian, Jamaican, African Am., Cambodian, Cape Verdean, Norwegian, Dominican, French Canadian, Haitian, Korean, Lebanese, Polish, Nigerian, Mexican, Taiwanese, Ukrainian, and so on.)

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

 Yes

 No → SKIP to question 15a

- b. What is this language?

For example: Korean, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese

- c. How well does this person speak English?

 Very well

 Well

 Not well

 Not at all

- 15 a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 1 year ago?

 Person is under 1 year old → SKIP to question 16

 Yes, this house → SKIP to question 16

 No, outside the United States and Puerto Rico – Print name of foreign country, or U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, etc., below; then SKIP to question 16

 No, different house in the United States or Puerto Rico

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

Address (Number and street name)

Name of city, town, or post office

Name of U.S. county or municipio in Puerto Rico

Name of U.S. state or Puerto Rico

ZIP Code



Person 4 (continued)

- 16** Is this person **CURRENTLY** covered by any of the following types of health insurance or health coverage plans? Mark "Yes" or "No" for EACH type of coverage in items a – h.

- | | Yes | No |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Insurance through a current or former employer or union (of this person or another family member) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Insurance purchased directly from an insurance company (by this person or another family member) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Medicare, for people 65 and older, or people with certain disabilities | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or any kind of government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. TRICARE or other military health care | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. VA (including those who have ever used or enrolled for VA health care) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Indian Health Service | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Any other type of health insurance or health coverage plan – <i>Specify</i> ↘ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- 17** a. Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing?

- Yes
 No

- b. Is this person blind or does he/she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?

- Yes
 No

- G** Answer question 18a – c if this person is 5 years old or over. Otherwise, SKIP to the questions for Person 5 on page 24.

- 18** a. Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?

- Yes
 No

- b. Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?

- Yes
 No

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

- Yes
 No

- H** Answer question 19 if this person is 15 years old or over. Otherwise, SKIP to the questions for Person 5 on page 24.

- 19** 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

- 20** What is this person's marital status?

- Now married
 Widowed
 Divorced
 Separated
 Never married → SKIP to **I**

- 21** In the PAST 12 MONTHS did this person get –

- | | Yes | No |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Married? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Widowed? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Divorced? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- 22** How many times has this person been married?

- Once
 Two times
 Three or more times

- 23** In what year did this person last get married?

Year

- I** Answer question 24 if this person is female and 15 – 50 years old. Otherwise, SKIP to question 25a.

- 24** Has this person given birth to any children in the past 12 months?

- Yes
 No

- 25** a. Does this person have any of his/her own grandchildren under the age of 18 living in this house or apartment?

- Yes
 No → SKIP to question 26

- b. Is this grandparent currently responsible for most of the basic needs of any grandchildren under the age of 18 who live in this house or apartment?

- Yes
 No → SKIP to question 26

- c. How long has this grandparent been responsible for these grandchildren?

If the grandparent is financially responsible for more than one grandchild, answer the question for the grandchild for whom the grandparent has been responsible for the longest period of time.

- Less than 6 months
 6 to 11 months
 1 or 2 years
 3 or 4 years
 5 or more years

- 26** Has this person ever served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, Reserves, or National Guard? Mark (X) ONE box.

- Never served in the military → SKIP to question 29a
 Only on active duty for training in the Reserves or National Guard → SKIP to question 28a
 Now on active duty
 On active duty in the past, but not now

- 27** When did this person serve on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces? Mark (X) a box for EACH period in which this person served, even if just for part of the period.

- September 2001 or later
 August 1990 to August 2001 (including Persian Gulf War)
 May 1975 to July 1990
 Vietnam era (August 1964 to April 1975)
 February 1955 to July 1964
 Korean War (July 1950 to January 1955)
 January 1947 to June 1950
 World War II (December 1941 to December 1946)
 November 1941 or earlier

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

- Yes (such as 0%, 10%, 20%, ... , 100%)
 No → SKIP to question 29a

- 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



Person 4 (continued)

- 29** a. **LAST WEEK, did this person work for pay at a job (or business)?**

- Yes → SKIP to question 30
 No – Did not work (or retired)

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

- Yes
 No → SKIP to question 35a

- 30** **At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?** *If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.*

- a. **Address (Number and street name)**

If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.

- b. **Name of city, town, or post office**

- c. **Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?**

- Yes
 No, outside the city/town limits

- d. **Name of county**

- e. **Name of U.S. state or foreign country**

- f. **ZIP Code**

- 31** **How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?** *If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, mark (X) the box of the one used for most of the distance.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Car, truck, or van | <input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bus or trolley bus | <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Streetcar or trolley car | <input type="checkbox"/> Walked |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Subway or elevated | <input type="checkbox"/> Worked at home → SKIP to question 39a |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Railroad | <input type="checkbox"/> Other method |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ferryboat | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Taxicab | |

- J** *Answer question 32 if you marked "Car, truck, or van" in question 31. Otherwise, SKIP to question 33.*

- 32** **How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?**

Person(s)

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

Hour Minute a.m.
 p.m.

 :

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

Minutes

- K** *Answer questions 35 – 38 if this person did NOT work last week. Otherwise, SKIP to question 39a.*

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

- Yes → SKIP to question 35c
 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 38
 No → SKIP to question 36

- 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 37
 No

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

- Yes
 No → SKIP to question 38

- 37** **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.)

- 38** **When did this person last work, even for a few days?**

- Within the past 12 months
 1 to 5 years ago → SKIP to **L**
 Over 5 years ago or never worked → SKIP to question 47

- 39** a. **During the PAST 12 MONTHS (52 weeks), did this person work 50 or more weeks? Count paid time off as work.**

- Yes → SKIP to question 40
 No

- b. **How many weeks DID this person work, even for a few hours, including paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service?**

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

- 40** **During the PAST 12 MONTHS, in the WEEKS WORKED, how many hours did this person usually work each WEEK?**

Usual hours worked each WEEK



Person 4 (continued)

L Answer questions 41 – 46 if this person worked in the past 5 years. Otherwise, SKIP to question 47.

41 – 46 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.

41 Was this person – Mark (X) 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 GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)?
- a state GOVERNMENT employee?
- 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?

42 For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, mark (X) this box →

and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

Name of company, business, or other employer

43 What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at the location where employed. (For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, bank)

44 Is this mainly – Mark (X) ONE box.

- manufacturing?
- wholesale trade?
- retail trade?
- other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)?

45 What kind of work was this person doing? (For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, secretary, accountant)

46 What were this person's most important activities or duties? (For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, typing and filing, reconciling financial records)

47 INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Mark (X) the "Yes" box for each type of income this person received, and give your best estimate of the TOTAL AMOUNT during the PAST 12 MONTHS. (NOTE: The "past 12 months" is the period from today's date one year ago up through today.)

Mark (X) the "No" box to show types of income NOT received.

If net income was a loss, mark the "Loss" box to the right of 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.

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

- Yes → \$.00
- No
- TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

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

- Yes → \$.00 Loss
- No
- TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

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

- Yes → \$.00 Loss
- No
- TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

d. Social Security or Railroad Retirement.

- Yes → \$.00
- No
- TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

e. Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

- Yes → \$.00
- No
- TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

f. Any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office.

- Yes → \$.00
- No
- TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

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

- Yes → \$.00
- No
- TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

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 the sale of a home.

- Yes → \$.00
- No
- TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

48 What was this person's total income during the PAST 12 MONTHS? Add entries in questions 47a to 47h; subtract any losses. If net income was a loss, enter the amount and mark (X) the "Loss" box next to the dollar amount.

- OR \$.00 Loss
- None
- TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

➔ Continue with the questions for Person 5 on the next page. If no one is listed as person 5 on page 4, SKIP to page 28 for mailing instructions.



Person 5

- ➔ Please copy the name of Person 5 from page 4, then continue answering questions below.

Last Name

First Name

MI

- 7 Where was this person born?

 In the United States – Print name of state.

 Outside the United States – Print name of foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

- 8 Is this person a citizen of the United States?

 Yes, born in the United States → SKIP to question 10a

 Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas

 Yes, born abroad of U.S. citizen parent or parents

 Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization – Print year of naturalization

 No, not a U.S. citizen

- 9 When did this person come to live in the United States? Print numbers in boxes.

Year

- 10 a. At any time IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS, has this person attended school or college? Include only nursery or preschool, kindergarten, elementary school, home school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.

 No, has not attended in the last 3 months → SKIP to question 11

 Yes, public school, public college

 Yes, private school, private college, home school

- b. What grade or level was this person attending? Mark (X) ONE box.

 Nursery school, preschool

 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)

- 11 What is the highest degree or level of school this person has COMPLETED? Mark (X) ONE box. If currently enrolled, mark the previous grade or highest degree received.

NO SCHOOLING COMPLETED

 No schooling completed

NURSERY OR PRESCHOOL THROUGH GRADE 12

 Nursery school

 Kindergarten

 Grade 1 through 11 – Specify grade 1 – 11

 12th grade – NO DIPLOMA

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE

 Regular high school diploma

 GED or alternative credential

COLLEGE OR SOME COLLEGE

 Some college credit, but less than 1 year of college credit

 1 or more years of college credit, no degree

 Associate's degree (for example: AA, AS)

 Bachelor's degree (for example: BA, BS)

AFTER BACHELOR'S DEGREE

 Master's degree (for example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)

 Professional degree beyond a bachelor's degree (for example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)

 Doctorate degree (for example: PhD, EdD)

F Answer question 12 if this person has a bachelor's degree or higher. Otherwise, SKIP to question 13.

- 12 This question focuses on this person's BACHELOR'S DEGREE. Please print below the specific major(s) of any BACHELOR'S DEGREES this person has received. (For example: chemical engineering, elementary teacher education, organizational psychology)

- 13 What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?

(For example: Italian, Jamaican, African Am., Cambodian, Cape Verdean, Norwegian, Dominican, French Canadian, Haitian, Korean, Lebanese, Polish, Nigerian, Mexican, Taiwanese, Ukrainian, and so on.)

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

 Yes

 No → SKIP to question 15a

- b. What is this language?

For example: Korean, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese

- c. How well does this person speak English?

 Very well

 Well

 Not well

 Not at all

- 15 a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 1 year ago?

 Person is under 1 year old → SKIP to question 16

 Yes, this house → SKIP to question 16

 No, outside the United States and Puerto Rico – Print name of foreign country, or U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, etc., below; then SKIP to question 16

 No, different house in the United States or Puerto Rico

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

Address (Number and street name)

Name of city, town, or post office

Name of U.S. county or municipio in Puerto Rico

Name of U.S. state or Puerto Rico

ZIP Code



Person 5 (continued)

- 16** Is this person **CURRENTLY** covered by any of the following types of health insurance or health coverage plans? Mark "Yes" or "No" for EACH type of coverage in items a – h.

- | | Yes | No |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Insurance through a current or former employer or union (of this person or another family member) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Insurance purchased directly from an insurance company (by this person or another family member) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Medicare, for people 65 and older, or people with certain disabilities | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or any kind of government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. TRICARE or other military health care | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. VA (including those who have ever used or enrolled for VA health care) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Indian Health Service | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Any other type of health insurance or health coverage plan – <i>Specify</i> ↙ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- 17** a. Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing?

- Yes
 No

- b. Is this person blind or does he/she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?

- Yes
 No

- G** Answer question 18a – c if this person is 5 years old or over. Otherwise, SKIP to the mailing instructions on page 28.

- 18** a. Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?

- Yes
 No

- b. Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?

- Yes
 No

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

- Yes
 No

- H** Answer question 19 if this person is 15 years old or over. Otherwise, SKIP to the mailing instructions on page 28.

- 19** 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

- 20** What is this person's marital status?

- Now married
 Widowed
 Divorced
 Separated
 Never married → SKIP to **I**

- 21** In the PAST 12 MONTHS did this person get –

- | | Yes | No |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Married? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Widowed? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Divorced? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- 22** How many times has this person been married?

- Once
 Two times
 Three or more times

- 23** In what year did this person last get married?

Year

- I** Answer question 24 if this person is female and 15 – 50 years old. Otherwise, SKIP to question 25a.

- 24** Has this person given birth to any children in the past 12 months?

- Yes
 No

- 25** a. Does this person have any of his/her own grandchildren under the age of 18 living in this house or apartment?

- Yes
 No → SKIP to question 26

- b. Is this grandparent currently responsible for most of the basic needs of any grandchildren under the age of 18 who live in this house or apartment?

- Yes
 No → SKIP to question 26

- c. How long has this grandparent been responsible for these grandchildren?

If the grandparent is financially responsible for more than one grandchild, answer the question for the grandchild for whom the grandparent has been responsible for the longest period of time.

- Less than 6 months
 6 to 11 months
 1 or 2 years
 3 or 4 years
 5 or more years

- 26** Has this person ever served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, Reserves, or National Guard? Mark (X) ONE box.

- Never served in the military → SKIP to question 29a
 Only on active duty for training in the Reserves or National Guard → SKIP to question 28a
 Now on active duty
 On active duty in the past, but not now

- 27** When did this person serve on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces? Mark (X) a box for EACH period in which this person served, even if just for part of the period.

- September 2001 or later
 August 1990 to August 2001 (including Persian Gulf War)
 May 1975 to July 1990
 Vietnam era (August 1964 to April 1975)
 February 1955 to July 1964
 Korean War (July 1950 to January 1955)
 January 1947 to June 1950
 World War II (December 1941 to December 1946)
 November 1941 or earlier

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

- Yes (such as 0%, 10%, 20%, ... , 100%)
 No → SKIP to question 29a

- 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



Person 5 (continued)

- 29** a. **LAST WEEK, did this person work for pay at a job (or business)?**

Yes → SKIP to question 30
 No – Did not work (or retired)

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

Yes
 No → SKIP to question 35a

- 30** **At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?** *If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.*

- a. **Address (Number and street name)**

If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.

- b. **Name of city, town, or post office**

- c. **Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?**

Yes
 No, outside the city/town limits

- d. **Name of county**

- e. **Name of U.S. state or foreign country**

- f. **ZIP Code**

- 31** **How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?** *If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, mark (X) the box of the one used for most of the distance.*

<input type="checkbox"/> Car, truck, or van	<input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle
<input type="checkbox"/> Bus or trolley bus	<input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle
<input type="checkbox"/> Streetcar or trolley car	<input type="checkbox"/> Walked
<input type="checkbox"/> Subway or elevated	<input type="checkbox"/> Worked at home → SKIP to question 39a
<input type="checkbox"/> Railroad	<input type="checkbox"/> Other method
<input type="checkbox"/> Ferryboat	
<input type="checkbox"/> Taxicab	

- J** *Answer question 32 if you marked "Car, truck, or van" in question 31. Otherwise, SKIP to question 33.*

- 32** **How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?**

Person(s)

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

Hour Minute a.m.
 p.m.

 :

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

Minutes

- K** *Answer questions 35 – 38 if this person did NOT work last week. Otherwise, SKIP to question 39a.*

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

Yes → SKIP to question 35c
 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 38
 No → SKIP to question 36

- 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 37
 No

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

Yes
 No → SKIP to question 38

- 37** **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.)

- 38** **When did this person last work, even for a few days?**

Within the past 12 months
 1 to 5 years ago → SKIP to **L**
 Over 5 years ago or never worked → SKIP to question 47

- 39** a. **During the PAST 12 MONTHS (52 weeks), did this person work 50 or more weeks? Count paid time off as work.**

Yes → SKIP to question 40
 No

- b. **How many weeks DID this person work, even for a few hours, including paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service?**

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

- 40** **During the PAST 12 MONTHS, in the WEEKS WORKED, how many hours did this person usually work each WEEK?**

Usual hours worked each WEEK



Person 5 (continued)

L Answer questions 41 – 46 if this person worked in the past 5 years. Otherwise, SKIP to question 47.

41 – 46 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.

41 Was this person –
Mark (X) 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 GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)?
- a state GOVERNMENT employee?
- 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?

42 For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, mark (X) this box →
and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

Name of company, business, or other employer

43 What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at the location where employed. (For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, bank)

44 Is this mainly – Mark (X) ONE box.

- manufacturing?
- wholesale trade?
- retail trade?
- other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)?

45 What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, secretary, accountant)

46 What were this person's most important activities or duties? (For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, typing and filing, reconciling financial records)

47 INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Mark (X) the "Yes" box for each type of income this person received, and give your best estimate of the TOTAL AMOUNT during the PAST 12 MONTHS. (NOTE: The "past 12 months" is the period from today's date one year ago up through today.)

Mark (X) the "No" box to show types of income NOT received.

If net income was a loss, mark the "Loss" box to the right of 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.

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

- Yes → \$ TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months
- No

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

- Yes → \$ Loss
- No TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

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

- Yes → \$ Loss
- No TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

d. Social Security or Railroad Retirement.

- Yes → \$.00
- No TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

e. Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

- Yes → \$.00
- No TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

f. Any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office.

- Yes → \$.00
- No TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

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

- Yes → \$.00
- No TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

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 the sale of a home.

- Yes → \$.00
- No TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

48 What was this person's total income during the PAST 12 MONTHS? Add entries in questions 47a to 47h; subtract any losses. If net income was a loss, enter the amount and mark (X) the "Loss" box next to the dollar amount.

- OR \$ Loss
- None TOTAL AMOUNT for past 12 months

➔ Now continue with the mailing instructions on page 28.



Mailing Instructions

→ Please make sure you have...

- listed all names and answered the questions on pages 2, 3, and 4
- answered all Housing questions
- answered all Person questions for each person.

→ Then...

- put the completed questionnaire into the postage-paid return envelope. If the envelope has been misplaced, please mail the questionnaire to:

**U.S. Census Bureau
P.O. Box 5240
Jeffersonville, IN 47199-5240**

- make sure the barcode above your address shows in the window of the return envelope.

**Thank you for participating in
the American Community Survey.**

For Census Bureau Use

POP

EDIT

PHONE

JIC1

JIC2

EDIT CLERK

TELEPHONE CLERK

JIC3

JIC4

The Census Bureau estimates that, for the average household, this form will take 40 minutes to complete, including the time for reviewing the instructions and answers. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to: Paperwork Project 0607-0810, U.S. Census Bureau, 4600 Silver Hill Road, AMSD – 3K138, Washington, D.C. 20233. You may e-mail comments to Paperwork@census.gov; use "Paperwork Project 0607-0810" as the subject. Please **DO NOT RETURN** your questionnaire to this address. Use the enclosed preaddressed envelope to return your completed questionnaire.

Respondents are not required to respond to any information collection unless it displays a valid approval number from the Office of Management and Budget. This 8-digit number appears in the bottom right on the front cover of this form.

Form ACS-1(2013)KFI (06-15-2012)

