

Working Paper No.16
19 November 2004

ENGLISH ONLY

**STATISTICAL COMMISSION and
UN ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR
EUROPE (UNECE)**

**STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
(EUROSTAT)**

**CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN
STATISTICIANS**

Joint UNECE-Eurostat Work Session on Population Censuses
Organized in cooperation with UNFPA
(Geneva, 23-25 November 2004)

Session 4– Invited paper

U.S. RESIDENCE RULES FOR CENSUS 2000

Submitted by the U.S. Census Bureau*

* This note includes some material on residence rules used for the U.S. Census 2000, as well as a copy of the web page on “Facts About Census 2000 Residence Rules” available on the website of the U.S. Census Bureau’s at the following address: http://www.census.gov/population/www/censusdata/resid_rules.html

U.S. Residence Rules Bullets

- Residence rules are a list of residence situations that determine where people should be counted in the decennial census.
- Residence rules are based on the concept of usual residence, which is where a person lives and sleeps most of the time. Their purpose is to ensure that everyone is counted once and only once and at the correct place.
- It is easy for most people to determine their usual residence. Given the wide diversity in types of living arrangements, however, the usual residence for some people is not as apparent.
- Persons with more than one place where they sometimes live or stay are sometimes counted both places in a census.
- Persons with no usual residence are sometimes missed.
- The correct determination of usual residence can be very difficult for people such as children of divorced parents, college students, people in the military, people in nursing homes, people in prison, people temporarily out of the country and people temporarily in the country.

Residence Rules for Census 2000	
Household Population	
Rule 1. Person lives in this household but is temporarily absent on Census Day on a visit, business trip, vacation, or in connection with a job (e.g., bus driver, traveling salesperson, boat operator). This includes foreign nationals whose usual place of residence is in the U.S. and American citizens traveling overseas.	Count person at: This household
Rule 2. Person has multiple residences and, as of Census Day, travels between one residence and another on a "weekly cycle," a "monthly cycle," a "yearly cycle," or some other cycle (e.g., commuter workers, "snowbirds," and children in joint custody situations).	Count person at: The residence where they spend most of time during the week, month, or year, etc. If an individual cannot identify such a place for himself/herself, count him/her at the residence where he/she was on Census Day. (See "Guiding Principles" attached for more information.)
Rule 3. Person lives in this household, but is in a general or Veterans Affairs hospital on Census Day. Including newborn babies who have not yet been brought home.	Count person at: This household, unless in a psychiatric or chronic disease hospital ward, or a hospital or ward for the mentally retarded, the physically handicapped, or drug/alcohol abuse patients. If so, the person should be counted in the hospital.
Rule 4. Person is a member of the U.S. Armed Forces stationed on a nearby military installation or ship but on Census Day is living in this off-base household.	Count person at: The off-base household
Rule 5. Person is a college student not living in this household during the school year and is only here during break or vacation (See Rules 6 and 25).	Count person at: The residence where the person lives while attending college (Usual Home Elsewhere (UHE) not allowed).
Rule 6. Person is a college student living in this household during the school year (See Rules 5 and 25).	Count person at: This household
Rule 7. Person is a student attending school away from home below the college level, such as a boarding school or a Bureau of Indian Affairs boarding school.	Count person at: This household
Rule 8. Person is an officer or crew member of a merchant vessel and on Census Day is engaged in inland waterway transportation.	Count person at: This household
Rule 9. Person works for and lives in this household and has no other home (e.g., a domestic worker or nanny who "lives in").	Count person at: This household
Rule 10. Person is staying temporarily in this household on Census Day and has another home.	Count person at: DO NOT LIST. (This person will be counted at the other household.)

<p>Rule 11. On Census Day, person is a citizen of a foreign country who has established a household (or is part of an established household) in the U.S. while working or studying. This includes any family member living with the person.</p>	<p>Count person at: This household</p>
<p>Rule 12. Person is a citizen of a foreign country and on Census Day is living on the premises of an Embassy, Ministry, Legation, Chancellery, or Consulate in the U.S.</p>	<p>Count person at: This household, that is, the Embassy, etc. (The person has the right to refuse to provide any or all information.)</p>
<p>Group Quarters Population, Usual Home Elsewhere (UHE) Allowed</p>	
<p>Rule 13. Person is a member of the U.S. Armed Forces and on Census Day is living on a military installation in the United States, or is living on a military vessel which is assigned to a home port in the United States.</p>	<p>Count person at: The residence where the person spends most of his/her time (UHE allowed) [GQ code 601 for military barracks on base; GQ code 602 for transient quarters for temporary residents; GQ code 603 for military ships]. If the person does not claim a UHE, count him/her at the military installation or at the home port of the vessel.</p>
<p>Rule 14. On Census Day, person is at a camp for temporary workers, such as agricultural or migrant workers; or logging, pipeline, or construction workers.</p>	<p>Count person at: The residence where the person spends most of his/her time (UHE allowed) [GQ code 901 for agriculture workers' dormitories on farms; GQ code 902 for other workers' dormitories]. If the person does not claim a UHE, count him/her at the camp.</p>
<p>Rule 15. On Census Day, person is at a hostel, YMCA/YWCA, or transient location, such as a commercial or public campground, racetrack, park, or carnival (See also Rule 16).</p>	<p>Count person at: The location where they spend most of their time (UHE allowed) [GQ code 908 for hostels or YMCAs/YWCAs; GQ code 910 for commercial or public campgrounds, racetracks, fairs, or carnivals]. If the person does not claim a UHE, count them at the special place.</p>
<p>Rule 16. On Census Day, person is at a recreational camp (i.e., a commercial or public campground). This rule is targeted to persons known as "full-timers" or "good-sams" who live and travel in a recreational vehicle, and the recreational vehicle is their only or usual residence.</p>	<p>Count person at: The location where the person spends most of his/hertime (UHE allowed). If the person does not claim a UHE, count them at the camp. (Note that if the recreational vehicle is their only or usual residence, it is considered a housing unit (HU) and tabulated as a HU. It is part of GQ enumeration but not part of the GQ population.)</p>
<p>Rule 17. On Census Day, person is at a soup kitchen or outreach program (e.g., mobile food van).</p>	<p>Count person at: The location where these individuals spend most of their time (UHE allowed) [GQ code 704 for soup kitchens; GQ code 705 for outreach program]. If the person does not claim a UHE, count them at the special place.</p>

<p>Rule 18. Person is an officer or crew member of a U.S. flag merchant vessel and on Census Day is docked in a U.S. port or is sailing from one U.S. port to another U.S. port.</p>	<p>Count person at: These persons are allowed to claim a UHE [GQ code 900]. If they do not claim a UHE, count them at the merchant vessel.</p>
<p>Rule 19. Person is a resident staff member or a member of a special place. For example, a staff member living in a hospital or nursing home, or a member of a religious order living in a monastery or convent.</p>	<p>Count person at: These persons are allowed to claim a UHE [GQ code 904 for staff members living in military hospitals; GQ code 905 for staff members living in civilian group quarters; GQ code 906 for religious group quarters]. If they do not claim a UHE, they are counted at the special place.</p>
<p>Group Quarters Population, Usual Home Elsewhere (UHE) Not Allowed</p>	
<p>Rule 20. On Census Day, person is under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, in a correctional institution, such as a federal or state prison, local jail or workhouse, federal detention center, or halfway house.</p>	<p>Count person at: The special place (UHE not allowed)</p>
<p>Rule 21. On Census Day, person is under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, in a nursing, convalescent, or rest home for the aged and dependent.</p>	<p>Count person at: The special place (UHE not allowed)</p>
<p>Rule 22. On Census Day, person is under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, in a juvenile institution such as a residential school for delinquents.</p> <p>Rule 23. On Census Day, person is under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, in a home, school, hospital, or ward for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill.</p>	<p>Count person at: The special place (UHE not allowed)</p> <p>Count person at: The special place (UHE not allowed)</p>
<p>Rule 24. On Census Day, person is at an emergency shelter, including shelters with sleeping facilities for individuals without a usual residence; shelters for abused women; shelters for runaway, neglected, or homeless children; or shelters for other homeless persons.</p>	<p>Count person at: The shelter (UHE not allowed)</p>
<p>Rule 25. Person is a college student living in a group quarters (e.g., a dormitory, or sorority or fraternity house) (See Rules 5 and 6).</p>	<p>Count person at: The group quarters (UHE not allowed)</p>
<p>Overseas Population</p>	
<p>Rule 26. Person is a member of the U.S. Armed Forces and on Census Day is stationed on a military vessel which is assigned to a home port in a foreign country.</p>	<p>Count person at: DO NOT LIST. (This person will be counted as part of the overseas population.)</p>
<p>Rule 27. Person is a member of the U.S. Armed Forces and on Census Day is assigned to a military installation outside the United States. This rule includes family members living with him/her.</p>	<p>Count person at: DO NOT LIST. (This person will be counted as part of the overseas population.)</p>

<p>Rule 28. Person is an American citizen overseas employed by the U.S. government and on Census Day has a place of duty abroad. This rule includes family members living with him/her.</p>	<p>Count person at: DO NOT LIST. (This person will be counted as part of the overseas population.)</p>
<p>DO NOT LIST Population</p>	
<p>Rule 29. Person is an American citizen and on Census Day is working, studying, or living abroad, but not employed by the U.S. government.</p>	<p>Count person at: DO NOT LIST</p>
<p>Rule 30. Person is a citizen of a foreign country who on Census Day is temporarily traveling or visiting in the U.S.</p>	<p>Count person at: DO NOT LIST</p>
<p>Rule 31. Person is an officer or crew member of a U.S. flag merchant vessel which on Census Day is docked in a foreign port, is sailing from one foreign port to another foreign port, is sailing from a U.S. port to a foreign port, or is sailing from a foreign port to a U.S. port.</p>	<p>Count person at: DO NOT LIST</p>

Guiding Principles for the Residence Rules as They Apply to Individual(s) with Multiple Residences

The following provides guidance for determining "usual residence" for an individual with more than one residence.

Weekly Cycle

If a person is on a "weekly cycle," he/she should be counted at the residence where he/she spends most of their time during the week. For example:

Some individuals live part of the week at a residence near where they work, and live at their "family home" the rest of the week. We consider these people to be on a "weekly cycle," and they should be counted at the residence where they spend most of their time during the week (e.g., commuter workers).

Monthly Cycle

If a person is on a "monthly cycle," he/she should be counted at the residence where he/she spends most of his/her time during the month. For example:

Some children live with one parent for one week out of the month and the other parent the remaining three weeks during the month. We consider these individuals to be on a "monthly cycle" and they should be counted at the residence where they spend most of their time during the month (e.g., children in joint custody situations).

Yearly Cycle

If a person is on a "yearly cycle," he/she should be counted at the residence where he/she spends most of his/her time during the year. For example:

1. Some individuals live in one state during the spring, summer, and fall, but move to a state in a warmer climate during the winter months ("snowbirds"). We consider these people to be on a "yearly cycle," and they should be counted at the residence where they spend most of their time during the year.
2. Some college students live at the college during the school year and at the "family home" during holidays or the summer. We consider these people to be on a "yearly cycle," and they should be counted at the residence where they spend most of their time during the year.

No Clearly Defined Cycle

If a person is on no clearly defined "cycle," he/she should be counted at the residence where he/she was on Census Day. For example:

Temporary workers may establish another residence for an undefined period of time for work. We consider these people to be on an "undefined cycle," and they should be counted at the residence where they were on Census Day.

Time Split Equally Among Two or More Residences

No matter what the cycle, if time is split equally among multiple residences, a person should be counted at the place where he/she was on Census Day.

Facts About Census 2000 Residence Rules
(http://www.census.gov/population/www/censusdata/resid_rules.html)

1. WHERE YOU ARE COUNTED IS IMPORTANT

For Census 2000, the Census Bureau is committed to counting every person. Just as important, however, is the Census Bureau's commitment to counting every person in the correct place. The fundamental reason the decennial census is conducted is to fulfill the constitutional requirement (Article I, Section 2) to apportion the seats in the U.S. House of Representatives among the states. Thus, for a fair and equitable apportionment, it is crucial that Census 2000 count people in the right place.

2. THE CONCEPT OF USUAL RESIDENCE

Planners of the first U.S. decennial census in 1790 established the concept of "usual residence" as the main principle in determining where people were to be counted. This concept has been followed in all subsequent censuses and is the guiding principle for Census 2000. Usual residence has been defined as the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's voting residence or legal residence. Also, noncitizens who are living in the United States are included, regardless of their immigration status.

Determining usual residence is easy for most people. Given our nation's wide diversity in types of living arrangements, however, the usual residence for some people is not as apparent. A few examples are people without housing, commuter workers, snowbirds, college students, live-in nannies, military personnel, and migrant workers.

Applying the usual residence concept to real living situations means that people will not always be counted at the place where they happen to be staying on Census Day (Saturday, April 1, 2000). For example, people temporarily away from their usual residence, such as on vacation or on a business trip on Census Day, will be counted at their usual residence. People who live at more than one residence during the week, month, or year will be counted at the place where they live most of the time. People without a usual residence, however, will be counted where they are staying on Census Day.

3. RESIDENCE RULES

The Census Bureau has developed residence rules that provide instructions on where people should be counted in Census 2000. The following sections give the residence rules for people in various living situations.

4. PEOPLE AWAY ON VACATION OR BUSINESS

People temporarily away on vacation or a business trip on Census Day - Counted at their usual residence, that is, the place where they live and sleep most of the time.

5. PEOPLE WITHOUT HOUSING

People without a usual residence - Counted where they are staying on Census Day.

6. PEOPLE WITH MULTIPLE RESIDENCES

Commuter workers living away part of the week while working - Counted at the residence where they stay most of the week.

Snowbirds (people who live in one state but spend the winter in another state with a warmer climate) - Counted at the residence where they live most of the year.

Children in joint custody - Counted at the residence where they live most of the time. If time is equally divided, they are counted where they are staying on Census Day.

People who own more than one residence - Counted at the residence where they live most of the time.

7. STUDENTS

Boarding school students- Counted at their parental home rather than at the boarding school.

College students living away from home while attending college- Counted where they are living at college.

College students living at their parental home while attending college- Counted at their parental home.

8. LIVE INS

Live-in nannies- Counted where they live most of the week.

Foster children- Counted where they are living.

Roomers or boarders- Counted where they are living.

Housemates or roommates- Counted where they are living.

9. MILITARY OR MERCHANT MARINE PERSONNEL IN THE U.S.

People in the military residing in the United States - Counted at their usual residence (the place where they live and sleep most of the time), whether it is on-base or off-base.

Crews of military vessels with a U.S. homeport - Counted at their usual onshore residence if they report one (the place where they live and sleep most of the time when they are onshore) or otherwise at their vessel's homeport.

Crews of U.S. flag merchant vessels engaged in inland waterway transportation - Counted at their usual onshore residence (the place where they live and sleep most of the time when they are onshore).

Crews of U.S. flag merchant vessels docked in a U.S. port or sailing from one U.S. port to another U.S. port - Counted at their usual onshore residence if they report one (the place where they live and sleep most of the time when they are onshore) or otherwise on the vessel.

10. MILITARY OR MERCHANT MARINE PERSONNEL OUTSIDE THE U.S.

People in the military assigned to military installations outside the U.S., including family members with them - Counted as part of the U.S. overseas population and not as part of the U.S. resident population.

Crews of military vessels with a homeport outside the U.S. - Counted as part of the U.S. overseas population and not as part of the U.S. resident population.

Crews of U.S. flag merchant vessels docked in a foreign port, sailing from one foreign port to another foreign port, sailing from a U.S. port to a foreign port, or sailing from a foreign port to a U.S. port - Not included in the census.

11. PEOPLE IN HOSPITALS, PRISONS, OR OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Patients in general hospitals or wards, including newborn babies - Counted at their usual residence (the place where they live and sleep most of the time). Newborn babies are counted at the residence in which they will be living.

Patients in chronic or long-term disease hospitals or wards - Counted at the hospital or ward.

People in nursing or convalescent homes for the aged or dependent - Counted at the nursing or convalescent home.

Patients staying in hospice facilities - Counted at the hospice.

People staying in homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill; or in drug/alcohol recovery facilities- Counted at the institution.

Inmates of correctional institutions, including prisons, jails, detention centers, or halfway houses- Counted at the institution.

Children in juvenile institutions such as residential care facilities for neglected or abused children or orphanages - Counted at the institution.

Staff members living in hospitals, nursing homes, prisons, or other institutions - Counted at their usual residence if they report one (the place where they live and sleep most of the time) or otherwise at the institution.

12. PEOPLE IN NONINSTITUTIONAL GROUP QUARTERS

Migrant farmworkers- Counted at their usual U.S. residence if they report one (the place where they live and sleep most of the time) or otherwise at the workers' camp.

People at hostels, YMCAs/YWCAs, or public or commercial campgrounds - Counted at their usual residence if they report one (the place where they live and sleep most of the time) or otherwise at the hostel, etc.

Members of religious orders living in monasteries or convents- Counted at their usual residence if they report one (the place where they live and sleep most of the time) or otherwise at the monastery, etc.

People staying at Job Corps or other post-high school residential vocational training facilities- Counted at their usual residence if they report one (the place where they live and sleep most of the time) or otherwise at the Job Corps Center, etc.

People at soup kitchens or mobile food vans - Counted at their usual residence if they report one (the place where they live and sleep most of the time) or otherwise at the soup kitchen, etc.

Shelters with sleeping facilities for people without housing, for abused women, or for runaway or neglected youth - Counted at the shelter.

13. FOREIGN CITIZENS

Citizens of foreign countries who have established a household or are part of an established household in the U.S. while working or studying, including family members with them - Counted at the household.

Citizens of foreign countries who are living in the U.S. at embassies, ministries, legations, or consulates - Counted at the embassy, etc.

Citizens of foreign countries temporarily traveling or visiting in the U.S. - Not included in the census.

14. U.S. CITIZENS ABROAD

U.S. citizens employed overseas as civilians by the U.S. Government, including family members with them - Counted as part of the U.S. overseas population and not as part of the U.S. resident population.

U.S. citizens not employed by the U.S. Government who are working, studying, or living overseas - Not included in the census.
