

SUPPORTING STATEMENT A
U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
The American Community Survey and the
Puerto Rico Community Survey
OMB Control No. 0607-0810

Abstract

The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing monthly survey that collects detailed housing and socioeconomic data from a sample of about 3.5 million addresses in the United States and about 36,000 addresses in Puerto Rico each year, where it is known as the Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS). The ACS also collects detailed socioeconomic data from a sample of about 170,900 residents living in group quarters (GQ) facilities in the United States and Puerto Rico. Resulting tabulations from this data collection are provided on a yearly basis. The ACS allows the U.S. Census Bureau to provide timely and relevant housing and socioeconomic statistics, even for low levels of geography. The Census Bureau requests authorization from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to revise the ACS in order to continue producing an accurate demographic snapshot of the nation and its people.

Justification

- 1. Explain the circumstances that make the collection of information necessary. Identify any legal or administrative requirements that necessitate the collection. Attach a copy of the appropriate section of each statute and regulation mandating or authorizing the collection of information.**

The U.S. Census Bureau requests authorization from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to revise the American Community Survey (ACS) and Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS) data collection. The Census Bureau developed the ACS to collect and update demographic, social, economic, and housing data every year that are essentially the same as the “long-form” data that the Census Bureau formerly collected once a decade as part of the decennial census. The ACS blends the strength of small area estimation with the high quality of current surveys. There is an increasing need for current data describing lower geographic areas and subpopulations, such as groups within the Hispanic, Asian, and American Indian populations, the elderly, and children. Federal and state government agencies use such data to evaluate and manage federal programs and to distribute funding for various programs that include food stamp benefits, transportation dollars, and housing grants. State, county, tribal, and community governments, nonprofit organizations, businesses, and the general public use information like housing quality, income distribution, journey-to-work patterns, immigration data, and regional age distributions for decision-making and program evaluation. The ACS is now the only source of comparable data about social, economic, housing, and demographic characteristics for small areas and small subpopulations across the nation and in Puerto Rico.

The ACS program provides estimates annually for all states and for all medium and large cities,

counties, and metropolitan areas. For smaller areas and population groups, it takes five years to accumulate enough data to provide reliable estimates. Every community in the nation continues to receive a detailed, statistical portrait of its social, economic, housing, and demographic characteristics each year through one-year and five-year ACS products.

The Census Bureau is collecting these data under authority of Title 13, United States Code, Sections 141, 193, and 221. Please see the Title 13 U.S.C. section 141, 193, and 221 excerpt in Attachment T for more information about this legal authority.

The goals of the ACS and PRCS are to:

- Provide federal, state, tribal, and local governments an information base for the administration and evaluation of government programs; and
- Provide data users with timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data updated every year that can be compared across states, communities, and population groups.

2. Indicate how, by whom, and for what purpose the information is to be used. Except for a new collection, indicate the actual use the agency has made of the information received from the current collection.

The ACS collects detailed socioeconomic data, which is documented here:

<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/guidance/subjects.html>

Information is requested from residents of sampled households. For in-person interviews, respondents must be at least 15 years old. Respondents are invited to complete the survey online, by paper questionnaire, telephone, or in person. The Census Bureau selects a random sample of addresses to be included in the ACS. Each address has about a 1-in-480 chance of being selected in a month, and no address should be selected more than once every five years.

Using the Census Bureau's Master Address File (MAF), which is continually updated, a sample of addresses are selected, and survey materials are mailed each month to a new group of potential households. Most households are asked first to complete the survey through the internet, with a paper questionnaire provided to those households that do not respond by internet. Of the remaining households that have not responded either by paper, telephone or internet, a subsample of remaining households are selected for a personal interview, generally at a rate of one in three. Addresses for which the ACS did not mail survey materials to because the address was unmailable are subsampled for Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) at a rate of two in three. The ACS also conducts interviews with a sample of residents at selected group quarters (GQ) facilities. Collecting these data from a new sample of housing units (HUs) and GQ facilities every month provides more timely data and lessens respondent burden in the decennial census. The following section details the ACS data collection practices.

ACS Household Data Collection

The Census Bureau uses a multiple mode contact strategy to collect ACS data. These modes include mail, internet, telephone, and personal visit. For households eligible to receive survey materials by mail, the first contact (Attachment A) is a letter that provides instructions on how to complete the survey online, prominently displays the user identification number, and explains that a paper questionnaire will be sent later if the respondent is unable to complete the survey online.

The internet version of the questionnaire is available in English and Spanish and includes questions about the HU and the people living in the HU. The internet questionnaire (Attachment B) has space to collect detailed information for 20 people in the household.

The second mailing is a letter (Attachment C) that reminds respondents to complete the survey online, thanks them if they have already done so, and informs them that a paper form will be sent at a later date if the Census Bureau does not receive their response. This letter includes clear instructions to log in, including an explicit reference to the user identification number.

The third mailing is a paper questionnaire package (Attachment D) that is sent only to those sample addresses that have not completed the online questionnaire. This package includes a letter that reminds the household of the importance of the ACS and asks them to respond soon either by completing the survey online or by returning a completed paper questionnaire. The back of the letter includes frequently asked questions and provides basic information about the survey in English, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, Vietnamese and Korean, and provides a phone number to call for assistance in each language. The paper questionnaire has room to collect data on all questions for five people and for a few questions for seven more people.

The fourth mailing (Attachment E) is a postcard that reminds respondents to mail back the questionnaire or respond on the internet. It also informs them that an interviewer may contact them if they do not complete the survey and reminds them of the importance of the ACS.

The fifth mailing (Attachment F) is sent to respondents who have not completed the survey within five weeks. This mailing includes a due date reminding these respondents to return their questionnaires by a specified deadline to be removed from the list of HUs that will be visited by Census Bureau interviewers and thanks them if they have already done so. This letter includes clear instructions to log in, including an explicit reference to the user identification number and provides an option to complete the survey over the phone.

If a respondent starts to answer the survey online and provides an e-mail address but does not complete the survey, an e-mail (Attachment G) will be sent to the respondent to remind them to return to the survey to complete their online questionnaire. This e-mail includes a link to the online survey, clear instructions to log in, including an explicit reference to the user identification number. This e-mail is sent only once to a respondent, either prior to the third mailing or prior to the fifth mailing depending on when they started filling out the online survey.

Respondents can call the Telephone Questionnaire Assistance (TQA) line and ask for materials in Spanish. An address can receive a letter in Spanish that provides instructions on how to complete the survey online, prominently displays the user identification number, and explains that a paper questionnaire will be sent later if the respondent is unable to complete the survey online. A Spanish paper questionnaire package, as well as a reminder postcard, are sent to sample addresses that have not completed the online questionnaire. The Spanish questionnaire package contains the same materials as the English package. The address will also receive a reminder letter in Spanish if the Census Bureau does not receive the completed questionnaire by a cut-off date. All the materials that are sent to respondents who request a replacement package in Spanish are included in Attachment H.

A different mail strategy is used for sample housing units in Puerto Rico. Based on the results of testing in 2011 and concerns with the resulting internet response rates from that testing, the ACS deferred the introduction of an internet response option in order to further assess the best implementation approach. Therefore, the Census Bureau continues to use the previously used mail strategy with no references to an internet response option. The first mailing of the PRCS includes a prenotice letter in Spanish and English.

The second Puerto Rico mailing includes an introductory letter, a FAQ brochure, a paper questionnaire, and a return envelope.

The third Puerto Rico mailing is a reminder postcard.

The fourth Puerto Rico mailing is a replacement package similar to the second mailing and is mailed only to nonrespondents.

The fifth Puerto Rico mailing is a reminder postcard that is mailed only to nonrespondents.

Upon request through TQA, respondents are mailed an English version of the PRCS questionnaire and appropriate informational materials.

All of the materials that are sent to respondents in Puerto Rico, including related reminder postcards, are included in Attachment I.

The ACS provides TQA for respondents who need assistance with completing the paper or internet questionnaires, who have questions about the survey, or who would like to complete the ACS interview over the telephone instead of by other modes. Respondents may call the ACS toll-free TQA numbers listed on the various ACS mail materials, including information and dedicated telephone numbers dedicated to in the Spanish, Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean, Japanese, and Russian languages.

The TQA staff answers respondent questions and/or completes the entire ACS interview using a computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) instrument. The questions in the TQA instrument are very similar to those on the internet questionnaire and mail questionnaires with small changes for

adaption for a telephone interview and is available in both English and Spanish. The questionnaire has space to collect detailed information for 20 people in the household.

The Failed Edit Follow Up (FEFU) operation is used to follow up with households with coverage problems (such as mail respondents with more than five people, mail respondents with more people listed on the cover than in the basic demographic section, or questionnaires returned for vacant units). The Census Bureau also uses the FEFU operation to confirm the status of internet responses classified as vacant units and to collect the minimum amount of information needed to further process the questionnaire. FEFU is available to interviewers in both English and Spanish. The FEFU questions can be found in Attachment J.

The ACS also collects information from HUs identified as vacant. The Census Bureau asks a knowledgeable contact to answer the housing questions on the ACS questionnaire along with some additional questions for these units. Questions asked on the ACS household CAPI and TQA instruments that are worded differently and those asked in addition to the questions on the household ACS questionnaire for vacant units are included in Attachment K.

The final mode of data collection is CAPI, the nonresponse follow-up data collection mode that is used to conduct in-person and telephone interviews for a sample of addresses for which the Census Bureau has not obtained a self-response (paper or internet). The questions in the CAPI instrument are very similar to those on the internet and mail questionnaires with small changes for adaption for a telephone or personal visit interview. The CAPI instrument is available in English and Spanish, includes questions about the HU, and collects detailed information for up to 20 people living in a household.

For stateside households eligible to receive survey materials by mail, a CAPI internet letter is mailed to encourage respondents to complete the survey online to avoid an in-person interview. It prominently displays the user identification number to access the internet version of the questionnaire and describes how to respond to the survey online. Another internet letter is provided to respondents with unmailable addresses. The two versions of the letters are included in Attachment L.

The CAPI interviewers have several materials available to explain the ACS to households. Interviewers may provide an introductory letter and the HU informational brochure to respondents during the initial contact. The introductory letter provides respondents with a better understanding of the ACS, and how their information is kept confidential. The HU informational brochure helps respondents understand the value of ACS data, how people use ACS data to help their communities, and how to contact a regional office by telephone for additional questions. The letter and brochure are included in Attachment L.

The CAPI interviewers may also provide additional materials to households depending on questions raised by potential respondents. The “better understanding” letter emphasizes the confidentiality of the survey data and the benefits of the survey to motivate response. The respondent is told to call the field representative or go online to respond. The ACS uses the confidentiality letter when a

respondent indicates they have specific concerns about their response being kept confidential or their data being secure. The ACS sends the refusal letter when a respondent explicitly refuses to participate in the survey. The letter is short and to the point regarding confidentiality and the legal requirements to participate. It provides response options and emphasizes that the respondent will be contacted again soon to complete the interview. A Frequently Asked Questions brochure is given to reluctant respondents to provide answers to frequently asked questions regarding the ACS including information about the ACS, how the data are used, and protections for participant information. The letters and brochure are included in Attachment L.

Interviewers have three types of letters available to send to addresses interviewers are unable to contact. The ACS sends a “no one home” letter to an address when the interviewer is unable to make contact with anyone at the sample address but thinks someone lives there. It emphasizes the confidentiality of the survey data and the benefits of the survey to motivate response. The respondent is told to call the interviewer or go online to respond. The ACS sends the “please call me” letter to respondents to encourage response. This letter can be used in lieu of other letters. The letter is short and straight to the point, as research with similar letters has shown to be highly successful in gaining response. The ACS uses the Final Attempt letter at the end of the data collection period. The letter is short; it expresses the uniqueness of being selected for the survey, the legal requirement for participation, and the different ways to respond. The letters are included in Attachment L.

If the interviewer is having access issues, three types of letters are available. The management letter for multiunit buildings help interviewers gain access to multiunit buildings when they cannot directly access the sampled address. The management letter for gated communities helps interviewers gain access to addresses located in gated communities. A “seasonal unit” letter is sent when the field representative suspects that the sampled address is only used seasonally and cannot make contact with anyone at the sample address. Field representatives may send this letter to someone who may be able to verify that the unit is seasonal. The letters are included in Attachment L.

Finally, the interviewer may also give a thank you bookmark to respondents who completed the CAPI interview in person or may send a thank you letter to respondents who completed the CAPI interview by phone. These materials thanks the respondent for their participation and lets them know they may be contacted for quality assurance purposes. These thank you materials are included in Attachment L

The introductory letter, HU informational brochure, FAQ brochure, and the thank you bookmarks will be translated in other languages to reflect the English versions.

The ACS conducts a reinterview operation to monitor field representative performance. Only respondents that provide an interview through CAPI are eligible for this reinterview. For the housing unit reinterview operation, the Census Bureau uses a separate set of questions for units that were identified as occupied, vacant, or noninterview at the time of the original CAPI interview. Reinterviews are initially conducted through a centralized CATI operation. Reinterview cases are

transferred to the regional offices for personal visit interviewing if they cannot be resolved through the telephone attempts. The housing unit ACS Reinterview questions are included in Attachment M.

ACS Group Quarters (GQ) Collection

In addition to selecting a sample of residential addresses, the ACS selects a sample of GQs. An introductory letter and FAQ brochure for the facility administrator are mailed to the sample GQ approximately two weeks prior to the period when a field representative may begin making contact with the GQ. The field representative gives the facility contact person a thank you letter when they arrive for the interview. The introductory letters, FAQ brochures, and thank you brochure can be found in Attachment N. The field representatives use the CAPI Group Quarters Facility Questionnaire (GQFQ) in English or Spanish when making initial telephone contact to schedule an appointment and to conduct a telephone or personal visit with the sample GQ. The GQ has the option to provide the field representative with a hard copy of the listing information or upload an electronic listing of the residents in the online eListing application to generate the subsample of persons for ACS interviews. The GQFQ questions, eListing screens, and listing sheets can be found in Attachment O.

The ACS uses a subset of the ACS HU questions to conduct interviews with sample residents in GQs, eliminating topics that are not relevant. Resident-level personal interviews with sampled GQ residents are conducted using CAPI, but bilingual paper questionnaires can also be used for self-response. Beginning in 2024, GQ residents in some GQs will have the option to self-respond to the survey online. The GQ CAPI, internet, and paper questionnaires contain questions for one person. The GQ CAPI also excludes certain questions for residents of institutional group quarters that are out of scope to reduce burden. The GQ resident data collection packages (Attachment P) include a questionnaire, resident introductory letter, reminder letter, thank you bookmark, and a copy of the ACS GQ brochure. Attachment P also includes the resident introductory e-mail and reminder. The Census Bureau conducts a separate operation to collect ACS GQ data from sampled GQs in federal prisons and in Remote Alaska.

For Puerto Rico sample GQ residents, the Census Bureau uses PRCS data collection packages (Attachment Q) to collect the GQ data.

The ACS conducts a GQ reinterview (RI) operation to monitor the performance of field representatives conducting the GQFQ interviews. For the GQ RI operation, the Census Bureau uses a separate set of questions to verify and monitor the field representative interviews at the GQ level (Attachment R). Similar to the housing unit RI operation, GQ RIs are initially conducted through a centralized telephone operation. Reinterview cases are transferred to the regional offices for personal visit interviewing if they cannot be resolved by the telephone attempts.

See <https://www.census.gov/about/policies/quality/guidelines.html> for more information about the Census Bureau's Information Quality Guidelines.

Information quality is an integral part of the predissemination review of the information disseminated by the Census Bureau (fully described in the Census Bureau's Information Quality Guidelines). Information quality is also integral to the information collections conducted by the Census Bureau and is incorporated into the clearance process required by the Paperwork Reduction Act.

- 3. Describe whether, and to what extent, the collection of information involves the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g. permitting electronic submission of responses, and the basis for the decision for adopting this means of collection. Also, describe any consideration of using information technology to reduce burden.**

The ACS uses web-based technology to collect data for stateside housing unit interviews and certain types of group quarters interviews. Paper questionnaires are still available to respondents who need or prefer to use paper. If a respondent starts to complete the survey online and provides an e-mail address, but does not complete the survey, they will be sent an e-mail reminding them to return to the survey to complete their online questionnaire. This e-mail includes a link to the online survey, clear instructions to log in, including an explicit reference to the user identification number. This e-mail is sent only once to a respondent.

The ACS uses web-based technology to obtain group quarters residency lists directly from facilities.

Computer-assisted interviewing is used for personal visit and telephone interviews, for both housing unit and group quarters interviews. Computer-assisted instruments allow for the automation of skip patterns and conduct error checks on-the-spot to minimize costly follow-up interviews or editing.

- 4. Describe efforts to identify duplication. Show specifically why any similar information already available cannot be used or modified for use for the purposes described in Question 2.**

The ACS is the instrument used to collect detailed population and housing data that had traditionally been collected only during the decennial census. The content of the ACS reflects topics that are required directly or indirectly by Congress and that the Census Bureau determines are not duplicative of another agency's data collection. Several questions in the ACS appear in other demographic surveys but these results are typically not released as frequently as ACS results or at the same level of geography. The comprehensive set of ACS questions, coupled with the tabulation and dissemination of data for small geographic areas, does not duplicate any other single information collection. Moreover, many smaller federal and non-federal studies use a small subset of the same measures to benchmark those results to the ACS, which is often the most authoritative source for local area demographic data.

The OMB Interagency Committee for the ACS, co-chaired by OMB and the Census Bureau, includes more than 25 participating federal agencies and meets periodically to examine and review ACS content. This committee ensures that other agencies are aware of the ACS content and provides an extra safeguard that ACS does not duplicate its collection and content with other surveys.

5. If the collection of information impacts small businesses or other small entities, describe any methods used to minimize burden.

The collection of ACS data for housing units does not involve small businesses or other small entities.

The collection of ACS data for group quarters could include small entities (such as small group homes). Small group quarters facilities (defined as having fewer than 15 people) are eligible to be in sample only once every five years. The focus of the interview is on a sample of residents, not the business, though a facility administrator is involved in the data collection.

6. Describe the consequence to Federal program or policy activities if the collection is not conducted or is conducted less frequently, as well as any technical or legal obstacles to reducing burden.

Collecting the data less frequently, on fewer sampled cases, would increase the margin of error on the estimates produced from the ACS especially affecting small geographic areas. The ACS is conducted monthly because collecting data every month provides the most accurate annual average of many survey items that can vary by month or season. A monthly survey also helps the Census Bureau stabilize workloads across the year for CAPI operations and account for seasonal changes that occur. If the collection is not conducted, many federal agencies would not be able to implement programs as intended or meet requirements defined by policy and regulations. Examples of federal uses for the ACS data and associated laws (when applicable), are described in the ACS Handbook of Questions and Current Federal Uses.

<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/operations-and-administration/2014-content-review/federal-uses.html>

7. Explain any special circumstances that would cause an information collection to be conducted in a manner:

- requiring respondents to report information to the agency more often than quarterly;
- requiring respondents to prepare a written response to a collection of information in fewer than 30 days after receipt of it;
- requiring respondents to submit more than an original and two copies of any document;
- requiring respondents to retain records, other than health, medical, government contract, grant-in-aid, or tax records for more than three years;
- in connection with a statistical survey, that is not designed to produce valid and reliable

- **results that can be generalized to the universe of study;**
- **Requiring the use of a statistical data classification that has not been reviewed and approved by OMB;**
- **That includes a pledge of confidentiality that is not supported by authority established in statute or regulation, that is not supported by disclosure and data security policies that are consistent with the pledge, or which unnecessarily impedes sharing of data with other agencies for compatible confidential use; or**
- **Requiring respondents to submit proprietary trade secret, or other confidential information unless the agency can demonstrate that it has instituted procedures to protect the information's confidentiality to the extent permitted by law.**

The ACS data collection does not require any of the special circumstances mentioned above.

- The ACS samples housing units in such a way that no address can be in sample more than once every five years. Data for a sampled address are collected once. If a person moves or has more than one location where they live, they can be in sample more than once.
- Respondents are instructed to respond to the survey as soon as possible, which avoids costly follow-up activities such as in-person interviewing. However, once in sample a respondent has three months to respond to the survey.
- Other than the survey itself, respondents are not required to submit any documents.
- Respondents are not required to produce or retain records for the survey.
- The data collected from the ACS and associated research studies result in statistics that are released or in reports documenting findings. The sample is designed to ensure sufficient geographic coverage so that the ACS can produce an accurate demographic snapshot by surveying a representative sample of the population.
- ACS survey results, including statistical estimates categories, are established and recognized as an official survey time series that has been used as survey benchmarks for other data collection programs for well over a decade.
- The confidentiality of the American Community Survey data is assured by authority established by Title 13 and by disclosure and data security policies that are consistent with Title 13.
- Respondents are not required to submit proprietary information. All information collected are protected by law.

8. **If applicable, provide a copy and identify the date and page number of publications in the Federal Register of the agency's notice, required by 5 CFR 1320.8 (d), soliciting comments on the information collection prior to submission to OMB. Summarize public comments received in response to that notice and describe actions taken by the agency in response to these comments. Specifically address comments received on cost and hour burden.**

Consultation with representatives of those from whom information is to be obtained or those who must compile records should occur at least once every 3 years - even if the collection of information activity is the same as in prior periods. There may be circumstances that may preclude consultation in a specific situation. These circumstances should be explained.

The ACS frequently consults with persons outside of the Census Bureau to obtain views on a variety of topics. The ACS consults with data users, other federal agencies, and experts in the fields of survey methodology and statistics for feedback on the data produced from the survey as well as data collection activities, statistical techniques, and disclosure protection. For example, the Population Reference Bureau, in partnership with the Census Bureau, maintains an online community, organizes webinars and special sessions at professional meetings, conducts data user surveys, and holds ACS Data Users Conferences.

The Census Bureau published a notice of our intent to revise the ACS data collection on September 13, 2022, edition (Vol. 87, No. 176, pages 55990-55993) of the Federal Register. The Census Bureau received 11 public comments in response to that notice.

The first comment strongly supports the continued collection of data by the ACS. They asked if it is feasible for ACS to collect housing characteristics from administrative data providers, preferably a single source. They are particularly interested in the number of bathrooms in sampled housing units, data not currently asked in the ACS. Obtaining this information would be useful for their housing estimates.

The Census Bureau remains committed to providing high quality data to ensure efficient and effective management of federal programs and services. The Census Bureau, working with OMB and Interagency Council on Statistical Policy, has established criteria for determining content on the ACS. These criteria ensure that the ACS asks only what is necessary, constraining the length and burden of the ACS on the American public. It is incumbent upon federal agencies to identify their need for data and communicate this information to the Census Bureau. Requests for new or revised content for the ACS must demonstrate a statutory or regulatory need for data at small geographies or for small populations to be considered for the ACS.

The second comment requested the ACS consider the growing population of senior living facilities and some charitable organizations (i.e., 501c3) communities that are homeowners associations (HOAs). They explained some communities purposely set their home asking prices to smooth out their home values from wide market fluctuations experienced by the general public's HOA market. If ACS includes these populations in all HOAs, then the survey might skew the results and unintentionally lead conclusions in a false direction.

The American Community Survey (ACS) program is aware that there are a wide range of units that are classified as being part of condominium or homeowners associations. These associations provide a varying degree of services to residents, and costs may vary based on the number of amenities provided. Examples include certain age restricted communities that might have higher costs associated with them but provide transportation services to residents. Others might have rates based on square footage of units or be tied to home valuations.

The goal of the ACS is to measure the overall costs residents throughout the country pay, regardless of the services provided by these associations. By expanding this question to now include HOAs as well as condominiums, we expect the ACS to better reflect the true costs facing homeowners.

The third comment expressed concern with excluding correctional facilities from personal interview, telephone interview or a self-response online internet response option, and the continued use of administrative data to collect information. The comment requested the ACS gather demographic data from the individuals incarcerated instead of from the prison facility.

The online questionnaire option is not available to the institutionalized population because of their restricted access to computers, however, there are a few ways a field representative (FR) can obtain a completed interview in an institution. The preferred method is for the FR to conduct a face-to-face interview with the sampled person using the computer-assisted personal interview instrument. The FR occasionally conducts a telephone interview with the sampled person using a computer-assisted personal interview instrument. FRs can also leave paper questionnaires with the warden or another GQ contact to distribute to sampled individuals and collect them when completed. The ACS relied on Bureau of Prisons administrative data in 2020-2022 because we are restricted from accessing federal prisons to conduct a personal visit to drop off paper questionnaires because of COVID-19 pandemic constraints.

The fourth comment explained their concern with the American Community Survey using administrative data to replace or substitute all or certain parts of data, particularly from smaller populations groups.

Initial plans for the use of administrative data for the ACS are focused on housing items rather than person-level questions. In 2024, we are looking to utilize a variety of administrative data to skip the acreage question when there is sufficient data available. If the data are not available or not of sufficient quality, the question would still be asked. The Census Bureau is continuing to evaluate the use of administrative data for person-level questions following a set of guiding principles to determine the suitability of data sources and their uses. This includes analyzing the impacts on estimates and coverage of the data with respect to various geographies and population subgroups.

The comment also expressed their concern that expanding more group quarters reporting options could inadvertently harm certain segments of the population with less internet accessibility.

The American Community Survey (ACS) will continue to collect data for sampled people in group quarters through personal interview and telephone interview. The field representative also has the option to distribute a bilingual (English/Spanish) questionnaire to residents for self-response if they are unable to complete a computer-assisted personal interview. Beginning in 2024, respondents in some group quarters will have another option to self-respond to the survey online.

The fifth comment requested the American Community Survey resume reporting data at the Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ) level of geography.

TAZs (Traffic Analysis Zones or Transportation Analysis Zones) are custom geographies historically

created for specific iterations of the custom tabulation series known as the Census Transportation Planning Program (CTPP). The tabulation sponsor and affiliate agencies delineated these custom geographies for the purpose of transportation planning. For the duration of their existence, TAZs have remained a custom geography rather than a standard Census Bureau geography. Historically, TAZ delineation criteria were not uniformly applied across states. TAZs are delineated by institutions outside of the Census Bureau and only in association with sponsored custom tabulations. They do not reside on standard ACS production files, and they are not included in any standard ACS data products or public data dissemination tools. TAZs will not be a geographic area included in the 2017-2021 CTPP.

The sixth comment requested the American Community Survey include a sexual identity measure.

The Census Bureau remains committed to providing high quality data to ensure efficient and effective management of federal programs and services. The Census Bureau, working with OMB and Interagency Council on Statistical Policy, has established criteria for determining content on the ACS. These criteria ensure that the ACS asks only what is necessary, constraining the length and burden of the ACS on the American public. It is incumbent upon federal agencies to identify their need for data and communicate this information to the Census Bureau. Requests for new or revised content for the ACS must demonstrate a statutory or regulatory need for data at small geographies or for small populations to be considered for the ACS.

The seventh comment requested the American Community Survey add a question about how the public connects to others and to civic institutions to help assess how connectedness to public institutions are changing.

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The eighth comment requested the American Community Survey ensure the online version of the ACS is accessible to individuals with disabilities. They are also interested to know if ACS intentionally recruits individuals with intellectual and/or developmental disabilities to evaluate question topics. They suggest the ACS ask why people may not use rideshare services.

The ACS online instrument is 508 compliant; it is safe and accessible for individuals with disabilities. When the ACS program evaluates question wording and topics in the field, addresses are randomly sampled. There is no exclusion of individuals with intellectual and/or developmental disabilities from this testing. The ACS program also evaluates question wording through cognitive testing. Individuals are recruited for cognitive testing based on specific needs. For example, recent cognitive

testing on disabilities questions included parents of children with disabilities, people with disabilities of various severity, and people with cognitive disabilities. Interviews were also conducted with group home residents.

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The ninth comment requested the ACS collect additional commuter characteristics of people working from home, such as number of people working from home only a certain number of days in a week.

The Census Bureau remains committed to providing high quality data to ensure efficient and effective management of federal programs and services. The Census Bureau, working with OMB and Interagency Council on Statistical Policy, has established criteria for determining content on the ACS. These criteria ensure that the ACS asks only what is necessary, constraining the length and burden of the ACS on the American public. It is incumbent upon federal agencies to identify their need for data and communicate this information to the Census Bureau. Requests for new or revised content for the ACS must demonstrate a statutory or regulatory need for data at small geographies or for small populations to be considered for the ACS.

The tenth comment requested the Census Bureau dedicate research and operations capacity to improving the count of young children in the ACS by prioritizing and making sure that everyone in the household is counted, dedicate more resources to research on why young children are missed, use research the Census Bureau has already conducted that identify factors contributing to this undercount, and partner with stakeholder to their insight on how to improve the undercounting of young children.

The Census Bureau acknowledges the important work that has already been done to understand the complex issues behind the undercount of young children in the 2020 Census. For some time before the 2020 Census, work was underway that directly addressed this topic in the form of a dedicated internal task force, which was focused on improving the count of young children. Recommendations from the task force fed into a proposal to test modified roster questions for the ACS. The topic of rostering household members was included in the 2022 ACS Content Test. Staff from across the Census Bureau, including members of the task force and decennial staff, as well as staff from other federal agencies provided their expertise and prior research experience to develop and test new ACS rostering questions. The new rostering questions include specific probes directed at the omission of children. The Census Bureau also formed an internal working group to continue researching the undercounting of young children and improving data on this population. The Working Group has

four focus areas: 1) researching why young children are missed in the decennial census and demographic surveys, 2) improving data collection on young children, 3) improving data products for this population, and 4) maintaining relationships with stakeholders.

They are also concerned that implementing formal privacy to the ACS will diminish the accuracy of child data, producing a level of error that would make the ACS unusable for child advocates.

The Census Bureau will continue to apply the rigorous traditional disclosure avoidance methods we have always applied to the ACS such as swapping, synthetic data, perturbation, subsampling, top/bottom coding, and coarsening. Those methods are reviewed and strengthened every year and meet the high standards of the Census Bureau's Disclosure Review Board. The use of formal privacy for weighted estimates, which make up the majority of ACS data products, is a topic of ongoing research.

The tenth comment expressed their concern about the ACS using administrative data as the only source of data for young children. The eleventh comment also expressed their concern about the ACS using administrative data as the only source of data for young children.

Initial plans for the use of administrative data for the ACS are focused on housing items rather than person-level questions. In 2024, we are looking to utilize a variety of administrative data to skip the acreage question when there is sufficient data available. If the data are not available or not of sufficient quality, the question would still be asked. The Census Bureau is continuing to evaluate the use of administrative data for person-level questions following a set of guiding principles to determine the suitability of data sources and their uses. This includes analyzing the impacts on estimates and coverage of the data with respect to various geographies and population subgroups.

The public has an additional opportunity to review and submit comments on the American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey during the 30-day Notice of Proposed Information Collection. The notice for public comment, titled "The American Community Survey and The Puerto Rico Community Survey", appeared in the Federal Register March 10, 2023 (Vol. 88 No. 47, pages 14976-14978).

The Census Bureau received eight comments, seven were in response to researching the potential removal of the ancestry question and one was in response to the Journey to Work question.

The Census Bureau received one comment about adding an option for those who work from home or have hybrid work schedules.

The Census Bureau remains committed to providing high quality data to ensure efficient and effective management of federal programs and services. The Census Bureau, working with OMB and Interagency Council on Statistical Policy, has established criteria for determining content on the ACS. These criteria ensure that the ACS asks only what is necessary, constraining the length and burden of the ACS on the American public. It is incumbent upon federal agencies to identify their need for data and communicate this information to the Census Bureau. Requests for new or revised content for the ACS must demonstrate a statutory or regulatory need for data at small geographies

or for small populations to be considered for the ACS.

The Census Bureau received seven comments about the potential removal of the ancestry question. Six of the comments were opposed to the idea of removing the ancestry question. The overarching reasons for concern were that 1) no decision about the ancestry question should be made while the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is considering revising the standards for maintaining, collection and presenting federal data on race and ethnicity (SPD 15), 2) ancestry may be conceptually distinct from race, and 3) data users need evidence that data from the race/ethnicity question(s) can replace the ancestry data. The seventh submission did not address the ancestry question specifically and expressed support for a White subgroup that represents people with European ethnicity.

This Federal Register Notice notified the data user community that research is underway at the Census Bureau to evaluate redundancies between the race and ancestry questions. The project is intended to be documented in a Census Bureau working paper entitled "A Comparison of Ancestry and Race Data in the 2021 American Community Survey." Findings from this research will allow the Census Bureau to inform the public about the similarities and differences between ancestry and race estimates.

In addition to the quantitative research, the Census Bureau has developed an extensive outreach plan starting May of 2023 throughout the end of the summer. During the outreach we will be notifying stakeholders of our research and sharing results when available. We will continue to seek stakeholder feedback and take it into account throughout the course of this evaluation. A second, more detailed Federal Register Notice is planned for release later this year to share how we develop any recommendation regarding the retention or removal of the ancestry question. We will also include the results of our research and stakeholder engagements, and request feedback on our recommendation.

The timeline to complete this work and make a recommendation is still under development. We will closely watch the workings of the OMB [Interagency Technical Working Group on Race and Ethnicity Standards](#) and make sure any recommendation about the ancestry question is not premature. Ancestry data are vital to many data users and programs, and we want to make sure those data users continue to get the high-quality data they need.

9. Explain any decision to provide any payment or gift to respondents, other than remuneration of contractors or grantees.

The Census Bureau does not pay ACS respondents or provide respondents with gifts.

10. Describe any assurance of confidentiality provided to respondents and the bias for the assurance in statute, regulation, or agency policy. If the collection requires a systems of records notice (SORN) or privacy impact assessment (PIA), those should be cited and described here.

The Census Bureau collects data for this survey under Title 13, United States Code, Sections 141, 193, and 221. All data are confidential under Section 9 of that Title. In accordance with Title 13, each household, GQ administrator, and each person within a GQ participating in the ACS is assured

of the confidentiality of their answers. Confidentiality information is sent to sampled housing units in the initial mailing. Respondents responding using the internet questionnaire are presented with additional assurances of the confidentiality and security of their online responses. At the beginning of follow-up interviews, the interviewer explains the confidentiality of data collected and that participation is required by law. The interviewer may also give the household respondent a copy of a letter explaining the confidentiality of all information provided and a FAQ brochure, as appropriate.

The brochure mailed to sample GQs with the GQ introductory letter contains assurances of confidentiality. A brochure is also provided to sampled GQ residents at the time of interview. The interviewer also explains the confidentiality of data collected and that participation is required by law. GQ administrators and GQ residents may ask for additional information. The interviewer may provide a Questions and Answers Guide, as appropriate to explain confidentiality regulations and standards.

ACS data collection is covered under the COMMERCE/CENSUS-5 Decennial Census Programs system of records notice (SORN). Records are maintained to perform methodological evaluations and enhancements for data collection and quality control studies, and to undertake linkages with survey and administrative data for statistical projects as authorized by law and the Census Bureau. Additional information can be found here:

<https://www.osec.doc.gov/opog/PrivacyAct/SORNs/census-5.html>

The Associate Directorate for Decennial Census Programs (ADDCP) American Community Survey Office (ACSO) IT system maintains the ACS data stored and processed on Census Bureau servers. This system interacts with other Census Bureau IT systems to collect, process, and store data. The Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) for the American Community Survey can be found here:

https://www.osec.doc.gov/opog/privacy/census%20pias/ADDCP-ACS-PIA_SAOP_Approval_Delegated.pdf

Related PIAs referenced in that document are located here:

<https://www.osec.doc.gov/opog/privacy/Census-pias.html>

- 11. Provide additional justification for any questions of a sensitive nature, such as sexual behavior or attitudes, religious beliefs, and other matters that are commonly considered private. This justification should include the reasons why the agency considers the questions necessary, the specific uses to be made of the information, the explanation to be given to persons from whom the information is requested, and any steps to be taken to obtain their consent.**

Some of the data the Census Bureau collects on the ACS, such as race, ethnicity, disability, and sources of income and assets, may be considered to be of a sensitive nature. The Census Bureau takes the position that the collection of these types of data are necessary for the analysis of important policy and program issues and has structured the questions to lessen their perceived sensitivity. The Census Bureau has provided guidance to the CAPI field representatives on how to ask these types of questions during the interview. The Census Bureau has materials that

demonstrate how the data from these questions are used and how those data are kept confidential. Respondents who use the internet to complete the survey have access to links on the survey screens that provide information to help address their questions or concerns with topics they may consider sensitive. The purpose and use of these questions and other ACS questions can be found here at <https://www.census.gov/acs/www/about/why-we-ask-each-question/>.

Race and ethnicity data are collected and classified in accordance with the OMB *Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity* (1995).

12. Provide estimates of the hour burden of the collection of information.

The sample size is 298,000 households per month, including Puerto Rico. The Census Bureau plans to mail survey materials to approximately 293,500 households each month that are considered to be mailable. The Census Bureau estimates that, for the average household, the paper questionnaire or the internet questionnaire will take approximately 40 minutes to complete, including the time for reviewing the instructions and answers. The Census Bureau plans to conduct reinterviews for approximately 1,906 households each month. The Census Bureau estimates the average time for a reinterview will be 10 minutes.

The Census Bureau plans to conduct personal interviews at 1,675 GQs each month. At each facility, one GQ contact is interviewed to collect data about the GQ and to provide a list of residents in the GQ. This list is used to randomly select the sample of individuals to complete the ACS. The estimated time for each facility interview is 15 minutes. The Census Bureau samples approximately 14,241 people in GQs each month. The estimated response time for each person to complete the ACS-1(GQ) is 25 minutes. The Census Bureau also conducts GQ reinterviews for approximately 118 GQs each month. The Census Bureau estimates the average time for a GQ reinterview will be 10 minutes.

Please note the number of respondents is 3,767,000 but because of recontacting respondents during our reinterview operation, the number of responses is 3,791,297. The Census Bureau has based these estimates of the average length of time on our previous ACS tests and on experiences with forms of comparable lengths used in previous censuses and tests. The total number of respondent burden hours for a full year is 2,464,283 hours. See Table 1 for the detailed respondent and burden hour estimates.

Estimated Annualized Respondent Burden Hours

Table 1. Annual ACS and PRCS Respondent and Burden Hour Estimates

Data Collection Operation	Forms or Instrument Used in Data Collection	Annual Estimated Number of Respondents	Estimated Minutes Per Respondent by Data Collection Activity	Annual Estimated Burden Hours
I. ACS Household Questionnaire, Online Survey, Telephone and Personal Visit	ACS-1, ACS 1(SP), ACS-1PR, ACS-1PR(SP), Online Survey, Telephone, CAPI	3,576,000	40	2,384,000
II. ACS GQ Facility Questionnaire CAPI - Telephone and Personal Visit	CAPI GQFQ	20,100	15	5,025
III. ACS GQ CAPI Personal Interview or Telephone, and Paper Self-response	CAPI, ACS-1(GQ), ACS-1(GQ)(PR)	170,900	25	71,208
IV. ACS Household Reinterview - CATI/CAPI	ACS HU-RI	22,875	10	3,813
V. ACS GQ-level Reinterview - CATI/CAPI	ACS GQ-RI	1,422	10	237
TOTALS		3,791,297	N/A	2,464,283

Estimated Annualized Respondent Costs

Type of Respondent	Number of Respondents	Number of Responses per Respondent	Average Burden per Response	Hourly Wage Rate*	Total Burden Costs
Household Respondent	3,576,000	1	40	\$28.01	\$66,775,840
Facility Administrator	20,100	1	15	\$48.72	\$244,818
Facility Resident	170,900	1	25	\$7.25	\$516,260
Total	--	--	--	--	\$67,536,918

*The wage rate for household respondents is estimated based on average hourly rate among all occupations as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as of May 2021. BLS's *Occupational Outlook Handbook* <https://www.bls.gov/bls/blswage.htm> The wage rate for Facility Administrators is estimated based on an average among the various types of facility administrators (such as medical and health service managers and lodging managers at educational institutions) as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as of May 2021. The wage rate for Facility Residents (such as college students, group home residents, and nursing home residents) is estimated to be minimum wage.

13. Provide an estimate for the total annual cost burden to respondents or record keepers resulting from the collection of information. (Do not include the cost of any hour burden already reflected on the burden worksheet).

There are no capital or ongoing maintenance costs associated with this information collection.

14. Provide estimates of annualized cost to the Federal government. Also, provide a description of the method used to estimate cost, which should include quantification of hours, operational expenses (such as equipment, overhead, printing, and support staff), and any other expense that would not have been incurred without this collection of information.

As requested in the FY2023 President's Budget, the estimated annual cost of the ACS is approximately \$235 million. The Census Bureau will pay the total cost of the ACS.

15. Explain the reasons for any program changes or adjustments reported in ROCIS.

Beginning in January 2024, ACS will implement an online internet response option for GQ residents. The GQ residents will be able to access an internet instrument and answer the GQ survey questions online using a computer or mobile device. The ability to conduct resident level interviews through internet data collection will allow the GQ resident to self-respond using an online questionnaire. The GQ internet instrument will be comparable to the HU internet data collection instrument currently being utilized. However, the GQ online questionnaire will only be offered to resident(s) in noninstitutional GQs that are selected by the current GQ listing instrument. Some of the GQ data collection materials will be modified to incorporate the internet data collection mode. This new data collection mode will allow GQ residents to complete the ACS without a personal visit at their convenience, reducing or eliminating FR travel.

The Census Bureau is authorized by law (Title 13, U.S. Code) to use existing information that has

already been collected by other government agencies, whenever possible and consistent with the kind, timeliness, quality, and scope of the statistics required, instead of asking for such information directly from the public. The Census Bureau is allowed to use these data for statistical purposes only and may not use these records for enforcement purposes or to decide on eligibility for a benefit. Additionally, Census Bureau research has shown that using administrative data can reduce respondent burden and improve the quality of the ACS data.

In 2024, the Census Bureau will supplement or replace ACS survey data for the question asking about property acreage. We are planning to skip the question on automated instruments if we have administrative data and ask the question if we don't. However, we cannot employ that same approach for the paper questionnaires due to operational complexity. For the paper questionnaires we will keep the question, so we have the most coverage and impute less data. At the end of data collection, we will use the best data to formulate the estimate, either from the respondent or from administrative data. The approach will apply consistency in evaluating and using administrative data across all modes. This means that when we have high quality administrative data, we will use that instead of respondent data. The Census Bureau will continue research to explore how administrative data can be used for other items on the survey, with initial efforts focusing on other housing items, such as agricultural sales and year built.

In addition to using administrative data and in coordination with the Office of Management and Budget Interagency Committee for the ACS, the Census Bureau solicited proposals for question changes or additions from more than 20 federal agencies. Approved topics underwent cognitive testing to verify that proposed question wording would be understood by respondents. Based on cognitive testing results, the Census Bureau proposes to update wording in 2024 for questions on three topics: condominium fees, home heating fuel, and journey to work. The Census Bureau proposes to implement changes to these three topics without additional testing; other topics are still undergoing testing.

The condominium fees question would be extended to include homeowners association (HOA) fees. Data sources continue to show housing units that are part of HOAs outnumber housing units in condominiums. In order to provide more comprehensive and accurate costs of owning a home, the ACS needs to capture HOA fees for these homes. Adding these fees to the existing condominium fees question avoids adding a new question to the ACS and therefore minimizes respondent burden.

The change to the home heating fuel question would update wording of the natural gas and bottled gas categories. This will aid respondents in identifying the correct category more easily by using more commonly used terminology. In Puerto Rico, the question wording also changed to indicate respondents should only include fuel that heats their home.

The journey to work question would be updated to include ride-sharing services as a mode of transportation to work to account for new and growing travel trends. The current category, "taxicab" would be updated to be "taxi or ride-sharing services." This will reduce ambiguity in the current question about where respondents should report ride-sharing commutes and will allow the government to monitor changes in transportation patterns for planning purposes.

The Census Bureau published a Final Federal Register Notice on June 6, 2022 (Vol. 87, No. 108, pages 34235-34240) titled “Change to County-Equivalents in the State of Connecticut” confirming that Connecticut's nine planning regions will be recognized as 'county-equivalents' for the purpose of tabulating and publishing future Census data. The ACS will implement this change starting with the 2022 data release, which will be based on data collected between January 1, 2022 and December 31, 2022. The new definitions will also be applied to 2018, 2019, and 2021 data within the 2022 1-year Comparison Profiles so that data users can make side-by-side comparisons across key estimates for each of the nine Connecticut county-equivalent geographies.

Since the 60-day FRN posted, the Veterans Administration (VA) requested the ACS adjust the dates for the Vietnam War and Korean War to reflect the dates that they use for program evaluation (each period would be adjusted by one month). The VA also requested that “Post 9/11” be added as a descriptor for the current service period; that “Vietnam era” be changed to “Vietnam War”; and names of war periods be moved to the end of the date range for uniform appearance. The VA requested that the date ranges use the word “through” instead of “to” for clarity. The updated dates for period of service will match the dates that the VA uses for program evaluation as well as the official historical dates of war periods published by the Congressional Research Service. Moving names of war periods to the end of service categories will create a more uniform appearance of the question text, with dates listed first for all periods.

Question wording for these four questions can be found in Attachment B (for internet wording), Attachment D (for the HU paper questionnaire in English), Attachment H (for the HU paper questionnaire in Spanish), Attachment I (for the HU PRCS paper questionnaire in English and Spanish), Attachment P (for the GQ paper questionnaire; applies to Journey to Work and Military Period of Service questions only), Attachment Q (for the GQ PRCS paper questionnaire; applies to Journey to Work and Military Period of Service questions only) and Attachment U (for a ACS Question Wording Changes from 2022 to 2024).

The addition of White and Black or African American write-in lines in the race question led the Census Bureau to research redundancies between data collected from the improved race question and the ancestry question. Findings from this research may lead the Census Bureau to recommend the removal of the ancestry question from the American Community Survey.

16. For collections of information whose results will be published, outline plans for tabulation and publication. Address any complex analytical techniques that will be used. Provide the time schedule for the entire project, including beginning and ending dates of the collection of information, completion of report, publication dates, and other actions.

The 2024 data collection activities will begin in late December 2023.

Approximately two months after the initial mailing for a sample month, ACS will begin the CAPI operation for a sample of households that have not responded by mail or internet.

Each month, the ACS conducts interviews with sample GQ administrators and a sample of residents. The data collection for each GQ sample month is six weeks. The GQ reinterview takes place approximately one month after the beginning of the survey year and continues until the end

of December each year. The ACS GQ does not include a formal nonresponse follow-up operation, but field representatives contact a respondent or GQ administrator for missing responses on the questionnaire at any point during the six-week data collection period.

The Census Bureau publishes approximately 2,500 tables each year using data collected over a 1-year and 5-year period. For the 1-year publication, tables are produced for areas of 65,000 or greater beginning in September the year following data collection. For the 5-year publication, tables are published down to the census tract and block group levels. The Census Bureau also provides custom tabulations of the ACS data on a cost-reimbursable basis. In addition, the ACS releases yearly Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) microdata files consisting of a subsample of responses received in that year.

This information is available through the Census Bureau's main data dissemination site, data.census.gov, and is generally published each fall for the previous 1-year and 5-year periods, using data collected over that previous year and 5-year period.

The Census Bureau protects the confidentiality of the data by using approved data protection techniques. The data tables and microdata are reviewed and approved by the Census Bureau's Disclosure Review Board to ensure they meet the Census Bureau's confidentiality standards.

17. If seeking approval to not display the expiration date for OMB approval of the information collection, explain the reasons that display would be appropriate.

The Census Bureau is seeking approval to not display the OMB expiration date on the paper questionnaires associated with this information collection. The ACS is an ongoing and continuous survey that is mandatory. If there is an expiration date on the questionnaire, respondents may infer that the survey is over as of the expiration date, which is not the case.

18. Explain each exception to the certification statement identified in "Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions."

The Census Bureau certifies compliance with [5 CFR 1320.9](#) and the related provisions of [5 CFR 1320.8\(b\)\(3\)](#).

Appendix A

2024 Data Collection Materials

A American Community Survey Household (HU) First Mailing:

- ACS- 13PS(2022) (03-29-2022), ACS Introductory Letter

B American Community Survey Internet Screen Capture Guide

- ACS-400C (January 2022), ACS Internet Data Collection Instrument Screen Capture Guide

C American Community Survey Household (HU) Second Mailing:

- ACS-20(L)(2022) (03-18-2022) , ACS Reminder Letter

D American Community Survey HU Third Mailing:

- ACS-1(2024) (10-27-2022), ACS Stateside Questionnaire
- ACS-14(L)(2022) (03-16-2022), ACS Follow-up Letter
- ACS-46(2022) (05-26-2021), ACS Stateside Outgoing Envelope
- BRE 6385-47(2022) (06-02-2021), ACS Business Reply Envelope

E American Community Survey HU Fourth Mailing:

- ACS-29(2020) (05-21-2019), Postcard for Second Reminder

F American Community Survey HU Fifth Mailing:

- ACS- 23PS(2022) (03-21-2022), ACS Due Date Letter

G American Community Survey E-mail Reminder:

- ACS E-mail Reminder

H American Community Survey HU Spanish Mailing Package:

- ACS-1(SP)(2024) (11-15-2022), ACS Stateside Questionnaire in Spanish
- ACS-13PS(SP)(2023) (10-24-2022), ACS Introductory Letter Spanish

- ACS-14(L)(SP)(2023) (10-19-2022), ACS Follow-up Letter in Spanish
- ACS-23PS(SP)(2022) (03-16-2022), Additional Mailing Postcard (English/Spanish)
- ACS-29(SP)(2023) (09-26-2022), Postcard for Second Reminder, Stateside Spanish
- ACS-46(SP)(2023) (05-02-2022), ACS Stateside Spanish Outgoing Envelope
- BRE 6385-47(2022) (06-02-2021), ACS Business Reply Envelope

I Puerto Rico Community Survey HU Mailing Forms:

- ACS-12(L)PR(2023) (10-18-2022), PRCS Pre-notice Letter
- ACS-40PR(2020) (08-02-2019), PRCS Pre-notice Envelope
- ACS-13(L)PR(2022) (03-16-2022), PRCS Introductory Letter in English/Spanish
- ACS-10SMPR(2021) (01-04-2021), PRCS FAQ Brochure in English/Spanish
- ACS-1PR(SP)(2024) (12-05-2022), PRCS Spanish Questionnaire in Spanish
- ACS-20PR(2022) (03-18-2022), PRCS Reminder/Thank You Postcard in English/Spanish
- ACS-14(L)PR(2022) (03-16-2022), PRCS Follow up Letter in English/Spanish
- ACS-23PR(2023) (04-07-2022), PRCS Reminder Postcard in English/Spanish
- ACS-46PR(2022) (05-27-2021), PRCS Outgoing Envelope
- ACS-1PR(2024) (12-05-2022), PRCS Questionnaire in English
- BRE 6385-47(2022) (06-02-2021), ACS Business Reply Envelope

J American Community Survey Failed Edit Follow up Questions

K American Community Survey Vacant Unit Questions

L American Community Survey CAPI Materials

- ACS-16(L)(5-01-21) Introductory Letter in Multiple Languages
- ACS-16(L)(7-1-2022) Introductory Letter in English
- ACS-16(L)(SP)(7-1-2022) Introductory Letter in Spanish
- ACS-16(L)(PR)(7-1-2022) Introductory Letter for PRCS
- ACS-26(B)(7-2022) Thank You Bookmark in English
- ACS-26(B)(PR)(7-2022) Thank You Bookmark for PRCS
- ACS-26(B)(SP)(7-2022) Thank You Bookmark in Spanish
- ACS-26(L)(05-01-21) Thank You Letter in Multiple Languages
- ACS-50(HU)(1-2021) Informational Brochure in Multiple Languages
- ACS-50(HU)(10-2022) Informational Brochure in English
- ACS-50(HU)(RA)(10-2022) Informational Brochure for Remote Alaska
- ACS-50(HU)(SP)(10-2022) Informational Brochure in Spanish
- ACS-50(HU)(TL)(10-2022) Informational Brochure for Tribal Lands
- ACS-50(HU)(PRCS)(10-2022) Bilingual Informational Brochure for Puerto Rico

- ACS-51 (HU) (5-2020) FAQ Brochure in Multiple Languages
- ACS-51(HU)(1-2023) FAQ Brochure in English
- ACS-51(HU)(SP)(1-2023) FAQ Brochure in Spanish
- ACS-613B(L) Better Understanding Letter in Multiple Languages
- ACS-613B(L) PRCS Bilingual Better Understanding Letter for Puerto Rico
- ACS-613B(L) SS ENG Better Understanding Letter in English
- ACS-613B(L) SS SP Better Understanding Letter in Spanish
- ACS-613N(L) No One Home Letter in Multiple Languages
- ACS-613N(L) PRCS Bilingual No One Home Letter for Puerto Rico
- ACS-613N(L) SS ENG No One Home Letter in English
- ACS-613N(L) SS SP No One Home Letter in Spanish
- ACS-613R(L) PRCS Bilingual Refusal Letter for PRCS
- ACS-613R(L) Refusal Letter in Multiple Languages
- ACS-613R(L) SS ENG Refusal Letter in English
- ACS-613R(L) SS SP Refusal Letter in Spanish
- ACS-CON SS ENG Confidentiality Letter in English
- ACS-FA SS ENG Final Attempt Letter in English
- ACS-INET RO SS ENG Internet Letter for Regional Offices in English (Given to R)
- ACS-INET RO SS SP Internet Letter for Regional Offices in Spanish (Given to R)
- ACS-INET ROXX (2021) (12-14-2020) CAPI Internet Letter for All ROs (Mailed)
- ACS-MU-1(L) PRCS Bilingual Management Building Access Letter for PRCS
- ACS-MU-1(L) SS ENG Management Building Access Letter in English
- ACS-MU-2(L) PRCS Management Gated Community Letter for PRCS
- ACS-MU-2(L) SS ENG Management Gated Community Letter in English
- ACS-PCM PRCS Bilingual Please Call Me Letter for PRCS
- ACS-PCM SS ENG Please Call Me Letter in English
- ACS-PCM SS SP Please Call Me Letter in Spanish
- ACS-SEA SS ENG Seasonal Unit Letter in English
- ACS-Thank You Letter in English
- ACS-Thank You Letter in Spanish

M [American Community Survey Housing Unit Content Reinterview \(CRI\) Questions](#)

N [American Community Survey Group Quarters Facilities Data Collection Package](#)

- ACS-18(L)(C)(GQ)(2023) ACS GQ Student Housing Introductory Letter
- ACS-18(L)(H)(GQ)(2023) ACS GQ Health Care Introductory Letter
- ACS-18(L)(GQ)(GQ)(2023) ACS GQ Facility Manager Introductory Letter
- ACS-18(L)(GQ)(PR)(2023) PRCS GQ Introductory Letter (English)
- ACS-18(L)(GQ)(PR)(S)(2023) PRCS GQ Introductory Letter (Spanish)
- ACS-51(GQ)(F) ACS GQ Facility FAQ Brochure

- ACS-26(B)(GQ), ACS GQ Thank You Bookmark (English/Spanish)
- ACS-26(B)(GQ)(PR), PRCS Thank You Bookmark (English/Spanish)

O American Community Survey Group Quarters Facility Questionnaire and Listing Sheets

- GQFQ Facilities Questionnaire
- eListing Screens
- ACS-290(GQ) (8-1-2022) ACS GQ Listing Sheet
- ACS-290(GQ)(PR)(SP)(9-22-2022) PRCS GQ Listing Sheet
- ACS-290B(GQ) (8-1-2022) ACS GQ Control List
- ACS-290B(GQ)(PR)(SP)(9-22-2022) PRCS GQ Control List (Spanish)

P American Community Survey Group Quarters Resident Data Collection Package

- ACS-1(GQ)(2024), ACS GQ Questionnaire (English/Spanish)
- ACS-17(L)(GQ)(2024), ACS Resident Introductory Letter (English/Spanish)
- ACS-17R(L)(GQ), ACS Resident Reminder Letter (English)
- ACS-26(B)(GQ), ACS GQ Thank You Bookmark (English/Spanish)
- ACS-50(GQ) ACS Brochure (English/Spanish)
- ACS-50(GQ)(RA) Remote Alaska FAQ Brochure
- Resident ACS GQ e-mail intro with ID
- Resident ACS GQ e-mail reminder with ID
- BRE 6385-46(GQ)(2024) ACS GQ Business Reply Mail Envelope

Q Puerto Rico Community Survey – Group Quarters Resident Questionnaire Package:

- ACS-1(GQ)(PR)(2024), PRCS GQ Questionnaire (English/Spanish)
- ACS-17(L)(GQ)(PR)(2024), PRCS Resident Introductory Letter (English/Spanish)
- ACS-26(B)(GQ)(PR) PRCS Thank You Bookmark (English/Spanish)
- ACS-50(GQ)(PR) PRCS FAQ Brochure (English/Spanish)
- BRE 6385-46(GQ)(2024) PRCS GQ Business Reply Mail Envelope

R American Community Survey Group Quarters Reinterview Questions

S 60d FRN Comments Received

- The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)
- Court Dwyer

- Voice of the Experienced (VOTE)
- Asian Americans Advancing Justice (AAJC)
- Genesee Transportation Council
- Wendy Manning
- Mark Salling
- Access to Independence of Cortland County, Inc
- SEMCOG
- Partnership for America's Children
- Coalition on Human Needs

T [USCODE-2007-Title13](#)

U [ACS Question Wording Changes from 2022 to 2024](#)