

Living quarters categories – Expand each category for more information

1. College or University Student Housing

Residence halls, and other buildings, including apartment-style student housing, designed primarily to house college and university students in a group living arrangement either on or off campus. These facilities are owned, leased, or managed either by a college, university, or seminary, or by a private company or agency that provides 'by the bed' leases to students. Fraternity and sorority housing recognized by the college or university is included as college student housing.

(Excludes: Student housing for the U.S. Naval Academy, the U.S. Military Academy, the U.S. Coast Guard Academy, and the U.S. Air Force Academy, which are classified as military quarters.)

2. Boarding School or Residential School for People with Disabilities

Boarding School: Public, private, and Bureau of Indian Affairs residential schools that focus on academic programs for juvenile students in a live-in environment.

Residential School for People with Disabilities: Schools that teach the skills for daily living and provide education programs and care for students with disabilities (such as physical or developmental disabilities) in a live-in environment.

3. Group Home or Residential Treatment Center (Non-Correctional)

Group Home (Non-Correctional) for Adults or Juveniles: Community-based group living arrangements in residential settings that are able to accommodate three or more clients of a service provider that provides room and board and services, including behavioral, psychological, or social programs. Generally, clients are not related to the care giver or to each other.

Residential Treatment Center (Non-Correctional) for Adults or Juveniles: Residential facilities that provide on-site treatment of drug/alcohol abuse, mental illness, and emotional/behavioral disorders in a highly structured live-in environment.

4. Nursing or Skilled-Nursing Facility, Independent/Assisted Living Facility, or Continuing Care Facility

Nursing/Skilled-Nursing Facility: Facilities that provide long-term 24-hour non-acute medical care with licensed nurses. People in these facilities require nursing care, regardless of age. (Note: These facilities may also be referred to as nursing homes, and they may also contain a memory care unit or hospice unit.)

Assisted Living Facility: Facilities that provide housing for people who need regular help with the activities of daily living but do not necessarily require skilled medical care. These facilities coordinate personal support services, supervision, and assistance in a way that promotes maximum dignity and independence for each resident. (Note: These facilities may also contain a nursing/skilled-nursing unit, memory care unit, or hospice unit.)

Independent Living Facility: Facilities that provide housing for older adults who do not need regular help with the activities of daily living. (Note: These facilities may also be referred to as active adult communities, senior apartments, age-restricted communities, or retirement homes/communities.)

Continuing Care Retirement Community (CCRC): Facilities that provide residents with a continuum of long-term care services for older adults who want to stay in the same place through different phases of the aging process. For example, a resident can start out living independently in an apartment and later transition to assisted living to get more help with daily activities, or to a skilled-nursing unit to receive more medical care, while remaining in the same community. (Note: These facilities may also be referred to as life plan communities or multi-level care facilities, and they may also contain a nursing/skilled-nursing unit, memory care unit, or hospice unit.)

5. Hospital or Free-Standing In-Patient Hospice Facility

Hospital: General or Veterans Affairs hospitals. (Excludes: Military hospitals and military medical treatment centers.)

Psychiatric Hospital: Hospitals that specialize in providing psychiatric or mental health care.

In-Patient Hospice Facility (Free-Standing Only): In-patient hospice facilities that provide palliative, comfort, and supportive care for terminally ill patients and their families.

(Excludes: Private residences receiving in-home health care or elder care services.)

6. Workers' Group Living Quarters and Group Housing at Job Corps Centers

Dormitories, bunkhouses, and other group living arrangements for workers who live or stay in places such as migratory farm worker camps, ranch housing, construction worker camps, vocational training facilities, or staff housing for residential schools or other facilities.

7. Religious Group Living Quarters (Intended to House Their Members)

Facilities, such as convents, monasteries, or abbeys, which are owned or operated by religious organizations that are intended to house their members in a group living situation.

(Excludes: Student housing for a seminary, which is classified as college student housing; and religious communes, which are classified as private residences.)

8. Military Quarters (Non-Disciplinary), Military Disciplinary Quarters, or Military Hospital

Military Barrack/Dormitory (Non-Disciplinary): Military barracks (including “open” barrack transient quarters) or dormitories.

Military Disciplinary Barrack/Jail: Correctional facilities managed by the military to hold those awaiting trial or convicted of crimes.

Military Hospital or Treatment Center: Military hospitals and in-patient medical treatment centers. (Excludes: Veterans Affairs hospitals, which are classified as part of the more general “Hospital” category.)

9. Correctional Facility for Adults or Juveniles

Federal Prisons for Adults: Correctional facilities operated by or for the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, where adults convicted of crimes serve their sentences. This category also includes hospitals operated by or for federal correctional facilities, as well as privately operated correctional facilities that primarily house federal inmates.

Federal Detention Centers for Adults: Correctional facilities operated by or for federal agencies, which provide “short-term” confinement or custody of adults pending adjudication or sentencing. These facilities may hold pretrial detainees, holdovers, sentenced offenders, and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) inmates. This category also includes Metropolitan Detention Centers, Metropolitan Correctional Centers, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Detention Centers, ICE Service Processing Centers, ICE contract detention facilities, and U.S. Marshals Service contract detention centers.

State Prisons and Detention Centers for Adults: Correctional facilities operated by or for state correctional authorities. These facilities hold adults that are detained pending adjudication and/or committed after adjudication. This category also includes hospitals operated by or for state correctional authorities, as well as privately operated correctional facilities that primarily house state inmates or detainees.

Local Jails and Other Municipal Confinement Facilities for Adults: Correctional facilities operated by or for counties, cities, and American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) tribal governments. These facilities hold adults that are detained pending adjudication and/or committed after adjudication. This category also includes local/county work farms and camps holding people awaiting trial or serving short sentences, hospitals operated by or for state correctional authorities, and privately operated correctional facilities that primarily house local/county inmates or detainees.

Correctional Residential Facilities for Adults: Community-based facilities operated for correctional purposes, such as halfway houses, restitution centers, prerelease centers, work release centers, and study centers. The facility residents may be allowed extensive contact with the community, such as for employment or attending school, but are obligated to occupy the premises at night.

Juvenile Correctional Facilities: Specialized facilities that hold juveniles that are detained pending adjudication and/or committed after adjudication. This category also includes residential correctional facilities for juveniles, where residents are permitted contact with the community for purposes such as attending school or holding a job. Examples are juvenile detention centers, residential training schools and farms, reception and diagnostic centers, or group homes and boot camps that are operated by or for correctional authorities.

10. Emergency/Transitional Shelter or Domestic Violence Shelter

Shelter for People Experiencing Homelessness (Emergency and Transitional): A place with beds or cots, where people experiencing homelessness stay at least overnight. This category also includes hotels/motels used solely to shelter people experiencing homelessness, as well as shelters for children who are runaways, neglected, or experiencing homelessness.

Domestic Violence Shelter: A community-based home, shelter, or crisis center that provides housing for people who have sought shelter from household violence and may have been physically abused.

11. Soup Kitchen or Regularly Scheduled Mobile Food Van

Soup Kitchen: A place that provides meals, organized as food service lines or bag/box lunches, primarily to people experiencing homelessness.

(Excludes: Food pantries, which are classified as Nonresidential.)

Regularly Scheduled Mobile Food Van: A facility that operates a vehicle that regularly stops at specific street locations at specific times to provide food primarily to people experiencing homelessness.

(Excludes: Food insecurity services, such as Meals on Wheels, that deliver food to private residences.)

12. Lodging Facility (Hotel, Motel, Hostel, Single-Room Occupancy Units, Inn, Resort, Lodge, or Bed and Breakfast)

Lodging Facility: Facilities such as hotels, motels, hostels, inns, resorts, lodges, and bed and breakfasts. In addition, organizations such as the YMCA and YWCA may offer lodging, along with other services, at their facilities.

(Excludes: Short-term rental-by-owner units, such as homes that can be rented through websites.)

Timeshare or Points-Based Shared Ownership Lodging: Timeshare residences or similar points-based shared ownership lodging, typically managed by vacation club companies, resort companies, or large hotel chain companies.

13. Campground or Recreational Vehicle (RV) Park

Campground: A specific area set aside primarily for people to camp (such as in a tent, cabin, or camping trailer). Campgrounds often charge a fee and sometimes provide minimal amenities. This category includes both public campgrounds (such as in national/state/local parks or recreation areas) and private campgrounds (such as KOA campgrounds, religious campgrounds, hunting camps, or self-improvement camps).

Recreational Vehicle (RV) Park: A specific area set aside primarily for people to temporarily park and occupy recreational vehicles (also referred to as travel trailers or camping trailers). RV parks typically use short-term (such as daily, weekly, or monthly) rental agreements to provide spaces (with or without basic utility hook-ups) for people to park their RV. This category includes both public and private RV park facilities. (Note: This category does NOT include mobile home parks because mobile homes are classified as private residences.)

14. Marina or Racetrack

Marina: A dock or basin where small vessels (commercial or private), such as boats or yachts, can be securely moored or parked, in which some people may use the vessels as their primary residence. Marinas may be standalone entities or components of a resort,

and they may be owned and operated by public entities (such as municipal facilities) or by a private club (such as a yacht club) or company.

Racetrack: A commercial or private facility used for racing automobiles, motorcycles, horses, or dogs where traveling workers may reside in temporary quarters on site, such as tents, buses, or recreational vehicles.

15. Private Residence

Private Residence: A separate/private living quarters, or housing unit, where a person or small group of people (such as a family or group of roommates) can live. Common examples are houses, manufactured/mobile homes, apartments, condominiums, townhomes, row houses, and private units in other multi-unit buildings (such as a duplex/triplex, subdivided home, or building with multiple single-room occupancy units). Other examples are accessory dwelling units, such as a guest house, tiny house, garage apartment, or in-law suite/apartment. Additionally, some less conventional living quarters are classified as a private residence if someone is living in it, such as a pool/carriage house, a shed, or a recreational vehicle parked long-term in the yard of another residence.

Communal Living or Intentional Community: Each private unit within a commune, housing cooperative (co-op), cohousing/coliving community, pod share, or ecovillage is classified as a separate residence.

Seasonal/Vacation Home or Cabin: A seasonal residence, vacation home, or private cabin where no one permanently resides.

(Excludes: Timeshare units or other units in similar points-based shared ownership lodging facilities.)

Short-Term Rental-By-Owner Unit: A private residence that the owner rents out to others for short-term use (such as for vacations, work trips, etc.). These units are often rented through websites.

16. Nonresidential

A place that is not intended to be a living quarters, such as a store, restaurant, or office building.

(Exception: If someone is staying in a place that is not intended for residential use, and they do not have a usual residence elsewhere, then that place is classified as a private residence.)

Group Quarters Advance Contact Brochure

What is a Group Quarters (GQs)?

GQs are places where people live or stay, in a group living arrangement, that are owned or managed by an entity or organization providing housing and/or services to the residents. These services may include custodial or medical care as well as other types of assistance, and residency is commonly restricted to those receiving these services. Some examples of Group Quarters include:

- College Residence Halls
- Residential Treatment Centers
- Skilled Nursing Facilities
- Group Homes
- Military Barracks

The Census Bureau will conduct a Group Quarters Advance Contact (GQAC) operation during February and March 2030. The purpose of this operation is to:

- Verify the name, telephone number and email address of the facility contact(s) who will be able to provide us with information about the group quarters.
- Verify the name and address of each group quarters the contact person manages.
- Verify maximum population and collect expected population counts of people who will be living, staying or receiving services in each group quarters on April 1, 2030.
- Ask the GQ contact person to select the method that will be used in April to enumerate the people in each of the group quarters they manage.

There are three methods to complete the GQAC interview:

Internet: The Census Bureau will email the GQ contact person a link to the Web-based GQAC Interview Questionnaire. Before using the Web-based GQAC method, the contact person must swear an oath to keep all census data confidential, and that oath must be witnessed by a Census Bureau representative.

Telephone: A Census Bureau representative will call the GQ contact person to conduct the interview.

In-Person: A Census Bureau representative will visit the facility to conduct the interview with the GQ contact person.

We use the information we collect during the GQAC interview to ensure we are prepared to conduct the Group Quarters Enumeration (GQE) operation starting in April. During GQE, we work with the GQ contact person to enumerate the people in their group quarters using the method they selected during GQAC.

We look forward to working with you to ensure a successful 2030 Census!

Transient Locations Advance Contact Brochure

What is a Transitory Location? (TL)

A location where people are unlikely to live year-round due to the transient, temporary, or impermanent nature of the location. People who live there either pay fees to stay there, or they work there temporarily. The Census Bureau counts people who live in the following types of Transitory Locations:

- Campgrounds
- Recreational vehicle (RV) parks
- Marinas
- Hotels/motels
- Circuses/carnivals/fairs

To prepare for the 2030 Enumeration at Transitory Locations (ETL) operation, we will first conduct a Transitory Locations Advance Contact (TLAC) operation during February and March 2030. The purpose of this operation is to:

- Verify the name, telephone number and email address of the contact person who will be able to provide us with information about each transitory location.
- Verify the name and address of each transitory location the contact person manages.
- Verify maximum population and collect expected population counts of the people who will be living or staying in each transitory location on April 1, 2030.
- Ask the TL contact person to select the method that will be used in April to enumerate the people in each of the transitory locations they manage.

There are two methods to complete the GQAC interview:

Telephone: A Census Bureau representative will call the transitory location contact to conduct the interview.

In-Person: A Census Bureau representative will visit the transitory location to conduct the interview with the transitory location contact person.

We use the information collected during the TLAC interview to ensure we are prepared to conduct the Transitory Locations Enumeration (TLE) operation starting in April. During TLE, we work with the TL contact person to enumerate the people in their Transitory Locations using the method they selected during TLAC.

We look forward to working with you to ensure a successful 2030 Census!

Shelters, Soup Kitchens, and Mobile Food Vans Definitions

Emergency and Transitional Shelters (with Sleeping Facilities) for People Experiencing Homelessness

Facilities where people experiencing homelessness stay overnight. These include:

- Shelters that operate on a first-come, first-serve basis where people must leave in the morning and have no guaranteed bed for the next night;
- Shelters where people know that they have a bed for a specified period of time (even if they leave the building every day); and
- Shelters that provide temporary shelter during extremely cold weather (such as churches).

Examples are emergency and transitional shelters; missions; hotels and motels used to shelter people experiencing homelessness; shelters for children who are runaways, neglected or experiencing homelessness; and similar places known to have people experiencing homelessness.

Soup Kitchens

Places that offer meals, organized as food service lines or bag or box lunches, for people experiencing homelessness. Does not include food pantries.

Regularly Scheduled Mobile Food Van Stops

Street locations where mobile food vans regularly stop to provide food to people experiencing homelessness.

Hotels/Motels, Marinas, and Emergency Shelters Definitions

Hotel or Motel

A lodging facility that some people may use as long-term or permanent housing. Lodging facilities include hotels, motels, hostels, single-room occupancy units, inns, resorts, lodges, and bed and breakfasts. The types of units within these lodging facilities could be single rooms, suites, cabins, cabanas, cottages, or bungalows. In addition, organizations such as the YMCA and YWCA may offer lodging, along with other services, at their facilities.

Marina

A dock or basin where small vessels (commercial or private), such as boats or yachts, can be securely moored or parked, in which some people may use the vessels as their primary residence. Marinas may offer supplies, repairs, and other services/amenities. Marinas may be standalone entities or components of a resort, and they may be owned and operated by public entities (e.g., municipal facilities) or by a private club (e.g., yacht club) or company.

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Oath of Non-Disclosure

To be signed by the special sworn individual in the presence of a Census Bureau employee authorized to administer the oath of non-disclosure.

I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) I will not disclose any information contained in the schedules, lists, or statements obtained for or prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau to any person or persons either during or after appointment. (Under title 13, U.S.C. section 214, and title 18, U.S.C. section 3551, *et seq.*, the penalty for unlawful disclosure is a fine of not more than \$250,000 or imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or both).

I offer my services to the U.S. Census Bureau with Special Sworn Status on a voluntary/contractor basis without compensation. On behalf of myself and my heirs and assigns, I release and discharge the Government of the United States from any claims, suits, or demands that I or my heirs or assigns may, can, or shall have in connection with compensation for my volunteer/contract services for the Government of the United States.

(Signature of appointee)

(Date)

The purpose for collecting this information is to document the granting of the Special Sworn Status designation to temporary Census Bureau employees, contractors, and other individuals who require access to information protected under Title 13 U.S.C. to assist the Census Bureau in performing its work under Title 13. The form also collects a signed affidavit of non-disclosure that obligates individuals to accept responsibility for keeping all Title 13 data confidential, and a waiver of compensation.

Furnishing this information is voluntary. Failure to provide this information, however, will not allow you to have access to information protected under Title 13 U.S.C.