Glossary for Data from the American Community Survey

Employed:
Employment numbers include people who are currently employed.

Family Household (Family):
A family household includes a householder and one or more people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are members of the householder’s family, but a family household may contain other people not related to the householder who are therefore not a part of the householder’s family.

Family Type:
Family type refers to how the members of a family are related to one another. Families may be categorized as a “Married Couple Family”, “Female householder, no spouse present”, or “Male householder, no spouse present”. Married-couple families do not include same-sex married couples even if the marriage was performed in a state issuing marriage certificates for same-sex couples.

Female Householder, No Husband Present:
A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present. This includes both unmarried female householders as well as married female householders whose husband is not present (e.g. due to work, military service, etc.).

Group Quarters:
Group Quarters are places where people live or stay, in a group living arrangement that is owned or managed by an entity or organization providing housing and/or services for the residents. This includes such places as college residence halls, residential treatment centers, skilled nursing
facilities, group homes, military barracks, correctional facilities, workers’ dormitories, and facilities for people experiencing homelessness.

**Household:**

A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied as separate living quarters (separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other people in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall). People who are not living in households are classified as living in group quarters.

**Householder:**

The householder is the primary respondent of the survey and is usually the person or one of the people in whose name the house is owned, being bought, or rented. If no such person is present, any member of the household who is at least 15 years old can be designated as the householder.

**Labor Force:**

The labor force includes all people who are currently employed or seeking employment.

**Living Arrangement:**

Living arrangement refers to the presence of one or both parents (by birth, marriage, or adoption) in the household of an own child.

**Male Householder, No Wife Present:**

A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present. This includes both unmarried male householders as well as married male householders whose wife is not present (e.g. due to work, military service, etc.).

**Married-Couple Family:**

A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are listed as members of the same household. Married-couple families do not include same-sex married couples even if the marriage was performed in a state issuing marriage certificates for same-sex couples.
Own Children:
An own child is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son or daughter by birth, by marriage (a stepchild), or by adoption, of the householder. In tabulations that include subfamilies, own children may be the child of the subfamily and not of the householder.

Own Grandchildren:
An own grandchild is a grandchild under 18 years of age by birth, marriage, or adoption of the grandparent.

Poverty Status:
Poverty status is derived from the answers to income questions, and poverty status of the household is determined by the poverty status of the householder. Households are classified as poor when the total income of the householder’s family is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of people living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the family size in determining the appropriate threshold. Poverty thresholds vary depending on the size of the family, the number of related children, and for 1-and 2-person families, the age of the householder.

See “Poverty thresholds by Size of Family and Number of Children”:
http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/

Income to Poverty Ratio:
Income-to-poverty ratios represent the ratio of family income to the appropriate poverty threshold. Ratios below 1.00 indicate that the income for the respective family or unrelated individual is below the official definition of poverty, while a ratio of 1.00 or greater indicates income above the poverty level. A ratio of 1.25, for example, indicates that income was 125 percent above the appropriate poverty threshold.

Responsible for Own Grandchildren:
Responsibility for own grandchildren is determined by the question of whether the grandparent is financially responsible most of the basic needs of any or all own grandchildren living in the household.
**Subfamily:**

A subfamily is either a married couple with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, who do not maintain their own household but instead live in a household where the householder or householder’s spouse is a relative.

**Unemployed:**

In the provided calculated tables, unemployment numbers include people who are seeking work but currently unemployed as well as people who are not in the labor force (not seeking work).

**Definitions adapted from the following sources:**

American FactFinder Glossary
(http://factfinder2.census.gov/help/en/american_factfinder_help.htm#glossary/glossary.htm)

American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey 2011 Subject Definitions

(http://www.census.gov/population/www/cps/cpsdef.html)