

**PROPOSED GROUP QUARTERS DEFINITIONS
FOR THE 2010 DECENNIAL PROGRAM**

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Proposed Group Quarters Definitions for the 2010 Decennial Program*

Note: In preparation for the 2010 Decennial Program, the U.S. Census Bureau is updating and revising its definitions of group quarters. The list below represents the proposed definitions to date. These definitions will continue to be researched and evaluated over the next several months as part of the 2006 Census Test and the introduction of group quarters in the American Community Survey. The group quarters definitions describe the facilities where residents will be enumerated, but not necessarily where they will be tabulated. For example, residents may have an address other than the group quarters address where they live or stay most of the time. At selected group quarters, residents of the group quarters may be tabulated at that other address and not at the address of the group quarters. Work is currently ongoing on residence rules to determine where residents of group quarters will be tabulated.

Group Quarters	
<p>A group quarters is a place where people live or stay that is normally owned or managed by an entity or organization providing housing and/or services for 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. People living in group quarters are usually not related to each other.</p> <p>Group quarters include 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.</p>	
Correctional Facilities for Adults	
1	<p>Correctional Residential Facilities</p> <p>These are community-based facilities operated for correctional purposes. 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.</p> <p>Examples are halfway houses, restitution centers, and prerelease, work release, and study centers.</p>

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2	<p>Federal Detention Centers</p> <p>Stand alone, generally multi-level, federally operated correctional facilities that 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, formerly called Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) inmates. These facilities include: Metropolitan Correctional Centers (MCCs), Metropolitan Detention Centers (MDCs), Federal Detention Centers (FDCs), Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers, ICE Service Processing Centers, and ICE contract detention facilities.</p>
3	<p>Federal and State Prisons</p> <p>Adult correctional facilities where people convicted of crimes serve their sentences. Common names include: prison, penitentiary, correctional institution, federal or state correctional facility, and conservation camp. The prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) “federal” (operated by or for the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) “state.” Residents who are forensic patients or criminally insane are classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration. Patients in hospitals (units, wings, or floors) operated by or for federal or state correctional authorities are counted in the prison population. Other forensic patients will be enumerated in psychiatric hospital units and floors for long-term non-acute patients. This category may include privately operated correctional facilities.</p>
4	<p>Local Jails and Other Municipal Confinement Facilities</p> <p>Correctional facilities operated by or for counties, cities, and American Indian and Alaska Native tribal governments. These facilities hold adults detained pending adjudication and/or people committed after adjudication. This category also includes work farms and camps used to hold people awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences. Residents who are forensic patients or criminally insane are classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration. Patients in hospitals (units, wings, or floors) operated by or for local correctional authorities are counted in the jail population. Other forensic patients will be enumerated in psychiatric hospital units and floors for long-term non-acute patients. This category may include privately operated correctional facilities.</p>

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Group Homes and Residential Treatment Centers for Adults	
5	<p>Group Homes Intended for Adults</p> <p>Group homes are community-based group living arrangements in residential settings usually consisting of three or more clients of a service provider. The group home provides room and board and supportive services, such as assistance with daily living skills, and social, psychological or behavioral programs. Clients are generally not related to the care giver or to each other. Group homes do not include residential treatment centers or facilities operated by or for correctional authorities.</p>
6	<p>Residential Treatment Centers for Adults</p> <p>Residential facilities that provide treatment on-site in a highly structured live-in environment for the treatment of drug/alcohol abuse, mental illness, and emotional/behavioral disorders. They are staffed 24-hours a day. The focus of a residential treatment center is on the treatment program. Residential treatment centers do not include facilities operated by or for correctional authorities.</p>
Juvenile Facilities	
7	<p>Correctional Facilities Intended for Juveniles</p> <p>Includes specialized facilities that provide strict confinement for its residents and detain juveniles awaiting adjudication, commitment or placement, and/or those being held for diagnosis or classification. Also included are correctional facilities where residents are permitted contact with the community, for purposes such as attending school or holding a job.</p> <p>Examples are residential training schools and farms, reception and diagnostic centers, group homes operated by or for correctional authorities, detention centers, and boot camps for juvenile delinquents.</p>

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8	<p>Group Homes for Juveniles</p> <p>Includes community-based group living arrangements for youth in residential settings usually consisting of three or more clients of a service provider. The group home provides room and board and supportive services, such as assistance with daily living skills, and social, psychological or behavioral programs. Clients are generally not related to the care giver or to each other.</p> <p>Examples are maternity homes for unwed mothers, orphanages, and homes for abused and neglected children in need of services. Group homes for juveniles do not include residential treatment centers for juveniles or group homes operated by or for correctional authorities.</p>
9	<p>Residential Treatment Centers for Juveniles</p> <p>Includes facilities that primarily serve youth that provide services on-site in a highly structured live-in environment for the treatment of drug/alcohol abuse, mental illness, and emotional/behavioral disorders. These facilities are staffed 24-hours a day. The focus of a residential treatment center is on the treatment program. Residential treatment centers for juveniles do not include facilities operated by or for correctional authorities.</p>
<p>Residential School-Related Facilities</p>	
10	<p>College/University Housing</p> <p>College/university housing includes residence halls and dormitories owned, leased, or managed by a college, university or seminary. Fraternity and sorority housing identified by the college or university are included as college housing.</p> <p>Students attending the U.S. Naval Academy, the U.S. Military Academy (West Point), the U.S. Coast Guard Academy, and the U.S. Air Force Academy are counted in military group quarters.</p>
11	<p>Residential Schools for People with Disabilities</p> <p>Includes schools that provide education programs and care for students with disabilities on-site in a live-in environment. The focus of a residential school for people with disabilities is on the education programs.</p> <p>Examples are residential schools for the blind, for the deaf, and for the developmentally disabled.</p>

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Health Care Facilities	
12	<p>Hospitals with Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere</p> <p>Includes hospitals if they have any patients who have no exit or disposition plan, or who are known as "boarder patients" or "boarder babies." All hospitals are eligible for inclusion in this category except psychiatric hospitals, units, wings or floors operated by federal, state or local correctional authorities. Patients in hospitals operated by these correctional authorities will be counted in the prison or jail population. Psychiatric units and hospice units in hospitals are also excluded. Only patients with no usual home elsewhere are enumerated in this category.</p>
13	<p>In-Patient Hospice Facilities</p> <p>Includes in-patient hospice facilities (both free-standing and units in hospitals) that provide palliative, comfort, and supportive care for the terminally ill patient and their families. All patients are enumerated in this category.</p>
14	<p>Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals and Psychiatric Units in Other Hospitals</p> <p>Includes psychiatric hospitals, units and floors for long-term, non-acute care patients. The primary function of the hospital, unit, or floor is to provide diagnostic and treatment services for long-term non-acute patients who have psychiatric-related illness. All patients are enumerated in this category.</p>
15	<p>Nursing Facilities/Skilled-Nursing Facilities</p> <p>Includes facilities licensed to provide medical care with seven day, twenty-four hour coverage for people requiring long-term non-acute care. People in these facilities require nursing care, regardless of age. Either of these types of facilities may be referred to as nursing homes.</p>

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Service-Based Enumeration Facilities	
16	<p>Emergency and Transitional Shelters (with Sleeping Facilities) for People Experiencing Homelessness</p> <p>Facilities where people experiencing homelessness stay overnight. These include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 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; 2) shelters where people know that they have a bed for a specified period of time (even if they leave the building every day); and 3) shelters that provide temporary shelter during extremely cold weather (such as churches). This category does not include shelters that operate only in the event of a natural disaster. <p>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.</p>
17	<p>Soup Kitchens, Regularly Scheduled Mobile Food Vans, and Targeted Nonsheltered Outdoor Locations</p> <p>Includes soup kitchens that offer meals organized as food service lines or bag or box lunches; street locations where mobile food vans regularly stop to provide food to people experiencing homelessness; and targeted nonsheltered outdoor locations where people experiencing homelessness live without paying to stay. Targeted nonsheltered outdoor locations must have a specific location description; for example, “the Brooklyn Bridge at the corner of Bristol Drive” or “the 700 block of Taylor Street behind the old warehouse.”</p>
Other Facilities	
18	<p>Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters</p> <p>These are temporary group living arrangements established as a result of natural disasters.</p>
19	<p>Religious Group Quarters</p> <p>These are living quarters owned or operated by religious organizations that are intended to house their members in a group living situation. This category includes such places as convents, monasteries, and abbeys.</p> <p>Living quarters for students living or staying in seminaries are classified as college student housing not religious group quarters.</p>

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20	<p>Workers' Group Living Quarters and Job Corps Centers</p> <p>Includes facilities such as dormitories, bunkhouses, and similar types of group living arrangements for agricultural and non-agricultural workers. This category also includes facilities that provide a full-time, year-round residential program offering a vocational training and employment program that helps young people 16-to-24 years old learn a trade, earn a high school diploma or GED and get help finding a job.</p> <p>Examples are energy enclaves in Alaska, migratory farmworker camps on farms, construction workers' camps, and Job Corps centers and vocational training facilities.</p>
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