

Head Count Census Method Manual:

Municipal Population Count

Instructions and Reporting Forms

Revised January 2014



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Table of Contents

I.	Municipal Population Determinations and Requests for Adjustment .	1
A.	Population Determination	1
B.	Population Adjustment Request	1
C.	Point in Time Estimation.....	2
D.	Appeal to the DCCED Commissioner	3
E.	Certified Population	3
II.	Head Count Census Documentation and Procedures	4
A.	City Map.....	4
B.	Population Census Forms	4
C.	Census Summary Sheet.....	6
D.	City Council Resolution.....	6
III.	Attachments.....	7
A.	2014 Census - Housing Units, Occupancy Status and Residents.....	7
B.	Example of Housing Structure Types	8
C.	Table of Residence Situations.....	9
D.	2014 Group Quarters Survey Form.....	13
E.	2014 Group Quarters Population Summary	14
F.	2014 Population Census Summary	15
G.	2014 Population Resolution.....	16

I. Municipal Population Determinations and Requests for Adjustment

A. Population Determination

The director of the Division of Community and Regional Affairs (DCRA) determines funding for municipalities that are eligible to receive State's FY 2015 revenues under various programs based on their population. The director sends the July 1, 2013 municipal population estimates, established by the state demographer of the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD), to each municipality by mid-January 2014.

Municipalities are NOT REQUIRED to conduct a local census or population estimate. These forms ONLY need to be completed if your municipality disagrees with the population estimate submitted by DCRA, and the municipality wishes to request an adjustment. Since the funding allocation is based on the most accurate population estimate available, it is the municipality's responsibility to provide the most accurate information about its population.

B. Population Adjustment Request

If the municipality believes its population estimate does not reflect its permanent resident population as of July 1, 2013, it has until April 1, 2014 to request from the DCRA's director an adjustment to the estimated population. If a municipality's request for adjustment is postmarked after **April 1, 2014**, it will be denied by the director as being **untimely filed**. If the municipality's request for adjustment does not include all of the required documentation set forth in this manual, it will be denied by the director as being **unresponsive**.

In determining a new population estimate, communities must select one of the following estimation methods:

1. A **head count census**, as described in *this* manual; or,
2. A **housing unit population** estimate, as described in the separate *Housing Unit Method Manual: Municipal Population Estimate Instructions and Reporting Forms, Revised January 2014*.

Municipalities with a population of less than 1,000 must use the head count census, which is more reliable than the housing unit method for smaller populations. Municipalities with a population of 1,000 or more may use either method.

C. Point in Time Estimation

The municipality must estimate the population of residents (persons who consider a housing unit or group quarter facility in the municipality their “primary place of residence”) at the time of the estimate. In order to ensure a fair determination of funding, DCRA staff will linearly adjust the new count for municipalities that request a population adjustment.

1. **Estimates conducted in early 2014.** For municipalities that conduct a population estimate in early 2014, the approved new local population estimate will be linearly adjusted to July 1, 2013, the date of the DOLWD population figure. See example below for adjustment methodology:

New local count (e.g. as of March 1, 2014)	= 900
Most recent certified population count (e.g. as of July 1, 2012)	= 700
Linear Adjustment Methodology	
Population Change (July 1, 2012 – March 1, 2014)	= 200
Number of periods between most recent certified population count and new local count (e.g. July 1, 2012 and March 1, 2014)	= 20 months
Resulting resident change is	= 10 residents/month
Adjusted time periods from July 1, 2012 to July 1, 2013	= 12 months
Population adjustments is calculated to be (10 x 12)	= 120 residents
The final accepted population level as of July 1, 2013	= 820

2. **Estimates conducted in early 2013.** If the DOLWD population figure is lesser than the DCRA approved local population figure from the count conducted in early 2013, the approved local population figure will be used to determine funding.

D. Appeal to the DCCED Commissioner

If DCRA's director does not grant the request for a population adjustment or the municipality has other grounds for challenging the 2013 Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD) estimate, the director's decision may be appealed to the DCCED commissioner (3 AAC 180.050). **The appeal must be made in writing and postmarked within 10 days after the municipality receives the decision from the director.** All documentation must be submitted to:

Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development
Division of Community and Regional Affairs
Attn: Manjula Boyina
550 W. 7th Avenue, Suite 1640
Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 269-7959 Fax: (907) 269-4539

E. Certified Population

After all appeals have been resolved, the commissioner will certify a final municipal population report on or before June 1, 2014. The department's certified population is determined from one of the following:

1. A census of the United States Bureau of Census.
2. A head count census conducted by the municipality in accordance with *this* manual.
3. A housing unit method population estimate conducted by the municipality in accordance with the *Housing Unit Method Manual: Municipal Population Estimate Instructions and Reporting Forms, Revised January 2014*.
4. An estimate made by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development for July 1, 2013.

Regulations state that the department must use whichever of the above methods indicates the most recent population of the municipality for that calendar year. If there is a conflict among the municipal population numbers for the same year from two or more of the sources listed above, it will be resolved by taking them in the order in which the censuses and population estimates are enumerated above. The approved locally conducted census that includes an adjustment to the July 1, 2013 figure takes precedence over the DOLWD estimate for July 1, 2013.

II. Head Count Census Documentation and Procedures

A municipality conducts a “head count” population census by going door-to-door to every housing unit within the city boundaries to count residents. To successfully adjust your municipality’s population, the items mentioned below must be included in your Head Count Census submission. The completed census documentation must be postmarked by **April 1, 2014** and submitted to:

Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development
Division of Community and Regional Affairs
Attn: Manjula Boyina
550 W. 7th Avenue, Suite 1640
Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 269-7959 Fax: (907) 269-4539

A. City Map

A map of the city that accurately depicts the placement and names of block numbers, streets, roads, and landmarks within the corporate (legal) limits of the city must be provided. Individual housing units must be identified on the map by using housing unit numbers that correspond to the census forms. Housing units outside the city’s legal limits cannot be included.

B. Population Census Forms

1. **Housing Units.** A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied, or, if vacant, is intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The population census in housing units should be documented using the format of the sample census shown as Attachment A. The information gathered by the census-taker(s) must include:

- a. The address or location of each housing unit, and whether unit is occupied or vacant. For purposes of the census, a housing unit is vacant if it is either without occupants or is temporarily occupied by persons whose usual place of residence is elsewhere. A unit from which the occupants are temporarily absent (on vacation etc.) is not considered a vacant unit. When listing vacant units do not include:
 - i. Dilapidated or derelict housing structures that are not considered fit for human habitation. These structures could have broken windows, missing doors or roof, collapsed walls, or extensive fire damage.

- ii. Housing units being used solely for storage; recreational boats; tents, motor homes, travel trailers, and
- iii. New housing unit(s) under construction and units undergoing renovation.
- iv. Offices, stores, churches, vacant lots, public buildings, or facilities unless a residential unit exists at that location.

Large cities (population greater than 1,000) that choose to do a head count census must also indicate the structure type of each housing unit -- note whether each unit is a single family unit, duplex, apartment, trailer, or a live-aboard boat. See Attachment B for illustration of housing types.

- b. A housing unit sequence number (#1, #2, #3 ... #100). Assign a number to each housing unit; it should correspond to the housing unit number marked on the city map.
- c. List the name of the persons that consider the unit their “primary place of residence.” (See definition below). List the first and last name of each resident – incomplete names will not be accepted (e.g., do not list “Mrs. Jones” or “4 children” or “baby”). If an individual has not been in the city continuously all year, the census-taker must ask additional questions about the person's usual place of residence. For example, a parent may list their daughter as a member of the household, but when asked about dates may state, “She is home only for the summer, because she attends the University in Anchorage.” Or a householder may respond, “My brother just moved to town last month and he intends to remain here.” The census-taker must gather enough information to **accurately determine whether each person is a resident or a non-resident**. See Attachment C, Table of Residence Situations to determine residency.

Definition of Primary Place of Residence

“**Primary place of residence**” means a place where a person sleeps on a weekly basis; if a person has more than one residence, “primary place of residence” means a place where the person sleeps more often during the calendar year (3 AAC 180.900).

Residents include persons temporarily away from home on business, vacation, or for subsistence purposes, if they spend the majority of the year in the community. If an individual is a new member of your community, they may be considered a resident if they have no other usual place of residence and if they intend to remain in the community.

Non-residents include students attending college in another community, visiting relatives, transient fishermen and their crew, seasonal construction workers, and tourists. They do not spend the majority of the calendar year in your community, have another usual place of residence, or do not intend to remain.

- d. Subtotal each page for the number of occupied housing units, vacant units, and residents.
- 2. Group Quarters.** A group quarters is a place where people live or stay other than the usual house, apartment, or mobile home. Two general types of group quarters are recognized: institutional (for example, nursing homes, mental hospitals or wards, hospitals or wards for chronically ill patients, hospices, and prison wards) and non-institutional (for example, college dormitories, military barracks, group homes, shelters, missions, labor camps, and flophouses.) Group quarters may have housing units on the premises for staff and guests.
- a. Contact group quarters entities and request a written and signed copy of the residency documentation from the respective entity's administrator/manager. Persons in these facilities must be surveyed to determine their primary place of residence using the Group Quarter Survey Form in Attachment D. See Attachment C for assistance in determining residency.
 - b. Documentation must include all group quarters surveys and Attachment E, which lists each group facility name, service provided/facility purpose, address, contact name, phone number and surveyed resident population.

C. Census Summary Sheet

The summary form shown as Attachment F provides the total housing units, vacant units, and residents found in the city. This summary also provides the total residents living in group quarters.

D. City Council Resolution

The city **must pass a resolution** adopting the results of the head count census. A sample is shown as Attachment G.

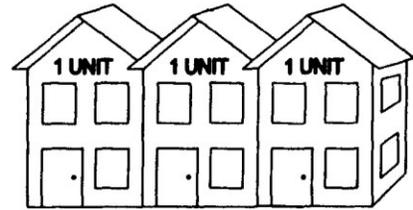
B. Example of Housing Structure Types



1 Structure with
1 Housing Unit



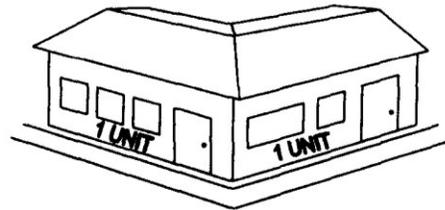
1 Structure with
1 Housing Unit



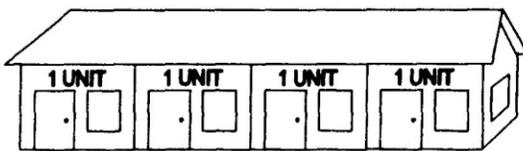
1 Structure with
3 Housing Units



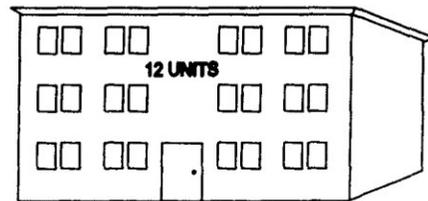
1 Structure with
2 Housing Units



1 Structure with
2 Housing Units



1 Structure with
4 Housing Units



1 Structure with
5 or more Housing Units

C. Table of Residence Situations

Residence Situations	Residency Location
People Away From Their Usual Place of Residence	
People away from their usual residence on Census Day, such as on a vacation or a business trip, visiting, travelling outside the U.S., or working elsewhere without a usual residence there	Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time.
Visitors on Census Day	
Visitors on Census Day who will return to their usual residence	Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time.
Citizens of foreign countries who are visiting the U.S. on Census Day, such as on a vacation or a business trip	Not counted in the census.
People Who Live in More Than One Place	
People living away most of the time while working, such as people who live at a residence close to where they work and return regularly to another residence	Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If there is no residence where they can live and sleep most of the time, they are counted where they live and sleep more than anywhere else. If time is equally divided, or if the usual residence cannot be determined, they are counted at the residence where they are staying on Census Day.
People who live at two or more residences (during the week, month, or year), such as people who travel seasonally between residences (for example, snowbirds)	
Children in shared custody or other arrangements who live in more than one residence	
People Without A Usual Residence	
People who cannot determine a usual residence	Counted where they are staying on Census Day.
People at soup kitchens and regularly scheduled mobile food vans	Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they do not have a place they live and sleep most of the time, they are counted at the soup kitchen or mobile food van location where they are on Census Day.
People at targeted non-sheltered outdoor locations	Counted at the outdoor location where people experiencing homelessness stay without paying.
Students	
Boarding school students living away from their parental home while attending boarding school below the college level, including Bureau of Indian Affairs boarding schools	Counted at their parental home rather than at the boarding school.
College students living at their parental home while attending college	Counted at their parental home.
College students living away from their parental home while attending college in the U.S. (living either on-campus or off-campus)	Counted at the on-campus or off-campus residence where they live and sleep most of the time.
College students living away from their parental home while attending college in the U.S. (living either on-campus or off-campus) but staying at their parental home while on a break or vacation	Counted at the on-campus or off-campus residence where they live and sleep most of the time.
U.S. college students living outside the U.S. while attending college outside the U.S.	Not counted in the census.
Foreign students living in the U.S. while attending college in the U.S. (living either on-campus or off-campus)	Counted at the on-campus or off-campus residence where they live and sleep most of the time.
Movers on Census Day	
People who move into a residence on Census Day who have not been listed on a questionnaire for any residence	Counted at the residence they move into on Census Day.
People who move out of a residence on Census Day and have not moved into a new residence on Census Day and who have not been listed on a questionnaire for any residence	Counted at the residence from which they moved.

People who move out of a residence or move into a residence on Census Day who have already been listed on a questionnaire for any residence	If they have already been listed on one questionnaire, so not list them on any other questionnaire.
People Who Are Born or Die on Census Day	
Babies born on or before 11:59:59 pm on Census Day	Counted at the residence where they will live and sleep most of the time, even if they are still in the hospital on Census Day.
Babies born after 11:59:59 pm on Census Day	Not counted in the census.
People who die before Census Day	Not counted in the census.
People who die on Census Day	Counted in the census if they are alive at any time on Census Day.
Nonrelatives of the Householder	
Roomers or boarders	Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time.
Housemates or roommates	
Unmarried partners	
Foster children or foster adults	
Live-in employees, such as caregivers or domestic workers	
U.S. Military Personnel	
U.S. military personnel living in military barracks in the U.S.	Counted at the military barracks.
U.S. military personnel living in the U.S. (living either on base or off base) but not in barracks	Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time.
U.S. military personnel on U.S. military vessels with a U.S. homeport	Counted at the onshore U.S. residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they have no onshore U.S. residence, they are counted at their vessel's homeport.
People in military disciplinary barracks and jails in the U.S.	Counted at the facility.
People in military treatment facilities with assigned active duty patients in the U.S.	Counted at the facility if they are assigned there.
U.S. military personnel living on or off a military installation outside the U.S., including dependents living with them	Counted as part of U.S. overseas population.
U.S. military personnel on U.S. military vessels with a homeport outside the U.S.	Counted as part of U.S. overseas population.
Merchant Marine Personnel On U.S. Flag Maritime/Merchant Vessels	
Crews of U.S. flag maritime/merchant vessels docked in a U.S. port or sailing from one U.S. port to another U.S. port on Census Day	Counted at the onshore U.S. residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they have no onshore U.S. residence where they live and sleep most of the time, they are counted at their vessel. If the vessel is docked in a U.S. port, crewmembers with no onshore U.S. residence are counted at the port. If the vessel is sailing from one U.S. port to another U.S. port, crewmembers with no onshore U.S. residence are counted at the port of departure.
Crews of U.S. flag maritime/merchant vessels engaged in U.S. inland waterway transportation on Census Day	Counted at the onshore residence where they live and sleep most of the time.
Crews of U.S. flag maritime/merchant vessels docked in a foreign port, sailing from one foreign port to another foreign port, sailing from a U.S. port to a foreign port, or sailing from a foreign port to a U.S. port on Census Day	Not counted in the census.
Foreign Citizens in the U.S.	
Citizens of foreign countries living in the U.S.	Counted at the U.S. residence where they live and sleep most of the time.

Citizens of foreign countries living in the U.S. who are members of the diplomatic community	Counted at the embassy, consulate, United Nations' facility, or other residences where the diplomats live.
Citizens of foreign countries visiting the U.S., such as on a vacation or business trip	Not counted in the census.
U.S. Citizens and Their Dependents Living Outside the U.S.	
U.S. citizens living outside the U.S. who are employed as civilians by the U.S. Government, including dependents living with them	Counted as a part of U.S. overseas populations.
U.S. citizens living outside the U.S. who are not employed by the U.S. Government, including dependents living with them	Not counted in the census.
U.S. military personnel living on or off a military installation outside the U.S., including dependents living with them	Counted as part of the U.S. overseas population.
U.S. military personnel on U.S. military vessels with a homeport outside the U.S.	Counted as part of the U.S. overseas population.
People in Correctional Facilities For Adults	
People in correctional residential facilities on Census Day	Counted at the facility.
People in federal detention centers on Census Day	Counted at the facility.
People in federal and state prisons on Census Day	Counted at the facility.
People in local jails and other municipal confinement facilities on Census Day	Counted at the facility.
People in Group Homes and Residential Treatment Centers for Adults	
People in group homes intended for adults (non-correctional)	Counted at the facility.
People in residential treatment centers for adults (non-correctional)	Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they do not have a residence where they live and sleep most of the time, they are counted at the facility.
People in Health Care Facilities	
Patients in general or Veterans Affairs hospitals (except psychiatric units) on Census Day, including newborn babies still in the hospital on Census Day	Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. Newborn babies should be counted at the residence where they will live and sleep most of the time.
People in hospitals on Census Day who have no usual home	Counted at the facility.
People staying in in-patient hospice facilities on Census Day	Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they do not have a residence where they live and sleep most of the time, they are counted at the facility.
People in nursing facilities/skilled nursing facilities on Census Day	Counted at the facility.
People in Juvenile Facilities	
People in correctional facilities intended for juveniles on Census Day	Counted at the facility.
People in group homes for juveniles (non-correctional) on Census Day	Counted at the facility.
People in residential treatment centers for juveniles (non-correctional) on Census Day	Counted at the facility.
People in Shelters	
People in emergency and transitional shelters (with sleeping facilities) on Census Day	Counted at the shelter.
People in living quarters for victim of natural disasters	Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they do not have a residence where they live and sleep most of the time, they are counted at the facility.
People in domestic violence shelters on Census Day	Counted at the shelter.

People in Transitory Locations	
People at transitory locations such as recreational vehicle (RV) parks, campgrounds, hotels and motels (including those on military sites), hostels, marinas, racetracks, circuses, or carnivals	Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If there is no residence where they can live and sleep most of the time, they are counted where they live and sleep more than anywhere else. If time is equally divided, or if the usual residence cannot be determined, they are counted at the residence where they are staying on Census Day.
People in Religious-Related Residential Facilities	
People in religious group quarters such as covenants and monasteries	Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they do not have a residence where they live and sleep most of the time, they are counted at the facility.
People in Workers' Residential Facilities	
People in workers' group living quarters and Job Corps Centers	Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they do not have a residence where they live and sleep most of the time, they are counted at the facility.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau	

D. 2014 Group Quarters Survey Form

Group Quarter Facility Name _____ Date _____

Unit # _____

1. What is your name? *Print name below*

Last Name: _____

First Name: _____

2. Do you consider this facility your “primary place of residence”*?

____ Yes

____ No (Go to Question 3)

3. (If No) What is the full address of the place that you consider your primary place of residence?

Street Address Number: _____

Street Name: _____

Apartment Number: _____

Rural Route Address: _____

City/Work Site: _____

State or Foreign Country: _____

ZIP Code: _____

*“Primary place of residence” means a place where a person sleeps on a weekly basis; if a person has more than one residence, “primary place of residence” means a place where the person sleeps more often during the calendar year.

E. 2014 Group Quarters Population Summary

CITY OF _____

Date _____

Contact _____

Page _____

Facility	Service/Purpose	Address	Contact Name	Phone	Resident Population
Total Group Quarters Population					

F. 2014 Population Census Summary

Name of Municipality

Census Enumerator or Municipal Contact:

Name: _____

Phone: _____

Date(s) population census was conducted:

I have attached the following required documentation:

- Map of Municipality
- Census Schedule of housing units/individual names
- Municipal Population Resolution

Population Census Results:

Total Resident Population: _____

Residents in Housing Units: _____

Residents in Group Quarters: _____

Total Housing Units: _____

Occupied Housing Units: _____

Vacant Housing Units: _____

G. 2014 Population Resolution

A RESOLUTION OF THE _____ adopting the
(Municipality)
Determination of population of the municipality.

WHEREAS, the _____ has conducted a census of the
(Municipality)
Municipal population indicating the population of permanent residents of the municipality as of
_____; and
(Date)

WHEREAS, the governing body of the municipality must pass a resolution adopting the
results of the census for use by the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic
Development;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the governing body finds that on
_____ the population of permanent residents of the
(Date)
Municipality was _____.
(Population)

PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE _____ on the
(Municipality)
_____ Day of _____, 2014.
(Day) (Month)

BY: _____
(Mayor)

ATTEST: _____
(Clerk)