Presentations

Workshop on the Benefits (and Burdens) of the American Community Survey
June 14–15, 2012 • Washington, DC

This compilation does not include materials from every workshop speaker—some presented without the use of slides, and others used only one or two images as pure illustration. Note that all of the workshop presentations, and discussion, will be described in the workshop summary to be produced and released later this year.

Contents

Session A
Kathleen Thiede Call

shadac
State Health Access Data Assistance Center

Monitoring Health Access using the American Community Survey

Kathleen Thiede Call

Workshop on the Benefits (and Burdens) of the American Community Survey
June 14, 2012
Washington, DC

Funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and Federal and State Agencies

About SHADAC

- We help states collect and analyze data to inform state health policy decisions relating to health insurance coverage and access to care
- Our goal: To help states bridge the gap between health data and the policy-making process
- Based at the University of Minnesota
- Funded primarily by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

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States' needs for monitoring coverage

- Consistent estimates
- Trends over time
  - Monitor impacts of health reform
- Comparisons across states
- Subpopulation analysis
  - Race/ethnicity, poverty, age
  - Counties/sub-state areas
- Access to micro-data

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Key federal survey data sources

- General household survey
  - ACS: American Community Survey
- Employment/Income survey
  - CPS: Current Population Survey (ASEC)
- Health surveys
  - NHIS: National Health Interview Survey
  - MEPS-HC: Medical Expenditure Panel Survey-Household Component
  - BRFSS: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

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CPS: the good, the bad and the ugly

Good
- Historic trends
- State-level estimates
- Several control variables available
- State-specific public health insurance program names
- Timely data release

Bad
- Low sample in smaller states
- 10% of respondents have entire supplement imputed

Ugly
- Concerns about the coverage questions

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ACS to the rescue

- SAMPLE SIZE!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
- Sub-state estimates
- Robust subpopulation analysis
- Representativeness
- Current coverage measured

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Questions SHADAC helps states answer

- How many uninsured are in my state and where do they live? What is their demographic profile?
- How many kids in each county are eligible for CHIP or Medicaid but not enrolled?
- How many people in my state will be eligible for Medicaid under ACA?

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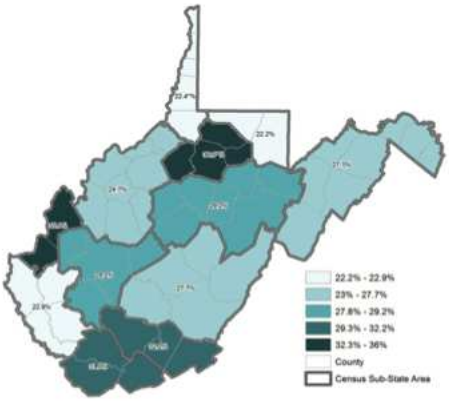
Where should we allocate funds for community clinics?

% Uninsured in West Virginia, Age 0-64, ≤200% of poverty

American Community Survey



Current Population Survey

Source: 2009 American Community Survey; 2011 Current Population Survey

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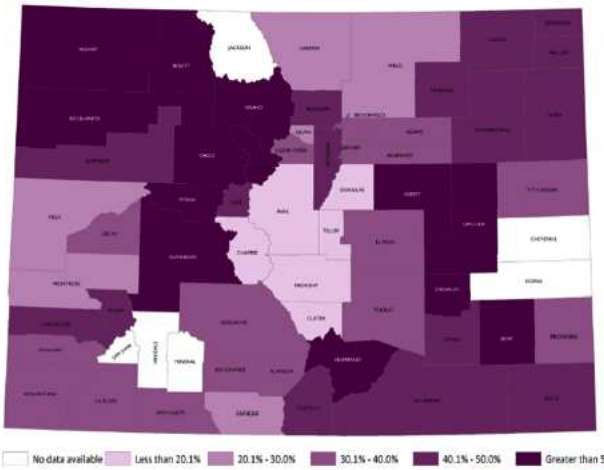
How many uninsured kids in Colorado are eligible for CHIP but not enrolled?



Source: Colorado Health Institute Analysis of 2008-2010 American Community Surveys

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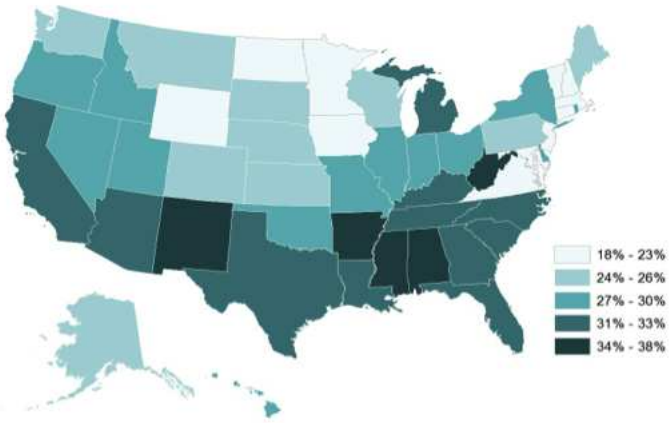
What percent of adults will be eligible for Medicaid?



Eligibility based only on health insurance unit income at or below 138% of poverty
Source: 2010 American Community Survey

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Unmet needs with American FactFinder

- Does not provide all health policy-relevant measures
  - Health insurance unit rather than Census family
  - Federal poverty *guidelines* (HHS) rather than thresholds
  - FPG cuts at policy-specific levels (138%, 200%)
- Not user-friendly

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SHADAC's technical assistance for states

- SHADAC's Data Center
  - Online table and chart generator of policy-relevant tables of health insurance coverage estimates from the ACS and CPS
- Education and capacity building for states
- Relevant to health policy
  - For example, assign family relationships according to health plan eligibility

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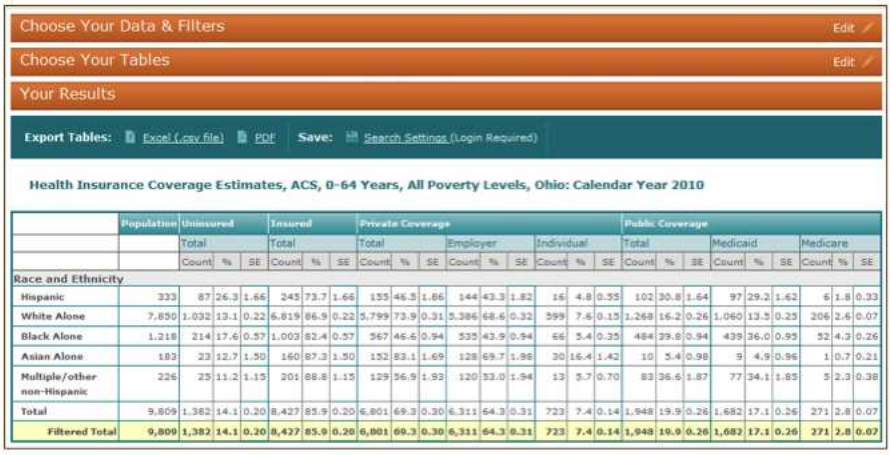
SHADAC's Data Center



Choose Your Data & Filters — Edit

Choose Your Tables — Edit

Your Results

Export Tables: Excel (.csv file) PDF Save: Search Settings (Login Required)

Health Insurance Coverage Estimates, ACS, 0-64 Years, All Poverty Levels, Ohio: Calendar Year 2010

	Population	Uninsured			Insured			Private Coverage									Public Coverage								
		Total			Total			Total			Employer			Individual			Total			Medicaid			Medicare		
		Count	%	SE	Count	%	SE	Count	%	SE	Count	%	SE	Count	%	SE	Count	%	SE	Count	%	SE	Count	%	SE
Race and Ethnicity																									
Hispanic	333	87	26.3	1.66	243	73.7	1.66	155	46.5	1.86	144	43.3	1.82	16	4.8	0.55	102	30.8	1.64	97	29.2	1.62	6	1.8	0.33
White Alone	7,850	1,032	13.1	0.22	6,819	86.9	0.22	5,799	73.9	0.31	5,386	68.6	0.32	599	7.6	0.15	1,268	16.2	0.26	1,060	13.5	0.25	206	2.6	0.07
Black Alone	1,218	214	17.6	0.57	1,003	82.4	0.57	567	46.6	0.94	535	43.9	0.94	66	5.4	0.35	484	39.8	0.94	439	36.0	0.95	52	4.3	0.26
Asian Alone	183	23	12.7	1.50	160	87.3	1.50	152	83.1	1.69	128	69.7	1.98	30	16.4	1.42	10	5.4	0.98	9	4.9	0.96	1	0.7	0.21
Multiple/other non-Hispanic	226	25	11.2	1.15	201	88.8	1.15	129	56.9	1.93	120	53.0	1.94	13	5.7	0.70	83	36.6	1.87	77	34.1	1.85	5	2.3	0.38
Total	9,809	1,382	14.1	0.20	8,427	85.9	0.20	6,801	69.3	0.30	6,311	64.3	0.31	723	7.4	0.14	1,948	19.9	0.26	1,682	17.1	0.26	271	2.8	0.07
Filtered Total	9,809	1,382	14.1	0.20	8,427	85.9	0.20	6,801	69.3	0.30	6,311	64.3	0.31	723	7.4	0.14	1,948	19.9	0.26	1,682	17.1	0.26	271	2.8	0.07

www.shadac.org/datacenter

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Conclusions

- Due to large and representative sample the ACS fills a gap in state-level data to inform policy decisions
  - Statewide and locally
  - Subpopulations; small minority, age or income groups
- The ACS is widely accessible
  - Don't need to be a data programmer
- The ACS is a great tool for modeling/linking with other data to develop state-level estimates
- Benchmarking and sub-population analysis will be compromised if ACS becomes voluntary

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Wish list for future versions of the ACS

- Data updates during the year
  - e.g., NHIS midyear reporting
- Self reported health status
- Access measure

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State Health Access Data Assistance Center

Sign up to receive our newsletter and updates at **www.shadac.org**

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University of Minnesota
School of Public Health

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
40 years of improving health and health care

NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT of HEALTH and MENTAL HYGIENE

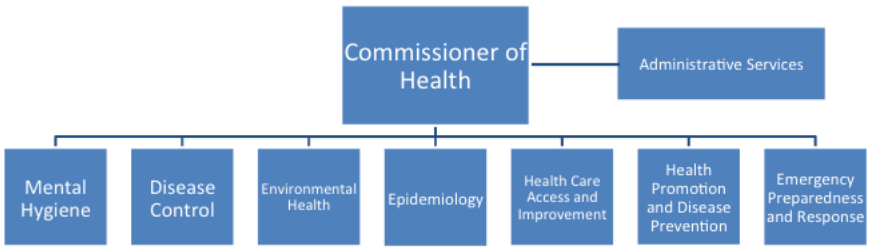
Using the ACS at the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

James Stark
Kevin Konty

June 14, 2012

1

DOHMH



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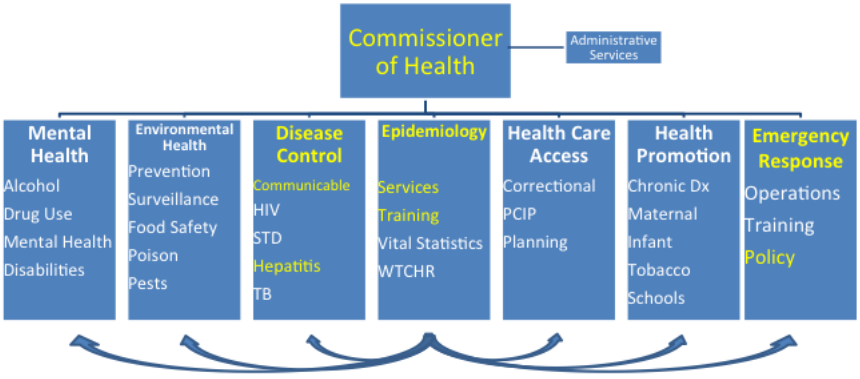
Who Uses the ACS



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Areas of Interest

1. Demographic detail
   - Custom population descriptions
   - Surveys
   - Denominators
2. Area-based poverty measures
3. Epidemiology
4. Model-based estimation
5. Emergency preparedness

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Demographic Details

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Populations

- BY:
  - Occupation
  - Household composition for public employees
  - Recent Immigrants
  - Private /public school status
  - Disability status
  - Language spoken
  - Native American classification
- For
  - Small areas
  - Surrounding counties
  - The nations as a whole

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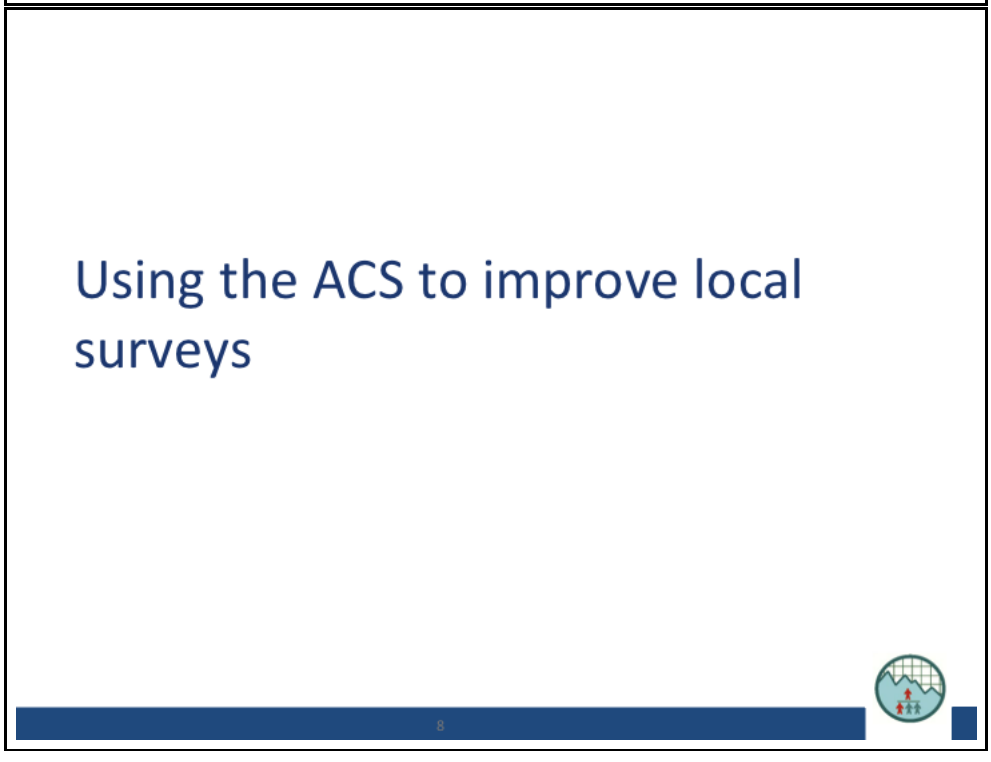
Languages Other than English Spoken in New York City
New York City Office of Emergency Management
3/24/03
7


Using the ACS to improve local surveys
8

Inputs to NYC Community Health Survey (CHS)

Surveys

- CHS
- Physical activity and transit
- Youth risk behavioral factor surveillance system
- NYC HANES

- Control totals for post-stratification weighting:
  - Boro x Education status
  - Boro x Marital status
  - Boro x Household size
- Use changes in population data from ACS to help update measures of cell phone-only users

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Area-based Poverty Measures

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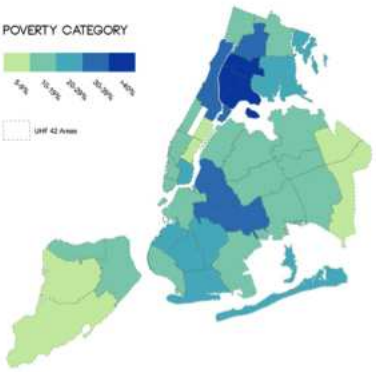

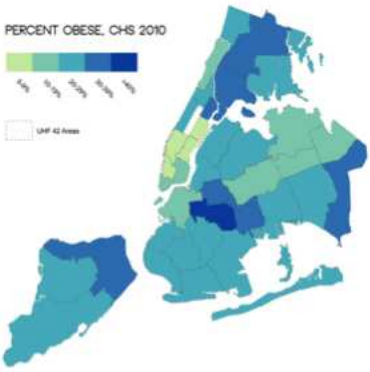

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Using the ACS to study the epidemiology of specific diseases

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Legionnaire's Disease

- Hypothesis: occupations associated with plumbing, air cooling systems and working outdoors are associated with an elevated risk of LD
- Cases classified into occupational categories used by ACS

ACS Occupational Categories	Number of Cases (%)	Number in NYC Population (%)	Odds Ratio (95% CI)
Cleaning and Janitorial	24 (7.6)	214562 (4.7)	**1.63 (1.08,2.48)**
Healthcare	21 (6.7)	381459 (8.3)	.77 (.49,1.19)
Machinery/Construction/Manufacturing	83 (26.3)	736147 (15.9)	**1.81 (1.41,2.33)**
Office	125 (39.7)	2519016 (54.7)	.51 (0.41,0.64)
Service Work/Personal Care	34 (10.8)	475045 (10.3)	1.02 (.71,1.45)

Andrea Farnham, draft do not cite

13

Using the ACS for model-based estimation

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Model based estimation context

1. Lack data to produce direct estimates
2. Have data to construct a model (eg NHANES)
3. Have auxiliary information that describes the population and are predictors in the model (eg ACS)

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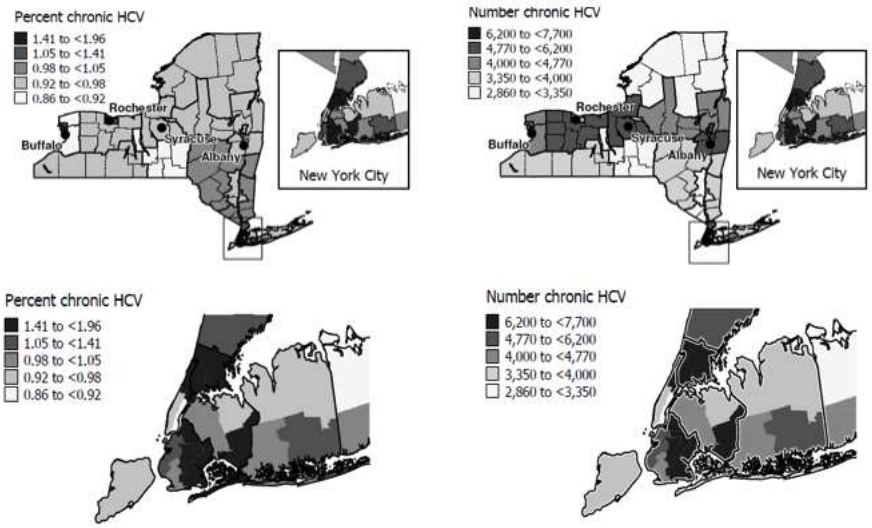

Rachel Hart-Malloy, NY State Department of Health, draft do not cite

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Using the ACS to prepare for and respond to emergencies

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	Person A	Person B	Person C
Individual			
Over 80 Years	✓		
Under 10 Years		✓	
Does Not Speak English Well			✓
Vision Difficulty	✓		
Hearing Difficulty			✓
Independent Living Difficulty	✓	✓	
Ambulatory Difficulty	✓		
Cognitive Difficulty	✓		✓
No Health Insurance		✓	
Self Care Difficulty		✓	
Household			
Incomplete Plumbing Facilities		✓	
Rural or Suburban and No Car	✓		
Grandparent Headed HHD	✓		
Poverty			
Total	**7**	**5**	**3**

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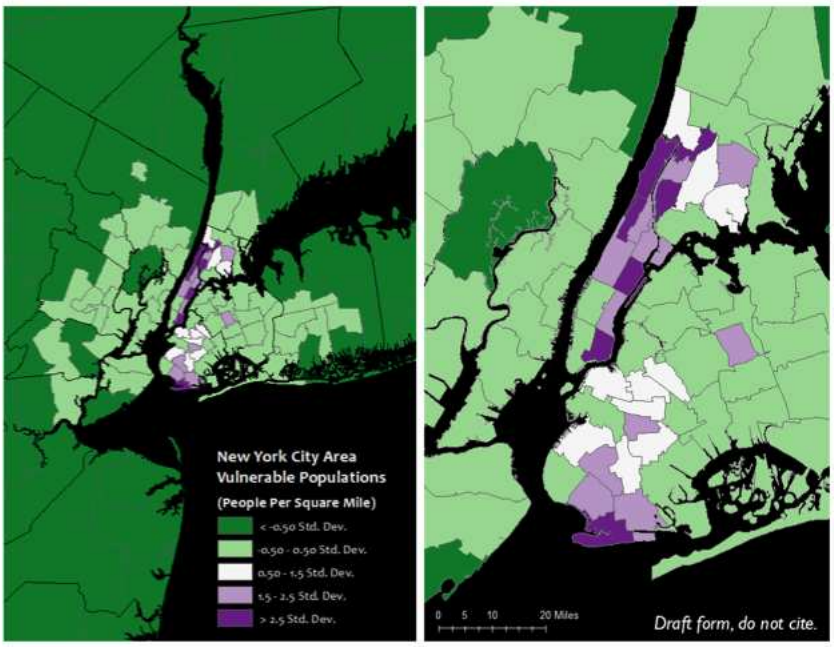

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Thank you

jstark@health.nyc.gov

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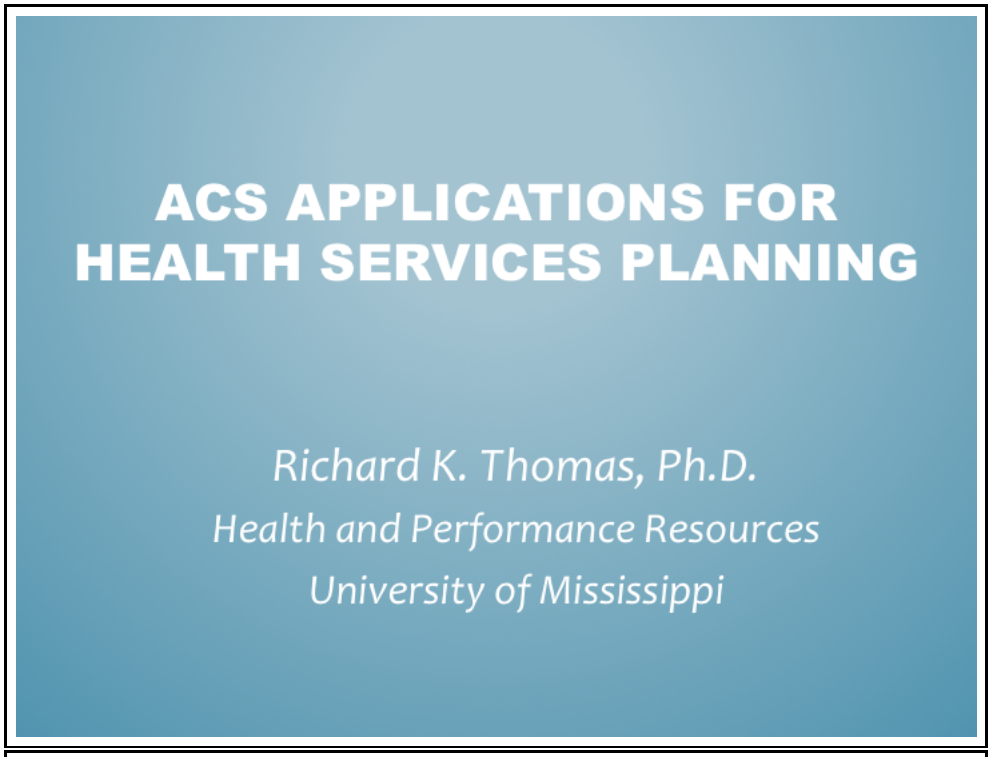

ACS APPLICATIONS FOR HEALTH SERVICES PLANNING
Richard K. Thomas, Ph.D.
Health and Performance Resources
University of Mississippi


BACKGROUND
• Healthcare consultant
• Health services researcher
• Demography instructor
• Author of 20+ books on demography and healthcare

BACKGROUND

- *Ph.D. in medical sociology*
- *40+ years experience in healthcare (both public and private sectors)*
- *NO formal demography training*

OVERVIEW OF ACS APPLICATIONS

- *Community profiles*
- *Health status assessment*
- *Health services demand estimates*
- *Determination of need (e.g., CONs)*
- *Site selection*
- *Business development*
- *Health planning (various)*

RELEVANT ACS DATA

- *Basic demographic/socioeconomic data*
- *Project-relevant data*
- *Health-specific data*

CASE STUDY: PLANNING FOR A NEW HEALTH CLINIC

- *ABC Health Network wants to add a new clinic in an area thought to be underserved*
- *ABC needs to understand the overall characteristics of the target community*
- *ABC needs to determine if the population meets its criteria*
- *ABC needs to determine the type*
- *and volume of services required*

CASE STUDY: PLANNING FOR A NEW HEALTH CLINIC

Technical Note 1:

While this presentation involves the establishment of a new facility, the same process could be used to assess the feasibility of adding, modifying, expanding or even eliminating a site or a service

CASE STUDY: PLANNING FOR A NEW HEALTH CLINIC

Technical Note 2:

Data considerations:

- *Past/present/future timeframes*
- *Typically use 5-year average (with "verification")*
- *Focus on county or census tract (depending on…)*
- *Access to other sources of data to supplement ACS data*

CASE STUDY: PLANNING FOR A NEW HEALTH CLINIC

Creating a demographic profile:

- *Population size*
- *Population distribution*
- *Age distribution*
- *Sex distribution*
- *Race/ethnicity*

CASE STUDY: PLANNING FOR A NEW HEALTH CLINIC

Creating a socioeconomic profile:

- *Household structure*
- *Marital status*
- *Education level*
- *Income level*
- *Employment status*

CASE STUDY: PLANNING FOR A NEW HEALTH CLINIC

Screening for eligibility:

- *Race/ethnicity*
- *Poverty rate*
- *Unemployment rate*
- *Educational level*
- *Single-parent households*
- *Fertility*

ADVANCED APPLICATION: ESTIMATING MORBIDITY AND HEALTH SERVICES DEMAND

Morbidity status:

- *Overall level of sickness within area*
- *Types of health problems within area*
- *Conditions for which services may be sought*

ADVANCED APPLICATION: ESTIMATING MORBIDITY AND HEALTH SERVICES DEMAND

Health services demand:

- *Type and volume of services required*
- *Type and number of practitioners required*
- *Type of equipment needed*
- *Type and volume of prescription drug utilization*

ADVANCED APPLICATION: ESTIMATING MORBIDITY AND HEALTH SERVICES DEMAND

Methodology 1:

- *Obtain age-sex distribution (5-year intervals) from ACS*
- *Determine region of the U.S.*
- *Apply NCHS incidence/prevalence rates (by age/sex/region) to target area's population*
- *Generate number of cases for relevant health conditions*

ADVANCED APPLICATION: ESTIMATING MORBIDITY AND HEALTH SERVICES DEMAND

Methodology 2:

- *Obtain age-sex distribution (5-year intervals) from ACS*
- *Determine region of the U.S.*
- *Apply NCHS utilization rates (by age/sex/region) to target area's population*
- *Generate number of utilization episodes for a wide range of services and practitioners*

ACS APPLICATIONS: OVERALL ASSESSMENT

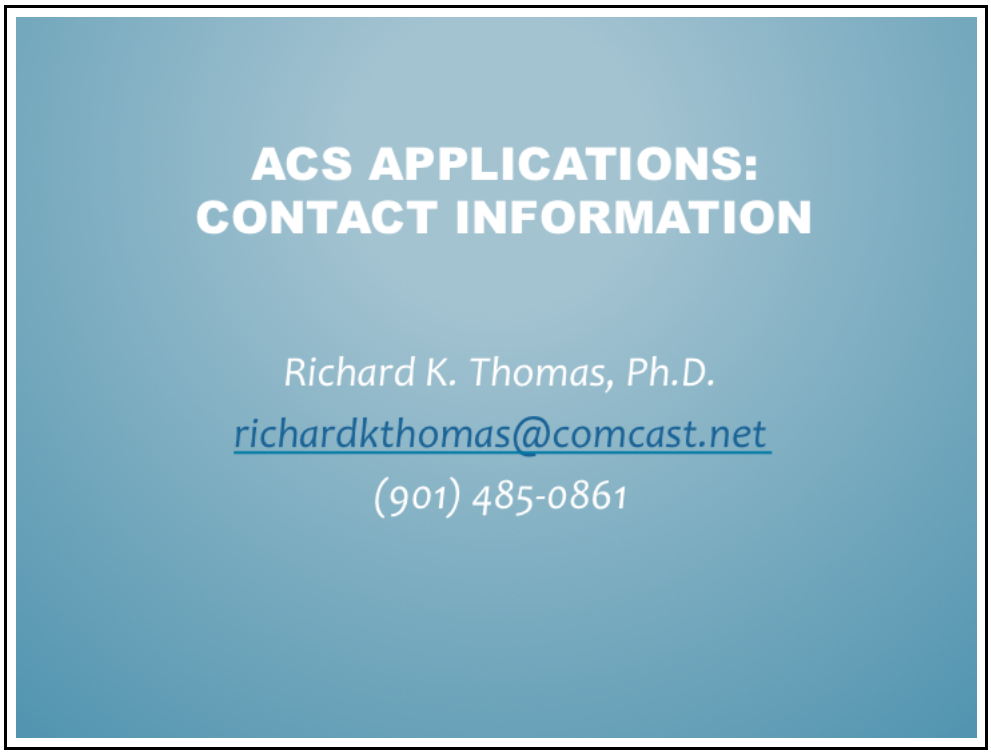
- *Only source for much of the data*
- *Relatively timely*
- *Adequate detail*
- *Appropriate geographic levels*
- *Easily accessible*
- *Considered the "standard" (and, thus, acceptable to federal agencies)*
- *Large margin of error*

ACS APPLICATIONS: SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS

- *Increase sample size*
- *Speed up turnaround time*
- *Reassess questions (based on user input)*
  - *Add some*
  - *Delete others*

ACS APPLICATIONS: THE FUTURE IN HEALTHCARE

- *Increasing need for data for a variety of uses*
- *Legal reporting requirements for NFP hospitals*
- *Expanded federal funding of health services/facilities*
- *Growing emphasis on marketing*
- *Increased need to understand the healthcare consumer*


ACS APPLICATIONS:
CONTACT INFORMATION
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(901) 485-0861

Session A
Beth Jarosz

San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG)

- SANDAG is the MPO/COG for the San Diego region
- Board of Directors composed of voting members from each city and the county plus advisory representatives
- Focus on issues of regional significance, including:
  - Transportation planning
  - Air quality and environmental planning
  - Housing
  - Census Data Center

[2]

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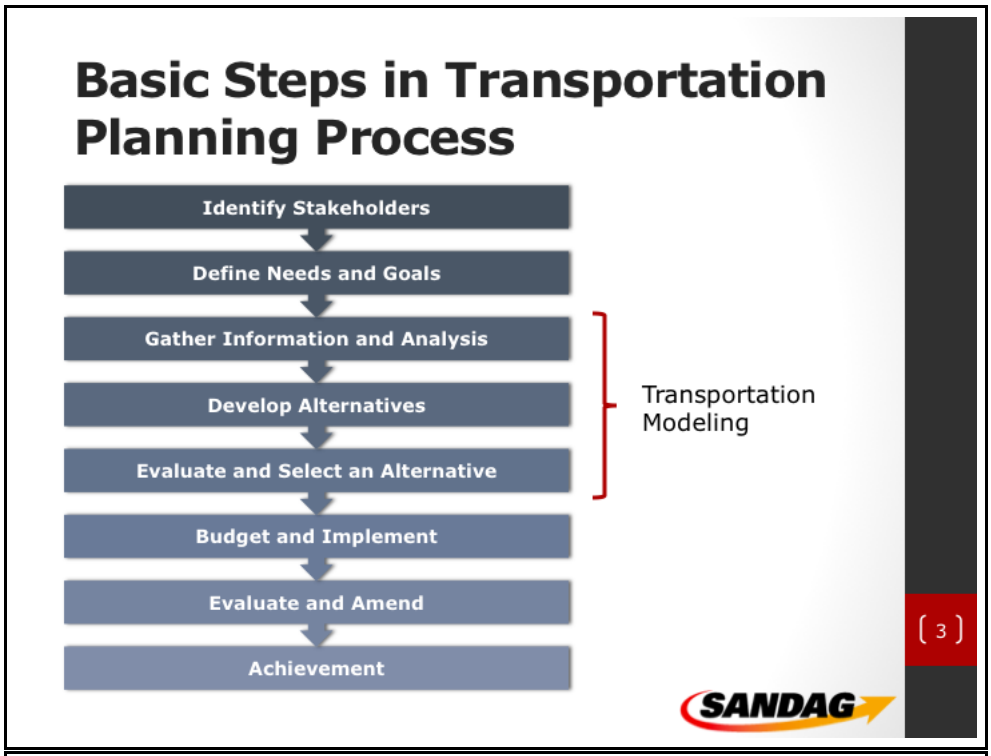
Basic Steps in Transportation Planning Process
Identify Stakeholders
Define Needs and Goals
Gather Information and Analysis
Develop Alternatives
Evaluate and Select an Alternative
Budget and Implement
Evaluate and Amend
Achievement
Transportation Modeling
[3]
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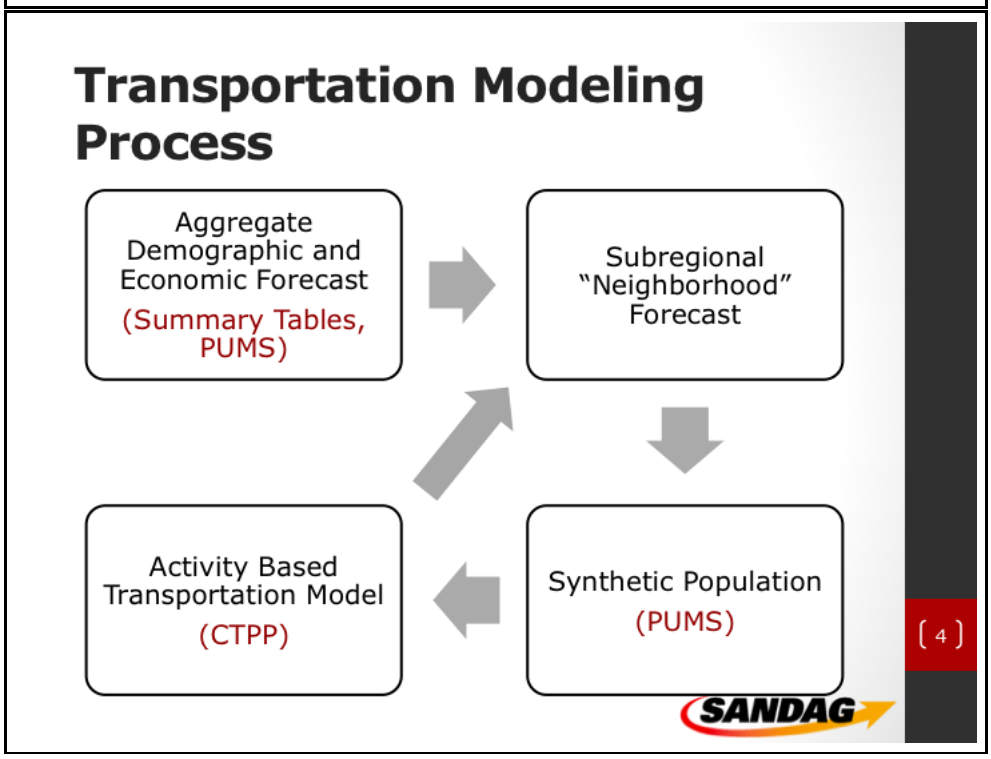
Transportation Modeling Process
Aggregate Demographic and Economic Forecast
(Summary Tables, PUMS)
Subregional "Neighborhood" Forecast
Synthetic Population
(PUMS)
Activity Based Transportation Model
(CTPP)
[4]
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Predicting Future Population: PUMS

Aggregate Demographic and Economic Forecast
(Summary Tables, PUMS)

- Key variables:
  - Headship
  - Group quarters characteristics
  - School enrollment
  - Housing structure choice
  - Military and dependent demographic characteristics

[5]

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Predicting Future Travel Patterns: PUMS

Synthetic Population
(PUMS)

- Key variables:
  - Auto ownership
  - Family structure (presence of children)
  - Labor force status (number of workers in household)
  - Income

[6]

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Developing and Calibrating Models: CTPP

Activity Based Transportation Model (CTPP)

- Key variables:
  - Commute flows
  - Mode choice

[7]

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CTPP = Census Transportation Planning Products

Special ACS Tabulation for Transportation Community

CTPP is an umbrella program of

1. Data products
2. Custom data tabulations
3. Training
4. Technical assistance
5. Research for the transportation community

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CTPP Overview

- 3-year and 5-year products
- More detailed transportation tables than ACS standard products
  - **Only source of small area trip data**
- Subject to Census Bureau Disclosure Review Board
  - Title 13

[9]

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CTPP: What would happen if ACS were voluntary?

"Nothing in Nothing out"

Smaller sample size = more data suppression

Smaller sample size = unreliable estimates

[10]

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ACS data also crucial for evaluation

Transportation plan must be shown to provide equivalent benefits and to impose no disparate burdens on minority and low income communities

(11)

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Environmental Justice and Social Equity Analysis

"No person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance."

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act (1964)

"To the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law, and consistent with the principles set forth in the report on the National Performance Review, each Federal agency shall make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations in the United States and its territories and possessions..."

Executive Order 12898 (1994)

(12)

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Communities of Concern

- Users expect small-area detail:
  - Language spoken at home
    - incl. detail used to guide outreach campaigns
  - Income and poverty
  - Race/ethnicity
  - Age
  - Disability status

[13]

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Concluding Thoughts

- Modeling and reporting requirements demand data with increasing spatial and demographic detail
- A larger sample size would be ideal to support:
  - the work required by federal, state, and local regulations
  - the high quality analysis needed to plan for critical infrastructure needs

[14]

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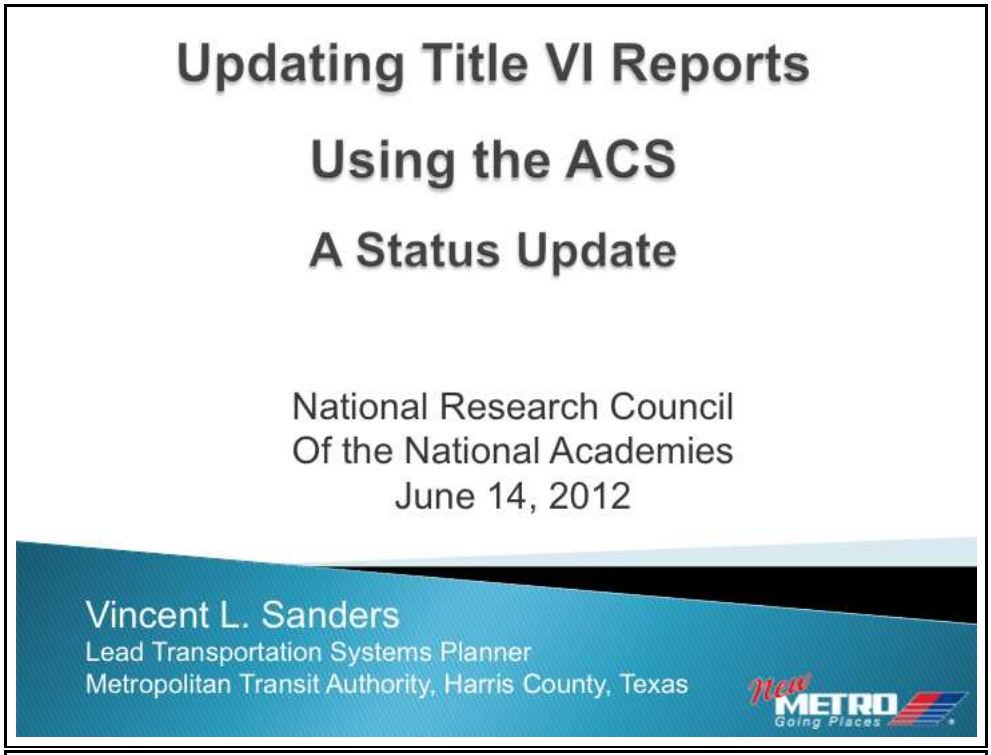
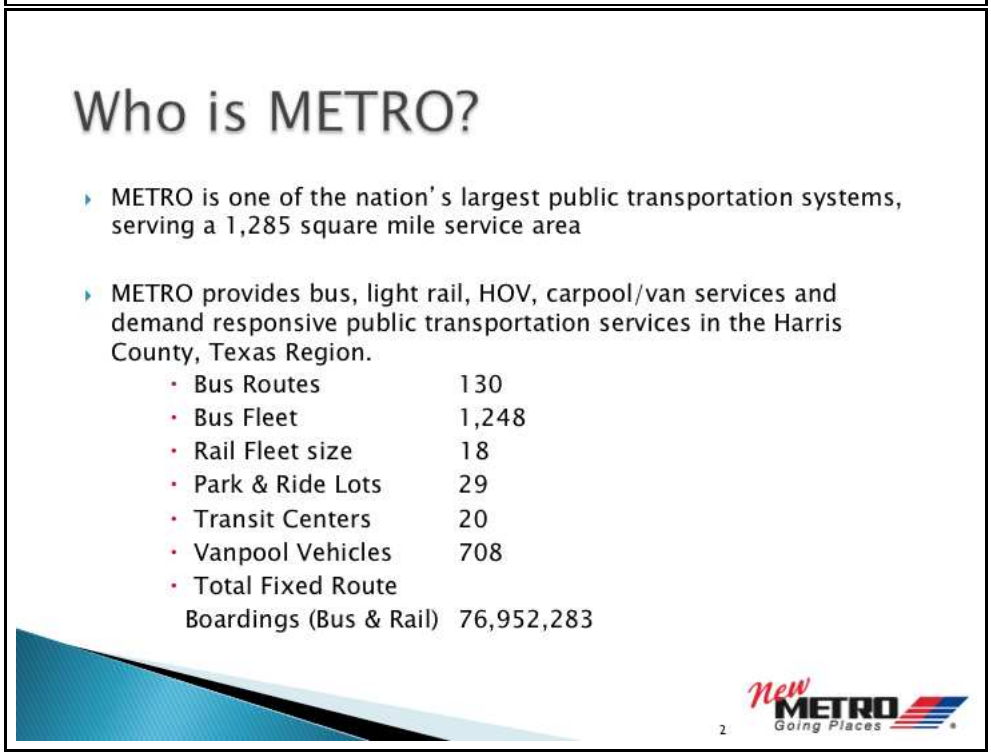
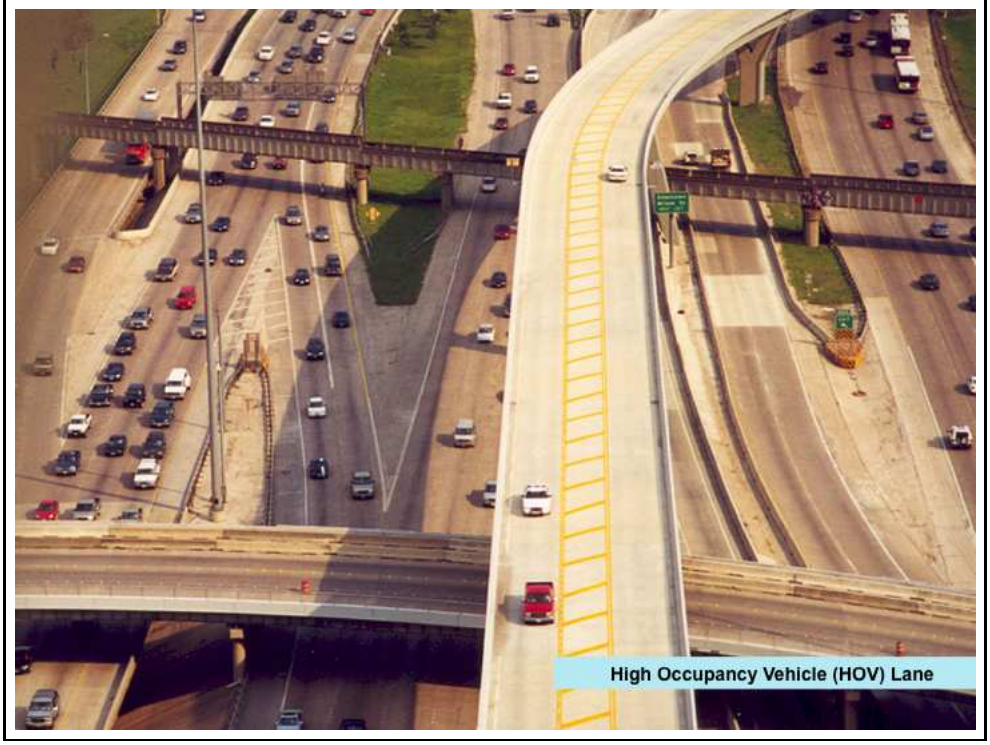

Updating Title VI Reports
Using the ACS
A Status Update
National Research Council
Of the National Academies
June 14, 2012
Vincent L. Sanders
Lead Transportation Systems Planner
Metropolitan Transit Authority, Harris County, Texas
New METRO Going Places


Who is METRO?
METRO is one of the nation's largest public transportation systems, serving a 1,285 square mile service area
METRO provides bus, light rail, HOV, carpool/van services and demand responsive public transportation services in the Harris County, Texas Region.
Bus Routes 130
Bus Fleet 1,248
Rail Fleet size 18
Park & Ride Lots 29
Transit Centers 20
Vanpool Vehicles 708
Total Fixed Route Boardings (Bus & Rail) 76,952,283
2
New METRO Going Places


New
METRO
Going Places


High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) Lane

Environmental Justice and Social Equity Analysis

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Executive Order 12898 (1994)

11

new METRO Going Places

Title VI Dependent Guidelines for FTA Recipients

- The Federal Transit Authority (FTA) references the DOT Guidance in its Circular 4702.1A, "Title VI and Title VI-Dependent Guidelines for FTA Recipients." The circular, published on April 13, 2007:
  - This guideline requires that we provide services to individual that are Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and we develop language implementation plan
- The DOT LEP Guidance sets out four factors that recipients of Federal funds, including METRO, should consider. These are:
  1. **The number and proportion of LEP persons served or encountered in the eligible service population**
  2. The frequency with which LEP individuals come into contact with METRO's programs, activities, and services
  3. The importance to LEP persons of METRO's program, activities, and services
  4. Assessing the current resources available and costs to provide language assistance services

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Factor One: Identifying Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Persons in the METRO Service Area (MSA)

- **DOT Guidance:** *"The greater the number of LEP persons from a particular language group served or encountered in the eligible service population, the more likely language services are needed.*

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LEP

- Individuals who:
  - Do not speak English as their primary language
  - Have a limited ability to read, speak, write, or understand English
  - Census: "A person who speaks another language other than English at home and does not speak English well or not at all"

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The Triennial Review Process

- The data sources we used in 2009:
  - Census 2000
  - School District Data
  - Nielsen Claritas Census Data Update 2009

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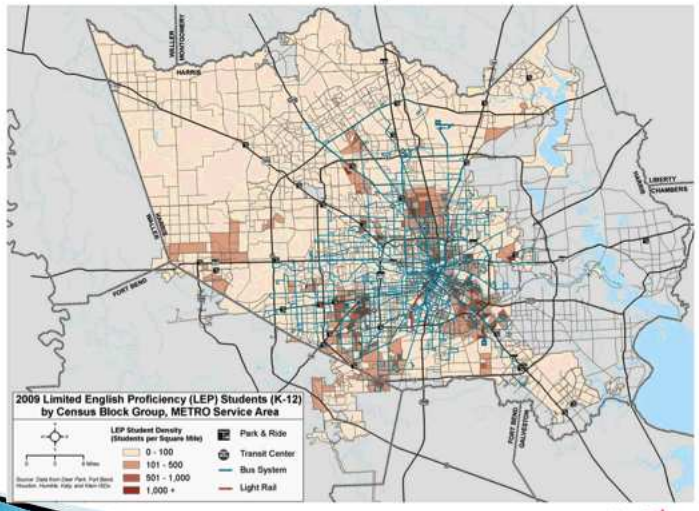
LOCATIONS OF LEP STUDENTS IN THE METRO SERVICE AREA (Using school district data)



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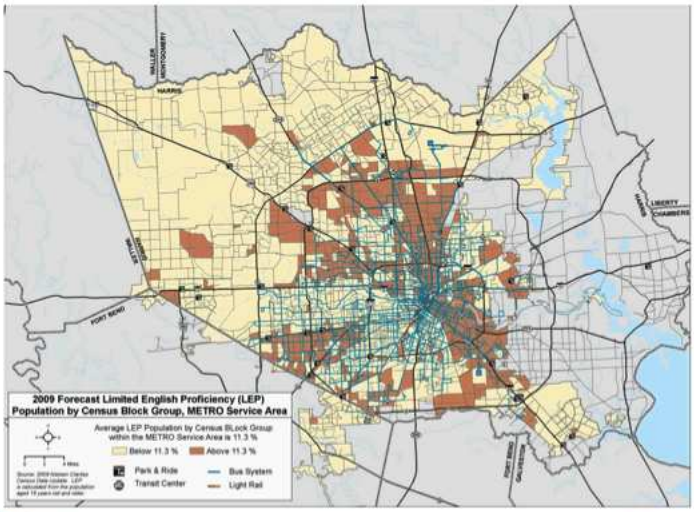
New METRO Going Places

2009 LEP POPULATION BY CENSUS BLOCK GROUP (Using Claritas data)



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New METRO Going Places

Data Source for METRO's 2012 Title VI Reports:

- The American Community Survey to the rescue!!!
  - The ACS collects and produces population information every year instead of every ten years.

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Top Five Languages Spoken in Harris County

Language	Number of People	Percent of Population
Spanish	1,177,115	31.10%
Vietnamese	59,131	1.66%
Chinese	36,454	1.02%
French	15,351	0.43%
Tagalog	14,894	0.41%

Source: ACS 2006-2010 Estimate

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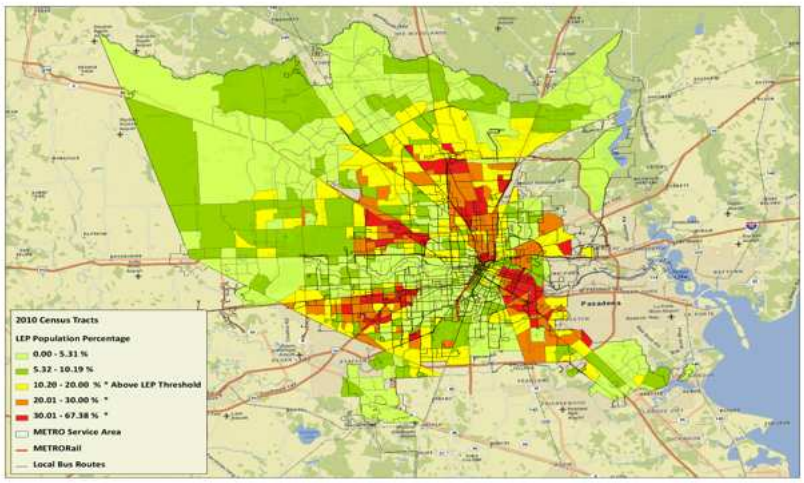
LEP Population % in the MSA



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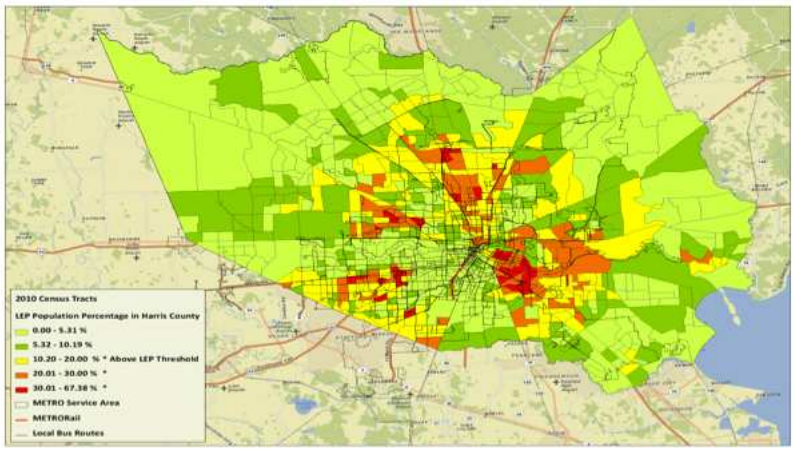
New METRO Going Places

LEP Population % in Harris County



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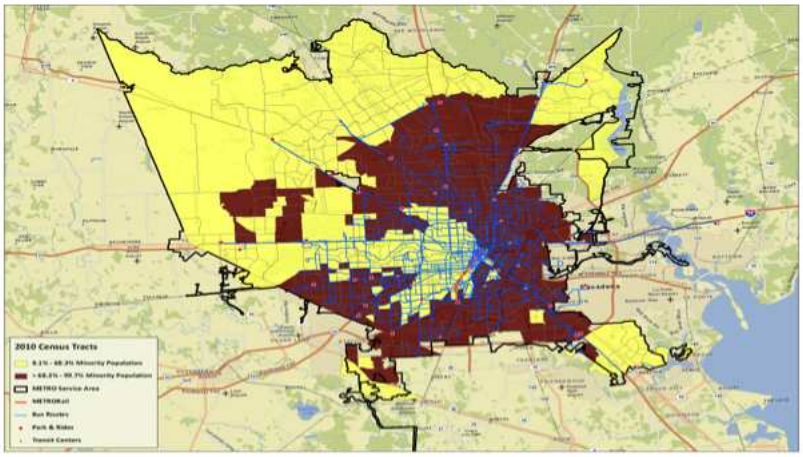
New METRO Going Places

Minority Population in MSA



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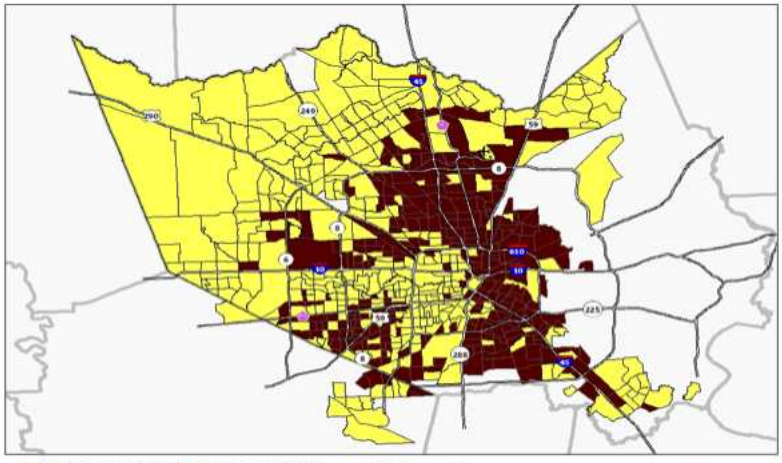
New METRO Going Places

Family Poverty Levels in MSA



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New METRO Going Places

Other Title VI Reports we updated using ACS data are:

- **Percentage of Individual categories for Minority Groups**
  - **Hispanic, African American, Asian and Other**
- **Language Spoken at Home by Ability to Speak English – Harris County and the METRO Service Area**

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More data results from ACS

- In the METRO Service area 12.69% of the population is LEP.
  - THE AVERAGE PERCENT POP IS CALCULATED AS FOLLOWS: (Total LEP Population)/(Total surveyed recipients)
- Approximately half of the population in the METRO service area are located within ¼ mile of route service and have a LEP percentage higher than the threshold average.

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YES HOUSTON and METRO NEED THE ACS!!!!

New METRO Going Places

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THANK YOU!!!

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New METRO Going Places

Session B
Linda Giannarelli

Studying Safety Net Policies with the ACS Data

Workshop on the Benefits (and Burdens) of the American Community Survey, June 14, 2012

Linda Giannarelli

URBAN INSTITUTE

This Presentation

- CPS vs. ACS for studying social safety net programs
  - Income, employment, and benefit data
  - Sample sizes
- Safety net analysis allowed by the ACS
- Urban Institute safety net analysis with the ACS data
  - Impacts of current policies
  - "What if" analyses of alternative policies

ACS vs. CPS for Studying Safety Net Programs

- CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement:
  - Source of official poverty statistics
  - Lots of detail on annual income, family structure
  - But…. Sample size not big enough for most state analysis of low-income families
- American Community Survey
  - Less detail on income and family structure
  - But … *Very large samples* allow state and substate analysis of low-income families and subgroups

Some Weaknesses of ACS Data (vs. CPS) for Safety Net Analysis

- Income data
  - All types of welfare collected in one variable
  - Several income types of income are collected in an "all other income" variable—child support, unemployment comp, workers comp, others
- Employment data
  - Weeks of work asked in ranges
  - No question on weeks of looking for work
- Benefits
  - No question on value of food stamps
  - No question on public housing

State Sample Sizes, 2009 CPS-ASEC vs. 2008 ACS (# of people*)

Selected States	All		<200% Poverty	
	CPS	ACS	CPS	ACS
Georgia	5,467	91,855	2,062	28,007
Illinois	8,148	123,120	2,591	30,418
Massachusetts	4,058	62,462	925	11,850
Wisconsin	4,497	56,572	1,098	13,236

* Person counts exclude people in group quarters

Safety Net Analysis Allowed by the ACS Data

- Persons/families in poverty – official and expanded (SPM) measures
  - Numbers, characteristics
- Characteristics of families / persons receiving benefits (TANF, SSI, SNAP), by measures not available in administrative data
- Families / persons who appear to be eligible for programs, but not receiving benefits
- "What if" analyses

State-Level Eligibility Estimates

- CCDF state-level estimates
  - Currently use 2 year combined CPS data
  - Very large standard errors
- WIC state-level eligibility estimates
  - Now using combination of CPS and ACS

The ACS allows…

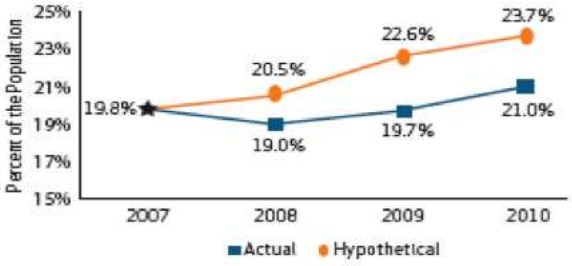
- Not only state analysis, but also substate analysis (depending on whether 1, 3, or 5-year data)
- Analysis of subgroups of low-income families

Some ACS-based Safety Net Analyses

- New York
  - Tracking poverty using expanded definition, year by year
  - New York Center for Economic Opportunity: developed methods, applied to New York City
  - New York state: NYC methods adapted to state level
- Institute for Research on Poverty
  - Wisconsin Poverty measure
  - Statewide and sub-areas of the state

New York CEO Safety Net Analysis

FIGURE V TWO
Actual and Hypothetical CEO Poverty Rates, 2007 - 2010



Source: American Community Survey Public Use Micro Sample as augmented by CEO.

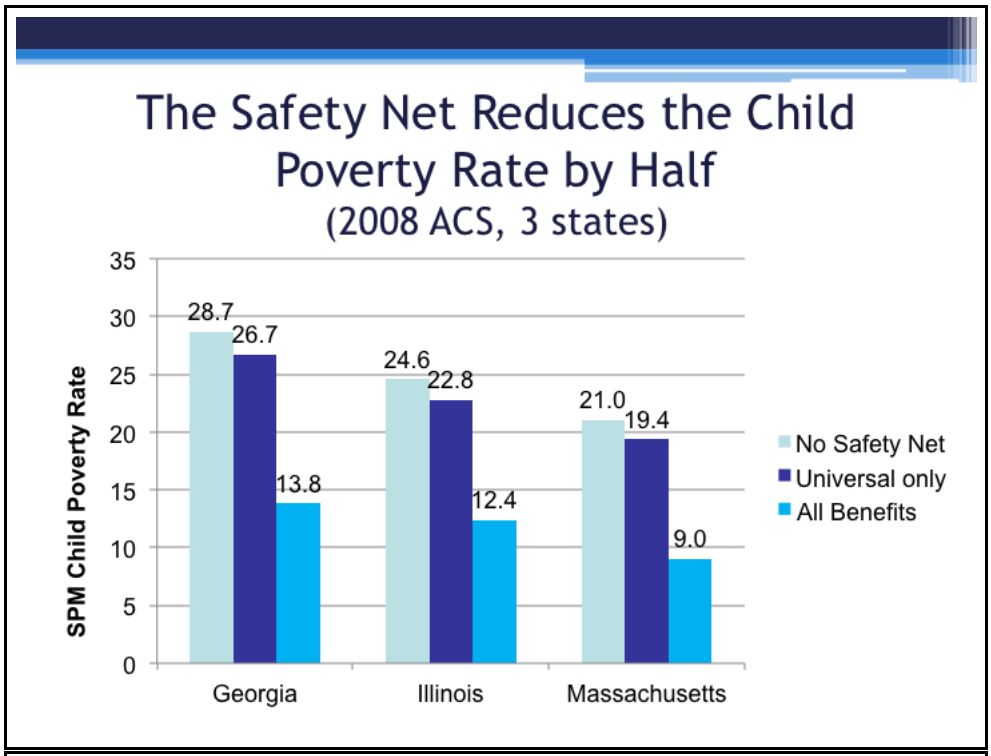
"The CEO Poverty Measure, 2005-2010", http://www.nyc.gov/html/ceo/downloads/pdf/CEO_Poverty_Measure_April_16.pdf

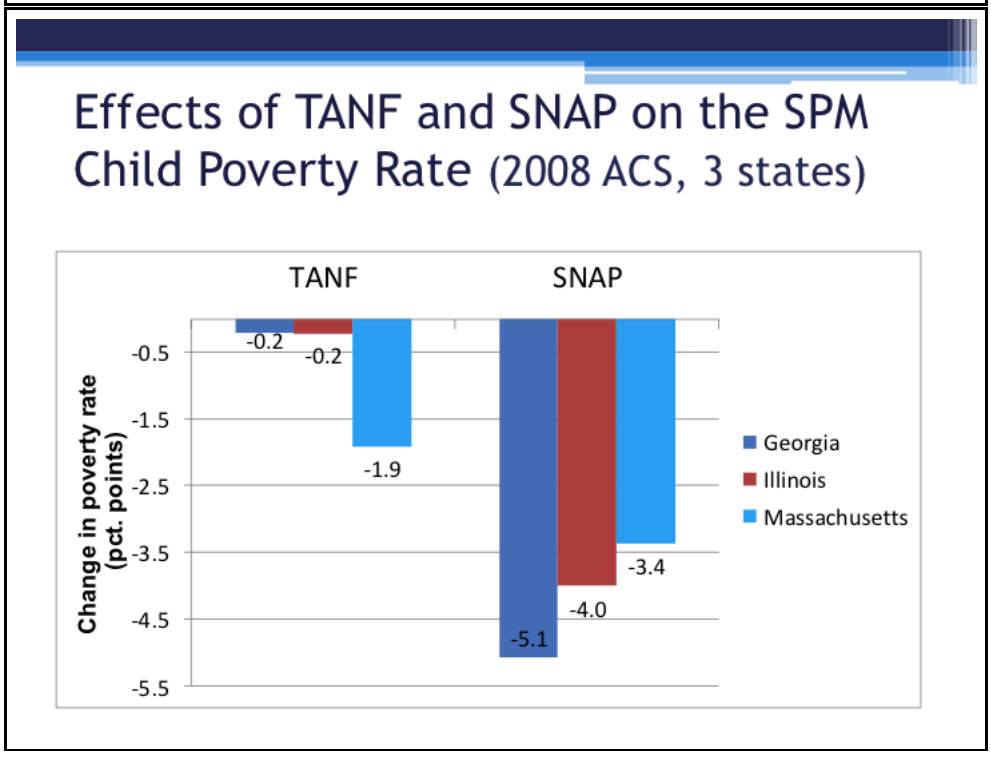
Urban Institute Analysis with the ACS Data

- Understanding the impact of current safety net programs at the state level
- Estimating the impact of possible changes in safety net programs at the state level

An Analysis of Current Safety Net Policies

- Question: How do states' safety net policies affect child and non-elderly adult poverty?
- Focal states: GA, IL, MA (narrow, medium and broad safety nets)
- 2008 ACS data, supplemented with data from the TRIM3 microsimulation model
- State-level SPM-type poverty measures
- Funded by the Annie E. Casey foundation


The Safety Net Reduces the Child Poverty Rate by Half
(2008 ACS, 3 states)
SPM Child Poverty Rate
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
28.7
26.7
13.8
24.6
22.8
12.4
21.0
19.4
9.0
Georgia
Illinois
Massachusetts
No Safety Net
Universal only
All Benefits


Effects of TANF and SNAP on the SPM Child Poverty Rate (2008 ACS, 3 states)
TANF
SNAP
Change in poverty rate (pct. points)
-0.5
-1.5
-2.5
-3.5
-4.5
-5.5
-0.2
-0.2
-1.9
-5.1
-4.0
-3.4
Georgia
Illinois
Massachusetts

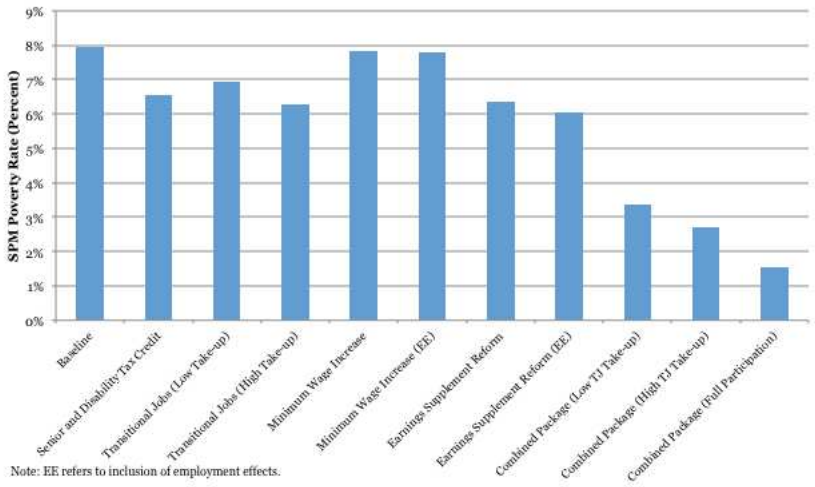
"What if" Analysis

- Initial "what if" state poverty analysis used CPS
  - Analyses for Connecticut and Minnesota poverty commissions in 2008/2009
  - Simulations of potential policies with the TRIM3 simulation model
  - Had to combine 2 years of CPS data for sufficient sample – samples still small
  - Very limited ability to look at subgroups of low-income population
- In 2009/2010, adapted TRIM3 model to use the ACS data (funding from Casey foundation)
  - Minnesota 2006 data used as test case

"What if" projects with ACS data

- Illinois (for Heartland Alliance)
- Wisconsin (for Community Advocates)
- Both projects used
  - 2008 ACS data
  - ACS version of the TRIM3 model
  - SPM poverty definition

Change in Wisconsin SPM Poverty Rate by Policy (draft, do not cite)



Note: EE refers to inclusion of employment effects.

SPM Poverty Estimates, Wisconsin

	Baseline	All Alt. Policies
TOTAL	8.0%	1.5%
By race/ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	6.5%	1.4%
Black, non-Hispanic	18.5%	2.9%
Hispanic	15.3%	2.3%
Family structure		
In a family w/kids	6.4%	0.7%
In single-head family w/kids	23.2%	4.3%
In a family with head 65+	9.0%	1.9%
Educational status (persons 25+)		
< high school	15.2%	1.8%
high school	7.1%	1.1%
> high school	4.2%	0.6%

Conclusion

- ACS income and benefit data have some limitations relative to CPS, but…
- Large sample size is invaluable for state and local analysis

- ACS allows state and local analysis of
  - Operation and impact of current policies
  - Potential impact of alternative policies
  - Impacts on subgroups of low-income population

- Interest from other states in analyses similar to Illinois and Wisconsin analyses

Session B
Amy Terpstra

USING THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY FOR DATA-INFORMED DECISION MAKING AROUND SOCIAL SERVICES

Amy Terpstra | Social IMPACT Research Center

Social IMPACT Research Center

- dynamic research and analysis
- on today's most pressing social issues and solutions
- to help equip policy decision makers
- in efforts towards a just global society

www.heartlandalliance.org/research

Use the ACS to…

Educate and Promote Policy Change

Reports on Illinois Poverty

2011 Report on Illinois Poverty

Illinois Poverty Profile: It's a Statewide Concern

Scale of Illinois Poverty, 2010

764,391 + 967,320 = 1,731,711 (13.8%)

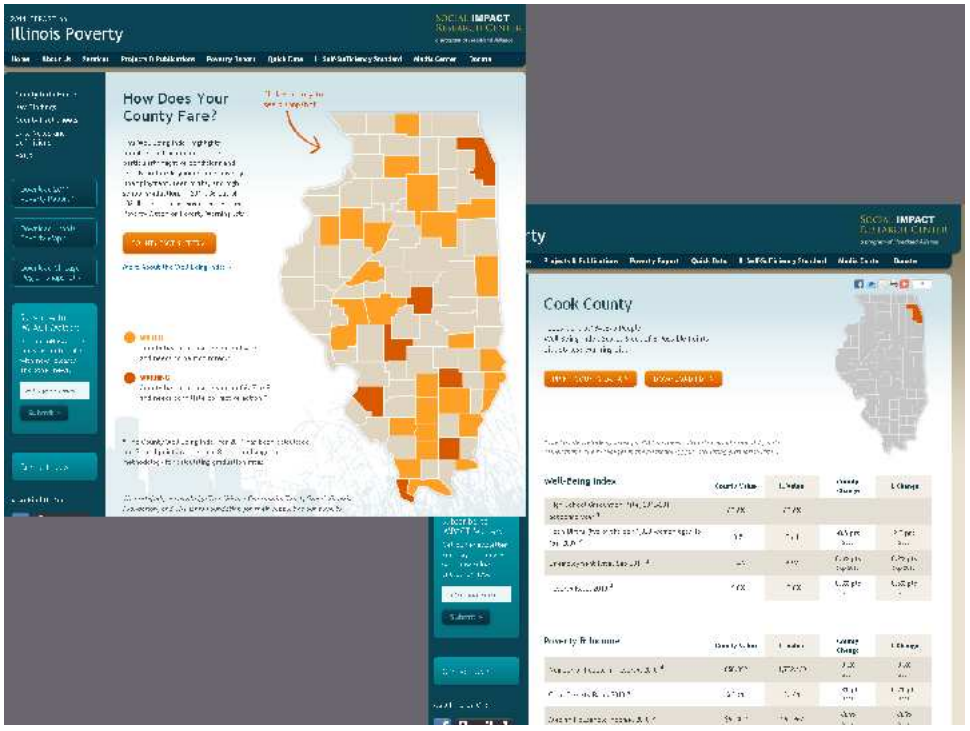
1,105,801 + 1,114,980 = 2,220,781 (17.7%)

Illinois Poverty Rates Over Time

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2007	2010
Number	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Percent	10.2	11.0	[illegible]	10.7	[illegible]	[illegible]

Populations in Poverty, 2010

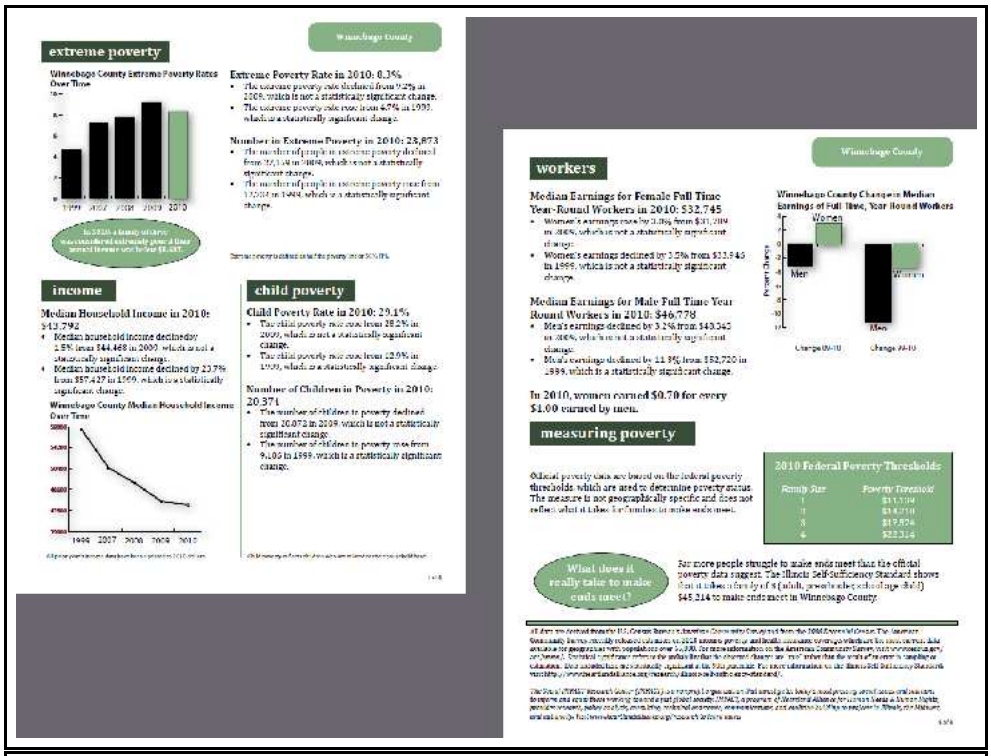
Group*	Population**	Percent of State Population	Number Below Poverty	Percent of the Poverty Population	Percent in Poverty
Illinois Total	[illegible]	100.0	1,731,711	100.0	[illegible]
Children (0-17)	[illegible]	24.6	600,045	34.7	19.4
Working-Age Adults (18-64)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.7
Seniors (65+)	[illegible]	12.4	[illegible]	7.5	[illegible]
White Non-Hispanic	[illegible]	63.7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Black	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asian	[illegible]	[illegible]	66,252	3.9	[illegible]
Hispanic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]



Use the ACS to…

Understand Local Trends

Fall Census Data Release



SOCIAL IMPACT RESEARCH CENTER

HEARTLAND ALLIANCE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: September 22, 2011
CONTACT: Amy Rynell
Social IMPACT Research Center at Heartland Alliance
Phone: 312.870.4967

The Recession's Toll: Significant Poverty Growth and Income Declines throughout Illinois and the Midwest

Immediate, Expert Analysis Available

The U.S. Census Bureau released new local information on income, poverty rates, and health insurance coverage from the American Community Survey on Thursday, September 22.

Thursday, September 22 and Friday, September 23 experts on poverty issues from the Social IMPACT Research Center will be available to provide analysis of the new data and discuss their context and implications.

IMPACT is also summarizing the new information in customized fact sheets based on local data for all Illinois counties and places with populations over 50,000 and Midwest states, including a 2010 snapshot and trend over time analysis. These fact sheets will be available on request and will also be made available throughout the day on Thursday, September 22 and Friday, September 23 at http://www.heartlandalliance.org/research/current-and-local-data/local-fact-sheets.html.

While the recession technically ended in 2009, these new data show declining incomes, stubbornly high unemployment, and record numbers experiencing poverty persist across Illinois and throughout the Midwest, leading to increasing hardship and need in local communities. The number of people experiencing poverty in Illinois has increased by 439,753 people from 1999 to 2010. It is clear that economic troubles are far from over for working individuals and families throughout the Midwest, with data highlighting further the human consequences of the recession. Some notable findings from today's release include:

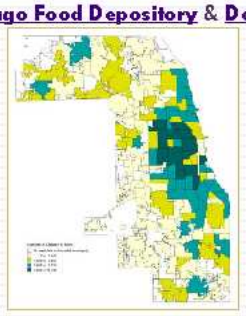
- 1,731,411 people living in Illinois experienced poverty in 2010, a rate of 13.8%, up from 13.2% in 2009 and 10.7% in 1999.
- The 2010 household median income for Illinois is $52,972, which is $7,998 below the median income in 1999.
- Overall 14.6% of Midwesterners are living in poverty. The number of people in poverty in the Midwest dramatically grew by 3,127,842 people from 1999 to 2010.

more

Use the ACS to…

Drive Informed, Solutions-Based Change

Greater Chicago Food Depository & **Data Requests**

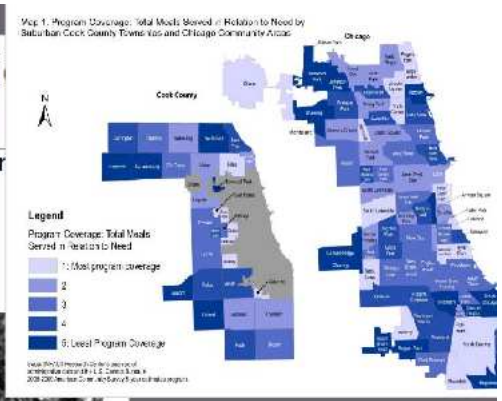


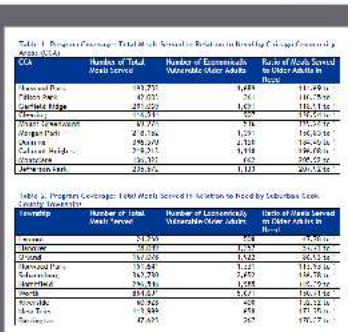
Hunger Among Seni… in Cook County

An Analysis of Older Adult Feder… Nutrition Programs

Study conducted for the Greater Chicago Food Depository by the Social IMPACT Research Center

May 2012





Individuals in Households with Incomes below 100% FPL (Poverty)

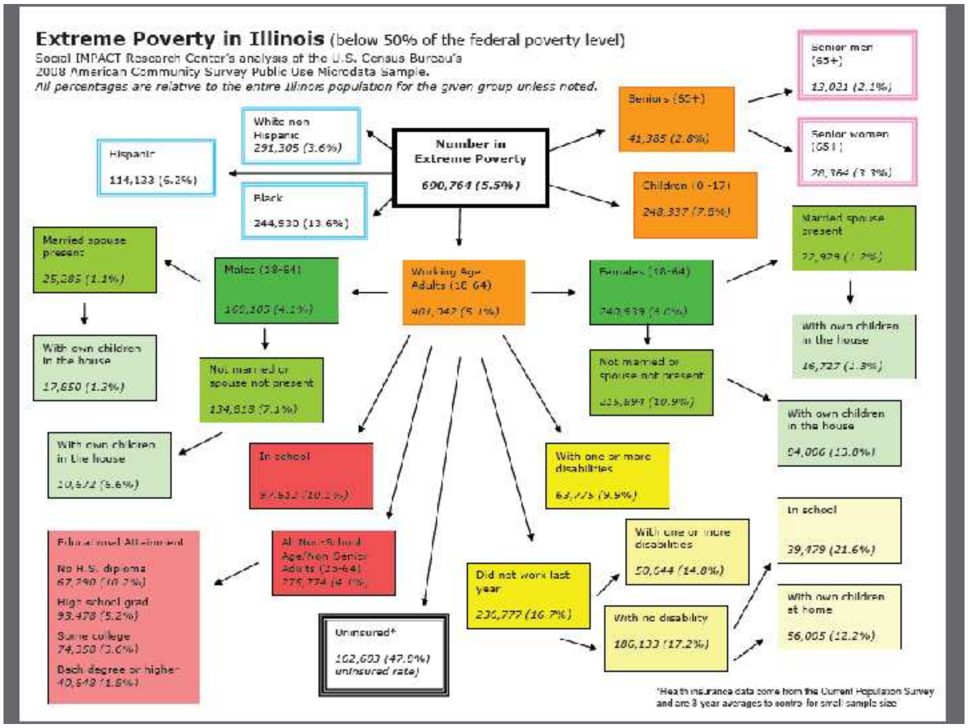
Source: Social IMPACT Research Center's analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2000 Decennial Census and 2006-2010 5 year American Community Survey

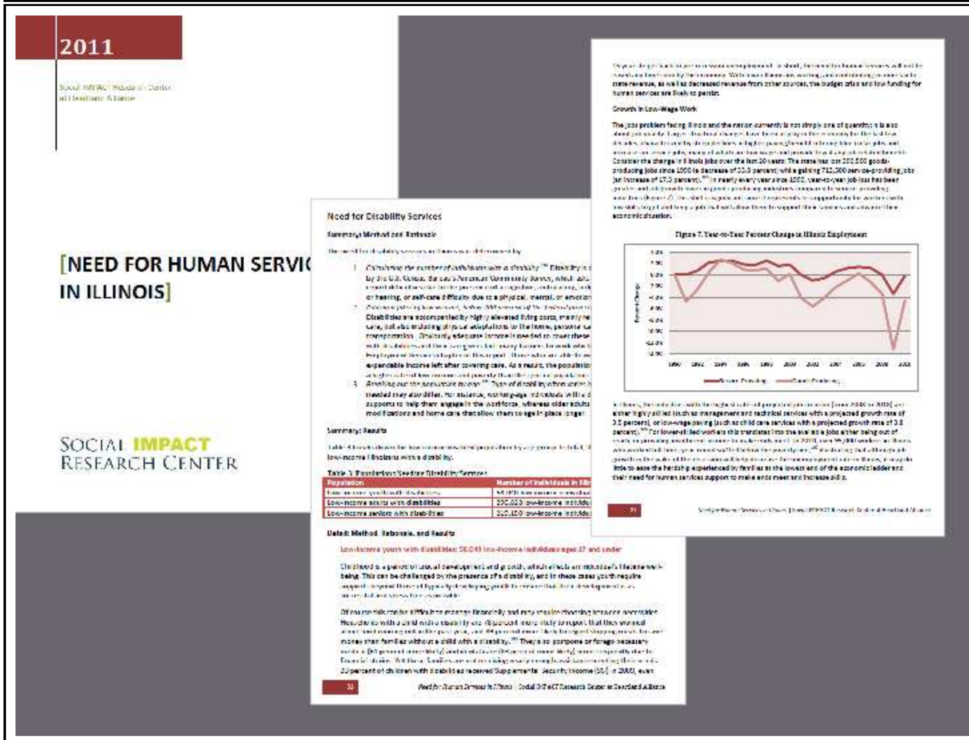
Community Area Name	CCA Number	Majority Minority	2006-2010 Total Population	2006-2010 In Poverty (below 100% FPL)	2006-2010 Rate	2000 Total Population	2000 In Poverty (below 100% FPL)	2000 Rate	Percent Change from 2000 to 2006-2010 Total Population	Percent Change In Poverty (below 100% FPL)	Percent Change Rate
Rogers Park	1		52,817	13,667	25.9%	60,962	12,993	21.3%	-13.2%	5.3%	21.4%
West Ridge	2		71,474	12,495	17.5%	72,010	10,314	14.3%	0.7%	21.1%	22.1%
Uptown	3		54,923	14,250	26.0%	122,007	25,560	21.0%	-55.0%	-44.4%	23.4%
Lincoln Square	4		38,073	4,392	11.5%	43,785	4,991	11.4%	-13.0%	-12.0%	1.2%
North Center	5		33,331	2,416	7.2%	31,883	2,731	8.6%	4.5%	-11.5%	-15.4%
Lakeview	6		96,912	10,450	10.8%	94,530	8,209	8.7%	2.5%	27.4%	24.3%
Lincoln Park	7		80,526	7,495	12.4%	81,523	5,305	6.8%	1.6%	41.3%	43.7%
Near North Side	8		74,423	10,575	14.2%	71,063	10,792	15.2%	4.7%	-2.0%	-6.4%
Edison Park	9		11,060	488	4.4%	11,243	270	2.4%	-1.6%	80.7%	83.7%
Norwood Park	10		37,012	2,172	5.9%	37,030	1,611	4.3%	-0.1%	34.8%	34.9%
Jefferson Park	11		26,613	1,370	5.1%	25,832	1,270	4.9%	3.1%	7.9%	4.6%
Forest Glen	12		18,833	1,089	5.8%	18,141	463	2.6%	3.8%	135.2%	126.6%
North Park	13		18,226	2,072	11.4%	17,570	1,841	10.5%	3.7%	12.5%	8.5%
Albany Park	14	Latino	51,308	10,064	19.6%	56,990	10,059	17.7%	-9.8%	0.0%	10.9%
Portage Park	15		63,560	9,265	14.6%	65,007	5,194	8.0%	-2.2%	78.8%	82.8%
Irving Park	16		54,172	6,071	11.2%	58,023	6,541	11.3%	6.6%	7.2%	0.6%
Dunning	17		42,321	3,249	7.7%	41,912	2,160	5.2%	1.0%	50.0%	48.6%
Montclare	18		13,037	1,517	11.6%	12,434	693	5.6%	4.8%	118.9%	108.8%
Belmont Cragin	19	Latino	79,425	16,297	20.5%	77,438	8,705	11.2%	2.6%	87.2%	82.5%
Hermosa	20	Latino	24,510	4,872	19.9%	26,668	4,457	16.7%	-8.1%	9.3%	18.9%
Avondale	21	Latino	38,945	6,281	15.7%	42,941	7,476	17.4%	7.0%	15.9%	9.6%
Logan Square	22		79,002	16,631	21.1%	82,032	16,249	19.0%	-2.7%	3.6%	6.5%
Humboldt Park	23	Latino	54,167	17,604	32.7%	65,417	20,352	31.1%	-17.2%	-13.1%	5.0%
West Town	24		82,277	14,468	17.6%	86,877	18,025	20.7%	-5.3%	-19.7%	-15.2%
Austin	25	Black	98,997	27,300	27.7%	115,505	27,852	24.1%	14.8%	2.0%	15.1%
West Garfield Park	26	Black	19,179	7,613	[illegible]	22,743	8,161	35.9%	15.7%	6.3%	11.1%
East Garfield Park	27	Black	19,438	8,078	[illegible]	20,407	7,179	35.2%	-4.7%	12.5%	18.1%
Near West Side	28		48,331	13,265	27.5%	43,007	16,140	37.5%	12.4%	-17.7%	-26.8%
North Lawndale	29	Black	34,760	14,726	42.4%	40,918	18,485	45.2%	-15.0%	-20.3%	-6.2%
South Lawndale	30	Latino	81,967	18,095	29.5%	79,393	21,057	26.5%	22.7%	14.1%	11.2%
Lower West Side	31	Latino	35,405	10,291	29.0%	43,914	11,841	27.0%	-19.2%	-13.1%	7.6%
Loop	32		18,445	2,266	12.3%	14,733	1,754	11.9%	25.2%	29.2%	3.2%
Near South Side	33		17,701	2,080	11.8%	9,461	3,058	32.3%	87.1%	-32.0%	-63.6%
Armour Square	34	Asian	13,505	4,066	30.1%	12,028	3,748	31.1%	13.0%	9.4%	-3.2%
Douglas	35	Black	18,712	4,601	27.5%	23,514	9,699	41.2%	28.9%	52.5%	33.2%
Oakland	36	Black	5,020	1,907	[illegible]	6,050	3,170	52.5%	-3.9%	-37.5%	-34.9%
Fuller Park	37	Black	3,060	1,425	46.6%	3,306	1,174	34.6%	-0.9%	21.4%	34.7%
Grand Boulevard	38	Black	21,400	6,635	31.0%	27,213	12,762	46.9%	-21.4%	-48.0%	-33.9%
Kenwood	39	Black	17,923	4,455	24.7%	18,197	4,388	24.0%	1.5%	1.5%	3.1%
Washington Park	40	Black	10,438	4,385	41.6%	14,091	7,276	51.6%	25.9%	40.4%	19.5%
Hyde Park	41		23,901	5,000	21.2%	26,057	4,420	16.5%	-10.7%	14.7%	20.5%
Woodlawn	42	Black	22,730	6,565	28.8%	26,187	10,323	39.4%	-13.2%	-36.5%	-26.9%
South Shore	43	Black	43,501	14,506	33.3%	60,732	16,431	27.1%	-28.2%	-11.7%	23.0%
Chatham	44	Black	34,912	8,551	24.5%	37,148	6,562	17.7%	6.0%	30.3%	38.7%
Avalon Park	45	Black	9,847	1,907	19.4%	11,002	935	8.4%	-11.1%	104.0%	129.5%
South Chicago	46	Black	32,353	10,031	31.0%	38,267	11,360	29.7%	-15.5%	-11.8%	4.4%
Burnside	47	Black	3,432	1,081	31.5%	3,258	949	29.1%	5.3%	13.9%	8.1%
Calumet Heights	48	Black	14,930	2,187	14.6%	15,945	1,902	11.9%	-6.4%	15.0%	22.8%
Roseland	49	Black	46,615	10,905	23.4%	51,774	9,097	17.6%	10.0%	19.9%	33.2%

Use the ACS to…

Inform Targeted Poverty Reduction Strategies

The Commission on the Elimination of Poverty & Human Services System

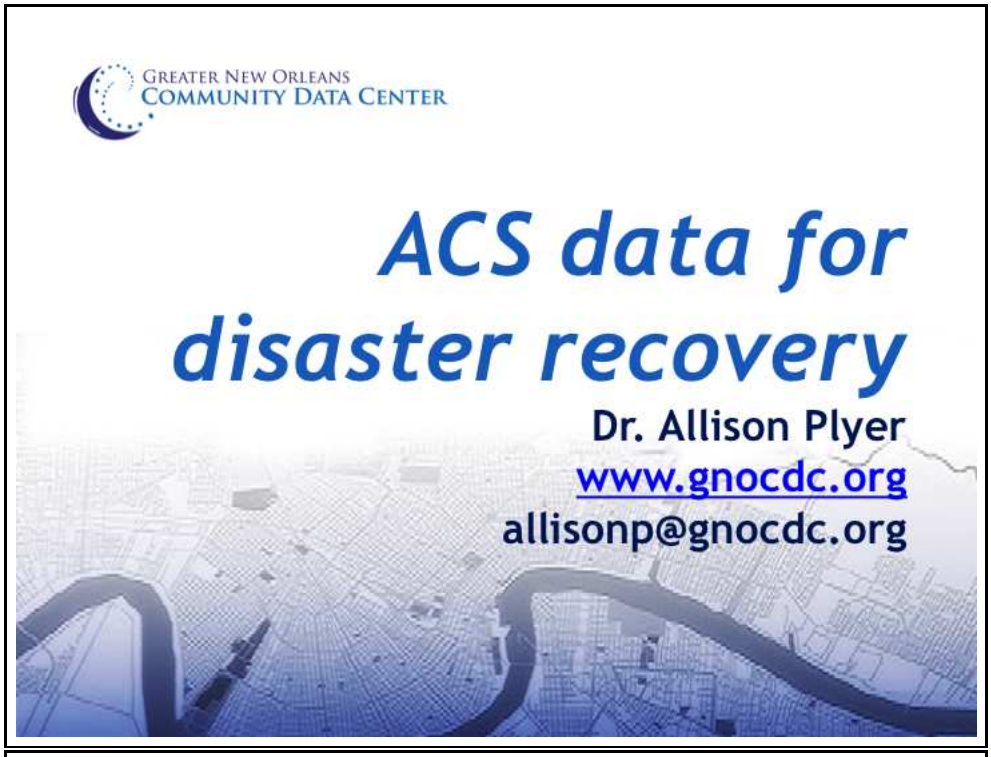

Extreme Poverty in Illinois (below 50% of the federal poverty level)
Social IMPACT Research Center's analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's
2008 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample.
All percentages are relative to the entire Illinois population for the given group unless noted.
Number in Extreme Poverty
690,764 (5.5%)
White non Hispanic
291,305 (3.6%)
Hispanic
114,133 (6.2%)
Black
244,930 (13.6%)
Seniors (65+)
41,385 (2.8%)
Senior men (65+)
13,021 (2.1%)
Senior women (65+)
28,364 (3.3%)
Children (0-17)
248,337 (7.5%)
Working Age Adults (18-64)
Males (18-64)
Females (18-64)
Married spouse present
25,285 (1.1%)
With own children in the house
17,650 (1.3%)
Not married or spouse not present
134,818 (7.1%)
With own children in the house
Not married or spouse not present
With own children in the house
16,727 (1.3%)
With own children in the house
94,066 (13.0%)
In school
With one or more disabilities
All Non-School Age/Non Senior Adults (25-64)
Educational Attainment
No H.S. diploma
High school grad
93,478 (5.2%)
Some college
Bach degree or higher
Uninsured*
162,693 (47.9% uninsured rate)
Did not work last year
With one or more disabilities
50,644 (14.8%)
With no disability
186,133 (17.2%)
In school
39,479 (21.6%)
With own children at home
56,005 (12.2%)
*Health insurance data come from the Current Population Survey and are 3 year averages to control for small sample size

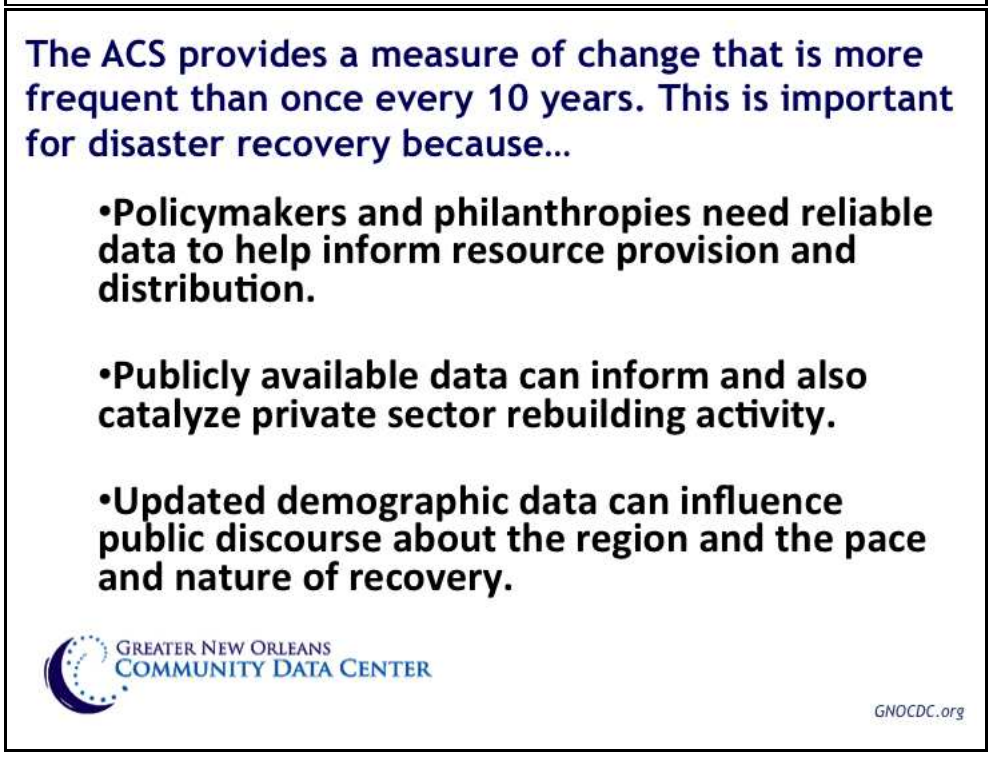

2011
[NEED FOR HUMAN SERVIC
IN ILLINOIS]
SOCIAL IMPACT
RESEARCH CENTER
Need for Disability Services
Figure 7. Year-to-Year Percent Change in Illinois Employment

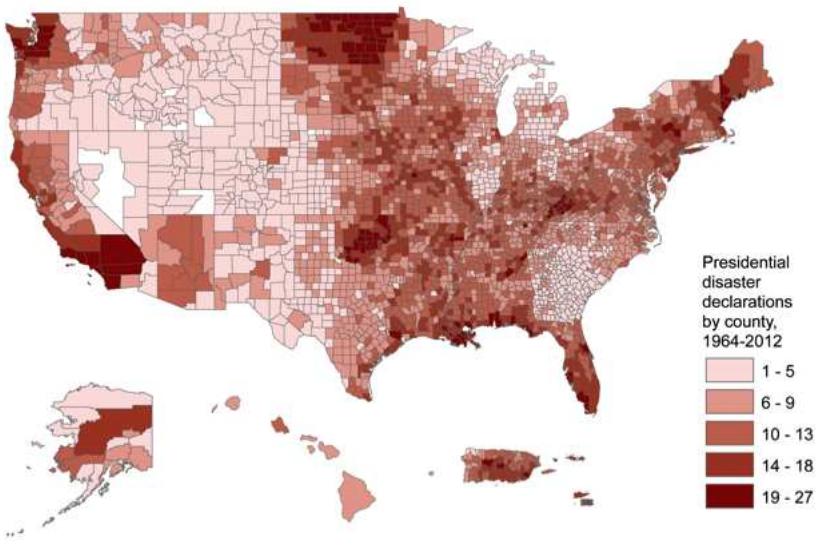
SOCIAL **IMPACT** RESEARCH CENTER

Amy Terpstra
aterpstra@heartlandalliance.org

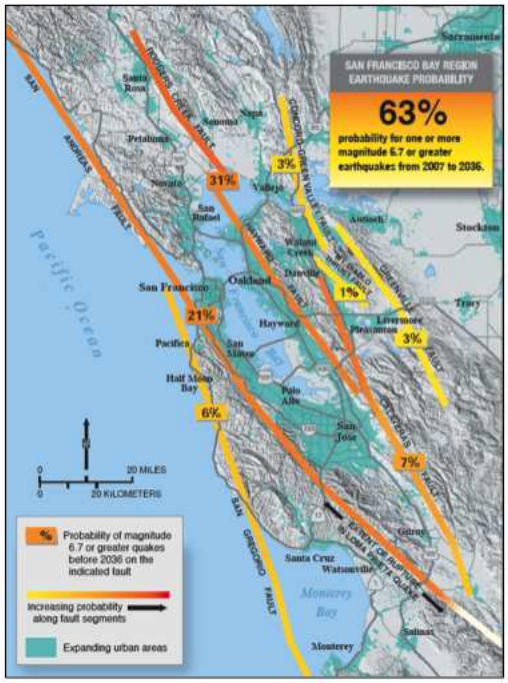
Session B
Allison Plyer



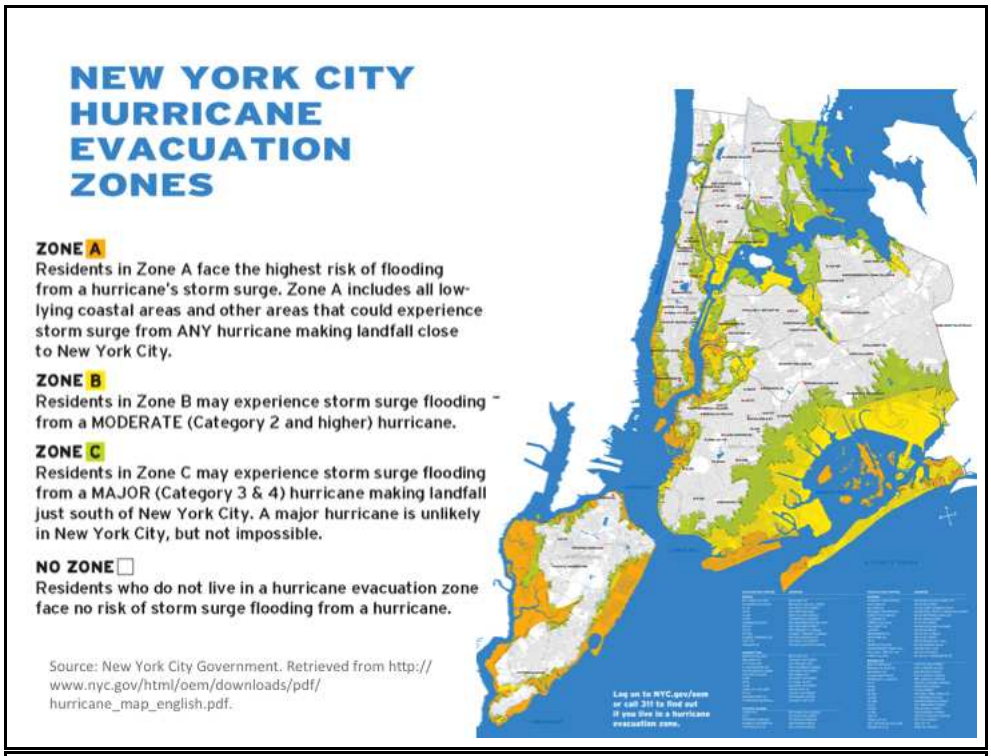


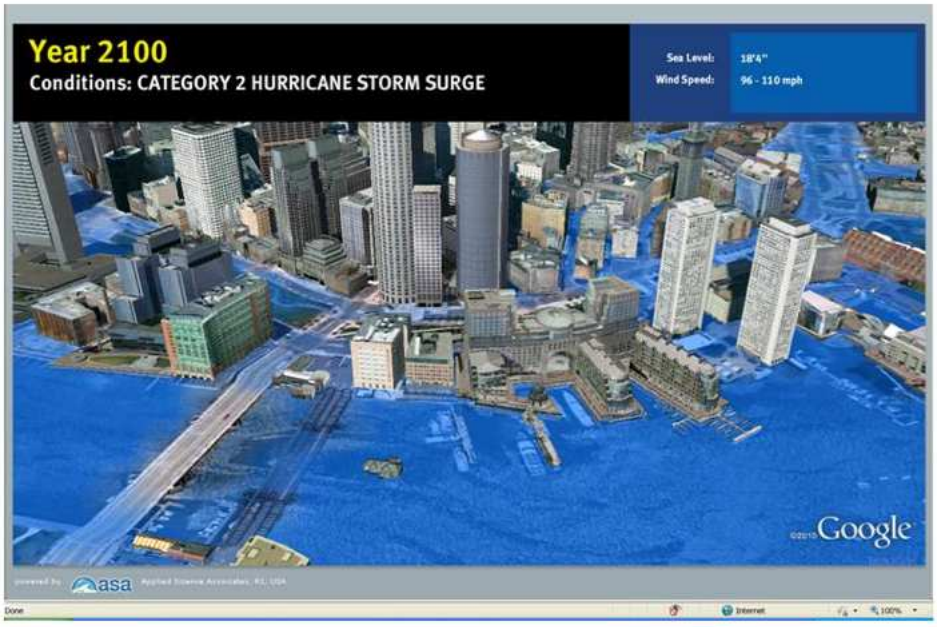


Source: FEMA. Retrieved from http://gis.fema.gov/DataFeeds.html.



Source: USGS. Retrieved from http://earthquake.usgs.gov/regional/nca/ucerf/.





Used with permission of Applied Science Associates, Inc.

What data is needed after a disaster?

Data vacuum hinders decision-making around short-term priorities, resource allocation and long-term recovery planning.

(National Research Council, 2007)

Smiley N. Pool, *Dallas Morning News*

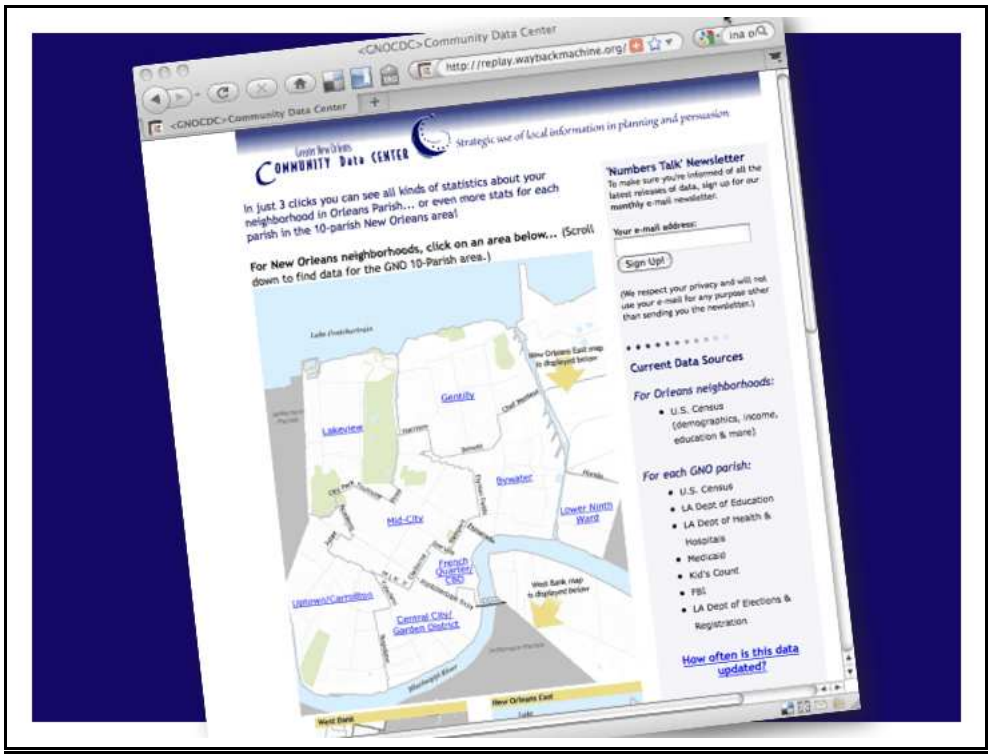
Alex Brandon, *Times Picayune*

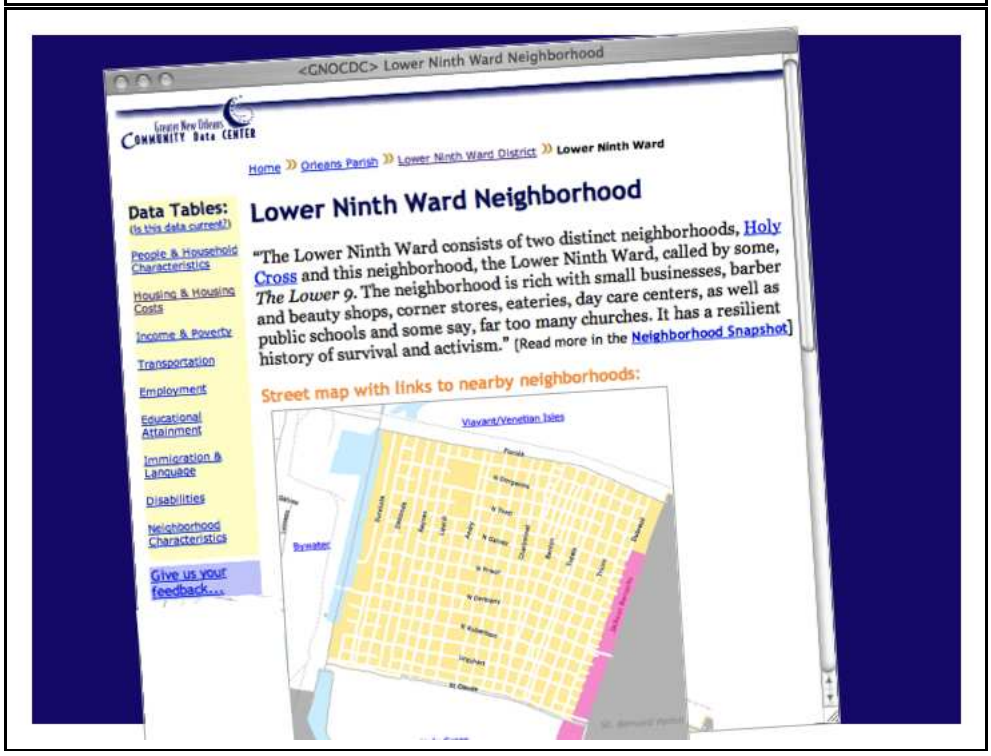
Irwin Thompson, *Times Picayune*

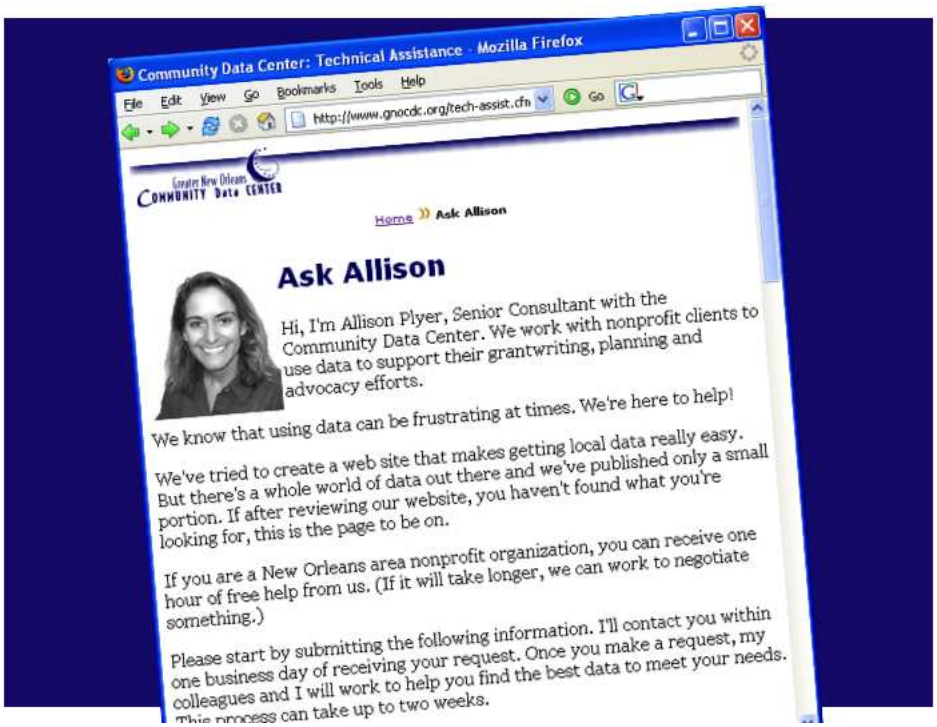
http://www.flickr.com/photos/babybare11/5766495699/

http://www.flickr.com/photos/babybare11/5766487635/

http://www.flickr.com/photos/babybare11/5767018644/

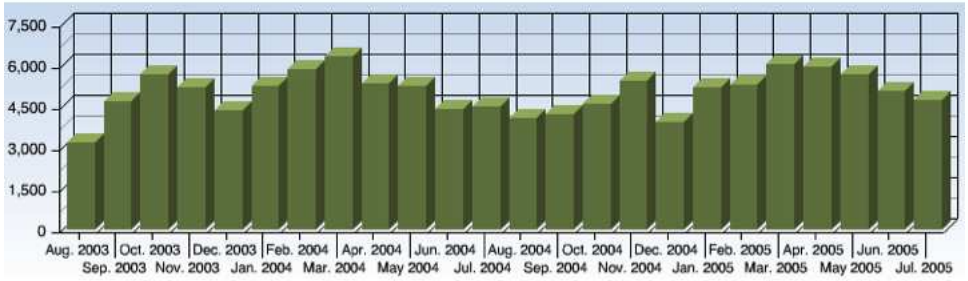

<GNOCDC>Community Data Center
http://replay.waybackmachine.org/
Greater New Orleans COMMUNITY Data CENTER
Strategic use of local information in planning and persuasion
In just 3 clicks you can see all kinds of statistics about your neighborhood in Orleans Parish... or even more stats for each parish in the 10-parish New Orleans area!
For New Orleans neighborhoods, click on an area below... (Scroll down to find data for the GNO 10-Parish area.)
'Numbers Talk' Newsletter
Your e-mail address:
Sign Up!
Current Data Sources
For Orleans neighborhoods:
U.S. Census (demographics, income, education & more)
For each GNO parish:
U.S. Census
LA Dept of Education
LA Dept of Health & Hospitals
Medicaid
Kid's Count
FBI
LA Dept of Elections & Registration
How often is this data updated?
Gentilly
Lakeview
Bywater
Mid-City
Lower Ninth Ward
French Quarter/ CBD
Uptown/Carrollton
Central City/ Garden District


<GNOCDC> Lower Ninth Ward Neighborhood
Greater New Orleans COMMUNITY Data CENTER
Home » Orleans Parish » Lower Ninth Ward District » Lower Ninth Ward
Data Tables:
(Is this data current?)
People & Household Characteristics
Housing & Housing Costs
Income & Poverty
Transportation
Employment
Educational Attainment
Immigration & Language
Disabilities
Neighborhood Characteristics
Give us your feedback....
Lower Ninth Ward Neighborhood
"The Lower Ninth Ward consists of two distinct neighborhoods, Holy Cross and this neighborhood, the Lower Ninth Ward, called by some, The Lower 9. The neighborhood is rich with small businesses, barber and beauty shops, corner stores, eateries, day care centers, as well as public schools and some say, far too many churches. It has a resilient history of survival and activism." [Read more in the Neighborhood Snapshot]
Street map with links to nearby neighborhoods:
Viavant/Venetian Isles
Bywater

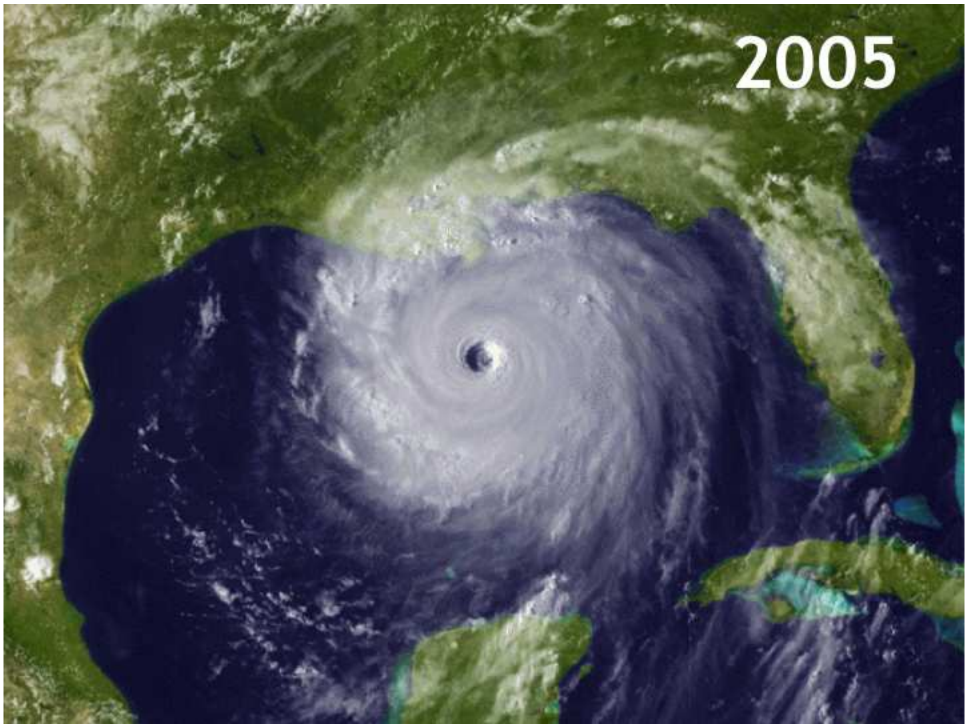


Visits to gnocdc.org

For the two years preceding Katrina

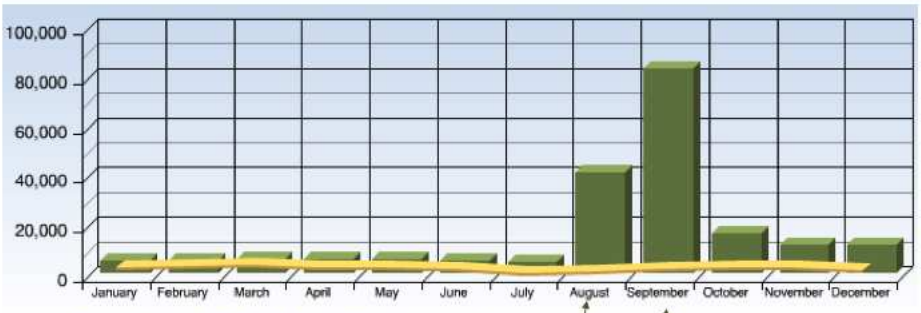


Approx 5,000 visits/month


2005


Spokane
Washington
Portland
Montana
North Dakota
Hibbing
Portage
Minnesota
Breitung
Minneapolis
Québec
Montréal
Ottawa
Louisville
Maine
Oregon
Idaho
Wyoming
South Dakota
Sioux Falls
Wisconsin
Michigan
Toronto
Fine
Long Lake
Salt Lake City
Waterloo
Iowa
Chicago
London
New York
Boston
Hancock
Bethel
Nebraska
Lincoln
Cleveland
Ohio
Pennsylvania
New York
Mass
Carson City
Nevada
Denver
Kansas City
Illinois
Indiana
Franklin
Dennis
Rhode Is
San Francisco
Utah
Colorado
Kansas
Missouri
Cincinnati
West Virginia
Connecticut
St George
California
Wichita
Clarksville
Virginia
Norfolk
New Jersey
Las Vegas
Albuquerque
Amarillo
Oklahoma
Arkansas
North Carolina
Delaware
Arizona
New Mexico
Wichita Falls
Huntsville
South Carolina
Maryland
Phoenix
Lubbock
Dallas
District of Columbia
Sierra Vista
El Paso
Texas
Georgia
Houston
Jacksonville
Orlando
Corpus Christi
Florida
Laredo
Brownsville
Gulf of Mexico
North Port

2005 visits to gnocdc.org



Baseline 5,000 visits/month

40,000 visits

80,000 visits

Questions coming in…

"We need post-Katrina demographic information for the New Orleans area. I am particularly interested in data to estimate potential demand for Hispanic-oriented nonprofit services, language classes, clinics, etc."

- BCM Foundation

"We'd like to know demographic trends on the West Bank of Jefferson Parish. We'd like to bring a particular major national client into this market by showing that the West Bank has boomed post Katrina."

-Kirschman Realty, LLC

"Do you have info on the current number of low-income seniors throughout the state?"

- Catholic Charities

"We need demographic data to inform legislation for continued relief efforts."
- Congressman Honda's office (CA-15)

"What are the demographics nowadays in New Orleans? Without that information, we can't determine whether a jury is representative of the population."

-Orleans Parish Public Defender

Questions coming in…

"We want to know the number of people living in the southeast parts of the state that speak a language other than English. We are printing evacuation guides, and we are looking at doing versions in Spanish, Vietnamese or French. We need to know how many people fall into that category so we can print enough maps and make a case for funding."

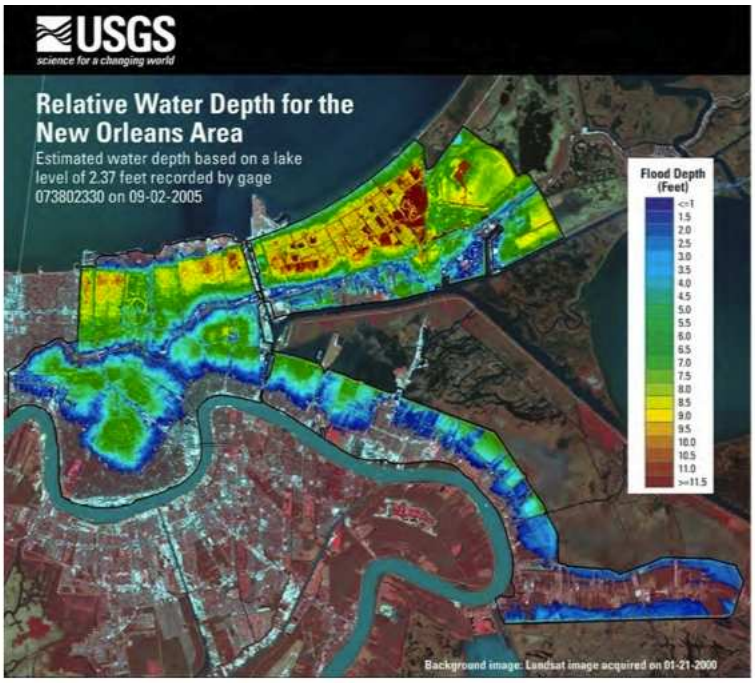
- LA Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness

"As the statistician for Louisiana OPH HIV/AIDS Program, I am interested in obtaining the latest demographics available. In order to create program-wide plans for community outreach, surveillance and behavioral survey efforts, geographic breakdowns at any level would be immensely useful. In the face of our recovery, these data are of key importance."

- Louisiana Office of Public Health

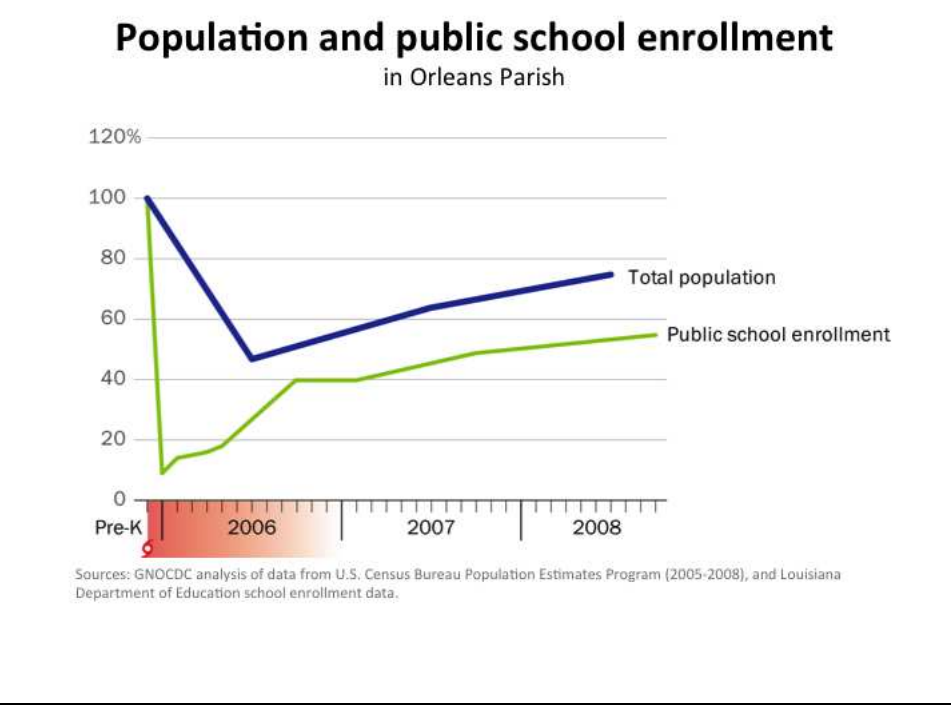
Tough questions…

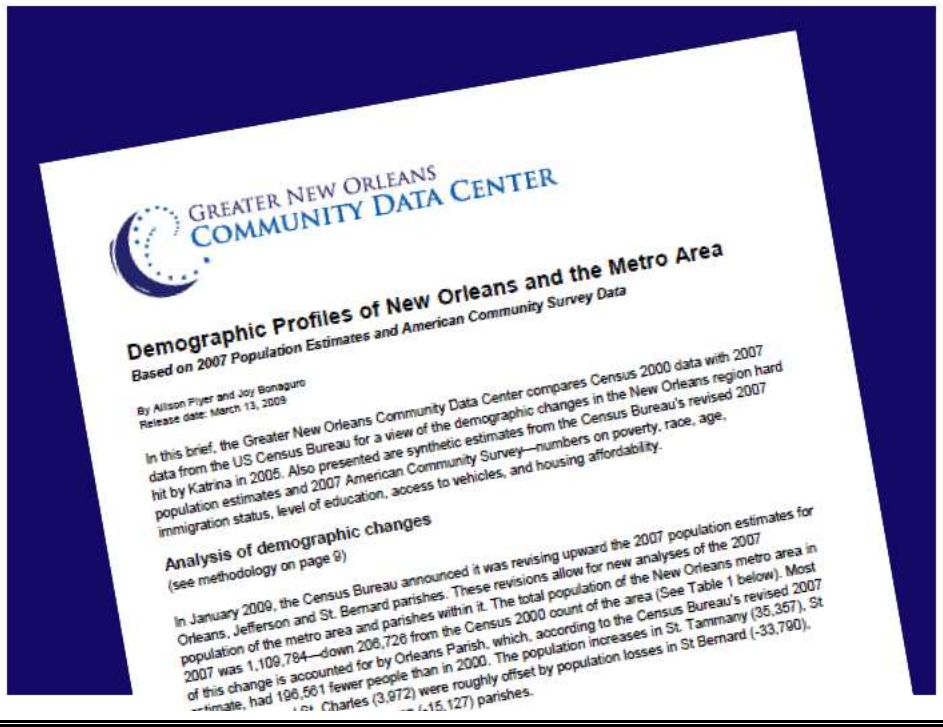
little good data



Source: http://pubs.usgs.gov/circ/1306/pdf/c1306_ch3_g.pdf


Census block groups in Orleans Parish on contiguous high ground with open zip codes
Census block groups that were not affected by extent of flooding recorded on Sept 10th
Of the census block groups that were crossed by the Sept 10th flood extent, these were the portions of those block groups that were not flooded on Sept 10th
September 10th flood extent
Census block group boundaries
Open zip codes as of November 23rd
0 1 2 Miles
Jefferson Parish
St. Bernard Parish
Mississippi River
70116
70112
70118
70113
70130
70114
70115
70131
Jefferson Parish
Pre-Katrina population in non-flooded areas
To benchmark the number of New Orleanians potentially able to have moved back to their homes, we identified the census block groups (small geographic areas usually only a few blocks wide) that were "not" crossed by the Sept 10th flood extent. Then we added up the number of people and households that resided in those block groups according to the Census 2000. Although it is true that some of the people on this contiguous high ground may not have returned to their homes, and other people (particularly along the Esplanade and Gentilly ridges) may have returned to their homes, this calculation gives us a ballpark figure for the total population of Orleans Parish immediately post-Katrina/Rita, not including relief workers, contractors and other temporary residents.
Not flooded Total
Total population 135,117 484,674
Total households 57,565 188,251
Created November, 2005 <www.gnocdc.org>
Sources: Sept 10th flood extent (FEMA), zip code boundaries (ESRI), other boundaries (Census TIGER)


Population and public school enrollment
in Orleans Parish
120%
100
80
60
40
20
0
Pre-K
2006
2007
2008
Total population
Public school enrollment
Sources: GNOCDC analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates Program (2005-2008), and Louisiana Department of Education school enrollment data.



GREATER NEW ORLEANS COMMUNITY DATA CENTER

Demographic Profiles of New Orleans and the Metro Area

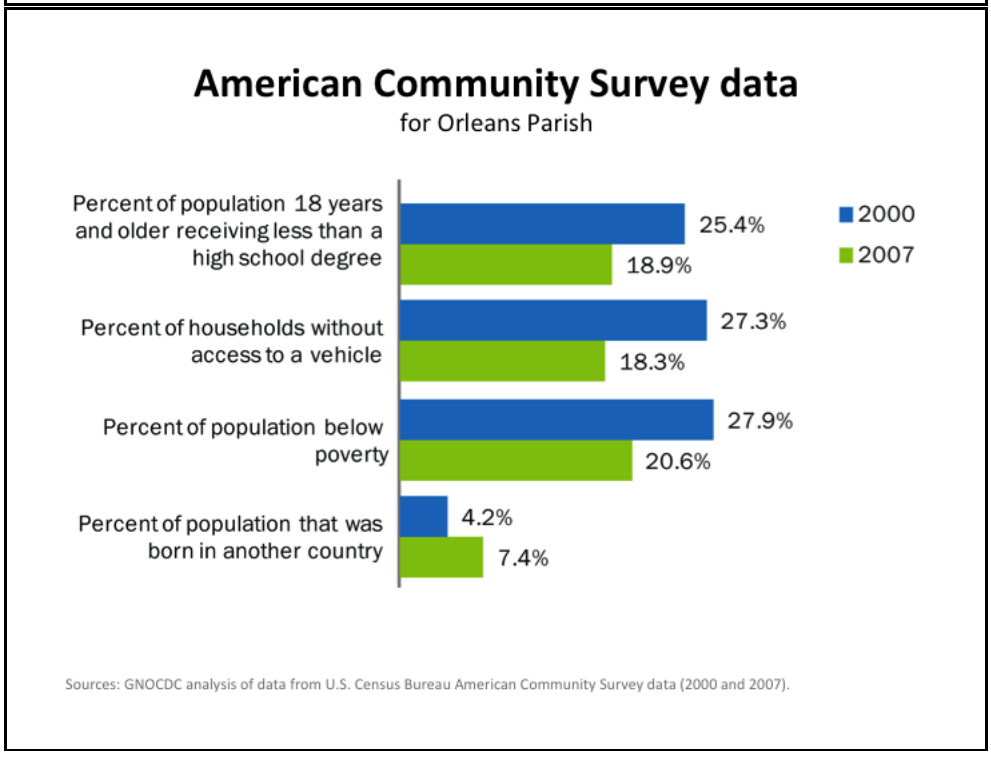
Based on 2007 Population Estimates and American Community Survey Data

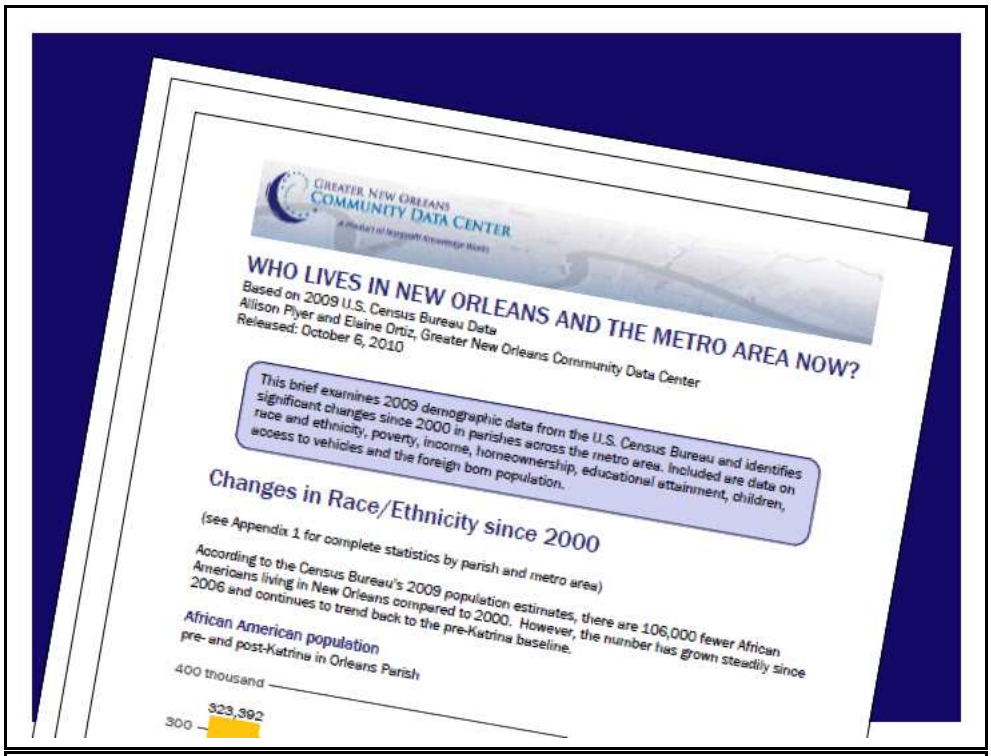
By Allison Plyer and Joy Bonaguro
Release date: March 13, 2009

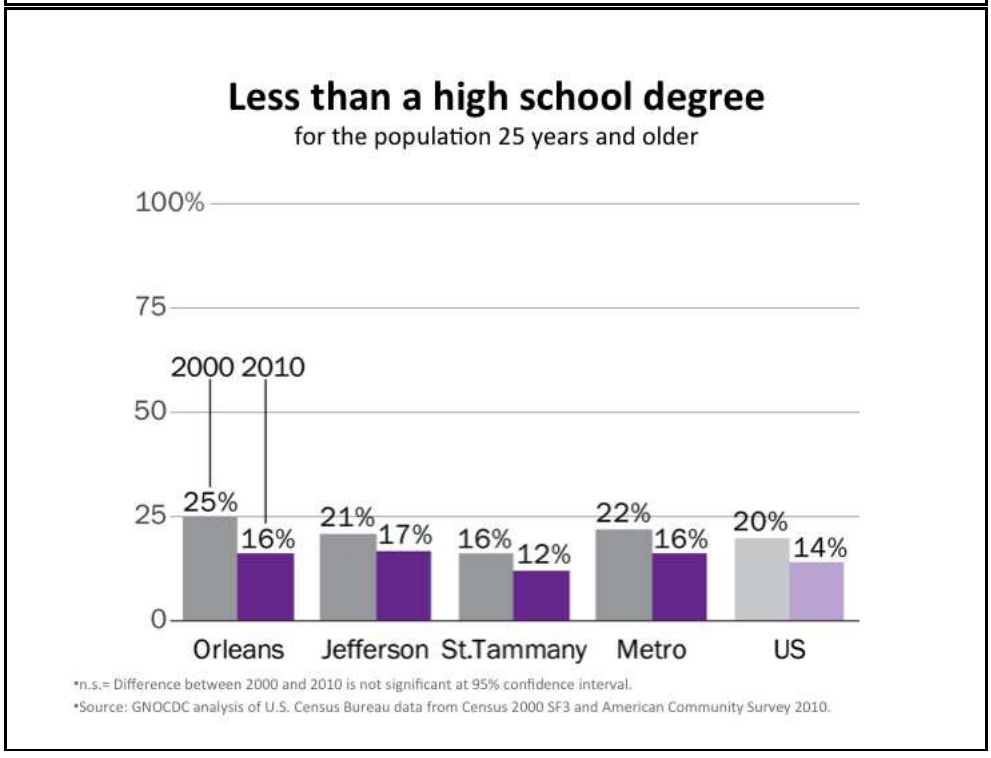
In this brief, the Greater New Orleans Community Data Center compares Census 2000 data with 2007 data from the US Census Bureau for a view of the demographic changes in the New Orleans region hard hit by Katrina in 2005. Also presented are synthetic estimates from the Census Bureau's revised 2007 population estimates and 2007 American Community Survey—numbers on poverty, race, age, immigration status, level of education, access to vehicles, and housing affordability.

Analysis of demographic changes
(see methodology on page 9)

In January 2009, the Census Bureau announced it was revising upward the 2007 population estimates for Orleans, Jefferson and St. Bernard parishes. These revisions allow for new analyses of the 2007 population of the metro area and parishes within it. The total population of the New Orleans metro area in 2007 was 1,109,784—down 206,726 from the Census 2000 count of the area (See Table 1 below). Most of this change is accounted for by Orleans Parish, which, according to the Census Bureau's revised 2007 estimate, had 196,561 fewer people than in 2000. The population increases in St. Tammany (35,357), St [illegible] Charles (3,972) were roughly offset by population losses in St Bernard (-33,790), [illegible] (-15,127) parishes.

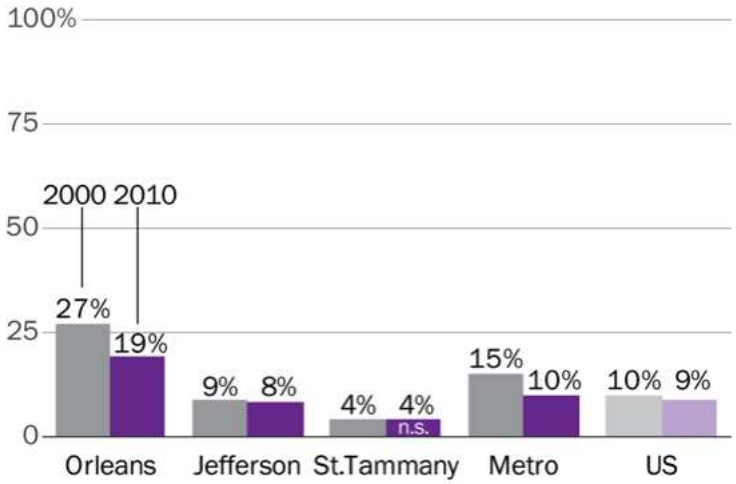



GREATER NEW ORLEANS COMMUNITY DATA CENTER
WHO LIVES IN NEW ORLEANS AND THE METRO AREA NOW?
Based on 2009 U.S. Census Bureau Data
Allison Plyer and Elaine Ortiz, Greater New Orleans Community Data Center
Released: October 6, 2010
This brief examines 2009 demographic data from the U.S. Census Bureau and identifies significant changes since 2000 in parishes across the metro area. Included are data on race and ethnicity, poverty, income, homeownership, educational attainment, children, access to vehicles and the foreign born population.
Changes in Race/Ethnicity since 2000
(see Appendix 1 for complete statistics by parish and metro area)
According to the Census Bureau's 2009 population estimates, there are 106,000 fewer African Americans living in New Orleans compared to 2000. However, the number has grown steadily since 2006 and continues to trend back to the pre-Katrina baseline.
African American population
pre- and post-Katrina in Orleans Parish
400 thousand
323,392
300


Less than a high school degree
for the population 25 years and older
100%
75
50
25
0
2000 2010
25%
16%
21%
17%
16%
12%
22%
16%
20%
14%
Orleans
Jefferson
St.Tammany
Metro
US
•n.s.= Difference between 2000 and 2010 is not significant at 95% confidence interval.
•Source: GNOCDC analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data from Census 2000 SF3 and American Community Survey 2010.

Households without access to a vehicle

in the three most populous parishes, the metro, and the United States

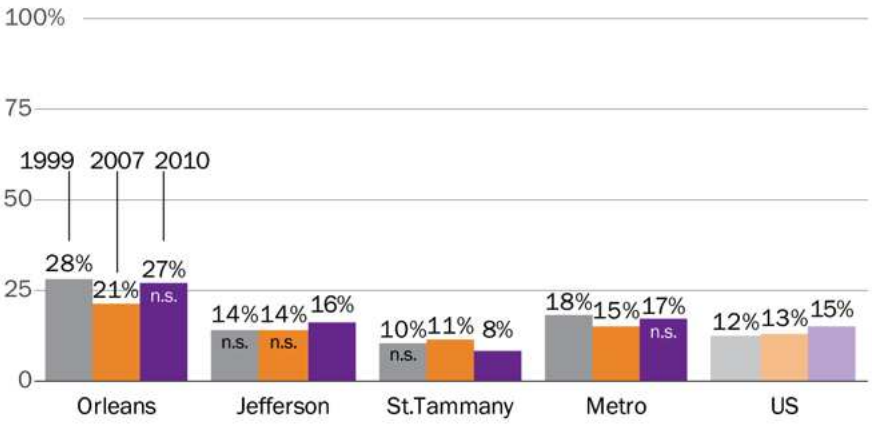


•n.s.= Difference between 2000 and 2010 is not significant at 95% confidence interval.

•Source: GNOCDC analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data from Census 2000 SF3 and American Community Survey 2010.

Poverty rate

for the population for whom poverty status is determined

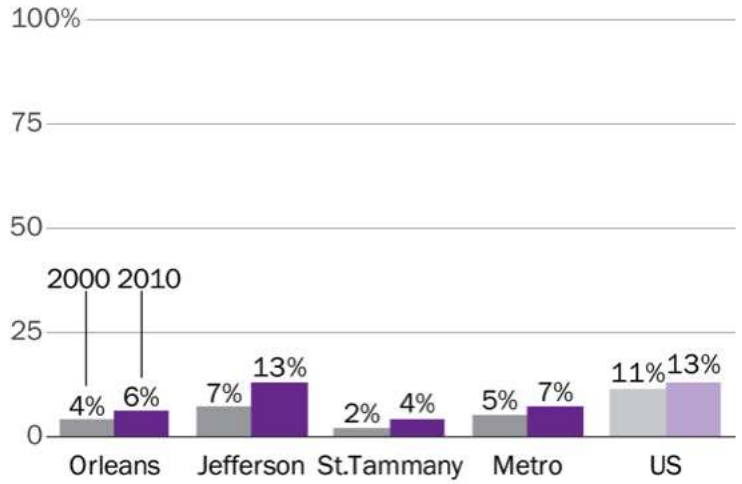


•n.s.= On the 1999 bar, n.s. indicates change between 1999 and 2007 is not significant; on the 2007 bar, n.s. indicates change between 2007 and 2010 is not significant; and on the 2010 bar, n.s. indicates change between 1999 and 2010 is not significant.

•Source: GNOCDC analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data from Census 2000 SF3, American Community Survey 2007, and American Community Survey 2010.

Population not U.S. citizens at birth

in the three most populous parishes, the metro, and the United States

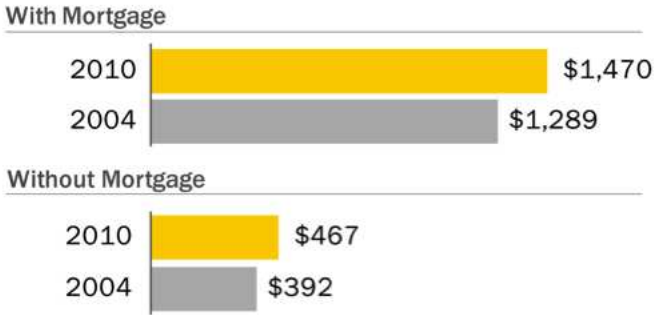


•n.s.= Difference between 2000 and 2010 is not significant at 95% confidence interval.
•Source: GNOCDC analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data from Census 2000 SF3 and American Community Survey 2010.

Housing reports

New Orleans homeowners, even those without mortgages, have sharply higher housing costs since 2004.

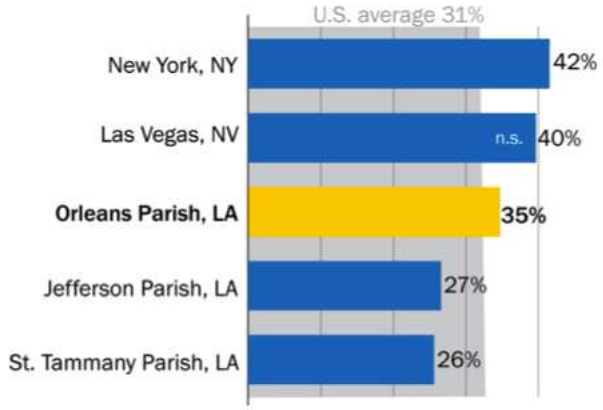
Median monthly housing costs for homeowners
in 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars, Orleans Parish



Sources: GNOCDC analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data from American Community Survey 2004 and 2010.
Note: Data are in 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars using the CPI-U-RS.

35 percent of New Orleans homeowners are cost-burdened.

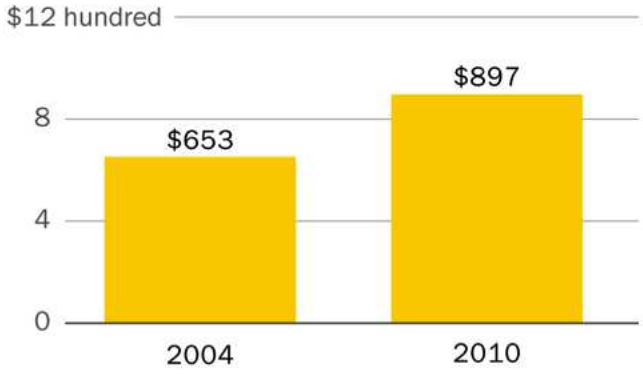
Homeowners paying unaffordable housing costs
30% or more of pre-tax income on housing, 2010



Source: GNOCDC analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data from American Community Survey 2010.
n.s.=indicates difference from Orleans is not significant at 95% confidence interval.

Renter costs spiked 37 percent since 2004.

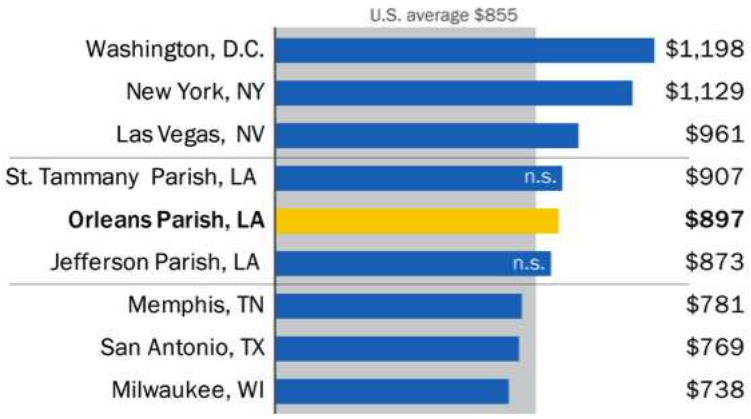
Median monthly housing costs for renters
in 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars, Orleans Parish



Sources: GNOCDC analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data from American Community Survey 2004 and 2010.
Note: Data are in 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars using the CPI-U-RS.

Renter costs in New Orleans are well above similar cities.

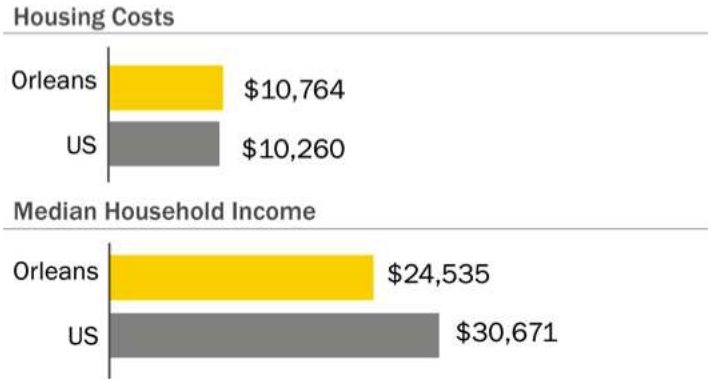
Rent comparison across cities
median gross monthly housing costs for rentals of any size, 2010



Source: GNOCDC analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data from the American Community Survey 2010.
n.s.=indicates difference from Orleans is not significant at 95% confidence interval.

New Orleans renters pay 5 percent more than the U.S. average for housing from incomes that are 20 percent lower.

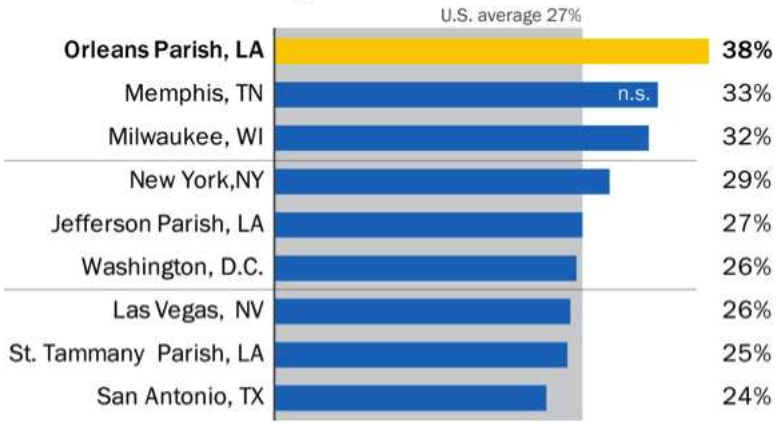
Annual housing costs vs. income
for renters, 2010



Source: GNOCDC analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data from the American Community Survey 2010.

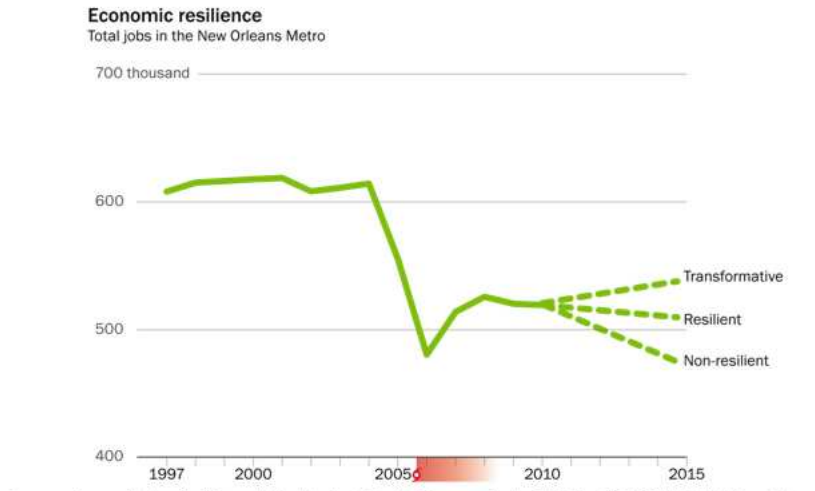
Due to a prevalence of low-wage jobs, Orleans renters are more likely to pay at least half their income on housing than New York renters.

Percent of renters paying unaffordable housing costs
50% or more of income on housing, 2010



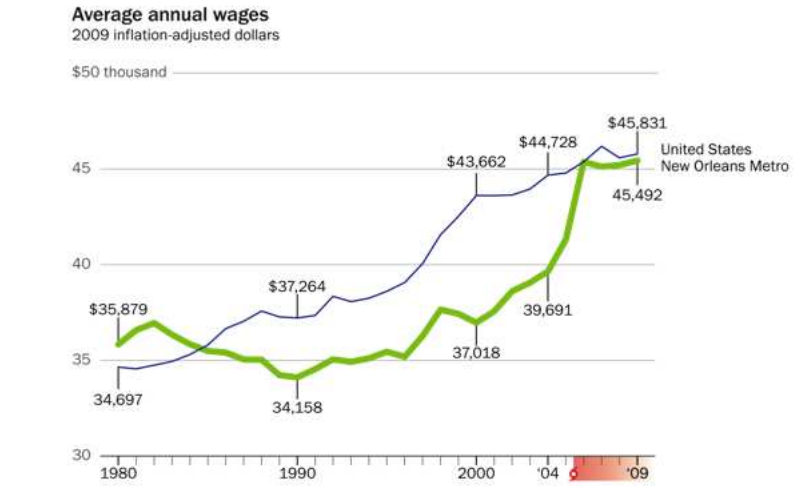
Source: GNOCDC analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data from the American Community Survey 2010.
n.s.=indicates difference from Orleans is not significant at 95% confidence interval.

Disasters tend to accelerate pre-existing trajectories.



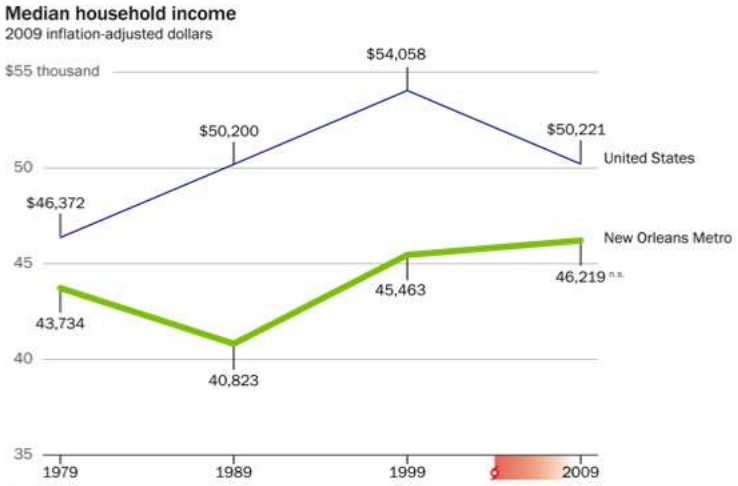
Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Moody's Analytics (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: CES, QCEW). R.W. Kates et al., "Reconstruction of New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina: A Research Perspective," Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 103 (40) (2006): 14653-14660.

Average wages increased 15% from 2004 to 2009 – accelerating a trend that began in 2000.



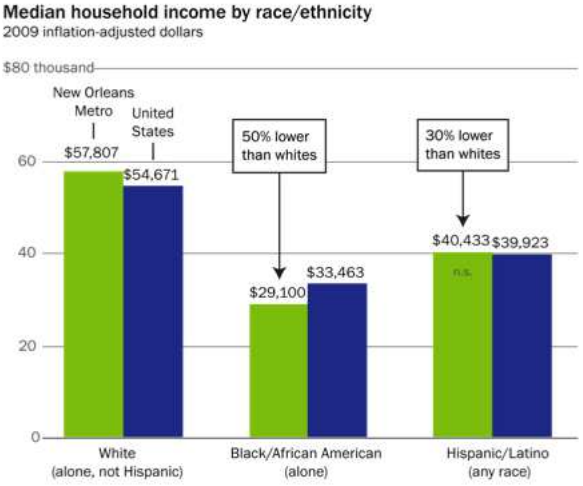
Source: Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

While median household income fell 7 percent nationally from 1999 to 2009, in the New Orleans metro incomes held steady.



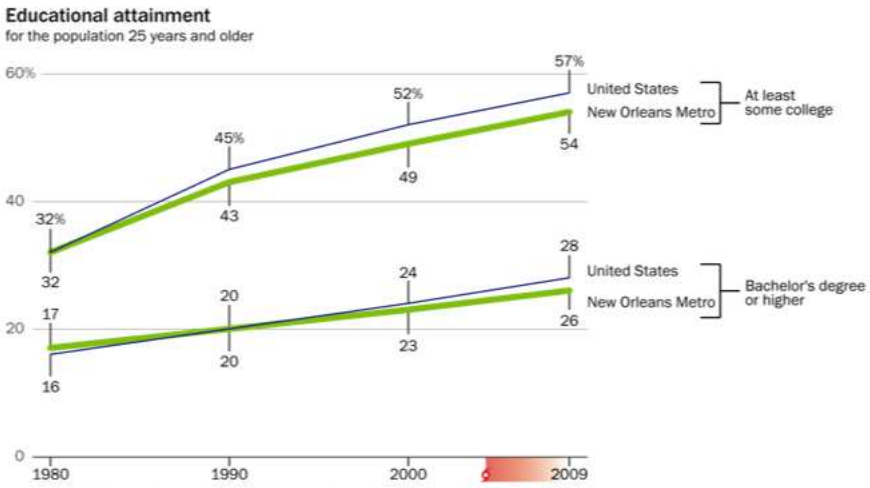
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census & American Community Survey 2009.
n.s. = The difference between 1999 and 2009 is not statistically significant for the New Orleans metro.

In the New Orleans metro, African American and Hispanic households earn 50 percent and 30 percent less than white households, respectively.



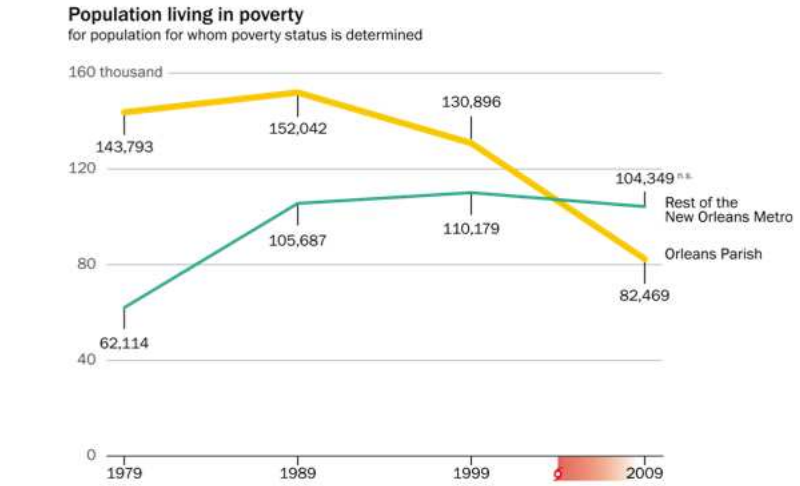
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census & American Community Survey 2009. n.s. = The difference between the United States and the New Orleans metro in 2009 is not statistically significant for Hispanic/Latino (any race).

The share of adults with a college education in the metro area has grown every decade since 1980. However, these gains lag national gains.



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census & American Community Survey 2009.

From 1989 to 2009, the number of people living in poverty declined in the city while it grew in the rest of the metro area.



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census & American Community Survey 2009. n.s. = The difference between 1999 and 2009 is not statistically significant for the rest of the New Orleans metro. The difference between the rest of the New Orleans metro and the United States is not significant in 2009.

Questions coming in…

"We need post-Katrina demographic information for the New Orleans area. I am particularly interested in data to estimate potential demand for Hispanic-oriented nonprofit services, language classes, clinics, etc."

- BCM Foundation

"We'd like to know demographic trends on the West Bank of Jefferson Parish. We'd like to bring a particular major national client into the this market by showing that the West Bank has boomed post Katrina."

-Kirschman Realty, LLC

"Do you have info on the current number of low-income seniors throughout the state?"

- Catholic Charities

"We need demographic data to inform legislation for continued relief efforts."
- Congressman Honda's office (CA-15)

"What are the demographics nowadays in New Orleans? Without that information, we can't determine whether a jury is representative of the population."

-Orleans Parish Public Defender

Questions coming in…

"We want to know the number of people living in the southeast parts of the state that speak a language other than English. We are printing evacuation guides, and we are looking at doing versions in Spanish, Vietnamese or French. We need to know how many people fall into that category so we can print enough maps and make a case for funding."

- LA Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness

"As the statistician for Louisiana OPH HIV/AIDS Program, I am interested in obtaining the latest demographic available. In order to create program-wide plans for community outreach, surveillance and behavioral survey efforts, geographic breakdowns at any level would be immensely useful. In the face of our recovery, these data are of key importance."

- Louisiana Office of Public Health

Without ACS data, after Katrina all these groups would have had been *flying blind* for 5 years.

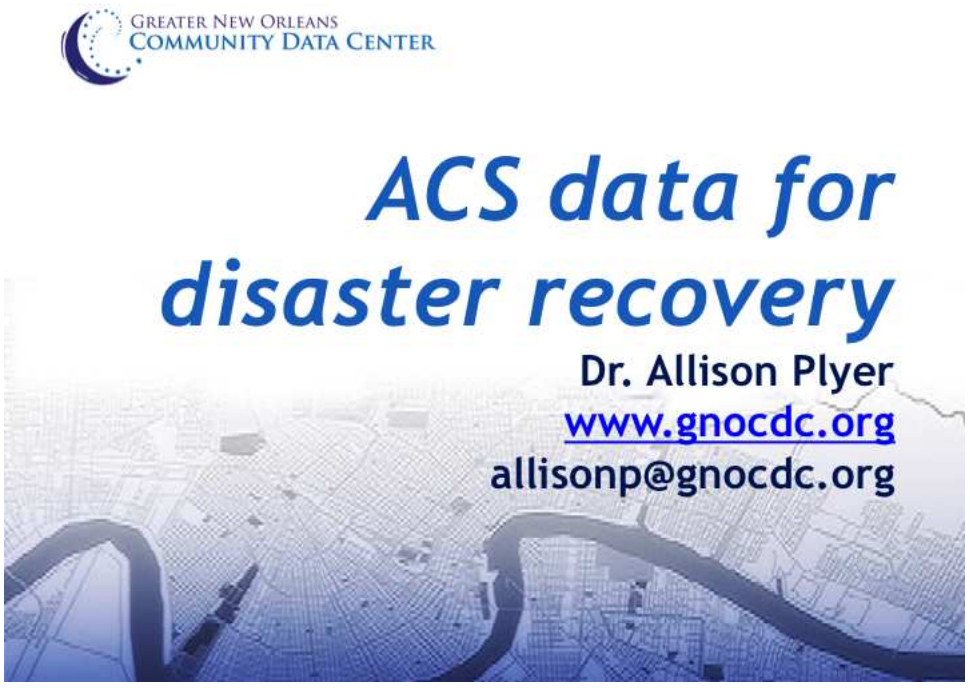
Source: Microsoft PowerPoint Clip Art.

The ACS provides a measure of change that is more frequent than once every 10 years. This is important for disaster recovery because…

- **Policymakers and philanthropies need reliable data to help inform resource provision and distribution.**
- **Publicly available data can inform and also catalyze private sector rebuilding activity.**
- **Updated demographic data can influence public discourse about the region and the pace and nature of recovery.**

GREATER NEW ORLEANS COMMUNITY DATA CENTER

GNOCDC.org



Educational Attainment

Definitions and source links

How do I combine schooling level categories and calculate the new margin of error (MOE)?

	Algiers Point			Orleans Parish			United States		
Level of schooling, 18+	2000	2006-2010	MOE*	2000	2006-2010	MOE*	2000	2006-2010	MOE*
Less than 9th grade	3.3%	6.7%	+/- 16.3%	7.2%	5.1%	+/- 0.3%	7.1%	5.7%	+/- 0%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	9.2%	7.7%	+/- 10%	18.2%	11.6%	+/- 0.5%	13.2%	9.5%	+/- 0%
High school diploma or GED	23.4%	14.1%	+/- 7.8%	24.0%	27.2%	+/- 0.7%	28.6%	29.3%	+/- 0%
Some college, no degree	29.8%	20.1%	+/- 8.4%	24.2%	24.0%	+/- 0.8%	22.8%	22.9%	+/- 0%
Associate's degree	4.3%	2.9%	+/- 14.2%	3.3%	3.6%	+/- 0.3%	6.0%	7.1%	+/- 0%
Bachelor's degree	17.4%	21.6%	+/- 10.2%	13.9%	17.2%	+/- 0.6%	14.5%	16.4%	+/- 0%
Graduate or professional degree	12.5%	26.8%	+/- 9.1%	9.2%	11.4%	+/- 0.4%	7.8%	9.0%	+/- 0%

Source Citation: GNOCDC analysis of data from U.S. Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF3) and 2006-2010 American Community Survey

* Margins of error (MOE) for the 2006-2010 ACS data are based on a 90% confidence level.

Educational Attainment

Definitions and source links

How do I combine schooling level categories and calculate the new margin of error (MOE)?

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9th to 12th grade, no diploma	9.2%	7.7%	+/- 10%	18.2%	11.6%	+/- 0.5%	13.2%	9.5%	+/- 0%
High school diploma or GED	23.4%	14.1%	+/- 7.8%	24.0%	27.2%	+/- 0.7%	28.6%	29.3%	+/- 0%
Some college, no degree	29.8%	20.1%	+/- 8.4%	24.2%	24.0%	+/- 0.8%	22.8%	22.9%	+/- 0%
Associate's degree	4.3%	2.9%	+/- 14.2%	3.3%	3.6%	+/- 0.3%	6.0%	7.1%	+/- 0%
Bachelor's degree	17.4%	21.6%	+/- 10.2%	13.9%	17.2%	+/- 0.6%	14.5%	16.4%	+/- 0%
Graduate or professional degree	12.5%	26.8%	+/- 9.1%	9.2%	11.4%	+/- 0.4%	7.8%	9.0%	+/- 0%

Source Citation: GNOCDC analysis of data from U.S. Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF3) and 2006-2010 American Community Survey

* Margins of error (MOE) for the 2006-2010 ACS data are based on a 90% confidence level.

What is margin of error (MOE)?

Neighborhood data from the American Community Survey (ACS) comes from a survey mailed to a small percentage of households in each neighborhood.

The margin of error (MOE) is an indicator of the reliability of ACS estimates. Adding the MOE to the estimate provides an upper limit and subtracting the MOE from the estimate provides a lower limit of the range where the true value of the estimate most likely actually falls.

How do I write about margin of error (MOE) in a grant report?

Here are some examples of how you can write about this data in a grant report:

"From 2006 to 2010, somewhere between 59.1% and 59.9% of people commuted less than 30 minutes to work."

"From 2006 to 2010, at least 20% (or no more than 30%) of people in a neighborhood live below the poverty line."

"From 2006 to 2010 the Census estimates that 30.6% of people travelled between 30 and 60 minutes, although this percentage could range from 30.3% to 30.9%."

Making comparisons taking into account the margin of error (MOE)

The margin of error (MOE) makes it tricky to compare different places or timeframes. For instance, it is hard to tell if a poverty rate of 10% (+/- 2%) is really higher than a poverty rate of 7% (+/- 2%) even though the two estimates are different.

The widget below will do a calculation for you and let you know if the two estimates are statistically different. You can impress your funders, by telling them whether the difference between the two data points is "statistically significant."

Test Statistical Significance

1. Enter the percents (%) or dollar amounts ($) that you want to compare and the margin of error (MOE) for each.

Important: Only include numbers. Include a zero before the decimal point for numbers less than one. Do not include a comma, or $, % or +/-.

Percents (%) or dollar amounts ($): Margins of error (MOEs):

2. Click here to calculate

3. Is the difference "statistically significant at the 90% confidence interval"?

4. Be sure to write down your results on a piece of paper.

Reset

How do I write about "statistical significance" in a grant report?

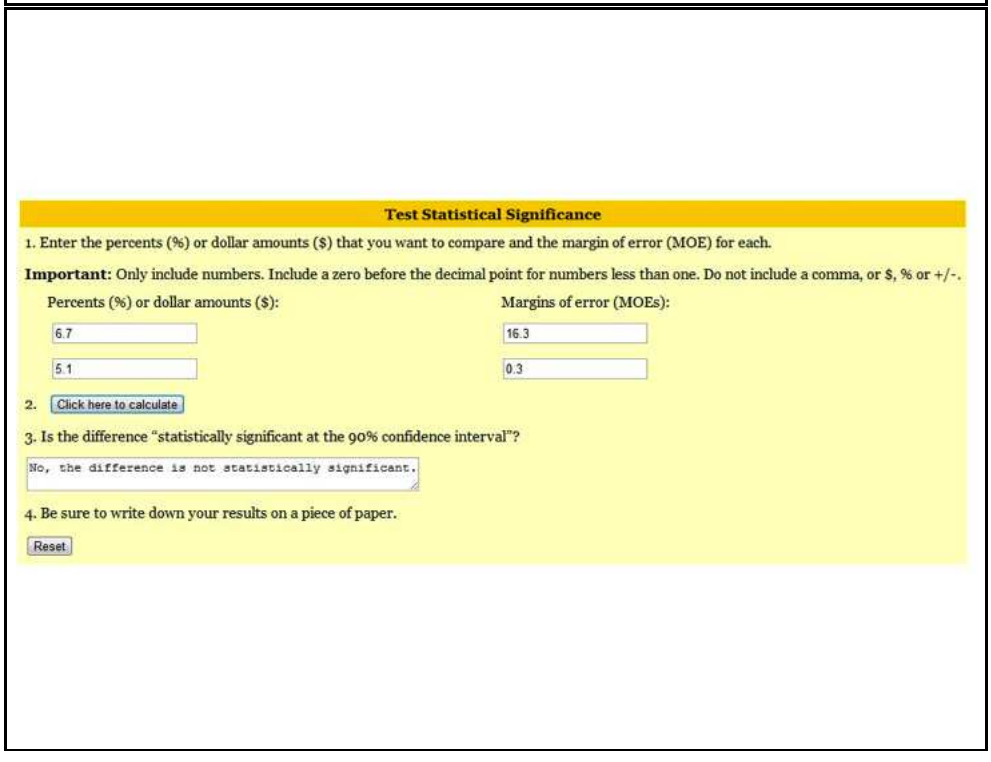
Here are some examples of how you can write about statistical significance in a grant report:

"From 2006 to 2010 the poverty rate in area X was between X% and X% which is significantly higher than the poverty rate for Orleans Parish at the 90% confidence interval."

"From 2006 to 2010, X% of residents had less than a 9th grade level, which is significantly higher than in 2000 at the 90% confidence interval."

Source: American Community Survey (ACS) Guide. Metropolitan Area Planning Council. Retrieved May 17, 2012 from http://www.mapc.org/sites/default/files/MAPC-Guide-to-American-Community-Survey.pdf

Note: For technical users, note that the Census 2000 Summary File 3 data has a small margin of error that is not provided in our neighborhood statistical area profiles. As a result, in rare cases, the widget may provide a false positive for statistical significance. For information on how to calculate the margin of error for 2000 data, please see Chapter 8 of the Census Bureau's Technical Documentation available at http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf



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Important: Only include numbers. Include a zero before the decimal point for numbers less than one. Do not include a comma, or $, % or +/-.

Percents (%) or dollar amounts ($): Margins of error (MOEs):

6.7 16.3

5.1 0.3

2. Click here to calculate

3. Is the difference "statistically significant at the 90% confidence interval"?

No, the difference is not statistically significant.

4. Be sure to write down your results on a piece of paper.

Reset

Definitions and source links

How do I combine multiple income categories and calculate the new margin of error (MOE)?

	Algiers Point			Orleans Parish			United States		
Income Distribution	2000	2006-2010	MOE*	2000	2006-2010	MOE*	2000	2006-2010	MOE*
Less than $10,000	8.5%	0.9%	+/- 1.4%	21.0%	13.9%	+/- 1.5%	9.5%	7.2%	+/- 0.2%
$10,000-14,999	8.0%	3.4%	+/- 2.6%	9.6%	8.0%	+/- 0.8%	6.3%	5.5%	+/- 0%
$15,000-19,999	6.9%	4.1%	+/- 3%	8.3%	7.3%	+/- 0.5%	6.3%	5.3%	+/- 0%
$20,000-24,999	6.6%	0.8%	+/- 1.1%	7.5%	6.7%	+/- 0.6%	6.6%	5.5%	+/- 0%
$25,000-29,999	5.6%	8.7%	+/- 5.7%	7.2%	6.3%	+/- 0.6%	6.4%	5.2%	+/- 0%
$30,000-34,999	5.9%	7.0%	+/- 5.5%	6.3%	5.3%	+/- 0.6%	6.4%	5.3%	+/- 0%
$35,000-39,999	10.2%	1.8%	+/- 2%	5.4%	4.6%	+/- 0.4%	5.9%	4.9%	+/- 0%
$40,000-44,999	5.8%	3.2%	+/- 2.6%	4.6%	5.0%	+/- 0.4%	5.7%	4.9%	+/- 0%
$45,000-49,999	7.5%	9.9%	+/- 6.5%	4.0%	3.9%	+/- 0.5%	5.0%	4.3%	+/- 0%
$50,000-59,999	8.7%	3.6%	+/- 2.9%	6.1%	7.0%	+/- 0.3%	9.0%	8.2%	+/- 0%
$60,000-74,999	9.0%	15.0%	+/- 7.7%	6.5%	8.3%	+/- 0.5%	10.4%	10.3%	+/- 0%
$75,000-99,999	7.6%	11.2%	+/- 4.6%	5.7%	8.5%	+/- 0.5%	10.2%	12.3%	+/- 0%
$100,000-124,999	3.9%	12.9%	+/- 6.5%	2.8%	4.9%	+/- 0.6%	5.2%	7.8%	+/- 0%
$125,000-149,999	2.1%	8.9%	+/- 3.5%	1.4%	3.2%	+/- 0.4%	2.5%	4.5%	+/- 0%
$150,000-199,999	1.5%	3.2%	+/- 2.9%	1.4%	2.9%	+/- 0.4%	2.2%	4.4%	+/- 0%
$200,000 or more	2.2%	5.4%	+/- 3.2%	2.2%	4.2%	+/- 0.3%	2.4%	4.2%	+/- 0%

Source Citation: GNOCDC analysis of data from U.S. Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF3) and 2006-2010 American Community Survey

* Margins of error (MOE) for the 2006-2010 ACS data are based on a 90% confidence level.

How do I combine categories (income levels, education levels, types of transportation, etc.) and calculate a new margin of error (MOE)?

While adding together two or more data points is simple, calculating the new margin of error requires a complex mathematical formula. The widget below will do the math for you!

Combine multiple data points and calculate the new MOE

1. Select the number of data points you want to combine.

   3

2. Enter each percent (%) or dollar amount ($) and its margin of error (MOE).

Important: Only include numbers. Include a zero before the decimal point for numbers less than one. Do not include a comma, or $, % or +/-.

Percents (%) or dollar amounts ($):	Margins of error (MOEs):
0.9	1.4
3.4	2.6
4.1	3

3. Click here to calculate

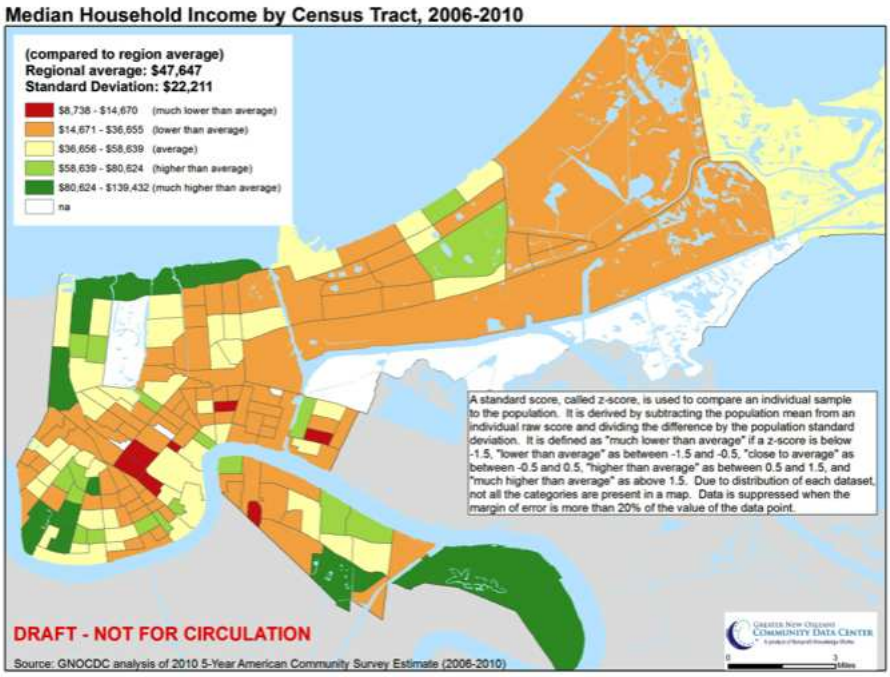
4. See estimate for combined data below.

Percent (%) or dollar amount ($):	Margin of error (MOE):
8.4	4.2

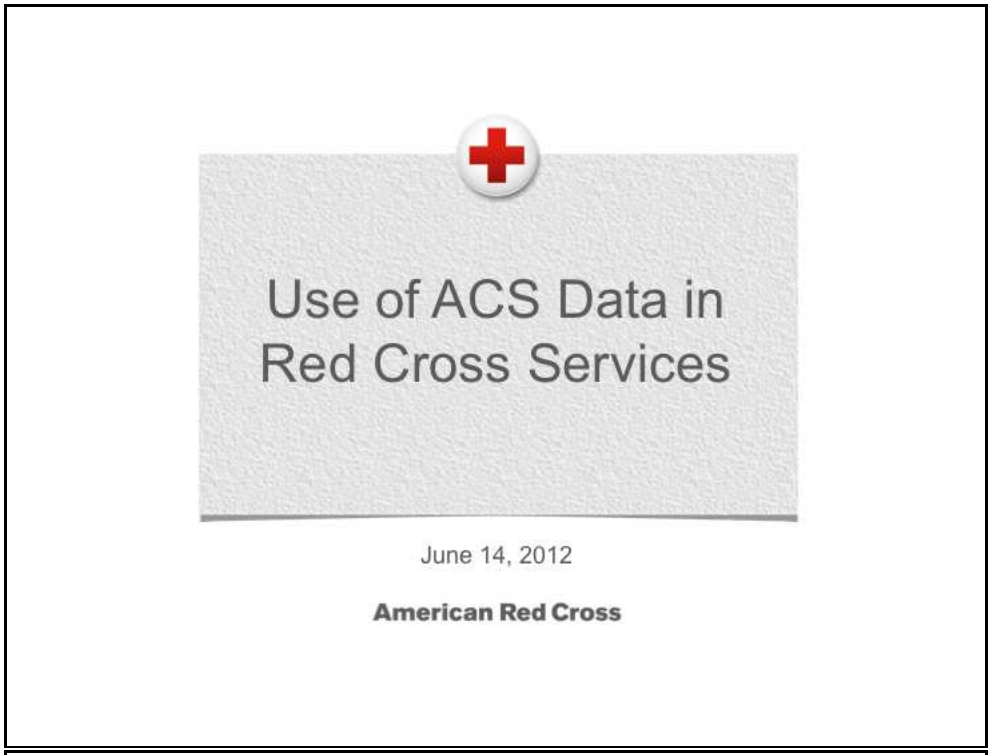
5. Be sure to write down your results on a piece of paper.

Reset

Close


Median Household Income by Census Tract, 2006-2010
(compared to region average)
Regional average: $47,647
Standard Deviation: $22,211
$8,738 - $14,670 (much lower than average)
$14,671 - $36,655 (lower than average)
$36,656 - $58,639 (average)
$58,639 - $80,624 (higher than average)
$80,624 - $139,432 (much higher than average)
na
A standard score, called z-score, is used to compare an individual sample to the population. It is derived by subtracting the population mean from an individual raw score and dividing the difference by the population standard deviation. It is defined as "much lower than average" if a z-score is below -1.5, "lower than average" as between -1.5 and -0.5, "close to average" as between -0.5 and 0.5, "higher than average" as between 0.5 and 1.5, and "much higher than average" as above 1.5. Due to distribution of each dataset, not all the categories are present in a map. Data is suppressed when the margin of error is more than 20% of the value of the data point.
DRAFT - NOT FOR CIRCULATION
Source: GNOCDC analysis of 2010 5-Year American Community Survey Estimate (2006-2010)

Session B
Russ Paulsen

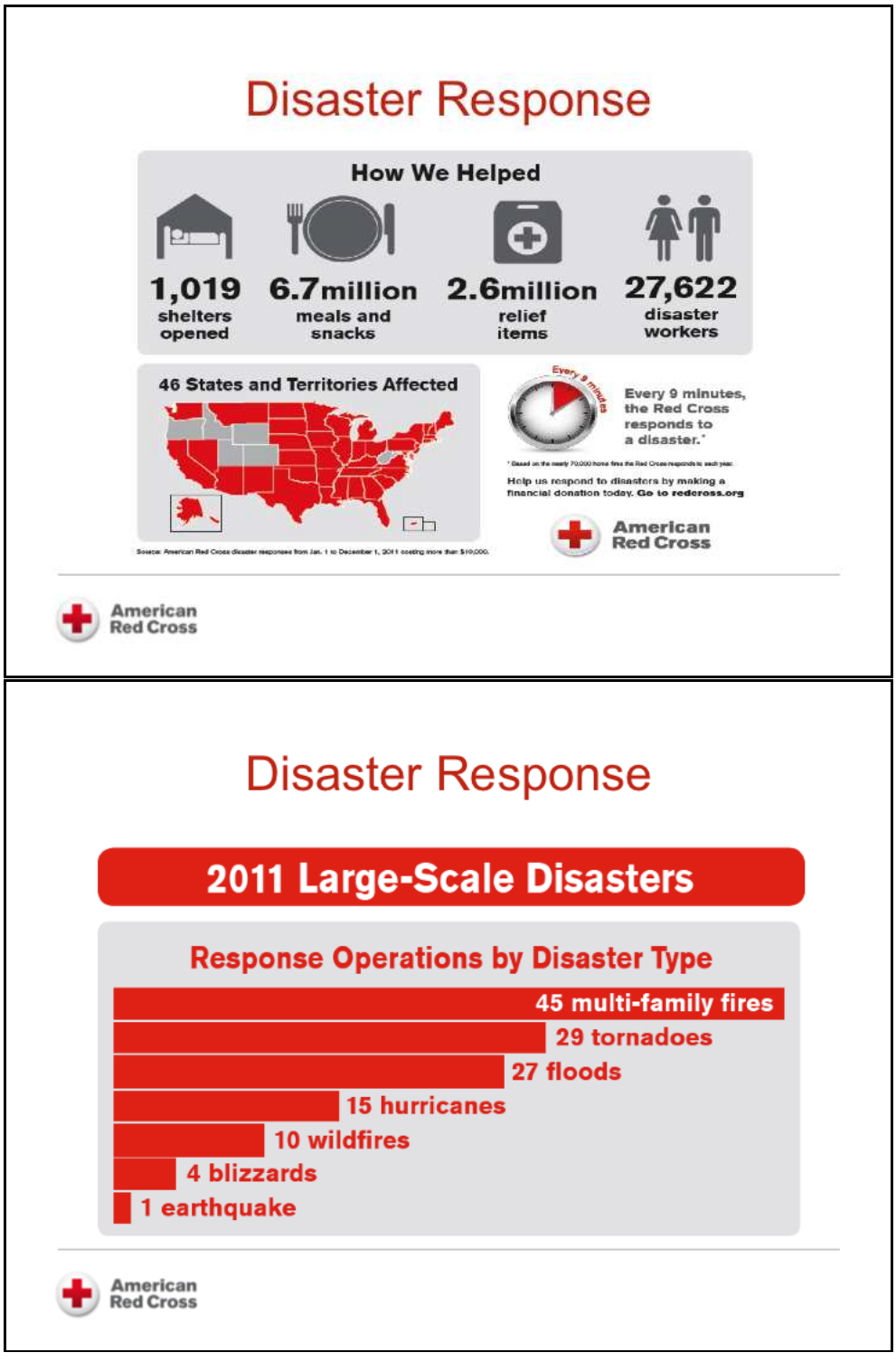


Overview

- Entire disaster cycle
  - Response
  - Recovery
  - Preparedness
- Blood services

American Red Cross

2


Disaster Response
How We Helped
1,019
shelters opened
6.7million
meals and snacks
2.6million
relief items
27,622
disaster workers
46 States and Territories Affected
Every 9 minutes, the Red Cross responds to a disaster.*
Help us respond to disasters by making a financial donation today. Go to redeross.org
American Red Cross
American Red Cross
Disaster Response
2011 Large-Scale Disasters
Response Operations by Disaster Type
45 multi-family fires
29 tornadoes
27 floods
15 hurricanes
10 wildfires
4 blizzards
1 earthquake
American Red Cross

Disaster Response

- Projections, decision-making with:
  - Services: sheltering, feeding
  - Planning: staffing, budgeting, funding needs
- Ad hoc reports
- Use to generate quarterly updates for reporting, normalizing chapter reports

American Red Cross

Disaster Response, Example

Following a large disaster event (e.g., tornado):

- Run demographic profiles at a county, then more granular level to predict who is affected.
- Sample of data extracted:
  - population density
  - age breakout (focus on elderly)
  - potential language barriers
  - ethnicity that could affect feeding
  - income and poverty level to predict client base; renters vs. owners; median rent paid; housing vacancies (including seasonal)
- Using these data, map affected community to focus services and resources on most acute service need

American Red Cross

Disaster Recovery

- Communities change with big events
- 10-year-old data not good for planning, targeting
- Monitoring change is key
- Basics: population, income levels

American Red Cross

Disaster Preparedness

- Community Resilience Strategy, a four-step process.
- First step is community assessment.
- First sub-step is demographics.
- Building on that, map vulnerabilities, assets, gaps, then address.

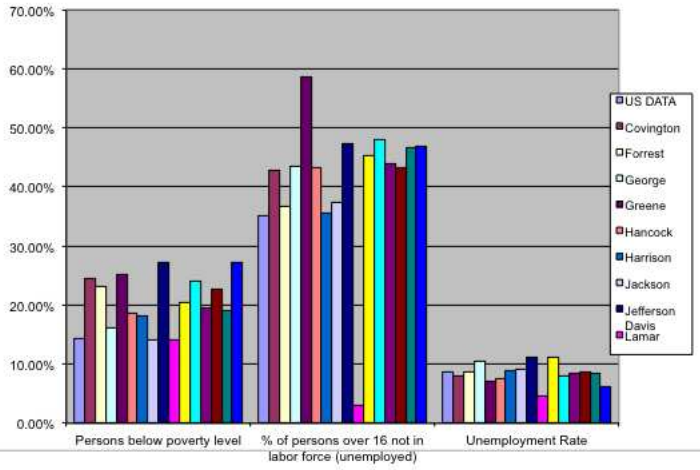
American Red Cross

Preparedness – Data Sample

- Total population
- Age
- Ethnicity/Race
- Foreign born
- Language other than English spoken at home
- Level of education
- Households
- Median household income
- Population living in mobile home
- Population with no phone service
- Population with no vehicle available
- Persons over 16 not in labor force (unemployed)

American Red Cross

Preparedness – Sample Use



American Red Cross

Preparedness, Importance of Data

- Gives 'big picture' of the community.
- Assists Red Cross staff in focusing on areas of greatest need.
- Allows informed decision-making about assets and vulnerabilities.

American Red Cross

Blood donations

- Projecting population by blood-type using race, ethnicity demographics
  - Donor market for blood collections
  - Recipient market for area hospitals
- Donor center locations
- Collection rates in certain demographics

American Red Cross

Thank You

Russ Paulsen
Executive Director
Community Preparedness and Resilience
American Red Cross

Russ.Paulsen@Redcross.org

American Red Cross

Playing with Fire:
Immigrants, the Economy and ACS

Ronald Campbell
The Orange County Register
rcampbell@ocregister.com

Case study

- Goal: Determine impact of immigrants on California economy.
- We knew at the outset that immigrants were 1/3 of labor force.
- We knew that, no matter how careful we were, readers would give us hell.

How we got there

- Four decades of microdata (1970-2008) from decennial censuses and American Community Survey.
- Statistical test: 95% confidence interval, 5% margin of error.
- All numbers posted online; those that failed our test were highlighted in red.
- "Nerd box" explaining methodology.

MOE is us

- Many "apple-to-apple" comparisons between decennial census and ACS flunked our statistical test.
- Work-arounds:
  - Use 2006-2008 instead of 2008 alone.
  - Use percentages instead of raw numbers.
  - Ignore smaller geographies.

Tyranny of numbers

- Not one of 233 PUMA's had reliable numbers for immigrant workers.

County	Native	Foreign-born	Total	#MOE	#Low	#High	#MOE%
Del Norte, Siskiyou, Modoc Lassen	45,446	3,180	48,626	1,347	1,833	4,527	27.7%
Humboldt	60,462	3,613	64,075	1,435	2,178	5,048	39.7%
Shasta	78,896	4,035	82,931	1,517	2,518	5,552	37.6%
Mendocino, Lake	61,897	8,869	70,766	2,249	6,620	11,118	25.4%
Trinity, Tehama, Glenn, Colusa	43,519	10,601	54,120	2,459	8,142	13,060	24.2%
Butte	95,099	10,622	105,721	2,461	8,161	13,083	23.2%
Plumas, Sierra, Nevada	60,590	3,368	63,958	1,386	1,982	4,754	41.1%

Tyranny of numbers, cont.

- All but 17 of 233 PUMAs had reliable percentage of minority workers.

County	Native	Foreign-born	Total	Foreign%	%MOE	%Low	%High
Del Norte, Siskiyou, Modoc Lassen	45,446	3,180	48,626	6.5%	2.7%	3.9%	9.2%
Humboldt	60,462	3,613	64,075	5.6%	2.2%	3.5%	7.8%
Shasta	78,896	4,035	82,931	4.9%	1.8%	3.1%	6.6%
Mendocino, Lake	61,897	8,869	70,766	12.5%	3.0%	9.6%	15.5%
Trinity, Tehama, Glenn, Colusa	43,519	10,601	54,120	19.6%	4.1%	15.5%	23.7%
Butte	95,099	10,622	105,721	10.0%	2.2%	7.8%	12.3%
Plumas, Sierra, Nevada	60,590	3,368	63,958	5.3%	2.1%	3.2%	7.4%

The key issue: Jobs

- I could track immigrant growth by job sector from 1970 to 2000.
- But in the 2008 ACS, most jobs failed stat test.
- Solution: Use 3-year data

Issues for ink-stained wretches

- ACS promises more than it delivers.
- Tract data aint what it used to be.
  - Be careful what you wish for.
- Most reporters won't (or can't) do MOEs.
- Prediction: A news organization will retract a big story based on ACS data because it did not understand MOE.

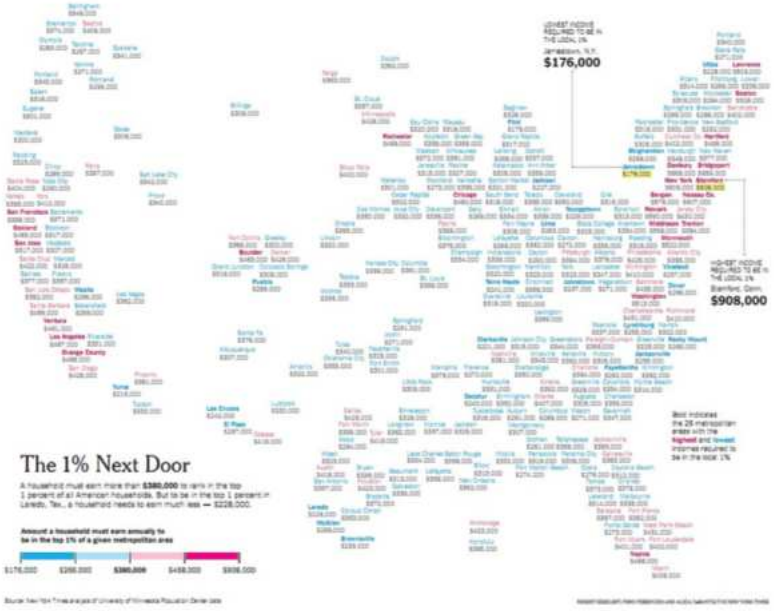
Too powerful to ignore

- The potential of ACS for reporting
- The real deal: Too often we write about trends at macro levels and have to guess at the real trend
  - "Queens immigrants up probably because of influx in Flushing Asian neighborhoods."
  - Small areas tell the tale
- Discovering trends that are nowhere else apparent; background reporting
- Narrative writing and correctible errors

ACS Microdata

- PUMS
- Family project
  - http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2011/06/19/nyregion/how-many-households-are-like-yours.html
  - Five year ACS, minimum sample size around 50
  - http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2011/06/17/nyregion/maps-of-family-types.html?ref=nyregion
  - IPUMS metro areas
- Segregation indices…very stable, very telling
  - http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2012/05/11/nyregion/segregation-in-new-york-city-public-schools.html
- One percenters by city
  - Scatterplot of 1st percentile and 95th percentile

One percenters



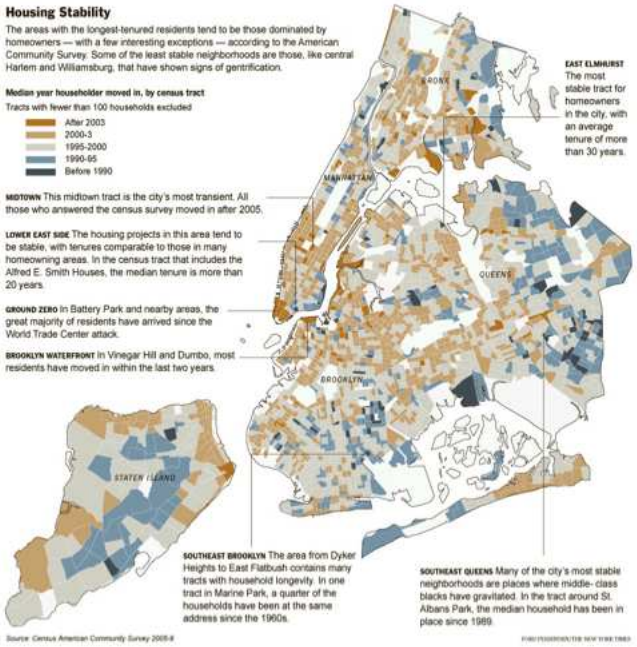
Small Areas

- How we learned to stop worrying about sampling error and embrace the ACS
  - As long as the Census Bureau produces it, we're going to use it
- Map scales
  - Usually we're depicting small area data at a resolution at which individual sampling problems are not apparent
  - Borrowing visually from nearby geography, effectively
    http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2011/01/23/nyregion/20110123-nyc-ethnic-neighborhoods-map.html

- Custom geographies
  - NYC "neighborhoods"
  - Generalized areas of similar demography
    http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2012/05/11/nyregion/segregation-in-new-york-city-public-schools.html
- Text generalities
  - Using the data for background reporting that we then present in generalized areas, and generalized statements
  - http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2011/11/05/nyregion/the-evolving-neighborhoods-along-the-marathon.html

Journalist on the loose

- Housing Stability…
- Commuting by bicycle



Session D
Ronald Fecso

ACS: Perspectives from GAO

Ron Fecso
Chief Statistician

Kathleen Padulchick
Senior Analyst

U. S. Government Accountability Office

Discussion at
Workshop on the Benefits (and Burdens) of the American Community Survey
June 14–15, 2012
Keck Center of the National Academies
Washington, DC

1

What is GAO?

Mission

- Support Congress in meetings its responsibilities; improve the performance and ensure the accountability of the federal government
- GAO provides Congress with information that is objective, fact-fact-based, non-partisan, fair, and balanced, non-partisan, fair, and balanced

Products

- Primarily written reports and testimonies before Congress
- Products include:
  - Audits of agency operations
  - Assessments of how well government programs and policies are meeting their objectives
  - Policy analyses and outlining of options for Congressional consideration

2

Data Reliability

GAO's data reliability standards vary according to the planned use for the data

When using data collected by other organizations, we consider many factors, including:

- the competence of the source
- the reasonableness of the estimate and how it was derived – for example, we look at whether data estimates are precise enough for our purposes and whether the margin of error is relatively small

If the data do not meet our standards, we cannot use them.

3

EXAMPLES OF GAO USE

CONSIDER from the examples that follow:

– the usefulness of the ACS, and
– is the ACS issue

- Burden or breadth

- Privacy/confidentiality or depth to inform

4

GAO
Accountability· Integrity· Reliability

Highlights

Highlights of GAO-07-1012, a report to congressional committees

August 2007

RENTAL HOUSING

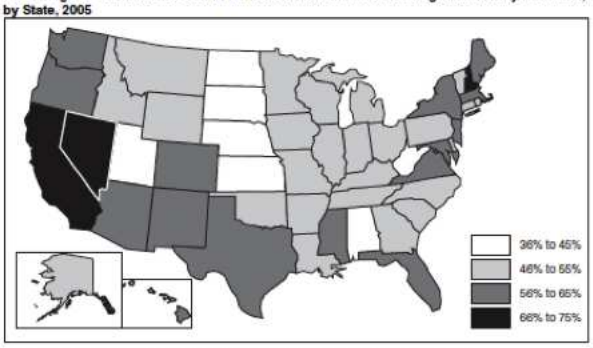
Information on Low-Income Veterans' Housing Conditions and Participation in HUD's Programs

Report analyzes veterans' housing characteristics and need for affordable housing.

GAO used ACS data to determine characteristics of veterans' households:

- income
- housing characteristics
- other demographics

Percentage of Low-Income Veteran Renter Households with Housing Affordability Problems, by State, 2005



Sources: GAO analysis of sample survey data from 2005 American Community Survey; Art Explosion (map).

5

GAO
Accountability· Integrity· Reliability

Highlights

Highlights of GAO-07-925, a report to congressional requesters

July 2007

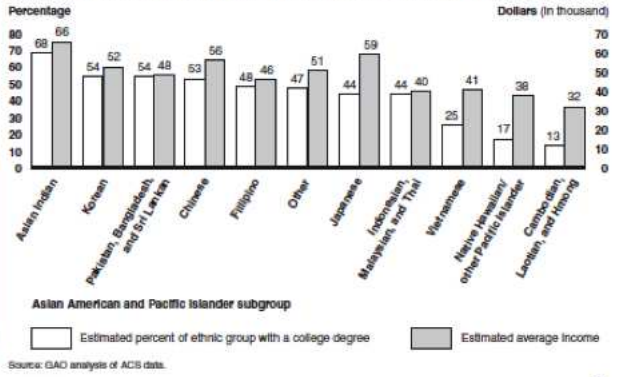
HIGHER EDUCATION

Information Sharing Could Help Institutions Identify and Address Challenges That Some Asian American and Pacific Islander Students Face

Report focuses on differences in education and income among Asian and Pacific Islander subgroups.

GAO used ACS data to examine the educational attainment and incomes of these subgroups, and also analyzed attainment controlling for factors such as gender and age.

Education and Average Income, by Asian American and Pacific Islander Subgroup (2005)



Source: GAO analysis of ACS data.

6

GAO
Accountability· Integrity· Reliability
Highlights

Highlights of GAO-09-20, a report to the Ranking Member, Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, U.S. Senate

November 2008

FLOOD INSURANCE

Options for Addressing the Financial Impact of Subsidized Premium Rates on the National Flood Insurance Program

Report examines flood insurance policies covered by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

GAO used ACS data to inform its selection of case study counties, which were used to more fully understand similarities and differences in how the NFIP operates at the local level.

Table 5: Demographics and Other Characteristics of the Five Counties Selected for Site Visits

	Pinellas County, Florida	Harris County, Texas	Washington County, Ohio	Jefferson County, Missouri	Sonoma County, California
2006 ACS estimates[a]					
County population	924,413	3,886,207	61,867	216,469	466,891
Median household income	$41,945	$47,129	$34,275	$53,434	$60,821
Median value of owner occupied home	$205,200	$126,000	$80,400	$150,900	$618,500

7

GAO
Accountability· Integrity· Reliability
Highlights

Highlights of GAO-09-798, a report to congressional requesters

September 2009

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION FUNDING FORMULA

Options for Improving Equity in State Grants and Considerations for Performance Incentives

Report focuses on potential methodologies for distributing vocational rehabilitation funding.

GAO used ACS data to estimate disability rates by state, a measure that could be used to determine vocational rehabilitation funding.

Table 3: Breakdown of the Total U.S. Population into Components of our Measure of the Need Population for the VR program, 2007

	Population	Percentage of total population
Total U.S.	301,621,159	100
Civilian working-aged (16 to 64)	197,630,139	65.5
Civilian working-aged with a disability[a] (16 to 64)	22,886,919	7.6

Source: GAO analysis of data from the Census Bureau's ACS.

[a]For purposes of this study, the population of people with disabilities is based upon data from five disability questions asked in the 2007 ACS. We did not include data from a sixth question on difficulty working.

8

May 2010

GAO Highlights

Highlights of GAO-10-518, a report to congressional committees

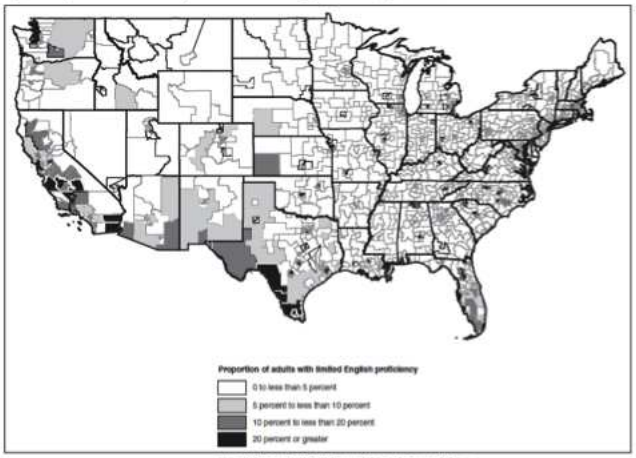
CONSUMER FINANCE

Factors Affecting the Financial Literacy of Individuals with Limited English Proficiency

Report focuses on the relationship between English proficiency and financial literacy.

GAO used ACS data to analyze rates of American residents with limited English proficiency, the native languages of these people, and where they live.

Figure 1: Proportion of the Adult Population with Limited English Proficiency, 2006-2008



Source: GAO analysis of 2006-2008 American Community Survey data; GAO (map).

GAO-10-892R: Women in Management: Analysis of Female Managers' Representation, Characteristics, and Pay

Report describes female managers' workplace representation, characteristics, and pay. It provides this information for all industries combined and by individual industry.

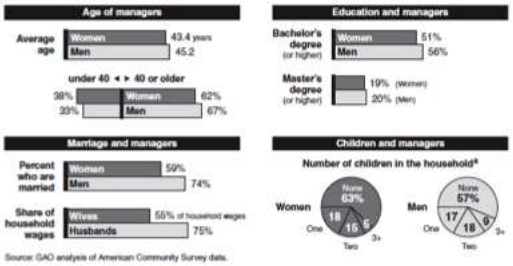
GAO used ACS data to show key characteristics of women and men in management overall and by industry and assess the difference in pay between women and men.

KEY CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN IN MANAGEMENT

Analysis of All Industry Sectors Combined

Estimates for Characteristics of Managers by Gender, 2007

According to our estimates, for most industries in 2007, female managers were younger, had less education, were more likely to work part-time, and were less likely to be married or have children in the household than male managers. While the average female married manager earned the majority of her own household's wages, her share of household wages was smaller than the share contributed by the average male married manager to his household's wages.



Source: GAO analysis of American Community Survey data.

*This refers to the number of children under age 18 living in a household with a manager.

10

GAO Highlights

Highlights of GAO-12-248, a report to the Chairman, Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate

February 2012

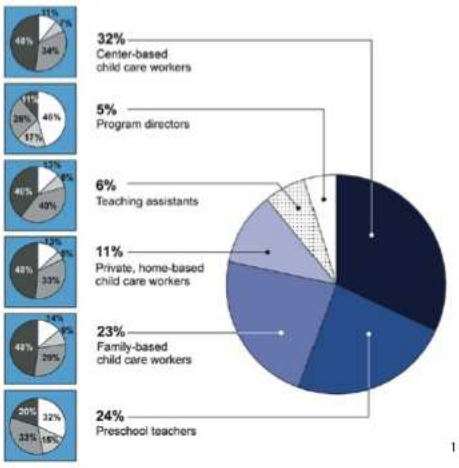
EARLY CHILD CARE AND EDUCATION

HHS and Education Are Taking Steps to Improve Workforce Data and Enhance Worker Quality

Report examines the characteristics of the early child care and education workforce.

GAO used ACS data to analyze the composition, education level, and income of this workforce.

Figure 3: ECCE Workers —Total Workforce 1.8 Million[a]



Source: GAO analysis of 2009 ACS Census data.

Note: Some percentages do not total 100 percent due to rounding.

1

Other Products Using ACS Data

GAO Highlights

Highlights of GAO-12-34, a report to the Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Regulatory Affairs, Stimulus Oversight, and Government Spending, Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, House of Representatives

November 2011

VACANT PROPERTIES

Growing Number Increases Communities' Costs and Challenges

GAO Highlights

Highlights of GAO-10-702, a report to congressional requesters

June 2010

HOMELESSNESS

A Common Vocabulary Could Help Agencies Collaborate and Collect More Consistent Data

GAO-12-34 examines trends in the number of vacant properties.

- GAO primarily used data from the 2000 and 2010 decennial censuses, but used ACS poverty level data to corroborate the association between increases in the number of vacant housing units and areas of economic distress.

GAO-10-72 evaluates available data on homelessness.

- GAO used ACS data to estimate the number of people experiencing economic hardship and living with an extended or nonfamily member.

12

Earlier reports focused on potential uses of ACS data and resources by other surveys.

Reports that focused on technical aspects of ACS use include:

- B-289852: Legal Authority for the American Community Survey
- GAO-02-956R: The American Community Survey: Accuracy and Timeliness Issues
- GAO-07-62: Federal Information Collection: A Reexamination of the Portfolio of Major Federal Household Surveys Is Needed

13

GAO
Accountability * Integrity * Reliability
Highlights

Highlights of GAO-12-54, a report to the Chairman, Subcommittee on Federal Financial Management, Government Information, Federal Services, and International Security, Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, U.S. Senate

February 2012

FEDERAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM

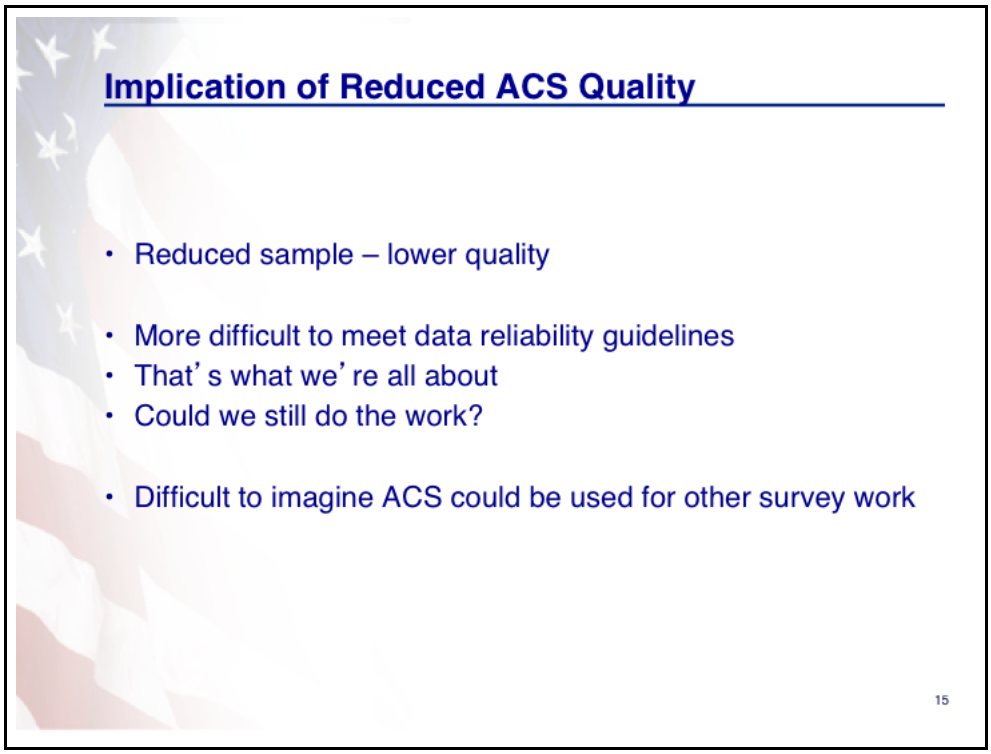
Agencies Can Make Greater Use of Existing Data, but Continued Progress Is Needed on Access and Quality Issues

Sample is currently too small to use for other follow up survey designs

Adding questions??? It worked for NSCG but is that in play?

Current and Alternative Sources of Data on the Science and Engineering Workforce
Working Paper - SRS 07-202, June 2007 http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/srs07202/
Ronald S. Fecso (formerly Division of Science Resources Statistics, National Science Foundation), G. Hussain Choudhry, Graham Kalton, Adam Chu, and Richard Phelps

14


Implication of Reduced ACS Quality
• Reduced sample – lower quality
• More difficult to meet data reliability guidelines
• That's what we're all about
• Could we still do the work?
• Difficult to imagine ACS could be used for other survey work
15

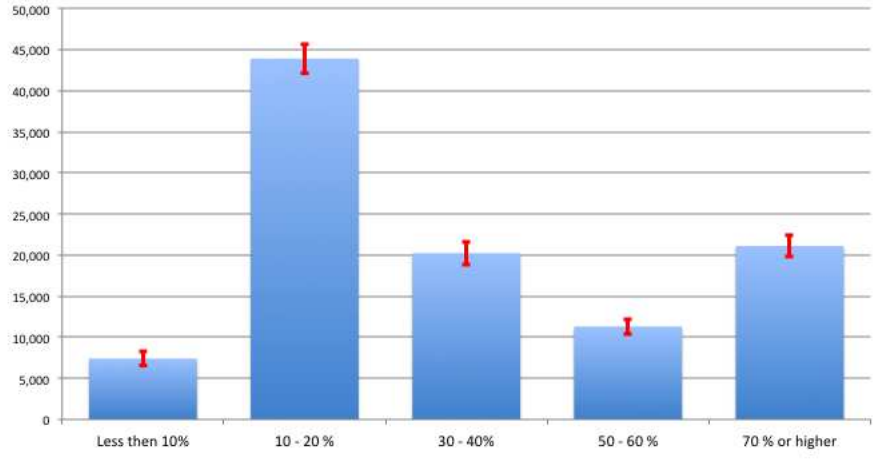
Session D
Warren Brown

Georgia Division of Aging Services

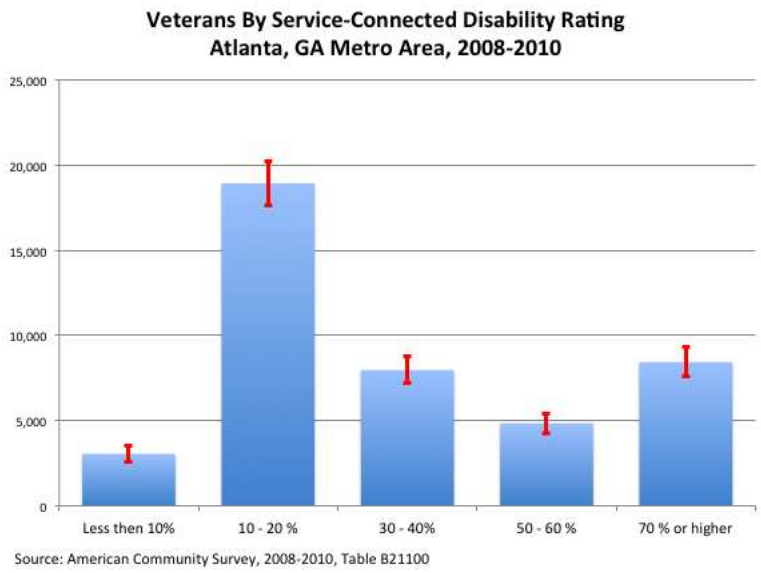
Estimating Regional Demand for Home Health Care Services for Veterans with Service-Connected Disabilities

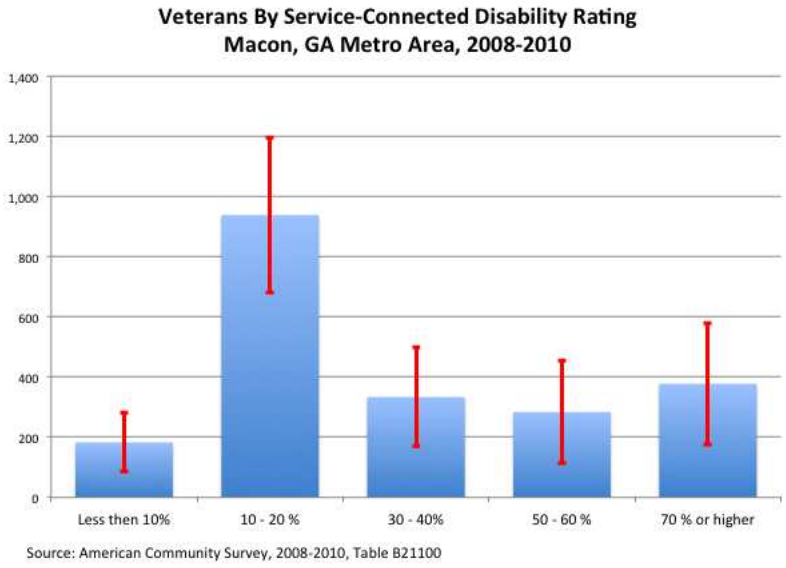
Prepared by Warren Brown, Ph.D., Cornell University, e: wab4@cornell.edu

Veterans By Service-Connected Disability Rating
State of Georgia, 2008-2010



Source: American Community Survey, 2008-2010, Table B21100


Veterans By Service-Connected Disability Rating
Atlanta, GA Metro Area, 2008-2010
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
5,000
0
Less then 10%
10 - 20 %
30 - 40%
50 - 60 %
70 % or higher
Source: American Community Survey, 2008-2010, Table B21100


Veterans By Service-Connected Disability Rating
Macon, GA Metro Area, 2008-2010
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
0
Less then 10%
10 - 20 %
30 - 40%
50 - 60 %
70 % or higher
Source: American Community Survey, 2008-2010, Table B21100

Session D
Kenneth Darga

Reducing Respondent Burden of the American Community Survey

Presentation to the National Research Council
Workshop on the Benefits and Burdens of the ACS
June 15, 2012

Kenneth Darga, State Demographer
Michigan Department of Technology, Management, and Budget
DargaK@michigan.gov

Overview

Respondent burden includes:

- time and effort
- revealing personal information

My comments are intended place these burdens in the context of other demands that are made for our time, effort, and personal information.

Ideas for reducing respondent burden will also be proposed.

1. Time and Effort

The various levels of government demand our time and effort as well as our money, including:

- Compulsory military service
- Mandatory school attendance
- Waiting at traffic lights
- Waiting in line for TSA
- Keeping our lawn mowed and our snow shoveled
- Answering the ACS about once every 45 years

  But reasons for participating in the ACS are not obvious to many people.

1. Time and Effort

For most households, filling out the ACS takes about as much time as cutting the grass . . .

. . . but for some households, it can be equivalent to cutting the grass several times, because of:

- Language barriers
- Literacy issues
- Inability to deal with numbers and data
- Household size

1. Time and Effort

The relevant question:

Is filling out the ACS once every 45 years or so as important as spending the same number of minutes:

- Cutting grass
- Waiting at traffic lights
- Doing the other things that governments require us to do for the public good.

2. Personal Information

a) For some people, some of the information requested by the ACS can be sensitive.

b) What the Census Bureau really wants is aggregate information, not personal information.

c) Information requested by the ACS is already known to many individuals and organizations.

d) Information about specific individuals is not available from the ACS (and it would not be very useful if it was).

2. Personal Information

If the FBI wants information about me and my household, they can get it from:

- Tax records
- Social Security records
- Employer records
- Local assessor records
- Bank records
- Personal observation
- Driver records
- Neighbors
- The Internet

If Big Brother wants information about me, he does not really need the ACS

2. Personal Information

Anyone who wants information about me can forget about getting it from the ACS.

1. No one can look up information about individuals
2. My household has not gotten an ACS survey yet.

The ACS is not designed to be useful as a national masterfile. It will never have current information on a large percentage of the population.

3. Reducing Respondent Burden

The Census Bureau is already doing a pretty good job:

- ☑ Keep information confidential and publicize safeguards that prevent disclosure.
- ☑ Explain why each question is asked.
- ☑ Have a telephone response option for people with literacy or language issues.

3. Reducing Respondent Burden

a) **Improve the layout of the form to make it easier to report information for large families.**

- The current form is 27 pages long because questions are repeated 5 times.
- After reading through the questions 5 separate times, a large family has to wait for a phone call to provide information on additional family members over the phone.

3. Reducing Respondent Burden

a) Improve the layout of the form to make it easier to report information for large families.

It would be easier to read each question ONCE and then answer that question for each family member.

- Less respondent burden for large families
- A shorter and less imposing form for everyone.

3. Reducing Respondent Burden

b) Make better provisions for complex households.

It is not easy to answer all of the questions on the ACS for a household with 20 unrelated residents.

After answering all the questions for 5 people, the respondent has to wait for a call and then report information for the other 15 over the phone.

3. Reducing Respondent Burden

b) Make better provisions for complex households.

- We cannot assume that household members will be willing to provide personal information to a housemate.
- We should not expect people to provide large amounts of information over the phone.
- We cannot expect every complex household to have a secretary who will take responsibility for answering surveys appropriately.

3. Reducing Respondent Burden

b) Make better provisions for complex households.

- Ask the respondent to list all household members
- Give them the option of putting a check mark by names of people for whom a separately addressed form is needed.

3. Reducing Respondent Burden

b) Make better provisions for complex households.

This approach would be helpful for cases where:

- Some people do not want to provide personal information to a housemate.
- Some household members are unavailable while the form is being filled out.
- It is not feasible for one person to provide information for all household members.

3. Reducing Respondent Burden

c) Suggest an alternative for people who do not want to provide their legal names.

People can choose a nickname, for example, but it should be recognizable to other household members if a follow-up worker calls to verify or clarify any responses.

3. Reducing Respondent Burden

d) A financial incentive might help reverse attitudes toward participating in the ACS.

Tax credits are more feasible than direct expenditures.

A tax credit would be appropriate compensation for people who have submitted a complete ACS form.

This should:

- Increase response rates
- Reduce incomplete submissions
- Reduce follow-up costs
- Increase willingness to participate.

Session E
Susan Brower

The American Community Survey in State Government: Examples from Minnesota

Susan Brower, Minnesota State Demographer
June 2012

ACS, What have you done for us lately?

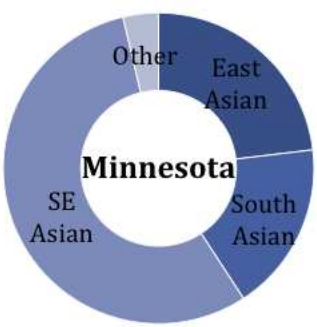
- **April 2012:** Report - State of the Asian Pacific Minnesotans
- **April & May 2012:** Analyses used distribute state funds
- **June 2012:** Report - The Time for Talent

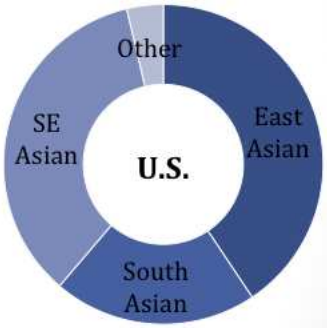
State of the Asian Pacific Minnesotans

Council on Asian Pacific Minnesotans

April 2012

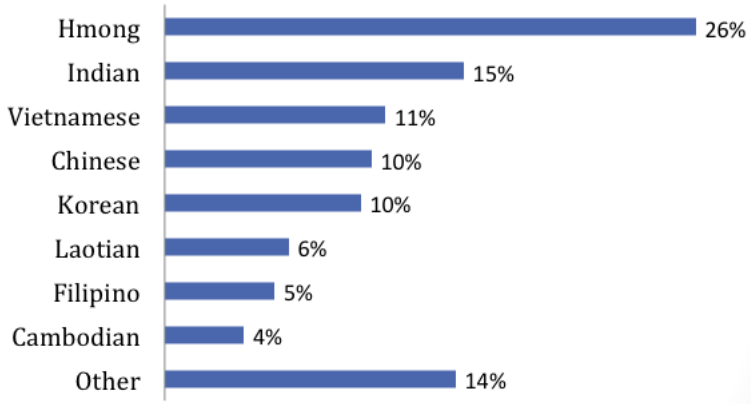
Minnesota's Asian population is unlike the U.S. Asian population





Source: Integrated Public Use Microdata Series,2008-2010

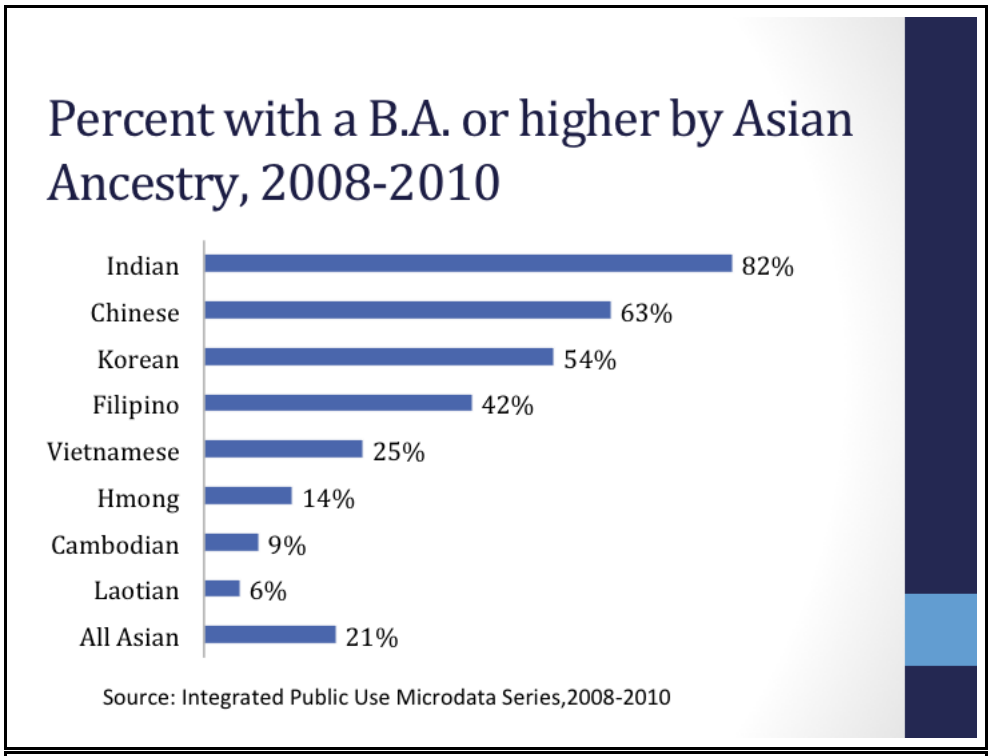
Asian population by Ancestry Minnesota, 2008-2010

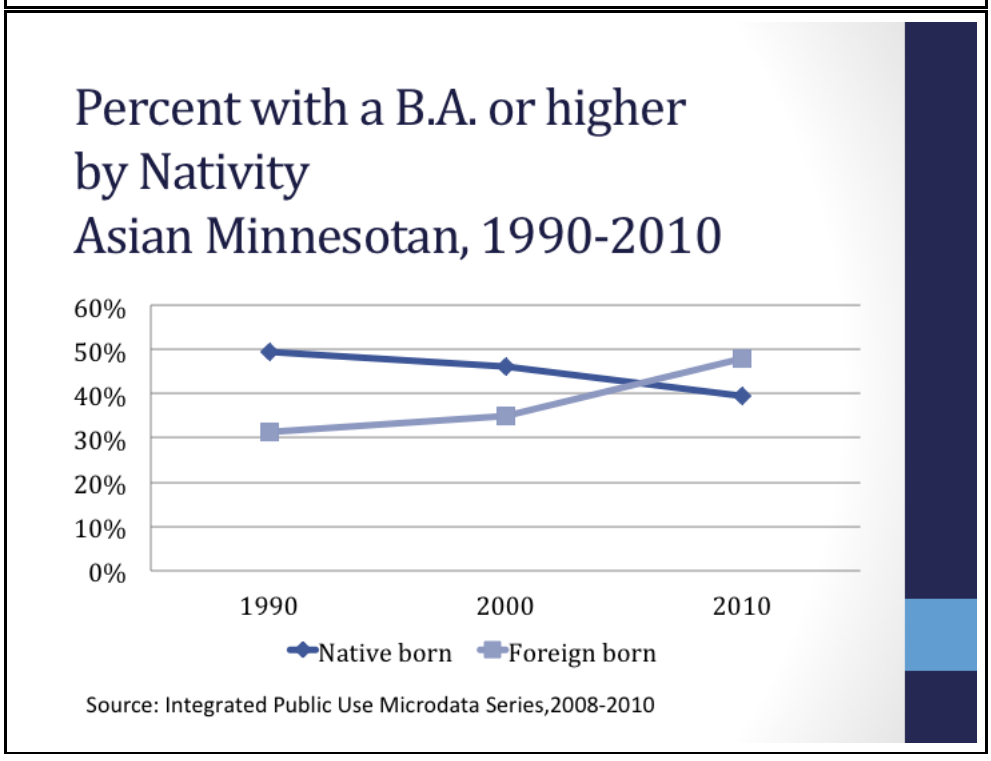


Source: Integrated Public Use Microdata Series,2008-2010

Report Analysis

- 2008-2010 ACS Public Use Microdata Sample
- Identify Asian groups using ancestry, birthplace and nativity
- Report descriptive statistics that are not available in published tables


Percent with a B.A. or higher by Asian Ancestry, 2008-2010
Indian 82%
Chinese 63%
Korean 54%
Filipino 42%
Vietnamese 25%
Hmong 14%
Cambodian 9%
Laotian 6%
All Asian 21%
Source: Integrated Public Use Microdata Series,2008-2010


Percent with a B.A. or higher by Nativity Asian Minnesotan, 1990-2010
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
1990
2000
2010
Native born
Foreign born
Source: Integrated Public Use Microdata Series,2008-2010

ACS analyses used to inform policy and distribute funds

Minnesota Department of HUMAN RIGHTS

- **Equal Opportunity Compliance in Construction Projects**
- **Analyzed 2006-2010 Public Use Microdata Sample to inform EEO hiring goals**

POSITIVELY Minnesota
Department of Employment and Economic Development

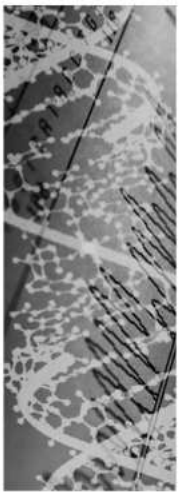
- **Small Cities Development Grants**
- **Compiled 2006-2010 tabular poverty data to score grant applications**

The Time For Talent

Minnesota State Demographic Center

June 2012

Report Analysis



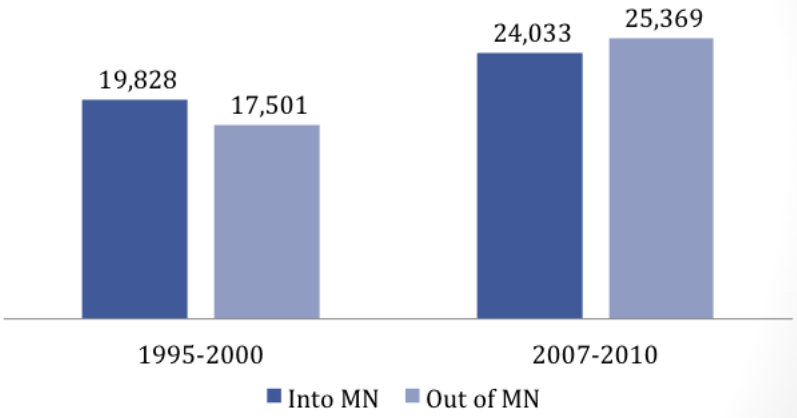
- 2007-2010 single-year ACS Public Use Microdata Samples
- Identify talent by educational attainment and occupation
- Use migration data to track movement of talent workers in and out of the state

Degreed Migrants to Minnesota by Sending State/Abroad (Annual Average)

State	1995-2000	2007-2010
Wisconsin	16,207	19,764
Abroad	14,366	17,296
North Dakota	8,191	6,360
Florida	1,930	5,800
California	6,760	5,680
Illinois	7,936	5,526
Iowa	8,169	5,069
Texas	3,426	3,718
South Dakota	3,843	3,341
Colorado	2,574	2,996

Source: Integrated Public Use Microdata Series,2008-2010

Average Annual Number of Degreed Migrants



Source: Integrated Public Use Microdata Series,2008-2010

Percent of Degreed Workers Living in State of Birth, 2007-2010

State	Percent
Texas	69.7
California	65.7
North Carolina	61.0
Minnesota	59.1
Georgia	58.7
Utah	57.4
Washington	56.0
Tennessee	55.4
South Carolina	55.1
Wisconsin	54.1

Source: Integrated Public Use Microdata Series,2008-2010

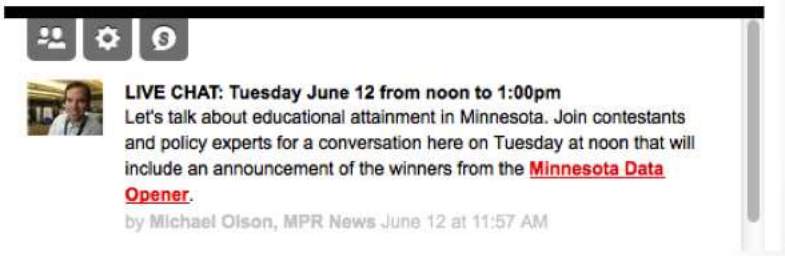
State government relies heavily on ACS data.

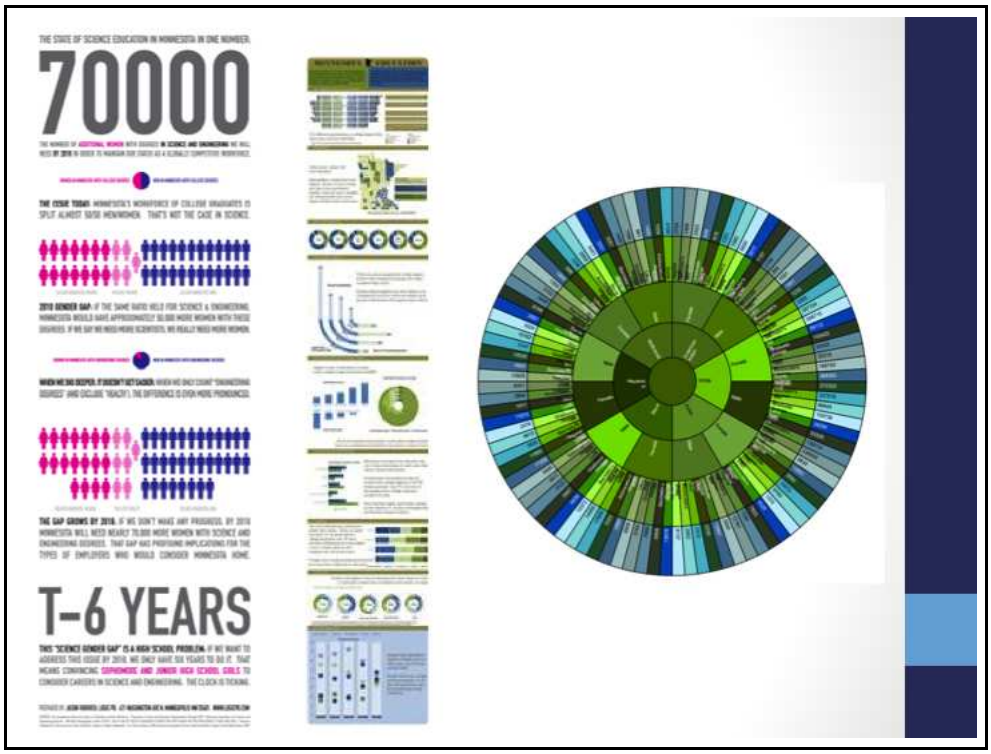
In Minnesota:

1. Population profiles of Minnesota-specific groups
2. Analyses to help regulate state contracts and distribute funds
3. Special reports that help with long-term planning

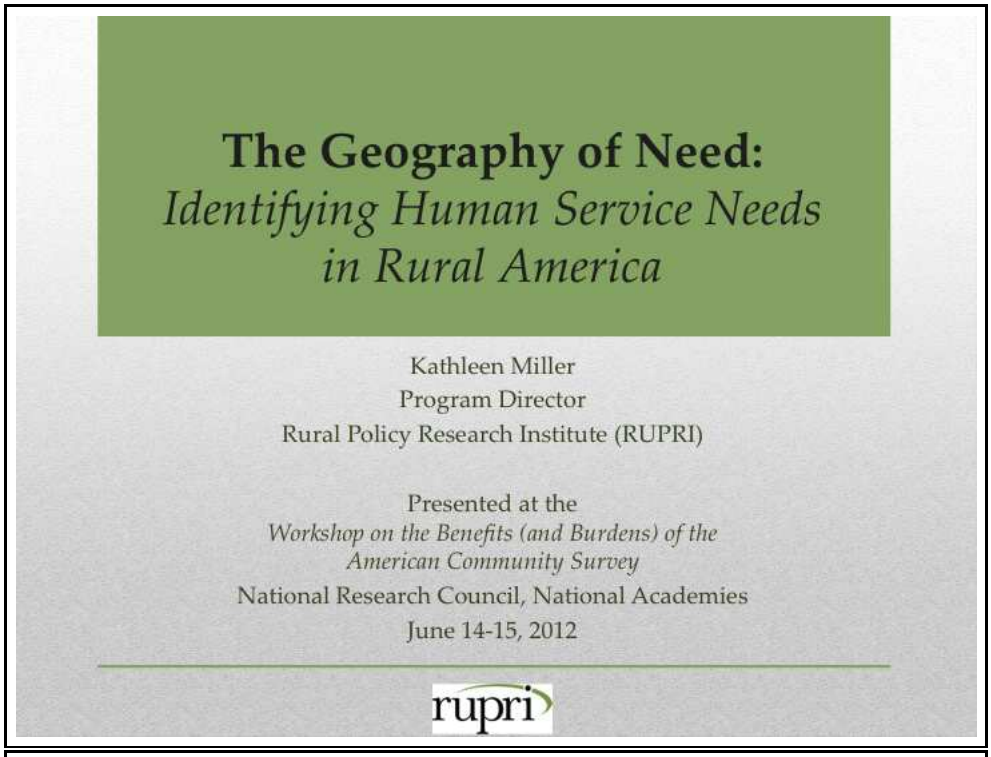
Minnesota Data Opener

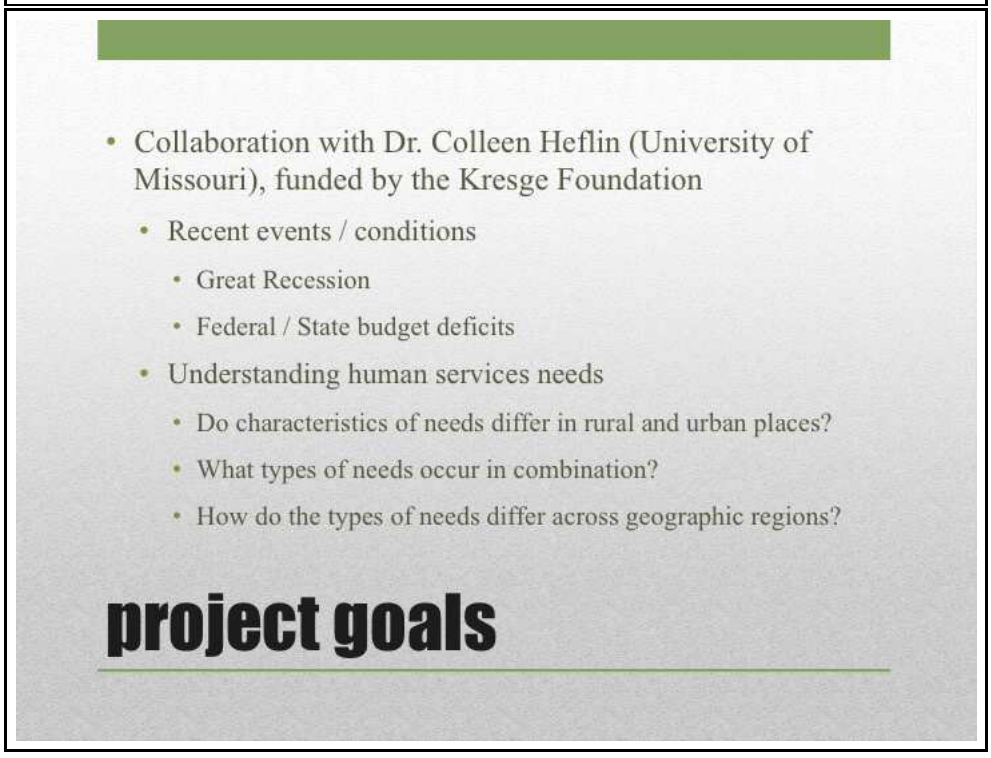
Chat: Visualizing Educational Attainment in Minnesota




70000
T-6 YEARS

Session E
Kathleen Miller





- Human service needs depend on the characteristics of the population in need
  - Needs vary across the life course
  - Different subpopulations have different needs (veterans, elderly, young children)
- Specific local conditions affect provision of human services
  - Cultural differences, language barriers, transportation needs
  - Geographic dispersion / isolation
- Human service needs are also a function of the economic structure of an area

rationale

- What geographic area is the unit of analysis?
  - States? Counties? Tracts? PUMAs? Block groups?
- What are our indicators of need?
  - How do we capture needs across the life course?
  - How do we capture economic, cultural differences across space?
- How do we define "need"
- How will we capture the combinations of need?

research questions

- Advantages
  - Stable boundaries over time
  - Reflect human services provision boundaries
  - Data readily available and accessible
    - Study coinciding with the first five year release of ACS data
- Disadvantages – western states have larger counties
  - Less reflective of the rural nature of communities
  - Larger counties more likely to include variation – lower probability of meeting needs/risk criteria

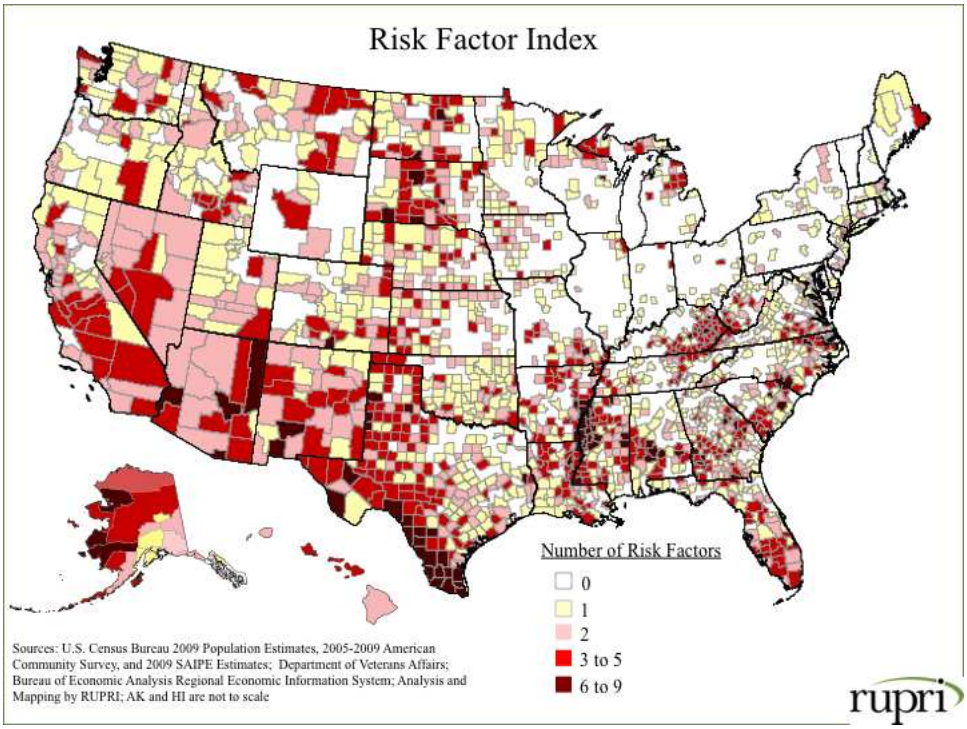
unit of analysis: county

- American Community Survey
  - Educational attainment
  - Populations in subfamilies
  - Fertility
  - Foreign born populations
  - Housing units lacking vehicle
  - Households receiving SNAP benefits
- Other county-level data sources
  - Population estimates program (age, race, ethnicity)
  - Veterans Affairs
  - SAIPE (poverty estimates)
  - Bureau of Economic Analysis (transfer payments)

primary data sources

- Human Services Need Index - Composite index of demographic and economic needs
  - The bottom 10% of all counties on each particular indicator get a point on the index
  - Additive index – the higher the number, the more needs exist in the county
  - 8 demographic indicators; 4 economic indicators
  - Possible score 0 to 12

methods

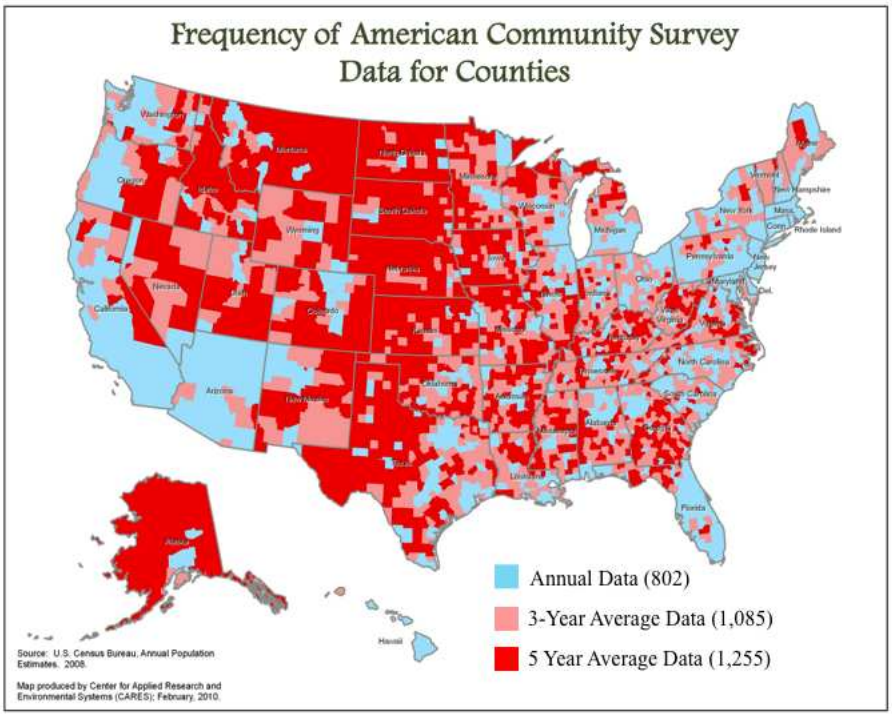


Number of Risk Factors	Metro Counties	Nonmetro Counties
0	585 (53.2%)	690 (33.8%)
1	267 (24.3%)	464 (22.7%)
2	149 (13.5%)	346 (16.9%)
3 to 5	91 (8.3%)	459 (22.5%)
6 to 9	8 (0.7%)	84 (4.1%)

rural/urban differences

- Despite concerns with the ACS for rural and small area data analysis, it's the best data we have for understanding rural America

the ACS and rural data



- This study relies heavily on the use of ACS data to understand the breadth and depth of human service needs in rural America
- No other data source can allow such a comprehensive look at demographic and economic indicators
- Broad interest in this work
- Absent the ACS, understanding rural America will be nearly impossible
- It's not perfect, but it's critical!

conclusions


rupri
rural policy research institute
www.rupri.org
THANK YOU
Kathleen Miller
Program Director
Rural Policy Research Institute
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Session E
Steve Romalewski

Squeezing blood from a stone?

Seemingly quixotic attempts to map small area ACS estimates

Presentation at the Workshop on the Benefits (and Burdens) of the American Community Survey

June 15, 2012 • Washington, DC

Steven Romalewski
CUNY Mapping Service
The Graduate Center / City University of New York

1

The tease…

The American Community Survey offers the promise of frequent small-area data.

- ❖No more stale long-form data!
- ❖Tract (and even block group) data at least every five years!

2

The reality…

- Incredibly rich data set, but…
- Sometimes unacceptably high margins of error ***especially*** at the tract (and block group!) level, even for gross measures.
- 5 year aggregations mean you can't compare within or across 5-year ACS releases.

3

Our approach …

- *Center for Urban Research:* academic setting but projects for & with local orgs, agencies, and researchers with practical data needs.
- *CUNY Mapping Service:* focus on online, interactive mapping applications (including block-group spatial patterns).

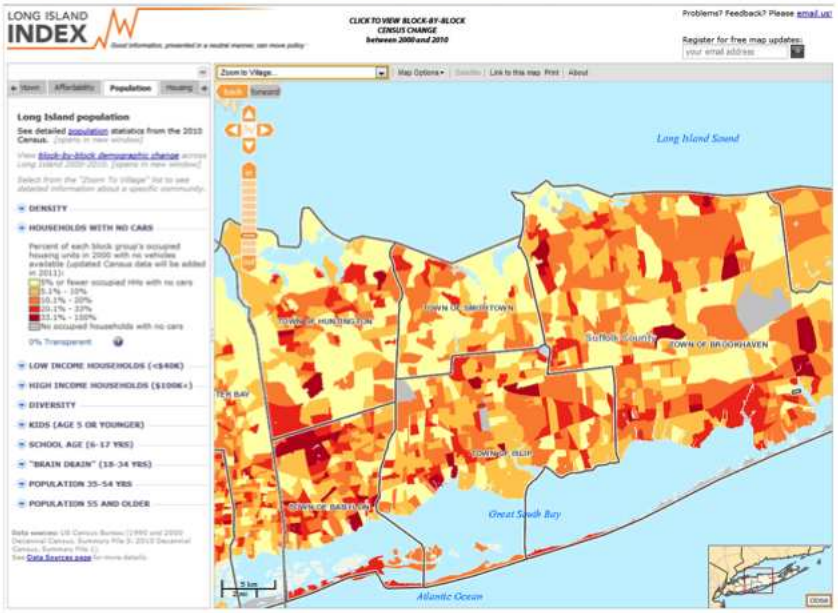
4

Putting small area ACS data to the test…

- Do we need to denote "high MOE" tracts/BGs separately (cross-hatching, etc)?
  - Can we create robust choropleth maps even with uncertain data?
- Is geographic aggregation necessary?
  - Can we still use tracts, even BGs, and visualize spatial patterns with confidence?

5

What we would like to map *(Long Island example)* www.longislandindexmaps.org



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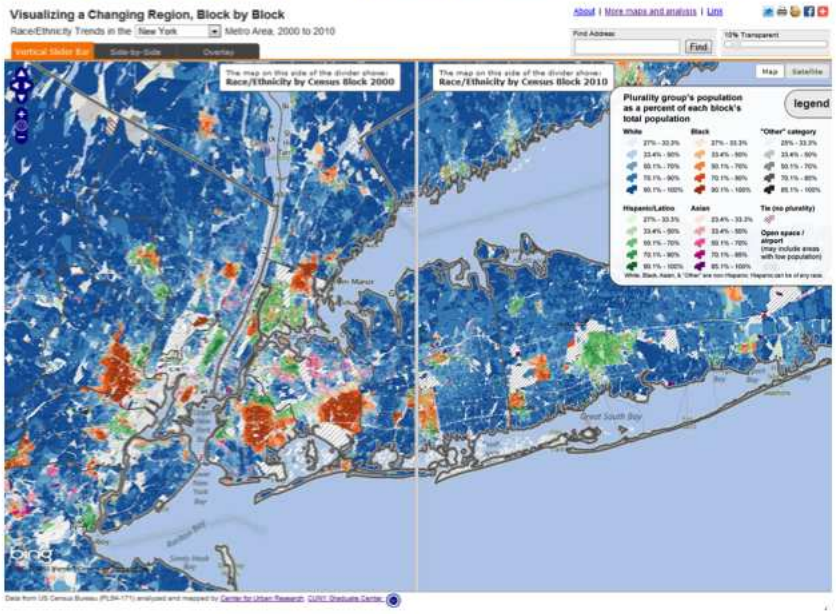
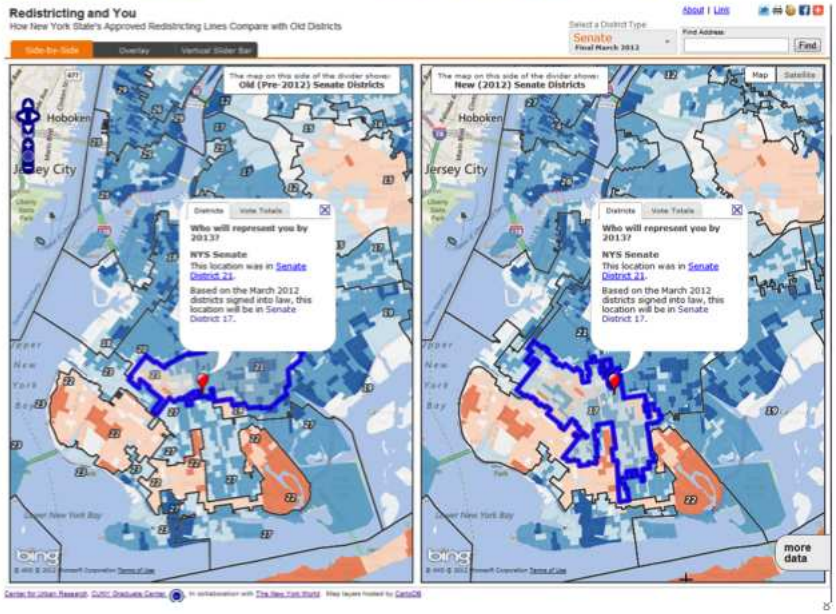
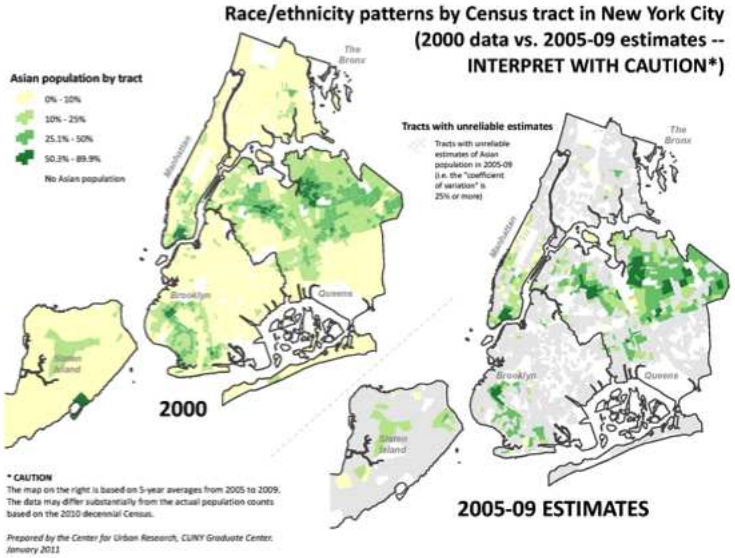
Block-level interactive example www.urbanresearchmaps.org/comparinator/pluralitymap.htm



Redistricting example www.urbanresearchmaps.org/nyredistricting/map.html



What we've tried to map *(race / ethnicity example)*



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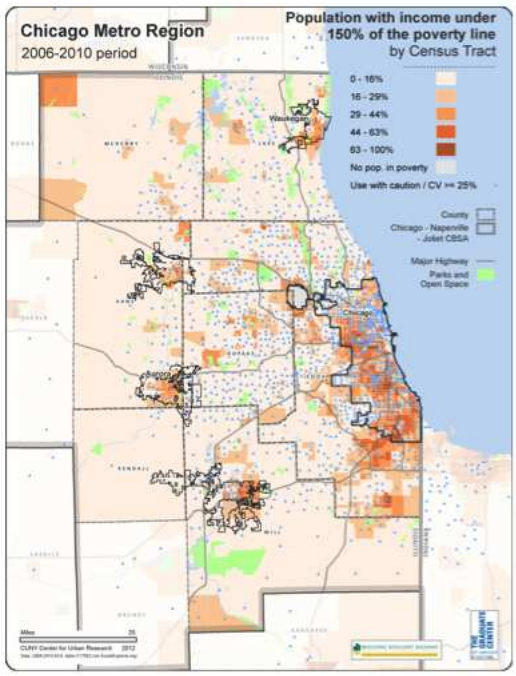
What we've tried to map

(poverty example – with high-CV tracts masked)



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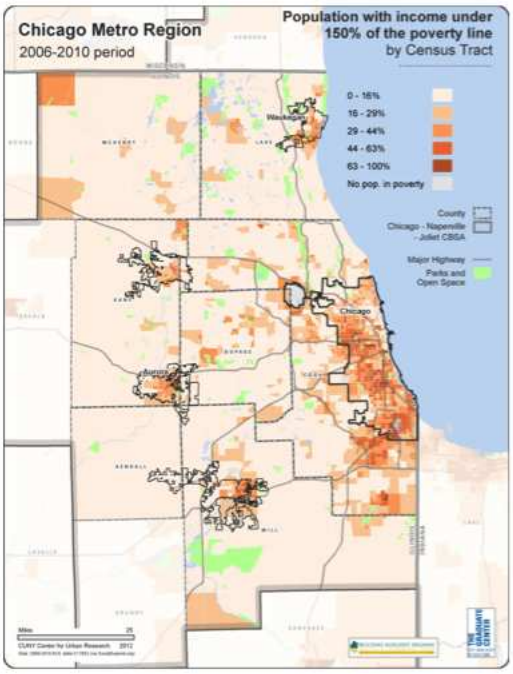
What we've tried to map

(poverty example – without high-CV tracts masked)



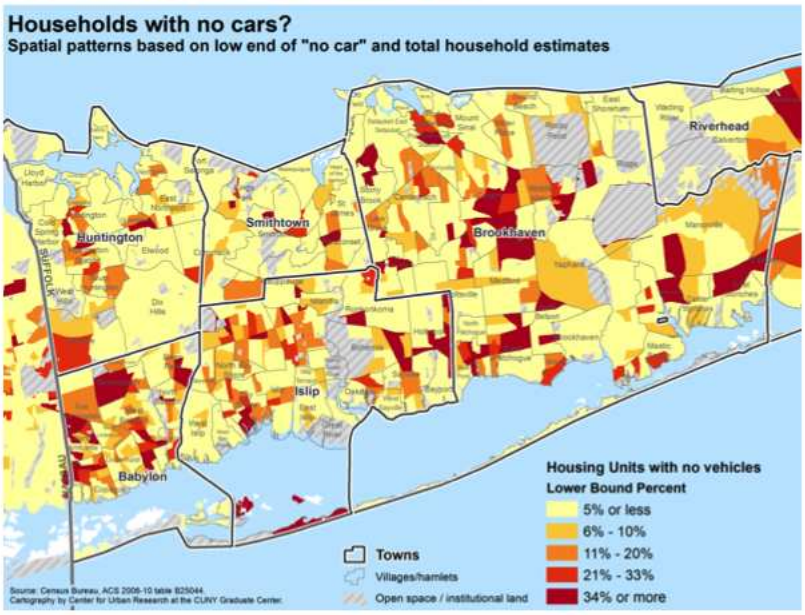
11

Methodological references

- Wong/Sun ArcGIS extension
  - Testing significance of differences across choropleth ranges
- Cornell's Program on Applied Demographics
  - Exploring visualization techniques
  - Framework of options
- Informal NYC working group

12

Illustrating the problem: *households with no cars*



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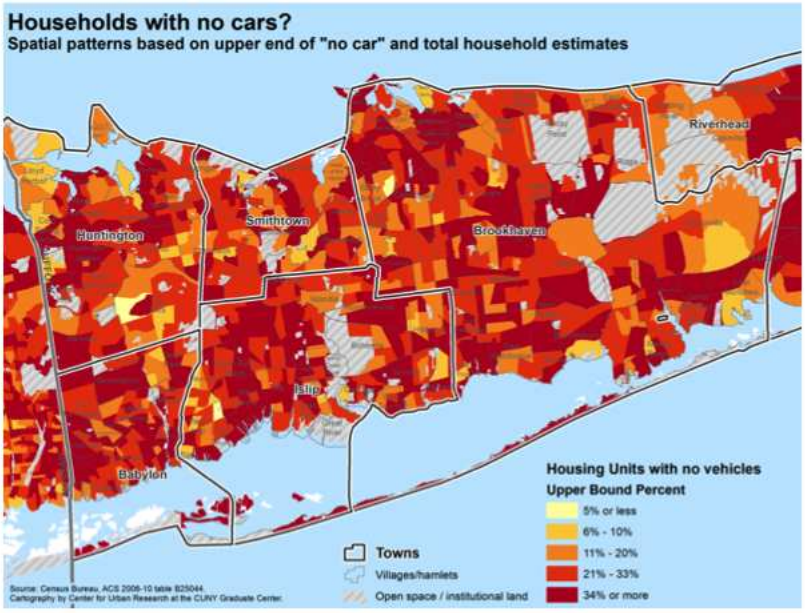

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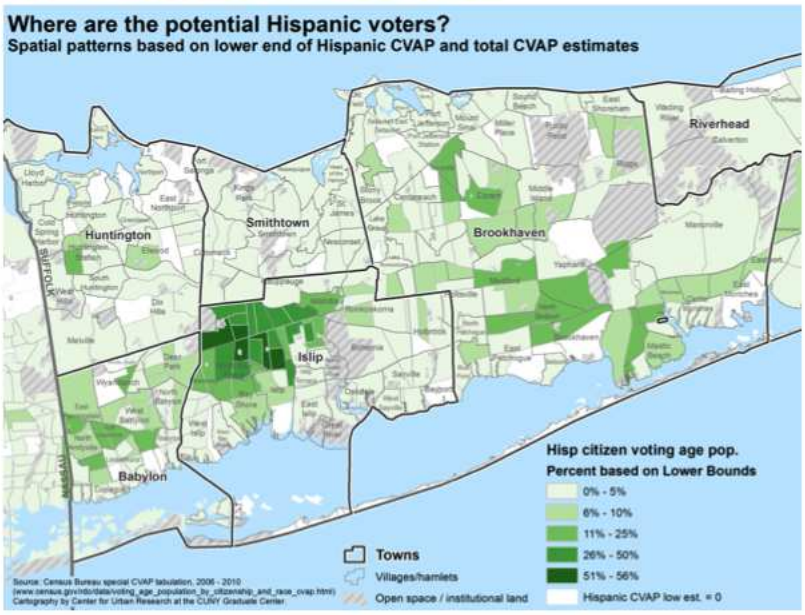
Illustrating the problem: *CVAP for civic engagement*



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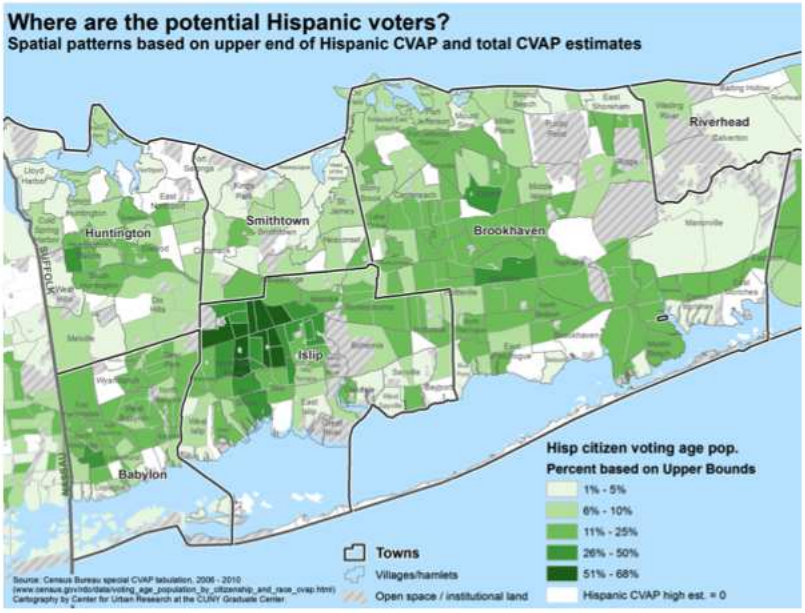

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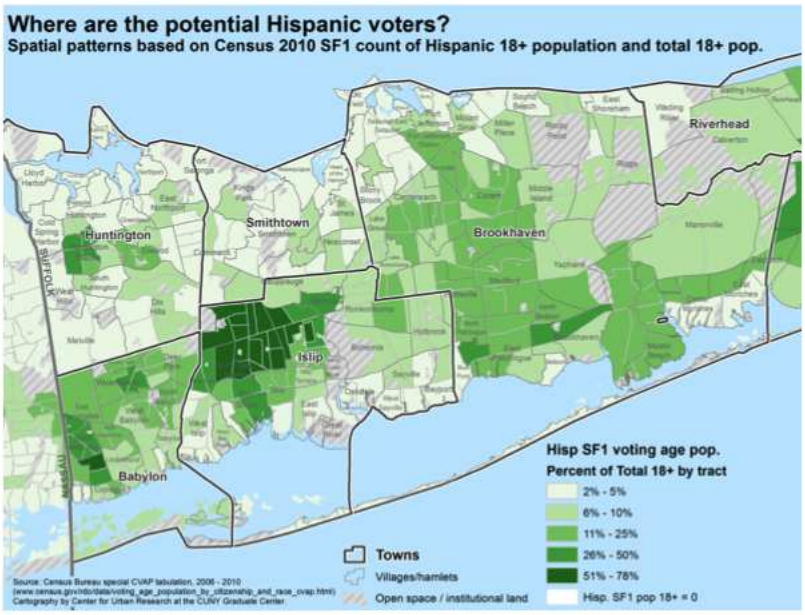

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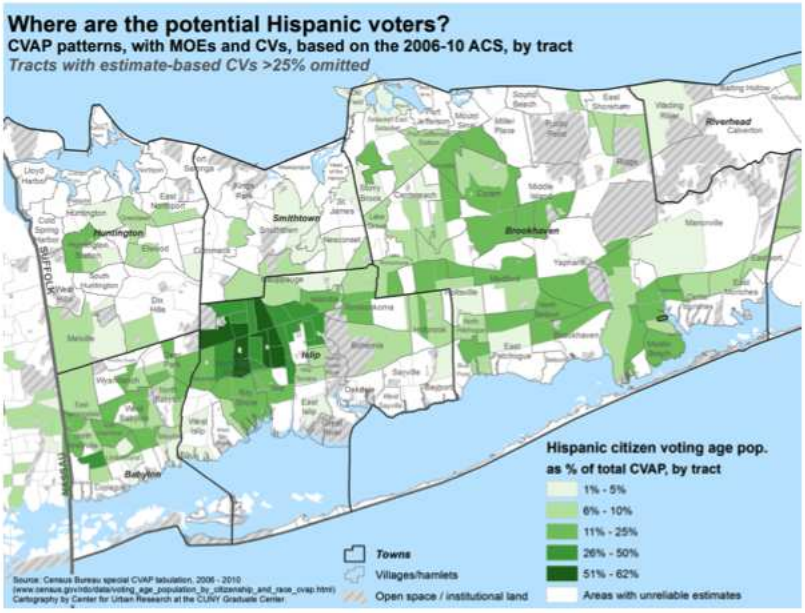
Omitting geographies with unreliable estimates?



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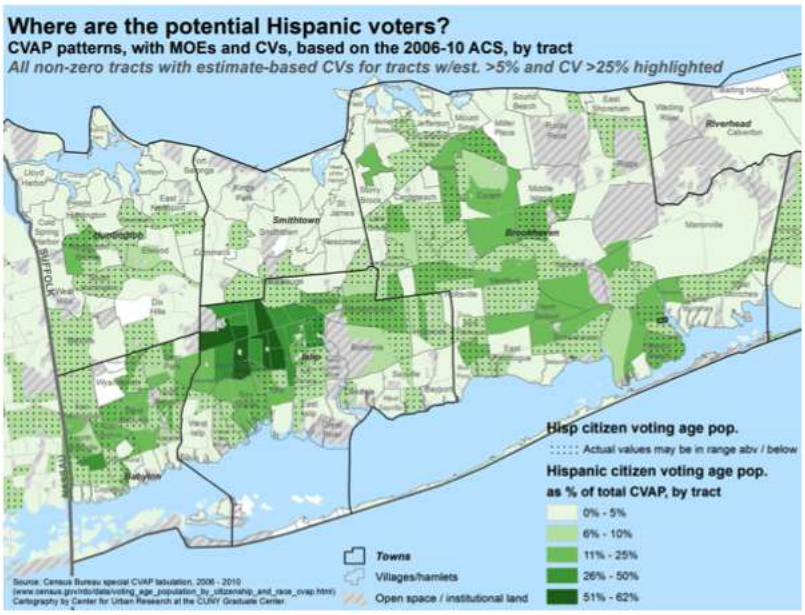
Cartographic techniques to denote unreliability?



19

Spreadsheet demo

- Initial attempt at constructing choropleth ranges that respect MOEs

Triangulate with 100% data

- CVAP block group examples (earlier slides)

Interactive display

- Build on Cornell PAD techniques

20

Contact Info

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www.urbanresearchmaps.org

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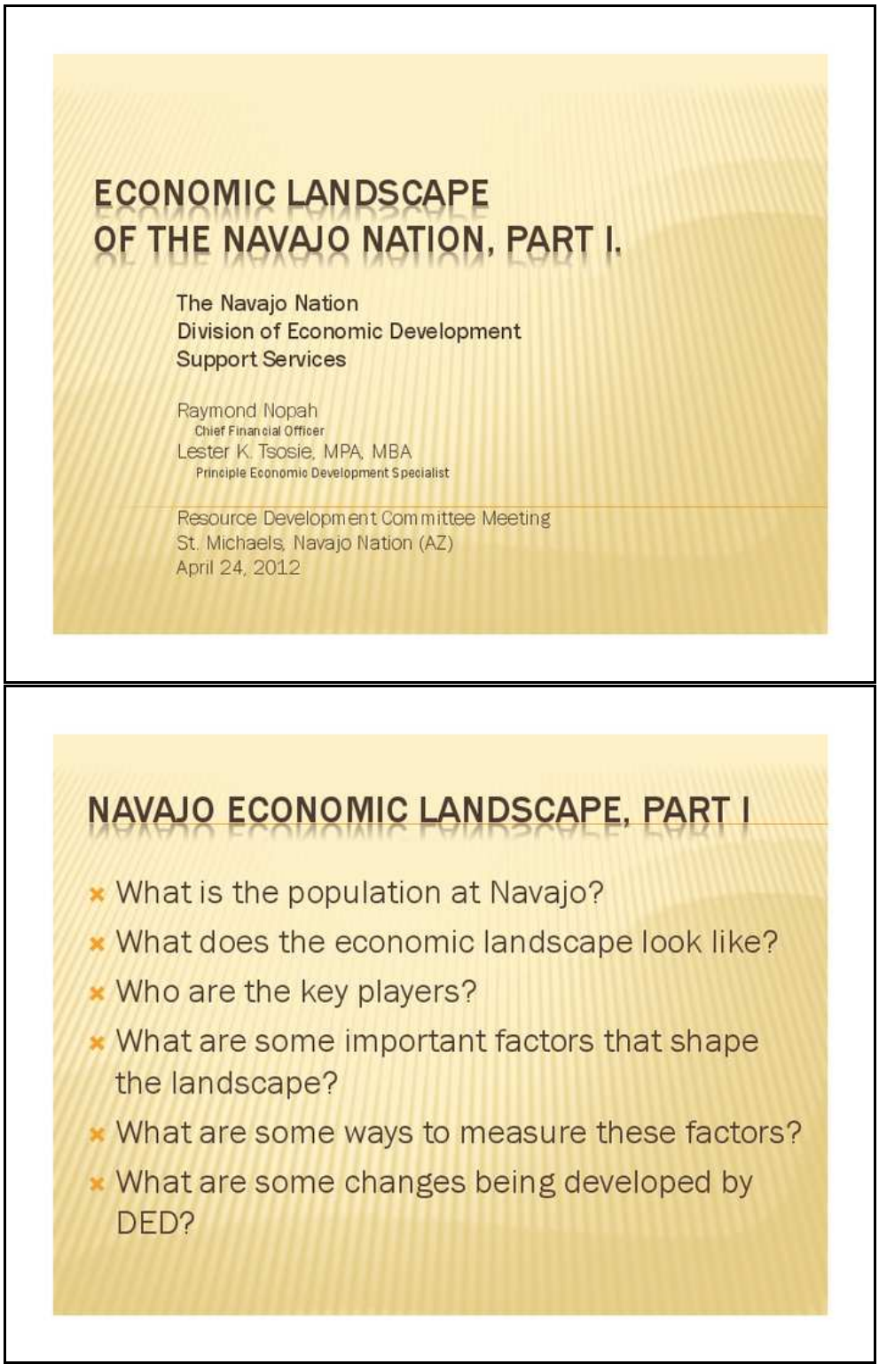
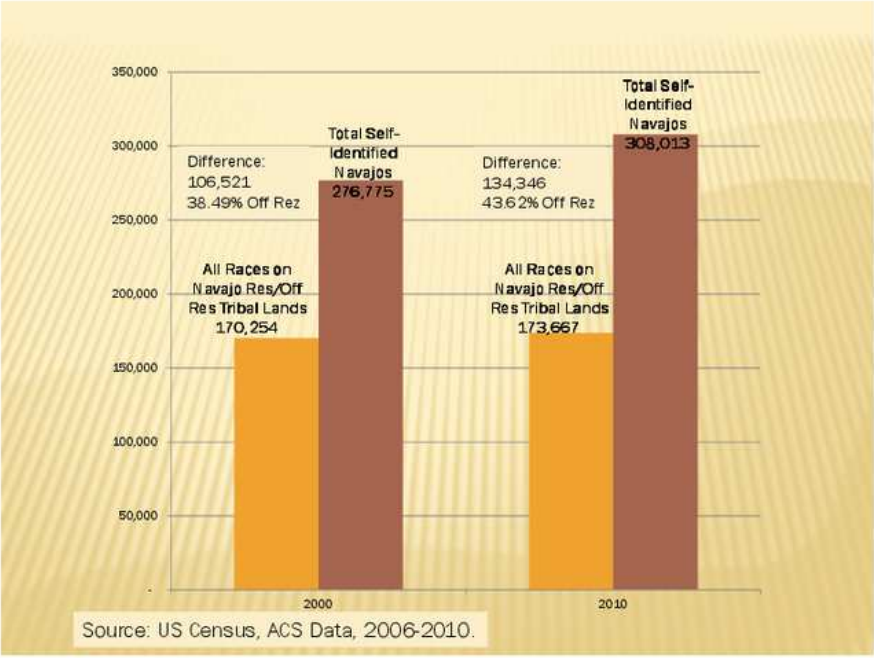
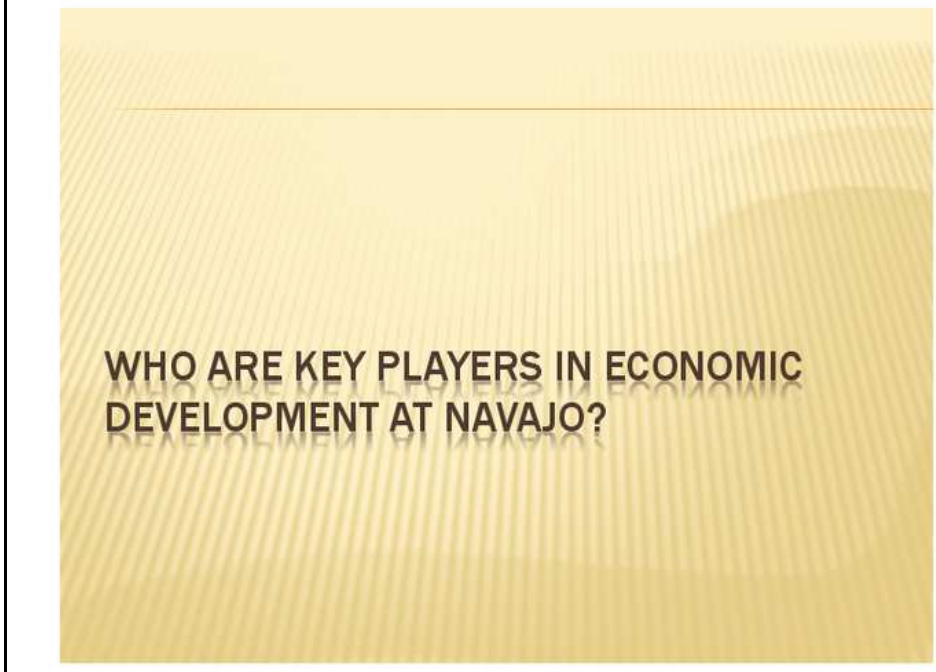
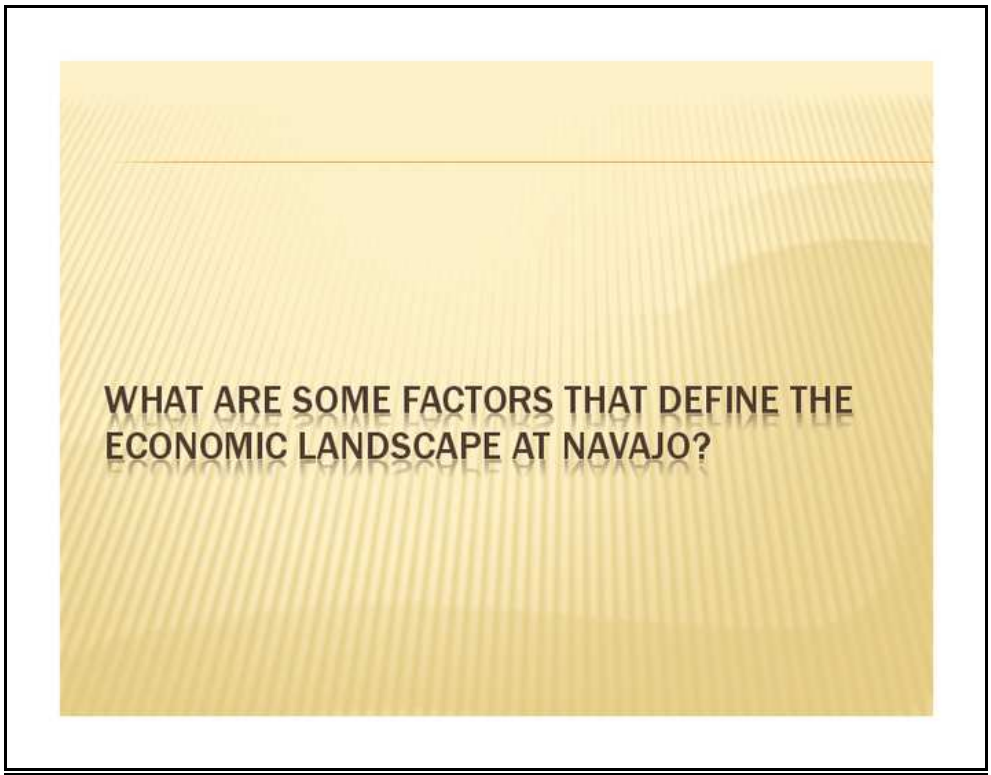

ECONOMIC LANDSCAPE
OF THE NAVAJO NATION, PART I.
The Navajo Nation
Division of Economic Development
Support Services
Raymond Nopah
Chief Financial Officer
Lester K. Tsosie, MPA, MBA
Principle Economic Development Specialist
Resource Development Committee Meeting
St. Michaels, Navajo Nation (AZ)
April 24, 2012
NAVAJO ECONOMIC LANDSCAPE, PART I
What is the population at Navajo?
What does the economic landscape look like?
Who are the key players?
What are some important factors that shape the landscape?
What are some ways to measure these factors?
What are some changes being developed by DED?

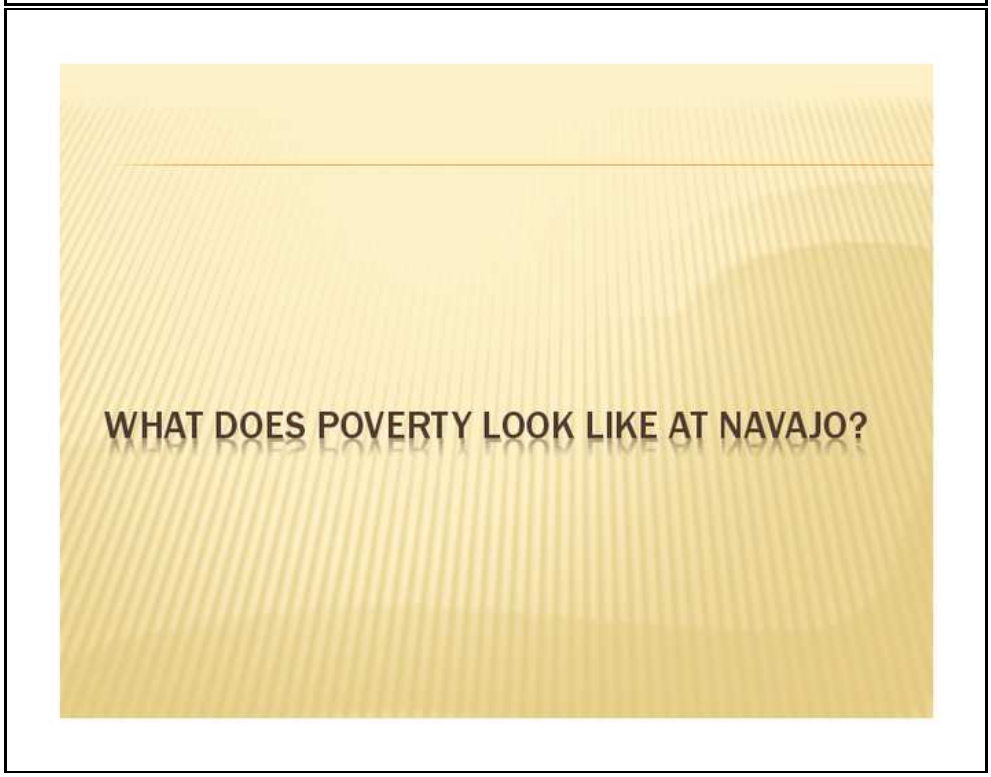
ACCORDING TO US CENSUS, WHAT IS THE POPULATION AT NAVAJO?

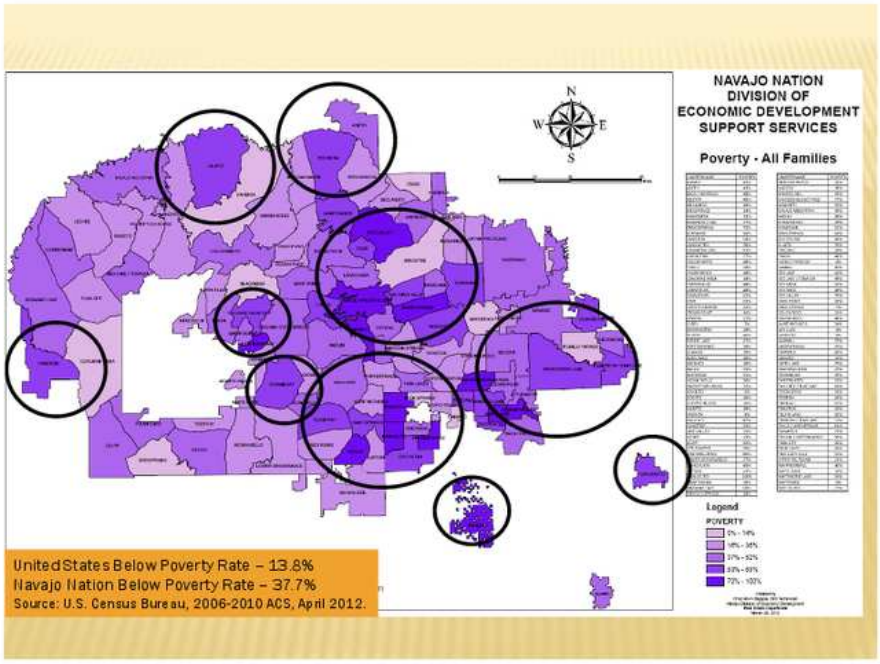



WHO ARE KEY PLAYERS IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AT NAVAJO?

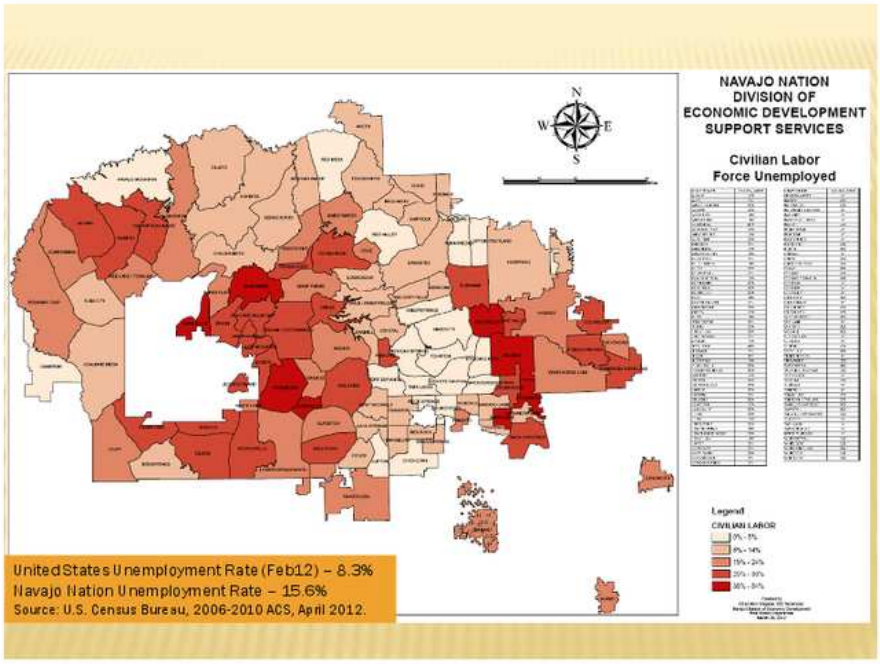

Navajo Nation Government (Executive, Legislative)
Navajo Nation Enterprises (NTUA, NECA, NAPI)
Indian Health Service
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Small Businesses
Schools
Health Care
Navajo Gaming
"Bordertowns"
Flea Markets
Other Initiatives (Grant funding, Collaborations)


WHAT ARE SOME FACTORS THAT DEFINE THE ECONOMIC LANDSCAPE AT NAVAJO?

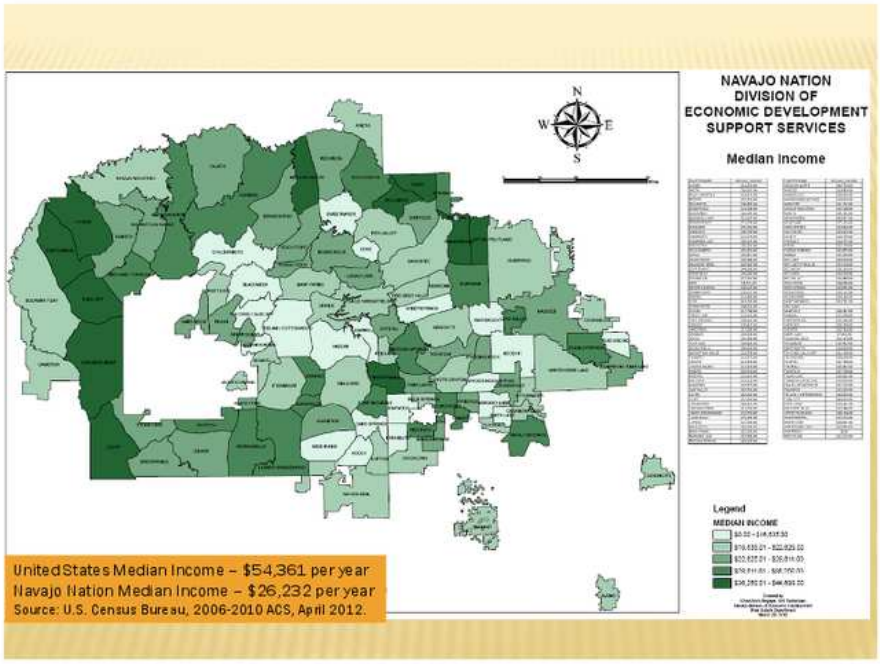

WHAT DOES POVERTY LOOK LIKE AT NAVAJO?



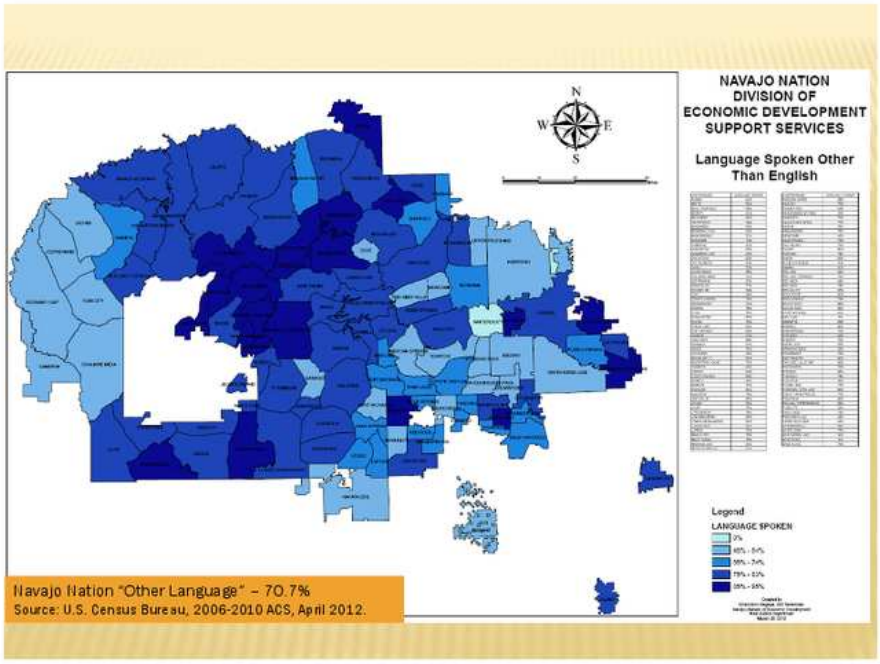
WHAT DOES UNEMPLOYMENT LOOK LIKE AT NAVAJO?



WHAT DOES MEDIAN INCOME LOOK LIKE AT NAVAJO?



WHAT DOES LANGUAGE SPOKEN LOOK LIKE AT NAVAJO?



CONTACT

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WWW.NAVAJOBUSINESS.COM

SUPPORT SERVICES
(928) 871-6544
(928) 871-7394

Economic Development Uses of ACS Data

Drew Conrad, CEcD
The Institute for Decision Making
The University of Northern Iowa

University of Northern Iowa
Institute for Decision Making

Regional Workforce Analysis

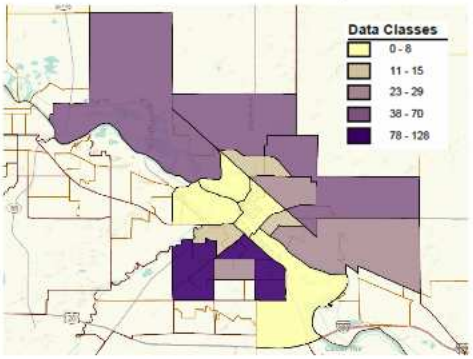
- **Regional workforce analysis and planning processes**
  - Texoma Region – OK & TX
  - Cedar Valley Region – IA
  - Siouxland Region – IA, NE & SD
- **ACS data utilized:**
  - Population by age, gender, race & ethnicity
  - Earnings by educational attainment
  - Travel time and means of transportation to work data
  - Income & poverty status data
  - County, state and U.S. level geography

University of Northern Iowa
Institute for Decision Making

Neighborhood Economic Development

- **Most diverse neighborhoods in Iowa**
- **ACS data utilized:**
  - Population by age, gender, race & ethnicity, and educational attainment
  - Income & poverty data
  - Industry & employment data
  - Housing characteristics data
  - Block group and tract level geography

Self-Employed Individuals by Census Tract in northeast Waterloo, IA



- **Data used with prospective businesses and micro-enterprise entrepreneurs**

University of Northern Iowa
Institute for Decision Making

Statewide and Regional Asset Mapping

- **Developed for state, regional and local economic development organizations**
  - An analysis of the competitive strengths and weaknesses of economic development regions

- **ACS data utilized:**
  - Population by age, gender race and ethnicity data
  - Travel time data
  - Data on educational attainment
  - Income & poverty data
  - Data on health insurance coverage
  - Housing values and rents
  - County, state and U.S. level geography used

IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

IOWA economic development

University of Northern Iowa
Institute for Decision Making

Regional Metrics Analysis and Report

- **Details the economic growth and stability of the Iowa City area region**
  - Benchmark to gauge the effect of future economic development activity
- **ACS data utilized:**
  - Population by age, gender, race & ethnicity
  - Earnings by educational attainment
  - Travel time and means of transportation to work data
  - Income & poverty status data
  - Place, county, state and U.S. level geography

ICAD Iowa City Area Development Group
Extraordinary opportunities in unexpected places.

University of Northern Iowa
Institute for Decision Making

Iowa Competitiveness Index

- **An assessment of historical and current economic prosperity and growth of Iowa**
  - economic growth, education and workforce readiness, governance and fiscal matters, health and well-being, and workforce demographics and diversity
- **ACS data utilized:**
  - Population by age, race & ethnicity
  - Educational attainment
  - State and U.S. level geography used

Iowa Business Council

University of Northern Iowa
Institute for Decision Making

Take Aways

- **Economic development is a process and the decisions in this process are so data driven!**
  - ACS data directly
  - Other data sources that are reliant on the ACS for their development
- **So, do we want our entrepreneurs, businesses, communities and governments making informed decisions?**

University of Northern Iowa
Institute for Decision Making

Thank You!

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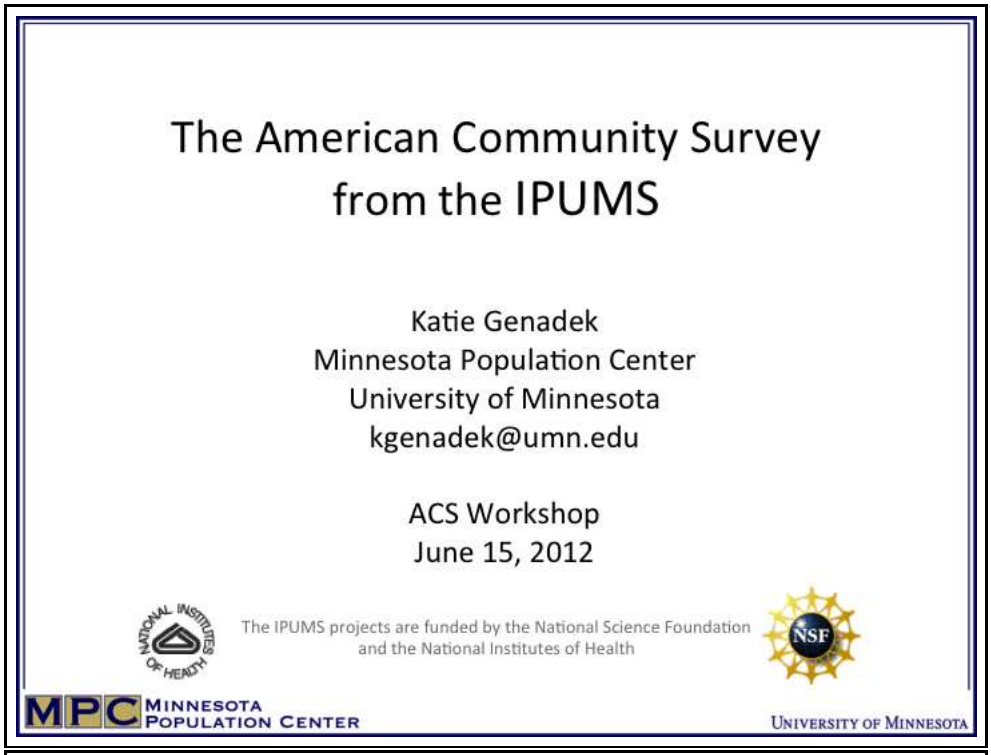
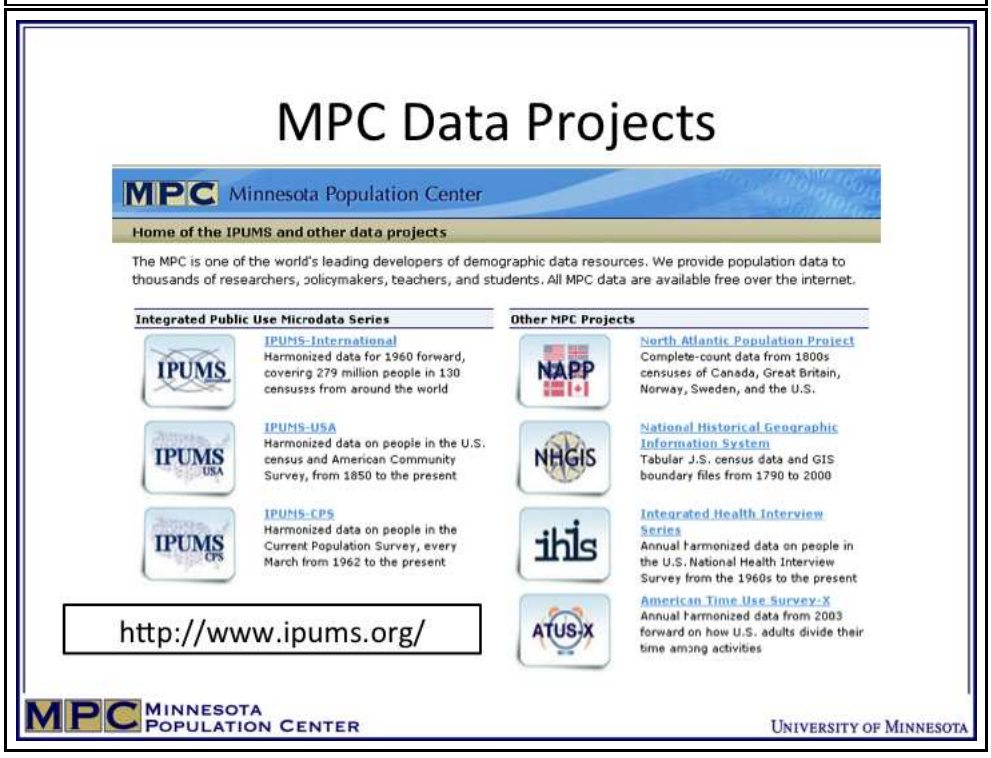
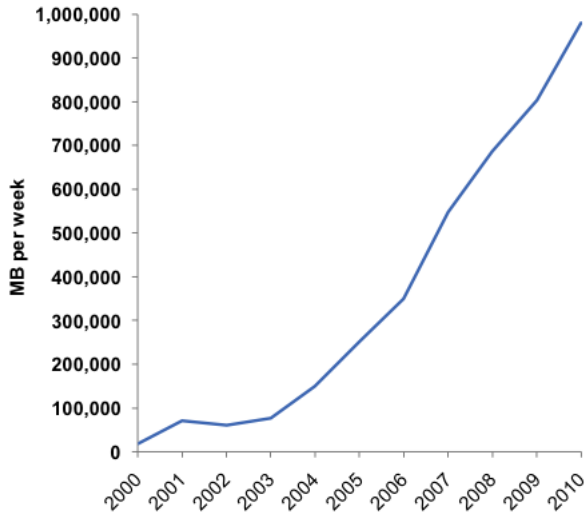
University of Northern Iowa
Institute for Decision Making

Session F
Katie Genadek





MPC Data Dissemination



MPC Minnesota Population Center — University of Minnesota

What is IPUMS?

Integrated - consistent codes, labels, and documentation

Public Use - anonymized, downloadable

Microdata - individual-level

Series - pooled data over time and place

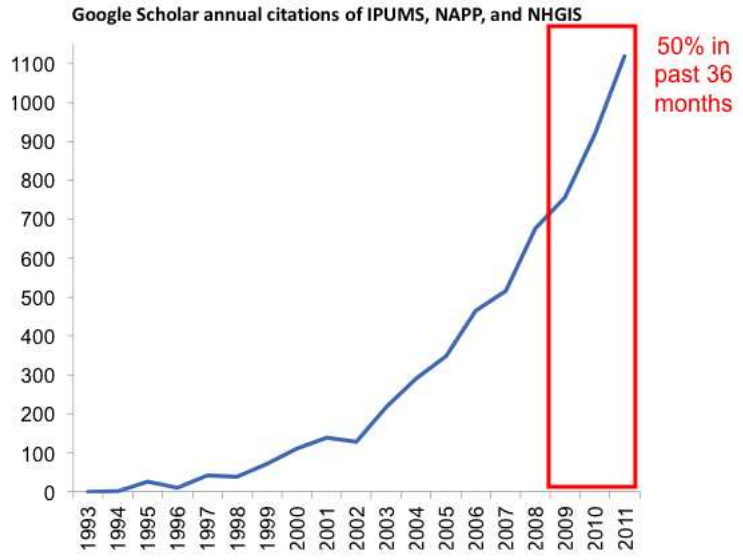
MPC Minnesota Population Center — University of Minnesota

IPUMS-USA

- U.S. decennial censuses (1850-2000)
- American Community Survey (2000-2010)
  - Public Use Microdata Sample
  - Full survey responses for 1% of US population
  - Yearly samples, multi-year samples
- Most widely used MPC database
- 30,000 users

MPC Minnesota Population Center — University of Minnesota

Publications from MPC Data



MPC Minnesota Population Center — University of Minnesota

IPUMS Value-Added

- Integration
  - Consistent codes and labels
- Comprehensive Online Documentation
  - Sample Descriptions
  - Extensive Variable Descriptions
    - Universes
    - Comparability across samples
    - Questionnaire text
- Constructed Variables
  - Family Interrelationships
  - Occupation and Industry

MPC Minnesota Population Center — University of Minnesota

IPUMS System

- Online Extraction System
  - Users pick samples and variables
  - Creates custom SAS, Stata, SPSS, CSV files
- Online Analysis System
  - SDA software
  - Can analyze all IPUMS-USA microdata online
- User Support
  - Team answers email and telephone inquires about the data
  - ~2,500 emails regarding IPUMS ACS data

MPC Minnesota Population Center — University of Minnesota

IPUMS ACS Data Extracts

Total ACS data:

- 137,029 extracts including 1-year ACS
- 5,726 extracts with 3-year ACS (2007-2010)
- 2,141 extracts with 5-year ACS (2009-2010)

ACS included in:

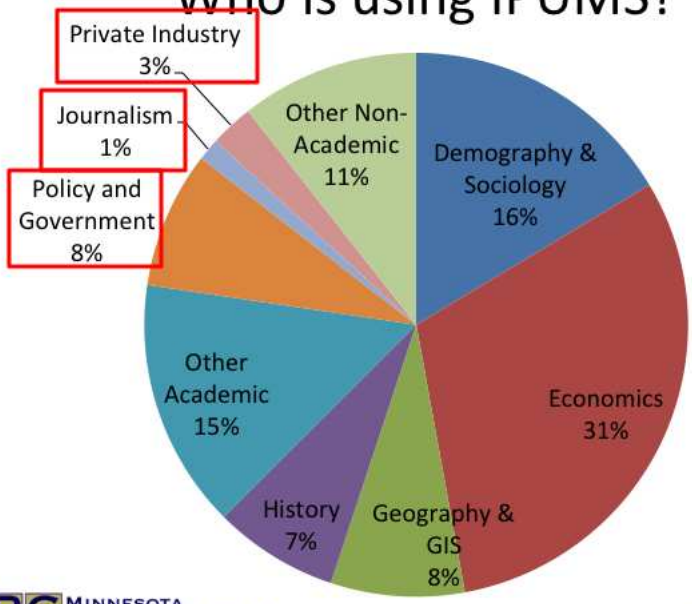
- 55% of IPUMS-USA extracts

ACS Online Analysis:

- 250,000 ACS tables made
- 13,000 last month

MPC Minnesota Population Center — University of Minnesota

Who is using IPUMS?



MPC Minnesota Population Center — University of Minnesota

What IPUMS ACS users doing with the data?

- Academic Journal Articles
  - Over 1000 articles published using IPUMS ACS
- Policy Reports
- Government Policy Analyses
- Demographics for Local Governments
- Dissertations and Theses
- Class Assignments

MPC Minnesota Population Center — University of Minnesota

What are the most common ACS variables?

- Race
- Employment Status
- Age
- Birthplace
- Education
- Sex
- Hispanic
- Relationship to household head
- Metro Area
- State
- Marital Status
- Income
- Language

MPC Minnesota Population Center — University of Minnesota

What are the most common question topics of ACS users?

- Poverty
- Geography
- Migration
- Subfamilies
- Occupation
- Disability
- Income
- Income adjustment
- Weighting
- Allocation Flags
- Variance Estimation
- Multiyear samples

MPC Minnesota Population Center — University of Minnesota

What to IPUMS users want from the data?

- Survey month
- Detailed relationship
- Variables previously available:
  - Children ever born
  - Parental birthplace
- Minimal change in the future!

MPC Minnesota Population Center — University of Minnesota

National Historical Geographic Information System (NHGIS)

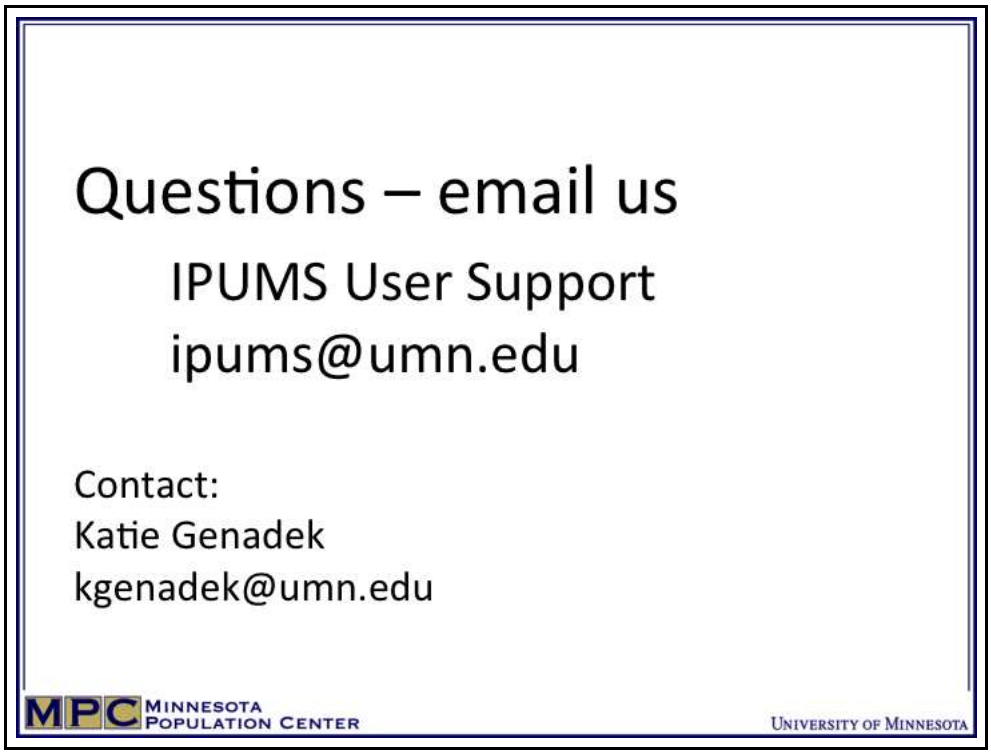
- Summary tables for Census Data 1790-2000
- GIS Boundary files available
- Can extract multiple tables from multiple years at once
- Free (like all MPC data)

MPC Minnesota Population Center — University of Minnesota

NHGIS ACS

- 2010 1-year summary file
  - Full dataset
  - GIS files
- 2006-2010 5-year summary file
  - Full dataset
  - Extract system provides access to block groups
  - GIS files
- Plan to disseminate all ACS summary files

MPC Minnesota Population Center — University of Minnesota


Questions – email us
IPUMS User Support
ipums@umn.edu
Contact:
Katie Genadek
kgenadek@umn.edu
MPC Minnesota Population Center
University of Minnesota

Session F
Matthew Christenson

Acxiom and the American Community Survey

Matthew Christenson, Ph.D.
June 15, 2012

ACXIOM

Acxiom Background

> Founded in 1969
> Public in 1983: NASDAQ (ACXM)
> Headquarters: Little Rock, Arkansas
> Locations across the U.S. and in 12 countries on 5 continents
> 6,100 associates worldwide
> FY 2012 revenue: $1.131 billion

ACXIOM
2

Acxiom Clients

> 8 of top 10 auto original equipment manufacturers (OEMS)
> 8 of top 10 property and casualty (P&C) insurers
> 7 of top 8 credit card issuers
> 7 of 10 top technology companies
> 7 of top 10 lodging companies
> 6 of top 10 retailers
> 6 of top 10 telcom/media companies
> 4 of top 10 life/health insurance providers
> 4 of top 10 pharmaceutical manufacturers
> 4 of top 5 gaming companies
> 4 of top 5 retail banks
> 3 of 5 top domestic airlines
> 3 of top 10 brokerage companies
> 5 of the largest 13 U.S. federal government agencies

ACXIOM
3

What Acxiom Does

>Recognition Services
Solutions to recognize customers and link their information together to enable improved relationships and to prevent fraud

>Marketing Services
Solutions to identify the best customers and reach them effectively

>Information Management Services
Solutions for hosting and managing information in a secure, reliable, and accessible environment

ACXIOM
4

What Acxiom Does

>**Acxiom's Data Products**

- Part of the Marketing Services Business
- InfoBase Enhancement
  - Individual-level and household-level data for appends to name and address records
- InfoBase List
  - Acxiom's register of the economically active individuals and households in the U.S.
- Acxiom provides access to ACS data along side these products
  - Individual-level and household-level data are more valuable to our clients.
  - However, ACS data is still very valuable because of its breadth, detail, and completeness.

ACXIOM
5

Acxiom and the American Community Survey

What We Use:

1. 5-Year Summary ACS Files*
   - All states
   - All files
2. 1-Year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) ACS Files*
   - Elements from both Household and Population Samples

*Updated annually

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6

Acxiom and the American Community Survey

How We Use It:

1. Direct to clients – "Market Indices" product
   - Data appends to address records
   - File installs
2. Input to individual-level and household-level modeled elements.
   - Pre-built elements
   - Custom elements

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7

Acxiom's Market Indices Product

Product Summary

> 500+ pre-processed ACS elements
- Counts
- Percents
- Means
- Medians
- Per-Capita

> Available at various levels of geography
- Smallest = Block Group
- Largest = Nation

ACXIOM
8

Acxiom's Market Indices Product

Element Categories

Population		
Age and Sex	Race, Ethnicity and Ancestry	Means and Travel Time to Work
Race, Ethnicity and Ancestry	Industry, Occupation and Worker Class	Health Insurance
Marital Status	School Enrollment	Poverty
Mobility and Citizenship	Educational Attainment	Disability Status
Place of Birth	Labor Force Participation / Employment	Military and Veteran Status
Language Spoken		
Households		
Householder Characteristics	Poverty / Food Stamps Usage	Mortgage Status
Size	Rent	Homeowner Expenses
Composition (Relationship of Members)	Home Value	Vehicles Available
Income (Amount, Type)		
Housing Units		
Occupancy	Age / Year Built	Facilities (Telephone, Kitchen, Bath)
Size (Rooms)	Bedrooms	Heating Source
Type (Number of Units)		

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9

Acxiom's Market Indices Product

Uses

> Hundreds of millions of records are appended with Market Indices data every month for a large percentage of our customer base.

> Used by our clients to build algorithms for scoring routines to help in decision-making
- Off-line and on-line targeting for direct-marketing
- Prospect lists
- Customer care
  - Reduction of customer churn
  - Cross-sell/up-sell opportunities

> File installs also used for trade-area analysis (in geo-spatial tools)

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10

Acxiom's Modeled Elements

Product Summary

> 75+ pre-built modeled elements include ACS (Market Indices) inputs
  - Custom elements using ACS data built on an ongoing basis by Acxiom's consulting organization

> Methods for incorporating ACS data:
  - Input to models (e.g., regression, decision-tree, segmentation)
  - Evaluation of model accuracy (distributions)
  - Area-level defaulting (filling in for missing data)

> Value
  - Improving precision
  - Making algorithms more manageable

ACXIOM

11

Acxiom's Modeled Elements

Element Categories

> Demographic Characteristics
  - Age, Race/Ethnicity, Education, Marital Status, Children, Household Size, Tenure, Length of Residence

> Economic Characteristics
  - Income, Net Worth, Home Value

> Market Relationships
  - Investor, Under-banked

> Market Behaviors
  - Media Preferences, Buying Channel Preferences

> Online Behaviors
  - Facebook, Twitter

> Segmentation Systems

ACXIOM

12

Acxiom's Modeled Elements

Uses

> Billions of records are appended with these modeled elements every month for most of Acxiom's customer base.

> As with the Market Indices product, modeled elements are used by Acxiom's clients to build algorithms for scoring routines to help in decision-making.
- Off-line and on-line targeting for direct-marketing
- Prospect lists
- Customer care
  - Reduction of customer churn
  - Cross-sell/up-sell opportunities

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Observations

The ACS is Very Important to Acxiom and its Clients

> The breadth, detail, and completeness of ACS data make it a uniquely useful source.

> Particularly useful aspects of ACS:
- Annual updates
- Small-area summary files (5-year data)
- 1-year PUMS files

> ACS data will become even more valuable should the regulations on the use of individual-level and household-level data be tightened.

ACXIOM
14

Session F
Gad Levanon

THE CONFERENCE BOARD
Trusted Insights for Business Worldwide

Using ACS Data at The Conference Board

June 15th, 2012

Overview

The combination of the size of the ACS and the variety of topics it covers, makes it useful for several research projects:

1. Teleworking – working from home
2. Wage inequality by state
3. Housing and household formation

  | www.conferenceboard.org

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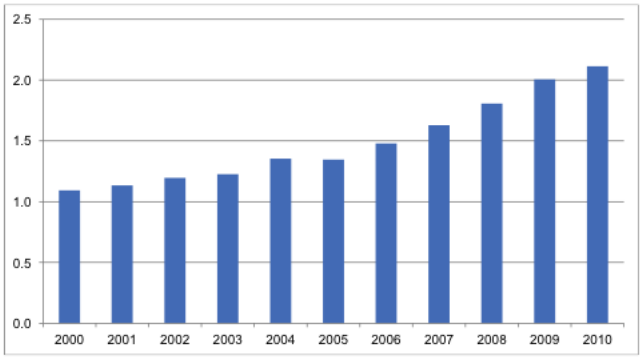
Teleworking

The percent working primarily from home doubled in the past decade

Percent of teleworkers on the rise
Percentage values



Source: Census Bureau, American Community Survey
Full time employed workers

Workers in certain occupations are more likely to work at home

Percent of teleworkers across occupations
Percentage values

Occupation	2010	Occupation	2010
Medical transcriptionists	44.6%	Computer and information systems managers	6.3
Sales engineers	17.7	Advertising sales agents	6.1
Personal care aides	10.9	Computer support specialists	5.6
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	10.8	Software developers, applications and systems software	5.6
Travel agents	10.5	Insurance underwriters	5.4
Web developers	9.9	Database administrators	5.3
Management analysts	9.4	Real estate brokers and sales agents	5.2
Writers and authors	9.3	Chief executives and legislators	5.0
Childcare workers	9.1	Securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents	4.7
Claims adjusters, appraisers, examiners, and investigators	8.8	Network and computer systems administrators	4.2
Marketing and sales managers	8.8	First-line supervisors of non-retail sales	4.1
Computer network architects	8.2	Insurance sales agents	4.0
Computer systems analysts	7.9	Personal financial advisors	3.8
Information security analysts	7.7	Insurance claims and policy processing clerks	3.5
Technical writers	7.6	Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	3.4
Property, real estate, and community association managers	7.4	Public relations specialists	3.3
Market research analysts and marketing specialists	7.4	Electrical and electronics engineers	3.1
Computer hardware engineers	7.2	Credit counselors and loan officers	2.8
Editors	6.9	Customer service representatives	2.6
Computer programmers	6.5	Retail salespersons	2.6

Source: Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Teleworking is spreading into occupations where employees did not use to telework

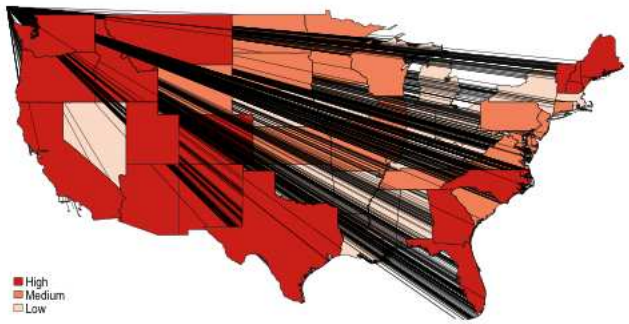
Percent working from home
Percentage values

Occupation	2001 - 2003 Average	2008 - 2010 Average	Percent Change
Records clerks	0.9	5.5	516%
Insurance underwriters	1.2	4.5	275%
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	1.8	5.9	232%
Bill and account collectors	0.6	1.8	212%
Lawyers	0.7	2.0	166%
Computer and peripheral equipment operators	1.0	2.5	156%
Health record tech specialists	1.0	2.5	143%
Management support occupations	1.4	3.2	132%
Computer software developers	2.7	6.1	127%
Repairers of data processing equipment	1.2	2.7	122%
Computer systems analysts and computer scientists	2.5	5.4	114%
Personnel, HR, training, and labor relations specialists	1.5	3.3	111%
Electrical engineer	1.4	2.9	106%
Inspectors and compliance officers, outside construction	1.3	2.5	99%
Editors and reporters	2.6	5.0	95%
Real estate sales occupations	2.9	5.6	88%
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	3.3	6.0	80%
Advertising and related sales jobs	3.8	6.7	74%
Writers and authors	5.9	9.2	57%
Management analysts	6.2	9.5	53%
Door-to-door sales, street sales, and news vendors	5.1	7.1	38%
Clergy and religious workers	6.7	6.2	-7%
Child care workers	10.2	9.3	-9%

Source: Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Teleworking is more common in the West

Likelihood of teleworking across states (2000 – 2010)



Source: Census Bureau, American Community Survey

  | www.conferenceboard.org

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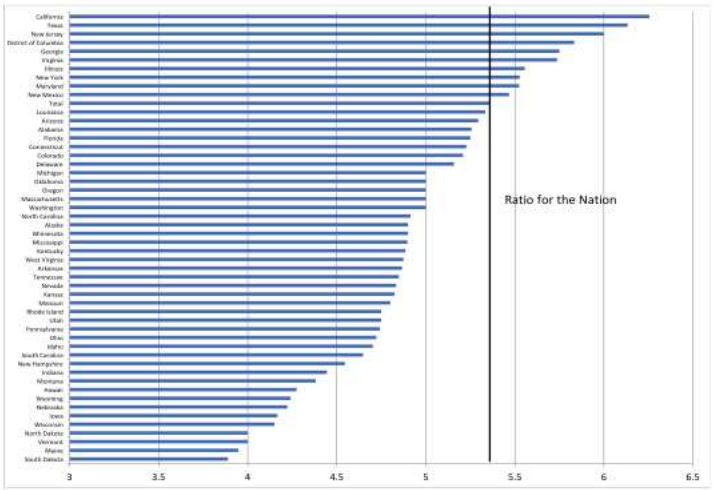
Wage inequality

90/10 wage percentiles ratio by state



Source: ACS

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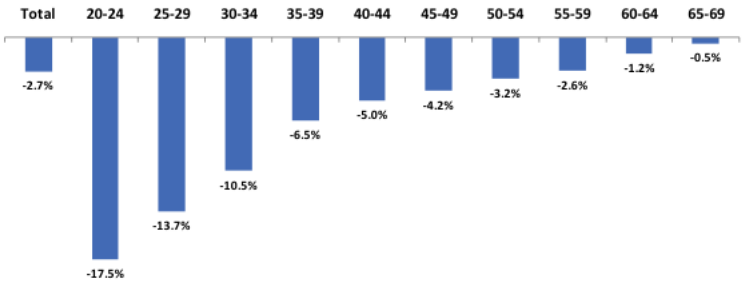
Housing and household formation

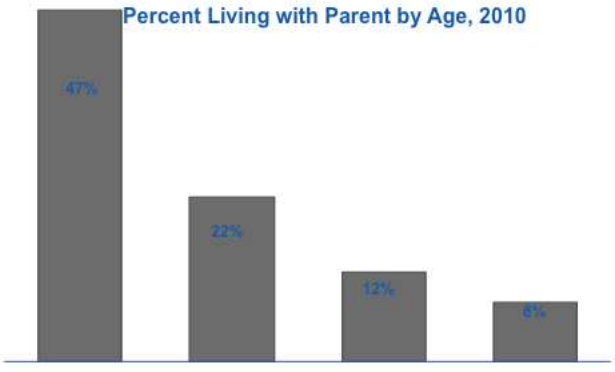
We have already seen declining home ownership rates, particularly among younger households

Percent Change in Home Ownership Rates, 2006-2010



Source: US Census ACS

Younger Households Are Postponing Independent Household Formation, and Are Likely to Continue

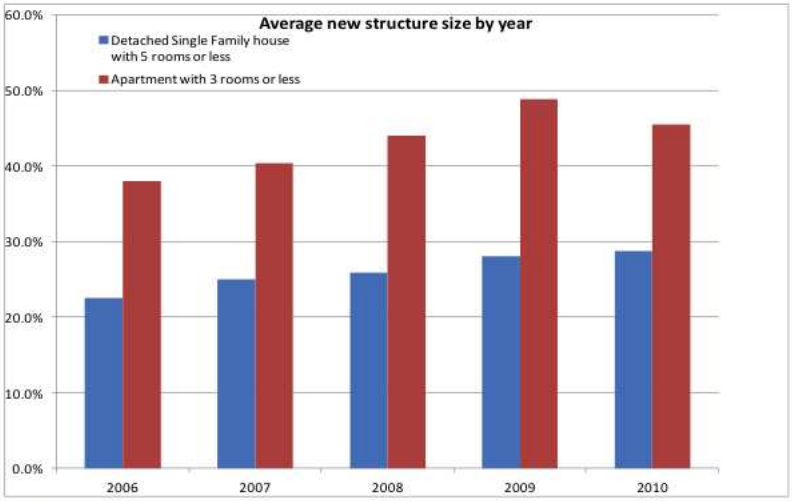


Percent change since 2006:

20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
6%	16%	24%	23%

Source: US Census ACS

Home sizes fell during the housing crisis



Source: ACS

Session F
Cheryl Hayes

The Critical Role of ACS Data in Catastrophe Modeling

Cheryl Hayes
Senior Research Manager
AIR Worldwide

 1

Agenda

- About AIR
- The American Community Survey (ACS) and the Industry Exposure Database (IED)
- Key variables from ACS used in development
- The importance of ACS data in catastrophe modeling
- Summary

 2

About AIR Worldwide

- AIR, founded the catastrophe modeling industry in 1987, and today models the risk from natural catastrophes and terrorism in more than 90 countries
- More than 400 insurance, reinsurance, financial, corporate, and government clients rely on AIR software and services for catastrophe risk management
- AIR is a member of the Verisk Insurance Solutions group at Verisk Analytics

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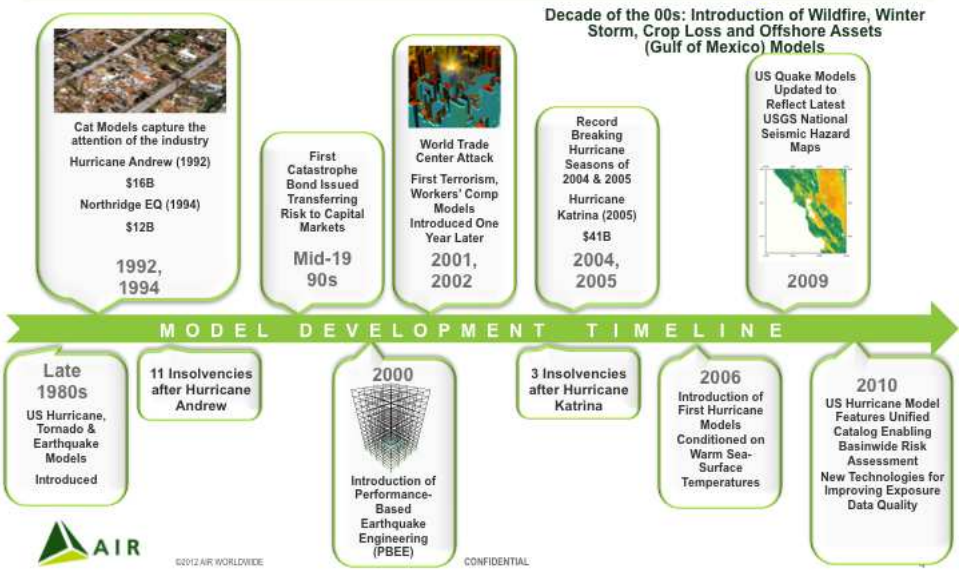
A Brief History of Catastrophe Modeling in the U.S.



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One of the Most Valuable Components of AIR's Catastrophe Models Is the Industry Exposure Databases

- The primary sources of data used to build the U.S. industry exposure database are the Decennial Census and ACS
- Industry Exposure Databases provide a view of the built environment
  - Building counts
  - Physical characteristics of the buildings
    - Occupancy
    - Construction
    - Size
  - Building replacement values
- First Industry Exposure Database for the U.S. was created in 1987, and it has been updated annually since

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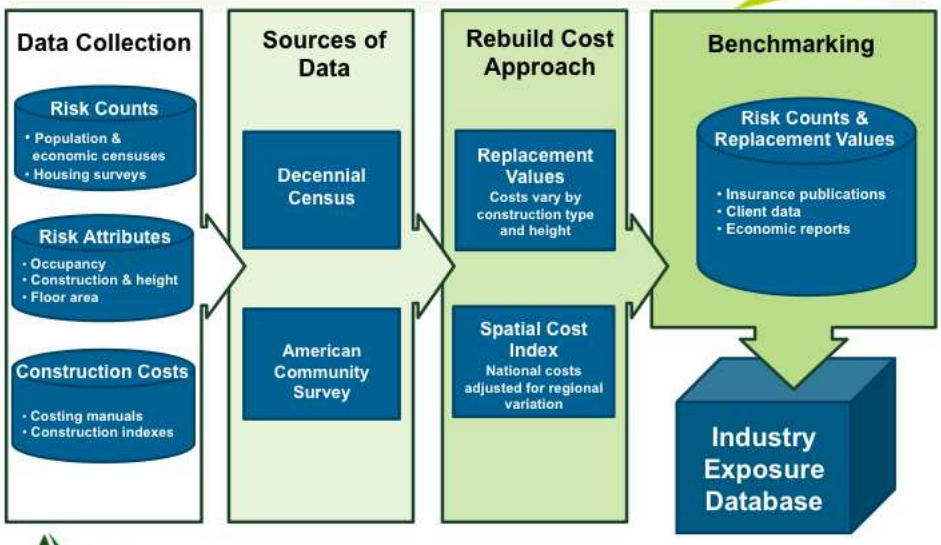
AIR Employs a Robust Approach for Building Industry Exposure Databases



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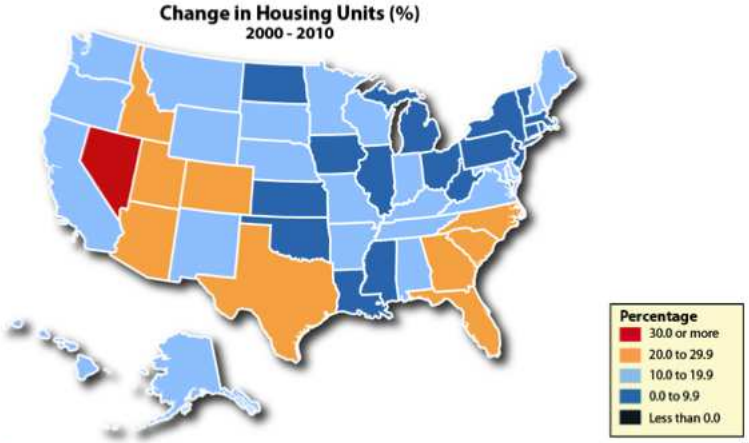
The U.S. Decennial Censuses Provide a Portrait of America…

- Basic data on population and housing
- New data available every 10 years



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…While the American Community Survey (ACS) Provides a Detailed View

	Estimates of total housing counts	Units in Structure	Year Structure built	Number of Rooms	Vehicles Available Per Home	Insurance Penetration	Per Capita Income	Unemploy-ment
Decennial Census	✓							
ACS		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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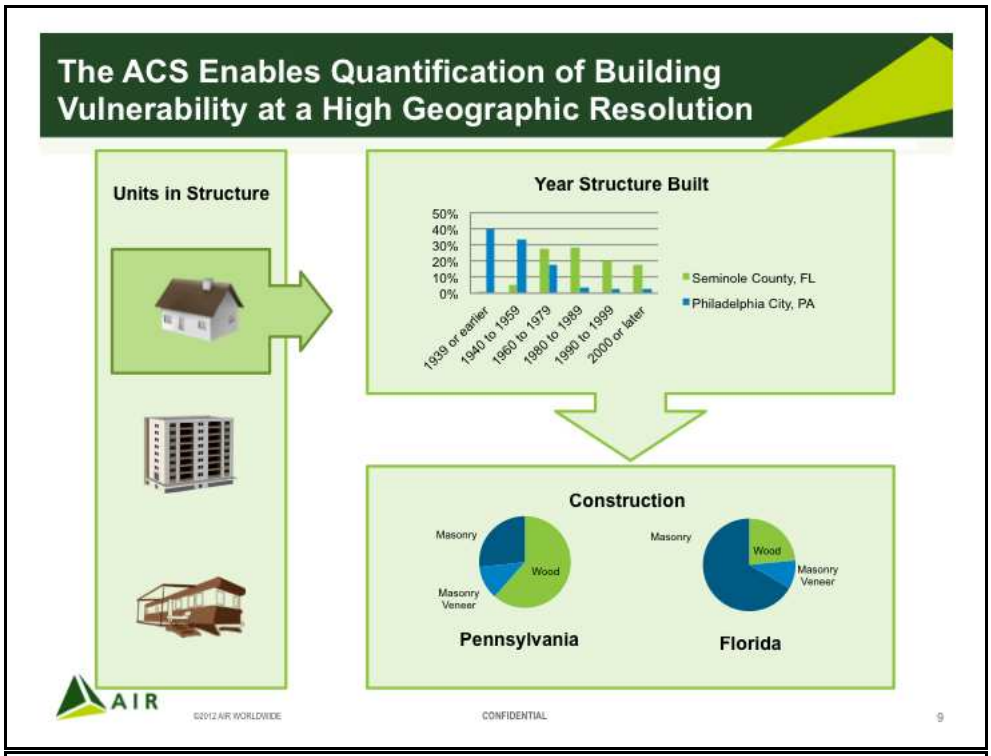
The ACS Enables Quantification of Building Vulnerability at a High Geographic Resolution
Units in Structure
Year Structure Built
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
1939 or earlier
1940 to 1959
1960 to 1979
1980 to 1989
1990 to 1999
2000 or later
Seminole County, FL
Philadelphia City, PA
Construction
Masonry
Wood
Masonry Veneer
Pennsylvania
Florida
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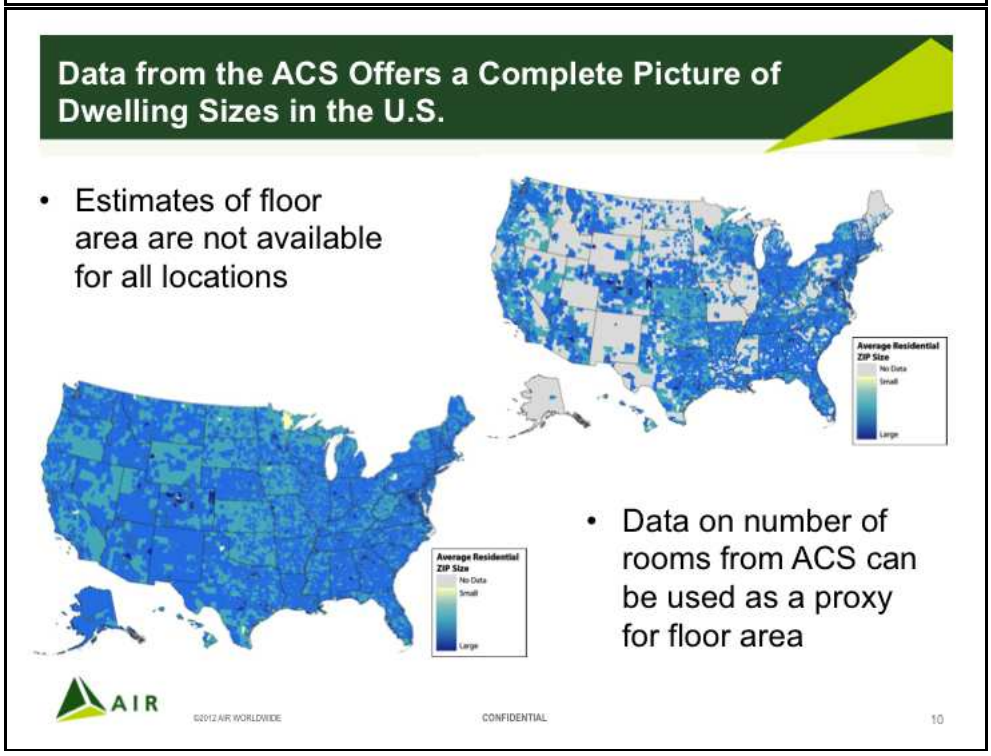
Data from the ACS Offers a Complete Picture of Dwelling Sizes in the U.S.
• Estimates of floor area are not available for all locations
Average Residential ZIP Size
No Data
Small
Large
• Data on number of rooms from ACS can be used as a proxy for floor area
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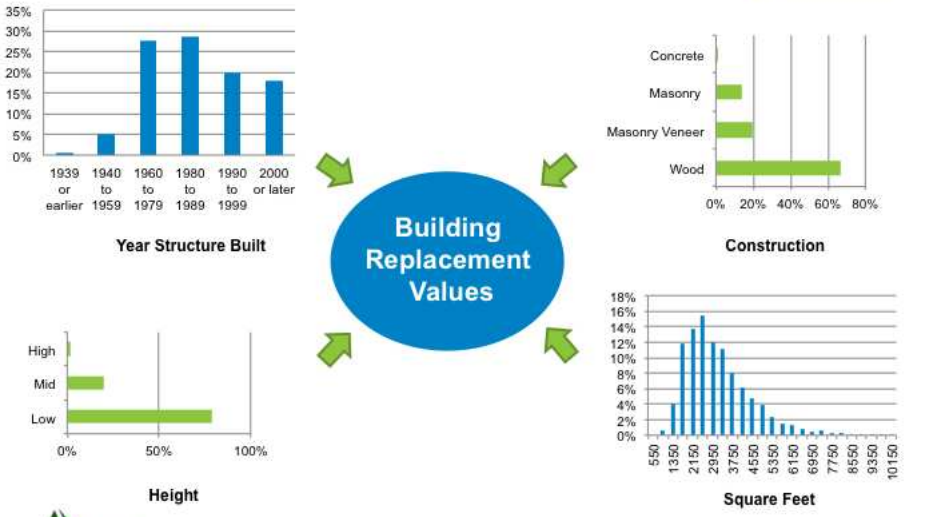
AIR Obtains Key Variables Used in the Derivation of Building Replacement Values from the ACS



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ACS Data Is Critical for Catastrophe Modeling

- AIR annually produces a robust Industry Exposure Database of the U.S. using data from the census and ACS
- Industry Exposure Databases provide the foundation for risk management and more reliable loss estimates
- AIR uses the Industry Exposure Databases for
  - Developing and validating models
  - Estimating industry losses for historic and real-time events
  - Validating losses for individual companies
  - Assessing exposure data quality for individual companies

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12

Primary Driver of Growing Catastrophe Losses Is the Increase in Numbers and Values of Properties at Risk

"The total value of insured properties in coastal states continues to grow at an average annual rate of 7%, which will result in a doubling every decade"

From AIR's report *The Coastline at Risk: 2008 Update to the Estimated Insured Value of U.S. Coastal Properties*

State	Total Value ($ billion)	% Coastal Counties
Alabama	745	12%
Connecticut	750	64%
Delaware	171	36%
Florida	3,120	79%
Georgia	1,573	5%
Louisiana	638	35%
Maine	250	59%
Maryland	1,078	1%
Massachusetts	1,426	54%
Mississippi	395	13%
New Hampshire	237	23%
New Jersey	1,875	34%
New York	3,851	62%
North Carolina	1,432	9%
Rhode Island	189	29%
S. Carolina	698	28%
Texas	3,493	26%
Virginia	1,409	11%
All Above States	23,332	38%
Total U.S.	53,495	17%

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Summary

- ACS and decennial census data are used to identify areas of risk and capture changes over time
- ACS data is used in many components of the Industry Exposure Database and becomes an integral part of AIR's products
- AIR is dedicated to helping our clients (more than 400 insurance, reinsurance, financial, corporate, and government entities) mitigate the impact of catastrophes and develop risk management strategies that promote financial stability, maximize growth, and improve overall results
- http://www.air-worldwide.com/

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Providing Language Services for the Asian Indian Population

Implementation of Voting Rights Act (Section 203) in Queens, New York

Joseph Salvo
Peter Lobo
Population Division

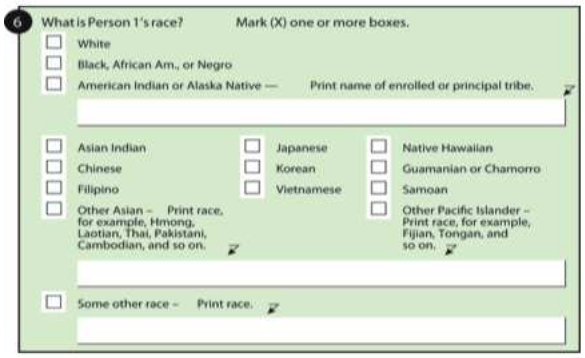
NYCPLANNING
DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING CITY OF NEW YORK

Objective: Target Areas in Need of Language Services

- **Poll sites with concentrations of Asian Indians:**
  - **Citizens 18 years and Over**
  - **Are Limited English Proficient (LEP)**
- **We call this the CVLEP Population**

2010 ACS Race and Language Questions

From 2010 ACS Questionnaire:



6 What is Person 1's race? Mark (X) one or more boxes.

- ☐ White
- ☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.
- ☐ Asian Indian
- ☐ Chinese
- ☐ Filipino
- ☐ Other Asian – Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.
- ☐ Japanese
- ☐ Korean
- ☐ Vietnamese
- ☐ Native Hawaiian
- ☐ Guamanian or Chamorro
- ☐ Samoan
- ☐ Other Pacific Islander – Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on.
- ☐ Some other race – Print race.

14 a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *SKIP to question 15a*

b. What is this language?

For example: Korean, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese

c. How well does this person speak English?

- ☐ Very well
- ☐ Well
- ☐ Not well
- ☐ Not at all

Speakers of South Asian Languages Citizens Ages 18+ LEP by Race Queens, 2010

	Citizens 18+ LEP		
	Asian Indians	Others	Total (All Persons)
Top 5 Languages	11,668	8,567	20,235
Bengali	4,223	3,901	8,124
Panjabi	3,603	740	4,343
Hindi	1,919	405	2,324
Gujarati	1,427	204	1,631
Urdu	496	3,317	3,813

Ultimate Decisions: Asian Indians Only; Bengali (written assistance); All Others Groups (Hindi oral language assistance)

Source: 2010 American Community Survey PUMS

Five Major Tasks

1) Creating tract-level estimates of the CVLEP population for Asian Indian Language Groups (DCP Estimates)

2) Comparing DCP Estimates to Special Tabulations from the Census Bureau

3) Running Asian Indian surname list (for each of the major Asian Indian languages) against the voter rolls to get counts of each language group at the poll site level

4) Converting DCP tract-level estimates of the CVLEP population to the poll site level using voter data

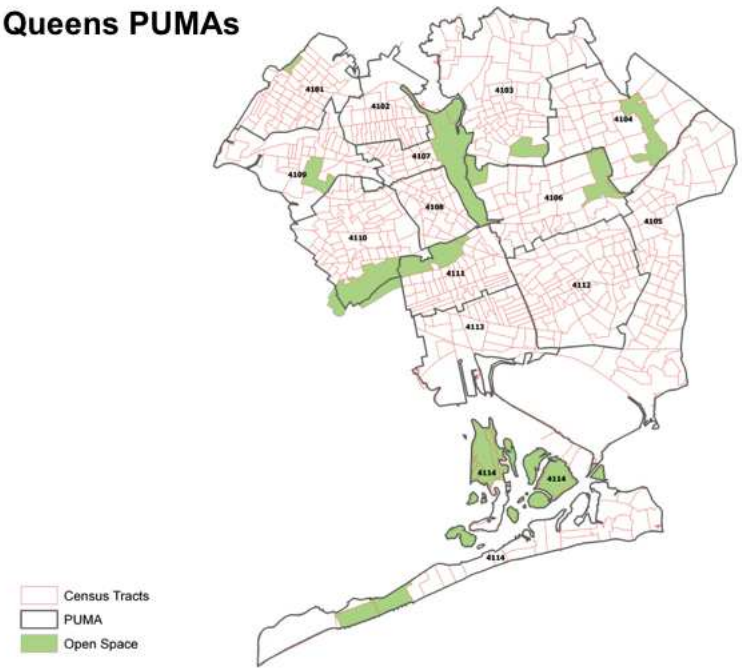
5) Selecting Poll sites for language assistance based on both CVLEP and voter data.

Census Tract Data Available for South Asian Languages in the 2006-2010 ACS

		Gujarati, 5+		Hindi, 5+		Urdu, 5+		Other Indic, 5+	
CTract	PUMA	Total	LEP	Total	LEP	Total	LEP	Total	LEP
028900	4102	176	87	40	0	44	27	926	638
028300	4102	101	32	232	85	0	0	414	333
037700	4102	98	42	22	0	0	0	0	0
027700	4102	60	60	26	16	14	14	297	186
040100	4102	59	0	0	0	85	55	297	146
027900	4102	43	11	19	19	0	0	394	268
040300	4102	41	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
030904	4102	26	0	217	35	28	28	207	143
028700	4102	20	13	165	128	36	4	613	358

No tract-level data available for the top 2 languages, Bengali and Panjabi

Queens PUMAs



Language Detail Available by Census Tract and PUMA 2006-2010 ACS

Bengali and Panjabi language speakers are not available at the tract level, so they will be calculated as a share of Other Indic Languages, which is available at the tract level

Indic Language Detail by Census Tract	Total Speakers, 5+ in Queens
Hindi	**19,868**
Gujarati	**6,942**
Urdu	**19,262**
Other Indic Languages	**71,054**

Indic Language Detail by PUMA	Total Speakers, 5+ in Queens
Hindi	**20,458**
Gujarati	**7,267**
Urdu	**17,746**
Total Other Indic Languages	**68,560**
Bengali	**40,004**
Panjabi	**21,202**
Marathi	509
Sinhalese	801
Nepali	3,952
India not elsewhere classified	1,668
Pakistan not elsewhere classified	424

Estimating Bengali Speakers 5+

PUMA 4102

Bengali speakers 5+
Other Indic Language speakers 5+

= **5,025 / 8,080**

= **.622**

= ***62.2% of Other Indic Language speakers in PUMA 4102 are Bengali speakers***

		ACS Estimates						DCP Estimates	
		Gujarati, 5+		Hindi, 5+		Urdu, 5+		Bengali, 5+	Panjabi, 5+
CTract	PUMA	Total	LEP	Total	LEP	Total	LEP	Total	Total
028900	4102	176	87	40	0	44	27	576	313
028300	4102	101	32	232	85	0	0	257	140
037700	4102	98	42	22	0	0	0	0	0
027700	4102	60	60	26	16	14	14	185	100
040100	4102	59	0	0	0	85	55	185	100
027900	4102	43	11	19	19	0	0	245	133
040300	4102	41	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
030904	4102	26	0	217	35	28	28	129	70
028700	4102	20	13	165	128	36	4	381	207

Five Major Tasks

1) Creating tract-level estimates of the CVLEP population for Asian Indian Language Groups (DCP Estimates)

2) Comparing DCP Estimates to Special Tabulations from the Census Bureau

3) Running Asian Indian surname list (for each of the major Asian Indian languages) against the voter rolls to get counts of each language group at the poll site level

4) Converting DCP tract-level estimates of the CVLEP population to the poll site level using voter data

5) Selecting Poll sites for language assistance based on both CVLEP and voter data.

Top Languages Spoken by Asian Indians who are Citizens Ages 18+ LEP Queens, 2010

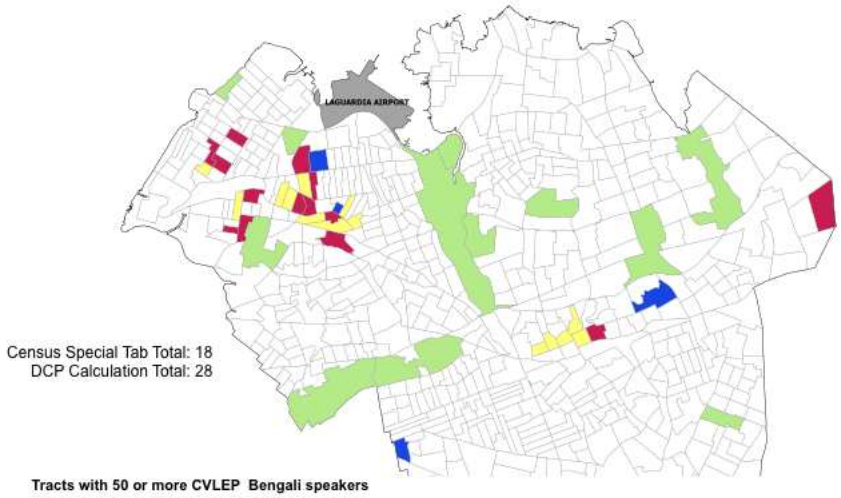
	Asian Indians, Citizens 18+ LEP
Top 5 Languages	11,668
Bengali	4,223
Panjabi	3,603
Hindi	1,919
Gujarati	1,427
Urdu	496

Source: ACS 2010 PUMS

- **For above languages, NYC asked the Census Bureau for a special tabulation of CVLEP estimates at the census tract level.**
- **We were aware of disclosure issues with special tabulation data.**

11

Asian Indians Who Speak Bengali, Citizens Ages 18+ LEP
Census Bureau Special Tabulation vs. DCP Estimates by Census Tract
Queens, 2006-2010



Census Special Tab Total: 18
DCP Calculation Total: 28

Tracts with 50 or more CVLEP Bengali speakers
- Census tab and DCP (14)
- Census tab only (4)
- DCP only (14)

12

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2006-2010 American Community Survey
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

What the Comparison Revealed

For the major languages spoken by Asian Indians:

- Tract concentrations of CVLEP populations found using DCP estimates largely mirror those found by Census Bureau special tabulation estimates.
- The DCP methodology tends to overestimate the number of tracts with a CVLEP population of 50 or more. (This is because PUMA averages used at the tract level tend to reduce CVLEP estimates at the extremes and move them to the center of the distribution.)

13

Five Major Tasks

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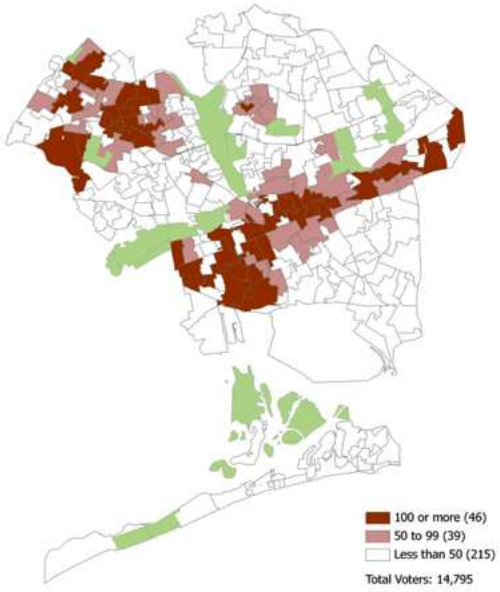
Bengali Surnamed Voters in Queens by Poll site



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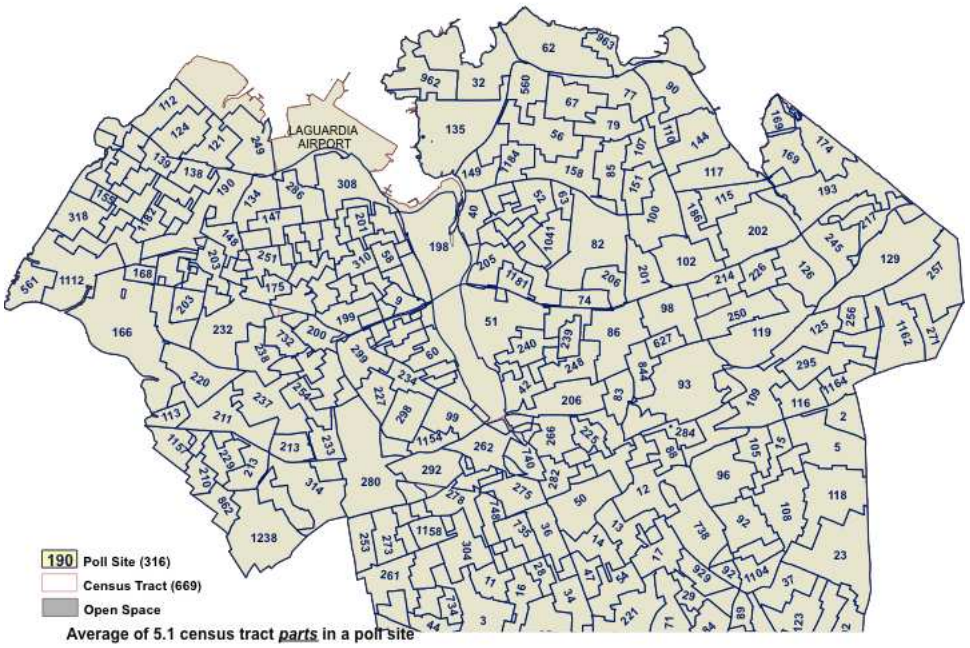
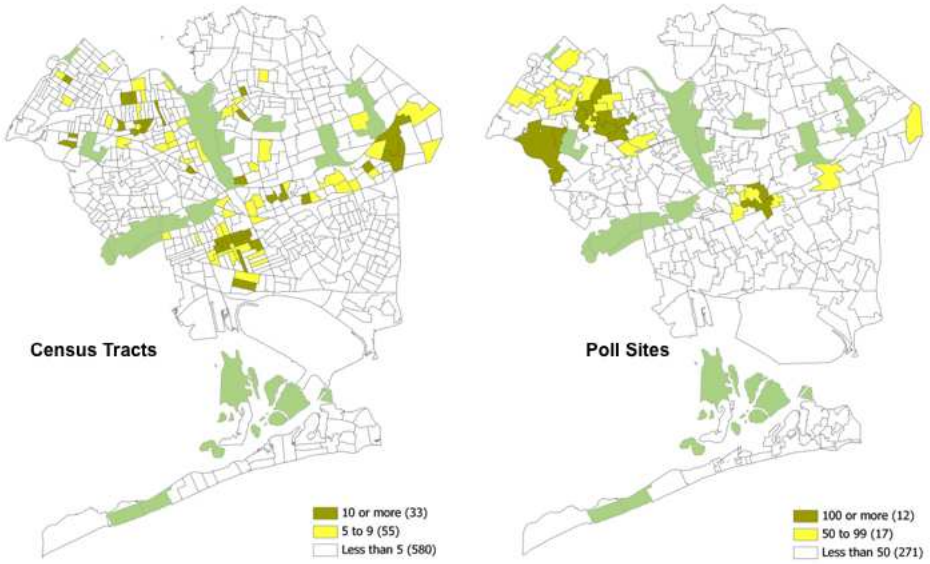
Queens Census Tracts with Poll Site Overlay



Asian Indians Who Speak Bengali, Citizens Ages 18+ LEP by Census tract and by Poll site



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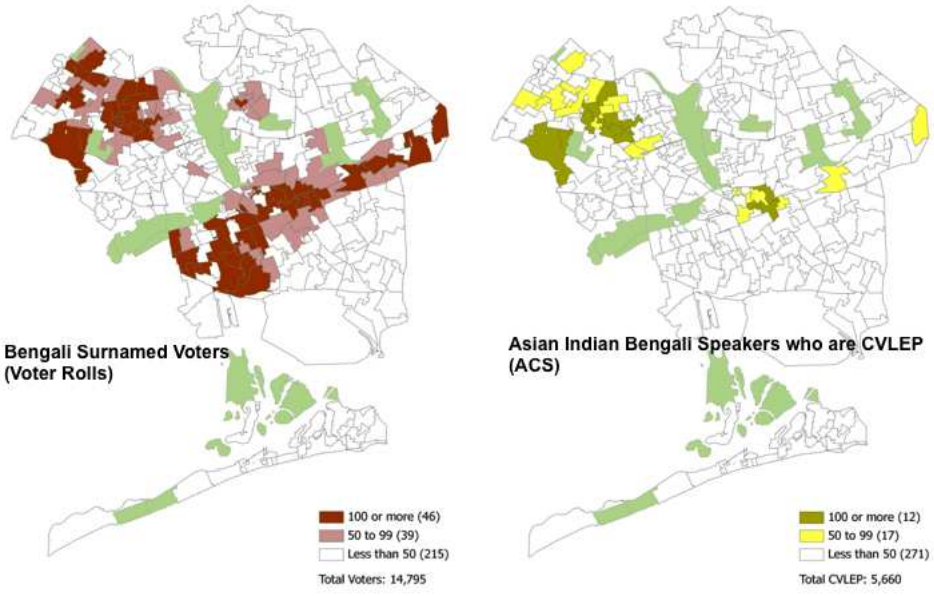
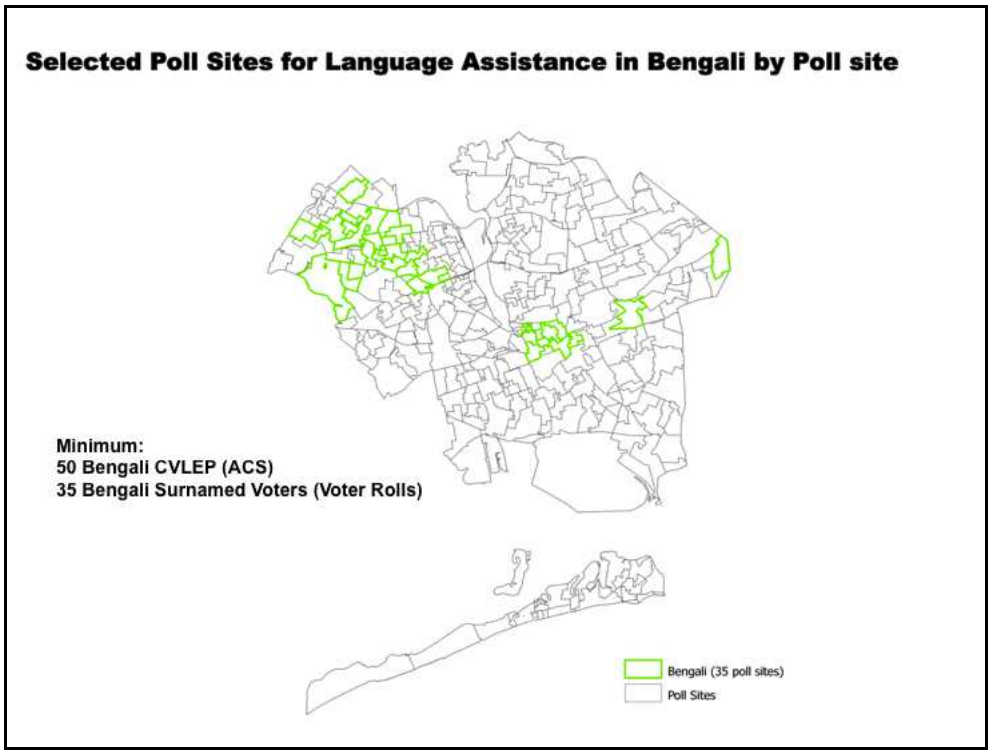
Bengali Surnamed Voters and Asian Indian Bengali Speakers who are CVLEP by Poll site




Selected Poll Sites for Language Assistance in Bengali by Poll site
Minimum:
50 Bengali CVLEP (ACS)
35 Bengali Surnamed Voters (Voter Rolls)
Bengali (35 poll sites)
Poll Sites

Session G
Jeanne Gobalet

Using ACS Citizenship Estimates in Political Redistricting

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National Research Council of the National Academies of Science
Workshop on the Benefits (and Burdens) of the
American Community Survey

June 14-15, 2012

We have used American Community Survey data for several years in our applied demography work to measure/ evaluate:

- Housing discrimination
- Jury selection systems
- Private school enrollment rates in public school districts
- Racially polarized voting
- Political redistricting scenarios

Three redistricting case studies involving ACS estimates are discussed here:

- Case 1: Can districts with Hispanic majorities be drawn?
- Case 2: Which redistricting scenario best complies with the Voting Rights Act?
- Case 3: Does information about voters from local sources tell us as much as the ACS?

Each case study is of a California county's Board of Supervisors redistricting. Each county has a large Hispanic population, including many immigrants.
ACS estimates of the Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP), by ethnicity, were essential in all three cases.

Background: Political redistricting scenarios must comply with Section 2 of the Federal Voting Rights Act (1965)

The Voting Rights Act requires that

1. Political districts be drawn if there are enough members of protected (minority) groups to elect representatives of their choice in single-member districts, and
2. During redistricting, lines must be drawn in ways that do not weaken the political power of members of protected (minority) groups.

In order to do these things, we need to know how many members of protected groups there are who are eligible to vote (citizens of voting age) in a jurisdiction, and where they live. *This requires citizenship data that are available only from the American Community Survey.*

Procedural notes: Challenges

1. ACS data are not available for Census blocks, which most line-drawers use in redistricting.
2. It is usually not wise to use ACS estimates for Census block groups, the smallest geographical unit for which estimates are available. This is because small geographical units tend to have small populations, with rather large margins of error (MOE) of estimates.
3. The procedure for estimating MOEs for aggregated geographical units like political districts is a bit complex.

Procedural notes: Solutions

1. Use 5-year ACS estimates (not 1- or 3-year), and estimates for Census *tracts* (not block groups).
2. Use Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) Special Tabulation* (with Hispanic-exclusive categories) from the 5-Year American Community Survey to estimate citizenship rates for Census tracts (not block groups).
3. Calculate citizenship rates, dividing the voting age population (VAP) by the citizen voting age population (CVAP) in each race/ethnic group.
4. Apply these rates to Census 2010 VAP counts, by race/ethnicity, at the Census block level.

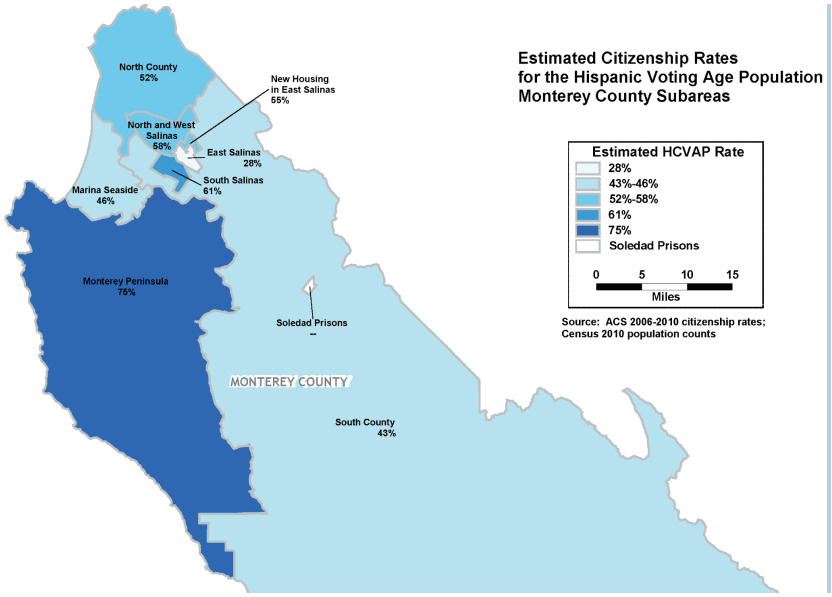
*http://www.census.gov/rdo/data/voting_age_population_by_citizenship_and_race_cvap.html

Case Study 1: Can districts with Hispanic majorities be drawn (to comply with the Voting Rights Act)?

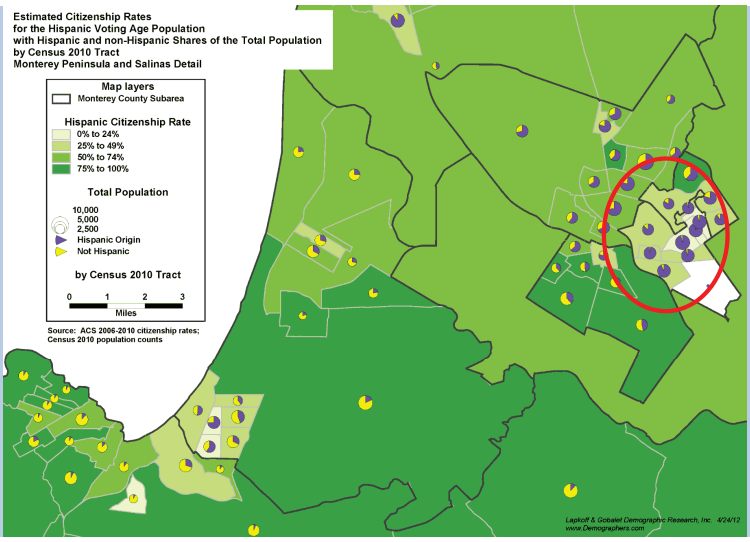
In order to answer this question, we

- Mapped the Hispanic CVAP rates in various subareas of the county.
- Compared Hispanic CVAP rates in various subareas of the county with the share of the voting age population that was Hispanic.

Sample of a map showing ACS 2006-10 Hispanic citizenship rates by subarea of a county – used to understand how to draw the lines.



Sample of a map showing the (negative) correlation between Hispanic citizenship rates and Hispanic population shares – line drawing here is challenging because the regions with large Hispanic concentrations tend to have the lowest citizenship rates.



Case Study 1: The bottom line

Can districts with Hispanic majorities be drawn (to comply with the Voting Rights Act)?

We found that:

- **Areas with highest Hispanic concentrations had the lowest citizenship rates.**
- **Districts meeting Voting Rights Act requirements needed to have extremely large Hispanic population shares. (Some might misinterpret this as "packing.")**

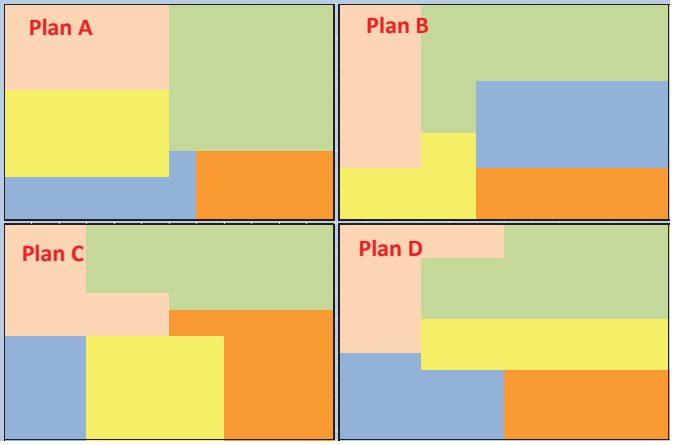
Case Study 2: How well did each of four redistricting scenarios meet Federal Voting Rights Act requirements?

In order to answer this question, we

- Defined Hispanic "ability to elect" as an estimated 50%+ Hispanic share of those eligible to vote (HCVAP > 50% of total CVAP)
- Developed estimates of HCVAP for each election district in each redistricting plan
- Computed margins of error for HCVAP estimates (90% confidence intervals)
- Compared plans A, B, C, and D

Case Study 1:

To what extent did each of four redistricting plans provide a county's Hispanics the opportunity to elect representatives of their choice in either one or two supervisorial districts? This is a Section 2 Voting Rights Act question.



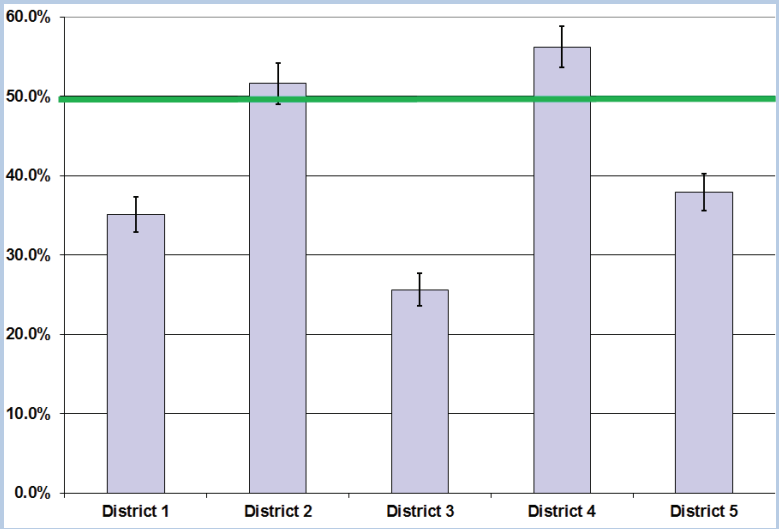
We reported the Hispanic shares of:

- **Total population**
- **Voting Age Population (VAP)**
- **Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) - with confidence intervals**

Highlighting indicates Hispanic CVAP shares of 50%+

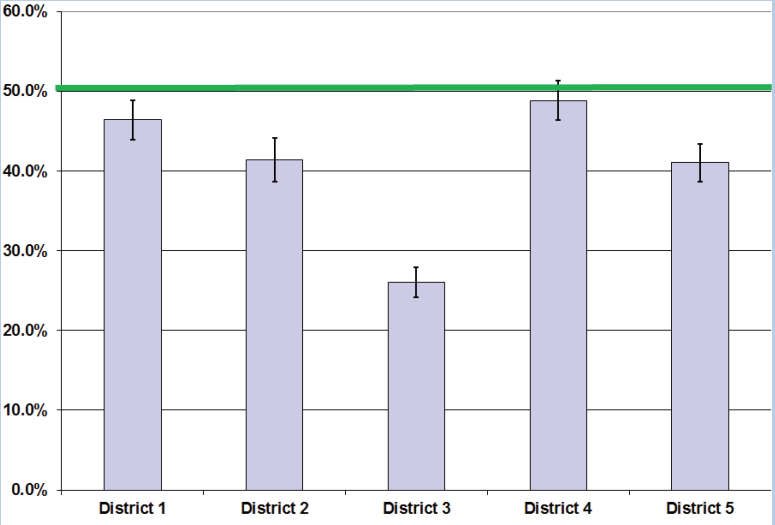
	Percent of District's population that was Hispanic				
District	Total pop	VAP	estimated Hispanic CVAP share	90% confidence interval lower limit for HCVAP share	90% confidence interval upper limit for HCVAP share
Plan A					
1	**72.5%**	**67.3%**	49.2%	46.8%	**51.6%**
2	**64.3%**	**57.8%**	41.6%	38.9%	44.3%
3	39.6%	33.9%	25.4%	23.4%	27.4%
4	**67.7%**	**63.1%**	48.8%	46.4%	**51.3%**
5	**58.8%**	**51.8%**	37.7%	35.4%	40.0%
Plan B					
1	**75.7%**	**70.4%**	49.1%	46.5%	**51.7%**
2	**57.8%**	**51.4%**	38.6%	36.1%	41.0%
3	38.9%	33.3%	26.1%	24.1%	28.0%
4	**72.5%**	**67.7%**	**54.3%**	**51.8%**	**56.7%**
5	**57.9%**	**51.1%**	38.2%	35.9%	40.6%
Plan C					
1	**56.5%**	**50.3%**	35.1%	32.8%	37.3%
2	**74.1%**	**68.8%**	**51.6%**	49.0%	**54.2%**
3	41.8%	35.7%	25.6%	23.5%	27.7%
4	**72.5%**	**68.5%**	**56.2%**	**53.6%**	**58.8%**
5	**58.0%**	**51.3%**	37.9%	35.6%	40.3%
Plan D					
1	**70.8%**	**65.3%**	46.4%	43.9%	48.8%
2	**64.1%**	**57.7%**	41.4%	38.7%	44.1%
3	39.5%	33.8%	26.0%	24.1%	28.0%
4	**67.7%**	**63.0%**	48.8%	46.4%	**51.3%**
5	**61.0%**	**54.2%**	41.0%	38.6%	43.4%

Plan C had two "Latino supermajority districts" with HCVAP shares of 50% or more (or maybe not, given the margins of error):



Estimated Hispanic Share of CVAP, with 90% Confidence Intervals

Plan D was adopted – communities of interest trumped HCVAP shares:



Estimated Hispanic Share of CVAP, with 90% Confidence Intervals

But *none* of the plans came close to having even one district in which Spanish-surnamed voters comprised a majority:

Nevertheless, there have been suggestions that voting rights litigation might occur here.

		Percent of District's population that was Hispanic			Percent of District's voters with Spanish Surnames			
	District	Total pop	VAP	estimated Hispanic CVAP share	Registered voters 2008	Actual voters Nov 2008	Registered voters 2010	Actual voters Nov 2010
Plan A								
	1	**72.5%**	**67.3%**	49.2%	43.2%	37.0%	45.0%	35.0%
	2	**64.3%**	**57.8%**	41.6%	37.7%	33.5%	38.9%	29.8%
	3	39.6%	33.9%	25.4%	21.8%	19.2%	22.8%	16.6%
	4	**67.7%**	**63.1%**	48.8%	42.1%	36.6%	43.7%	32.6%
	5	**58.8%**	**51.8%**	37.7%	28.5%	24.7%	32.0%	23.2%
Plan B								
	1	**75.7%**	**70.4%**	49.1%	44.3%	38.4%	47.5%	37.4%
	2	**57.8%**	**51.4%**	38.6%	33.7%	29.7%	35.1%	26.7%
	3	38.9%	33.3%	26.1%	21.8%	19.4%	22.6%	16.6%
	4	**72.5%**	**67.7%**	**54.3%**	44.7%	38.6%	47.6%	36.4%
	5	**57.9%**	**51.1%**	38.2%	29.7%	25.9%	31.8%	23.2%
Plan C								
	1	**56.5%**	**50.3%**	35.1%	29.6%	25.2%	31.5%	22.3%
	2	**74.1%**	**68.8%**	**51.6%**	45.2%	40.6%	48.3%	40.8%
	3	41.8%	35.7%	25.6%	22.8%	20.0%	24.0%	17.4%
	4	**72.5%**	**68.5%**	**56.2%**	47.5%	41.6%	49.2%	38.2%
	5	**58.0%**	**51.3%**	37.9%	29.6%	25.8%	32.1%	23.4%
Plan D								
	1	**70.8%**	**65.3%**	46.4%	40.1%	33.9%	42.0%	31.2%
	2	**64.1%**	**57.7%**	41.4%	36.8%	32.7%	38.9%	29.8%
	3	39.5%	33.8%	26.0%	21.7%	19.1%	22.7%	16.6%
	4	**67.7%**	**63.0%**	48.8%	42.0%	36.5%	43.7%	32.5%
	5	**61.0%**	**54.2%**	41.0%	31.9%	27.9%	34.6%	25.8%

Case Study 2: The bottom line

How well did each of four redistricting scenarios meet Federal Voting Rights Act requirements?

We found that:

- None of the scenarios had two districts with Hispanic CVAP-majority districts after margins of error were considered.
- Even districts with very high Hispanic concentrations did not have majorities of the voters with had Spanish surnames.

Case Study 3:

Does information about voters from local sources tell us as much as the ACS? Can local administrative data on voters be used instead of/in addition to ACS data for Voting Rights Act purposes?

The answer is mostly of academic interest; so far the courts have examined CVAP shares rather than shares estimated using surname analysis when evaluating whether districting plans meet Section 2 requirements.

Case Study 3: The method

We estimated the share of registered and actual voters who have Spanish surnames:

- ✓ **Using California Statewide Database (http://swdb.berkeley.edu/) information for Census blocks or precincts, and/or**
- ✓ **Geocoding and Spanish surname matching voters ourselves, and then summing counts to the block level.**

We compared the shares of registered and actual voters with Spanish surnames with the share of the CVAP that is Hispanic.

Note that this approach cannot be used for African Americans (surnames are not distinctive), and has limited utility for identifying Asian American voters.

Case Study 3: Comparison of ACS Hispanic CVAP estimates and share of voters with Spanish surnames in 2 redistricting plans.

		Hispanic share of		Spanish Surname share of				Comparison	
Plan	District	Estimated Citizen Voting Age Population (based on 2005-2009 rates)	Estimated Citizen Voting Age Population (based on 2006-2010 rates)	Registered Voters Nov 2008	Actual Voters Nov 2008	Registered Voters Nov 2010	Actual Voters Nov 2010	2006-2010 CVAP and Registered 2008	2006-2010 CVAP and Registered 2010
Adopted Redistricting Plan									
	1	65%	65%	64%	61%	65%	59%	1%	0%
	2	45%	46%	42%	39%	43%	36%	4%	3%
	3	63%	65%	64%	59%	65%	58%	1%	0%
	4	22%	23%	20%	18%	21%	17%	3%	2%
	5	7%	7%	6%	6%	6%	5%	1%	1%
Alternative Proposal									
	1	51%	51%	48%	45%	50%	43%	3%	2%
	2	52%	52%	49%	45%	51%	42%	3%	2%
	3	50%	50%	45%	40%	47%	39%	5%	3%
	4	28%	29%	25%	23%	26%	21%	3%	3%
	5	7%	7%	6%	5%	6%	5%	1%	1%

Darker shading indicates districts with higher concentrations of Hispanics/Spanish surname voters. Lighter shading indicates district with lower concentration of Hispanics.

Case Study 3: the bottom line

Can local administrative data be used instead of/in addition to ACS data for evaluating Voting Rights Act compliance?

We found that

- Hispanic CVAP shares and Spanish-surname registered voter shares can be quite similar, so it may not be necessary to rely on Hispanic CVAP data. However, we need CVAP data for other protected groups whose surnames are not distinctive.
- The share of Spanish-surnamed registered voters who actually vote can be low, making it difficult for candidates backed by Hispanics to be elected.

Case Studies 1-3: the bottom line

ACS CVAP estimates are essential in political redistricting (in areas with large noncitizen populations) in order to assure compliance with the letter and the intent of the Federal Voting Rights Act.

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Using ACS Data to Analyze Disparate Impact in Housing and Other Areas

Andrew A. Beveridge, Queens College and Graduate Center CUNY and *Social Explorer, Inc*

Presented at Workshop on the Benefits (and Burdens) of the American Community Survey, Committee on National Statistics, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, National Research Council of the National Academies, June 14-15, 2012

ACS Excellent to Assess Differences Among Groups

- Tabulated data has much information regarding differences among racial and ethnic groups (including Hispanic)
- Even more powerful to use ACS PUMS data
  - Gives on the ability to chose how tabulation is done
  - Possible to tailor areas (the extent to which PUMA areas are useful) to question of interest
- ACS data better than the Census "long form" since more frequent
- Here give an example of use in housing cases

Analysis of Disparate Impact of Housing Policies

- Housing policies, such as the decision to build or not to build publicly subsidized housing or demolish subsidized housing
- Even more powerful to use ACS PUMS data
  - Gives on the ability to chose how tabulation is done
  - Possible to tailor areas (the extent to which PUMA areas are useful) to question of interest
- ACS data better than the Census "long form" since more frequent
- Here give an example of use in housing cases

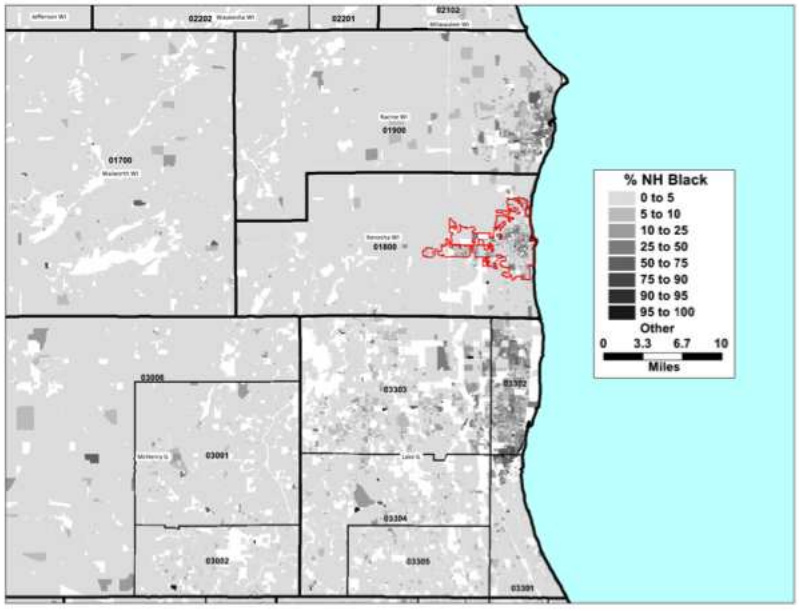
Standards for Disparate Impact

- General: Facially neutral government policy or action has a disparate impact on minority groups (e.g., blacks or Hispanics) or diabled
  1. Action affects minority group members more (e.g., demolition of low-income public housing, as in New Orleans, Hartford, Mt. Holly, New Haven) or blocking the ability to build housing aimed at lower income
  2. Such housing is more likely occupied or to be occupied by groups defined as minority (or disabled)
  3. The destruction (or failure to build) such housing stock would have a disparate impact on such groups in general

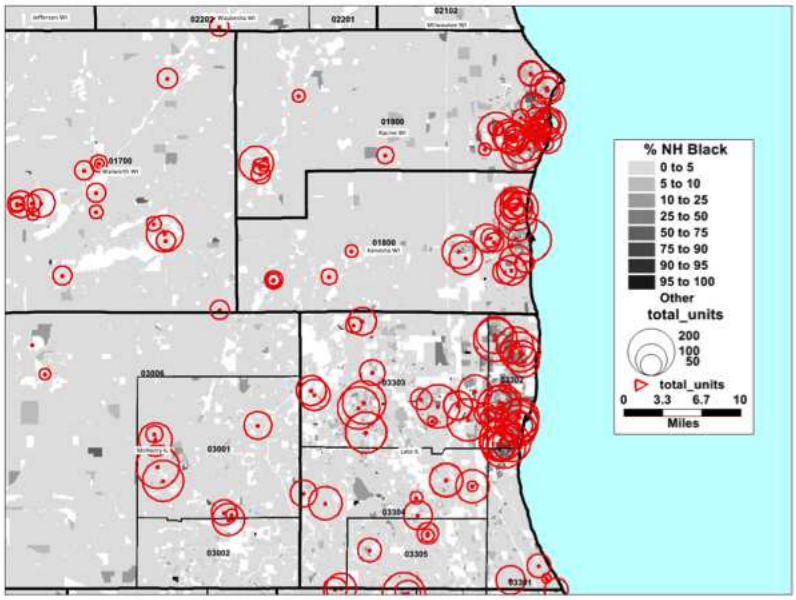
Example: Recent Filing in Case to Block Development

- Proposal to build subsidized housing in Kenosha, WI
- Housing using Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC)
- Project approved but met with serious public opposition
- Developer sues to force development
- Need to assess disparate impact of blocking the housing
- LIHTC is targeted towards those who make below 60% of Income
- Some also aimed a disabled, who are already on a Section 8 subsidy
- ACS data used to defined groups
- PUMAs used to define areas

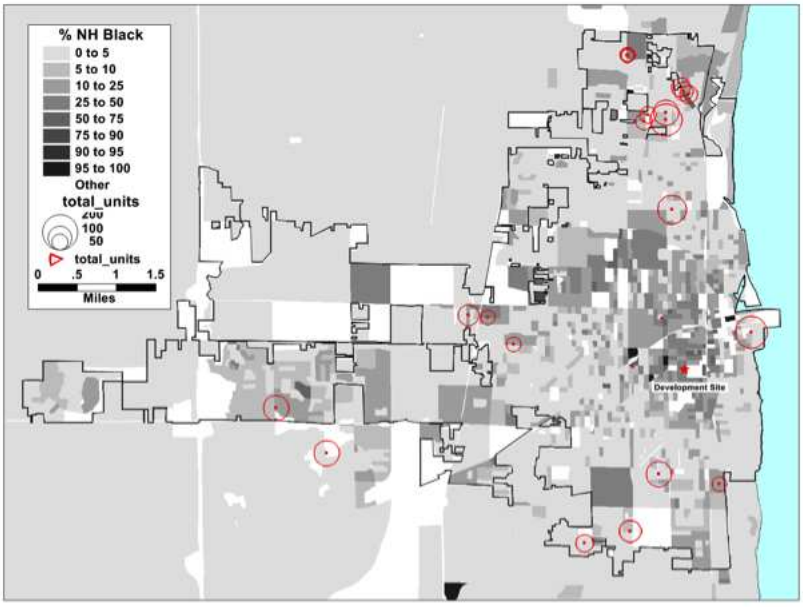
Percent Black Kenosha Area



Projects and Percent Black Kenosha Area



Kenosha and Proposed Site

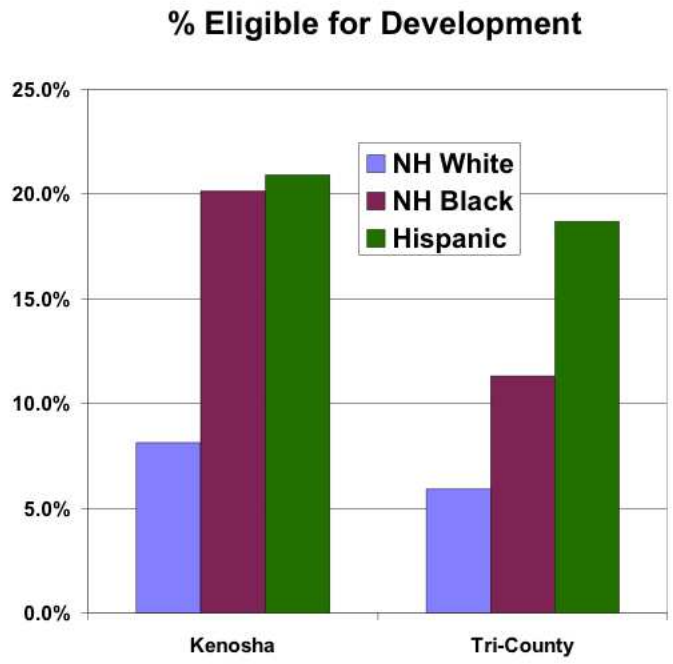


Comparison of Wait List and ACS

Percent of Households by Race and Hispanic on Waiting List of Total Households in Kenosha County			
A. Kenosha County			
	NH White	NH Black	Hispanic
Total	51,678	2,443	4,179
Waiting List	1,424	1,831	388
	2.8%	74.9%	9.3%
Source: American Community Survey, Public Use Micro-Data, 2005 to 2009 and S8 Housing Choice Voucher Wait List of August 2, 2011			

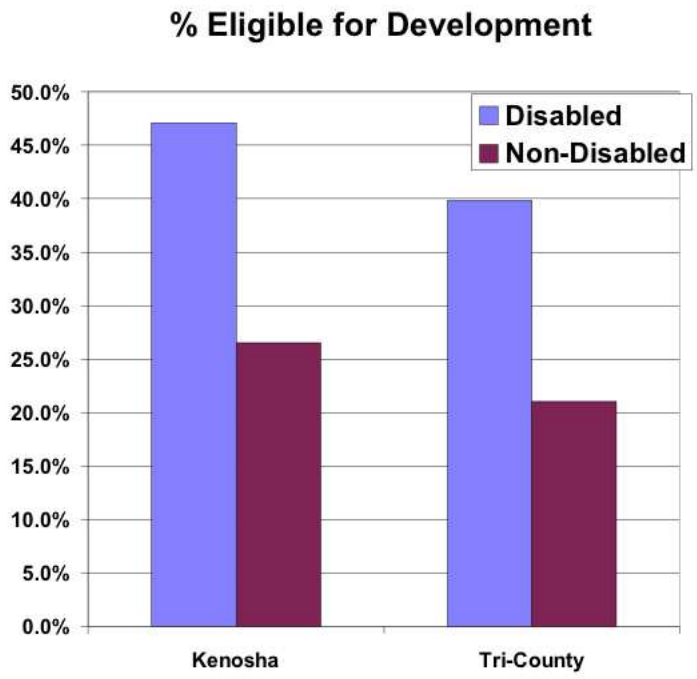
Using Income Limits and Income to Compute Disparate Impact

- Uses Income Limits for Area Median Family Income—computed by HUD using ACS data
- Eligibility computed by using PUMS (or CHAS tables) from ACS those at various levels of Income
  - Eligible to live in the Brass Development Household Income not Exceeding 60 percent
  - Median Rent not Exceeding 30 percent of Income



Eligibility for Disabled is Different

- Must have one member classified as disabled (new question in ACS 2008)
- Must have income not exceeding 60 percent of median
- Such individuals are eligible for Section 8
- Kenosha County indicated that they had a dire need of accessible housing for disabled



Disparate Impact is Established

- For African American and Hispanic households
- For households with disabled individuals
- Thus the policy of not building the LIHTC housing, which has eligibility criteria with respect to income has a disparate impact on these groups

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