Brave New World



Michele Hayslett May 4, 2012



Why?

CB says **ACS** provides

- Better quality data
- More frequently (every year)
- Better knowledge of local areas
- Cost savings (\$1 billion)



Better Quality Data Over Decennial Because

Field representatives in every county will have local knowledge

More highly trained, greater longevity

- How to reach hard to enumerate populations
- If a language barrier exists
- How to handle local situations

More extensive follow-up

Computer-assisted telephone interviews as well as in-person visits



Every year means more flexible content

- http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/ questionnaire_archive/
- Link on the left side of the page for Summary of Questionnaire Changes



New Variables in 2005

- Whether the household received food stamps in the previous 12 months and their value
- The length of time and main reason for staying at the address (for example, permanent home, vacation home, to attend school or college)
- For women ages 15-50, whether they gave birth to any children in the past 12 months.



New Variables in 2008

- Health insurance coverage & through what provider (employer, military, purchased directly, etc.)
- Marital history
- VA service-connected disability rating
- DROPPED the length of time and main reason for staying at the address (for example, permanent home, vacation home, to attend school or college)



New Variables in 2009

Bachelor's degree field of study



Like Census

- Still operating under Title 13
 - Universe is residents, not citizens
 - Response is required by law



Goal is <u>not</u> to produce a population count but rather to produce the characteristics of the population.



Effect on Decennial Census

No more long form — In 2010, only 100% data



However...

Smaller sample size – initially 12.5% instead of 17%

- **12.5% over 5 years; about 2.5% per year**
 - Oversampling in smallest governmental units & rural areas so "about 2.5%" actually ranges from 1.7% to 10%
 - *Many* tables suppressed in first five-year estimates (Appendix E 2005-2009 ACS 5-year estimates)
- Increased in 2011 to about 13.5% but the data for the smallest geographies using that sample (2011-2015 five-year estimates) won't be available until 2016.



How can they do it every year?

Rolling sample on a five-year cycle Huh?

(Years reflect data <u>collection</u>; data is released about 9-12 months after year's end)

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3									
2005	2006 2005	2007 2006 2005									
2.5% sample	5.0%	7.5%									
Year 4	Year 5	Year 6									
2008 2007 2006 2005	2009 2008 2007 2006 2005	2010 2009 2008 2007 2006									
10.0%	12.5%	12.5%									



Release Schedule

Type of Data	Population Size of Area	Data For The Previous Year Released In The Summer Of:									
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010+		
Annual estimates	250,000+								\rightarrow		
Annual estimates	65,000+		.0	2					-		
3-year averages	20,000+								-		
5-year averages	Census Tract and Block Group*		m	119	V P				-		

Data reflect American Community Survey testing through 2004



Obvious Differences

- Data for smaller communities (<65k) in 3and 5-year averages
 - Use larger communities' 3- and 5-year averages to compare with smaller communities
- Margin of error more transparent
 - All estimates presented with lower and upper bounds of 90% confidence interval
 - Can be very large compared to the estimate

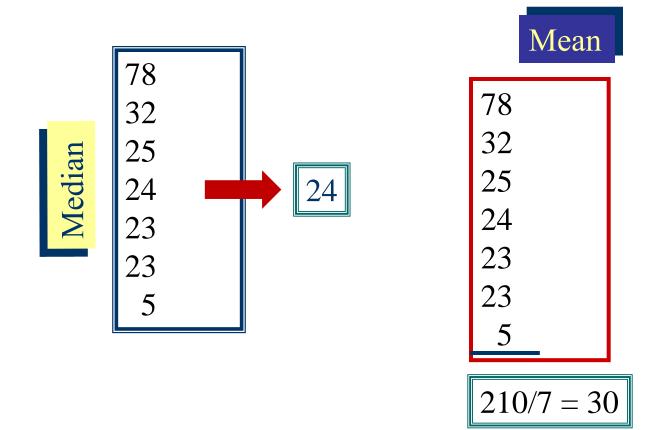
Median Value of Owner Occupied Units by Year Built

		Fr	anklin Co	ounty, Pennsylva	ania	La	ncaster C	County, Pennsylvania	York Cour	nty, Pennsylvania
		Esf	timate	Margin of Error		Est	timate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Median value										
	Total:		143,500	+/-4	,491		158,700	+/-2,939	140,000	+/-3,373
	Built 2005 or later		108,900	+/-148	,426		199,000	+/-140,113	188,700	+/-67,244
	Built 2000 to 2004		192,900	+/-30	,777		214,100	+/-15,202	192,100	+/-20,061
	Built 1990 to 1999		167,600	+/-12	,139		188,000	+/-9,157	183,400	+/-11,284
	Built 1980 to 1989		149,200	+/-12	,492		166,700	+/-5,312	153,200	+/-11,041
	Built 1970 to 1979		138,100	+/-15	,103		157,400	+/-4,641	144,400	+/-7,601
	Built 1960 to 1969		132,000	+/-9	,088		157,600	+/-6,955	134,600	+/-5,901
	Built 1950 to 1959		136,000	+/-9	,941		134,800	+/-6,689	119,900	+/-5,208
	Built 1940 to 1949		134,800	+/-22	,649		124,200	+/-11,488	103,000	+/-9,565
	Built 1939 or earlier		130,100	+/-12,	,370		139,000	+/-9,779	103,300	+/-6,818

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 American Community Survey



Statistics Break!



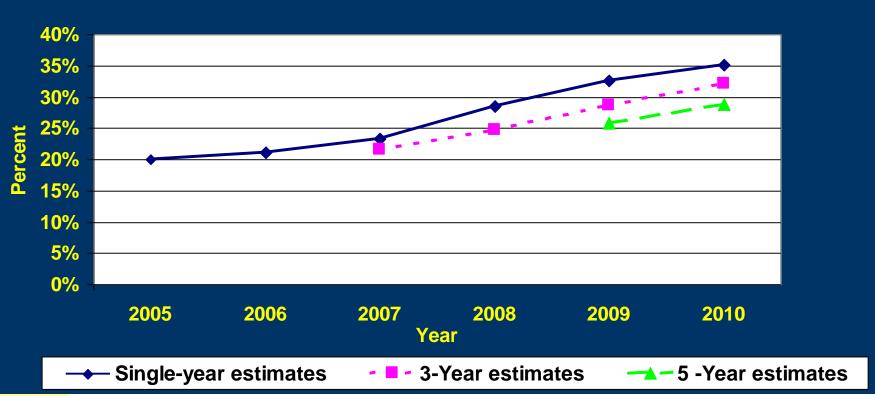


Implications with Multi-year Averaged Data

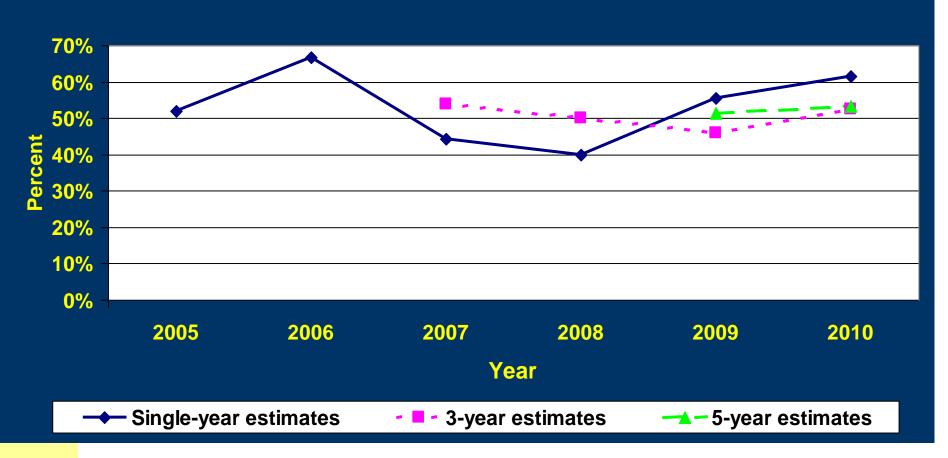
Estimates lag behind the actual trend

- Handicap (in beginning, especially)
- Fluctuating figures harder to track

Example 1: Item with year-to-year increases (Percent Foreign Born Population)



Example 2: Item with year-to-year increases and decreases (Homeownership rates)





Implications with Multi-year Averaged Data

- What geographic boundary applies?
 - most recent within the average (will result in more TIGER updates)
- Which year's dollar value applies?
 - most recent within the average (others inflationadjusted)

So What's Really Different?

- 2005 ACS is Household Universe, not Total Pop (excludes Group Quarters)
- Questions dependent on point in time survey is administered
 - Age
 - School enrollment

So What's Really Different?

- Anything to do with income
 - DC: "last year" asked on April 1st
 - ACS: "in the last 12 months"
- Residence rules
 - DC: where someone lives most of the year
 - ACS: where someone lived most of the time in the last TWO MONTHS

How American FactFinder Fits In

- Each choice affects what you can get
 - prevents pulling data from two surveys at once
 - If choose 2000 geography, won't have option to choose 2010 variables

How American FactFinder Fits In

- Does NOT include BG-level ACS data
 - Use Summary File Retrieval Tool or flat file dwnld
 SFRT & its User Guide:

http://www.census.gov/acs/www/data_documentation/summary_file/

FFD: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/data_documentation/data_via_ftp/

 Technical Documentation Appendix E provides list of available BG tables—many are suppressed

Linked from right side of each year tab at http://www.census.gov/acs/www/data_documentation/summary_file/ (2005-2009 on 2009 tab; 2006-2010 on 2010 tab)

How American FactFinder Fits In

- Presents Margins of Error for all ACS data
 - Check out Compass Guides for tips on particular communities and figuring out whether data are accurate enough for the users' needs

http://www.census.gov/acs/www/guidance_for_data_users/handbooks/

Helpful CB PowerPoint at

http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/library/2009/200 9_Griffin_01.pdf

>>How to Deal with Estimates with Low Reliability

American FactFinder Quirks

- Doesn't always provide %s
- Easy to identify what survey data are from but not always easy to understand what that means

Best Way to Tell the Difference

- Read the Technical Documentation
 - Get familiar with these web sites
 - http://www.census.gov/acs/www/guidance_for_data_users/compa ring_data/
 - http://www.census.gov/acs/www/data_documentation/documentation_documentat
 - Use the About button in AFF

ID \$	Table, File or Document Title \$	Dataset 4	About
DP-1	Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010	2010 Demographic Profile SF	0
DP-1	Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010	2010 SF2 100% Data	0
NP01	Population and Housing Narrative Profile: 2010	2010 ΔCS 1_vear estimates	A

Best Way to Keep Current

- Get to know the folks at your State Data Center
- http://www.census.gov/sdc/network.html
- Sign up for Alerts>>ACS Main page>>right side



Questions?

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