June 11th, 2012

Introduction

The following chart shows responses from states to NASUAD's request sent out on May 15, 2012. The request was to obtain information on how states have used American Community Survey (ACS) and Aging Integrated Database (AGID; agidnet.org), which is operated by the Administration on Aging (AoA), and to seek for ideas for future improvement. Over the one-week period, total of 13 states have responded. For questions, please contact Eunhee (Grace) Cho at gcho@nasuad.org.

Summary

	State	Response
1	Colorado	1. Current use of ACS Special Tabulation Data and/or AGID data: Colorado has used the ACS and AGID to get comparative information between states. The ACS was used recently to identify percent of people with disabilities across a variety of age groups. This information was very useful to provide to our legislature. Additionally, Colorado uses AGID to compare NAPIS information between states in our federal region as well as comparable states in other parts of the country. Colorado is considering revising our Intrastate Funding Formula. Information from these two databases will be used in this discussion.
2	Maryland	1. Current use of ACS Special Tabulation Data and/or AGID data: Maryland has used AGID recently to acquire data for Maryland's Intrastate Funding Formula. The data we need for this formula is 60+ by County, 60+ low-income by County, and 60+ low-income, minority by County. It is difficult to get 60+ data by County in the other data sources for these specific populations but the ACS Special Tabulation from AGID provides this information. 2. Special data or Presentations of data that would be helpful: It would be helpful to have more detailed County level data available without the Special Tabulation.
3	Iowa	1. Current use of ACS Special Tabulation Data and/or AGID data:

	State	Response
		Iowa uses the data in funding formula, to determine funding allocations. In regards to Target Population, the data would definitely be valuable to target populations.
4	Indiana	1. Current use of ACS Special Tabulation Data and/or AGID data: Indiana uses the census (and census type data) for the intrastate funding formula. 2. Special data or Presentations of data that would be helpful: Currently, there are two fields that 2010 does not provide. They are the collection of disability and ADL information. The other information we were not able to get from 2010 was the breakdown by county of urban/rural population. The breakdown of information by county is also very important as our AAAs do not cross counties, so it helps with that collection and analyzing of data.
5	Arizona	The Arizona Division of Aging and Adult Services used The U.S. Census website several months ago to obtain 60 + population statistics for the purpose of compiling Area Agency on Aging funding formulas. The census website provided the needed ACS data and had some advantages over the 60+ Special Tabulation - • All Arizona tribes were reported (versus 12 in the special tabulation) • Tribal populations within Arizona (New Mexico and Utah populations were excluded) • DAAS was able to separate tribal populations within some counties • The census website contained the most current population estimates available (2006-2010 versus 2005-2009 for the 60+ Special Tabulation) The 60+ Special Tabulation is much easier to navigate than the U.S. Census website. The Aging Integrated Database is considered a good resource for our staff and a link to it is included in our new Data Library. While Arizona found the information we needed, if we could have a "wish list" we would request that more visuals (graphs or charts) in the data-at-a-glance section. We didn't see any visuals beyond the U.S. maps in that section. State-level maps showing the counties "at a glance" would be nice.
6	Delaware	1. Current use of ACS Special Tabulation Data and/or AGID data: In response to the questions about data, we have tended to go directly to the American FactFinder section of the US Census Bureau's website for American Community Survey and decennial census data and to the Administration on Aging's website on for program data (NAPIS reports). We see that the Special Tabulation and the integrated database can be very useful tools, too, and we will definitely turn to them more often. We were especially pleased to find out that the custom tables feature can be used to very quickly find the number of

	State	Response
		low-income minority elderly in the state. For a long time, that information was difficult to locate, so these tables will be very useful to us going forward. 2. Special data or Presentations of data that would be helpful: As for additional tabulations, perhaps we missed it, but it would be great to have easily accessible information on intrastate and interstate migration. We know some migration data are available through the FactFinder, but it would be great to be able to easily find more details about migration patterns.
7	North Carolina	1. Current use of ACS Special Tabulation Data and/or AGID data: • When AGID was put online, the state unit sent a set of instructions explaining how to access the National Survey data and promoting it with our regional and local partners. We encouraged them to use some of the same questions when surveying their clients in order to use the national data benchmarks when reporting responses. • The data is extremely useful in making presentations and especially making comparisons between our state and national and regional demographics. • The Census data base on "Data-at-a-Glance" is very useful for demographic information on single data elements. 2. Special data or Presentations of data that would be helpful: • In terms of request for special data, it would be extremely helpful if ACL would consider oversampling a certain number of states on a rotating basis each time the National Survey is conducted. It would be a cost-efficient way to obtain state level data and extremely helpful to state units that are trying to demonstrate the value and impact of services when advocating for state appropriations. • In terms of presentation of data, it would be helpful to see examples of how other states use the information available on AGID. • Use of AGID is minimal because a lot of data is at national/state level and we often need data at the county level for planning purposes. • In "State Profiles" the profiles are very comprehensive with OAA programs and Census data but the data is not up-to-date. For instance the data is from 2009. It would be useful if the reports can be kept updated with current available data. • Providing references for the ACS data would be useful for usage. • On-line query system on AGID will be more useful to retrieve data and look at trends across time if current

	State	Response
		information is available. • Increase awareness of the value of the AGID query system through webinars. For example use of "Custom Tables" to look at trends, and produce multi-year tables.
8	Wisconsin	1. Current use of ACS Special Tabulation Data and/or AGID data: Wisconsin's State Office on Aging is an avid fan of the ACS Special Tabulation on Aging. We use the data in a number of ways, the most urgent being the regular updating of our funding formulas for distributing Title III funds to counties. Specifically, for this formal purpose, we use estimated populations age 60 and 75; populations age 60+ at various poverty ratio levels; and racial/ethnic minority populations age 60+. While population estimates by sex and race/ethnicity are also available from the Census Bureau's pop estimates program, it's great to be able to use a consistent source for all of these formula factors. We also use Special Tabulation data when our Aging Network agencies (AAAs, ADRCs, and county aging units, as well as other governmental agencies and some nonprofits) need customized information about the 60+ population for planning, budgeting, and program development. In addition, the inclusion of some tabulations for the 55+ population has been very helpful for our Title V (Older Worker) program in Wisconsin. I hope you'll keep including 55+ tabulations, especially in regard to economic circumstances. 2. Special data or Presentations of data that would be helpful: We're looking forward to the eventual inclusion of disability statistics in the 5-year ACS (when it's caught up to the 2008 changes in disability questions). This is increasingly important to us as we work closely with Aging and Disability Resource Centers, which are very interested in breaking out disability data for that 60+ age group. The current content of the Special Tabulation meets our needs at this time. It would be great for our purposes if the tabulation could begin coming out quicker in the annual cycle; it's difficult sometimes to explain why the special tabulation numbers are a full year behind the regular 5-year estimates, which we also process and distribute for the same geographic levels.
9	Ohio	1. Current use of ACS Special Tabulation Data and/or AGID data: • The State LTC Ombudsman staff uses the ombudsman data in AGID to inform our annual report and to benchmark with other states. • The department's program staff go to the Census Bureau for state-specific data to get more

		State	Response
			comprehensive information than what is available with the more narrow AGID focus on Older Americans Act clients, programs, and services. 2. Special data or Presentations of data that would be helpful: • It would be useful to Ohio if ACL could have the census bureau do another special tabulation for aging based on Census 2010. The data from Census 2000 is most helpful and useful in tracking Ohio-specific trends and demographics. It would also be helpful if we had more current poverty data specific to Ohio. • Additionally, we would like to be able to download data into Excel from the "Data-at-a-Glance" section of AGID because of the flexibility Excel provides in how data is manipulated and displayed.
10		Alabama	1. Current use of ACS Special Tabulation Data and/or AGID data: Alabama has accessed AGID (i.e., through the Data-at-a-Glance and Custom Tables tabs) to analyze State Program Report (SPR) results for other states in Region IV and found this tool easy to use. We have downloaded decennial census and American Community Survey (ACS) data sets directly from the U.S. Census Bureau's web site and summarized this information by county and planning and service area (PSA). We have not had the opportunity to access AoA's American Community Survey (ACS) special tabulation data via AGID. Because of its ease of use, age group subtotals, and flexibility, I will utilize AGID from now on to download five-year ACS information by state and county. We are confident this tool will be useful in our continuing review of Alabama's intrastate funding formula (IFF), especially to download county-level population estimates (e.g., by poverty status). We understand multi-year ACS disability data will be available starting with 2008-2010 data sets. 2. Special data or Presentations of data that would be helpful: 1) Glossary: We understand the ACS Special Tabulation contains population estimates and their corresponding Standard Errors for various geographic levels. We think the inclusion of Glossary entries for "Standard Error" and "Margin of Error" would be helpful. 2) Custom Tables: I understand this feature may be used to provide state-level summaries using a variety of data sources. We would appreciate AoA considering providing access, via Custom Tables, to (a) multi-year ACS data sets and (b) details by PSA and county.
11		Washington	1. Current use of ACS Special Tabulation Data and/or AGID data:

	State	Response

		a. Washington State's Office of Financial Management (OFM) selects and extrapolates Washington State-specific ACS data for a variety of purposes, and makes it available to partner agencies and the public. More information can be found at http://www.ofm.wa.gov;
		
		Example: OFM also uses the ACS data as one of the foundational building blocks for their 10-year "county forecast model." About a year ago, it was one of the components of the long-range forecasts of dementia prevalence and other target population measures, prepared for ADSA by the Medicaid Agency's Research and Data Analysis (RDA) agency.
		
		b. ADSA's Decision Support staff uses ACS along with OFM data to develop the statewide AAA funding formula;
		c. ACS data is used in support of ADSA's Kinship Caregiver Program;
		d. OFM data (developed from ACS data) is utilized by ADSA for its State Aging and OAA T V Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) state plans; and
		e. The AAAs utilize ACS data in the development of their Area Plans.
		
		2. Special data or Presentations of data that would be helpful:
		
		a. ACS: Special data on the following would be helpful:
		  i. non-institutional disability (including dementia), by age, sex, employment, household, income, and county; with elements related to mobility and ADLs/IADLs.
		  ii. Same as above for chronic disease
		  iii. Unpaid caregivers and who they are caring for by age, disability, chronic disease by county, including if caring for more than one person. Income of caregiver and household make up also important.
		b. AGID:
		  i. Would be more helpful with county and/or PSA-specific data.
		  ii. For statewide coordination with tribes, it would be helpful to have better insight into our state's individual T-VI funded tribal governments and their services.

12	Nevada	1. Current use of ACS Special Tabulation Data and/or AGID data: The Nevada Aging and Disability Services Division uses and references American Community Survey (ACS) special tabulation data when data from the most recent U.S. Census is dated or not readily available. In addition, ACS data is used as a quick reference for trends in population characteristics.

	State	Response
		The Nevada Aging and Disability Services Division 2008-2012 State Plan utilized ACS data as a more current analysis to the most recent Census of 2000. However, with the development of the 2012-2016 State Plan, most of the most recent available data was from the 2010 U.S. Census. ACS was still used for persons with disabilities data. Specifically, ACS survey data was available to identify trends in populations with disabilities. 2. Special data or Presentations of data that would be helpful: The following data would be beneficial for ADSD in several areas, including targeting services: • Correlation in data elements. For example, demographics and disability data by area or income level. Correlation points to include: areas, (rural, urban, county, city, and region); poverty level or income range; health status or other health statistics; caregiver status; and/ or available resources in area. IADL and ADL's by target population. • Health related data, specifically on chronic conditions or disability status. In addition, long term conditions such as Alzheimer's or Dementia are also not captured and have to be estimated and projected from nationalized data trends. Prevalence of chronic conditions by demographics and the correlation of long term costs such as medications would help to develop prevention and wellness activities by area populations. • Disability status for populations under age 60.
13	California	1. Current use of ACS Special Tabulation Data and/or AGID data: The California Department of Aging uses the ACS to obtain data for the intrastate funding formula (IFF), California State Plan on Aging, grants, and special requests (i.e., AoA, Legislature, LAO, CHHS, etc.). California's 33 AAAs use the ACS when developing their local Area Plans and for service targeting efforts. 2. Special data or Presentations of data that would be helpful: The California Department of Aging currently collects data from several sources to calculate the IFF. It would be helpful to gather data from a single source that is updated regularly to reflect the best available data. Data factors include: • Non-Minority 60+ (Persons aged 60 and older who are Caucasian, not of Hispanic origin)

		State	Response
			• Minority 60+ (Persons aged 60 and older who are not Caucasian, or who are Caucasian of Hispanic origin) • Low-Income 60+ (Persons aged 60 and older at or below 125 percent of poverty) • Medi-Cal Eligible 60+ (Persons aged 60 and older who are eligible for California's Medicaid Program) • Geographical Isolation (The number of persons aged 60 and older living in areas not classified as "urban" by the Census) • Supplemental Security Income(SSI)/State Supplementary Payment (SSP) 65+ (Persons aged 65 and older receiving SSI/SSP) • Square Miles (The PSA's proportionate share of California's combined Square Miles) • Population 75+ • Lives Alone 60+ Please Note: ACS already provides data for the IFF factors not named above.
14		Oklahoma	1. Current use of ACS Special Tabulation Data and/or AGID data: The state of Oklahoma uses this data in a variety of ways. We use the general census data and client usage data in our reports and public presentations. We use these numbers in discussions with legislators and the public at large in terms of service delivery and trends in the aging population. We compare our state to the other states in our region to look at our performance in service delivery; we also look at other state data for comparison. We also use the general census data with our AAAs for future trending and setting service goals for their projects. We look at the Title VI data for more information regarding our tribal partners and their services. 2. Special data or Presentations of data that would be helpful: More age breakdown information would be helpful (i.e. instead of just 60 and older, age breakdowns for 60s, 70s, 80s, 90s, etc.). As the population ages, we feel it will become more important to be able to show service utilization by age. Also, because age is a risk factor for institutionalized placement, we feel more age breakdown information could be used to show costs savings of OAA programs versus institutionalized status.
15		Georgia	1. Current use of ACS Special Tabulation Data and/or AGID data: Most of the time when I am gathering data, it is to collate and present it as PSA by county, with data present for each and every county. One recent ongoing example is GA SUA leadership's interest in

State	Response
	analyzing variables in the quest for our Intra-State Funding Formula. Until a couple of years ago, we had solely relied upon the decennial Census for the data, with the understanding that minimal to no changes in data by county would result in minimal to no changes in PSA allocations, except when the issue of changing boundaries arose. Now, our current/new director, Dr. Bulot, would like current IFF variable data, updated as it becomes available. When I and others in our section began looking for what was most current, the search expanded to include the question: "What are other states using for their IFF?" Thus our quest for current data for a variety of variables also expanded. The Census proved to be the first source I used, to obtain the newly minted population counts by age; later I picked up land mass, with the ratio of 60+ to land mass as the goal. Next I moved to collecting our other IFF variables, where and as available. Right now, we are awaiting poverty info on all counties and rural counts, as well. Since most of our variables are now being gathered from estimates, the availability of five-year average estimates from the Special Tabulations, requested by AoA from the American Community Survey via the Census for persons ages 60+, became the next hot topic and source. Items we picked up from AGID ACS Special Tabulations Data Files for Georgia, 2005 - 2009, included: • S21003 – Age • S21004 - Age by Sex by Living Alone (holding for future ref) • S21006 - Age by Race for the Pop 60 Years and Over • S21007A - Hispanic or Latino and Race for the Pop 60 Years and Over • S21012A - Age by Grandparents Living with Own Grandchildren Under 18 Yrs by Responsibility for Own Grandchildren for the Pop 60 Yrs and Over in Households (holding for future ref) • S21013 - Sex by Grandparents Living with Own Grandchildren Under 18 Yrs by Responsibility for Own Grandchildren for the Pop 60 Yrs and Over in Households (holding for future ref) • S21014B - Ability to Speak English for the Pop 60 Yrs and Over • S21021B - Educational Attainment for the Pop 60 Yrs and Over (for possible future ref) • S21023 - Employment Status for the Pop 60 Yrs and Over (for possible future ref) • S21025 - Sex by Veteran Status for the Pop 60 Yrs and Over (for possible future comparison to Dir's GA info) • S21032 - Age by Income in Previous Yr for Unrelated Individuals 60 Yrs and Over (for possible

State	Response
	future ref) • S21036 - Age by Income in Previous Yr for the Non-institutionalized Pop 60 Yrs and Over (I should pull S21038 - Sex by Living Alone by Income in Previous Yr for the Non-institutionalized Pop 60 Yrs and Over - for possible future ref) • S21039 - Age by Hispanic or Latino and Race by Poverty Status in Previous Yr for the Pop 60 Yrs and Over (for comparison to next two files • S21044 - Age by Sex by Ratio of Income in Previous Yr to Poverty Level for the Pop 60 Yrs and over [Total] • S21045 - Hispanic or Latino and Race by Ratio of Income in Previous Year to Poverty Level for the Pop 60 Yrs and Over [used to calculate Total - White = Minority in Poverty] In the meantime, there was a hunt on for Disability data. Turns out the Census ACS has 2008 - 2010 for oh, about 2/3 the counties in Georgia. It's a stop gap, but not usable, as some of our PSAs have too few counties with reportable data for this variable. When the Census ACS came out with more current info, our Section Dir, Arvine Brown, asked me to update our IFF variables with those 65+ ACS five year 2006-2010 estimates. To-date, we are in the "update as it comes along and let me know when something new is in" mode. 2. Special data or Presentations of data that would be helpful: It would be Disability 60+, Rural 60+, Pov 60+, Minority Pov 60+, Limited English Speaking 60+, and other variables to fill in where these lack reportable data for all our 159 counties; I would wish the AGID Data Files to be updated each Year, as new ACS data for the updated five year period (or ten year period, should that happen) becomes available. I know these Special Tabulations cost the moon, and so I dearly love that AoA has produced the first round of them and made that data available to anyone who peruses the AoA website.