Introduction to the American Community Survey (ACS)

August 28, 2024

Charles Gamble
American Community Survey Office

Slides are available at census.gov/data/academy/webinars/2024/intro-to-the-acs.html

This webinar is being recorded. The recording will be available after the webinar.



About the U.S. Census Bureau

The U.S. Census Bureau is the federal government's largest statistical agency. Our mission is to serve as the nation's leading provider of quality data about its people and economy.



The U.S. Census Bureau conducts more than 130 surveys and programs each year, including

- The Decennial Census the once-a-decade population and housing count of all 50 states and U.S. territories
- The American Community Survey the ongoing, annual survey of the social, economic, housing, and demographic characteristics of the nation's population
- The Economic Census the official five-year measure of American businesses
- The Census of Governments identifies the scope and nature of the nation's state and local government sector



The American Community Survey Outline

- American Community Survey (ACS) basics
- ACS data products
- ACS data tools and demonstrations
- Resources for learning more



The American Community Survey The Foundation

- The American Community Survey (ACS) is the premier source of detailed information about the nation's people and housing.
- Surveys 3.5 million addresses to produce annual social, economic, housing, and demographic estimates for communities throughout the U.S. and Puerto Rico
- Covers 40+ topics Collects detailed information previously collected by the decennial census each decade
- Helps inform how trillions of dollars in federal funds are distributed each year, supports over 300 evidence-based federal government uses
- Data released the year after collection as 1-year and 5-year estimates
- Officially started in 2005 (1-year estimates = 2005; 5-year 2005-2009)





The American Community Survey Who Uses the ACS







Businesses



Federal Government



General Users



Media



Nonprofits



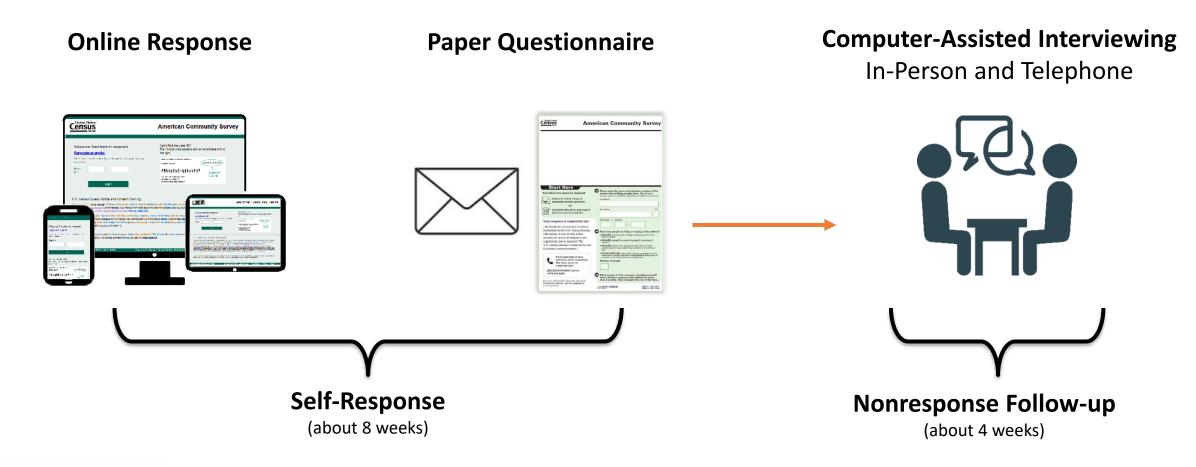
Researchers



State & Local Government



The ACS Data Collection Process





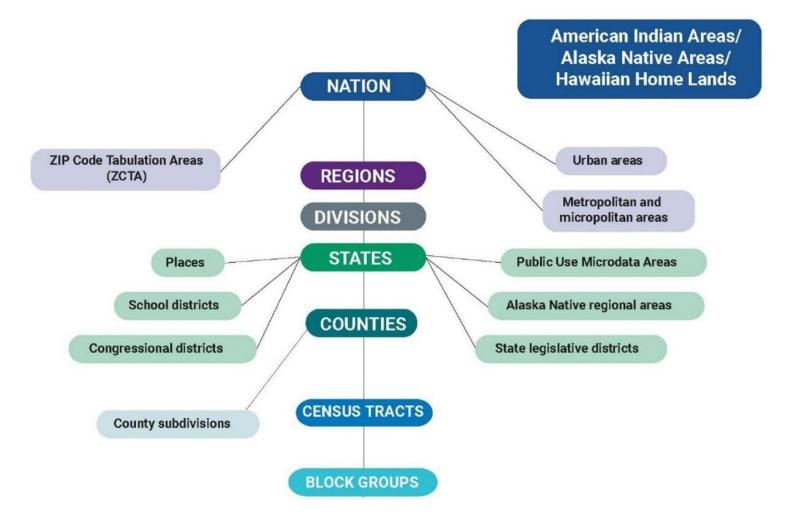
census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/respond.html

Content Overview

POPULATI	HOUSING	
SOCIAL Ancestry Citizenship Citizen Voting Age Population Disability Educational Attainment Fertility Grandparents Language Marital Status Migration School Enrollment Veterans	DEMOGRAPHIC Age Hispanic Origin Race Relationship Sex ECONOMIC Class of Worker Commuting Employment Status Food Stamps (SNAP) Health Insurance Income Industry & Occupation Weeks Worked	Computer & Internet Use Costs (Mortgage, Rent, Taxes, Insurance) Heating Fuel Home Value Occupancy Plumbing/Kitchen Facilities Structure Tenure (Own/Rent) Utilities Vehicles Year Built Year Moved In

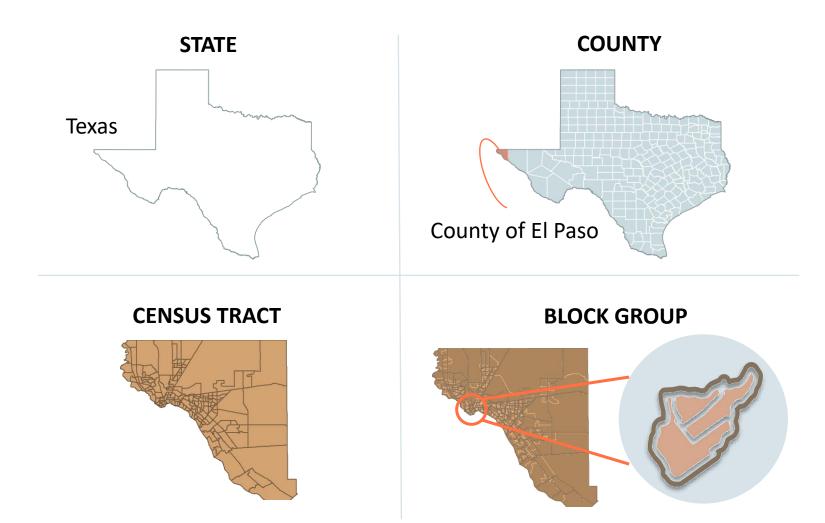


Selected Census Geographic Concepts





Selected Census Geographic Concepts



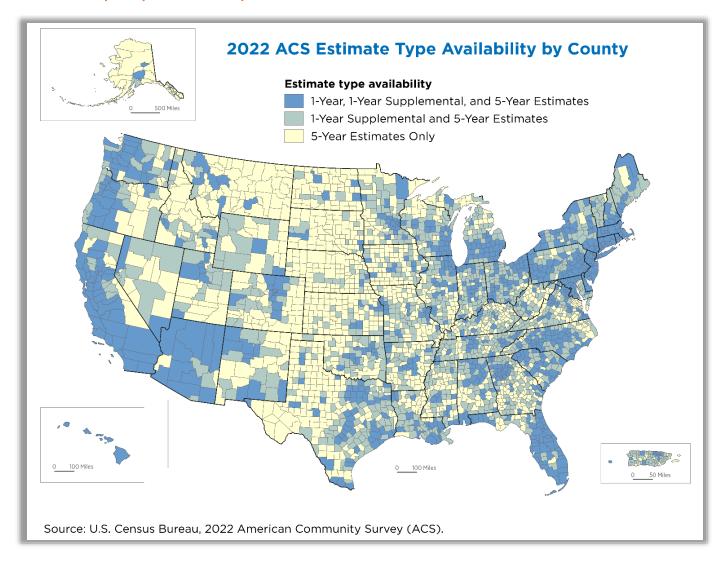


The American Community Survey Availability of Data Products

Estimated Population of Geographic Area	1-Year Estimates	1-Year Supplemental Estimates	5-Year Estimates
65,000 or more	X	X	X
20,000 to 64,999		X	X
Less than 20,000			X
Typical Release Month (Occurs in the calendar year after data collection)	September	October	December
2023 ACS Data Releases	Sept. 12, 2024	October 17, 2024	December 12, 2024



Estimate Type Availability by County





The American Community Survey Outline

- American Community Survey (ACS) basics
- ACS data products
- ACS data tools and demonstrations
- Resources for learning more



The American Community Survey Data Product Types

Pre-Tabulated Profiles and Tables

- Profiles contain the most frequently requested social, economic, housing, and demographic data summarized for a single geographic area
 - ➤ Profiles Include: Data Profiles (DP), Comparison Profiles (CP), Selected Population Profiles (S0201), and Narrative Profiles
- Tables offer a precise or detailed view of a subject
 - Tables Include: Detailed Tables (B or C), Supplemental Tables (K), Subject Tables (S), Ranking Tables (R), and Geographic Comparison Tables (GCT)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files

 Allows users to create custom tables that are not available through pre-tabulated data products



The American Community Survey Table/Profile Numbering



- B=Data Product Type (Base Table)
- 06=Subject (Place of Birth)
- 004=Sequential Number (2 or 3 digits)
- A=Race/Hispanic Origin (White Alone)
- PR=For Puerto Rico Geographies Only



The American Community Survey What is the Margin of Error (MOE)?

Definition: An MOE is a measure of the possible variation of the estimate around the population value.

- At a given confidence level, the estimate and actual population value will differ by no more than the MOE.
- 90% confidence level is the Census standard and ACS MOEs are provided in the same unit as the estimate.

Example: How many males under age 5 live in WY?

Lower bound = 16,772 - 440 = 16,332

Upper bound = 16,772 + 440 = 17,212

We are 90% confident the true number of males under age 5 in Wyoming falls **between 16,332 and 17,212.**

		Wyoming	
	Label	Estimate	Margin of Error
	➤ Total:	577,929	****
	➤ Male:	295,835	±617
	Under 5 years	16,772	±440
5	5 to 9 years	19,419	±840
	10 to 14 years	19,708	±809
	15 to 17 years	12,008	±292
	18 and 19 years	8,375	±352
	20 years	3,961	±582



The American Community Survey Outline

- American Community Survey (ACS) basics
- ACS data products
- ACS data tools and demonstrations
- Resources for learning more



Selected Ways to Access Data



data.census.gov



My Congressional District



QuickFacts



OnTheMap for Emergency Management



My Tribal Area



My Community Explorer



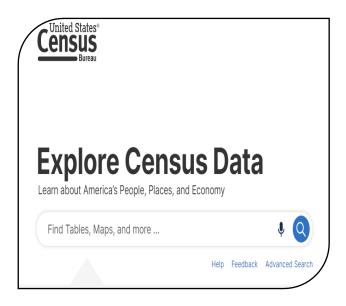
Census Business Builder



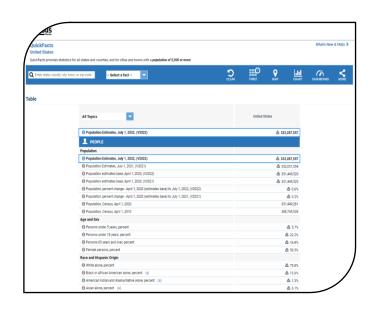
Application Programming Interface



Quick Demo



data.census.gov



census.gov/quickfacts



census.gov/mycd

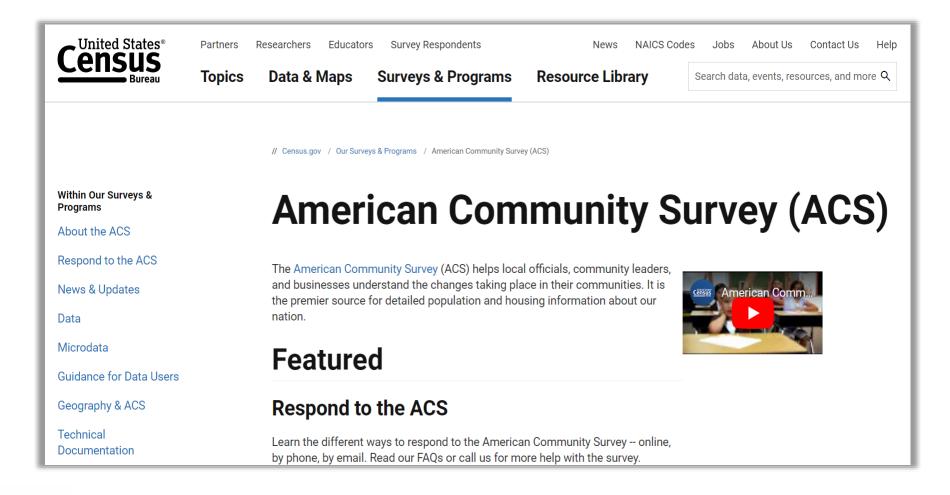


The American Community Survey Outline

- American Community Survey (ACS) basics
- ACS data products
- ACS data tools and demonstrations
- Resources for learning more



ACS Main Page





Why We Ask



Why We Ask Questions About...

Commuting / Journey to Work

We ask questions about where people work, how they get there, when they leave home, and how long it takes, to create statistics about commuting, or a person's journey to work.

Commuting patterns and characteristics are crucial to planning for improvements to road and highway infrastructure, developing transportation plans and services, and understanding where people are traveling in the course of a normal day.



Your privacy concerns

"I Don't Want Everyone to Know What Time I Leave"

We use your confidential survey answers to create statistics like those in the results below and in the full tables that contain all the data—no one is able to figure out your survey answers from the statistics we produce. The Census Bureau is legally bound to strict confidentiality requirements. Individual records are not shared with anyone, including federal agencies and law enforcement entities. By law, the Census Bureau cannot share respondents' answers with anyone—not the IRS, not the FBI, not the CIA, and not with any other government agency.

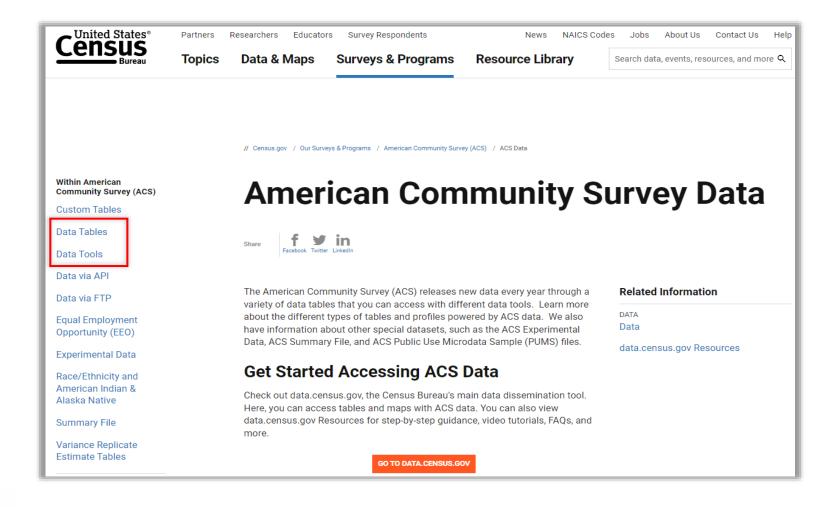
Questions as they appear on the form

We ask five questions about a person's journey to work to create a profile of a community's commuting patterns.





Data Tables and Tools





The American Community Survey Comparison Guidance

Do	Do Not
Use ACS for population characteristics (i.e., percentages, means, medians, rates)	Use ACS for population totals (instead use decennial census or the Population Estimates Program)
Compare non-overlapping datasets (i.e., 2013-2017 to 2018-2022)	Compare overlapping datasets (i.e., 2017-2021 to 2018-2022)
Compare similar period lengths (i.e., 1-year to 1-year and 5-year to 5-year)	Compare estimates from different period lengths (i.e., 1-year to 5-year)
Conduct statistical testing when making comparisons between estimates	Look at estimates alone to decide if they are higher or lower than one another



The American Community Survey What is Statistical Testing?

- **Definition**: A test to determine if a difference is unlikely to occur by chance.
- To be "significantly different" there must be statistical evidence that there is a difference between two estimates.
- Testing should be conducted for all comparisons.



Statistical Testing Tool

Algebraically, the significance test can be expressed as follows:

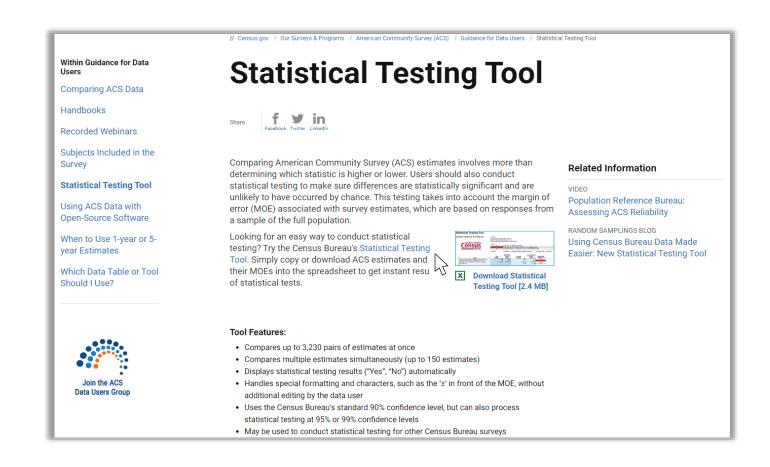
If
$$\left| \frac{\hat{X}_1 - \hat{X}_2}{\sqrt{SE_1^2 + SE_2^2}} \right| > Z_{CL}$$
, then the difference

between estimates \hat{X}_1 and \hat{X}_2 is statistically significant at the specified confidence level, CL

where \hat{X}_i is estimate i (=1,2)

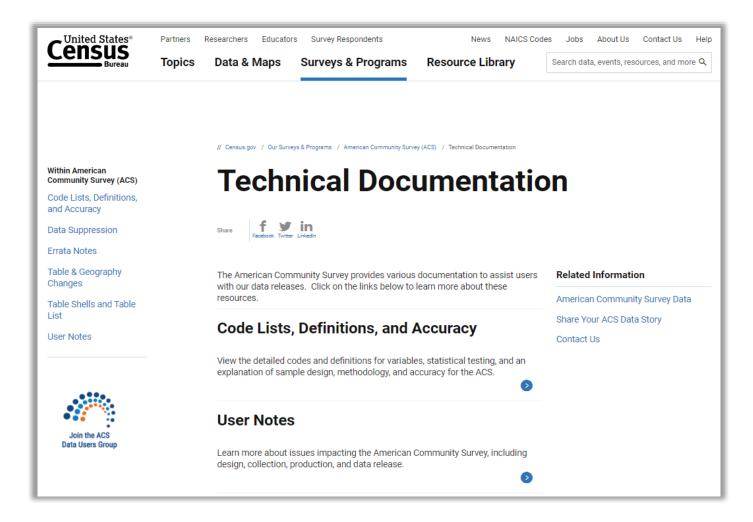
 SE_i is the SE for the estimate i (=1,2)

 $Z_{\it CL}$ is the critical value for the desired confidence level (=1.645 for 90 percent, 1.960 for 95 percent, 2.576 for 99 percent).





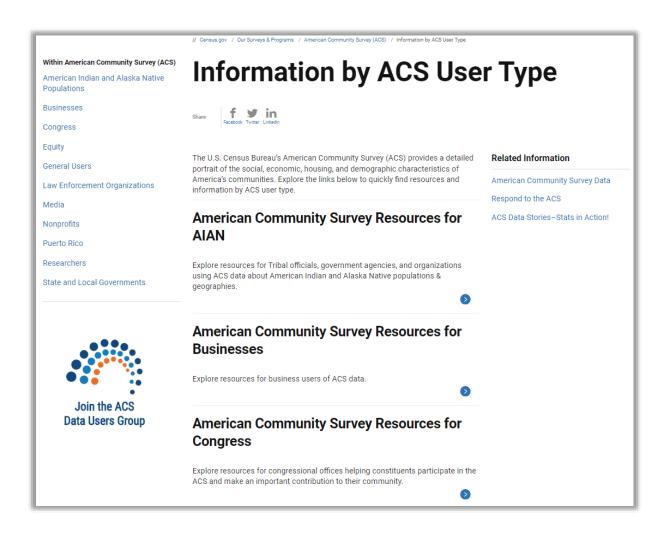
Technical Documentation





Information for...

American Indian and Alaska Native **Populations Businesses** Congress Equity **General Users** Hispanohablantes **Law Enforcement Organizations** Media Nonprofits Puerto Rico Researchers State and Local Governments





The American Community Survey Stay Connected















The American Community Survey Find Answers, Get Support

Website

census.gov/acs

ACS Data User Support

acso.users.support@census.gov

Census Customer Service Center

800-923-8282

Census Academy

census.gov/academy

Social Media

@uscensusbureau

#ACSdata

Source Us

U.S. Census Bureau, [YYYY – YYYY]

American Community Survey

[1/5]-year [estimates/statistics/data release]

