Monica King, PhD
Director of ADRF Network
September 14, 2017
Administrative data are emerging as a powerful supplement to survey data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenges of survey data for research</th>
<th>Opportunities of administrative data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Falling response rates</td>
<td>No intervention needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time and resource intensive</td>
<td>Data are already collected by governments and businesses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited sample size</td>
<td>Data are often collected at a large scale</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lack of established standards and processes creates barriers to leveraging administrative data

Standards and processes to be developed

• Data sharing & governance
• Data quality standards
• Privacy protection
• Data security
• Scientific and analytical methods

One-off efforts between data users and data providers
Our growing network of 8 Sloan-funded sites is paving the way for streamlined efforts
We envision a future where

• **Data providers** share high-quality, privacy-protected administrative data in a secure manner

• **Data users** face fewer barriers to accessing administrative data for research purposes

• **The public** benefits from new scientific discoveries and advances in social policy resulting from ethical use of administrative data
Thank you

moniking@upenn.edu
Visit our website: www.adrf.upenn.edu
Follow us on Twitter: @ADRF_Network | #admindata
Women’s Well-being Across Generations
An Index Approach

Mark Mather (@MarkSMather) and Beth Jarosz (@DataGeekB)

September 14, 2017
Purpose: To look at long-term trends in women’s empowerment and well-being.

Question: How are young women faring relative to their mothers and grandmothers when they were young adults?
Four Generations of Young Women

- Compare trends in well-being across four generations of U.S. women
  - WWII, Baby Boomers, Gen X, Millennials
- Focus on young adulthood
  - Making transitions to adulthood
  - Many are leaving home, starting jobs and families
# Defining the Generations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cohort Name</th>
<th>Born</th>
<th>Selected Year for Teenage Indicators</th>
<th>Selected Year for Adulthood Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WWII</td>
<td>1930-1945</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baby Boom</td>
<td>1946-1964</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>1985</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Indicator Selection Criteria

- Relevance based on review of literature
- Range of dimensions
  - Education, income, health, empowerment
- Comparable data available
  - For all years
  - Across all cohorts
Indicators

1. High School Dropout Rate (ages 16-24)
2. College Educational Attainment (ages 25-34)
3. Gender Wage Gap (ages 25-34)
4. High-Earning Occupations (STEM) (ages 25-34)
5. Business Ownership Gender Gap (any age)
6. Poverty Rate (ages 30-34)
7. Unemployment Rate (ages 25-34)
8. Teen Birth Rate (ages 15-19)
9. Maternal Mortality Rate (ages 25-34)
10. Cigarette Smoking Prevalence (ages 25-34)
11. Suicide Rate (ages 25-34)
12. Homicide Rate (ages 25-34)
13. Incarceration Rate (ages 18+)
14. Legislative Representation: Congress & State
Index Approach

- Like the Dow Jones Industrial Average
- For each measure: Calculate rate of improvement (decline) from one generation to next
  - Base = 100
- Average index values across all 14 measures to create an Overall Index Score
Baby Boom Made Progress
(relative to WWII)

Index Score (WWII = 100)

- Legislative Representation: 295
- Incarceration Rate: -89
- Homicide Rate: 98
- Suicide Rate: 128
- Cigarette Smoking Prevalence: 127
- Maternal Mortality Rate: 164
- Teen Birth Rate: 138
- Unemployment Rate: 72
- Poverty Rate: 75
- Business Ownership Gender Gap: 567
- High-Earning Occupations (STEM): 303
- Gender Wage Gap: 116
- College Educational Attainment: 181
- High School Dropout Rate: 146
# Generation X Stalled
(relative to Baby Boom)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index Score (Baby Boom = 100)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legislative Representation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incarceration Rate -135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicide Rate 133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Rate 127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigarette Smoking Prevalence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal Mortality Rate 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Birth Rate 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate 139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate 108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Ownership Gender Gap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-Earning Occupations (STEM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Wage Gap 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Educational Attainment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Dropout Rate 119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Millennials Lost Ground (relative to Gen X)

## Index Score (Gen X = 100)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legislative Representation</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incarceration Rate</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicide Rate</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Rate</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigarette Smoking Prevalence</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal Mortality Rate</td>
<td>-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Birth Rate</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Ownership Gender Gap</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-Earning Occupations (STEM)</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Wage Gap</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Educational Attainment</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Dropout Rate</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

© 2017 Population Reference Bureau. All rights reserved. www.prb.org
Progress Stalled for Gen X and Millennial Young Women

Notes: Each generation is the benchmark for each subsequent generation. WWII generation is not shown because data are not available for its preceding generation.

Source: PRB analysis.
The Maternal Mortality Rate Has Increased and is Higher Among Black Women Than White Women

![Bar chart showing maternal deaths related to pregnancy and delivery per 100,000 live births to women ages 25 to 34, by race, 1999-2001 and 2013-2015.]

- Generation X (1999-2001):
  - Non-Hispanic Black: 30
  - Non-Hispanic White: 6

  - Non-Hispanic Black: 50
  - Non-Hispanic White: 16

Note: The maternal mortality rate reflects maternal deaths related to "complications from pregnancy, delivery, and the puerperium." The puerperium is the six weeks following delivery.

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, WONDER Online Database.
In the Report:

- Trends for each indicator
- Detail (where available) by
  - Race/ethnicity
  - Education
  - SOGI
- Policy options
Thank You!

Mark Mather  
mmather@prb.org  
@MarkSMather

Beth Jarosz  
bjarosz@prb.org  
@DataGeekB
We’re building the most meaningful, collaborative, and abundant data resource in the world by dismantling the barriers between data and people.

Our platform helps data people solve problems faster by creating new ways to discover, prep, and collaborate.
Interactive ACS Reports and Data Tools

R. Chase Sawyer
U.S. Census Bureau

September 13-14, 2017
2017 APDU Conference
Arlington, VA
Acknowledgements

Megan Rabe

Greg Mills

Jon Schreiner
What do we currently have?

• Quick Facts

• State Facts for Students

• My Congressional Districts
Data Visualization at the Census Bureau

- Soft Launch
- Trainings
- Viz-A-Thon
The ACS Data Wheel

- Physical product
- Create a digital version
- What else can we do?
Where are we going now?

### Educational Attainment by Response Mode

**Table View**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Less than 9th grade</th>
<th>9th to 12th grade, no diploma</th>
<th>High school graduate (includes equivalency)</th>
<th>Some college, no degree</th>
<th>Associate’s degree</th>
<th>Bachelor’s Degree</th>
<th>Graduate or professional degree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internet</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>26.5%</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mail</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>32.8%</td>
<td>21.0%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Assisted Interview</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>31.5%</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Quarters</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
<td>35.1%</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>27.9%</td>
<td>20.7%</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Visual View**

- Internet
- Mail
- Computer Assisted Interview
- Group Quarters
- Grand Total

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-1 year Public Use Microdata Sample

### 2011 - 2015 American Community Survey

**High school graduate or higher (%)**

Select one of the characteristics to display.

- 18 years old and older (%)
- 65 years old and older
- Bachelor’s degree or higher (%)
- Below Poverty Level (%)
- Foreign born (%)
- High school graduate or higher (%)
- Median household income ($)
- Unemployment (%)
- Veterans (%)

Sortable County List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acura</td>
<td>County</td>
<td>87.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakers</td>
<td>County</td>
<td>89.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbour</td>
<td>County</td>
<td>73.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bito</td>
<td>County</td>
<td>80.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluin</td>
<td>County</td>
<td>78.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullo</td>
<td>County</td>
<td>64.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butler</td>
<td>County</td>
<td>77.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calha</td>
<td>County</td>
<td>80.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Estimates are based on a sample survey and are subject to sampling variability and non-sampling error. 2011-2015 American Community Survey Survey estimates were used. For more information about these data or Puerto Rico estimates, go to [https://www.census.gov](https://www.census.gov)
Links and Contact Info

• American Community Survey
  – www.census.gov/acs/

• Census Bureau Infographics & Visualizations
  – https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations.html

• Contact Info
  – R. Chase Sawyer Robert.C.Sawyer@census.gov (301)763-8688