

Chapter 1 : American Community Survey (ACS)

The American Community Survey (ACS) helps local officials, community leaders, and businesses understand the changes taking place in their communities. It is the premier source for detailed population and housing information about our nation.

Census Bureau that replaces the long form portion of the decennial census for the new millennium. While some version of this survey has been in the field since 1996, it was not fully implemented in terms of coverage until 2000. In 2000, it was expanded to cover all counties in the country, and the one-in-households sampling rate was first applied. However, persons living in group quarters such as nursing homes, dormitories, and prisons were not added to the survey until 2005. The original plan was to begin GQ coverage in 2000, but last-minute budget reductions delayed it for a year. The full implementation of the household sampling strategy for ACS entails having the survey mailed to about 100 million households nationwide every month of every year and was begun in January 2000. In January 2005, sampling of group quarters was added to complete the sample as planned albeit several years later than originally planned. In any given year about 2.5% of households receive the survey. Over any five-year period, about one in eight households should receive the survey as compared to about one in six that received the census long form in the census. Unfortunately, receiving the survey is not the same as responding to it, since the Bureau has adopted a strategy of sampling for non-response. This has resulted in something closer to one in 11 households actually participating in the survey over any five-year period. Data Release Plan Based on Population Size of Geographic Area Data based on the ACS surveys for any calendar year will be published in the late summer of the following year for geographic areas with a minimum of 65,000 population. For smaller areas, the Bureau will only publish data based on surveys for multiple consecutive years as follows: For geographic areas of 20,000 or more, population data will be published based on three consecutive years of survey data. Thus, for example, the first time we saw data tabulated for Jefferson City, MO population around 40,000, was in December of 2000, and it was based upon the surveys done in 1999 through 2001. In late October 2001, data were released based upon the surveys taken in 2000, 2001, and 2002, etc. These three-year period estimates were discontinued in 2005. For all geographic areas regardless of population size down to the block group level, but not to the block level, data will be published based on five consecutive years of survey data. Thus, for example, data for the majority 60 out of 114 counties in Missouri, and for 46 out of 53 counties in the state of North Dakota, and for all census tracts and block groups everywhere, data first appeared some time late in 2000 and were based upon the combined survey data of 1999 through 2001. New data for these areas are then published each year, based upon the most recent five years of surveys. Even if a census tract should happen to meet the population threshold of 20,000, which is rare, no data will be published for it other than the five-year period estimates. Suppressing Tables In addition to the population threshold rules that are used to limit the publication of data for geographic areas, the Bureau also applies their data release rules for each table for each geographic area that passes the total population threshold filter. Basically, they analyze the cells of a table and assign a measure of the statistical reliability of each cell based on the margin of error. Data Release Rules Another kind of data release rule, data quality filtering, applies to ACS 1-year and 3-year estimates. Every detailed table consists of a series of estimates. Each estimate is subject to sampling variability that can be summarized by its standard error. Dividing the standard error by the estimate yields the coefficient of variation CV for each estimate. If the estimate is 0, a CV of 100 percent is assigned. If the median CV value for the table is less than or equal to 61 percent, the table passes for that geographic area and is published; if it is greater than 61 percent, the table fails and is not published. Whenever a table fails, a simpler table that collapses some of the detailed lines together can be substituted for the original. If the simpler table passes, it is released. If it fails, none of the estimates for that table and geographic area are released. These release rules are applied to single- and 3-year estimates, but are not applied to the 5-year estimates. The ACS directory is generic. Accessing the more complex summary base tables is much more challenging on our site. These are topic intervals. Not everybody who needs to use ACS data knows or wants to know about topic codes. They should use American FactFinder. One of the keys to using these large datasets is knowing what tables are available, and within these tables, what each of the data cells represent.

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For this we have created variable metadata files in each base tables subdirectory. The first two digits of a base table number are the topic code. So, if you are looking for tables related to poverty for example , you need look only at tables B17xxx and C17xxx. The topic group is part of the data set name. Basic demographics and ancestry

Chapter 2 : NYC Population - American Community Survey

RICHMOND, VA (WWBT) - Some of you may have received The American Community Survey from the Census in the mail and asked yourself, is this legit? Well, you are not alone, others are asking that.

Data collected over a month period All geographic areas down to census block group regardless of population size Largest sample, most reliable, least current Best used: Precision is more important than currency Analyzing very small populations The U. Population Control Totals The first 5-year ACS data release is for and provides geographic coverage all the way down to the block group level. It is important for you to know that the ACS data are controlled to population and housing estimates that are based on Census counts. The 5-year ACS data is controlled to Census population and housing counts. The data is intended to replace the decennial census long-form data, although important differences exist. See below for information about comparing ACS data to the decennial census. Knowing the size of the margin of error is important because it helps you understand how reliable the estimate is: In general, estimates from the ACS have larger margins of error than estimates from the decennial census long form because of the lower sampling rates in the ACS. If a margin of error is too high for a suitable level of accuracy, you may need to: Collapse data categories Look at broader geographies Choose a different estimate series to increase the sample size If you need to derive new margins of errors because the desired answer combines geographies or data categories, this requires a formula that involves more than just adding up the margins of errors of the estimates. The following are two good resources for understanding more about combining margins of errors: Census Bureau recommends users compare derived measures such as percents, means, medians, and rates rather than estimates of population totals. Whether you are comparing ACS data across different time periods or against the decennial census, it is important to be aware of the differences in methodology, time periods, and geographies. When comparing ACS data for different time periods: Always use the same estimate series 1-year with 1-year, 3-year with 3-year Try to use non-overlapping periods for example, compare a ACS 3-year estimate to a ACS 3-year estimate Be aware of geographic changes. Estimate series prior to use the census geography which can be different from the geographies used by the and later estimate series. When comparing ACS data to the decennial census be aware of: Differences in the universe of the population being sampled Question wording Reference periods The way in which the data are tabulated The U. Census Bureau provides guidance on all these issues including an easy table comparison tool. Additional Help on Using the ACS For more information about comparing ACS with decennial census data, margins of error, or estimate series differences, consult the following:

The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey by the U.S. Census calendrierdelascience.com regularly gathers information previously contained only in the long form of the decennial census, such as ancestry, educational attainment, income, language proficiency, migration, disability, employment, and housing characteristics.

Lawmakers representing rural districts claimed they were at a data disadvantage, unable to self-fund additional surveys of their populations. By combining multiple years of this data, the Census Bureau could release "period" estimates to produce estimates for smaller areas. After a decade of testing, it launched as the American Community Survey in , replacing the once-a-decade census long form. Each address has about a 1-in chance of being selected in a given month, and no address should be selected more than once every five years. Data is collected by internet, mail, telephone interviews and in-person interviews. Approximately one third of those who do not respond to the survey by mail or telephone are randomly selected for in-person interviews. About 95 percent of households across all response modes ultimately respond. Every employee at the Census Bureau takes an oath of nondisclosure and is sworn for life to not disclose identifying information. Among these summary levels are legal and administrative entities such as states , counties , cities , and congressional districts , as well as statistical entities such as metropolitan statistical areas , tracts , block groups , and census designated places. Estimates for census blocks are not available from ACS. The Census Bureau provides guidance for data users about which data set to use when analyzing different population and geography sizes. This data product was discontinued in due to budget cuts. Current data releases include: Supplemental estimates are shown in annual tables summarizing populations for geographies with populations of 20, or more. The ACS 5-year estimates, summarizing data from , were released in This was a large breakthrough in the survey because it allows the American people more individualized data on a community level as opposed to extrapolating from data collected over a larger area. It has also provided unparalleled information to be more accessible for local government planning and financing. The increase in data availability on a smaller scale is a necessary and welcome addition to the ACS. Many conclusions for local data is averaged from various information across the area, and while useful, it is not always an adequate representation. A selection of the most popular tables are shown in QuickFacts. My Tribal Area featuring 5-year estimates for federally recognized tribes, launched in The Summary File is the most detailed data source, and is available as a series of downloadable text files or through an application programming interface API for software developers. PUMS data contain responses to every question from a sample of respondents. The federal government, as well as various businesses, researchers, and local governments use ACS data for planning and decision-making purposes. ACS data are used by public and business decision-makers to more clearly identify issues and opportunities and more effectively allocate scarce resources to address them. In , the U. District Court for the Southern District of Texas ruled that the Census and the Census questions did not violate the Fourth Amendment or other constitutional provisions as alleged by plaintiffs. Supreme Court denied petition for writ of certiorari. Supreme Court, have consistently held through the years that the census and the questions in the census are authorized by both the Constitution and statute. Because of data swapping techniques to ensure confidentiality, it is impossible to figure out how individual people responded based on data from published ACS estimates. They believe the survey asks for more information, and at a higher frequency, than the simple enumeration required by Article 1, Section 2 of the U. Ron Paul of Texas, who opposes the ACS, said of it that the founding fathers of the United States "never authorized the federal government to continuously survey the American people. To date, no person has been prosecuted for refusing to answer the ACS. The data collected, once released to the public, has been tampered with to keep confidentiality therefore potentially skewing the data a certain way.

Chapter 4 : What happens if you ignore American community survey

"In a few days you will receive an American Community Survey questionnaire in the mail," the bureau said in a letter to Cole, which he said he received in late or early in the new year.

Sample survey questionnaires on barrier in communication? Can be true because it sometimes involves the questions that often confuse between the answer. There it will then confuse the answer and the result is not satisfactory decision belongs to all. What happens when a speeding ticket is ignored? But if for parking violation on that state your car will get a boot leg. Hopefully this will help you to understand the basic regulation You cannot just say that an entire race is ignorant. Two problems with this question. One, an entire demographic group cannot be ignorant or educated. Only individuals can be ignorant or educated. So, no, as a whole African Americans are not ignorant. Certain individuals who are African American might be ignorant, though, same as certain individuals who are Hispanic or White or Irish or whatever. Two, ignorance and education depend on the subject being discussed: As a general condition afro-nipo-french-whatever race or origin we are all pretty much the same.. As lack of knowledge, which is minimized by education, the poorer the person is, the greater is the likelihood to be more ignorant than a healthier financially speaking another.. Because of previous slavery conditions that black people suffered in Americas and the relative short term that slavery was banned in the new continent, Afro descendants did not have time enough - yet - to catch up with the education levels of whites people.. Not only financial conditions count, but also accessibility that sometimes come from tradition, among other things. For instance, if we compare the average American with the average French, the American will tend to be more ignorant than the French. Why are Americans so politically ignorant? Let me get the ball rolling on this question. I ask the question because I have been very confused all my life how a small group of people can lead a large group of people to believe in what anyone can see are lies masqueraded as patriotism. It is so plain to see! Leaders like Napoleon, Hitler, and Castro, just to name a few, have taken their countries and devastated them. Thrown them into chaos and poverty. Yet we the people let ourselves be taken for fools by these so called leaders that we vote for or we did not vote for. I do not understand. Why are we letting these politicians run our country into the ground. I have not seen any great changes in this country for 50 years. It is always the same rhetoric, and we fall for it! It absolutely amazes me. Congress is still lying to us, stealing from us, pissing every body off in the world, and we just take it. Those that do rebel or cry foul are disrespected by the same people who are suffering the same as every one else. It is a phenomena that is incomprehensible. If I may, I would recommend that you read the biography of Mahatma Gandhi. Here is a world leader that gave us true civil disobedience. Relentlessly fought the most powerful empire of his time. Without firing a single shot he beat them out of his country. What do you think? Maybe we should have a week of prayer and meditation and no one in America goes to work! Maybe we do not pay taxes for a week and maybe that will scare them a little? We need to do something folks. There are too many of us sleeping in the streets tonight. There are too many of us without health care. There are too many of us without jobs! What are we going to do about it? I think we are so politically ignorant because our society has been so dumbed down and our market-driven consumerism has created a massive apathy epidemic. Folks are so over-whelmed with media, electronic gadgets, etc. Let me break it down: He was a hypocritical nutcase. The British Empire evolved to allow Indian self-rule - it was not a case of the British being forced out of India. The British allowed independence. That is why Iraq is having to fight for its freedom from the USA. Is American Community Survey required by law? The previous author of the answer states it is not an invasion of privacy, yet attempts to justify this invasion by suggesting it will help the community. See below on the true legality of the ACS: Pursuant to Article I, Section 2, Clause 3 of the Constitution, the only information the census bureau are empowered to request is the total number of occupants at this address. My "name, sex, age, date of birth, race, ethnicity, telephone number, relationship and housing tenure" have absolutely nothing to do with apportioning direct taxes or determining the number of representatives in the House of Representatives. Therefore, neither Congress nor the Census Bureau have the constitutional authority to make that information request a component of the enumeration outlined in Article I, Section 2, Clause 3. In

addition, I cannot be subject to a fine for basing my conduct on the Constitution because that document trumps laws passed by Congress. *Interstate Commerce Commission v. We said in Boyd v. As said by Mr. Justice Field in Re Pacific Ry.* Without the enjoyment of this right, all others would lose half their value. This United States Supreme Court case has never been overturned.

Chapter 5 : American Community Survey | Healthy People

2 Â§.4g:Â± Person 1 (Person 1 is the person living or staying here in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented.

Share This Article Image Credit: Census Bureau Team Clark is adamant that we will never write content influenced by or paid for by an advertiser. To support our work, we do make money from some links to companies and deals on our site. Learn more about our guarantee here. The Census will provide an official count of the U. Census Bureau randomly selects 3. The ACS is conducted in four different ways “ via internet, mail, telephone and in-person interviews. So not answering the ACS actually does your community a big disservice. C Section and Section , which amends Title 13 U. Social, economic, housing and demographic. For example, we found the questions below in a sample questionnaire that the Census Bureau makes available. Block letters and italics left intact from the original source. Housing How many separate rooms are in this house, apartment, or mobile home? How much is the regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Does this house, apartment or mobile home have “ a. And remember, those are just a few stray questions from two categories! Other questions are reportedly even more intimate. The Census Bureau, meanwhile, says that particular question is used to help gauge groundwater contamination in rural areas that lack modern waste disposal systems. But why, ultimately, is such granular info about your life necessary? The Bureau offers a rather prosaic explanation online: What about the privacy of my responses? That said, it is possible that criminals could try to somehow impersonate or spoof the ACS and its representatives to dupe unsuspecting victims. How can you protect yourself from possible criminals impersonating the ACS? As mentioned earlier, the American Community Survey can be conducted online, by mail, over the telephone or with an in-person interview. Online If you choose to reply online, you should look for authenticating info in the digital certificate when you hover your mouse over the URL field.

Chapter 6 : Census | American Community Survey

Let's take a closer look at the American Community Survey Each year, the U.S. Census Bureau randomly selects million households across the country to complete the American Community Survey. The ACS is conducted in four different ways “ via internet, mail, telephone and in-person interviews.

Chapter 7 : On Your Side Alert: Legit or Scam? American Community Survey

The benefits of providing current data, along with the anticipated decennial census benefits in cost savings, planning, improved census coverage, and more efficient operations, led the U.S. Census Bureau to plan the implementation of the continuous measurement survey, later called the American Community Survey (ACS).

Chapter 8 : The American Community Survey: Is it legit & do you have to answer it? | Clark Howard

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a mandatory, ongoing statistical survey that samples a small percentage of the population every year.

Chapter 9 : AARP Blog - Census Scams: Hard to Detect, Easy for Fraudsters

The American Community Survey (ACS) Supplemental Estimates are now available. September 13, The American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year estimates are now available.