Using population data for aging and life course research

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University of Minnesota Minneapolis 18 July 2023

DATA-INTENSIVE RESEARCH CONFERENCE

Pre-conference workshop presented by **IPUMS** and **NDîRA**



USA

U.S. Census and American Community Survey microdata from 1850 to the present.



CPS

Current
Population Survey
microdata
including basic
monthly surveys
and supplements
from 1962 to
the present.



INTERNATIONAL

World's largest collection of census microdata with over 100 countries, contemporary and historical.



TIME USE

U.S. and international time use data for 1965 to the present.



HEALTH SURVEYS

Health survey data from the National Health Interview Survey and the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.

Int'l Health USA **ATUS CPS** SES Housing Work Income Poverty

	USA	CPS	Int'l	ATUS	Health
Fertility	•		•		
Household or Family					
Health Insurance	•		•		
Health behaviors					
Disability	•				
Migration					



IPUMS data for aging





Explore Caregiving

Assistive Devices
Co-resident Family
Cultural Competency
Disability
Social Isolation
Technology
Well-being

Study Relationships

Adult Children
Cohabitation
Divorce
Grandchildren
Household Composition
Marriage
Multigenerational Households
Sexuality









IPUMS data for aging

Research Health

Cancer Cognitive Difficulties Depression/Anxiety Diabetes Hearing Injuries Mortality Nutrition **Physical Activity** Stress Vaccination Vision

Analyze Policy

Barriers to Care
Disparities
Employment
Health Insurance
Income
Medicare
Military Service
Service Access & Eligibility
Transportation



Census and HH surveys for aging research

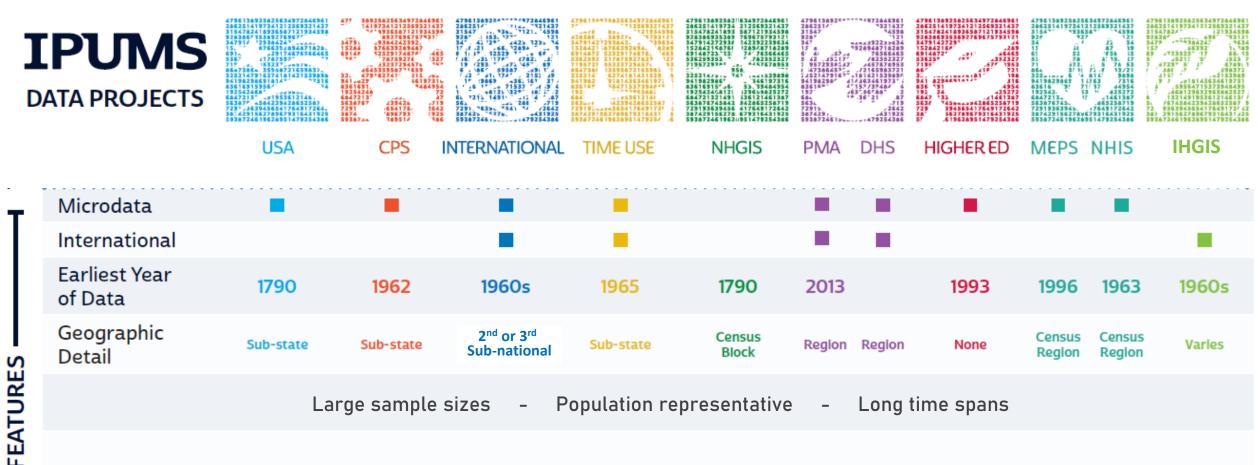








IPUMS Data: Features and Characteristics



Large & representative samples across time and space

- Disaggregation
 - Multiple characteristics
 - Subnational geographic units
 - GIS shapefiles available
- Place comparisons
 - Policy conditions
 - Social conditions
 - Environmental factors
 - Space + time = treatment effects

- Interoperability
 - Surveys <-> censuses
 - Environmental & climate information

- Stretch methods: estimation
 - Projections
 - Small area estimation (SAE)
 - Complex calibration

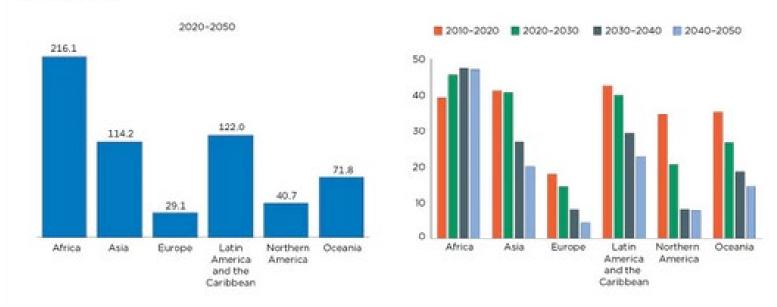




General trends in aging: global

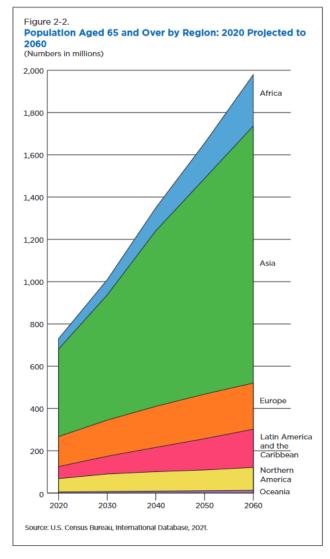
Growth of Population Aged 60 and Older by World Region: 2020 and Projected 2050

(In percent)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Database, 2019.

Africa Aging: 2020 (USCB, 2020)



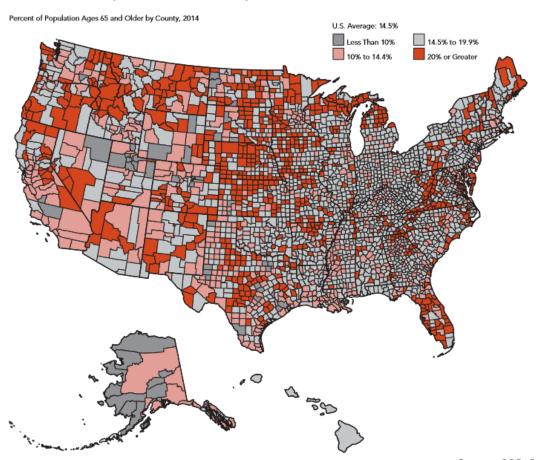
Asia Aging (USCB, 2022)





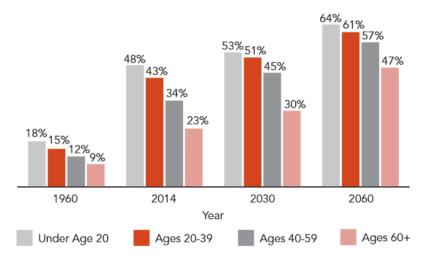
General trends in aging: US

Older Americans Make Up At Least 20 Percent of the Population in One-Quarter of U.S. Counties.



The Current "Diversity Gap" Between the 60+ Population and Younger Generations Will Widen by 2030.

Percent Minority in United States, by Age Group, 1960, 2014, 2030 and 2060



Note: Minorities include all racial and ethnic groups except non-Hispanic whites.

Source: PRB analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau; and IPUMS USA, University of Minnesota, www.ipums.org.

Source: PRB, Population Bulletin, 2016



Source: PRB analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Population Estimates.



Census for disaggregation

Figure 10. Proportion of older persons living alone by place of residence, based on countries with available data, 2000–2017

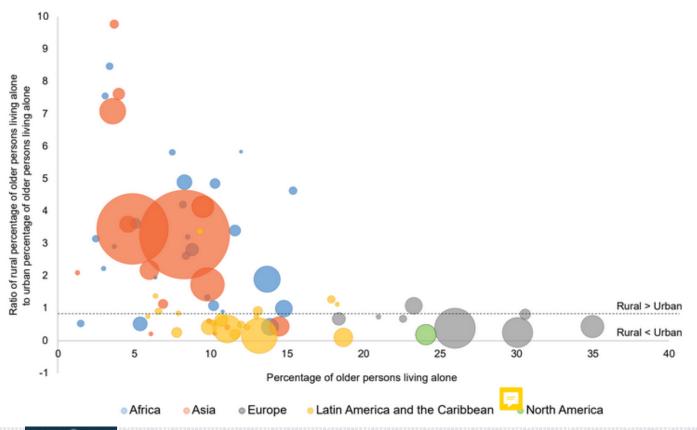
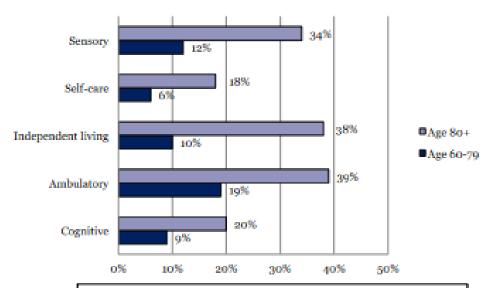


Figure 16: Prevalence of disability by type and age, Boston seniors



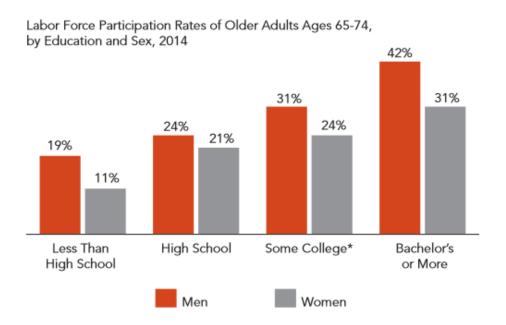
Source: American Community Survey IPUMS data, 3 year file, 2009-2011. Note: Excludes individuals living in an institutional setting.





More disaggregation

College-Educated Americans Are More Likely to Be in the Labor Force After Age 65.



"Includes those with some college but no degree and those with associate's degrees.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

POPULATION BULLETIN 70.2 2015

Table 2. Percentage with Income Below the Elder Index, Singles Ages 65 and Older, 2019

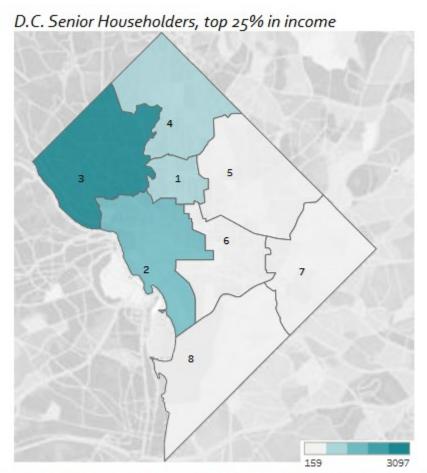
States with highest rates of economic insecurity among Blacks	Black or African American	White, non- Hispanic	Disparity (rate among Blacks - rate among Whites)	
Rhode Island	80%	51%	29%	
Massachusetts	76% 58%		18%	
Mississippi	74% 48%		26%	
Louisiana	71%	48%	23%	
South Carolina	70%	44%	26%	
States with lowest rates of				
economic insecurity among Blacks				
	53%	48%	5%	
economic insecurity among Blacks	53% 53%	48% 41%	5% 12%	
economic insecurity among Blacks Oregon				
economic insecurity among Blacks Oregon Arizona	53%	41%	12%	
economic insecurity among Blacks Oregon Arizona Washington	53%	41% 47%	12%	
economic insecurity among Blacks Oregon Arizona Washington Nevada	53% 49% 47%	41% 47% 38%	12% 2% 9%	

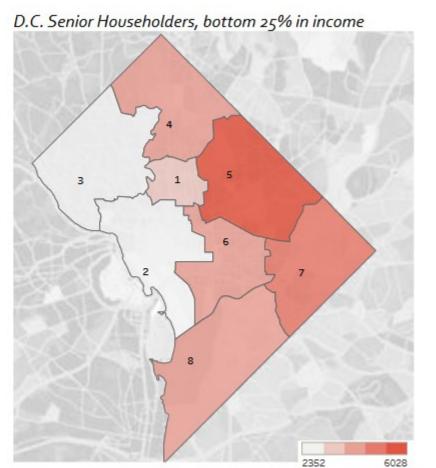
Source: Authors' calculation based on data from the Elder Index (2019) and American Community Survey (2014–2018, retrieved from Ruggles et al., 2020).





Spatial disaggregation





The State of Older Adults in the District of Columbia. (2020). Research report by the Office of the Budget Director.

ILLUSTRATION 12: TOP AND BOTTOM 25% IN INCOME MAPS, BY WARD, IN D.C.



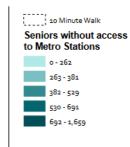


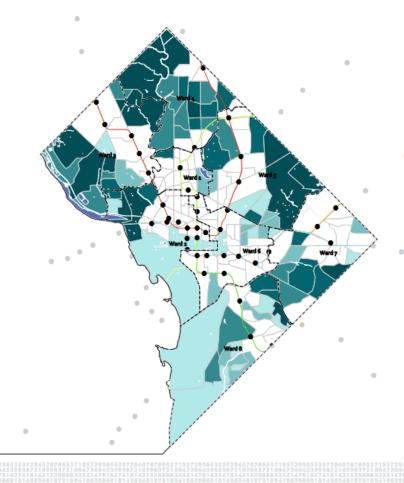
Combining data: place-based interoperability

ILLUSTRATION 8: D.C. SENIORS ACCESS TO MAJOR TRANSIT

About 52.7 percent of senior residents live within 1 km of a Metrorail station

Seniors without access to Metro Stations





The State of Older Adults in the District of Columbia. (2020). Research report by the Office of the Budget Director.



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Combining data: pop-based estimation

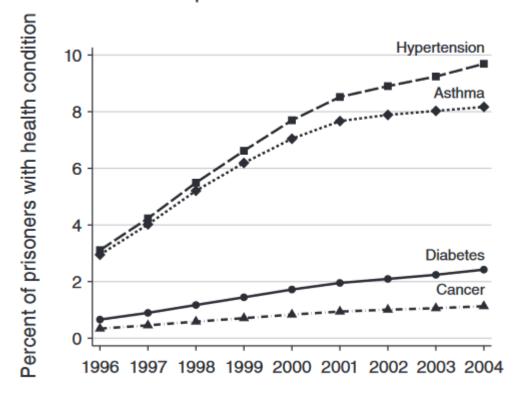
AEA Papers and Proceedings 2019, 109: 182–186 https://doi.org/10.1257/pandp.20191089

POLICY AND VULNERABLE POPULATIONS[‡]

The Burgeoning Health Care Needs of Aging Prisoners[†]

By Hessam Bavafa and Anita Mukherjee*

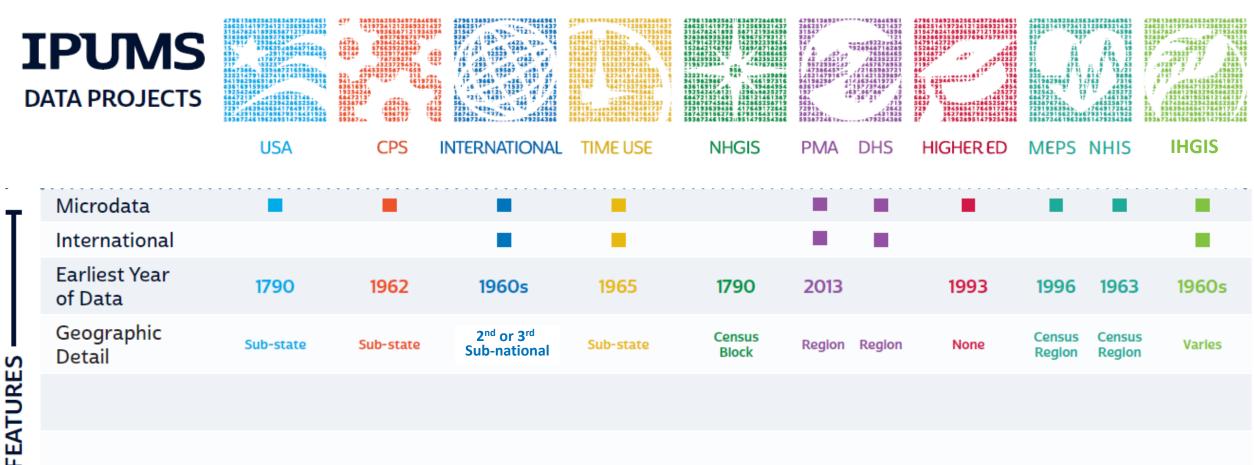
Panel A. Estimated prevalence of health conditions







IPUMS Data: Features and Characteristics



Household structure & family relationships

- Household size...
 - Living alone
 - 2 person households
 - Large households

- ... & composition
 - Couples
 - Living with adult children
 - Multi-generational households
 - Group quarters

- Family member characteristics
 - Educational characteristics
 - Employment status
 - Type of work
 - Economic status and earnings
 - Health and disability
 - Migration status

Implications for

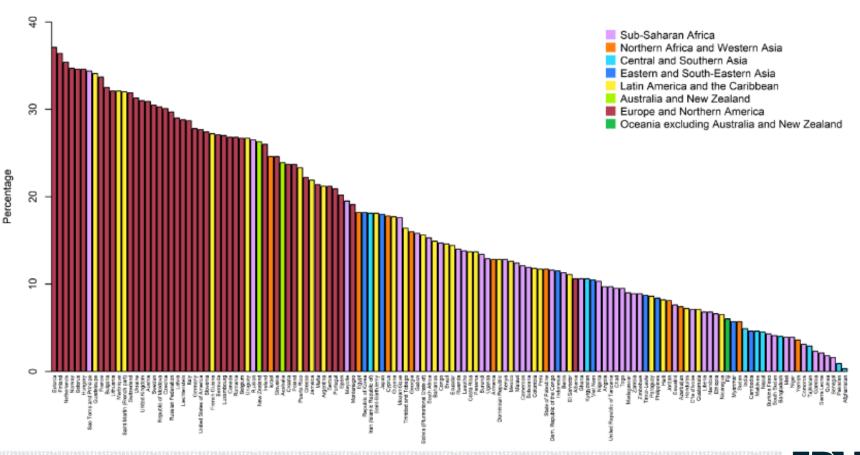
- = Ability to care for ...
- Social interaction (or isolation)
- = Economic stability





Household structure, living alone

Percentage of persons aged 65 year or over who live alone, by country or area of residence, 2006-2015



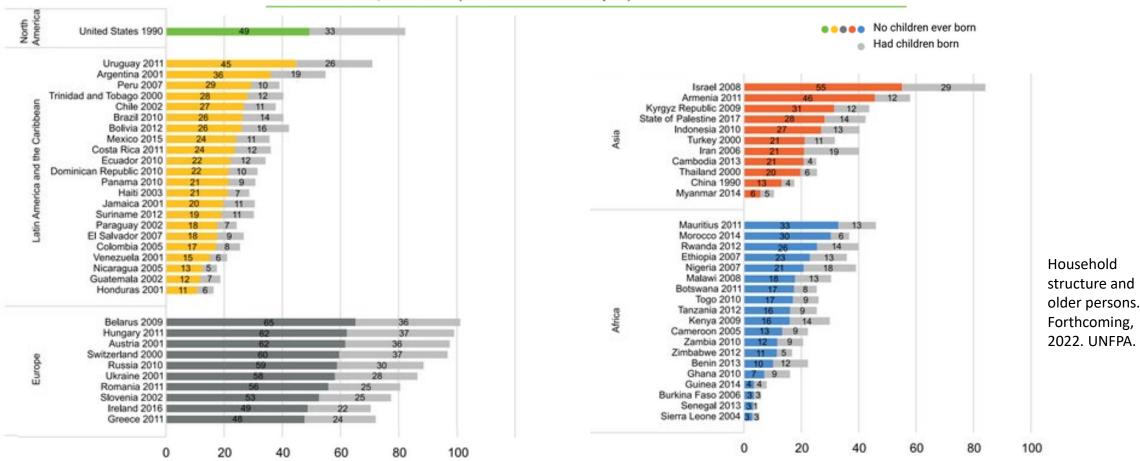
World Population Ageing, 2020. United Nations DESA, Population Division.





Women living alone by children ever born

Figure 13. Percentage of older women who live alone, by whether they have ever had children, in countries with available data, 2000–2017 (and other selected samples)





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Household structure and family care expectations

AGING & HEALTH

AGING & H

nd Supports In The

By Carrie E. Henning-Smith and Tetyana P. Shippee

Respondents' Expectations About Using Various Sources Of Long-Term Service And Support, 2012

Middle-aged adults appear to have unrealistically low expectations about needing long-term services and supports. r

Odds ratio

Living arrangement	Family	Hiring someone	Home health agency	Nursing home or assisted living facility	Other	Multiple sources
With spouse only Alone	Ref 0.35****	Ref 1.88****	Ref 1.72****	Ref 1.78****	Ref 2.15****	Ref 1.01
With spouse and minor children only With minor children only	1.51**** 0.62***	0.56**** 0.71	0.91 1.37	0.92 1.84**	0.54*** 1.17	0.81 0.72
With extended family members or unrelated others	1.25***	0.69**	0.97	1.13	1.01	1.07

ABSTRACT Most A

services and supports and underestimate their likely future needs for such assistance. Using data from the 2012 National Health Interview Survey, we examined expectations about future use of long-term services and supports among adults ages 40–65 and how these expectations varied by Very unlikely Somewhat unlikely

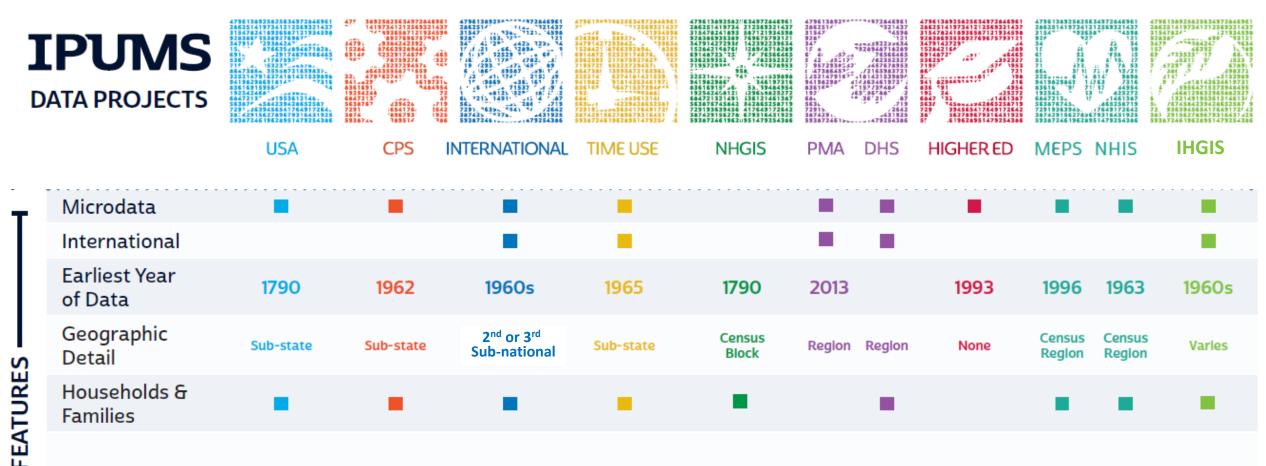
candidate in the Division of Health Policy and Management, School of Public Health, University of Minnesota, in Minneapolis.

Somewhat likely





IPUMS Data: Features and Characteristics



Age detail

- Precise age information
 - Single year of age
 - Birth year(some incl. birth month/day)

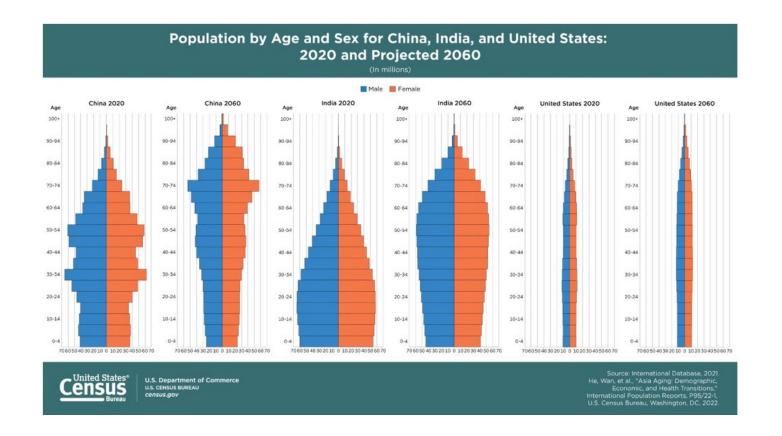
- Large Ns in census samples
 - Disaggregation
 - Study small groups (e.g. oldest adults)

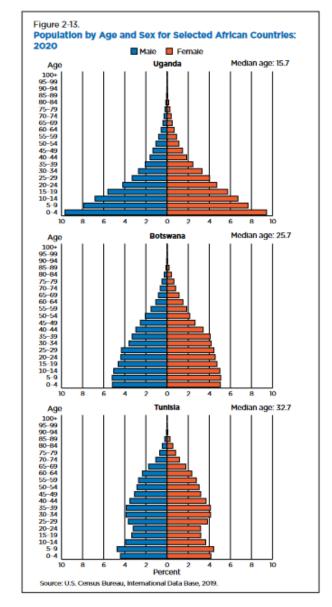
- Multiple years =
 Follow birth cohorts
 - Study change over life course
 - Generational effects
 early shocks/experiences
 on later life outcomes
 - Location info (BPL/MIG)
 isolate treatment effects
 to those who stay





Census for disaggregation: age & sex









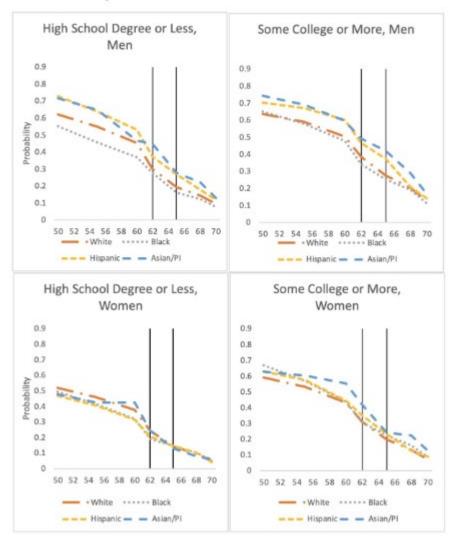
EDITOR'S CHOICE

The Uneven Later Work Course: Intersectional Gender, Age, Race, and Class Disparities ®

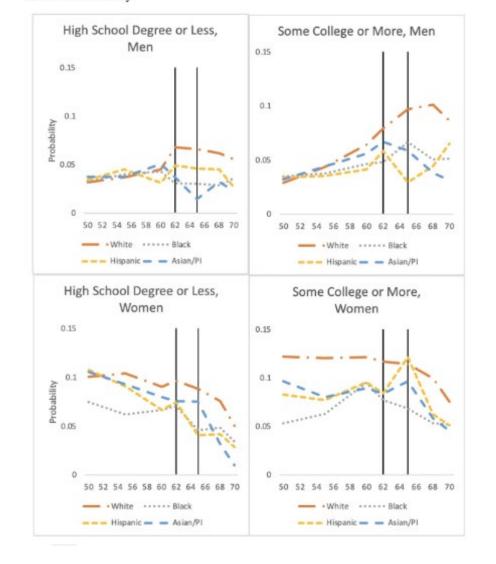
Phyllis Moen, PhD ▼, Sarah M Flood, PhD, Janet Wang, BS

The Journals of Gerontology: Series B, Volume 77, Issue 1, January 2022, Pages 170–180, https://doi-org.eres.qnl.qa/10.1093/geronb/gbab039

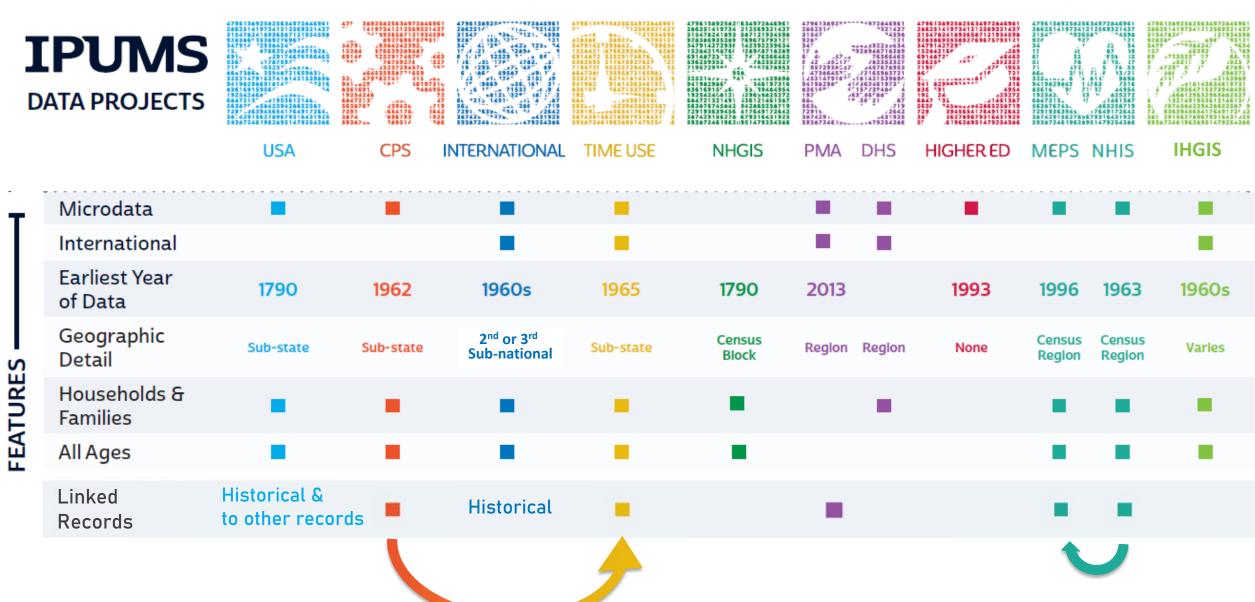
1b. Full Time Pathway



1c. Part Time Pathway



IPUMS Data: Features and Characteristics



Longitudinal, panel, & linked data

- Linking unlocks huge research potential
 - Change over the life course
 - Early life on later outcomes
- Panel data:
 - Sequencing (events, decision making, etc.)

Historical US censuses

Historical North Atlantic censuses

CPS/ATUS short term linked

IHIS/MEPS short term linked

US FSRDC – merge IPUMS with restricted versions





Questions / Comments

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