Using IPUMS Datasets for Studying Older Immigrants

Prepared for a 2024 GSA webinar in collaboration with GSA's Interest Group on International Aging and Migration

Presented by Sarah Flood Life Course Center, IPUMS University of Minnesota

Outline for the Presentation

- Introduction to IPUMS
 - What we do
 - How researchers use our data
- Data available via IPUMS
 - Focus on identifying immigrants, aging and the life course, and possible outcomes
- Q&A



INTRODUCTION TO IPUMS

IPUMS.ORG

What we do

1. We harmonize, repackage, and deliver large-scale census and survey data and documentation to the research community

Our Signature Activity: Harmonization

- A single, consistent data series from datasets collected in different times and places
- Codes group broadly comparable categories while retaining sample-specific detail
- Denote potential comparability issues



Harmonization Example: NHIS Marital Status

Pre-2004

- 1 = Married, spouse present
- 2 = Married, spouse absent
- 3 = Married, no spouse info
- 4 = Widowed
- 5 = Divorced
- 6 = Separated
- 7 = Never married

2004-forward

- 1 = Separated
- 2 = Divorced
- 3 = Married
- 4 = Single/never married
- 5 = Widowed

Harmonized Marital Status Codes

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10 = Married
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11 = Married, spouse present

12 = Married, spouse absent

13 = Married, no spouse info

20 = Widowed

30 = Divorced

40 = Separated

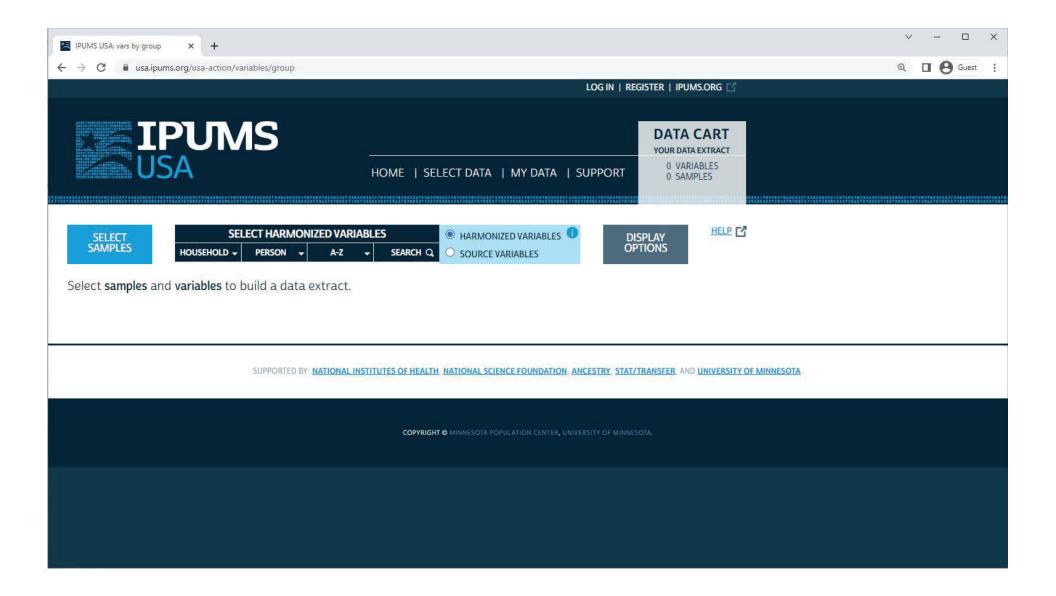
50 = Never Married

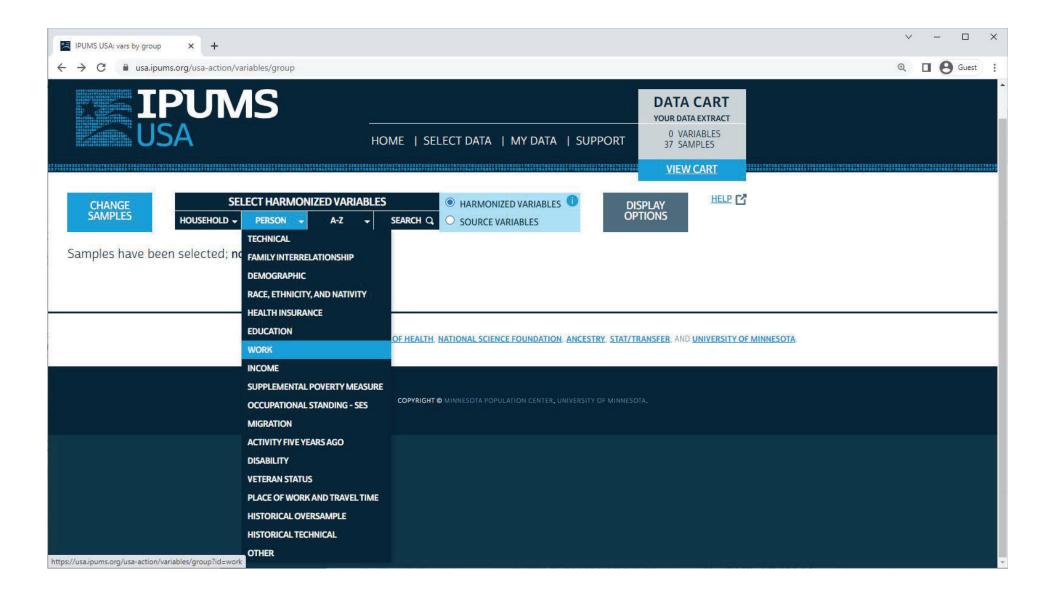
The **first digit** captures concepts that are consistent across all samples

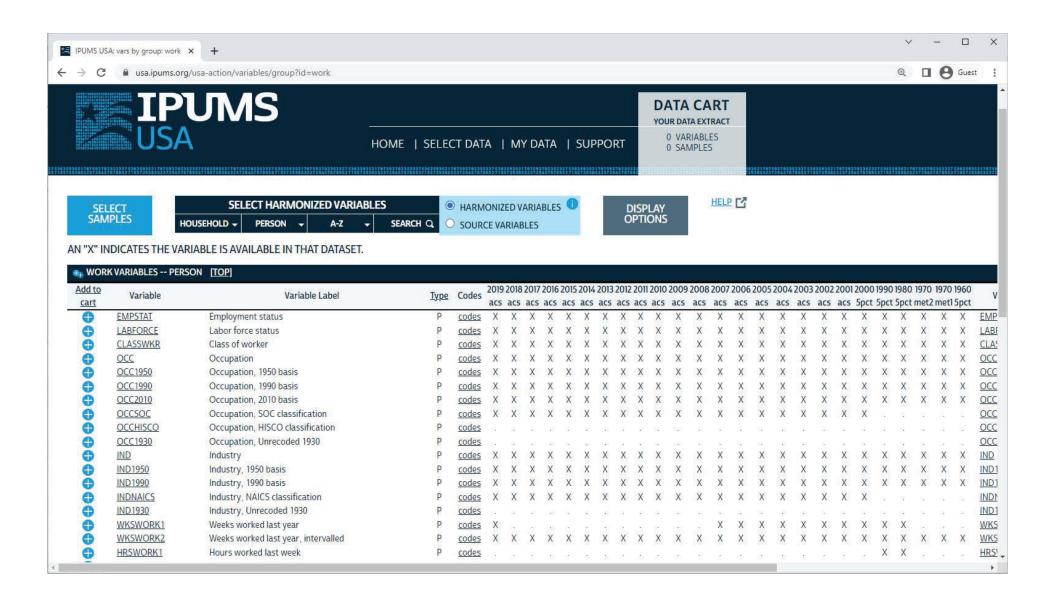
The **second digit** contains sample-specific detail

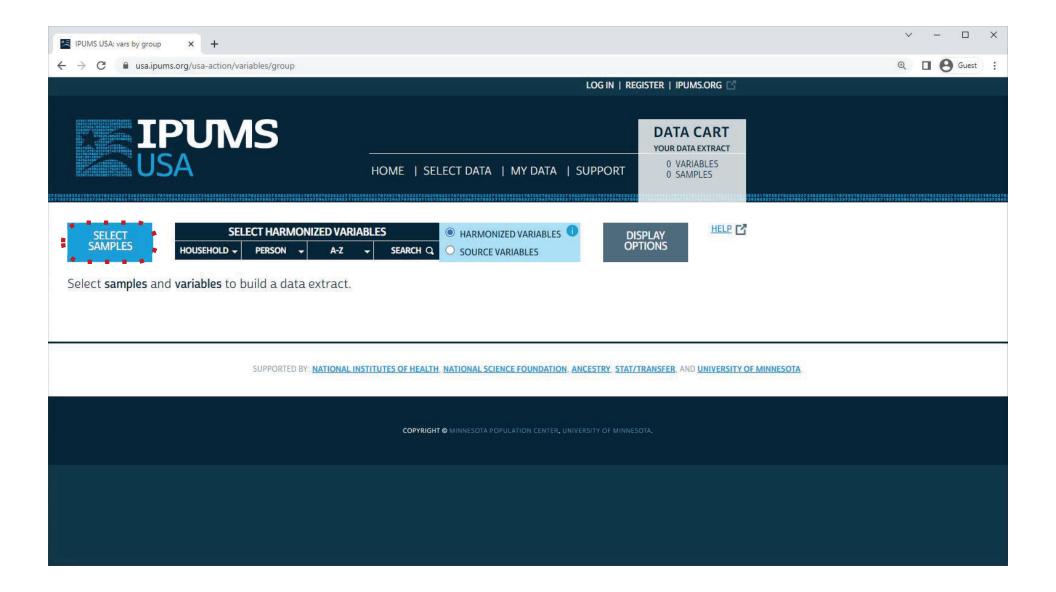


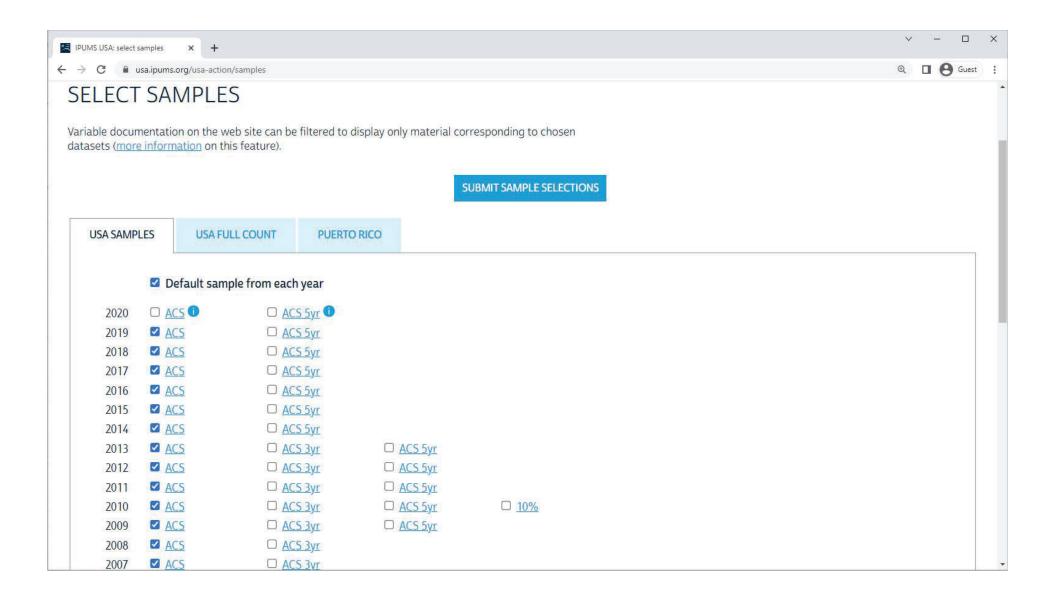












What we do

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- 1. We harmonize, repackage, and deliver large-scale census and survey data and documentation to the research community
- 2. We provide user support through tutorials, user forum, and a dedicated user support team
- 3. We don't collect data



What researchers do

- Access data & documentation via web-based dissemination system
- Create customized data extracts
- Download and analyze data
- Do great science
- Cite IPUMS data!



There must be a catch...

- How much do IPUMS data cost?
 - Nothing! All data are available free of charge!
- How's that possible?
 - We're funded by NIH, NSF, Gates Foundation, and others to improve data accessibility
 - We receive support from NIA P30 to connect with researchers specifically interested in IPUMS to study aging



Ways Researchers Use IPUMS

- 1. Primary analysis
- 2. Rich description of populations in specific places and/or at particular points in time
- 3. For identification of places to target more specific data collections and/or interventions



Data available via IPUMS

ipums.org



General Data Notes

- Large-scale population data
 - Flexibility and sample size to identify specific subpopulations, places
- Mostly cross-sectional with annual snapshots
 - Excellent for trend analysis, change over time, locate people in historical context
- Rich information about all (or multiple) people in an household



Microdata

Summary data



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



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



World's largest collection of census microdata covering nearly 100 countries, contemporary and historical.



Health survey data for Africa and Asia, including harmonized data collections for DHS and PMA.



Tabular U.S. Census data and GIS boundary files from 1790 to the present.



Tabular and GIS data from population, housing, and agricultural censuses around the world.



Historical and contemporary time use data from 1965 to the present.



Historical and contemporary U.S. health survey data from NHIS (1963-present) and MEPS (1996-present).



Survey data on the science and engineering workforce in the U.S. from 1993 to the present.

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U.S. data

International data



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Microdata

	Relation	Marital			
	to head	status	Education	Occupation	
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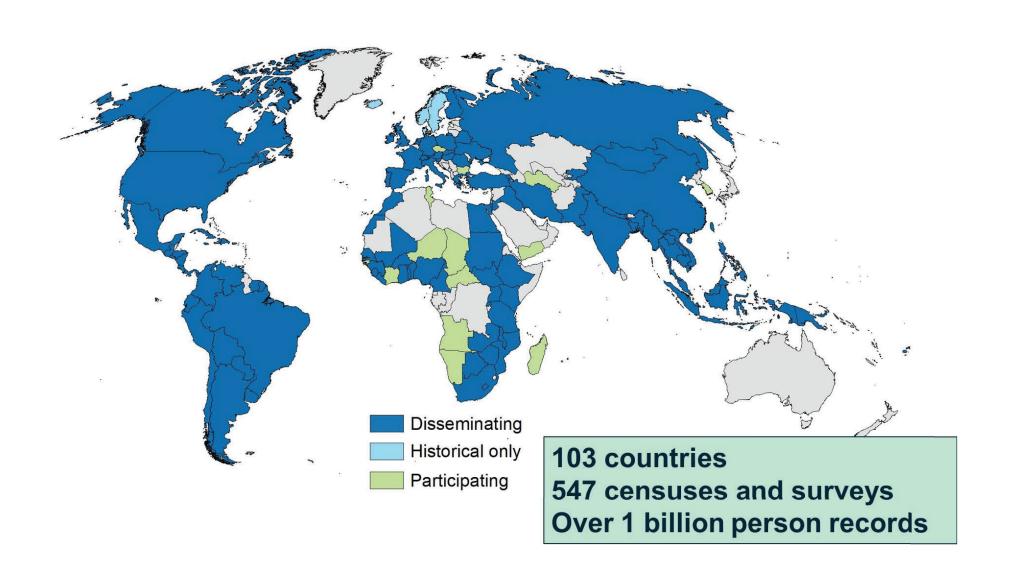
QUICK DETOUR

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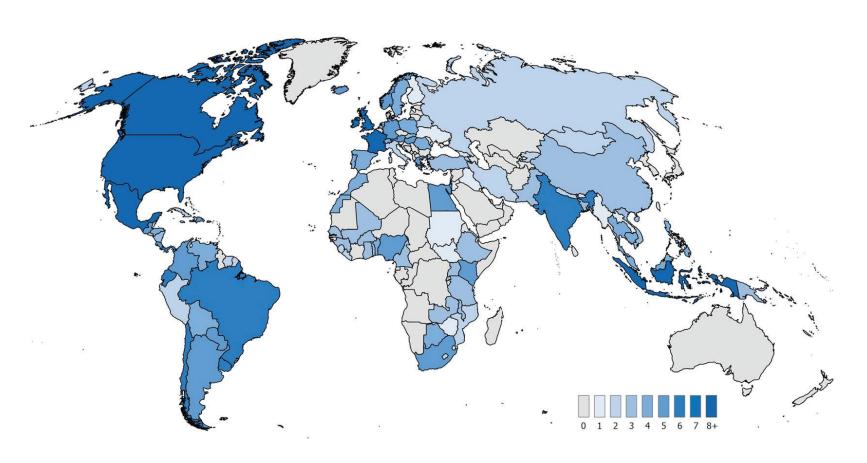
IPUMS International

- Censuses and surveys from more than 100 countries
- Many datasets include information on country of birth and/or citizenship which you can use to identify immigrants





Temporal Extent



Topical coverage

Basic demography	Fertility	Country of birth and immigration	Migration	Disability
Ethnicity	Education	Work	Income	Appliances
Mechanicals	Housing structure	Geography	Home ownership	Religion

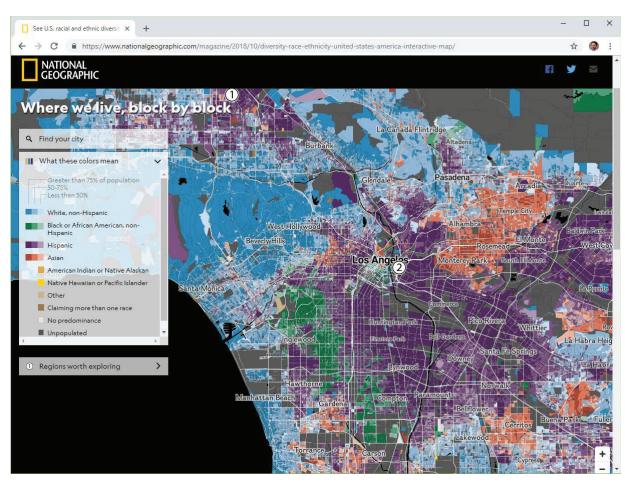
IPUMS NHGIS

- Geographic & US census and survey data
- Summary tables and GIS files
- 1790 to the present



NHGIS

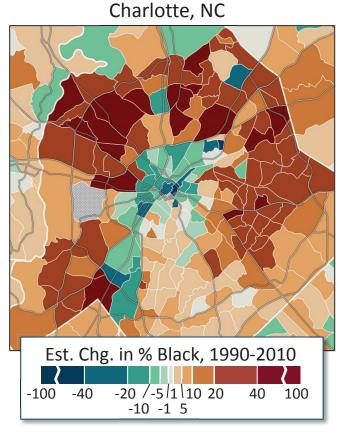
 All summary levels down to census blocks





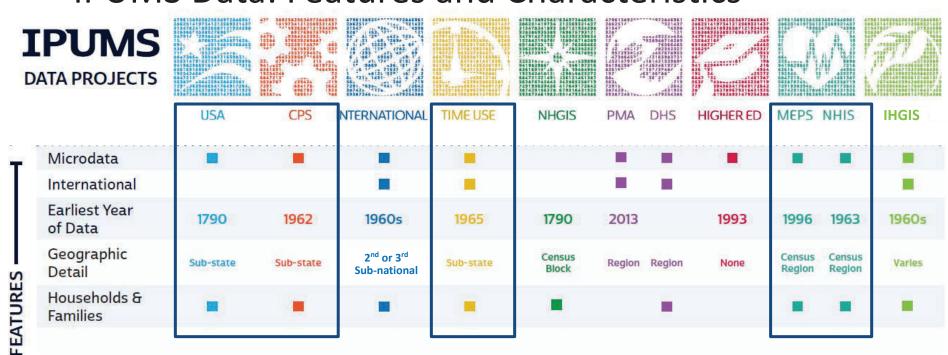
NHGIS

- All summary levels down to census blocks
- Time series & geographic crosswalks
- A data source, not a mapping or analysis tool





IPUMS Data: Features and Characteristics



USA: most detailed geography, largest samples – best for identifying very specific immigrant groups

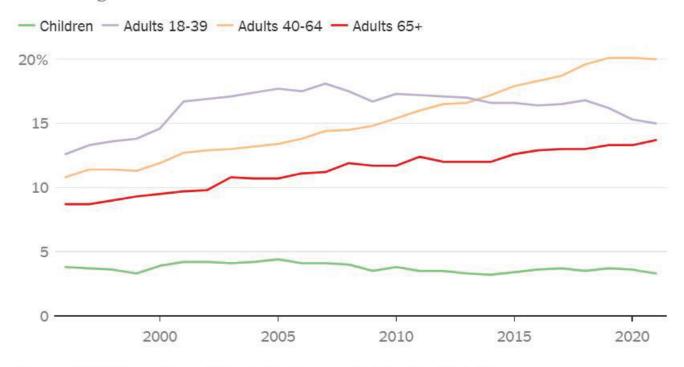
CPS: monthly snapshots, short panel, state-level estimates, wide variety of topics

Time Use: daily reports of time use in many domains of life

NHIS/MEPS: leading source of data on our nation's health and medical expenditures

Share of U.S. Age Groups That Are Foreign Born

The number of older immigrants in the United States has steadily increased over the last generation, with foreign-born residents accounting for a fifth of Americans between ages 40 and 64.



Source: IPUMS.org, Current Population Survey • By The New York Times

https://www.nytimes.com/2022/02/05/us/immigration-census-population.html

OLDER IMMIGRANTS IN THE US AND WHAT YOU CAN LEARN ABOUT THEM WITH IPUMS DATA

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IDENTIFYING IMMIGRANTS

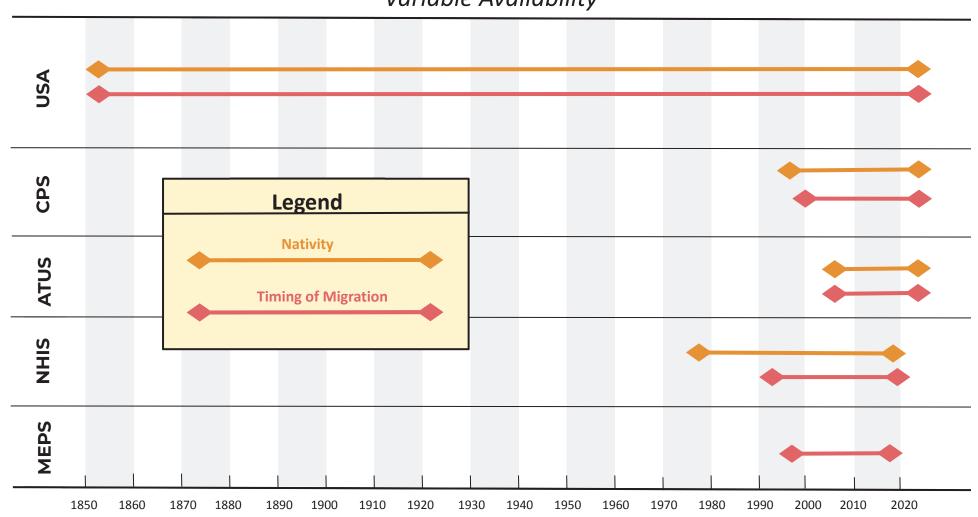
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Identifying Immigrants

- Focus on the current resident US population
 - Cannot capture information about persons born in the US who have emigrated to other countries
- Place of birth
 - From US born/foreign born to detailed country of birth
- Parents' places of birth and origins in some collections



Variable Availability



Immigration Details

NHIS, MEPS

- US born/foreign born
- Region of birth
- Years in the US (grouped)
- Citizenship (NHIS)

USA, CPS, ATUS

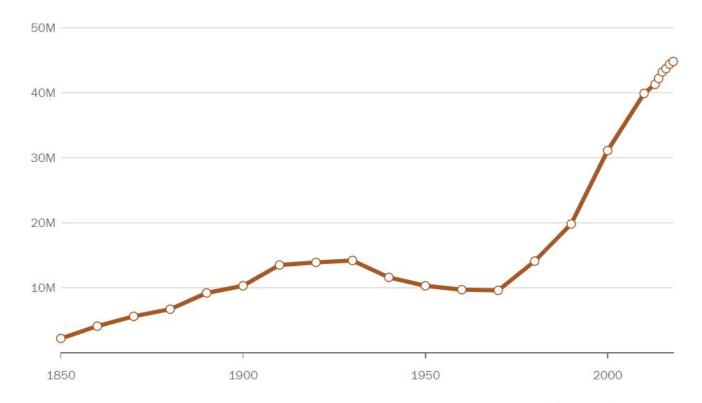
- State/Country of birth
- Mother/FatherState/Country of birth*
- Year of immigration



^{*}Use birthplace detail to identify 1, 1.5, 2 generation immigrants

Foreign-born population in the United States, 1850-2018

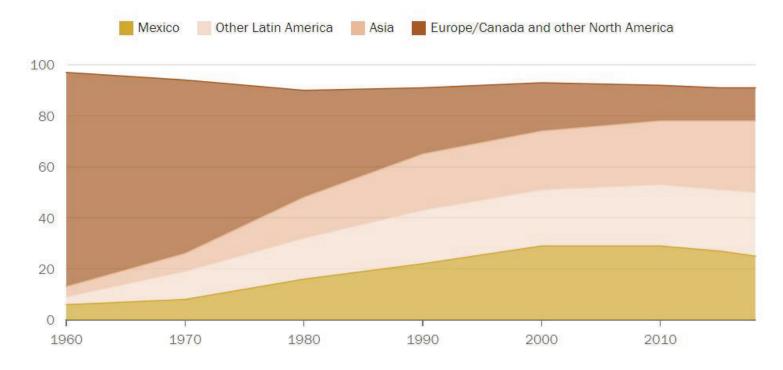
Foreign-born population, in millions



Source: U.S. Census Bureau population estimates and Pew Research Center tabulations of 2010, 2013-2018 American Community Surveys (IPUMS).

Origins of the U.S. immigrant population, 1960-2018

% of foreign-born population residing in the U.S. who were born in ...



Note: Other Latin America includes Central America, South America and the Caribbean. Asia includes Central, East, Southeast, and South Asia.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of 1960-2000 decennial censuses and 2010, 2015-2018 American Community Surveys (IPUMS).

Most Black immigrants live in Northeast and South

% of U.S. Black immigrant population, 2019



Note: Top five metro areas for the U.S. Black immigrant population displayed. Numbers are rounded to the nearest 100,000 if over 1 million and to the nearest 10,000 if below 1 million. "U.S. Black immigrant population" refers to all people who self-identify as Black, inclusive of single-race Black, multiracial Black and Black Hispanic people and were born outside of the U.S. to non-U.S. citizens.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2019 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS).

"One-in-Ten Black People Living in the U.S. Are Immigrants"

AGING AND LIFE COURSE

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Aging and Life Course

- Respondents of all ages
 - Define age groups using the age cutoffs of your choosing and make comparisons across age groups
 - Create synthetic cohorts and examine specific cohort experiences in different historical contexts
- Data on household members
 - Investigate linked lives, living arrangements (e.g., marriage, intergenerational coresidence)
- Geographic detail
 - Locate individuals in spatial contexts
 - Focus on specific places
 - State-specific policy impacts



Large-scale Census and Household surveys for aging research

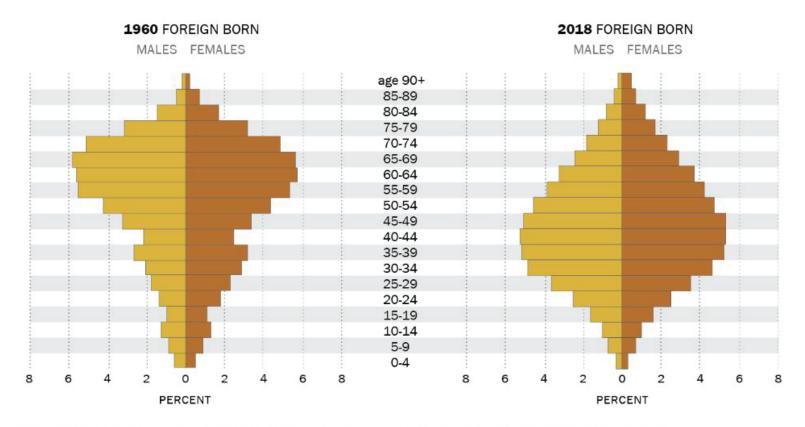






Foreign born age pyramids

% of foreign-born population in each age group



Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of 1960 census and 2018 American Community Survey (IPUMS).

OUTCOMES

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Caregiving Relationships

Assistive Devices Adult Children

Co-resident Family Cohabitation

Disability Divorce

Social Isolation Grandchildren

Technology Household Composition

Well-Being Marriage

Formal in-home care Multigenerational Households

Sexuality









Health

Cancer
Cognitive Difficulties
Depression/Anxiety
Diabetes
Hearing
Injuries
Mortality
Nutrition
Physical Activity

Stress Vaccination Vision

Policy

Barriers to Care

Disparities

Employment

Health Insurance

Income

Medicare

Military Service

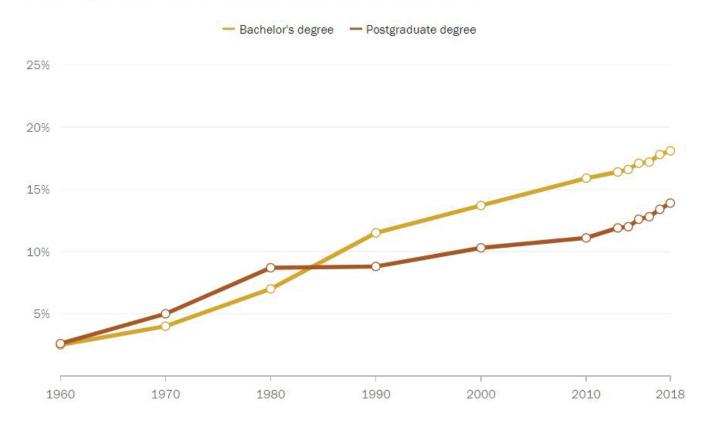
Service Access & Eligibility

Transportation



Educational attainment among U.S. immigrants, 1960-2018

% of immigrants ages 25 and older whose highest level of education is a ____



Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of 1960-2000 decennial censuses and 2010, 2013-2018 American Community Surveys (IPUMS).

Concluding Thoughts

- All US microdata collections are appropriate for identifying aging immigrant populations
- Select between data collections based on outcomes, topical and temporal coverage, and level of detail available in key measures for your research application



More Ways to Connect

- Email: <u>ipums@umn.edu</u>
- Virtual office hours
 - Tuesday, February 20, 1:00-2:30pm CT
 - Registration is required, but you can drop in anytime with your questions

