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ACS Data in Population Estimates and Forecasts: Practical Considerations and Extensions

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ACS Data Users Group



Estimates overview

How many housing units?



How many households?



How many people?

Housing units
in 2010



Changes to
housing stock
since 2010



Occupancy
rate



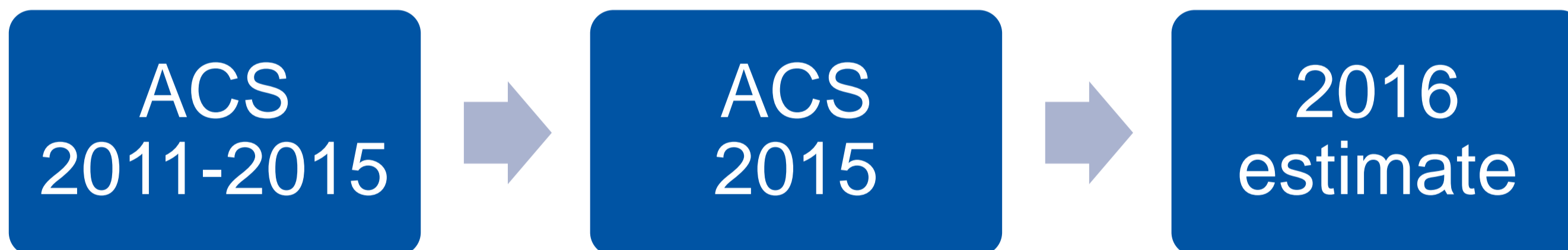
Average
household
size

(Persons per
household
[PPH])

Estimating occupancy rates

Challenge #1: ACS five-year estimates may not reflect current housing market conditions

Solution: Apply region-wide adjustments to approximate current housing market conditions



Estimating occupancy rates

Challenge #2: ACS sampling error may yield unreliable occupancy rates

Solution: Reconcile each community’s ACS-based occupancy rate with occupancy rates from complete-count data

		Lower the weight when:	Mpls.	New Trier
Final occupancy rate estimate	ACS	Margins of error are wider	35%	0%
	2010 Census	Large change in housing stock mix	5%	93%
	2010 Census w/ USPS trend	Tract geography does not fit city borders well	60%	7%

Estimating average HH size

Challenge #3: ACS sampling error may yield unreliable PPH

Solution: Reconcile ACS-based PPH figures with PPH from complete-count data

Lower the weight when: Mpls. New Trier

Final average household size estimate	ACS	Margins of error are wider	73%	0%
	2010 Census	Large change in housing stock mix	9%	33.3%
	2000-2010 trend		9%	33.3%
	2010 with county trend in 1-yr ACS		9%	33.3%

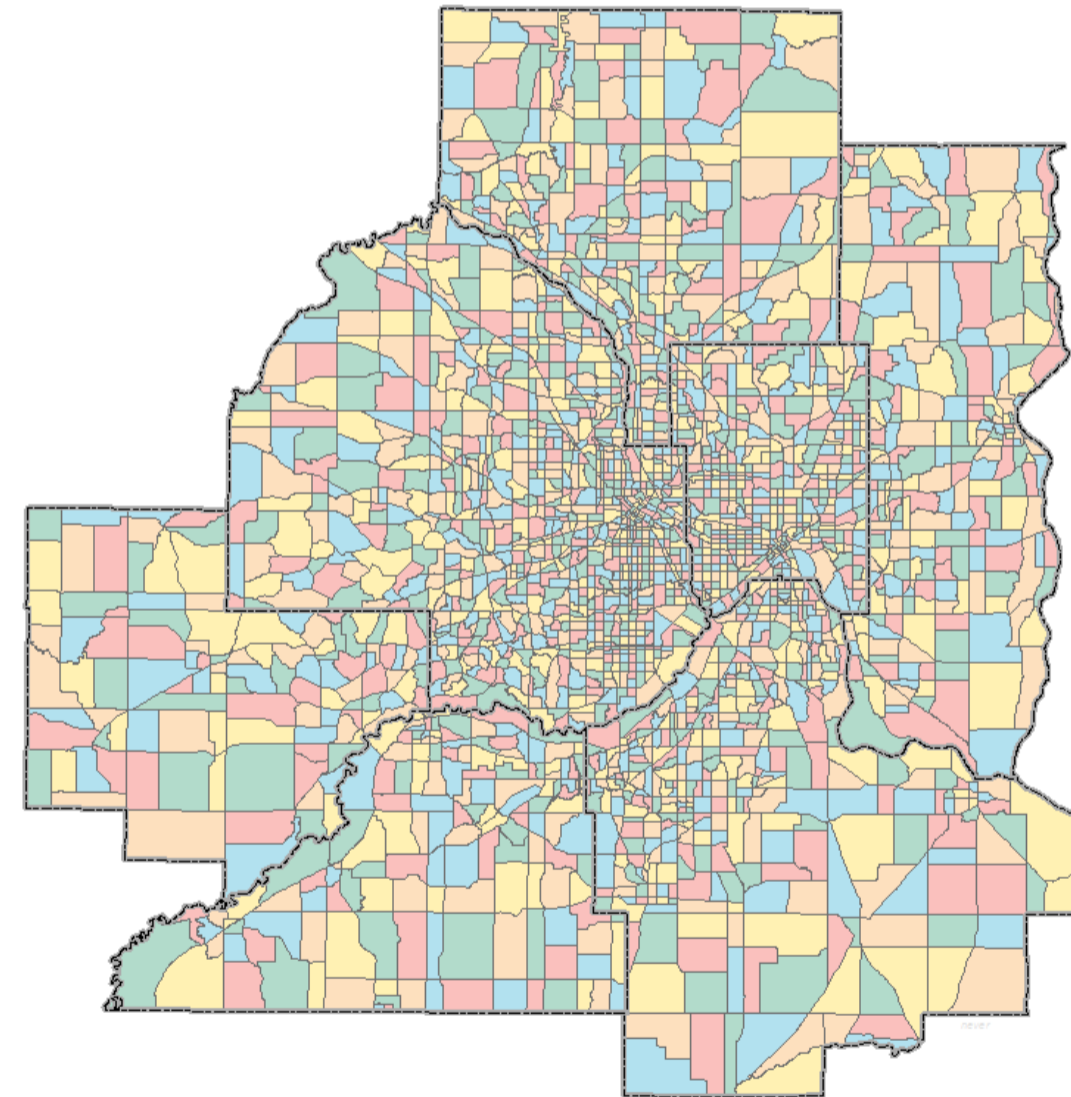
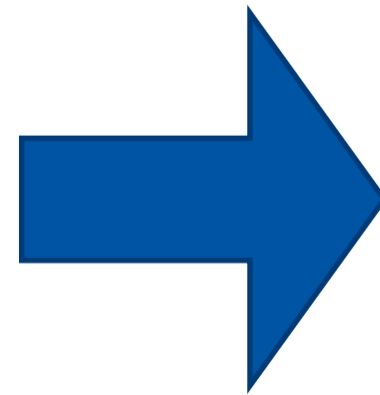
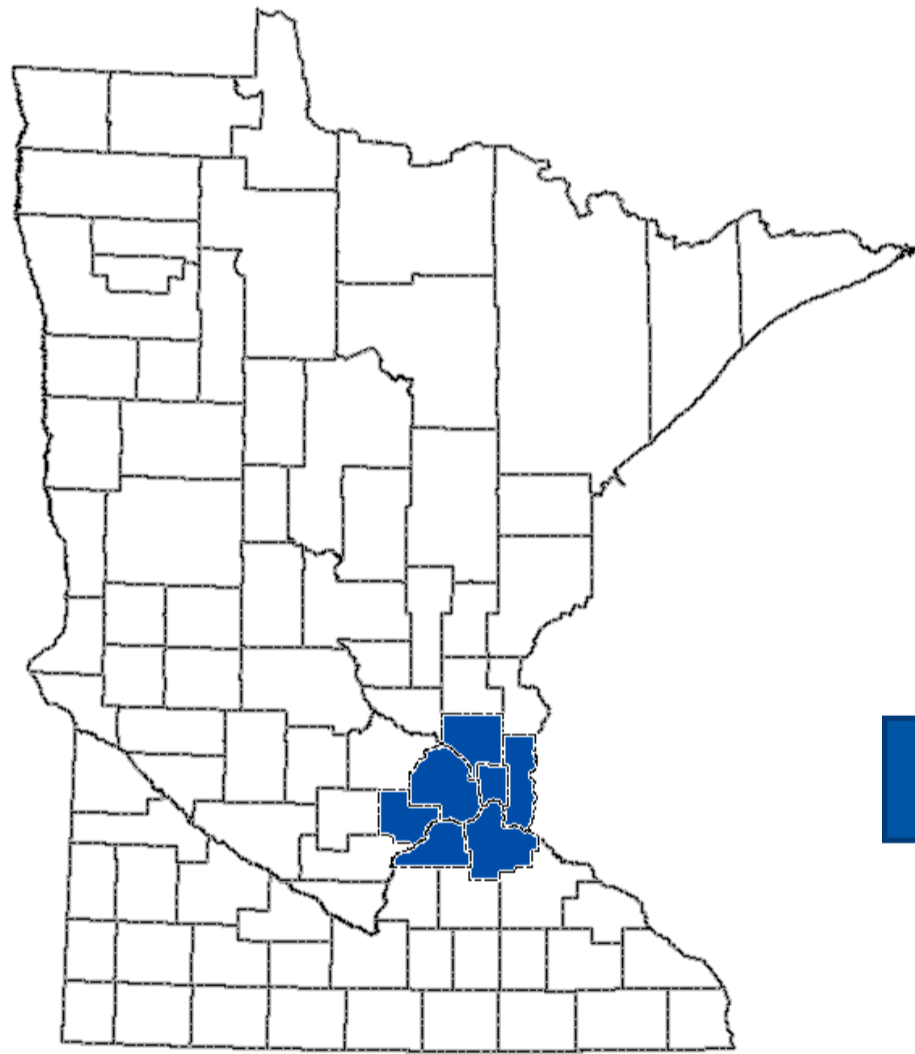
Forecasts overview

Total region population

- Regional economic model
→ migration
- Natural increase

Local forecasts

- 2,485 Transportation Analysis Zones (TAZs)
- Land use model



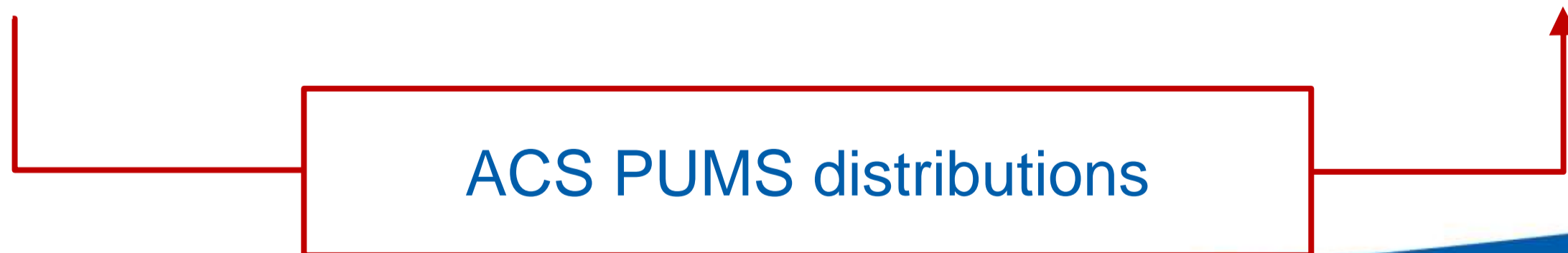
Elaborating on forecasts: PUMS

Forecast model produces households by:

Size	Race	Householder age			
		15-34	35-49	50-64	65+
1-2	White				
	Of color				
3+	White				
	Of color				

Our transportation planners need:

- Households by:
 - Size (8 categories)
 - Income (4 categories)
- People by:
 - Gender (M/F)
 - Employment (FT/PT/None)
 - Student status (Y/N)
 - Age (10 categories)



Elaborating on forecasts: PUMS

For example, we multiply these household forecasts:

By these PUMS percentages of such households that have an income under \$35K:

Size	Race	Householder age			
		15-34	35-49	50-64	65+
1-2	White	20	25	30	40
	Of color	40	40	20	10
3+	White	30	40	20	10
	Of color	50	40	10	5

Size	Race	Householder age			
		15-34	35-49	50-64	65+
1-2	White	15%	20%	10%	10%
	Of color	20%	20%	10%	20%
3+	White	10%	10%	10%	10%
	Of color	16%	15%	20%	20%

Elaborating on forecasts: PUMS

And get these numbers of households with income under \$35K:

Size	Race	Householder age			
		15-34	35-49	50-64	65+
1-2	White	3	5	3	4
	Of color	8	8	2	2
3+	White	3	4	2	1
	Of color	8	6	2	1

- 62 total households with income under \$35K in this TAZ
- Repeat for other income categories, then all other characteristics

Refinements to elaborations

- Raking to the forecasted age distribution (reflecting an aging population)
- Implement age-specific distributions for employment and student status (also reflecting an aging population)
- Have to make sure that the resulting household size distribution multiplies out to the population in households!

Refinements to elaborations

Let's say our forecasts yield 50 households and 150 people in households in a TAZ. PUMS breakdown yields:

(A) Household size	(B) Households (broken down with PUMS)	Implied people in households (A × B)
1 person	5	5
2 people	13	26
3 people	10	30
4 people	15	60
5 people	4	20
6 people	2	12
7 people	1	7
8+ people	0	0
Total	50	160

The PUMS distributions may create household sizes that are inconsistent with the population in households!

Refinements to elaborations

Shuffle households to have them multiply out to 150 people:

(A) Household size	(B) Households (broken down with PUMS)	(C) Households (adjusted from PUMS)	(D) Implied people in households (A × C)
1 person	5	6 <i>+1</i>	5 6 (+1)
2 people	13	13	26
3 people	10	10	30
4 people	15	15	60
5 people	4 <i>-1</i>	3	20 15 (-5)
6 people	2	2	12
7 people	1	1	7
8+ people	0	0	0
Total	50	50	160 156 (-4)

Refinements to elaborations

Shuffle households to have them multiply out to 150 people:

(A) Household size	(B) Households (broken down with PUMS)	(C) Households (adjusted from PUMS)	(D) Implied people in households (A × C)
1 person	5	6	6
2 people	13	17	26 34 (+8)
3 people	10 ⁻²	8	30 24 (-6)
4 people	15 ⁻²	13	60 52 (-8)
5 people	4	3	15
6 people	2	2	12
7 people	1	1	7
8+ people	0	0	0
Total	50	50	156 150 (-6)

Questions?

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