

Appendix H.

Things to Know About the Special Tabulation on Aging (STP 9)

CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	H-1
Geographic Classifications	H-1
Planning and Service Area (PSA)	H-1
Table 1: Planning and Service Areas Codes and Names	
Administration on Aging Regions	H-2
Geographic File Structure	H-2
Geographic Codes	H-3
Subject Characteristics	H-3
Disability Status	H-3
Living Alone	H-3
Income in 1999	H-3
Protecting Confidentiality	H-5
General Guidelines	H-5
Population Tables	H-5
Housing Tables	H-5
Rounding	H-6
Medians, Quantiles, and Interpolation	H-6
Means and Aggregates	H-6
Results of Protecting Confidentiality	H-6
Table 2: Selected Geographic Areas Not Shown in STP 9	

INTRODUCTION

The Special Tabulation on Aging (STP 9) was prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau under a reimbursable agreement with the Administration on Aging, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The data, based on Census 2000 sample information, are provided as statistical tables in an Excel spreadsheet format. The data are released in two parts: Part A: Population Characteristics and Part B: Housing and Household Characteristics and are available on CD-ROM.

This appendix provides information that is specific to STP 9. For more information about this special tabulation, please contact: Saadia Greenberg, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Aging, Washington, DC 20201. Telephone: 202-357-3554. FAX: 202-357-3549. Email: saadia.greenberg@aoa.hhs.gov

GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATIONS

Planning and Service Area (PSA)

The Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended, instructs the State Agency on Aging in each state to subdivide the state into Planning and Service Areas (PSAs) and to designate a public or private nonprofit agency as the area agency on aging for the PSA. The Act allows states the option, under certain conditions, of designating the entire state as a single PSA. The following states are single-PSA jurisdictions: Alaska, Delaware, District of Columbia, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

Most PSAs in multi-PSA states comprise single counties or groups of counties and range from 1 to 28 counties. However, several states have PSAs which comprise Indian reservations or single or multiple subcounty units, e.g., cities or minor civil divisions such as towns.

With one exception, PSAs do not cross state boundaries. The exception is the Navajo Nation Interstate PSA, which includes territory in three states: Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah. Data for the individual state portions of the PSA are included in this special tabulation.

A complete listing showing the geographic composition of PSAs is included in [Table 1](#). Please note that the PSAs listed in this table, as provided by the Administration on Aging (AoA), were considered in existence at the time AoA entered into a contractual agreement with the Census Bureau to provide STP 9. However, subsequent changes have occurred affecting the number of PSAs in Iowa which are not reflected in Table 1 nor in the data shown for STP 9. Presently, Iowa Regions I, II, V, and XII are serviced by the Elderbridge Area Agency on Aging (AAA) in Mason City and Iowa Regions VI and VII are serviced by the Hawkeye Valley AAA in Waterloo, resulting in 13 rather than 16 PSAs in Iowa.

Administration on Aging Regions

The Administration on Aging groups the states and state equivalents into nine regions. The names of the states included in each region are presented below.

Region I	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont
Regions II and III	Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Virginia, West Virginia
Region IV	Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee
Region V	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin
Region VI	Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Texas
Region VII	Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska
Region VIII	Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming
Region IX	Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada
Region X	Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington

Geographic File Structure

Data are released as files for each of the 50 states. The District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are included and treated as statistical equivalents of a state. Each state and state equivalent file includes information for the United States. Except for tables P1 through P3 in Part A and H1 through H3 in Part B, the geographic areas listed in each table is identified by a geographic code, followed by the corresponding name for the geographic levels listed below.

- United States
- State (urban and rural component)
- Planning and Service Area (urban and rural component) *
- County
- County Subdivision (2,500 or more population for 12 states) [Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin]
- Place (2,500 or more population)
- Census Tract
- American Indian and Alaska Native Area and Hawaiian Home Land
- Alaska Native Regional Corporation

* Note: For selected large tables, Planning and Service Areas with 100,000 or more population are shown.

Geographic Codes. The geographic codes are based on the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code where there is a choice of using census codes or FIPS codes, except for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas and Hawaiian home lands. For the tables in STP 9, the United States and each state and statistically equivalent entity appears as a two-letter U.S. Postal Service code and as a two-digit numeric FIPS code. Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within the state. Places are assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within state, while the five-digit FIPS code assigned for county subdivisions (minor civil divisions) is unique within county. Census tracts are shown as a six-digit number that is unique within the county. For American Indian and Alaska Native and Hawaiian home lands, a four-digit census code (not FIPS) is used, and each Alaska Native Region Corporation is assigned a two-digit census code. The geographic name for a Planning and Service Area is identified by a PSA prefix followed by an alphabetic and/or numeric code. Data for urban and rural parts of each state and PSA are included. Sometimes, there is not both an urban and rural component shown. In this case, the total for either the urban or rural component will equal the total for the geographic area. For more information on standard Census 2000 geographic concepts, see [Appendix A](#).

SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS

Disability Status

Given the many possible ways of displaying data on the type of disability, STP 9 provides varying levels of detail. Disability measures from Census 2000 are not mutually exclusive, and a person with a single condition may have reported two or more types of disabilities. The people who responded to more than one of the Census 2000 disability questions are demonstrating the degree to which a long-lasting physical, mental, or emotional condition could affect more than one aspect of a person's life. For example, a person with severe asthma may experience both a "Physical disability" such as difficulty walking and a "Go-outside-home disability" such as visiting a doctor's office. For any population table in STP 9 showing information on the type of disability, the data represent the maximum number of people who reported a specific type of disability, and in this case, the individual categories will add to more than the total population because people may be included in more than one category. Also note that the data shown for the category, "With an employment disability" are limited to the population 16 to 64 years old. For more information on Disability Status, see [Appendix B](#).

Living Alone

For STP 9, people in group quarters were considered as "Not living alone." For more information about "Group Quarters" and "Relationship to Householder," see [Appendix B](#).

Income in 1999

Social Security Income in 1999. In selected tables in STP 9, data are shown for the universe where social security income is the only source of income received. Social security income includes social security pensions and survivors benefits, permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. government. Medicare reimbursements are not included. For those tables showing "Ratio of Social Security Income in 1999 to Total Income," the ratio is calculated based on total income, which is the sum of the amounts reported separately for each type of income. For more information on Income Type in 1999, see [Appendix B](#).

Median Income in 1999. Unlike other Census 2000 products, median income for individuals and families shown in STP 9 is computed using linear interpolation on the basis of the standard distributions shown here. Also included are the jam values that appear in the tables when the median falls in an open-ended category. In some median income tables, a cell may show a zero (0). This does not indicate the dollar value is \$0 but rather that there were no sample cases for the specific category. More information about medians, interpolation, and standard distributions is presented later in this appendix.

For STP 9 tables P44, P47, P62, P65, P68, and P71 –

Standard Distribution for **Median Income in 1999 (Individuals)** [41 cells]

Jam Values—

Lower: 2499

Upper: 100001

\$1 to \$2,499 or loss	\$35,000 to \$37,499	\$70,000 to \$72,499
\$2,500 to \$4,999	\$37,500 to \$39,999	\$72,500 to \$74,999
\$5,000 to \$7,499	\$40,000 to \$42,499	\$75,000 to \$77,499
\$7,500 to \$9,999	\$42,500 to \$44,999	\$77,500 to \$79,999
\$10,000 to \$12,499	\$45,000 to \$47,499	\$80,000 to \$82,499
\$12,500 to \$14,999	\$47,500 to \$49,999	\$82,500 to \$84,999
\$15,000 to \$17,499	\$50,000 to \$52,499	\$85,000 to \$87,499
\$17,500 to \$19,999	\$52,500 to \$54,999	\$87,500 to \$89,999
\$20,000 to \$22,499	\$55,000 to \$57,499	\$90,000 to \$92,499
\$22,500 to \$24,999	\$57,500 to \$59,999	\$92,500 to \$94,999
\$25,000 to \$27,499	\$60,000 to \$62,499	\$95,000 to \$97,499
\$27,500 to \$29,999	\$62,500 to \$64,999	\$97,500 to \$99,999
\$30,000 to \$32,499	\$65,000 to \$67,499	\$100,000 or more
\$32,500 to \$34,999	\$67,500 to \$69,999	

For STP 9 tables P50, P53, P56, and P59 –

Standard Distribution for **Median Income in 1999 (Families)** [81 cells]

Jam Values—

Lower: 2499

Upper: 200001

\$1 to \$2,499 or loss	\$67,500 to \$69,999	\$135,000 to \$137,499
\$2,500 to \$4,999	\$70,000 to \$72,499	\$137,500 to \$139,999
\$5,000 to \$7,499	\$72,500 to \$74,999	\$140,000 to \$142,499
\$7,500 to \$9,999	\$75,000 to \$77,499	\$142,500 to \$144,999
\$10,000 to \$12,499	\$77,500 to \$79,999	\$145,000 to \$147,499
\$12,500 to \$14,999	\$80,000 to \$82,499	\$147,500 to \$149,999
\$15,000 to \$17,499	\$82,500 to \$84,999	\$150,000 to \$152,499
\$17,500 to \$19,999	\$85,000 to \$87,499	\$152,500 to \$154,999
\$20,000 to \$22,499	\$87,500 to \$89,999	\$155,000 to \$157,499
\$22,500 to \$24,999	\$90,000 to \$92,499	\$157,500 to \$159,999
\$25,000 to \$27,499	\$92,500 to \$94,999	\$160,000 to \$162,499
\$27,500 to \$29,999	\$95,000 to \$97,499	\$162,500 to \$164,999
\$30,000 to \$32,499	\$97,500 to \$99,999	\$165,000 to \$167,499
\$32,500 to \$34,999	\$100,000 to \$102,499	\$167,500 to \$169,999
\$35,000 to \$37,499	\$102,500 to \$104,999	\$170,000 to \$172,499
\$37,500 to \$39,999	\$105,000 to \$107,499	\$172,500 to \$174,999
\$40,000 to \$42,499	\$107,500 to \$109,999	\$175,000 to \$177,499
\$42,500 to \$44,999	\$110,000 to \$112,499	\$177,500 to \$179,999
\$45,000 to \$47,499	\$112,500 to \$114,999	\$180,000 to \$182,499
\$47,500 to \$49,999	\$115,000 to \$117,499	\$182,500 to \$184,999
\$50,000 to \$52,499	\$117,500 to \$119,999	\$185,000 to \$187,499
\$52,500 to \$54,999	\$120,000 to \$122,499	\$187,500 to \$189,999
\$55,000 to \$57,499	\$122,500 to \$124,999	\$190,000 to \$192,499
\$57,500 to \$59,999	\$125,000 to \$127,499	\$192,500 to \$194,999
\$60,000 to \$62,499	\$127,500 to \$129,999	\$195,000 to \$197,499
\$62,500 to \$64,999	\$130,000 to \$132,499	\$197,500 to \$199,999
\$65,000 to \$67,499	\$132,500 to \$134,999	\$200,000 or more

PROTECTING CONFIDENTIALITY

In preparing to publish data from Census 2000, the Census Bureau became extremely concerned that with the emergence of advanced computer technology that decodes information for areas by combining extremely detailed characteristics, the possibility of revealing information on individual respondents would be greatly enhanced. To address this problem, the Census Bureau in 1995 created a Disclosure Review Board (DRB), specifically tasked with the responsibility to review specifications for all census data products, including special tabulations, to determine that no product format is approved that contains any degree of disclosure risk. As a result, STP 9 is configured using thresholds and other protective measures to avoid showing data for very small geographic areas or for very small population groups.

General Guidelines

Usually, tables may not have more than three or four dimensions, and the mean cell size lower limits also may be required (mean cell size of each table is 3 for 100-percent data, or 20 weighted for sample data).

Population Tables. All population data will be rounded as described below for all Census 2000 special tabulations, including STP 9. For each population table, except tables P1 to P3, there must be at least 50 unweighted cases of people age 60 years and over in a given geographic area for the table to be shown. Also, there must be at least three unweighted cases of people age 85 years and over in a given geographic area for that category to be shown for the following tables: P4 to P9, P12 to P13, P17, P19, P22, P25, P27, P29, P35 to P36, P51, P61, P63, P70, P72, P76, P86, P88, and P89. Otherwise, that category will be collapsed with the next lower category, and a blank cell will appear in the 85 years and over category to denote that the threshold was not met. Means are based on at least three observations, and the rules set for medians and quantiles by the DRB (described below) are followed. Also, medians in tables P50, P62, and P71 will not appear for people 85 years and over if there are less than 3 unweighted cases of people age 85 years and over in a given area. If any category shown for a mean or median does not meet the specific threshold, than a “-1” will appear for that category.

Either an 8- or 9-cell presentation of the race/Hispanic or Latino origin variable is used (except in tables P111 to P116, where the full cross of both variables may be used). Tables P1 to P110 will be shown for all Planning and Service Areas (PSA's). However, to publish tables P111 to P116, PSA's must comprise 100,000 or more people. For tables on citizenship (tables P19 to P21, P98, and P113), there must be at least three unweighted non-citizens (“Not a citizen”) age 60 years and over in a geographic area for the full detail of the table to be shown. If there are only 1 or 2 unweighted non-citizens age 60 years and over in a geographic area, data for the category, “Foreign-born” will appear, but the data for “Naturalized citizen” and “Not a citizen” will not be shown (and will appear only as a blank cell). For table P32, the highest age group will be 75 years and over. The finest level of detail shown for group quarters data will be “institutionalized” and “noninstitutionalized.”

Housing Tables. All housing data will be rounded as described below for all Census 2000 special tabulations. Whenever a population table in STP 9 fails to meet the threshold of 50 unweighted cases of people age 60 years and over in a geographic area, the housing table(s) for that given geographic area also will be suppressed. The DRB's rules for medians and quantiles is applied (see below). Also, medians in tables H60 and H62 will not appear for people 85 years and over if there are less than three unweighted cases of people age 85 years and over in a given area. If this occurs, a “-1” will appear for the category, 85 years and over. Tables H1 to H52 will be shown for all Planning and Service Areas (PSAs), while tables H53 to H69 will be shown only for PSAs with populations of 100,000 or more. For tables H22 to H34, H59, and H61, there must be at least 3 unweighted householders 85 years and over in a given geographic area for that category to be shown. Otherwise, that category will be collapsed with the next lower category, and a blank cell will appear in the terminal category.

Rounding. All cells in any Census 2000 special tabulation are rounded. Any totals or subtotals are constructed before rounding. This assures that universes remain the same from table to table, and it is important to note that cells in a table will not be additive after rounding. The rounding schematic for most tables is as follows:

- 0 remains 0 [Note: Zeros are not suppressed.]
- 1-7 rounds to 4
- 8 or greater rounds to nearest multiple of 5 (i.e., 864 rounds to 865, 982 rounds to 980)
- Any number that already ends in 5 or 0 stays as is.

In some circumstances, Census 2000 special tabulations must be rounded to 10's. Specifically, any special tabulations presenting data on the population in households or the population in group quarters must be rounded to 10's. These data could be found in the universe of a table, presented as a variable, or obtained by subtraction when comparing datasets (e.g., comparing the variables and universes of the special tabulation with those in Census 2000 Summary File 3). The exact rounding scheme for rounding to 10's is as follows:

- 0 remains 0 [Note: Zeros are not suppressed.]
- 1-4 rounds to 0
- 5-14 rounds to 10
- 15-24 rounds to 20, etc.

For STP 9, this rounding is applied to tables P12, P14, P15, P16, P80, P92, P93, P111, P114, and P115.

Medians, Quantiles, and Interpolation. Each median divides the total frequency distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median and one-half above the median. Medians are not rounded. Each median is calculated using linear interpolation based on a standard distribution, which provides consistency in the values within the tabulation. The most common distributional assumption is that the data are linear, resulting in linear interpolation. It is recognized that the interpolated quantile may indeed be some individual's response, but it is coincidental, not by design.

Jam values are assigned whenever the median falls in an open-ended interval. In STP 9, medians that fall in the upper-most category of an open-ended distribution or that fall in the lowest category of an open-ended distribution will be shown as a fixed number. For example, gross rent will be shown as \$2001 if the median falls in the upper-most category (\$2,000 or more) and \$99 if the median falls in the lowest category (Less than \$100). In tables that present medians for income data, the cell may show a zero (0). This does not indicate the dollar value is \$0 but rather that there were no sample cases for the specific category.

Means and Aggregates. Means and aggregates must be based on at least three observations, and means are not rounded. For STP 9, a table showing a mean will not appear when the threshold is not met, even if another table shows a median for the same subject matter. In tables that present means for income data, the cell may show a zero (0). This does not indicate the dollar value is \$0 but rather that there were no sample cases for the specific category. It is important to recognize that median calculations are not subject to the same threshold of three observations as set for means.

Results of Protecting Confidentiality

Because of the need to implement various disclosure avoidance techniques to protect respondent privacy, users of STP 9 should be aware that population and housing tables for many geographic areas will not appear if they do not meet the specified thresholds. A list of those geographic areas that are excluded because they do not meet the population threshold of 50 unweighted cases in a given area are included in [Table 2](#). It is important to note that this is not a comprehensive list as there may be additional thresholds applied to individual tables that will result in excluding other geographic areas. Also, the application of thresholds may mean that a particular table will not appear.