

Scouting Out Previous Projects in the RDC

Example Projects Using Restricted Demographic Data

How Low Income Neighborhoods Change: Entry, Exit and Enhancement

- **Researchers:** Ingrid Gould Ellen and Katherine O'Regan
- **Datasets:** American Housing Survey, Decennial Census
- “This paper examines whether the economic gains experienced by low-income neighborhoods in the 1990s followed patterns of classic gentrification (as frequently assumed) - that is, through the in migration of higher income white, households, and out migration (or displacement) of the original lower income, usually minority residents, spurring racial transition in the process.”
- **Reason for Using Restricted Data:** Tract IDs

Migration and Dispersal of Hispanic and Asian Groups

- **Researchers:** William Frey and Julie Park
- **Datasets:** American Community Survey
- “This report seeks to evaluate selective migration processes of Hispanic and Asian nationality groups in the US from established settlement areas, using recent migration data from the American Community Survey. The underlying goal is to detect migration tendencies leading toward an increased dispersion of these groups associated with their migration processes.”
- **Reason for Using Restricted Data:** Finer geography, larger sample, detailed subgroups

The Location of New Orleans Residents in the Year After Hurricane Katrina

- **Researchers:** Narayan Sastry and Jesse Gregory
- **Datasets:** American Community Survey
- “Using individual data from the restricted version of the American Community Survey, we examined the displacement locations of pre-Katrina adult residents of New Orleans in the year after the hurricane. Over half (53%) of adults had returned to—or remained in—the New Orleans metropolitan area, with just under one-third of the total returning to the dwelling in which they resided prior to Katrina.”
- **Reason for Using Restricted Data:** Location of previous residence one year ago

Intergenerational Transmission of Race: Permeable Boundaries between 1970 and 2010

- **Researchers:** Carolyn Liebler and Marie DeRousse-Wu
- **Datasets:** American Community Survey, Decennial Census
- “We study the social construction of race boundaries by investigating patterns in the race, ancestry, and Mexican origin responses provided for children of 14 types of interracial marriages using dense restricted-use data from 1970 to 2010. Our broader purpose is to reveal social processes that convert a newborn child of mixed heritage into an adult person of a particular race.”
- **Reason for Using Restricted Data:** Larger sample, detailed ancestry and race codes

Projects Using Restricted Economic or Business Data

Do Environmental Regulations Disproportionately Affect Small Businesses? Evidence from the Pollution Abatement Costs and Expenditures Survey

- **Researchers:** Randy A Becker, Carl Pasurka, Ronald J Shadbegian
- **Datasets:** Pollution Abatement Costs and Expenditures Survey, Annual Survey of Manufacturers, Census of Manufactures
- “This study investigates whether the impact of environmental regulations differs by the size of the business... We model establishments’ pollution abatement operating costs (PAOC) per unit of economic activity as a function of establishment size, industry, state, and year. Our results show that PAOC intensity increases with establishment and firm size.”
- **Reason for Using Restricted Data:** Establishment data not publically available

Capital and Labor Reallocation within Firms

- **Researchers:** Xavier Giroud & Holger M. Mueller
- **Datasets:** Annual Survey of Manufacturers, Census of Manufactures, SSEL/Business Register, Longitudinal Business Database, Census of Auxiliary Establishments, Airline Routes (External- Linked using airline name), Compustat (External-Linked using Compustat-SSEL bridge)
- “We document how a plant-specific shock to investment opportunities at one plant of a company ('treated plant') spills over to other plants of the same company but only if the company is financially constrained. ”
- **Reason for Using Restricted Data:** Establishment data not publically available

Do Housing Prices Reflect Environmental Health Risks? Evidence from Toxic Plant Openings and Closings

- **Researchers:** Janet Currie, Lucas Davis, Michael Greenstone, Reed Walker
- **Datasets:** Longitudinal Business Database, SSEL/Business Register, EPA Toxic Release Inventory (External- Linked using TRI-SSEL Crosswalk), Housing Value (External- Linked using geocode), Vital Statistics (External- Linked using geocode)
- “This paper measures the housing market and health impacts of 1,600 openings and closings of industrial plants that emit toxic pollutants...We find that housing values within one mile decrease by 1.5 percent when plants open, and increase by 1.5 percent when plants close.”
- **Reason for Using Restricted Data:** Establishment data not publically available

University Innovation, Local Economic Growth, and Entrepreneurship

- **Researchers:** Naomi Hausman
- **Datasets:** Longitudinal Business Database, NSF Federal Research Funding to Universities (External- Linked using geocode)
- “This paper identifies the extent to which U.S. universities stimulate nearby economic activity using the interaction of a national shock to the spread of innovation from universities- the Bayh-Dole Act of 1980 – with pre-determined variation both within a university in academic strengths and across universities in federal research funding...I find that long run employment and payroll per worker around universities rise particularly rapidly after Bayh-Dole in industries more closely related to local university innovative strengths.”
- **Reason for Using Restricted Data:** Establishment data not publically available

Projects Using Restricted National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) Health Data

Disparities in Diabetes: The Nexus of Race, Poverty, and Place

- **Researchers:** Darrell Gaskin, Roland Thorpe, Emma McGinty, Kelly Bower, Charles Rohde, J Hunter Young, Thomas LaVaist and List Dubay
- **Datasets:** National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, Decennial Census
- **Sample Size:** 4,403 Individuals
- “We sought to determine the role of neighborhood poverty and racial composition on race disparities in diabetes prevalence...We found a race-poverty-place gradient for diabetes prevalence for Blacks and poor Whites.”
- **Reason for Using Restricted Data:** Individual health data not publically available

Why Do They Stay? Job Tenure Among Certified Nursing Assistants in Nursing Homes

- **Researchers:** Joshua Wiener, Marie Squillace, Wayne Anderson and Galina Khatutsky
- **Datasets:** National Nursing Home Survey, National Nursing Assistant Survey, and the Area Resource File
- **Sample Size:** 2,221 Individuals
- “This study identifies factors related to job tenure among certified nursing assistants (CNAs) working in nursing homes... Among policy-relevant domains, extrinsic rewards had the largest number of significant variables.”
- **Reason for Using Restricted Data:** Individual health data not publically available

Racial/Ethnic Disparities in Health and Health Care among U.S. Adolescents

- **Researchers:** May Lau, Hua Lin and Glenn Flores
- **Datasets:** National Survey of Children's Health
- **Sample Size:** 48,742 Individuals
- “Objective: To examine racial/ethnic disparities in medical and oral health status, access to care, and use of services in U.S. adolescents... Findings: Certain disparities were especially marked for specific racial/ethnic groups and multiracial youth. These disparities included suboptimal health status and lack of a personal doctor or nurse for Latinos; suboptimal oral health and not receiving all needed prescriptions in the past year for African Americans; no physician visit or mental health care in the past year for Asian/Pacific Islanders; overweight/obesity, insurance, problems getting specialty care, and no routine preventative visit in the past year for American Indian/Alaskan natives.”
- **Reason for Using Restricted Data:** Individual health data not publically available

Health Disparities and Infertility: Impacts of State-level Insurance Mandates

- **Researchers:** Marianne Bitler, and Lucie Schmidt
- **Datasets:** National Survey of Family Growth
- **Sample Size:** 31,047 Individuals
- “Objective: To determine whether important racial, ethnic or socioeconomic status (SES) health disparities exist in infertility, impaired fecundity, or infertility treatment...Results: Infertility is more common for non-Hispanic black women, non-Hispanic other race women, and Hispanic women than for non-Hispanic white women, and both infertility and impaired fecundity are more common for high school dropouts and high school graduates with no college than for 4-year college graduates, and for older women compared with women 29 and younger.”
- **Reason for Using Restricted Data:** Individual health data not publically available

Exposures to Fine Particulate Air Pollution and Respiratory Outcomes in Adults Using Two National Datasets: A Cross-sectional Study

- **Researchers:** Keeve Nachman and Jennifer Parker
- **Datasets:** National Health Interview Survey, EPA Air Data System (External- Linked using geocode)
- **Sample Size:** 109,343 Individuals
- “The objectives of this study are to evaluate the relationship between annual average ambient fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) concentrations and respiratory outcomes for adults using modeled air pollution and health outcome data and to examine PM_{2.5} sensitivity across race/ethnicity... Stratified analyses revealed significant associations for non-Hispanic blacks but not for Hispanics and non-Hispanic whites”
- **Reason for Using Restricted Data:** Individual health data not publically available

Previous and Current RDC Projects

- CES Discussion Paper Series

- Every Census-based project in the RDC submits a working paper to the CES Discussion Paper Series
- These papers are downloadable in PDF format
- <http://ideas.repec.org/s/cen/wpaper.html>

- NCHS Publications

- The NCHS RDC website provides a list of all publications that have come out of NCHS projects conducted in the RDC by dataset
- <http://www.cdc.gov/rdc/B6Pubeyond/Pub611.htm>