



NATIONAL CORE INDICATORS
AGING AND DISABILITIES™ **ADULT CONSUMER SURVEY**

2021 - 2022

APPENDIX B | RULES FOR RECODING AND COLLAPSING DATA



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Rules for Recoding and Collapsing Responses

For many of the outcomes in Part 1 of this report, only “yes” responses are analyzed and reported for state-to-state comparisons. However, there are several items for which the “yes” responses were collapsed with the middle responses (for example, a “sometimes” response, or an “in-between” response) to form binary variables for analysis and subsequent reporting.

Tables below detail rules recoding survey items with three or more response options into binary variables used for analysis, the recoded items are reported as “collapsed” results. Items listed as “Dichotomous response” means on a “yes” and “no” option were available for reporting (and the “yes” was used for analysis). Tables are displayed by domain. Unless otherwise stated, “Don’t Know” and “Unclear/Refused/No Response” (and, where relevant, “Not Applicable”) are excluded from analysis and therefore not displayed in tables.

Table 1. Community Participation

Measure	Table number	Collapsing logic
Proportion of people who gets to do things outside of their home as much as they want to	22	Collapse “No” and “Sometimes”
Proportion of people who are as active in their community as they would like to be	23	Collapse “No” and “Sometimes”

Table 2. Access to the Community

Measure	Table number	Collapsing logic
Proportion of people who have transportation when they want to do things outside of their home	25	Collapse “No” and “Sometimes”
Proportion of people who have transportation to get to medical appointments	26	Collapse “No” and “Sometimes”

Table 3. Everyday Living

Measure	Table number	Collapsing logic
Proportion of people who generally need at least some assistance with everyday activities (such as preparing meals, housework, shopping or taking their medications)	27	Collapse “A lot” and “Some”
Proportion of people who gets enough support for everyday activities (if needs at least some assistance)	28	Dichotomous response
Proportion of people who generally need at least some assistance with self-care (such as bathing, dressing, going to the bathroom, eating, or moving around their home)	29	Collapse “A lot” and “Some”
Proportion of people who get enough support for self-care (if needs at least some assistance)	30	Dichotomous response

Table 4. Work

Measure	Table number	Collapsing logic
Proportion of people who have a paid job	31	Dichotomous response
Proportion of people who want a paid job (if they do not currently have one)	32	Collapse “Yes” and “Maybe, not sure”
Proportion of people who someone talked with them about job options (if they do not currently have a job but want one)	33	Dichotomous response
Proportion of people who volunteer	34	Dichotomous response
Proportion of people who would like to do volunteer work (if not currently volunteering)	35	Collapse “Yes” and “Maybe, not sure”

Table 5. Relationships

Measure	Table number	Collapsing logic
Proportion of people who have friends or family they do not live with who are a part of their life	36	Dichotomous response
Proportion of people who are always able to see or talk to friends and family when they want to (if have friends and family who do not live with person and are a part of their life)	37	Collapse “Most of the time, usually, or some family and/or friends” and “No, or rarely”

Table 6. Service Coordination

Measure	Table number	Collapsing logic
Proportion of people who can contact their case manager/care coordinator when they need to	40	Collapse “Most of the time, usually” and “No, or only sometimes”
Proportion of people whose paid support staff come and leave when they are supposed to	43	Collapse “Some, or usually” and “No, never or rarely”
Proportion of people who have a backup plan if their paid support staff do not show up	44	Dichotomous response
Proportion of people who have an emergency plan in place in case of widescale emergency	45	Dichotomous response
Proportion of people who know whom to contact if they want to make changes to their services	46	Collapse “Not sure, maybe” and “No”
Proportion of people who know whom to contact if they have a complaint about their services	47	Collapse “Not sure, maybe” and “No”
Proportion of people whose long-term care services meet all their current needs and goals	48	Collapse “No, not at all” and “Some needs and goals”
Proportion of people whose case manager talked to them about services that might help with their unmet needs	50	Dichotomous response

Table 7. Care Coordination

Measure	Table number	Collapsing logic
Proportion of people who know how to manage their chronic condition(s)	51	Collapse “No” and “In-between, or some conditions”
Proportion of people who stayed overnight in a hospital or rehab/nursing facility in the past 12 months and was discharged to go home	52	Dichotomous response
Proportion of people who felt comfortable and supported enough to go home (or where they live) after being discharged from a hospital or rehabilitation facility in the past year	53	Collapse “No” and “In-between”
Proportion of people who someone followed-up to make sure they had needed services and supports after stay in a hospital or rehab/nursing facility	54	Dichotomous response

Table 8. Choice and Control

Measure	Table number	Collapsing logic
Proportion of people who feel in control of their lives	55	Collapse “Yes, almost always, always” and “In-between, sometimes”
Proportion of people who are able to furnish and decorate their room however they want to (if in group setting)	56	Collapse “In all ways” and “In most ways”
Proportion of people who can choose or change their roommate	57	Dichotomous response
Proportion of people who get up and go to bed when they want to	58	Collapse “Some days, sometimes” and “No, never”
Proportion of people who can eat their meals when they want to	59	Collapse “Some days, sometimes” and “No, never”

Table 9. Self-Direction

Measure	Table number	Collapsing logic
Proportion of people who use self-directed supports options	60	Dichotomous response
Proportion of people who can choose or change what kind of services they get	61	Collapse “No” and “Sometimes, or some services”
Proportion of people who can choose or change when and how often they get their services	62	Collapse “No” and “Sometimes, or some services”
Proportion of people who can choose or change their paid support staff if they want to	63	Collapse “No” and “Sometimes, or some”

Table 10. Satisfaction

Measure	Table number	Collapsing logic
Proportion of people who services help them live the life they want	64	Dichotomous response
Proportion of people whose case manager changes too often	65	Collapse “Yes” and “Some, or sometimes”
Proportion of people whose paid support staff change too often	66	Collapse “Yes” and “Some, or sometimes”
Proportion of people who like where they are living	67	Collapse “In-between, most of the time” and “No”
Proportion of people who would prefer to live somewhere else	69	Collapse “Yes” and “Maybe”
Proportion of people whose paid support staff do things the way they want them done	71	Collapse “Some, or usually” and “No, never or rarely”

Measure	Table number	Collapsing logic
Proportion of people who like how they spend their time during the day	72	Collapse “Some days, sometimes” and “No, never”

Table 11. Technology

Measure	Table number	Collapsing logic
Proportion of people who have access to the internet	73	Collapse “No” and “Sometimes”
Proportion of people who report they always have stable internet connection	75	Collapse “Sometimes works” and “Rarely or never works”
Proportion of people who have talked to health professional using video conference/telehealth	76	Dichotomous response

Table 12. Access to Needed Equipment

Measure	Table number	Collapsing logic
Proportion of people who need grab bars in the bathroom or elsewhere in their home but do not have them	77	Collapse “Has one, but needs replacement”, “Has one and doesn’t need replacement”, and “Doesn’t need”
Proportion of people who need bathroom modifications (other than grab bars) but do not have them	78	Collapse “Has one, but needs replacement”, “Has one and doesn’t need replacement”, and “Doesn’t need”
Proportion of people who need a shower chair but do not have one	79	Collapse “Has one, but needs replacement”, “Has one and doesn’t need replacement”, and “Doesn’t need”

Measure	Table number	Collapsing logic
Proportion of people who need a specialized bed but do not have it	80	Collapse “Has one, but needs replacement”, “Has one and doesn’t need replacement”, and “Doesn’t need”
Proportion of people who need a ramp in or outside the home but do not have it	81	Collapse “Has one, but needs replacement”, “Has one and doesn’t need replacement”, and “Doesn’t need”
Proportion of people who need some other home modification but do not have it	82	Collapse “Has one, but needs replacement”, “Has one and doesn’t need replacement”, and “Doesn’t need”
Proportion of people who need a wheelchair but do not have it	83	Collapse “Has one, but needs replacement”, “Has one and doesn’t need replacement”, and “Doesn’t need”
Proportion of people who need a scooter but do not have it	84	Collapse “Has one, but needs replacement”, “Has one and doesn’t need replacement”, and “Doesn’t need”
Proportion of people who need a walker but do not have it	85	Collapse “Has one, but needs replacement”, “Has one and doesn’t need replacement”, and “Doesn’t need”
Proportion of people who need hearing aids but do not have them	86	Collapse “Has one, but needs replacement”, “Has one and doesn’t need replacement”, and “Doesn’t need”
Proportion of people who need glasses but do not have them	87	Collapse “Has one, but needs replacement”, “Has one and doesn’t need replacement”, and “Doesn’t need”

Measure	Table number	Collapsing logic
Proportion of people who need a personal emergency response system but do not have it	88	Collapse “Has one, but needs replacement”, “Has one and doesn’t need replacement”, and “Doesn’t need”
Proportion of people who need an oxygen machine but do not have it	89	Collapse “Has one, but needs replacement”, “Has one and doesn’t need replacement”, and “Doesn’t need”
Proportion of people who need some other assistive device but do not have it	90	Collapse “Has one, but needs replacement”, “Has one and doesn’t need replacement”, and “Doesn’t need”

Table 13. Medications

Measure	Table number	Collapsing logic
Proportion of people who understand what they take their prescription medications for	91	Collapse “No” and “In-between, or some medications”
Proportion of people who take medication to help feel less sad or depressed	92	Dichotomous response

Table 14. Health Care

Measure	Table number	Collapsing logic
Proportion of people who have access to mental health services if they want them	93	Collapse “No” and “Sometimes”
Proportion of people who can get an appointment to see their primary care doctor when they need to	94	Collapse “Usually” and “No, rarely”
Proportion of people who went to the emergency room for any reason in the past 12 months	95	Dichotomous response

Measure	Table number	Collapsing logic
Proportion of people who went to the emergency room for any reason in the past 12 months due to falling or losing balance	96	Dichotomous response
Proportion of people who went to the emergency room for any reason in the past 12 months due to tooth or mouth pain	97	Dichotomous response
Proportion of people who went to the emergency room for any reason in the past 12 months not being able to see their primary care physician	98	Dichotomous response
Proportion of people who had a physical exam/wellness visit in the past 12 months	99	Dichotomous response
Proportion of people who had a hearing exam/wellness visit in the past 12 months	100	Dichotomous response
Proportion of people who had a vision exam in the past 12 months	101	Dichotomous response
Proportion of people who had a dental visit in the past 12 months	102	Dichotomous response
Proportion of people who had a flu shot in the past 12 months	103	Dichotomous response

Table 15. Wellness

Measure	Table number	Collapsing logic
Proportion of people who have access to healthy foods when they want them	104	Collapse “No” and “Sometimes”
Proportion of people who in the past 12 months forget things more often than before	107	Dichotomous response
Proportion of people who have discussed forgetting things with a doctor or nurse (if they have been forgetting things more often in the past 12 months)	108	Dichotomous response

Measure	Table number	Collapsing logic
Proportion of people who often feel lonely	109	Collapse “Not often, never or almost never” and “Sometimes”

Table 16. Affordability

Measure	Table number	Collapsing logic
Proportion of people who ever have to skip a meal due to financial worries	110	Collapse “Yes, often” and “Sometimes”

Table 17. Safety

Measure	Table number	Collapsing logic
Proportion of people with concerns about falling or being unstable	111	Collapse “Yes, often” and “Sometimes”
Proportion of people have worked with someone to reduce risk of falls (if someone has concerns about them falling or being unstable)	112	Dichotomous response
Proportion of people who are able to get to safety in case of an emergency	113	Dichotomous response
Proportion of people who know who to talk to if they are mistreated or neglected	114	Collapse “No” and “Maybe, not sure”
Proportion of people who ever worried for the security of their personal belongings	115	Dichotomous response
Proportion of people who someone used or took their money without permission in the past 12 months	116	Dichotomous response
Proportion of people who feel safe around support staff	117	Dichotomous response

Table 18. Rights and Respect

Measure	Table number	Collapsing logic
Proportion of people who receive information about their services in the language they prefer (if non-English)	118	Collapse “No” and “Some information”
Proportion of people who report services and supports are delivered in a way that is respectful of their culture	119	Collapse “No” and “Sometimes or some services”
Proportion of people whose paid support staff treat them with respect	120	Collapse “No, never or rarely” and “Some, or usually”
Proportion of people whose permission is asked before others enter their home/room (if in group setting)	121	Collapse “Sometimes, rarely or never” and “Usually, but not always”
Proportion of people who are able to lock doors to room (if living in a group setting)	122	Dichotomous response
Proportion of people who have enough privacy where they live (if in group setting)	123	Collapse “Sometimes, rarely or never” and “Usually, but not always”
Proportion of people who can have visitors at any time (if living in a group setting)	124	Dichotomous response
Proportion of people who can get something to eat or grab a snack anytime they (if living in a group setting)	125	Dichotomous response

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