All right everyone, good morning and welcome to today's webinar. My name is Anthony Eremitaggio and I am one of the data dissemination specialists with the Census Bureau. Before I continue, if you can, on your Webex, I want to make sure everyone hears me clearly, if you can use the green check mark, let me know you hear me. Awesome. Thank you. So I’m phone of the data dissemination specialists across the country available to conduct trainings, presentations, respond to data inquiries from data users and other stakeholders. So, myself, I’m responsible for the New York City Metropolitan area- Queens, Long Island- though I could do webinars from anywhere around the country. So later on I’ll have a couple of slides towards the end and I’m going to share contact information so you can contact us to request your own webinar or in person workshop. So I, everyone's line was muted on entry. That's to prevent any feedback, any noises, stuff like that. I'm going to be utilizing chat if you have any questions. I'll be keeping an eye on it. I'll try to answer as many questions as I can while I speak whatever I can to answer, or I need to research I have your registration information and I will get back to you. So this should take about, I would say about 45 minutes give or take 10 minutes. So one of the first slides I use for so you don’t just stare at my name for 20 minutes, I’m going to talk a little bit about this slide. I have it later on in my presentation but here you can see a quick snapshot of the Caribbean born population by countries in the Caribbean. But you can clearly see Cuba has the most population in the United States. So here’s an outline of what I’m going to be going through today. I’ll start by going over what does a Census Bureau do? I start off every presentation with that because we always have new folks that join us. Then some customized info graphics that I created on the Caribbean people and some characteristics of the Caribbean people. Then I’m going to go do a live demo and show you how you can retrieve your own statistics for your own areas, local areas, by using American FactFinders. And then finally, you know, some stay in touch slides. We’re going to have some time later to do an evaluation of this session. Then way at the end I’m going to share with you a PDF file of these slides. This session is being recorded. So if you object you can disconnect at any time. So what does a Census Bureau do, right? Everyone knows that we do the decennial census every 10 years, right? We have one, you know, little over a year away, the 2020 census coming up. So, but there’s other things that we do the other nine years, right? One of the other biggest, one of the big things that we do is the American Community Survey. That’s an ongoing household survey. Some other programs that we conduct at the Census Bureau, one being the Current Population Survey. And then finally, you know, some stay in touch slides. We’re going to have some time later to do an evaluation of this session. Then way at the end I’m going to share with you a PDF file of these slides. This session is being recorded. So if you object you can disconnect at any time. So what does a Census Bureau do, right? Everyone knows that we do the decennial census every 10 years, right? We have one, you know, little over a year away, the 2020 census coming up. So, but there’s other things that we do the other nine years, right? One of the other biggest, one of the big things that we do is the American Community Survey. So that’s a survey, it’s based on- I’m going to talk a little bit about it soon- but basically it’s a large survey that we do, sent to about 3.5 million households in the United States every year. Some other programs that we conduct at the Census Bureau, one being the Current Population Survey. I’ve got a little bit of a highlighter here. So the CPS or the Current Population Survey, that’s an ongoing household survey too. So that’s sponsored by the U.S. Department of Labor. So when you hear that the unemployment number for the month of, you know, April is so and so and so, it comes from data we collect as part of the current population survey. We also do the Economic Census, right, that’s done very five years in years ending two and seven. So we completed it at 2017. Data should be, start rolling out pretty soon. So we’re going to get updated data on our business and industries in the United States. And that’s- the Economic Census is really good because it goes down to a local area. Some stats you can get down to zip code level. But you’ll also see that on the
bottom of some of my slides you’ll have some links, some, you know, table ID numbers. So that’s for you when you, you know, go and you got to, say, review this, you know, workshop, you know, a month from now, six months from now, and maybe it’ll help you to get to where you want to go so you can refresh yourself. So the first thing in, second thing in the agenda was the American Community Survey. So here’s- the American Community Survey is the nation’s most current, reliable, and accessible data source for local statistics on critical planning topics such as age, children, veterans, commuting, education, income, and employment. It covers over 35 topics. So the beauty of the ACS is that it goes down to a very local level. Down to block group level. So I’m going to have a slide on geography soon. So the ACS is also used to distribute more than 675 billion of federal government spending each year. So the ACS is designed to produce critical information on small areas and small population groups previously collected once every 10 years as part of the decennial census long form. So with the introduction of the ACS which started around 2005, communities and businesses receive more current data and the census questionnaire sent to all residents every 10 years is basically very short. You know, basic six, seven questions. So this is not an ACS webinar, so just to let everyone know on the like today, we do have ACS webinars. I do a couple of them myself. So at the end when I share with you the website, you can sign up for other webinars that my colleagues are conducting. We do ones just on ACS and they go more in depth about the data sets and all that's available from the ACS. So here’s some differences between the ACS and the decennial census. The ACS was developed again to focus on- the census on improving the population count. It provides characteristics data more than once every 10 years to frame policy issues. But thinking about the ACS in comparison to the 2010 decennial census it’s important to remember that the census provides official counts while the ACS provides sample estimates. The census provides population totals where the ACS provides population characteristics. The census occurs every 10 years and reflects a point in time and the ACS occurs annually reflecting a period of time over which the data are collected. And there are basically two types of estimates we do- one year and five year estimates. So for the larger areas, just to go over this briefly, over 65,000 in population you get to see stats from the one year estimate, right? It’s more current. But for the smaller areas let’s say, you know, zip code, you know some county, some, you know, sub county, you know, like county subdivisions, they get five year estimates which is 60 months worth of collected data. So in other words, in order to produce reliable statistics for the smaller area we have to use five years worth of collected data to product those statistics. So those of you that have joined us late- I can see a few people joined us- you can use chat if you have any questions on the material. If you want to wait towards the end, that’s usually best because I do cover a lot of the questions from previous experiences. So here’s the slide on geography. So going down the center here you can see you have the state level data. States are divided into counties. This is how you can get the most, you know, clear statistics because these boundaries don’t overlap. Counties are divided into census tracks, or some people like to call them neighborhoods. So census tracks are between 12 and 8,000 in population. They try to stay around 4,000 number. Block groups which is the lowest level of geography available for the American Community Survey is available. And that we try to stay between 600 and 3,000 people. Other, you know, there’s other different geographies you can get from the ACS, right? You can get congressional district level. You can get zip code tabulation areas. So if you want to learn more about our geography, you can visit us here,
www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs-geography. So one of the differences—this is a webinar on the Caribbean population foreign born ancestry. I have this slide here to differentiate some of these topics that are discussed frequently. So you have race where there’s basically groups of White, you know, Black, American Indian, Alaskan native, Asian, and Pacific Islander. Those are the recognized races from the federal government. When we talk about Hispanic origin—Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin—we have detailed groups on that. It can be of any race and ancestry. Then you have the foreign born terminology. That’s based on the place of birth. For example, that first slide I have you can see the population that were born in Cuba that are in this country. So again the foreign born could be of any race, origin, and ancestry. Then you have ancestry terminology right? So that’s respondents can have multiple ancestry. So again, the ACS which is where we get a lot of this data from, actually almost all of it, is self response, right? So if you get the questionnaire at home, you can put down, you know, you’re Russian, you’re Cuban, you’re Haitian, and you can have multiple ancestry. So we’re going to be reviewing some tables. We have wonderful ancestry tables from the ACS that we’re going to go over on the American FactFinder. So now we’re going to go over some info graphics on the Caribbean born population which is why we’re here this morning. So here is a slide on the Caribbean born population in the United States by age group. Next. So you can see here, it’s a bit small but you can see where this data source is from. It’s from the 2017 ACS which is our latest data by the way. Table S0201. That’s the selected population profiles which we’re going to learn about. So you can see with this table the biggest age group is 45 to 54 years old, 19.7 percent. Under five years old is the smallest group at half a percent. So here’s a slide on year of entry by citizenship of the Caribbean born population. So with this chart— I’m going to leave it up for a little bit where you can digest it—so you can see here by the color codes, you have the darker, what is that, I guess it’s a bluish thing, lighter blue. You can see—it’s almost like a gray though. But you can see that the darker one, not U.S. citizen, naturalized citizen. So those that came in this country after 2010, most of them looks like, you know, over 80% are not a U.S. citizen. Conversely, those that came into the country before 1990, most of them are naturalized U.S. citizens. And this again is from the 2017 ACS American Community Survey estimate. And this graph is the data behind the graph but you can see in 2010 most of the Caribbean born population—974,701—out of those 822,000 are not U.S. citizen. Right, so we are—you’re going to get a copy of this PowerPoint at the end of the presentation after you complete the evaluation of this session. So you have to stay tuned to the end. So this is the slide that I had at the very beginning of the session while you were waiting for me to start. This is place of birth for the Caribbean foreign born population in the United States. So you can clearly see here by these bars that we have a population of 1.3 million that are in this country that said they were born in Cuba. Second place here looks like Dominican Republic with 1.1 million. And then you have those that were born in Haiti with almost 680,000. Jamaica, actually a little higher at 744,000. The one thing that I mentioned just to give you more of a preface when we look up data, some of these tables here, well this table here in particular, the B05006, you can go down to a very local level. So you can go down to a zip code block group level county but some of the other tables, like the selected population profiles, you could only get for large areas of over—we’re going to go over that soon but I just wanted to mention that so you don’t think that you can get every single one of these tables for a very local area. You can definitely get it usually statewide. Definitely national level. But all this so far is national level for the whole United States. This table here is people reporting
ancestry. Oh someone's asking about is Puerto Rican included in other areas as part of the U.S.? Is that on here? No the- we don't- well, the people born in Puerto Rico are not considered foreign born but these are not stats- these are people living in the United States mainland. So we would have to look at other, we'd have to look at the Puerto Rico community survey to get statistics on that. But this is people reporting single ancestry. So you can see in this country we have 1.1 million people that say they're Jamaican ancestry. Coming in second is Haitian. So this is interesting because you saw in the other table that the foreign born country was, number one was Haiti. So it's a little- again, this is self reporting, right? So you can have a difference with that. That's presenting the data you would have to analyze it. But with this chart here you can get statistics on ancestry reporting so you have the top two Jamaican and Haitian, and then you have West Indian and Trinidadian, 225,000. This table here is called the Caribbean Born Medium Household Income. So this shows you, out of those that were born in a Caribbean country, what their medium household income is by state. So we have a little local data here. So you can see in the state of Maryland, those that were born in a Caribbean country, their medium household income is 81,315. In the state of Georgia, 62,901. And third is Connecticut of 53,687. So this is another one that- this is a table, again the table ID number's here if you'd like it. I'm going to show you how to retrieve, if you have the table ID number and you like it, I'm going to show you how to retrieve it in American FactFinder which is our data tool. Our main data tool at this time. This shows you those that are of Haitian. So you can see in the state of Florida they have the most Haitian population. So if it says Haitian, those are people that said they have a Haitian ancestry. So in Florida you have the most at 534,657 so I've put this in order of population. So you can see Florida, New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey have the most Haitian population. And the one with the fewest, you know, you have Idaho, Vermont, New Mexico, Arkansas on the bottom here. So on this next table you can see the top states with most Caribbean born population. Right? So the other table we just saw with the state breakdown, that was- this was just the Haitian population, right? So you have Florida here that has the most Caribbean born population living in Florida with almost 1.8 million. Then you have New York which is second. And then New Jersey. Those are the top three- Florida, New York, New Jersey. This is a good- so what I was thinking about, this is actually a good table that if you're looking up characteristics of the Caribbean born population, this gives you an idea to look in these states because if you end up going to a state like let's say Missouri, and you're trying to look up some tables using, you know, the selective population table S0201, you're probably not going to get any data in the table because we have criteria to meet in order for us to get statistics in a geographic area. So this is a good table to see, hey, if you live in one of the other states and you're looking up some of these tables, you might not get any data and you'll know why. So this is another slide that I did, Caribbean population in poverty. So you can see we have the two different colored bars here. You have all people and people and families, right? So it looks like almost in every state on this chart that the people and families- the Caribbean people and families- have a less of a poverty rate. So you can see Pennsylvania has the highest over 20 percent poverty rate in both groups of people. This was again just the Caribbean population. And the state of Maryland which was one of the top ones with the highest Caribbean medium household income, has the lowest poverty rate. So this is it for the info graphics that I've prepared for today. So the next slide- I spoke about this a lot. I'm going to spend a couple minutes on this one here and actually go
through the entire thing because it’s very important in retrieving statistics related to ancestry, race, and foreign born. So these are ACS special tables in American FactFinder for ancestry and country of birth. So it has- they have a special criteria. So it’s important to know- because I know when I was looking at these tables a few years ago I’m like why isn’t there any, you know, data coming up for this zip code or for this county? Well, then I found this information and I have it in this slide here. So on the left here- we’re going to go through this first- you have selected population profiles. Those were all the tables that I had with S0201. That’s the table ID for selected population profiles. So they provide broad social, economic housing profiles for a large number of race, ethnic, ancestry and country/region of birth groups. They’re available only for one year estimates from 2014 to the present. There must be 500,000 people in the geographic area and there must also be 65,000 people in the specific population subgroup. So if you’re looking at, you know, let’s say the Haitian population or the Jamaican population and you’re looking for it in an area that has only 10,000, you’re not going to get any statistics on that. Again, ACS is based on a sample, so it’s subject to, you know, margin of errors. So we don’t just publish information when there’s not enough data to produce, you know, reliable statistics. We have a confidence interval of 90 percent that we stay within. So someone asked you know the poverty slide, what’s the difference between all people and people and families. Well all people includes people and families and not in families. So, you know, single households or households you know with one parent and children and then you have people and families. So families- actually families, if you have one adult with children that’s considered a family. So all people is everyone in all households. You know single households, non-family households. So that, I hope that answers that question. When I go through the ACS, if you’re interested in all these, you know, nitty gritty technical details an ACS landing page, www.census.gov/acs you can look at the methodology and technical documentation. It’ll define all those terms for you, what we consider, you know, household income and all that type of stuff. It’s all in there. So the selected population profiles, you know, sorry for the interruption- so you have to meet these three criterias there in order to get data on that. And there’s that ACS page I was, I just stated to answer that question. So on the right side we have selected population tables. Now these are the ones that you can get the detailed tables on race, Hispanic origin, and ancestry groups. It doesn’t include if you’re researching country of birth. So here’s the criteria for these tables here. The race Hispanic origin ancestry must have a population of at least 7,000 at the national level. Number two, statistics are published for individual group in a particular area if it had at least 50 people that completed the survey in 2011 and 15-2015. And census tracts are the lowest geography level available for groups meeting both thresholds. So again, census tract, you have roughly about 4,000 people in the census tract. The third criterias is for race, Hispanic and tribal group. This is based on 2010 census counts. And for ancestry groups which is what we’re going to be concerned with, it’s based on the 2011-2015 ACS five year estimate. So the data on the selected population table, it’s aging a bit but right now those are the special tables that were created. So hopefully, you know, the next time they do it would be 2016 to 2020. So hopefully sometime next year, the year after, they update these selected population tables. So I’m going to- I’m going to start the demo soon but you’re going to have some slides here that are going to show you, you know, basically an overview what I’m going to be doing in American FactFinder you can see here. I’m going to do the slide. So let me go, I’m going to share my web browser now and I’m going to show you some tables.
So this is live, subject to some hiccups, right? So this is our home page which should be up on your screen. So now if you're on your Webex application program- I don't know if you're running it on a desktop or a laptop or a phone- you know there's buttons there that you can maximize the screen and go full screen. You may want to do that if you can't see all the little details here. This is our home page. We have a very comprehensive website covering many different subjects and topics. We have over a dozen data tools, right? Each data tool serves a purchase. Sometimes there's limitations on geography. There's limitations on where the data comes from, maybe you could only see ACS data or business data. So I just wanted to state that for everyone. So here's that home page. You can see here the population clock. This is actually a widget. You can click on it. You can get some statistics here. So you can see we have almost 329 million people in this wonderful country. So I'm going to stick with the Caribbean and why we're conducting this session. So I'm going to show you a couple of things though. Browse by topic, right? So this is a good way to get started if you're not sure where to go. Usually people come in here with a topic in mind. So this is one way here to get to the data that you're looking for. Right? If you don't see the topic here you can go to A to Z and there should be, if you go down to F, right? This is a good way, right, you don't know what we have, you can scroll down this list when you have time and you can see all the great stuff that we have. So here's birth place foreign born, right? This will take you- you know if you want more comprehensive information about this topic, how we collect the data, what surveys are at play, this is a good place to go. So let me- I'm going to share this link in the chat, in the chat room so you have it. So I'm going to go back to our homepage. I'm going to go directly into American FactFinder. So I'm going to go into explore data, data tools and apps. And here you can see- I like to go different ways to get the data that you want. There's different data tools. You may have a different way of going about it so I'm going to show you, you know, some way to do it and you're going to do whichever's more comfortable. But here you get the full list of data. So there's some interesting data tools here that you can do. For those advanced data users we have something called DataFerrett. So you know how we create those specialized tables that we use? The special selective population tables that have that criteria, right? We only do it every five years, we create them. Well, if you use DataFerrett, you can customize and of course tabulate data yourself. Those are for advanced users. There's some video tutorials in there as well. So I'm going to go to American FactFinder data tool. But here's the data tool. What I'm going to-- there's different ways we have to search data here. Community facts, if you want to access our most popular tables for a specific area you can do that here. You could type in the state, city, town or zip code. We're going to be going to advanced search. So I clicked on advanced search show me all. This is where you're going to go, again, focusing on ancestry and foreign born population, right? So here's the page for advanced search. Just to give you an overview of how it works, you have your selections box here on the left. This is where we're going to enter items to filter the tables. We have tens of thousands of data tables in American FactFinder so we need to put items in here to filter the tables so we get what we want to see. So one of, so let's say we want to look at the foreign born population. We're going to go into the race and ethnic groups option below here, right? We have some basic groups here. I like to go into detailed groups for this specific purpose, okay? We have ancestry group and country of birth. So let me do an example. We want the people born in Haiti, right? So this is in, I don't know what type of order this is in, but I'm going to put it in alphabetical order by clicking
on the column head here and what I’m going to do is I’m going change this to view 75 per page so I don't have to keep clicking the next page. And you can see all the countries we have data on. I’m going to go to the next page. You can also type it in here but sometimes when you’re a newbie at this it’s good to see everything. So I’m going to go to the second page. And here’s Haiti, country of birth, so I’m going to click on Haiti. It’s going to immediately go into the left in my selections box. So I did my purpose of going into these, the race and ethnic groups. I want to see statistics on people born in Haiti. So I’m going to close this box. So now you can see we have 36 tables available. Mostly we only have- it’s only one- it’s a selection population profile. Those are one of the type of tables that I had on the left and the right. This is the one on the left that are available for one year estimates. So if I click on this table I’m going to see for nationwide. But let’s say I wanted to go to the state of Florida I believe was one of the states. I can type in Florida here. Again you got to be careful with the geography with selected population table. They have to meet that criteria. You would have to refer back to the slide. So now I have the state of Florida and the country of birth, Haiti. So I’m going to click on the first table and here I have a broad profile view of just of the people- I’m going to zoom in here a little bit to help you see this screen here. But this is showing you, you know in the state of Florida, those born in Haiti is about 347,000 people. This tells you the male and female breakdown, right? 53.5 percent female. It divides up, you know, in age groups. Scrolling down further, relationship from people in households. Householder or spouse that have 54 percent. Households that have a child, 17 percent. Other relatives, unmarried partner. You have household type. This could maybe help answer that question that that person had about, you know, family households and all. You can see out of 126,000 households, 80 percent were family households, with children, married couple family. Non-family households 20 percent with a male householder, female householder. Marital status of the Haiti born population you have 47 percent that are married, 4 percent widowed, 10 percent divorced, 34 percent never married. Right? So there’s a lot you can do with these statistics, right? Community planning. You want to help the people of Haiti. You want to get a demographic profile, characteristic profile, you can do that for the state of Florida. You can see the school enrollment of the Haiti born population. You can see the educational attainment of the Haiti born population in Florida. So this will tell you that 9.3 percent have a bachelor’s degree. Less than high school diploma, 26.4 percent. This is out of the population that’s over 25 years of age. Fertility. You have veteran status 1.4 percent. Disability status. Foreign born, foreign born not a U.S. citizen. The area of the country they came from. 100 percent Latin America because we're looking at Haiti. Population spoken at home, so we even have commuting- I’m not going to go through all of this right? Commuting to work, occupation. What occupation does the Haiti born occupation, you know, work in in the state of Florida? Right? So you can see 40 percent are in service occupations. That’s the most. What industry they work in. The biggest one is educational services and healthcare and social assistance which I think is, stands for the other group of population as well. Income in the past 12 months with social security, SSI, public assistance. This table’s, you know, ginormous. Here’s poverty rate information, housing- some housing characteristics. So I’m going to close this table out. So that was easy to get right? It was very easy to get. And again, there’s limitations on geography. You can do the same thing and go, instead of doing the country of birth, right? I’m going to go back to the ethnic groups. You have to always be careful what’s in the selection bin because it controls everything else you see. It filters everything. So if I wanted to see ancestry group
different than foreign born, right? So I’m going to drill down by going into here, and you can see all the ancestries here. So most of the ones we’re looking for in the West Indian category here. And you can see a lot of the Caribbean population here- Haitian, Jamaican. So if you wanted to do all of them, you can select this one here, all groups. If you wanted just to look at, let’s say, the Jamaican population, again you just click on it, it goes into the box. So now any table that you click on- I’m just going to zoom back down because it’s obstructing my view. So any table that you view on, you’re going to be looking at this selected population table. Again, you get the same type of data but only for the Jamaican ancestry group. But now we have other tables here available. So this brings me into, on the right side of the chart you had the selected population tables. So being we’ve chosen ancestry, they weren’t available for the country of birth, the selected population table so when I spoke about the population tables here they are, so any table that I bring up here will give me, so if I wanted to see means of transportation to work, right? Kind of a funny topic but useful for transportation planners. So you can see here those that are, put down that they have a Jamaican ancestry, you can see do they drive to work, do they carpool to work, do they take public transportation, do they bike to work, walk to work. And again this is for the state of Florida. So I’m going to back out of here also. So now being that we’re looking at selected population tables and I put in ancestry, you can go down to a more local area. So let’s say I wanted to see all the counties in Florida. Where’s the Jamaican ancestry that’s considered Jamaican in Florida? What exactly- what county? So what I’m going to do is I’m going to go into geographies here.

You can see a drop down list appears here. There’s different ways to apply geographies into our filters. You can use a map. You can use an address. So I’m going to use this drop down here. Seems to be the easiest. I’m going to select county. You can see all the different levels of geography available on this list. Not all available for some data. You may get blank tables and you’ll know it’s probably because of the geography or the criteria of the selected population tables which are on that slide. So I’m going to go down to Florida and here you can choose specific counties but we don’t know which counties is a concentration. So I’m going to select all counties within Florida. I’m going to add that to my selection bin here. So the tables automatically update. There’s 800 tables available here. So and a way to, I just wanted to see the 2015 is where the most tables here. That’s that selected population profile group. So let’s see, I want to see the number of people in each county. So I’m going to just- this is a basic population, total population. I’m going to click on total population table. Now just keep in mind, this is not an American FactFinder only. So those that are interested in American FactFinder’s data tool and using more of its features, we have AFF sessions available also that my colleagues are offering just to put that out there. And again I’ll share with you that information, how to sign up for the other sessions shortly when we’re done. So here we have each county. So in the whole state of Florida you have 282,000- I’m going to zoom in again- that are of Jamaican ancestry. And now it breaks it down by county. So here’s Broward County. I could do- almost half of the whole state’s population of the Jamaican ancestry looks like it’s in Broward County. This is in alphabetical order. There’s more. There’s 48 rows here. So I just wanted to show you this table. You can download tables in Excel spreadsheet and you can- I guess you can fix columns and stuff. You can also map the data as well. So I’m just going to show you a couple of other things in American FactFinder. What I’m going to do is I’m going to clear my
selections here. I'm going to click clear all selections. So there's some great tables that we can use that can go down to block group level. You're not going to get those characteristics that we got from the selected population profile where it tells you about occupation and fertility and household types and poverty. But if you just want a basic count of ancestry and country of birth, some of the tables you saw had table IDs B05006. You can just type in the table number here if you know it off my slide. If you wanted to drill down, again I'll just show you this feature. You go to topics here and you can drill down on what you want to look at. So if you go to people here you can see you have origin, subtopic, and you can see ancestry, foreign born, and that'll drill down to those tables- place of birth- that'll drill down to those tables that we're looking for. Since we know the table ID, I'm going to just enter it here. So B05006 is the place of birth of the foreign born population. So I don't know if anyone wants to use the chat, give me a county that you want me to do an example in. Or maybe even a zip code. We can try to do a zip code with this table. We should be able to get a zip code from the 5-year estimates so if you want to put that in chat real quick I can do an example that's relevant to you. All right someone gave me a zip code which, I'm from the area, is that- it might be Brooklyn. So I'm going to just type in the zip code right in here, 11236. Yeah, so it goes here. So apparently here we have some tables for this zip code. Now I just wanted- it's possible- the data- we're going to get the data here of the foreign born population. So we should come up with data. Again, you can only use the five year estimate because it's a small area, it's a zip code. So we have some data there. So here, this includes all the population. So you have about 45,000 people in this zip code tabulation area. I use zip code tabulation area, it doesn't just say zip code because it may not exactly mirror the postal zip code. It could be slightly different. So here you can see you have 390 born in Northern Europe, specifically in United Kingdom. You have Southern Europe, you have all the Eastern Europe countries. Romania. Russia. Asian, 2,217 mostly from China. You have, you know, you have all the countries here. So I'm going to go down to, I'm just looking for the big numbers. So you do have, oh so you do have a large Caribbean born population there so you have 36,000 Caribbean countries. Specifically 2,000 Barbados. Very few from Cuba, Dominican Republic. So yeah, someone asked about is other, is Puerto Rico considered other. I'm not sure. You would have to take a look at that. Jamaica, 11,000. Haiti, 10,000. So, this is the foreign born table. I just wanted to show it to you. That's table B05000 and you can do that- you can see we went down to a zip code level. So that's awesome data you can get at a very local level. Unfortunately, if you wanted the characteristics, hey what is the, you know, the Caribbean born pop- what are the characteristics- are they- what industry do they work to in this zip code? That level of detail, you're just not going to get it for the zip code. It's just not enough data to do that. You might be able to use DataFerrett to do that. But again these are small areas and it's very doubtful. So I'm going to stick with the same zip code. I'm going to see if anybody else other geographies in there. So I'm going to stick with the same zip code. So instead of using this place of birth table we could take a look at the ancestry table which is B04004. Now you see how it comes pre-filled and you can click on this? I don't recommend doing that because sometimes the wrong table shows up or there's other tables so I'd just like to press go. So I'm going to pull up the table. This is people reporting single ancestry. So you can see all the ancestries in this zip code. All right so I'm looking for big numbers. So you have 3,800 Guyanese. 2,800 African. West Indian. Again, this makes sense right because we had the- we just did the foreign born. Jamaican, Haitian, is the biggest ones. British West Indian.
Trinidadian. But this is our ancestry table. Awesome information. So I’m going to back out of this one, and the other table I wanted to show you was a language table. So there’s different ways to research specific population subgroups, right? We can look at ancestry, where they stated they were born, and then we have language also that could be helpful in identifying these groups of people. So the – our language table, this nice one is B16001. So here’s the language table. So this shows you all the language spoken here. Here’s French Creole. You have Italian, German, Yiddish, Greek, Armenian. We have languages I’ve ever heard of. So this is the language table, another way to identify. Here’s African language. You have Spanish language, 5,800. 5,200. And it actually gives you subtopics. Those that do speak language, do they also speak English or do they not speak English very well? Okay. So that’s all I’m going to show you on American FactFinder today. So I just gave you some basic ways to search for data on your own for your own local areas. So I’m going to stop sharing my web browser. I’m going to actually go back to the web browser because I wanted to show you something else, another source of data. So we have this, we did this together here on American FactFinder. We have an international database. So here’s, remember I had the population clock on the homepage where you saw 329 million people in the country and over 7 billion worldwide. Here’s the link: www.census.gov/popclock/world. You could look at particular countries and it gives you some information on that, on those countries. The other source, I have other useful links here for everyone on today’s webinar. So we have National Caribbean American heritage month is in June. So this coming June we’re going to do the same thing, I’m going to actually go live and show you that web page because it’s actually awesome. You have the Institute of Caribbean Studies, www.icsdc.org. We also have some character- we did a publication based on 2008 2012 data. Very interesting stuff in those publications, and there’s the link for that here. So I’m going to share my- I want to show you our heritage month page that we update every year. So I’m going to show my web browser quickly here. So here’s www.census.gov. Now I have it as a shortcut obvious because I prepared for today so here’s the page. I’ll share it with you in the chat room as well as soon as I get out of here. This shows you, according to the Institute of Caribbean Studies, it gives you some historical information. So this is a good place here. If you got lost whatever I did, you know you- this is a good way to give access to tables here. So we have some key stats here from the American Community Survey. Some of it is updated because we’re up to 2017. So here’s- actually we looked at this similar table of people reporting ancestry. We have those Hispanic or Latino origin by specific origin where you can see the person asking about Puerto Rican. So you can see the Puerto Rican population in the United States. Born in Puerto Rico. We have- there’s more stats here. So all these, if you click on any of these links, it brings up a selected population profile which we looked at some of them. We looked at the one, those born in Haiti. But we have access here to foreign trade as well. We have some foreign trade data. So if you click on any of these it’ll give you some data on the trade. More stats for Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands. That gives our web page, Institute of Caribbean Studies. So I’m going to put this in chat. It’s a great resource. So we’re almost done today. So I’m going to go over a couple of different things as we end here. So we have a new data tool called- that’s located at data.census.gov, right? So eventually it will, you know, American FactFinder is going to stop getting updates and this will be your main data tool. You know, new look. Smart way to get data by, you know, searching by saying what, you know, just asking what is the income in Florida and it’ll give you stats, you know, trying to make it
intuitive like that. So if you have time you can go to www.data.census.gov. You can, you know, futz around in there and your feedback's important to developing the tool. They're updating it very frequently now because they want to launch it by the summer. And there's the email address cedsci.feedback@census.gov. You can provide your feedback. It helps shape the future tool. So here's www.census.gov/economy, right? That's where you can sign up for all the other sessions, the ASC webinars we have, the AFF webinars, and some subject specific webinars. That's where you can go to register. And that's probably how you registered for this course that you are in right now. So again, here's my contact information: Anthony.Eremitaggio@census.gov. You probably have it in the registration confirmation. I'll put it in chat just now so you have it. So if you want a webinar done through your organization you can contact me. If you want an in-person webinar in Long Island Queens you can also contact me. If you want a webinar- excuse me, if you want an in-person workshop anywhere else in the country you could email us at census- I'll put that in chat as well- www.census.askdata@census.gov and we'll connect you with one of my colleagues who can arrange to do an in-person workshop, you know, data presentation and the such. We also have a phone number that's linked to that. Email is preferred. It's always being monitored. So I'm going to share my slide soon. So here's the evaluation link. I'm going to share it with you in chat so you can click on that. I'll take about two minutes for you to complete. Don't use the one I just sent. Let me put in the full web address with a hyperlink. So there's the one I just- so if you click on that hyperlink, www.question.web.com/59212, if you could take, you know, a couple of minutes, if you can complete this evaluation. While you do that I'll be quiet and I'll prep my screen so that you can get a copy of these slides. Again, thank you for your time. All right so you should have had enough time to complete that. If not, you can save that link and you can do it later on a different device or PC. So I'm going to share with you a copy of the PowerPoint in PDF format. So just let me know. You can send me a message in chat or use a smiley face or check mark to let me know that you're able to download the file. So you should be able to see it on a dialogue box on your screen, a file transfer. Click on it. You should be able to download the PDF. If you cannot- if you can do it, just let me know, so give me a check mark or something like that, or smiley face. If you can't download it, it will be available in the near future on www.census.gov/academy if this passes the edit. You'll also see a recording of this entire session as well. So again, I appreciate everyone for your time- so I got a couple I got it, so that's awesome. So we- I thank you everyone for your interest in our data. We love doing these workshop and sharing our data. And again, I hope you found it useful and enjoy the rest of your week. Thank you.