

NWX-US DEPT OF COMMERCE (US)

Moderator: Gregory Pewett
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Coordinator: Welcome and thank you for standing by. Today's conference is being recorded. If you have any objections you may disconnect at this time. All participants are in a listen-only mode until the question and answer session at the end of today's presentation.

To ask a question at that time please press Star 1 and record your name clearly for question introduction. I would now like to turn the call over to your host Lynda Lee. You may begin. Thank you.

Lynda Lee: Good afternoon everyone. My name is Lynda Lee and I like to welcome everyone to the Exploring Census Data Webinar Series. For anyone who may not be familiar with our format, the Exploring Census Webinar Series is a set of Webinars presented on a monthly basis based on popular topics.

The Webinars are presented by subject matter experts with the opportunity for Q&A at the end of each session. Each Webinar is recorded and posted on our site along with a PowerPoint and transcript for later reference.

Today's Webinar on transportation statistics is the first in our series for this year. This is a third installment of the series. We have all the Webinars from our previous series archived on census.gov or you can access them using the link provided here. Hold on the slide did not move. Okay there we go, sorry about that.

Today's Webinar will be presented by Miss Barbara Zamora-Appel and Mr. Charles Gamble. Ms. Appel is a Program Analyst with our Marketing and Outreach Team with many years of experience in promoting the Census Bureau to include her current capacity in managing activities for the Census Business Builder. Mr. Gamble is a supervisory statistician with our demographic programs American Community Survey.

So our first objective for today is to provide you with information on the types of data that you can obtain related to transportation and warehousing sector also known as Codes 48 through 49 under the North American Industry Classification System.

We will briefly touch on this in a moment. And knowing about the availability is nice, accessing the data itself can sometimes be a challenge. This second objective is to show you how to get the data and we've included a section towards the end to help you find what you need.

So, basically, in today's Webinar we will go over a high-level overview of the Census Bureau and the structure of our programs. Then we will dive into the data from our programs with transportation data. So you can see the types of data that you can obtain. From our programs we will be covering the Quarterly Services Survey, the County Business Patterns, the economic census, the annual business survey and our American Community Survey. After showing you the data we will go through on how to access the data and then we will close out with a Q&A section.

The Census Bureau is the federal government's largest statistical agency. We conduct over 130 surveys each year with more of our well-known surveys listed here. Collecting data on the nation's people is the decennial census which takes place every ten years. Activity surrounding the 2020 census is

currently taking place and we provided contact information for you at the end for any questions that you may have on the 2020.

The American Community Survey is a program that collects demographic data annually and in a moment, Charles will dive into more details of this program. For business statistics, the Economic Census is our most comprehensive program taking place every five years in the years ending in two and seven. We also have the Census of Governments which is the public counterpart of the economic census.

A pyramid is a good illustration of the relationship between time and details from our business or economic programs. We primarily conduct monthly, quarterly and annual surveys. In looking at this pyramid it's important to know that the more kinds of data, the less amount of detail with more details available from programs that are not as timely. With that being said the Economic Census is a periodic survey that takes place every five years.

It is illustrated here at the bottom of the pyramid because it's the most comprehensive program when you're looking for business data and as you move up the pyramid to our annual programs, you'll find that you can use these statistics for analyzing trends. Finally at the very top of the pyramid from the monthly and quarterly programs is where you'll be able to obtain timely data.

And before I turn the presentation over to our presenters here are some key terms and items that is helpful for you to know when you use our data. First is the North American Industry Classification System also commonly referred to as the NAICS.

This NAICS is a system that we use to classify every business in the United States and is the primary dimension of business employment data that you'll see today. Each physical business location is assigned its own six-digit NAICS code based on the primary business activities at that location.

Each individual business data are then turned into summary statistics we publish by industry and geography. At the end of the reference in the reference section we've included slides that illustrate the system. And if you'd like more information beyond the reference material please visit our site census.gov where you can access additional materials.

Next is the term establishment as opposed to a company or a firm. Most of our employment data is collected and published on an establishment level. Collecting data this way allows us to provide the most accurate picture of business activity. For instance if a company has both a manufacturing and retail locations in many states separate data is captured for each location and not the company as a whole. If we didn't collect data this way, we would lose the accuracy and geography and industry detail.

Third, we collect data from both employer and non-employer establishments. Some programs only cover employer businesses while others cover both. Employer businesses are those that have at least one paid employee while non-employer businesses have no paid employees. Depending on the industry you're looking at the non-employer statistics could represent a big portion of sector so it's good to be aware of this distinction.

Finally we are bound by Title 13 and 26 to uphold and protect privacy. As a result we're able to provide high-quality data because respondents are more likely to provide information knowing that their privacy will be protected.

Well now it's time for me to turn the Webinar over to our first speaker (Barbara).

(Barbara): Thank you Lynda. The transportation and warehousing sector or NAICS Codes 48 and 49 includes industries providing transportation of passengers and cargo, warehousing and storage of goods, scenic and sightseeing transportation and support activities related to modes of transportation. Establishments in these industries use transportation equipment or transportation related facilities as a productive asset. The type of equipment depends on the mode of transportation. And the modes of transportation are air, rail, water, road and pipeline.

The transportation and warehousing sector distinguishes three basic types of activities, subsector for each mode of transportation, subsector for warehousing and storage and a subsector for establishment providing support activities for transportation. In addition these are subsectors for establishment to provide passenger transportation for scenic and sightseeing purposes, personal services and courier services.

Many of the establishments in these sector often operate a network with physical facilities, labor forces and equipment spread over an extensive geographic area. Warehousing establishments in this sector are distinguishable (inaudible) merchant wholesaling in that the warehouse establishments do not sell goods.

The tabulation for this sector include warehousing establishments that primarily serve other establishments of the same enterprise. There are some exclusions however. For instance NAICS 482 for Rail transportation and NAICS 491 for Postal Service because these subsectors are covered by other federal programs such as the Bureau of Transportation Statistics.

Data on transportation and warehousing is available in quarterly and annual programs as well as in periodic surveys. This list shows the programs and surveys that have data on transportation and warehousing. As Lynda mentioned earlier monthly and quarterly are small sample surveys that provide the most timely data available.

Annual surveys have larger samples and provide the most up to date trend data available. Every five years the economic census measures all businesses and provides the most comprehensive data available. In this presentation we will explore the transportation and warehousing data in the Quarterly Services Survey, county business patterns and the economic census.

Let's start with the Quarterly Services Survey. The Quarterly Services Survey is the principal economic indicator series the produces for selective service industries quarterly estimates of total operating revenue and the percentage of revenue by class of customer like government business consumers and individuals. The survey also produces estimates of total operating expenses from tax exempt firms and in industries that have a large not-for-profit component. In addition for hospital services the survey estimates the number of inpatient days and discharges.

The Quarterly Services Survey or QSS is conducted quarterly with the mail out occurring at the end of each calendar quarter. The survey forms are due 14 days after the end of the reference period. A new sample will be selected every five to seven years. The QSS is released online approximately every 75 days after each calendar quarter. Users can create their own customizable trend series trends and charts with this (inaudible) Web site.

The QSSs have 12 industry sectors. It provides national level estimates for transportation and warehousing sectors, nine subsectors for industry groups and one detail industry. Because the estimates in the report are based on a sample survey, they contain sampling error, and non-sampling error.

To account for this we also include in the release a table of the estimated measures of sampling variability. The full quarterly services report contains everything found in the press release that provides more depth for data user interests for data users interested in more detail. In QSSs these are all of the NAICS sectors that are also covered.

Let's look at some charts. So in this chart we can see that the for NAICS 48412 general site trucking long-distance the data shows (inaudible) quarter data tracks that tracks with annual totals. As I mentioned before the data are subject for sampling and non-sampling error. On this slide we're showing for NAICS 481 or air transportation the US total in millions of dollars between 2010 and 2019 for seasonally adjusted total revenue. If you look at not seasonally adjusted data, we would see more dramatic swings across quarters.

This is an example of a chart that users can create using their own customizable plan series trends and charts that they can get from the Quarterly Services Survey Web site. This in particular shows the transit and ground passenger transportation for the US between 2010 and 2019.

Let's move on to the County Business Patterns. The County Business Patterns or CBP is an annual series that provides the national economic data by industry. The series includes a number of establishments, employment during the week of March 12, first quarter payroll and annual payroll.

This data is useful for studying the economic activity of small areas, analyzing economic changes over time and as a benchmark for other statistical series, surveys and databases between economic censuses. Businesses use the data for analyzing market potential measuring the effectiveness of sales on advertising programs, setting sales quotas and developing budgets. Firms and agencies use this data for administration and planning.

Data for establishments are presented by geographic area for NAICS Codes 2 through 6. Legal form of organization for US and state only and employment size (classes). In this example we can see for air transportation NAICS 481 number of establishments were 4441 employment of 470,353 and annual payroll of 39, almost \$40 billion. We can see that similar data for truck transportation and transit ground transportation, passenger ground transportation.

The data reporter are for activities occurring the reference year. CBP has been published annually since 1964. CBP statistics provides the only annual source for complete and consistent county level data for US, Puerto Rico and island area businesses. Business establishments with industry detail, CBP statistics are also at the congressional district levels. CBP statistics are available approximately 16 months after each reference year. In addition ZIP Code business patterns data are available shortly after the release of CBP. The Zip Code business patterns include number of establishments by NAICS and industry.

All of this data can be accessed by going to data.census.gov. We'll talk a little bit more about how to use data.census.gov later in the presentation. There are more than 1000 industries that are covered at the six-digit NAICS level by employment size and legal form of organization. Two through six-digit

NAICS codes detail is available in this tool for transportation and warehousing sector.

One tip to get you - to help you to get data from the data.census.gov is to first search for the survey or program by going to the advanced search option. In this case you would first search for County Business Patterns and then add filters to get to the industry and geography that you want.

If you're interested to find files for years prior to 1986 you can visit the national archives to find this data. As I mentioned earlier data.census.gov is where you will be able to find most of this information. And there are other Webinars and more help available should you need to learn how to use this tool.

This chart shows the size of the transportation and warehousing by subsector. As you can see there were 126,986 transportation establishments representing the largest subsector. So not shown in this chart the truck transportation subsector had almost 1.5 million employees with an annual payroll of almost \$(inaudible) billion. This chart shows the establishment trend between 2012 and 2017 and you can see the growth in it.

Let's move on to the Economic Census. The Economic Census is our most detailed survey. We publish nearly every two to six-digit NAICS codes with over 200 data variables that include core statistics like number of establishments. (Inaudible) the number of businesses? The establishment is a business at a single physical location.

We publish data on employment, on payroll and some measure of outputs of the business whether that is sales, shipments, receipts, revenue or work done for the construction sector. We also have detail sector specific variables. The

only data that is – data that's excluded in this economic census is agriculture or NAICS 11 and other selected types of businesses. Agriculture is published by the US Department of Agriculture.

The economic census is unique in that it publishes data at the full nation, state, metropolitan area, county and even place level. The term “place” refers to cities, towns, villages and boroughs which is sort of a generic term for every type of local community. And it will not only include incorporated cities or municipalities but it even includes something that we call a census designated place or a “CDP.”

We publish the in the Economic Census data on both incorporated cities and on those census designated places. In the Economic Census we only publish data for places of population of 2500 or more people. So small towns in the United States that have fewer than 2500 people will not be covered by the Economic Census.

Now, in addition to geography and industry the Economic Census also publishes data in four different tabulations by business size, that is the size of the business as classified by employment size and by revenue size. We also classify the business by company size or firm size and by establishment size. An establishment is a single business at a single physical location.

In this chart we explore transportation and warehousing data for the state of Pennsylvania. As you can see here the general freight trucking long-distance truck load or NAICS Code 484121 had 1214 firms, 1415 establishments and 22,154 employees. We also can see other transit and ground transportation for NAICS code 485999. This chart shows that the majority of people that work in transportation and warehousing sector in Pennsylvania work in general warehousing and storage followed by school and employee bus transportation.

I wanted to add a few other factors that are at the national level so you can find in the Economic Census. For instance, total employment in the warehousing and the transportation and warehousing sector was 5,040,741 people. And the average annual payroll per employee was 48,687.

To see what data has been released by which states use this interactive visualization. It is updated every week with the most recent data released. And here I'm showing what data has been released as of this past Monday in the transportation and warehousing industry.

We can see all of the states that have that data as well as the percentage of what has been released. Now for you to be able to see this you can just do a drop-down on this menu, select the sector from the menu to see which states have released data for the sector just like this.

To access the data you would hover over one of the states to see a pop-up window to view the data for that state and sector in the data.census.gov platform. So it has direct links so that you don't have to do a search from start when you go to data.census.gov. And the donut chart at the bottom right displays a percentage of states released for the selected sector. And you can visit this by going to this URL right here.

So what's new for the economic census? Well there are geographic and we know that geographic areas constantly change. The boundaries of counties and places of metropolitan areas change all the time. And we have resources available to help you go into and actually understand those geographic changes.

For the purposes of this Webinar today we're just going to focus on the second bullet. Well there's not a whole lot of changes for the transportation and warehousing sector for 2017. Typically the changes for the NAICS codes often include new codes or change codes or even sometimes (inaudible) codes that were industry no longer has its own existence and that code is now gone.

While there are revisions to some industries in 2017 none of those affected the transportation and warehousing sector. This means that users can compare data between 2012 and 2017 and know that those industries are in fact 100% comparable. Before you start making sense to this comparison though please make sure that industries your comparing are comparable.

Another new thing for 2017 is the North American Product Classification System or "NAPCS" which is the new classification system that we are using for all of our old product lines data. Under NAPCS product lines will now all be publishing on a consistent classification system which should make combining and comparing data across sectors easier for users. Those data are scheduled for release in November of 2020. And I will encourage you all to go to this URL to learn more about NAPCS in general but also to understand the types of NAPCS data that are going to be available for this sector.

We also have new disclosure rules in the 2017 Economic Census. In prior censuses the number of establishments was published even when the other statistics for an industry and geography were withheld due to disclosure. For 2017 new privacy rules will result in the establishment count being suppressed when less than three, or when other statistics are suppressed. As I mentioned earlier data.census.gov is the platform where all of this data has been released to and will continue to be released.

We have been creating these fun facts. For the transportation and warehousing sector we have the fun fact for New Jersey that reported a revenue of 30.9 billion in 2017 with 7573 transportation and warehousing establishments. We will also have fun facts in the transportation and warehousing sector for Kansas and Louisiana and you can see this in social media.

We'll be releasing our local area or the geographic areas statistics released in January. And we will flow all the way through November of 2020. The data are released on a flow basis by sector and by state I mentioned earlier. I encourage you to visit the Web site for the most up to date information and data releases.

The Annual Business Survey, the ABA is mandatory survey that is a joint collaboration with the National Science Foundation. It replaces the Survey of Business Owners, the Annual Survey of Entrepreneurs along with another one of our programs called the Business Research and Development and Innovation Survey for Microbusinesses. The Annual Business Survey also commonly referred as the ABS will be available for the first time this spring.

From the ABS you can obtain business statistics of the businesses and business owners by sex, ethnicity, race and veteran status. The ABS has a unique feature in which it has a module where new content is included each year. In a moment will see the details of some of these new content plans for the upcoming years.

In addition to the demographics of the business owners you will also be able to obtain data on research and development activities and costs for businesses with one to nine employees. And as mentioned earlier new content is included each year. While this is true there is a type of core content that is not changed for each survey each year.

Other related items too now include it is conducted on a firm or enterprise basis as opposed to establishment level. It includes nonfarm businesses filing IRS employer tax forms and it covers 20 NAICS industries with some exclusions and it excludes non-employer businesses. Here's a quick look at the type of data you can look forward to. As you can see the core content includes data on business structure and owner statistics characteristics. As you'll notice research and development as well.

As we compare from one year to the next you can see that the module of new content varies. For instance when the data is released this spring, we see that data from finance will be available. And the 2019 data includes statistics on automation technology and the 2020 data collects data on globalization and so on. With that I will transfer over to (Charles).

Oh sorry, the data can be found in the Census Business Builder. The Census Business Builder is one of our newer tools where you can see data from the various products and business programs that we have. It is used primarily by small business owners or existing business owners that want to expand. You can get - it's an easy to use tool available currently on [census.gov](https://www.census.gov). We have two versions, the small business edition as showcased here and the regional analyst division.

Both platforms are nearly identical with a few exceptions in that the regional analyst division you are able to create a region that is comprised of a variety of geographies and new (inaudible). And with that I'll transfer over to Charles on the American Community Survey. Thank you.

Charles Gamble: Okay good afternoon everyone. As mentioned, my name is Charles Gamble and I will be speaking about the American Community Survey or what's

referred to as the ACS. Now I plan to provide some brief background about the ACS to provide some understanding of the survey.

I'll also provide a quick - a few quick examples of infographics that use estimates produced by ACS data as well as some actual data stories of how ACS data has been used in local communities throughout our country. Then I'll provide examples of two data tools that will be helpful in achieving data as it pertains to our topic of discussion transportation.

Starting off with the basics and foundation. So the ACS is the nation's most current reliable and accessible data source for local statistics on critical planning topics. The survey samples approximately 3.5 million addresses each year and these data are collected continuously throughout the year to produce annual social, economic, housing and demographic estimates. The data collected through ACS is used to distribute more than \$675 billion of federal government spending each year. ACS estimates cover more than 40 topics and I'll point out a few of these topics in the coming slide.

Our estimates support more than 300 known federal uses and countless non-federal uses. Examples of some programs that the Census Bureau -- that use Census Bureau data to determine funding include the Department of Health and Human Services for their medical assistance program as well as for their temporary assistance for immediate families and for their (inaudible) program as well as Department of Transportation which use our data for highway planning and construction and their federal transit formula grants. And these are just a few programs that actually use ACS data.

The Census Bureau releases three different sets of data estimates in regard to the ACS each year in the form of our one year and our five-year period data sets. As well as our one-year supplemental estimates. And I'll get into a bit

more detail about these data products on the coming slide. To provide a quick piece of information on the history of the ACS and its evolution the ACS itself was once part of the decennial census, the ten-year census and was referred to as “the long form.”

As the ten-year decennial census came and went there became a demand for more accurate and consistent social, economic and housing data which ultimately led to the full implementation of the ACS in 2005. The ACS now collects data each year that was once collected by the long form each decade.

And so as you can see here on the right-hand side of the screen you can view some of the data from our data examples from the ACS as it relates to transportation. These estimates are pulled from our most recent 2018 data release, released just last fall so we can see for commuting there are just over 121 million vehicles used and this number is broken down by which sex is using those vehicles.

Also you can see estimates as it pertains to transportation as an occupation. We can see there are about 4 million full-time employed people who have transportation occupations broken out by sex as well as the median earnings in the past 12 months of a full-time employed in a transportation occupation which is \$43,251.

So they're constantly collected by the American Community Survey came in groupings of four main types of characteristics so are social, demographic, economic and housing.

As you can see there are many different topics under each category. Specifically transportation the ACS does have topics including commuting as well as industry and occupation which can be seen under the economic

characteristics and under the housing characteristics the topic of vehicles could also relate to transportation as the ACS provides estimates on the number of vehicles available by household and/or by workers to a household.

Unless otherwise stated ACS data provide statistics at the household level instead of by employment location. However I do want to point out that estimates on commuting otherwise known as journey to work looks at transportation to and from work or from a worker's home to their usual workplace. This is a good way of getting an understanding of a geography's estimated journey to work time.

I also want to point out that the American Community Survey also collects basic demographic characteristics such as sex, age, race and Hispanic origin. Now this is the same data that's actually collected in the decennial census. Collecting demographic characteristics allows the ACS to pair demographics with other topics in order to provide more detailed estimates for the public. The topics encompassed by the ACS are used to produce more than 1000 tables for local communities resulting in more than 11 billion estimates each year.

So given the topics just covered ACS data is used around the country to make important decisions to help our local communities. So on this slide there are just two examples of how ACS data has been used to aid communities throughout our country and both relate to our transportation topic today. So first are the Commute Shed Reports from the Phoenix area.

The Maricopa Association of Governments, the regional planning agency for the Phoenix metropolitan area actually relies on ACS data to support decision-making for regional planning and economic growth. This agency uses ACS data to create community shed reports which show the area from which

workers can commute 30 minutes or less to a given location. Now these reports actually take into effect 100 key locations throughout the Phoenix area.

So the ACS data such as educational attainment, income, age and occupation is combined with regional employer data and provides a valuable tool to inform economic development opportunities and future growth plans. So one example of this is these community shed reports can help upstarting or growing business to understand good locations to set up shop so that they are (inaudible) workers are within 30 minutes of that location.

And our other example of how ACS data is used is the (Evacuteer) in New Orleans. So in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina organization (Evacuteer) worked with the city of New Orleans Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness Office to use ACS data to plan the location of 17 evacuation points throughout the city of New Orleans. So these evacuation points called Evacu Spots are designed to evacuate 40,000 people within a 36-hour period.

And Evacu Spot locations are marked throughout the city of New Orleans with the statue shown in the image. Now the ACS data was used was used to measure social vulnerability and it looked at characteristics like public transportation, vehicles available, disability status, age, poverty status and a few others.

So understanding these social vulnerabilities and where they exist helped (Evacuteer) know where critical locations were to provide the Evacu Spots. So these examples show how vital ACS data can be in making advancements in our communities.

On my first slide I mentioned the three sets of data estimates released by the ACS. So let me provide some quick information on these products. These products are released about one year after the data are collected. Therefore data is always one year prior to the current calendar year. ACS one-year estimates which combine data collected over 12 months are available for geographic areas with a population of 65,000 or more so I think maybe your larger counties, states and actually obviously your national data.

And we actually plan to release our one-year estimates on September 17. Our ACS one-year supplemental estimates are a subset of detailed tables that are available for geographic areas with a population of 20,000 or more. Now these are simplified versions of popular tables and provide the most current data for almost twice as many geographies compared to the standard one-year release. And currently we plan to release our – these supplemental estimates on October 15.

ACS five-year estimates combine data collected over 60 months and are available for geographic areas of all sizes, even providing data as granular for geographies known as census tracts or even block groups which make up census tracts.

The five-year estimates have a planned release date of December 10. So basically ACS data are available for geographic areas with a population of 20,000 or more in the form of both one year and five-year estimates. Now data for geographic areas with a population less than 20,000 are only available in the form of our five-year estimates.

We also release one year and five-year public use micro data sample or (PUMS) files. These are for users who want to create custom tables that are

not pre-tabulated in data.census.gov which I'll speak about soon. So this is the link on the slide to access our complete 2019 data release schedule.

Let's now take a look at two data tools that provide ACS data. The first tool I'm actually going to show you is known as QuickFacts. So QuickFacts offers a quick, easy way to access facts about people, business and geographies. Through QuickFacts you can find statistics on states, counties, cities and towns with populations of 5000 or more.

And you can compare up to five geographies at once. So this tool does provide facts on the transportation topic of today although it's based on transportation as a mean travel times to work. Therefore the average time a person can expect to travel to work in selected geographic areas.

Start by going to QuickFacts, at census.gov/quickfacts as shown on the bottom of the slide. In this example I've typed Kansas City into the Search box then chose the Kansas City Missouri option and selected Transportation from the "Select a fact" drop-down menu. I can see that the mean travel time to work is 21.9 minutes in Kansas City, Missouri compared to the mean of 26.6 for the entire US.

Next I click on the Dashboard button in the upper right-hand corner and then Kansas City, Missouri. I can now see the table, map and chart for my selected geography. The table shows an overview of statistics on different topics for my geography of Kansas City, Missouri whereas the map and chart features specifically show the mean travel time to work for different places in Missouri based on the fact I selected which was transportation. So once again QuickFacts can be a great tool if you want to find some overall facts about certain geographies and this tool will allow you to compare data between different areas as well.

So the next one I want to cover is data.census.gov. And this is our new data dissemination platform. Before data.census.gov I want to perform a live demonstration and show you how you can use the features of the system to perform a specific search for data at one transportation as it pertains to occupation as well as vehicles available by household which get – which is also related to our transportation topic today. So let me quickly switch over to my live demonstration.

Okay, so here is the home screen of data.census.gov. So from here you can search the - using the search using the search bar or to type in specific words or even specific table IDs of tables that you are more interested in. And yes each table has its own table ID and I will share this as we move forward. So this is the main search bar right here.

But for today's example I'm going to use the Advance Search feature so I'm going to go ahead and select Advance Search. I can now narrow my search by topics, by topics, geography, years of data, et cetera. I will select Topics, then I'll select Employment and then Occupation. And as we can see down here it now gives us the occupation and our selected filters toolbar. Now I can simply select Search.

So now I can see actually a preview of usually three tables that are available and a full list of tables but I can also see there are actually 15 tables available. So I'm going to go ahead and click View all Tables. This screen will now provide me a list on the left-hand side of all 58 tables as you can see here as well as the preview of the table selected on the majority of the screen.

So as I select the different tables the majority of the screen will update to give me a preview of that table to show me exactly what I'm looking at or what is

available within that table. So this is a great way to browse through tables to verify the table provides the data you're actually looking for.

So from this list there's a specific table that I feel will be helpful for our transportation topic. This table is titled occupation by sex for the civilian employed population 16 years and over which is right here. So it's already selected. And now I can select Customize Table. So once selecting Customize Table I can fully view the table and scrolling down I can see the number of civilian employed 16 years and over working in transportation occupations which is shown just to be over 6 million yes right here.

Okay so this table is broken out by male and female. So as you can see at the top the heading of the table is broken out by male and female as you can see here as well as it provides the percent by sex that make up the transportation occupations. From the customized screen I can also change my product year and select between different data estimates either the one year or five-year estimates. So if I go up here click the Chevron and you can see how it breaks it down between my data year and I can select between my one year and my five-year estimates.

So earlier I spoke about the differences between these data products. I will change my data products to the 2018 five-year estimates as this will provide the most current and accurate data. So please remember that the one year and five-year estimate provide data for different levels of geography.

So for example if I wanted to change my geography to a specific ZIP Code, I would need to change my data set to the five-year estimates. The one-year estimates would not provide me ZIP Code level data. So please reference back to the slide I provided earlier that had the actual data releases and dates and also by the population size.

Another important item I want to point out is the table ID I mentioned earlier. So up top here on this page on this table you can see the table ID here. And once you find a table you like you can always remember the table ID and simply enter that table ID into the search bar on the home screen and search it and it will take you right to this table.

Now another great feature moving back to the geography is I can actually change my geography from the toolbar on this table. So I go to geography and then I can filter – let's say I want to filter by states. So I'm going to go ahead and click state and I'm going to do all states in the United States. Now if I wanted, I could select specific states that I would like to look at or you can select more than one, one if you'd like but I'm going to do all states. And I'm going to click Close. And you can see now that all states, that the table actually updated with all states and I can see all the states listed here across the table.

Now I do want to note that you can actually search states from the beginning in your advanced search feature and you can do it the same way we did here. You would just click that geography feature and you could go through whatever geography you would like to look at data for whether that be state, county and ZIP Code, certain places, et cetera.

The toolbar also offers other options such as our download feature which you can see here. I'll go ahead and click on it. And download feature will allow you to download the table for the years that you would like in either the one year or five year. so I could simply just change this. If we want the five year or let's say I wanted both or just the one year and I can click through different years as well.

And it will actually download table in CSV format. And also if you would like let's say I just want to pull this transportation information I could left click and hold as to hide the cells and drag across. And I can simply then right click, copy the cells and then paste them into an Excel spreadsheet of my liking.

All right, so that's our first live demo. I want to provide just one more live demo. So I'm going to provide this live demo on vehicles available based on number of workers in a household. So first again we can use the search bar. We can type in specific words, keywords or our table ID. But I'm going to go ahead and use the advanced search feature to refine my search. I'm going to clear my filters to make sure my old search there's nothing lingering. I'm going to click Topics. I'll then go to Housing, Occupancy Characteristics. And then I'll click on Transportation. Now I'll go ahead and search.

So now once again it's going to give me a preview of three tables. I'll see there's 23 available. I'll go ahead click on View All Tables. If I wanted to, I could select one of these but I'm just going to go ahead and show you the View All Tables view again. And now you can see all the tables here listed all 23 with the actual preview on the main part of the table as well.

A table I'm actually going to show you is titled number of workers in a household by vehicles available which is right here. The table will upload in the preview screen. I can go ahead and click Customize Table open at full screen.

And on this table, you can see that it breaks it down by no workers, one worker, two workers or three workers, three workers or more. And underneath each heading of number of workers in a household is a number of vehicles available to those workers.

For example we can see there's an estimate of around 45.4 million one worker households which is right here. And of those there are 20.3 million households with one vehicle available which is right here. So this is just one table providing estimates regarding vehicles available. There are many more.

So as shown in the first MO from the customized screen you can change your product year once again for the one year or five year. So I go to update to the five year one for the most accurate data and also again I want to point out the table ID at the top of the table which for this table is V08203. And this is also the table ID that we could type into the search bar on the home screen of data.census.gov to come to this table directly.

Also remember the tools in the top of the table, geography tool will allow you to change the level of geography you're looking at. So once again if I want to change this I can go to geographies and I could then change my geographies. You could do that again. And also just to point out when you look up a table initially if you don't pick any geography the table automatically defaults to the national level but, you know, once again once you get to the table you can specify and then begin to drill down into your geographies.

So as said before there's also the download feature within the toolbar as well. And there's also many other options you could do within the customize feature. So hopefully this is helpful in providing some insight into data.census.gov and some of its features. I'm going to show you a few of the tables that I feel may be useful in terms of our transportation topic. To save some time I've already had the tables pulled up and wanted to share with you for your viewing. Feel free to take on table IDs. These tables will be helpful for you.

So our first table is titled Sex by Occupation for the Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over. The table ID is B24010. This is a detailed table as signified by the B in the table ID. Detailed tables offer the most detailed estimates on all topics. As you can see this table is divided between male and female so I have my male portion right here and if I scroll down there will be a female portion of the table as well.

So here's the females portion. Okay under each section it then breaks out by different occupations. So our transportation data can be found under the Production, Transportation and Material Moving Occupations header. So scroll down to the male section just to show you. So here we are Productions Transportation and Material Moving Occupations. And then right here I can see the listing for transportation occupations.

So from here it gives us more specific types of transportation occupations. So we have air, rail and water, bus drivers, so on and so forth. So this data is the same provided in the female section below. So if we were to scroll down it would be listed out the same way for the female section and it gives you the estimated number of workers in those occupations.

Now the next table I want to provide you is simply titled Occupation by Median Earnings in the past 12 months for the civilian employed population 16 years and over. The table ID is here again B24011. And this is another detailed table which provides the median earnings by occupation in the past 12 months. So viewing the table we will find transportation occupation near the bottom of the table. There it is.

And you can see that the median earnings for 2018 was 36,400 or excuse me 35,715. So this is actually our five year. So if I were to change this to a one year you would then see the first number I was first stating the 36,434. Now

the estimates change because you're pulling in different sizes of geographies within the five-year estimate and the one-year estimate. So just remember the five-year estimate is more accurate so that is available. That is something I like to use when searching data.

So this wraps up our live demo portion. I'll move back over into our PowerPoint. Okay, and then FYI the slide deck we publish after this Webinar will provide the images of the advanced search walk-throughs and of the two tables I shared with you for your reference. These will be posted to our Census Academy Web site and a gov delivery message will be sent out when the materials from today are available.

Okay, so back to our PowerPoint as an example of the estimates that are created from the collection of data through the ACS. I want to show you a few visualizations that we actually created. These visuals show insightful statistics and contain interactive features that allow you to select specific geographies. So for example what can you learn about counties in the American Community Survey?

This visualization offers several different topics on the left-hand side. You can select the commuting to work topic and the map will show commute times per US county. You can also select a specific county and not only see the average travel time to work but also the modes of transportation used commuting to work.

Next we have the average travel time to work in the US by Metro area. On this visualization you can view the average travel time to work by metro area as well as percentage of commuters using different types of transportation so whether they drove alone, they may have carpooled, used public transportation, et cetera.

And the top ten metro areas by percentage of workers who commute by public transportation. So from this visualization you can view the top ten metro areas with the percentage of workers who use public transportation. Now hovering over each bar will enlarge a percent the specific percentage of workers who actually use public transportation. So these are just a few visualizations that are available on our ACS Web site. Visit the link at the bottom of this slide to view the full complement of infographics and visualizations designed using ACS data.

Also before we wrap up, I want to inform you of a group specifically for users of American Community Survey data known simply as ACS Data Users Group. The purpose of the ACS Data Users Group is to improve the understanding of the value and utility of ACS data as well as promote information sharing among data users about key ACS data issues and applications.

The ACS Data Users Group includes a group of users – (inaudible) a user's group Web site and online community and almost 2500 members. The Web site contains information such as previous conference presentations and archived Webinars. This online community is a site where members can share messages, materials, announcements related to the ACS and Census Bureau staff are also members of this program as well and are part of this group and share program updates on this Web site. Membership is free and open to all interested ACS data users. To learn more go to acsdatacommunity.prb.org listed at the bottom of this slide.

And one last thing before I turn it over for questions and answers if you use ACS data please stay in touch by telling us how you use the data. For example have you or your company or organization used the ACS to make an

important decision I don't know, maybe help your community or even expand or start a business? If so please let us know.

There's a link at the bottom of the slide to share your story and explore how data enthusiasts across the country are using data or using ACS data in creative ways. By doing so it provides further support for the importance of the data we collect here at the Census Bureau and is a great way to further promote our data. I'll now turn my presentation back over to our host Lynda Lee as we will move into our Q&A session of the Webinar today. Thank you.

Lynda Lee: Thank you Barbara and Charles for presenting our audience with information on transportation statistics available from the Census Bureau and how to access the data. Thank you everyone for your interest in our data and for attending today's Webinar. Before we begin our Q&A if you have questions regarding the 2020 Decennial Census please use the contact information provided here.

Also there is information listed here for our data dissemination specialists. This is for anyone who may be interested in having a more hands-on in-person training. We have specialists assigned to your area that will be able to provide this service. At this time we have received a few – quite a number of questions via the chat feature and before we open up the phone lines, I would like to read a few questions for our presenters via the -- that came in via the chat.

So the first question is, "For the QSS would the ground passenger category include the local bus services for example DC Metro bus as well as rapid transit commuter bus services and could those categories be extracted with their own NAICS code?"

(Katie): Hi. This is (Katie) from the Quarterly Services Survey. I'm calling in. I hope everyone can hear me okay. I'm just checking our Web site real quick. We don't go down to a super close level of detail so I don't know off the top of my head if we have the commuter bus commuter buses covered but I'm looking real quickly. If you go to our Web site www.census.gov/services you will be able to see our full publication tables and be able to cross reference with our NAICS codes.

Lynda Lee: Okay. So we can actually move along to the next question. And if anyone has additional questions on this question go ahead and please send us an email and we can provide more details. I do have a question for the ACS. "Where can I access cross tabulated ACS data?"

(Gretchen): Hi. This is (Gretchen) from the Census Bureau from ACS. Cross tabulated ACS data, all of our tables are available in data.census.gov so that's a good place to start.

Lynda Lee: Great, thank you. And one more question before we take phone calls from our operator. "Are the fulfillment centers of e-commerce retailers considered warehousing establishments?"

Barbara Zamora-Appel: It depends. If they actually have the goods there then yes if the center is more where they process the order but it is shipped out of another location then no. And I just wanted to add something about the QSS. The commuter buses are usually in the GOV's data not necessarily in QSS. It does not go down to that level.

Lynda Lee: Great, thank you Barbara. At this moment operator do we have questions queued up?

Coordinator: Thank you. And at this time we will now begin our question and answer session. To ask a question at this time please press Star then 1 and record your name clearly for question introduction. Again to ask a question at this time please press Star 1 and record your name clearly for question introduction. One moment please to see if we gather questions. Our first question your line is now open.

(Caller 1): Hi. I was not clear on the difference between firms and establishments as was noted in I believe it was (Barbara)'s portion of the presentation.

Barbara Zamora-Appel: Yes, so for firms a firm can exist in one location or have many locations. And the establishment is a business at a single physical location.

(Caller 1): Okay, that makes sense. Thank you.

Barbara Zamora-Appel: You're welcome.

Coordinator: Our next question your line is now open.

(Caller 2): Hi. Thank you very much. Just following up on that response I think from Barbara, I didn't hear you properly. Where did you say I could find about the transportation, passenger transportation data? Did you say gov?

Barbara Zamora-Appel: We do have a - other surveys like a census of governments. And (inaudible) subcontracted so they would be covered by QSS but not at the level that it was at earlier.

(Caller 2): Okay, so that's interesting I've never seen that in census.gov. I'll look in there. Thank you.

Barbara Zamora-Appel: You're welcome.

Coordinator: Our next question, your line is now open.

(Caller 3): Hello. I'm just curious would it be a smart idea to plan out like future transit routes using the census data like to areas that are under-served currently despite a lot of job openings for warehouse jobs in the area? (Inaudible)

Barbara Zamora-Appel: Absolutely.

(Caller 3): okay. Thank you.

Coordinator: And our next participant pressed Star 1 to ask a question but was unable to record their name. If you've pressed Star 1 your line is open. Again if you've...

Caller 4: Hello?

Coordinator: ...star 1 please – yes, your line is open. You may ask your question.

Caller 4: Yes could you give us the link for where the recording and slides will be available for those of us who couldn't get in on WebEx?

(Greg): Hi. This is Greg, at census.gov at the top of the page there are some menu items. One of them I believe -- doing a quick check here --says Explore. But the place you're looking for is Census Academy and that's where we keep our recorded Webinars as well as upcoming webinars.

(Greg): ...as well as upcoming Webinars. Thanks.

Caller 4: Great, thank you.

Coordinator: Our next participant also was not able to record their name but if you have pressed Star 1 your line is open. You may ask your question. Again if you've pressed Star 1 to ask a question your line is open. You may ask your question.

(Caller 5): Okay I'm trying to get some time the fair of maritime fare and bus fare and also airfare living in Hawaii because transportation is really critical. Can I have some access to the data on fares, for example fare or fees and containers and things like that, prices?

(Amy): Hi. This is (Amy) and I work on the Economics Census we don't actually collect data on fare prices.

(Caller 5): Okay. Okay thanks.

(Amy): You're welcome.

Coordinator: Our next question, your line is open.

(Caller 6): Hello. I would like to find out if your data looks at minority females specifically African-American females that may be owners in the trucking industry. Would you have that type of information available?

(Adji): Hi, this is (Adji) from the Annual Business Survey. Those data are going to be available through the Annual Business Survey which will have the release, the first release on May 19. And you should be able to obtain demographics data on that industry, so yes.

(Caller 6): Is there a particular table?

(Adj): So the data will be available on data.census.gov when the release takes place and you will be able to access your data that way. And we will be providing information when the release happens. And if you would like you can contact us, you know, by looking at the American Business – I mean the Annual Business Surveys Web site to contact us and we will let you know when the data is released.

(Caller 6): Thank you very much.

Barbara: And there was a recent “America Counts” story that was written about women truckers that you can refer to.

(Caller 6): Would you repeat the story, the reference?

Barbara: Yes, it is an America Counts story that you can find at census.gov. It’s about women truckers.

(Caller 6): Okay, thank you.

Barbara: You’re welcome.

Coordinator: Our next participant also pressed Star 1 to ask a question but was unable to record their name. If you pressed Star 1 to ask a question your line is open. Your line is open if you’ve pressed Star 1. You may ask your question.

(Caller 7): I am interested in economic census in regard to the air transportation which is always difficult because it combines many different types of air transportation. I always thought that it was based on airline data that was filed through Form 41. Is that true and also how do you associate the economic

activity of passenger airlines with geographical areas as the fares are usually collected at a single headquarters?

(Amy): Hi. This is (Amy) with the Economic Census. Actually a lot of – it's not – we get revenue based on different locations. It's not as headquarter specific as you might think.

(Caller 7): So it's based on where fare is bought as opposed to where the...

(Amy): Yes where it originates.

(Caller 7): Okay.

Barbara Zamora-Appel: The data is collected separately. The fares are allocated by the companies to each location.

Coordinator: And currently I show no additional questions at this time.

Lynda Lee: I want to thank you everyone for attending today's Webinar. And if there are any additional questions please feel free to use the contact information provided on this slide. Feel free to give us a call or send us an email. Thanks again and have a great day.