Today's call is being recorded. If you have any objections, you may disconnect at this time. Welcome to the Census Academy Back to Data Basics Webinar Series. If you are looking to improve your data skills, the webinars are a great opportunity to learn from our experts about how to access and utilize a variety of Census Bureau data products, tools and resources.

My name is Anthony Eremitaggio. And I will be the host for today's event. Along with my colleagues, Lacey Loftin and Alexandra Barker, we will be providing technical support to our presenters, and monitoring the Q&A, to provide as much helpful information and resources as we can.

Before we get started, I just want to do a little bit of housekeeping. For those of you who are familiar -- excuse me, are not familiar with WebEx, the chat Q&A feature can be accessed through the icons located in the bottom center of your events window, and towards the right side of your WebEx event screen. Please feel free to submit your questions to the panelists using the Q&A panel. We ask that you direct the questions in the Q&A panel by choosing "All Panelists," so we can promptly respond either in Q&A, or we may read the questions verbally to the presenter at the appropriate time. If there are no questions during the Q&A portion, we can address some of these questions then. The webinar is being recorded. The recording and supplemental materials will be uploaded within 30 business days prior to our Census Academy site for your reference.

We, also, like to ask that you complete an evaluation at the end of the webinar today. We will put the evaluation link in chat towards the end of this session. Now I would like to introduce Alexandra Barker, Census Academy Manager with the U.S. Census Bureau. Alexandra, you may begin.
Thank you, Anthony. Hi, everyone. Welcome to the Census Academy Back to Data Basics Webinar Series. I'm Alexandra Barker. I'm the Founder and Manager of Census Academy. I'm really excited that we are offering this series to all of you. Kim Brown, your presenter for today's class, is the mind behind this series. And in just a little bit, you will learn more about her.

This webinar series, with 25 webinars, is designed to take you on a learning journey from basic to more advanced knowledge and skills about accessing and using data from the Census Bureau. We are kicking off this series with a Census 101 class. This class will cover basic information about the Census Bureau program, products and services. And it will give you important background information that will prove useful, as you continue to attend our classes.

So, before we jump into Kim's presentation, I want to thank -- to thank Kim Brown, Lacey Loftin and Luz Castille for managing the series. And I want to give a special thank you to the Census Bureau Webinar Facilitation Team for always doing an amazing job getting us ready, and for conducting training to large audiences. So, without further ado, here is your presenter, someone who taught me a lot when I first started working with census data, Kimberly Brown. Thank you, Kim.
Thank you, Alexandra. Good afternoon, everyone. As Alexandra said, my name is Kim Brown. I am presenting the Census 101 today. If you are not familiar with the Census Bureau, or the data that we offer, this is an introduction presentation of the whole series. And what I mean by that is we're going to cover a lot of different things within this presentation that will be covered in the 25 webinars that are a part of this series. So, I'm doing the broad overview as an intro for everyone, in hopes of piquing your interest in joining us for a later webinar on the topic that you need more information on. So, next, a little bit about me. I've been a training specialist for about 14/15 years now. I've been with the Bureau a very long time but spent most of my time working with the data users, training them in accessing and understanding Census Bureau's data, products and services.

So, what we're going to cover in this presentation is a little bit about us. We'll talk about a couple of the Census Bureau's programs, surveys and geography. We'll introduce a couple of our data tools, talk a little bit about our products. And, also, talk to you a little bit about the partnerships that we have developed over time. So, the first thing I want to introduce you to is our census.gov site. And, as I mentioned, we're going to talk a little bit about us. And that is an actual tab on our home page. Some of the other items that we'll be talking about throughout this presentation are also under these tabs that you're seeing on this page, such as surveys and programs, our tools would be under Explored Data. So, you'll see a little bit of everything in this particular presentation.
So, the Census Bureau website offers users access to information by topic or program, interactive maps, training resources and data access tools. To begin to familiarize yourself with the census.gov site, the Census Bureau has made the search and navigation a bit easier for us all.

We have our topics and surveys programs available from the top navigation. The Explore the Data, as I indicated, can be found -- the tools can be found under the particular list, and also accessing certain data topics along the Browse by Topic. When looking for information on the agency, however, our history and other agency locations, look to the About Us tab. Here, you will find our Frequently Asked Questions and our Staff Directory. And, as mentioned, more information will be covered throughout the presentation relating to the tabs we're seeing on this particular page.

So, I'm going to begin with the Census mission. The Census Bureau's mission is to serve as the nation's leading provider of quality data about its people and economy. Our goal is to provide the best mix of timeliness, relevancy, quality and cost for the data we collect and the services that we provide. Much of the data collected by our agency is required by law. Those that work here at the agency, and are part of the data collection, are held accountable, knowing that they can go to jail, pay a hefty fine, or be terminated from their job, should they disclose any confidential information.

A little bit about the organization. We have 13 major statistical agencies. So, we're not just the main -- we are the main statistical agency for dissemination and collection, but there are other statistical agencies part of our process as well.
There are 70 organizations that collect statistics. We are under the U.S. Department of Commerce. We have about nine directorates with about 44 divisions and offices.

The Census Bureau also assists many government agencies in their collection of data. We refer to this data collection as reimbursable surveys. So, even though we are the largest data collector and disseminator of social and economic data, we do work with other government organizations to assist them with their data needs as well.

For those of you that may not be familiar, the Census Bureau's headquarters is located in Suitland, Maryland. We have a Washington, D.C. address. And we, also, have a Contact Center, or a Call Center, that is located at headquarters to help folks with their data needs. We, also, have a Computer Center in Bowie. We, also, have two Contact Centers. One's in Jeffersonville, Indiana. The other is in Tucson, Arizona. We, also, have an International Trade Office in Puerto Rico. A National Processing Center is also in Jeffersonville, Indiana. And we have six regional offices.

As you see here, they are Atlanta, Denver, Chicago, New York, Los Angeles and Philadelphia. The Census Bureau has regional offices located across the United States. Each region covers multiple states. As discussed, we have two Contact Centers to assist with telephone surveys, and any questions our customers have in completing the survey they have received. Here, at headquarters, as mentioned, we have a Customer Call Center that we help people to access the data that they require. Many of our surveys and censuses will have a return address for our Jeffersonville, Indiana location.
This is the National Processing Center that handles the distribution, return of our survey and program mailings. I know from years of working in the Call Center that many will call to inquire about the return address on our mailings, knowing that the Census Bureau is located in Maryland or the District of Columbia. NPC is a huge warehouse processing center that is better equipped to handle these large mailings. NPC is, also, one of the Contact Centers, as I mentioned, that you can call and inquire about a survey, or also a field representative.

That's not to say you couldn't also reach out to the regional offices to verify a field representative's identification, if they're at your door doing a follow up to one of our surveys. So, here's the breakdown in the map for the regional offices. You'll see on the far right upper left, or I should say upper right, what's covered in yellow is our New York Regional Office. What you see in green is our Philadelphia Regional Office. What's covered in purple is the Atlanta Regional Office. You'll see the orange is covered for Chicago. And Denver is all in blue. And the Los Angeles Regional Office also covers the west coast in that tan color.

So, we're going to talk a little bit about the censuses that are done by the Census Bureau. We have three censuses that we do. The Decennial Census, which most people are familiar with, that's the one that's done in years ending in zero. It's usually done for the 50 states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Island Areas. And, as indicated, years ending in zero, meaning it's done every 10 years. The significance or the purpose behind this is used for congressional redistricting, apportionment, and influences the distribution of 675 billion in federal funds annually.
A lot of people may not be aware that we do a census for the Economic Census. It measures the health of the nation's economy by providing vital statistics about industries and businesses. Again, we cover the District of Columbia, the 50 states, Puerto Rico and the Island Areas. However, this particular census is done in years ending in two and seven, meaning every five years.

This helps to influence policy decisions, create key measures for the economic well-being, and used to gauge organizational structures and product trends. It's kind of what I refer to as the pulse of America's economy. Census of Governments. This one, a lot of people may not be familiar with at all. This is done also in years ending in two and seven, every five years. It's done for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. And it, also, measures the economic and financial performance, public policy, and also develops programs and budgets.

The 2020 Decennial Census was our online questionnaire, was available for the first time, and could be responded to by just about any handheld device. We have mail-in questionnaires for areas that might have had difficulty with Wi-Fi, or folks that were more comfortable completing the questionnaire in writing and submitting it. We, also, have 10 questions that are a part of this particular census relating to age, sex, race, ethnicity and rent-to-own. It only took about 10 minutes to complete this particular questionnaire. In years past, we have had a short and a long form. So, it's really nice that we have the short form now.

Decennial Census Data in Action. And what this primarily is is what we've talked a little bit about already is the apportionment; redistricting; funding of federal, state and local government programs; program planning; site location; and marketing decisions.
A census was written into our Constitution as a means of apportioning the number of representatives each state has in the House of Representatives. And within the state, census data provides the basis by which state and local governments redraw the boundaries of local, state and congressional election districts. The census data are used by federal, state and local governments to distribute billions of dollars each year to the nation's local governments, for a wide variety of public programs and purposes. The census data is also vital in planning community facilities and services, roads, schools and hospitals.

And just so that you're aware, in case you are not, these also play a big role in emergency management operations. After Katrina, the Census Bureau was asked for a lot of data to help them figure out the housing structures that they have, the number of the population, and how to go about going in those areas that were devastated by Katrina, and either looking for folks, or being able to ascertain the amount of damage and homes that were destroyed.

So, we talked about apportionment. Here is a map. And what it's showing you, based on the 2020 census results, is that there was changes in the seats in a number of the states. What we're seeing here, based on the 2020 census, is many states had changes in their number of seats. One they gained two or more, five states gained a seat, and seven states lost a seat. So, you can see how important the 2020 census is in the House of Representatives representing each of the states. And, as you can see at the bottom, we have the April 1st, 2020 population at 331,449,282.

So, I just ran -- I added a few knowledge checks within the presentation. I don't expect that you'll be able to respond to these. But I wanted to throw them out there as food for thought, to hope that you're getting the pertinent information that I'm sharing with you.
In this particular knowledge check, how many types of censuses does the Census Bureau conduct? I'll give you a second to think about it. So, the answer is three. It's the Decennial, Economic and Governments Censuses, as we discussed previously. Moving on to the Economic Census in Action. We can mention here that study -- this is a study of the industry and trends over time. It evaluates investment opportunities, implements public policy, measures economic development, offers information for business plans and grants. The Economic Census collects data for nearly 400 million businesses. Many of these businesses, I will say that they fall into a number of industries. Not all industries will be covered by the Census Bureau. One in particular would be like agriculture. That's not handled by the Census Bureau.

So, just to give you an example of how this impacted me. I took a course many years ago at the local community college. And I had to put together a business plan. I used a number of our programs and censuses to complete my business plan, because we had a lot of the data available here through our agency. Because the type of information that I needed was, you know, the median household income for the place that I wanted to put my business. How many other businesses were similar to my type of business? So, that's kind of some of the things that you would need for your business plan. And all of that was made available through the Census Bureau.

Now, when we talk about the Economic Census, in order to locate the data that you desire and our tools, you're going to need to know what sector it falls into. And the sectors are determined by the North American Industry Classification Code. They usually range from two to six digits. And you'll see in this particular display, that the higher level, which is the Accommodation and Food Services, the sector is 72.
As we delve deeper and want more detail into the types of businesses that fall within the Accommodation and Food Services, you'll see that the digits branch out from two to six digits to give you more refined information on that particular subject.

Another knowledge check for you. What program takes the pulse of America's economy every five years? I'll give you a second to think about that. And the answer to this particular one is the Economic Census. As I indicated to you, I feel like -- or refer to it as the pulse of America's economy often when I talk about it with people when I'm doing presentations.

The next thing we'll move to is the Census of Governments. As mentioned in the diagram previously, or in the table, this is collected every five years in years ending in two and seven. Government organization data and information are from the October of the year preceding the census. How governments are organized, how many people they employ and payroll amounts, and the finances of the governments, this is the type of information that is made available through this particular census. And it is a required census that we are -- by law that we have to do.

So, the Census of Governments in Action. The Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Federal Reserve Board use the data to measure the nation's economic and financial performance. State and local governments use the data to develop programs, budgets, and assess final -- financial conditions, and perform comparative analysis. Analysts, economists, market specialists and researchers need these data to measure the changing characteristics of the government sector of the economy, and to conduct public policy research. So, we're going to move on, and talk a little bit about the surveys.
The Census Bureau does about 130 surveys across the nation. There's one in particular a lot of folks might hear more about though. That's the American Community Survey. It replaced the long form from the census that was done -- I think in 2000 was the last time we used the long form. Because most organizations get their funding from the Decennial Census, we needed to find something that we could do in the in-between years, that would allow them to get the funding that they need, because that funding didn't see them through 10 years. So, this is what we came up with, the American Community Survey. And it, also, gives that detailed information on population and housing characteristics. It's done for the 50 states, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. And it says here, it occurs annually. But it's, actually, sent out every month with information being totaled for the year. So, you may get this, since it is a survey.

Again, a survey doesn't mean everyone is getting this. We've gotten many calls in the Call Center that says, "Hey, I got this, but no one knows what I'm talking about. No one else has gotten this. Is this legitimate?" It absolutely is. And it may not have gotten to your neighbors, but, at some point, it will. And whether they complete it or not, it's very important that they do, because this helps to do the funding in those in-between years. So, again, the significance, it influences the distribution of 675 billion in federal funds. And it's used for community planning program development.

The 130 surveys that I mentioned are demographic surveys, economic surveys and sponsored surveys from other government agencies. So, the demographic surveys, I wanted to give you a couple examples of what some of those would be. We have the Current Population Survey, the Survey of Income and Program Participation, the American Housing Survey and the American Community Survey. A lot of these are done in the in-between census years, and some are done every year.
The Census Bureau's Population Estimate Program produces estimates of the population for the United States' states, metro and micropolitan statistical areas, counties, cities, towns, as well as Puerto Rico and its municipios, if I say that correctly. I apologize if I did not. The Survey of Income and Program Participation is a premier source of information for income program participation. It collects data, and measures changes for many of our topics, such as economic well-being, family dynamics, education, assets, health insurance, childcare and food security. The American Housing Survey data -- excuse me, the Census Bureau's housing data present a comprehensive picture of housing in America.

You will find a wide range of data on the size, age and type of American homes, home value, rent and mortgage for housing and construction industry. So, that's a little bit about these particular surveys. We'll move on to the American Community Survey. This goes out to about 3.5 million addresses per year, approximately 290,000 a month; produces estimates for the characteristics of both population and housing; and creates estimates for small geographic areas. As I mentioned, this goes out every month. It, also, is covering in detail statistics such as education, employment, internet access, population characteristics and transportation.

So, moving on to our next knowledge check. Which of the following produces estimates for population and housing characteristics each year? The key I think here is "estimates." Remember, surveys tend to fall within estimates. So, I'll give you a moment to think about this one. And the answer to this particular question is the American Community Survey.

Other information for you are estimates from administrative records. We do an annual population estimate. We, also, do monthly import/export figures; weekly, monthly and annual surveys of the nation's economic activity.
The Census Bureau also produces estimates of the population, as well as projections of the population. We provide information on the quantity of imports and exports by country, modes of shipping, and the port they come into. We, also, conduct various other surveys that provide information on the economic activity, and for various economic indicators.

Now, I mentioned a while back that when we conduct our surveys, we're doing a number of surveys for other government organizations. Here are a couple of the organizations that we work very closely with. Department of Justice. We do surveys for them for a survey on sexual violence, national prisoner statistics, Annual Survey of Jails. National Center for Health Statistics -- or, excuse me, Education Statistics, Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement, National Teacher and Principal Survey, Teacher Follow-Up Survey. And for the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics, National Survey of College Graduates Survey. So, that's just a few of the surveys we do for a few of the organizations. If you'd like to see what some of the others are, you will find this on our Survey and Program tab, and you can take a look to see what other organizations we might be working with.

So, an important element you need to be aware of is the Census Geography. It's the foundation of all data collection and publication. It has legal and administrative geography, as well statistical geography. The display of this geographic hierarchy [inaudible] used by the Census Bureau. The diagram reflects nesting relationships, or how the geographies are related. Not all geographies are available. And all the products that the Census Bureau produces, they will vary by census and survey. For instance, the Economic Census is mostly done at national and state level, with some limited county and economic place information, depending on the sector that you're working with. The Retail Trade Sector has some data available at zip code level. And that's the only one in econ that has that level of geography available. So, it is very important to remember that geography will vary according to census and survey.
Moving on to geographic product. The TIGER, otherwise known as Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing System, is a geographic mapping database. TIGER has become the backbone of most of our GIS systems in the country. We produce maps there's boundary and thematic. We, also, do shape files, as well as relationship files. All this information can be found under the tab where geography is listed as a topic.

Now, I mentioned before that you would need to go to the tab for Explore Data to get to the tools. Here is displaying the Export Data. And you'll see under the list, at the bottom of the first column, Data Tools and Maps. That is what you would need to select to get to some of the data tools that are available through the Census Bureau.

Here is an example of one of our tools. It's the TIGERweb. And in the TIGERweb, this application allows users to select features, and view their attributes, to search for features by name or geo code, and to identify features by selecting them from a map. So, this is one tool that you could use to look at geography breakouts.

Another tool that you can use is the 2020 Census Demographic Data Map Viewer. This is a fun way to take a look at data. Data visualization has become a real plus for so many of us who are very visual. We have made data fun, interesting and visual. Check out our interactive map. Users can select the data and results to display in a thematic map -- thematic interactive map. Data comparisons can be done by clicking on the box that displays when you point your cursor at a certain location. You can, also, do comparisons on this map as well. For those of you that may have been with us in years past, we had the American FactFinder that was the tool that everyone would go to to get population- and housing-related data. We have sunset the American FactFinder, and have moved on to the data.census.gov.
This tool not only replaced the FactFinder, but in doing so, has made data easier to access in the format that a customer desires to see it. You can get micro data. You can get a table. You can just look at a figure. You can draw a map. So, this is a very versatile tool, and one that I find very interesting to use versus the FactFinder when I used to teach people how to use that one.

Okay. The data products that we make available, this is by no means all the list. This is just some of the things that we make available. We have summary files available. We have analysis, micro data, maps and geographic products, metadata, visualizations. We have data profiles. We routinely provide these types of data products, depending on the survey or the program that you might be working with. Some may be a little more limited than others. You'll have to check when you get into the tools to see the availability.

Data tables are summarized by geography. Some analysis of the data, especially social and economic characteristics, are available, micro data. This is the unaggregated responses for census or survey questionnaires. Users can then develop their own tabulation or cross tabulation using various software programs, such as the Public Use Micro Data Sample File, otherwise known as PUMS. And, like I said, you can draw maps within the tool based on the geography and data selection.

Now, I mentioned in the beginning that we have partnered up with organizations. We do partnership and outreach. These are some of the organizations that we've partnered with. We work with the Federal Depository Library Program, the State Data Centers, Census Information Centers and the Advisory Committees. We work through our partnerships and outreach to understand what they, the users, need and how to go about creating what they need in a product or service that we make available.
So, a lot of these organizations are the voice of you, the public, letting us know what kinds of products we need to make, what information needs to be made available. And we work closely. This is a very lucrative program that helps tremendously in ensuring that we're making available the type of data that our data users can use.

Who are they, the users? Well, we have Congress, state and local governments, researchers and academic institutions, financial institutions, regional planning agencies, businesses and chambers of commerce, and you. I want to share an example with you that I found under our website. We have user stories that we put up when we are made aware of them.

In this particular case, the New Orleans Fire Department will use our data to create a statistical model using our American Community Survey, the American Housing Survey and the 2010 Census to determine what homes might not have smoke detectors. And they went door to door, offering free smoke detectors and installation, to these homes that they found through the model that were like built before 1950 or so. They went out and surveyed, and found that they -- most of those homes did not have the working smoke detector. So, a worthwhile endeavor for sure.

Census Bureau Resources and Services. We have data training and workshops. We have Statistics in Schools. We have demographic consulting. And we have the Census Bureau Library. Our library has U.S. census information going back to 1790. It's the largest collection of census publications around the world. We have Statistics in Schools that allows us the opportunity to work with teachers in creating lessons that they can use in the classroom that talk about the census. We, also, have demographic consulting. We, also, offer data training and workshops.
A location on our site, and as Alexandra mentioned in the beginning, the Census Academy is a learning hub for data skills. So, a lot of what we do for training is located on this site. Whatever webinars that we do, we offer data gems that are little videos, anywhere from three to 10 minutes, talking about a process, walking you through step by step on how to access a certain type of data, or use a certain tool. It, also, offers information through courses that you can take -- a couple of courses to learn more about the data, and how to access it step by step. And, like I said, the webinars that we do, such as this one, and the ones we'll do as part of this series, if you ever want to go back and look at them, you are able to do that, because they will be uploaded to the Census Academy.

So, the takeaways that I want to make sure that I mention to you is -- the key takeaways or the highlights that I want to emphasize from this presentation is the fact that we do three censuses. A lot of people are aware of the Decennial Census, but don’t know that we do the Economic and the Governments Censuses as well. We do 130 surveys. And not all of them are just the Census Bureau's surveys. We do them for other agencies, because we are very good at what we do in collecting and disseminating data. We have tools. We have data products, services and resources to help you understand and access our data. And we cater our products and tools to meet the evolving needs of our partners and data users.
So, this is my information. You can reach out to me, or to the central email that's listed here for census.askdata@census.gov, or reach out to that phone number as well. And we will assist you with whatever inquiry you might have. That is the end of our presentation. Alexandra or Lacey, do we have any questions that we might want to address?

Yeah, we sure do, Kim. Thank you so much for this presentation. This was a -- this was a wonderful overview. For those of you who have sent questions through the Q&A, we've answered some of them. If some of them are more specific, we will follow up with you in the next couple of days, and make sure we get you an answer. But, Kim, we've had several specific questions about either programs or the data tools that you're touching on here. And I know that this is just an overview, kind of the first shot for the entire webinar series. But, luckily, every single question that was asked, or every program or tool that was mentioned, is actually included in the webinar series you've planned for the year. So, would you mind just going back, and kind of giving an overview of how you expect this to lay out. And then mention, too, where is the best place for people to get information about the series, and all the different webinars coming up, and how they can register as well. I think that'll [inaudible] the vast majority of questions we had.
All righty. So, the Census Academy, as I mentioned -- I'll go back to show you that slide. The Census Academy has a list of all the upcoming webinars that are a part of this series, and ones that have already been done. A lot of the webinars that will be covered in the series are going to be related to much of what I've mentioned in this particular presentation. We have a couple of webinars that are going to address geography and mapping. We'll have several that are addressing the Economic Census that will also touch on grant writing, as well as business plans, and also just a general look of the Economic Census. We have a couple that are going to touch on the American Community Survey and delve into some of the topics that are available through the survey. We have a Veterans Data webinar planned. That would be data that we could get from the American Community Survey. We have race and ethnicity and ancestry and foreign-born webinars planned, that will come from the American Community Survey.

So, that was the purpose behind me at least bringing up that particular program or survey, to ensure that you have the intro level announcing that that is available, or is a program, and that we are going to delve more into a detailed topical webinar based on specific data needs. Excuse me. We're, also, going to take a look at the top three used data tools. I showed you TIGERweb, that that's available. But the census. -- excuse me, data.census.gov, we will have a presentation just on that tool. We'll have another presentation that talks about that tool, and a couple of the other more prominent tools that are used. And you will find that, throughout all the webinars, that each of them will not only talk about the Economic Census or the American Community Survey, they are going to touch upon the tools that you would use to access all of this data. Does that cover I think the questions we may be getting, Lacey?
That was great. Yes. Thank you. You covered it a lot better than I ever would be able to. Kim, would you mind putting the contact -- the contact slide back up? So, there were several other questions about where is the best place to follow up? Like I said, we will make sure that we get to any questions we weren't able to answer during this webinar. We'll follow up with you in the next couple of days. But if you have questions later, or something else occurs to you, and you want to reach out to us, if it's specifically about this presentation, there is Kim Brown's contact information. And if you just have a general question about census data, or our products or our programs, ASKDATA is a great place -- a great resource. With that, Kim, I will turn it back over to you. I think that covers all of the general questions. And thank you so much for your time and for your presentation.

Thank you, Lacey. One more thing I want to mention. At the bottom here is the information for the academy. I want to emphasize that, because you can get on a subscriber list, and being on that subscriber list, you'll get the announcements of what is coming up, what we are planning, so that you would be able to get access to the links and information that would direct you to a specific webinar or course as it's released. So, I would encourage our data users to actually sign up as a subscriber for the academy site. So, as we announce our releases and new items that we would be putting up on the academy, they would be notified of that information. Right now, we have all the webinars listed on the academy that are coming up in the series. As Alexandra mentioned to you, there is going to be about three to four a month, from now through September. So, we're really looking forward to interacting with you guys, and offering the information to help you better understand our data, and how to use it. I believe that's all I've got. So, I will pass it back to Anthony.
Thank you, Kim. That was great information. In closing, the next webinar that is on data.census.gov will be held on Thursday, February 10th, at 2:00 p.m. We shared links in chat. You can see a Series page with about 25 webinars are on there. Before we conclude, I'd like to say thank you to those who participated in today's webinar. Please take a moment to fill out the evaluation by following the link provided in the chat. And thank you, Greg, for monitoring chat. I appreciate it. Look out for the recording and PowerPoint of this presentation on Census Academy by visiting census.gov/academy. Thank you all. That concludes today's webinar.