Q: Will the presentation be recorded and available after the webinar?
   A: The presentation will be recorded and available within 30 days at
      https://www.census.gov/data/academy.html-

Q: How do we check how the 675 B has been disseminated by population? Where can we look for the data?
   A: More information is needed to properly address this question. You can
      reach out to us via https://ask.census.gov/.

Q: Are ZCTAs considered as micro statistical?
   A: Zip Code Tabulation Areas are a separate type of geography. More
      information can be found here: https://www.census.gov/programs-
      surveys/geography/guidance/geo-areas/zctas.html

Q: What about Guam?
   A: Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, et are not included in the Pop Est program.
Q: What does vintage mean?

A: "Vintage" refers to the year of release-

Q: Did I misunderstand? I thought the presenter said that Vintage referred to the ten-year span of each Census.

A: The population and housing unit estimates are released on a flow basis throughout each year. Each new series of data (called vintages) incorporates the latest administrative record data, geographic boundaries, and methodology. Therefore, the entire time series of estimates beginning with the date of the most recent decennial census is revised annually, and estimates from different vintages of data may not be consistent across geography and characteristics detail. When multiple vintages of data are available, the most recent vintage is the preferred data.

Q: How are persons moving from US to foreign places estimated?

A: A detailed explanation of how the estimates are created (including migration inputs) can be found here: https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/methodology/2020-2021/methods-statement-v2021.pdf
Q: What do you mean "static"?

A: More information is needed to properly address this question. You can reach out to us via https://ask.census.gov/.

Q: How does CDP data compare to unincorporated data?

A: A detailed explanation of places (including Census Designated Places) can be found in chapter 9 of the Geographic Areas Reference Manual (GRAM): https://www2.census.gov/geo/pdfs/reference/GARM/Ch9GARM.pdf

Q: How do you adjust the accuracy of the data if the higher-level geographies don't match the sum of the parts that you mentioned?

A: A detailed description of how controls for these estimates can be found in our most recent methodology statement- mostly on pages one and two: https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/methodology/2020-2021/methods-statement-v2021.pdf

Q: For those individuals that reside in *other are they counted within their home zipcode and/or county?

A: More information is needed to properly address this question. You can reach out to us via https://ask.census.gov/.
Q: Where can I find this as GIS data?
   A: All of our mapping files can be found here:
       https://www.census.gov/geographies/mapping-files.html
__________________________________________________________________________
Q: What is the difference between metropolitan areas and cities/towns?
   A: Information on Metropolitan and Micropolitan areas can be found here:
       https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro.html
   Information on places, can be found here:
       https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/geography/about/glossary.html#par_textimage_14
__________________________________________________________________________
I found this about 'Vintage' here https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/research/evaluation-estimates/2020-evaluation-estimates.html: "The release of Vintage 2020 estimates provides the opportunity to make comparisons with the 2020 Census to evaluate the accuracy of the estimates. The Vintage 2020 estimates are based on the 2010 Census and were created without incorporation or consideration of the 2020 Census results."
__________________________________________________________________________
Q: Is the ACS the only source of immigration data?
   A: No, it can be found in the Current Population Surveys.
Q: Can you define the natural increase?
   
   A: Yes, natural increase would refer to the birth and death records versus immigration.

Q: Did you mean by natural increase you meant birth rates? versus immigration rates growth?
   
   A: That is correct.

Q: Any idea when the national population projection table will be released? The last I have seen is from 2017.
   
   A: We don’t have a date for any upcoming releases.

Q: Can you provide further details on that turning point note: "By 2034 the senior population will outnumber the younger population" what are using as the definition of senior and younger age? Is it 65+ and 18 and below?
   
   A: That is correct.

Q: Is that the case the inputs to produce the projection are from data prior 2017?
   
   A: More information is needed to properly address this question. You can reach out to us via https://ask.census.gov/.
Q: What year is the population by age and sex showing?

A: More information is needed to properly address this question. You can reach out to us via https://ask.census.gov/.

Q: What are the inputs used to project international projection?

A: More information is needed to properly address this question. You can reach out to us via https://ask.census.gov/.

Q: just curious why there are slightly more men than women? is it because there are more immigrant men

A: From: Demographic Turning Points for the United States: Population Projections for 2020 to 2060

Traditionally, there have been far more women than men at older ages, because women tend to live longer. Currently, sex ratios for the 65-plus population are 79, while those for the 85-plus population are just 54. In other words, these age groups are heavily skewed toward women. The latest projections calculate that these imbalances will shrink somewhat in coming decades, largely because of rising life expectancy among men. The greatest gains will be at the oldest ages. Sex ratios for the 65-plus population are projected to rise from 79 to 86 between now and 2060, while ratios for the 85-plus population will rise from 54 to 65.

The document can be found here:

Q: How do you define dependency?

A: From: Demographic Turning Points for the United States: Population Projections for 2020 to 2060

*Dependency ratios are a measure of potential burden on the working-age population. Youth dependency ratio = (population under 18 / population aged 18 to 64) * 100. Old age dependency ratio = (population aged 65 and older / population aged 18 to 64) * 100* The document can be found here: https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2020/demo/p25-1144.pdf

Q: Thank you for offering this session. Did I hear you correctly that the last set of estimated data were released in July 2021?

A: Yes, population estimates are usually released on July 1 annually.

Q: How do you adjust the accuracy of the data if the higher-level geographies don't match the sum of the parts that you mentioned?

A: A detailed description of how controls for these estimates can be found in our most recent methodology statement- mostly on pages one and two: https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/methodology/2020-2021/methods-statement-v2021.pdf
Q: if this question was answered, do you mind answering again: just curious why there are slightly more men than women? is it because there are more immigrant men

A: From: Demographic Turning Points for the United States: Population Projections for 2020 to 2060

Traditionally, there have been far more women than men at older ages, because women tend to live longer. Currently, sex ratios for the 65-plus population are 79, while those for the 85-plus population are just 54. In other words, these age groups are heavily skewed toward women. The latest projections calculate that these imbalances will shrink somewhat in coming decades, largely because of rising life expectancy among men. The greatest gains will be at the oldest ages. Sex ratios for the 65-plus population are projected to rise from 79 to 86 between now and 2060, while ratios for the 85-plus population will rise from 54 to 65.

The document can be found here:

Q: What is the main series?

A: More information is needed to properly address this question. You can reach out to us via https://ask.census.gov/.

Q: When is the 2020 age/sex data available?

A: That data is currently available on data.census.gov.
Q: How does one download census data for use with GIS ArcMap?

    A: All of our mapping files can be found here:
    https://www.census.gov/geographies/mapping-files.html

Q: About population estimations by county level, do you provide using one-year data or pooled data (3 or 5 years)?

    A: Each release is for one year.

Q: When will finalized population counts be out for the 2020 decennial Census?

    A: That data is currently available on data.census.gov.

Q: I work for a local government and we are interested in comparing data over the years for various geographies within our City. Are past year census data available for download?

    A: data.census.gov has data from the 2000, 2010, and 2020 Decennial Censuses.

Q: Where can we find info on healthcare data?

    A: While we have several sources for health care data, I would recommend the American Community Survey (ACS). Data from the ACS can be found at data.census.gov.
Q: Are the current ACS based on the 2010 decennial?

A: More information is needed to properly address this question. You can reach out to us via https://ask.census.gov/.

Q: My City April 2020 data does not match the spreadsheet data. My City is in two counties. Buford, Gwinnett and Hall Counties. Please advise.

A: More information is needed to properly address this question. You can reach out to us via https://ask.census.gov/.