Welcome and thank you for standing by. During this webinar all attendees are in a listen only mode. Today's webinar is being recorded and the recording will be posted publicly. If you have any objections you may disconnect at this time. Now, I'd like to turn the event over to Kim Brown, Kim you may begin.

Thank you sir. Good afternoon everyone and welcome to today's webinar on Your Community by the Numbers, Ancestry and the Foreign-Born Population. My name is Kim Brown and I'm a training specialist here at the Census Bureau. I want to thank you for joining us today for the back to basics webinar series. This series was created by the Census Academy team here at the Census Bureau. You can register for any of the webinars at the Census Bureau homepage, just visit census.gov/academy. We think these webinars will be a valuable opportunity for you to learn from our experts about how to access and utilize a variety of Census Bureau data product, tools, and resources.

Before I introduce today's speaker, let's go over a few housekeeping rules. As mentioned earlier, this webinar is being recorded. For your convenience it will be posted to our Census Academy site within 30 business. Materials including the PowerPoint slides. Terms of how to ask questions during the webinar. You can submit your written questions using the Q&A panel. Which is at the bottom center or the right side of your WebX screen. Please [inaudible] to locate that now. Once you've found the Q&A panel, make sure you choose all panelists from the drop-down menu. This will ensure we see your question, don't send your question to an individual panelist. Also, we ask that you do not include any personal or business identifiable information with your questions.

Now, let's talk about the chat panel. Look for that on your screen now, it's probably right next to the QA panel. Definitely keep that chat panel open also, because this is where we will provide key links and other resources. Keep in mind you won't be able to respond to the chats, chat is just for us to send you links and other resources. In the chat box we will be sharing through the webinar the link for our evaluation. We are very interested in hearing from you on how we're doing.
My colleagues Joe Quartullo and Noemi Mendez will be monitoring the QA panel as time allows we will answer your questions directly through the QA panel. Or we will share your question with the presenters to respond to after the presentation. If we don’t get to all your questions with a response during the webinar, we will post the questions and responses with the webinar materials within 30 business days. And lastly, near the end of the webinar we'll put into the chat the link to our evaluation so that you can tell us how we did today. We want to make sure that we get your feedback, we're always looking to improve our training. As you know, we are in a virtual environment and sometimes technical difficulties might occur. If you are having issues try a different browser, please consider logging out and coming back into the session. Now I would like to introduce our speakers. Monica Dukes and Alexandra Barker. Thanks again for being here, Alexandra you may begin.

Hello everyone, I hope you can hear me well. I'm Alexandra Barker. This project is near and dear to my heart, as long as I can remember by career with the Census Bureau I've been working with data about foreign-born populations and SS3 data, it's very exciting to be here today sharing a little bit of what I know with you. I am manager for Census Academy and I also supervisor for the Data Dissemination Training Program. One share more information about those two programs with you soon. So I hope all goes well with this webinar and again if you have any questions we'll be more than happy to answer. And stay tuned for the recording, because we will be posting some extra resources and I'm going to talk about them later for you to use when you're analyzing your data. Along with the recorded webinar. So Monica, mic is yours.

So good afternoon everyone and thank you for joining our back to basics webinar series. So our webinar today is entitled Your Community By the Numbers, Ancestry and Foreign-Born Populations. Again my name is Monica Dukes and I am a Data Dissemination Specialist with the US Census Bureau. And I've been with the Census Bureau a little over 20 years and have worked in multiple roles within the Census Bureau. Worked two decennial censuses and again now currently in my role as data dissemination specialist, I share information with the public about how to utilize and access data on Census.gov.
So, I am one of the many data dissemination specialists available across the country to conduct training, presentations and respond to data inquiries and data users. I am responsible for providing data services to individuals in the states of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. So to learn about who the specialist are serving your area, you can contact us at Census.askdata@census.gov. And we will share this contact information again at the end of this presentation as well as via the chat. You can also learn all about our services and request training for your organization by visiting Census.gov/Academy. Our services are free of costs. So while at Census Academy don't forget to check our data gems and courses. These short videos are a great way to learn how to access and use our data. So this webinar will last about one hour. And we will be taking questions at the end.

So let's begin by revealing the objectives for today's webinar. So today you will learn about how the Census Bureau defines foreign born and ancestry populations. You'll also learn about the Census Bureau programs and surveys that report foreign born and ancestry data. And then lastly you'll learn how to access key data products about foreign-born and ancestry groups more efficiently using data.census.gov. So now let's talk a little bit about the outline and how this will go today. They'll be a quick warm-up on foreign-born data, where we'll be getting a little participation from you the audience. And then we have the second wrapping your head around census data. Understanding definitions of foreign-born, ancestry, race, and ethnicity. Where do these data come from? And we'll talk more about the ACS or American Community Survey. And are data available for all areas? We'll talk a little about our census geography. And then we'll have a online demonstration. So how can I access data about foreign and ancestry groups? And we'll be going live to our tools data.census.gov and as you can also see on the screen we have a little fact here that 13.5% of the US population is foreign-born. And this is of our 2020 ACS data five-year data set.

So now we want to ask for a little bit of participation from you the audience. And what I'm going to do is open up a poll that we have a question here, what are the top five foreign-born populations in the US by place of birth? Just select which of those four answers you think are the correct answers.
And then I will share what those correct answers are. You have 30 seconds to complete this, so just go ahead and mark what you think the correct response may be. Okay.

So I think that our 30 seconds have now passed. And now I'll share with you what those correct responses are. Okay. So you see here we have a graph that's showing the top five foreign-born populations. The number one area that we have individuals by place of birth in the US comes from Mexico at 10,924,662 individuals. Next we have India with 2,618,558 individuals. The third country would be, I'm sorry, individuals that are foreign-born are coming from China. And that's 2,184,189. Next we have the Philippines, 1,967,140. And lastly El Salvador at 1,370, I'm sorry 370,579. Now let me give you some of the results from that poll. It looks like everyone wasn't able to participate, but it looks like the response that got the most answers was item c. So the majority of you answered item c, which was the correct response, which was Mexico, India, China, the Philippines and El Salvador, so thanks so much for your participation with that.

And now we'll get back into the presentation. Okay. So as you can see here on this slide, we have some data about the foreign-born population in the US over the last 50 years. So over, or during the 50 years between 1960 and 2010, the foreign-born population of the US, is undergoing a dramatic change in size, origin, and geographic distribution. So in 1960 this population represented about one and 20 residents. Mostly from countries who Europe who settled in the Northeast and Midwest. Today's foreign-born population makes up about one and eight residents, mostly immigrants from Latin America and Asia. Who have settled in the West and the South. So the decennial census and the annual American Community Survey allow us to trace the changes in the foreign-born population over time as you can see in this infographic. So this next slide again is showing a little more information about the foreign-born population over the last 50 years.

So the share of all foreign-born living in the United States was historically concentrating in the Northeast and Midwest regions. Until 1940 over 80% of all foreign-born in the United States resided in either of the two regions.
The foreign-born population eventually followed the rest of the US population expanding to the South and West. By 2016 more than 2/3 of the foreign-born resided in the South or the West. So the share of foreign-born living in the south has arisen over time, while the share of foreign-born living in the West increased for decades until peaking in 1990. So, let's talk about census terms and what those differences are.

So as you can see here on the slide, we have several terms that the Census Bureau use. The first is race. And there are several races that we include, which are White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian, detailed groups, or Pacific Islanders. So the Census Bureau collects race and ethnicity data according to the Office of Management and Budget Standards. And OMB defines race and ethnicity as two separate concepts. People of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race group. Collection is based on self-identification and people may identify with one or more race groups. It is recognized that the categories of the race item include racial and national origins or sociocultural groups. People may choose to report more than one race indicate their racial mixture. Next we have Hispanic origin. So we have Hispanic Latino, or Spanish Origin, with detailed groups. And again they can be of any race and ancestry. So, Hispanic origin can be viewed as the heritage nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the persons or the persons parents or ancestors before their arrival in the US.

And the next term is foreign-born and it's based on the place of birth. So for example if someone was born in Russia, Brazil, Bulgaria, and they can also be of any race, origin, and ancestry. And then the last term is ancestry. And respondents can have multiple ancestries, again, they can be Brazilian, Russian, or Bulgarian and we'll talk more about that on the next slide. So more about those terms. So more detail about the foreign-born and how the Census defines it. The US Census Bureau uses the term foreign-born to refer to anyone who is not a US citizen at birth. So this includes naturalized US citizens, lawful permanent residents or immigrants, temporary migrants, such as foreign students, humanitarian migrants, such as refugees or asyless, and unauthorized migrants. The Census Bureau collects data from all foreign-born who participate in its censuses and surveys regardless of legal status. So unauthorized migrants are included in Census Bureau estimates of the total foreign-born population.
However it is not possible to tabulate separate estimates of unauthorized migrants for any other legal status category. Next, we’ll talk about the definition for native born. And the Census Bureau uses the terms native and native born to refer to anyone born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a US Island Area such as Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the US Virgin Islands, or abroad of a US citizen, parent or parents. And nativity status again refers to whether a person is native born or foreign-born. And lastly we have ancestry, which again refers to a persons ethnic origin or descent, their roots, or heritage. Or the place of birth of the person or the persons parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. So this is going to matter when you're looking at the data and deciding which of these terms is most closely related to what you would like to pool. And again my colleagues Alexandra will be going into more detail about that when she does the online demonstration. So now I want to talk more about where does the data come from. So, the American Community Survey is where we got a lot of the foreign-born and ancestry data. It is the nations most current reliable and accessible data source for local statistics on critical planning topics such as age, children, veterans, commuting, education, income, and employment.

We survey 3.5 million addresses and inform over $675 billion of Federal government spending each year. And the survey covers 40 plus topic, supports over 300 evidence-based federal government uses, and produces 11 billion estimates each year. Again, this survey provides data for social, economic, housing and demographic data and many geographic levels. For topics, again such as age, commuting, income, employment and so much more. The American Community Survey helps local officials, community leaders and businesses understand the changes taking place in their community. The survey provides vital information on a yearly basis about our nation and its people. And the American Community Survey helps local official, community leaders and businesses understand the changes taking place in their communities. So you'll also see on the slide that there are three key annual data releases from the American Community Survey. And this is also important when you're looking at the data. So we have one-year estimates. And this is going to provide data for areas with populations of 65,000 or more.
We also have one-year supplemental estimates. And that's going to provide data for areas with populations of 20,000 or more. And then we have our five-year estimates that's going to provide data for all other areas, so for all areas.

Okay. Again talking more about where does this data come from. And you can see here on this slide that we have questions that are actually come from the ACS Survey. And the Census Bureau currently collect ancestry data through, again the American Community Survey. The ACS question on ancestry, which is, what your ancestry or ethnic origin? As you can see, on the slide, the text after the question provides examples of particular ethnic groups. So the response area for the questions consists of two write-in lines in which respondents can report ancestry or ancestry with which they identify. So as you can see question number seven asks, where was the person born? Where was the person born? You have the option to select in the United States, if not you can mark outside of United States and then you can mark which country the person was born. Then we have question eight, is this person a citizen of the United States? And again you have options here to say yes born in the US, or yes born in Puerto Rico, Guam, or the other Virgin Islands and Northern Mariana. We have yes born abroad of a US citizen parent or parents. And then lastly, the next question is, yes, US citizen by naturalization and then they would input the year of naturalization. And then lastly the answer no, not a US citizen. And then question nine is, when did this person come to live in the United States and again they will mark the year here. And then 13 is the question about ancestry, what is this persons ancestry or ethnic origin? And then again, this is where they would mark whether, for example, they're Italian, Jamaican, Dominican, Mexican and so forth. Now something that I want to point is when you're looking for data and you're looking for data specific on foreign-born populations, you're looking for where a person is born. So when you're looking at the data you will specifically for a country. So for example, if you're looking for foreign-born individuals you'll search for people born in Brazil. Next if you're just looking for ancestry, you would note you're looking for Brazilian regardless of place of birth. So it can include immigrants and those born in the US. So those are details that we want to point out and again my colleague Alexandra will talk more about that during the online demonstration.
So let's talk about what topics are available via the ACS. As you can see here we have several topics covered under the ACS survey, which includes social, demographic, economic, and housing data. And then there's several headings under that and you can see under the social tab, a lot of the foreign-born and ancestry topics are listed there, so you can see we have ancestry, we have citizenship status. Also we have language spoken at home, migration residence one year ago, place of birth and year of entry and these are all topics that could be related to the foreign-born populations for ancestry. So next, we're talking about can I get data for my area? So geography is very important for the Census Bureau. And as you can see on the screen we have several geographies highlighted. In the middle you'll see a hierarchy of different geography levels. Starting at the bottom which is block, which is the lowest level of data that is available from the Census Bureau. And a block is not defined by population and it's the smallest geographic level of which data are ever released. And this level is only available through our decennial census and not the American Community Survey, so keep that in mind. Then a block, which nets up into block group. Can range in population from 600 to 3,000 individuals or 240 to 1,200 housing units. Next up population from there is a tract and block group [inaudible] a tract. And a census tract ideally is 4,000 in population size but can range from 1,200 to 8,000 individuals in size. Or 480 to 3,200 housing units. And of course tract nets up county, state or nation. And then we have the geographies that you see outside of those geographies listed in the middle. Well you may or may not be able to get data for the populations that you're looking for and again my colleague will go more into that when she does the online demonstration.

It's all going to depend on the size of the population that you're searching. And the data is coming from ACS. So depending on the population size of the foreign-born population, or ancestry group that you're searching, this data may or may not be available at all geographic levels that you see on the slide. And again you will see more examples of this once we move into the online demonstration. Which we actually will be moving into now. So what I want to do is, this is the last slide of the presentation which actually has our contact information. But now I'm going to go ahead and stop sharing and pass it over to my colleague to Alexandra to do the online demonstration to show you how to access the data.
Thank you Monica. Let me just now share my screen with you guys, give me one minute. I hope all of you can see that I am at the data.census.gov website. Please if anyone cannot see this just let me know. You should be able to see it right now. So what we're going to do right now is, access the data you have all this great background that Monica gave you. And as we look through the data products available you're going to see how it makes sense to have all the knowledge and how it makes so much easier for you to look at the tables that you're looking at. And not only to look at them but to find them when you know where the data is coming from and the benefits and the limitations as the concept of foreign-born and ancestry will be working with. So the first topic is I'm going to take into some foreign-born data. Then we're going to go into ancestry data. And then we're going to go back and looking at ancestry and foreign-born together for one particular group.

So I will start by using advanced search. But just a reminder, this is not a data.census.gov training. This is a tool be using, so I won't be showing extensively all the features. And you will be learning this from my perspective of how I use this system. So what we have learned over time is that different people use data.census.gov in a different way. And that's the beauty of the system. You really can adapt to your own way of searching for data. So let's start by clicking advanced search. And the reason what I'm using this method is just to show you some of the options that we have to find the topics. So the example we're going to look at today, I'm just going to select a state. But you could select any geography of your liking. Just keep in mind that because we're looking at particular groups, so we call them a universe, let's say the universe of foreign-born. Or even more specific a particular foreign-born group, let's say persons born in India, that's a foreign-born group. We have threshold in how much data can we give you. And the reason for that is we need to make sure that no one can be identified through the data. And that the sample is large enough that has quality to share with you the data. So we're going to see some instances where we may have issues with threshold here.
So I'm going to select Massachusetts, but if I'm selecting with a small town with very little foreign-born population, some tables will be suppressed from your view. And the thing is, you will only know if you try to get there and find a table. There's no list where you can see what tables suppressed or what geography. Okay. So I'm just going to go over to states and state where I am. And I'm going to go to Massachusetts. And I could select multiple states, multiple towns and counties to look at this data. I'm going to start with the foreign-born data, which you have three ways you can find it. You could just type foreign-born in the search bar, you could type foreign-born on the advanced search box here, or you can go into the filter menu and click on topics to look under the population and people folder and you would find foreign-born. Just for this example and for the few examples we're going to work through, I'm just going to use the advanced search to find my topics. So I'm going to type foreign born. Not filtering for me. Some glitch I'm getting right here, one second. Hold on. Cannot move anything, great, here we go.

Go back here, now it's showing. Let me go again, foreign born. Should be inaudible as well. It's taking a little bit of time, so I'm just going to click in populations and people to be a little bit faster. And then I can go under the native and foreign-born folder and just find foreign-born. So that's what I'm looking for right now. Just keep in mind that within the selection of foreign-born you also see tables about native and foreign-born at the same time, so you don't need to just go ahead and select this option. I'm going to click on foreign-born. And I'm not going to go into any particular group right now. All I really want are our foreign-born. So I'm just going to go with foreign-born. And that what I'm looking for. And I'll click search. Okay. There a variety of tables you can see about foreign-born population. The selected population profile in the United States is one we're going to see over and over. So let me show what it looks like.

So from Massachusetts this is a profile of the foreign-born population as a whole. Alright, this could be your own geography. So you're going to get a lot of information from the four major areas that Monica referred to on American Community Surveys. Social characteristics, economic, housing and demographic characteristics. So you start with the demographic characteristics, I'm just going to go a little faster cause I want to show you a lot of tables today.
But as you look through them, you're going to see that it gets really rich in terms of information. Let me go down to another area that's not social so you can see, like school enrollment, education attainment, fertility. So foreign-born population having babies in the country.

Which I've used with a particular embassy, because they're trying to determine how many babies were being born here from the foreign-born group, so they knew how many passports they would have to plan for that year. Which was very neat research I did for them. But as you keep going the profile there's just so much rich information there. Here starts the economic part, the analysis for foreign-born population. So this is one of the things I want to show you. This table we're going to be going over and back to this table for a few examples. I'm just going to delete the foreign-born information from here. I'm going to close this. And I'm going to just show by typing on the top here, foreign born. And I'm just going to click enter. And my results now are going to offer me a table called DP02. Keep those ideas in mind like I said, DP02 that's 01, 01 those are really good ideas to keep in mind. And you can search directly for them on the search bar. So the DP02 is not necessarily about the foreign-born population. But it's a very easy table to get to. Because the truth is, you don't even need to type foreign-born, just by having any geography there can get to it. What is neat about it is, when you go down to the area about foreign-born populations there's right away off the bat great information from you.

And this table, the beauty of it, is you can go down to the tract level. So if you remember the geographic hierarchy Monica was presenting to you, it's a very small geographic area. So it's right above the block group. So you can really see this estimates for that small area in any part of the country. So let me go to the foreign-born area here. Oh here we go. So first we start with residency one year ago. And right away you can see how many people are living abroad one year ago. So you talk about recent arrivals in the country, recent immigrants, so this is a really good estimate here. Then we have place of birth and keep this terminology in mind. Place of birth is the name of the country. So people who were born in the US, so we talk about native people or who were born abroad according to the definition that Monica review with you today.
So the foreign-born population Massachusetts estimated to be about 1.1 million of foreign-born people according to the 2020 ACS five year estimates. Right, if you want to change the estimates here to different years, you can do that if it's available for the table you're looking at. So this is one table I really recommend you take a look any time you just need a quick number. Because then you go to the citizenship status and you can look at how many are naturalized citizens among the foreign-born population, how many are not citizens in the area you select. Then we can look at year of entry. The more recent immigrants, those who enter before 2010. The only way to break this down further is to use something we call microdata. And you have to use a tool called mdex, also available under the data.census.gov website. You can click here for microdata. And you can really recode and break down years, so you can see, let's say people by decade, by years before 2010. Now we have just a little bit more details by region of the world. So you can see the sizes of the population based on region. So Latin America with almost half a million. Then we have language, very little detail, but enough to give you an idea of how many people are speak English, or not speak English at home. And if they're able to speak English very well, or less than very well.

And last, I want to show you just the ancestry part of this table. It's, not every ancestry group is listed here. There's a great number there are. So it's a great place you start your ancestry search. So again, this is the DP02. All you need to get to it honestly is type a geography, select maybe ten geographies and it will show up for you. Our profiles, data profiles are the first tables that come with the search. Let me go back to filter. And we have again foreign-born in Massachusetts, you see that I don't have to add native born here to get to really good table I want to show you now. It's right here as S05001. So how do I know this table that good? Well I have done this research, I have looked through a lot of our tables and I have selected the ones I find very helpful. That's something you can do too, just by answering the items in the elements, the variables on the filter. You will see all the tables available and you can look through. So I'm sharing with you my favorite, but honestly I have a note in my cell phone with the table I use on my favorite table. Because the day-to-day I just like to type them in the search bar and go with it. So let's look at this table, which is about native and foreign-born population.
So a lot of discussions right, who's more educated, who is more unemployed. Foreign-born likely shown at home, more than the natives or not. So this is a table that can really help you with that. But I want to just talk a little bit about a caveat. First let's look at this table, let's get excited before I throw some limitations at you. So we're here with Massachusetts and you have the total population, but you also have the native and the foreign-born. If this view is just too much for you, just know that with this tool you can work on customizing what columns you see. You can hide columns, you can hide rows too. So with the foreign-born and native what you get in terms of variables here is the same thing you saw on the DP02. So it's very rich in terms of content, you're going to go through all the demographic characteristics, you're going to go through the economic characteristics, all the housing, let's go all the way down to housing, because we haven't looked at housing yet. So here we're in income, and we have poverty status, you're going to get into housing, a lot of housing information. And you're looking at both native and foreign-born. So, it's exciting to think of comparing data, right, I think that's the first thing we'd feel when we look at a table like this.

Can I compare? So, we are working with estimates from the American Community Survey. Right? We don't have any more foreign-born data collecting from the decennial census since the 2000 census. So 2010 and 2020 we don't have foreign-born data, so each census is your source. So you're going to be having to deal with comparing estimates. So the challenge here is, we have to work with the margin of errors. And let me give you an example just to understand, a concrete example that I had to work in. There's this site on the Brazilian community which state has the largest community of Brazilians? Is it Massachusetts or Florida? So every year I was getting contacted by, whether it was embassy, was Brazilian media. But which state has more Brazilians? And that was important for businesses too, so they could direct their marketing and open more businesses. And with the margin of errors was really hard to tell.

Because for a while it seemed like it was Massachusetts, but when you analyzing and really running a task to know if the difference was statistical significant from any errors I told them, we can't claim one versus the other. We just can't. Because I have to run a statistical significant test to tell me if the difference is real within the margin of error that I can claim one versus the other. So that's something you have to keep in mind.
And more recently Florida surpassed Massachusetts and with a margin of error at null. Now I can calculate statistical significance and Florida's holding, you know the title for the largest Brazilian community. And Massachusetts had that for so many years. But, when comes to statistical significance, and even working with aggregating the calculating margin of error of that, you know, you think oh it's the work of a statistician. Well it is a lot of formulas involved and honestly I don't remember any of them by heart. So one way, I told you in the beginning I want to share with you, and I'm not going to be showing now, but we're going to upload within the recorded file of this webinar, it's a Excel spreadsheet, it's what I use to calculate the statistical significance.

And it's as simple as you add the margin of error from one column, the margin of error from another column, the estimate and the estimate, press enter and will tell you if it is a statistical significance. Because if it is you can claim that one is greater than the other. So we will share the resource with you, you will be able to download from Census Academy when we post the recorded webinar. Just give us time, because our wonderful presentation team will gather recorded for you within let's say 30 days. Usually earlier than that, but we give ourselves some time. But it's a great resource, you should definitely go there and download. So I just want to mention this in this table because that's a tangency here, you really want to compare and be able to claim things.

So let's claim the right way with the right statistical analysis. What I'm going to do right now, is I'm going to show you something that's not directly foreign-born. So everyone working foreign-born community usually wants to know language. Can our foreign-born community speak English? Are they speaking a language other than English at home? If I'm targeting that community, should my ed be in Spanish, should be in Russian? This is what we're going to do right now. I'm going to go to the filter, I am going to just delete foreign-born. So if I did it from my search bar I have to delete from the search bar, click search again, now it's all clear. I'm just minimize this, let me see if my find a filter box is working, now it is. Here we go. Language, I'm just going to type language here. You're good, that's what you want, just throw it in your shopping cart right here and let's see the results we got from shopping for this product. So we have a variety of tables and be my guest to check them out, but, I have again done my work here and there's only one table that will give you detailed language, like really break it down for you. And this is the B16001.
So again, save this, save [inaudible] in the notes if you care for this type of data. Because this is your table. So let me show you what it looks like. So this is the only table that's going to break down in many different languages. Aside from this table all you're going to get is, whether they speak Spanish, in the European languages, some other languages. This one will give you a variety of languages here that you can look at. Not only that, but the ability to speak English is right here. Keep in mind that because this, we call a sensitive table you could identify groups. It's not going to be available for every single small geographic area. So if I throw a few citizens here, I may get this table from a one year estimate or five year estimate. But if you don't have a lot of people speaking a language other than English in a leading geography, we may suppress and you may not see. So let's say you answer ten citizen count there. And you can only get data for eight. Which means is the data was suppressed for the last two citizen towns because the population speaking a language, a foreign language is so small that we cannot give you that data because there is a risk to the confidentiality.

So that's something you need to understand with some of these tables we're looking at today. But if not, if you can get it, it's a really cool table, I love mapping this table. You can use the mapping feature here, again it's not the purpose today of teaching you how to map. But something I really enjoy, like for instance again the Brazilian community, I've mapped person speaking Portuguese, or couldn't speak English very well throughout the country product which was very neat. Let me go back to my filter and I am going to delete language spoken at home. Which now you can delete from here because you used this filter. So again, there's so many ways to go about this. Let's dive into the topic ancestry. So I'm going to go to the find a filter instead of typing in the search box.

And I'm just going to type ancestry. Okay. First thing it shows is ancestry, that's what you want. When I talk about this [inaudible] ancestry here, just the concept of ancestry, right away you want to select that. We have a variety of results right here for you. And there's three results I want to bring your attention, because those are the primary tables. You already looked at the P02 and remember there was a list of ancestry there. But how can we go into more detailed ancestry?
So we have a single ancestry reported, multiple ancestry reported and then this a simple table called people reporting ancestry. How do I know? And then you have ancestry. Right. What, which one do I want? You will have to go in and check them, but let me break down a little bit for you here. The ancestry is just very basic, it doesn't break down, it's just how many people reported in general ancestry, or multiple ancestry, or single ancestry. These three tables are really special here. The single ancestry for everyone who only wrote a single ancestry on that question that Monica show you. It's a [inaudible] ancestry. And you can answer so many responses there. Those who only wrote one thing, they're tabulated right here. So people with one ancestry. Second table, people with multiple ancestry. Here we're tabulating everyone who said they had more than one. So two or more got tabulated here. So the people who only wrote one single are not included here. So you're going to see different numbers. But then when you come to people reporting ancestry, and me open that table for you to give you a better idea.

There we go. So all the tables will have the same ancestry listed. The differences with this one you're going to get combined those who reported, they're just Albanian, or those reported I'm Albanian but I'm also Egyptian. So multiple ancestries will be reported here, as well as single ancestries, so you're going to have duplication? Yes, if someone reports that they are Lebanese and also Cambodian, they're going to get a score in each one of them. Right? So, this is what this table means for you. So just want to break it down to make it easier for you when you're looking at ancestry tables. But they are all showing the same listed ancestry here. And you keep me, saying and talking about Brazilians, of course you've noted my accent at this time. And I am foreign-born from Brazil. I was a Brazilian by ancestry. So, generally when I was looking at my true data from person, answer Brazilian as the ancestry. Then I also answer Italian and Portuguese, you'll see that they're often in their answers, so they will be like a lot of people reporting multiple ancestries. Which is very neat. I'm going to go back to filter and now I have two last examples for you, which I find to be very rich. And where probably most of you want to get to. It's how can I look at a particular group? Right? I want information on a group.
So, I have Massachusetts here, just for fun let me add, I'm going to add Florida here. I was talking earlier about the Florida, Massachusetts war about Brazilians. And so let's go to that. So now let's say I want to look, I got this question from the Brazilian Embassy saying, how big is the Brazilian community? Look Brazilian community. When you talk about that, you're talking about people who possibly were born in Brazil, right that's their place of birth. But possibly were born here of Brazilian parents, they could be second, third, fourth generation of Brazilians. So that makes up the Brazilian community. I just, you know, check that's the definition they're looking for. And if they said, yeah, so I knew they were looking for data based on ancestry. Right? So, when I go to the filter in this case, I can start typing let's say the beginning of the name. I'm not going to go for the country or the ancestry yet. Because when I start typing the name of the country it gives me both options. When it says the name of the country, you may remember this from Monica reviewing the questions with you. The place of birth, where you're born generate the data that goes with the country name. So, anyone who said I was born in a different country, said that as under the country name. Everyone who said I'm of this ancestry, this is where you find the ancestry data. So, if they want to know the Brazilian community, I would look at a profile of Brazilians, that's the ancestry. And now we are back to that table I said in the beginning, it's really cool, that will look at the full foreign-born profile. Which is the S02001. Let me show you what that looks like. So now I have Florida and Massachusetts, Brazilian and Brazilian, again, don't want to assume these are just immigrants, it's not, there's Brazilians born in the US. Second, third, fourth generations here. And you can probably tell why the wars out there, look at the margin of error, it makes it really tight for those two states.

But what they're getting here is a profile, a really long profile with the same characteristics we saw under the DP02. The table that's native versus foreign-born. But now it's available for a specific ancestry group. As I keep going down you get economic characteristics, housing characteristics, all here. Let me drop down the data stats menu here for you. You see that this tables only available for one year estimate. What does it mean for you? And this is a limitation, this is when I'm sorry to burst your bubble.
But, it means that you can only see this level of detail if that population, that universe is of 65,000 people or more in a given area. So if I add every state in the United States here, Florida Brazilian ancestry for the level of detail I can only see Florida and Massachusetts, because in every of the other state there are less than 65,000 Brazilians. So that's the limitation that you're going to get. Even though Florida has more than 65,000 people total, your universe of Brazilians is, has to be more than 65,000 to show the data for this specific detailed group table. So let me go back to the filter and show you something else here on the products. You're going to notice that for the ancestry, we also have detailed tables, individual detailed tables. Right? And you can keep going, you could even go to topics and say income, show me a table related to income here, or to housing. So let me click on one of these tables to show you what this means. So this table go back to 2015. That's only time when we release them. These tables are the only ones that can go below the 65,000 threshold. Yes, they're old in a lot of ways, now we're talking a lot of years ago. But since then we have not released them. So if I get a question about the Brazilian population in a tract area, or a small town, if I go to this data set I can still see it.

It's still available this level of detail. So it's old but I can work my way from there and allow the organization look more recent data from different aspects and try to come up with their understanding of their population. But, I just want to give you this in case you're really need to look at data by ancestry group for a very small area, let's say you're searching Ukrainian community. And you want to know a lot of details for a particular area you may have to go back to this special data set that release in 2015. Right? So I'm going to delete the ancestry from here. And now I'm going to search by just foreign-born. I just want to look at a immigrant population. Actually I give you enough Brazil here. Let me look at Mexico, that was our number one country right? So if we want to look at immigrants born in Mexico, again not the Mexican community, not by ancestry, not by race, or Hispanic origin. We are going to check Mexico and you're going to get a same profile. And now you can see for persons born in Mexico, so Mexican immigrants, you can see those same characteristics throughout. So again just a recap, because I know I went through a lot with you.
We went, so first the DP02, I have them all open here for you. We went to the DP02. Which gives you information for any area down to the tract level for, you know, overall foreign-born, overall ancestry, whether you’re citizens or not, all of that. Then we went into the table looking at native versus foreign-born. Again, this is a table id. After that and we talked a little bit about comparing, after that we looked at the language table, which is not showing here for some reason. Let me see. Should be I left them all open for you. Nope, it went straight to the ancestry. But then we looked into the language table, remember that the B16001. Then we look at ancestry, whether it was single, multiple or reported ancestry. And last, we went into looking at specific groups by searching by ancestry name, or by place of birth, by country name. So I’m talking here and keep talking about table ids. Let me just search for the B16 to show you how the table id works, B16001. So by typing the table id, I can get the table right away. That’s the reason why I keep those table ids near and dear to my heart in a note on my phone. Okay.

I hope you found this helpful, I know it’s very fast, but hopefully with the recording you can rewatch this and really follow step by step. Now if you have any questions I will refer to our folks who are very helpful Noemi and Joe. To let us know if you have questions for us that we need to answer right now. Thank you.

Okay this is Joe, hello everyone.

Alexandra, we have a question if you can explain a little more detail about the Middle Eastern and North African population and what is the latest information about how they fit into the race category?

Thanks for the question. I have to say that, it’s, the race category for, we call main islands is not expertise right now. I work more with foreign-born and ancestry data. So we would have to get an expert on the [inaudible] category to get back to that question and we can definitely do that. I just don’t want to go beyond, you know, my limited knowledge in that category because, the new intern that you’re talking about is of the race category which is not what we are covering today.
But if you want to look population that were born in Middle East by place of birth, then you just have to type the name of the country, or by ancestry like I said, you can just type the name of the ancestry that you can find. But as far as race, I don't have the extensive knowledge right now to answer to that. But we'll get back to you. So Kim Brown I know you're taking care of those questions that we want to send to topic experts and we can get an answer to you.

Okay.

Okay, thank you. A second question is, is there a way to get data on the Jewish population?

The Jewish population. So, we, we'll be able to find data by place of birth. And by ancestry I have not checked myself, but I know, let me share my screen again with you, at least find, hold on. I know place of birth I have looked at. And it's just a matter of trying here. Let me delete this. I believe I have had the question in the past, but probably so long, let me go to the filter result. I know by place of birth I could, -- -- it's not even finding that. So I'll have to do my own research and get back to you about that. Because even in place of birth it's not showing. So, Kim Brown take a note of that one too, but you can send that one to me because I'm going to have to do more digging. So I don't want to do it in front of everybody else, because you guys will be waiting for me to dig into this answer. But I can, I can look at that separately. Okay, Joe do you have anything else that I can answer in response?

I have one more. Someone asked if you could look for the Venezuelan population if that's available for the US, Florida, and Miami.

Okay. We can look at those who are foreign-born from Venezuela, the immigrants, or we could look at the ancestry. So.

I think she was referring to ancestry.
Ancestry, what are the geographies?

US, Florida and Miami.

Okay, US, Florida, and then you want to go to the city level. US we know it will probably be, it will be available. Likely we're going to be available to find for Florida if there's more than 65,000 persons, who said their ancestry, let me go to Florida. And next, let me check Miami here for you, please. I clicked on place because it's in Florida, however if you guys are looking at citizens and in Northeast don't click on place, click on county subdivision that's how we call our citizen towns in the Northeast. So in Florida let me look at some, Miami. Like I said the only way of knowing is by looking at the data. If it's, oh we're going to go for a long list here until we get to m. Let me try to type m, tried to type the m but not going. Miami. While I'm doing this, I just ask you all to take a little time to answer, provide feedback. I really appreciate someone can share the feedback link through the chat. That'll be very helpful. So you get some [inaudible] feedback it helps me, helps Monica, helps all colleagues. Know if we're doing good job or improve our services. So here it is, let's see what's going to show. So I have Venezuelan, US, Florida, Miami. We go to the table, let's see what the prize waits for us there. So we can guess for the United States, Miami, which means the number of people who said they are all Venezuelan ancestry, it's not over 65,000 in Miami city boundary itself. So you wouldn't be able to see it for Miami. So you would stay within the US and state of Florida. Hope this answer the question. Okay. Any other question?

Just one more easy question. It says, did you say that the ACS does not get down to the block and tract level?

The ACS goes down to the tract level, that's the smallest geographic area you can get data from the ACS. However, because it's a very small area with an average population between 3,000, 8,000, optimum size 4,000 people, tables are very detailed like those detailed profiles of the Brazilians, or the Venezuelans. Those tables will not be available for the tract level. But if you try to the 2015 data set I show you, you can get to a very small geographic area with that one. But that's the only one, all the other tables for detailed groups, the specific group, you would have, you wouldn't be able to see it down to that level.
But the DP02 you can go to that level, the native versus foreign-born tables, you can go down to the tract level as well.

Another question came in, can you get aggregated data for the foreign-born persons from several countries?

So there is only two ways of doing that. First is, download the table that shows, let me show you. Actually I didn't show you guys this table, if anyone is hanging around it's one of my favorites too and I just did not show you. I'm going to do it for the US here. It's called B05006. It's the foreign-born by place of birth. This table is actually where Monica generated that poll that we gave you. Take note, B05006, this is a table that will show you the country the foreign-born population by every country here. It's very detailed. So, you don't have a table that aggregates it for you. But let's say here in South Central Asia, right let's say you want to know the total will give you, but then you want to add South Central Asia with South East Asia, or just maybe a few countries from South East with some from South Central. You would have to use the Excel spreadsheet and I'm going to share with you guys to calculate the aggregated data. Which basically is going to answer the estimates for each of the groups, and then you're going to enter the margin of error and press enter. And it's going to give you the aggregating number and the new margin of error. So that's how you're going to have to aggregate yourself if you want to combine all of these groups together. But if you want to look at individual groups this is a fantastic table to see that. I hope that was, you know answer your question.

Thank you Alexandra. We're right on the top of the hour so, we're going to go ahead and close out the webinar. So, thank you very much to Monica and Alexandra for this excellent presentation. Before we conclude I'd like to thank everyone who played a role in today's webinar. And also of course thank you to you the audience for spending your time with us this afternoon. I'd like to strongly encourage that you note the link in the chat for the survey that we're asking you to complete on how we're doing. We very much would like to hear your feedback. Please take the moment to fill it out at your earliest convenience. We want to remind you that we have a webinar coming up Thursday, April, 7 at 2 pm. It's the application programming interface. This brings us to a close, so we thank you again and hope you have a great afternoon.
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This concludes today's webinar, thank you for your participation, you may disconnect at this time.