Narrator: Welcome, and thank you for standing by. At this time, all participants are in 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 call over to your host, Ms. Yara McSweeney.

Ms. Yara McSweeney: Good afternoon, everyone. And welcome to today's Webinar. Your Community By the Number: Community Development. My name is Yara McSweeney, and I am a Program Analyst at the Census Bureau. I want to thank you for joining us today at the Back to Databases Webinar Series. This Webinar Series was created by the Census Academy Team, here at the Census Bureau. You can register for any of the webinars by visiting Census.gov/academy. Before I introduce today's speaker, let's just go over a few housekeeping items. As I mentioned earlier, this Webinar is being recorded. For your convenience, it will be posted to our Census Academy site, within 30 business days. We'll post all supplemental materials including the PowerPoint slides. In terms of how to ask a question during the webinar. You can submit your written question using the Q&A panel which is at the bottom center or the right side of your Webex screen. Please take a moment to locate the now.

Ms. Yara McSweeney: Once you've found the Q&A panel, make sure to choose All Panelists from the drop-down menu. This will ensure we see your question. Also we ask that you do not include any personal or business identifiable information with your question. My colleagues, Carol Miller, and Kim Brown, will be monitoring the Q&A panel. As time allows, they will answer your question directly to the Q&A panel, or they will read them out loud to the presenter after his presentation. For any questions that are not answered, feel free to contact us at the contact information we'll provide later. Now, let's talk about the chat panel.
Look for it right next to the Q&A panel. Keep that chat panel open, because this is where we will provide helpful links and other resources. Keep in mind, you won't be able to respond to the chat. Chat is just for us to send you links, including our evaluation. As you know, we are in a visual environment, and sometimes technical difficulties might occur. If you are having issues, just try using a different browser, or consider logging out, and coming back in, into the session. Last, throughout the webinar, a link where you tell us how we did today will be provided in the chat. We are very interested in hearing how we're doing. Alright, so with all of those administrative items out of the way, I would now like to introduce you to today's speaker, Anh Luke Nguyen. Thanks again for being here, Luke. The floor is yours.

Luke: Thank you, Yara, for your introduction, and thank you everyone for joining our Back to Data Basic webinar series today. And my name is Anh Nguyen, and some people call me Luke, which is perfectly fine with me. I am a Data Dissemination specialist, with the Census Bureau, and I am among one of many Data Dissemination Specialists available across the country that conduct Census data trainings, presentations, and respond to data inquiries from data users. I am responsible for providing the data service to customers in the State of Georgia, for now. Now, to learn more about a specialist serving in your area, please contact us at Census.askdata@census.gov. Again, I will share this information again at the end of the session. And you can also learn about our services and request trainings for your organization by visiting our Census Academy. Our services are free, at no cost and while you're at Census Academy, don't forget to check our data gems and courses. These short videos are a great way for you to learn about how to access and view our Census data. This webinar is about an hour long, I will be presenting and talking about some of the major Census programs and surveys, and major data tools, and data apps, for about 40 minutes or so, and then we are going to do a live...
demonstration of how to use, and how to access data, using data.census.gov.

And then we are going to have about five to ten minutes for Q&A. Now, since this Webinar is about very basic information about census data, and demonstrates some of the easy and most simple data tools. Our objective today is to provide you with some knowledge, and some understanding of the Census, its program surveys, products, and data, and of course we explore data that sends us back here at the end of the session.

So, we are going to cover some of the America Counts stories, one of the best features, and my favorite features on Census.gov, and for me, and for a lot of community organizations I'm working with, especially even grant writers. As you know, data, data is a form of communication. But how do we communicate this data is another question, and all of us since the time we were little, and we have been working with numbers, with loads of evidence, mixed reliable data, to substantiate content. But where are the numbers alone - will they be able to help better telling your stories, how would you [incorporate data such as] education, emergency management, and even the COVID-19 pandemic into real-life stories. And we understand how and which Census data are being used to feature, and to conceptualize, or to highlight stories. I would encourage you to subscribe to this feature, and even embed these stories on your websites, and hopefully with this understanding of how Census data can be used to tell stories. You would be inspired to emulate, to adapt to your own stories. Most of these stories are being told at the National level, but I hope with the data at census.gov at smaller scale, you can be able to incorporate or corroborate your local story, the local data, to tell your story. And I really encourage you to subscribe to this feature, and the story would drop into your mail-to your inbox. And that's wonderful, you know, as you can see here,
I really enjoy some of the late stories, talking about as a result of the 2020 Census, they're talking about the demographic shifts in some of the major cities and counties in the country, or some of the demographic changes, or patterns across the country. A wonderful feature. And talking about [the decennial] Census, which is one of the largest, if not the most important operations at the U.S. Census Bureau, the Census Bureau reported in 2020, there were more than 231.4 million people in the United States. The Census results are used to calculate the number of representatives for which each state is entitled. Now, at stakes for states or communities are federal funding, we learned that about 320 Federal-Federal programs rely on data, to be ranked from the Decennial Census to geographic [levels] -you'll see there are over $675 billion dollars in annual funding. And the Decennial Census counts also serve as a baseline for the annual Population Estimates program, which data also are used to allocate funding to the State and local governments, local communities, including funding under such the Care Act, for example. Now, the data from the Decennial Census have been collected through the short form and the long form. And now you can see here in the example of the short form, there were about 10 questions being asked on the Decennial Census, that covered topics such as age, sex, relationship, Hispanic/Latino origin, race/ethnicity, the number of people living in the housing unit, and housing tenure. Now, the great thing about the Decennial Census is that it's what we call 100% of a complete set of data. Because the Census Bureau mails out the questionnaire to more than 140 million households across the country, and expects every household to return the form. But the thing is, the Decennial Census is just taking a snapshot of the country just to see how many people are living, eating, sleeping most of the time in the United States at the time of the Census. So April 1st is the Census reference day, but we'll just take a snapshot and learn about how many people in the United States. The great thing about [the decennial census] is that the data is available all the way to the block level.
Think of a block as like a city block that consists of, you know, 400 people or so. Another important feature of the Decennial Census is that it establishes the official population count for community upon which all the federal funding is calculated, is based upon, and so it's going to affect your community for the next 10 years.

The Census Bureau has been asking data on race and ethnicity in, since the first Census in 1790, and from which we have learned about the many changes and shifts in society, and shifts in demographics, changes in the way that we classify race and ethnicity, but keep in mind that in the United States, the racial category generally reflects a social construct of race, it is not an attempt to define race biologically, anthropologically or genetically. But these data are important and required for Federal, State, and Tribal programs, and are critical factors in community development programs, and even for developing numerous policies, monitoring compliance with Federal laws. And race data are also used in planning and funding government programs that provide funding for services for special community groups, evaluating government programs and policies to ensure they are fairly and equitably serving the needs of all the community groups. And then even some places also use the race data to meet the legislative redistricting requirements. So coming up on the 2020 Census, we produce a couple of data tools with visualizations and some of the data updates, and here are some of the examples. Again, we can learn about data through data tables, and you remember back, going way back in the past, way back in 2010, we are presented with a lot of data tables and data products, but the way that people consume data is different now these days. And we need more immediate and [visually] appealing data products that can be easily understood and consumed by data users. But since the Bureau began to produce a couple on a very frequent basis, very easy to understand, easy to do [access] data applications, and data visualizations, that sets some example that I showed here, one of which is the Historical Apportionment Data Map, which you learn tremendously about the data, if it's changed or shifted in your community in the past 10 years, and how that change or that shift begins to affect your political voice, your representative in Congress, for example, and then the data, you can track the data back all the way to 1910.
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As an example, show here [in 2010], all the states are in color orange, are
the states that are losing population in the past census, and you can click on
the state of your interest to learn more about the number of Congressional
representatives for your state, whether that would change in Congressional
seats or not, and then even the number of population that is being
represented by a congressman or congresswomen, as the example is shown
here. I choose to show you this 1950 Census snapshot because, just want to
reference you to another, another feature about the release of the Census
data. As I said, your Census data were being kept for 72 years, and is being
released after 72 years with the understanding that it's a person's average
lifespan, and so which of these, really the 1950 Census data on Census.gov.

Another wonderful tool is called the 2020 Census Demographic Data Map
Viewer, from which you can view down to, all the way through the Census
Tract level, to learn about the population and racial makeup of your
community. It is very simple [tool] to use. Again, I provide the link here. You
just click on the link, and will be able to take a look at the application. For
example, you can even map out, for example here, the population density,
for example in my state of Georgia, and then I can then map out the
distribution, the racial distribution and understanding about the especially
how race has been distributed throughout my community. You know, I can
map out the white population, the Hispanic or Latino population in my
Census tract,
I can even zoom in and then I can map out the Black or African American population, the Asian population, and so on and so forth.

And another important feature that has been quite discussed, and often talked about a lot when we talk about communities and community development is the concept of diversity. This concept of diversity - it refers to the representation and the relative size of different racial and ethnic groups within a population where they virtually are maximized, when all groups are represented, in an area or have equal shares of the population. And one of the measures that we use to present the 2020 Census results is the Diversity Index, or DI. This index shows the probability of two people chosen at random, and it would be from different races and ethnic groups, and I would like to sort of bring back a little story. In the past, some of us might have heard or used the term or the concept called “majority and minority” in describing our community or are therefore measuring diversity in our community, but this approach has several conceptual and practical challenges that limit its ability to illustrate the complex ratio of ethnic diversity of the U.S. population. Because many people have not identified with certain population groups, even if that is how they are classified, and calculated per Federal Standard. So, to overcome some limitations of the diversity measure we used in the past, the Census Bureau had chosen a new set of measuring diversity, called the Diversity Index, the Prevalence Maps, by prevalence of ranking, and diffusion score. And one of the measures that we use to present the 2020 Census is the Diversity Index. Again, which is the probability that two people chosen at different random will be from different races and ethnic groups. For example, if I chose the state or the county here, which is Floyd County in northwest Georgia, for example, it will indicate its diversity index by 49.3%, where 49.3% chance of two people of different race, of ethnic background.
And we also measure racial and ethnic diversity by using the prevalence ranking, which shows the most common group in an area, from the largest percentage of race or ethnic groups, to the second largest group, and the third largest group. And usually each color represents for each group, for example, orange represents white, Caucasian, blue for Black or African populations, and red for Asian populations, and so on and so forth. This is the prevalence ranking - another way for us to understand and measure diversity in our community. And thirdly, this is called the diffusion score, which measures the percentage of the population that is not in the first, the second, or the third largest portion in ethnic groups combined. But if maps could just show us the diverse and concentrated population is relevant to the three largest groups. So, those are the three key data products coming out in 2020 Census, that I will share with you today. And I hope that you find it useful, as for us to understand how community has changed or developed over the past decade.

And of course we - the Census Bureau also conducts a lot more surveys and programs. We conduct more than 130 monthly, quarterly, annual and periodic surveys each year, besides the huge Decennial Census, that everybody knows about. Now, the Census Bureau also conducts some other demographic surveys. Financial, economic surveys, and Census [demographic surveys] as well. And some of these surveys are conducted for many federal agencies. Now, but for the sake of time today, I will cover the American Community Survey, which is the largest survey, and then where most of the community development programs extract and use the data from. If you have you ever thought about how and why they do roads, your schools, or whether after-school programs and hospitals are placed within communities? How, and in what ways communities attract new businesses or new tourists?
Or even, another question is what two-thirds of Americans live within two miles of a public library. Now, that, the answers often lie in the numbers. And the numbers reflect what our communities look like, how our communities have changed, and how those changes impact our daily lives. The ACS, then, is the nation's most current reliable and accessible data source for social, economic, housing and demographic data, at many geographic levels. Our topic suggests [include] age, ancestry, citizenship, disability, education attainment, even the number of grandparents taking care of grandchildren, language barrier, the ability to speak another language other than English at home, marital status, and data on economic characteristics suggest class of workers, commuting patterns, employment status, the number of the community using food stamps or other assistance programs; number of how many people in the community that were uninsured, or that did not have health insurance. And then of course, in some other features, such as computer coverage, or internet use in the homes. Even heating values, home heating and home values, and whether the house is occupied or vacant, [house] structure; whether if they own vehicles or not, or they rely on public transportation. So the ACS covers a lot more topics than just the 10 data topics that we ask from the Decennial Census. And a lot of community, like I say earlier, community organizations and groups working with communities are using the ACS quite often in my experience. And for those of you who are wondering how often the data has been released, let's keep in mind that a community of 65,000 or more, and you would get a one-year estimate, a one-year supplemental estimate, and a five-year estimate - meaning that the data is being collected in a longer period, so, for example, a five-year period of time. The larger the sample size, the more accurate, the more precise the data. And for a community of 20,000 to 64,999 to get a one-year supplemental estimate, and a five-year estimate; for community of less than 20,000 people, you have a five-year estimate.
But keep that in mind, and another feature that I'd like you to keep in mind is that when you try to explore data for your community, and for example, cities, and you would not be able to find the city as one of the many geographic entities that are being listed in this higher geographic map. But I want to bring your attention to the column in the middle which shows the relationship between many different geographic entities, and there is this nesting relationship - meaning one is contained within the other, within the state, county, the Census tracts, the block groups, and blocks. And I just want to point out that some of the tracts may change, or get split over time, because of the population change, but mostly, you can do a tract [comparison] over the censuses. It's not the case for blocks, which are not comparable to censuses. And for those of you who are, who are looking for, you know, population or data for your city, we then have to direct you to look for places which is another word for city and town, township and village. And place the city boundary can cross county boundaries, so it's not nested within the counties. Now that's another feature for you to keep in mind, when later, in our live demonstration, we will illustrate a search scenario where we are looking for information for city, and that I will, I will highlight that search later on.

Another thing I want you to understand is that there is a difference in the ACS, American Community Survey, and the every-ten-year Decennial Census. And you can see here, the purpose of the American Community Survey is just like an estimate, to understand-for us to understand the detail, social, economic, housing, demographic, characteristics of the community, while the Decennial Census takes the official, take the official count of the population and provides some basic demographics. The American Community Survey produces population and housing characteristics. The Decennial Census views population and housing totals. And the way that the yearly release of the data every year on the American Community Survey,
but the Decennial Census data is being once every ten years. The ACS reflects the data over a period of time. The Decennial Census shows just a point in time, a snapshot of the community on Census day. Another interesting survey is called the American Community Survey, which provides up-to-date information about housing conditions, and costs in housing in the United States, and some major metropolitan areas. And the most recent data is for the 2019 American Community Survey which includes feasible conditions of homes and neighborhoods. For example, of the 120 million occupied households in the United States, that's funny that there are 14.8 million show signs of mice or rats inside the home in the past 12 months, or 11.7 million households reported water leakage from outside into the home; and 9.4 million reported water leakage from inside of the home. And you learn about the cost of financing and maintaining homes. Owners spend a median of about $4,400 on improvements to the home, such as HVAC, kitchen remodels, flooring, paneling, or ceiling tiles, and so on and so forth. And through this American Housing Survey, we can also learn about characteristics of the people who are living in the homes, including those who need accessible homes the most. For example, 48 million households or 39% have at least one person aged 65 and over, and one person with disability or both. And one in eight households have a household member who uses a mobility device for a long-term condition. I wish I had more time to go over American Community Survey, but at the end of the session today, I will provide my contact information and our team contact information where we can learn and explore some more about some of the data on housing, I think which is important, again, for issues relating to community development as well. And another programs of importance is the economic census, which we conduct every five years, in the years ending in 2 and 7. So, we are in the year of 2022, and understand we are about to roll out the 2022 Economic Census, where we learn about the data we have on
each industries, industrial sectors, number of business establishments, value of sales, annual payrolls and demographic characteristics. And then after we conducted the economic census, the data being tabulated and continued to be released on a flowing basis.

We can learn about community health, health conditions, or health status. And we on census.gov, you can explore this data topic just by going to census.gov, and I will just show you an example here of the landing page of the health statistics on the census. And lately because of the pandemic, we decided, in collaboration with some other federal agencies, private organizations, businesses, and community organizations, they're putting together a COVID-19 Resource Hub, for so important for community development programs, and to get important information and data on COVID-19 pandemic, and for you to understand how the COVID-19 pandemic might have spread across communities and its potential impacts on our communities. And you can access any of these surveys and programs again on Census.gov, but the hub is an effort to put it all together in one place for you. You know, I learned for a lot of people, you know, we can go to separate program and tools to get separate pieces of data, but this data hub, you put everything together – data on the Decennial Census data on the American Community Survey, Housing Survey, National Health, or Health Interview Survey. We put everything together here, and since April 2020, the Census Bureau has launched a series of experimental programs and you can learn about these programs and surveys such as the Weekly Business Formation statistics, and how many businesses are being formed during the pandemic. So we not only learn about businesses being shut down or closed, but the number of businesses being formed. Weekly, more business post-survey, how the pandemic impacted businesses. International population data, community resilience estimates, which I will cover in a little bit
And health support survey. And on this page, you also see the Impact Planning Report. It's a two-page dashboard that provides selected statistics from four major census programs, and like I mentioned earlier, and later, from the American Community Survey, on factors that impact at-risk communities, such as poverty, population 65 and over, disability also provided here.

That's a very brief introduction and overview of the many major Census programs and surveys, and we are also wanting to make these tools easy and accessible for the public, especially for a novice, or a first time user, you know, for folks who want just to have a basic understanding of Census data, and that's the purpose of the Webinar today. If you go to Census.gov page, and click on data tools and apps, you'll see three pages that listed all the available data tools and apps. For today, I want to show you some of the tools, such as My Community Explorer, which is the newest data [tool] that we just produced. The My Community Explorer is an interactive map that makes, that highlights demographics, and shows economic data that measure inequality and can help identify underserved communities, and to help make informed data-based decisions. The Community Resilience Estimates and My Community Explorer contains four-data from four surveys. One is called the Community Resilience Estimates, which includes statistics on predominant risk factors to impact of disasters and pandemics, and there are many variations in individual and household characteristics, that are determining factors in the capacity to overcome obstacles and barriers. And I will show you an example of the two in the next slide. In the American Community Survey, which I've talked about, the County Business Patterns provide data on selected business statistics at the state and county levels, which includes data on a number of establishments, average annual payroll per employee, and employment.
And then Nonemployer Statistics provide selected statistics on self-employed persons, at the state or county levels, by two-digit [NAICS] code. These data also include all the number of firms, average annual receipts per firm. And so again, the My Community Explorer is the latest data tool that will help you to understand the value, learn about the available data, for your community. And you see here in the illustration, immediately, on the right-hand side, the yellow map, in yellow, actually that is the Community Resilience Estimate Program, that we put it side by side with the My Community Explorer Program. And then where you can zoom in, and you can get a summary of data in the economic, socioeconomic, and demographics, for the community. And as an example here, I'm moving into Floyd County in north Georgia, just to get basic information. The nice thing is that the program is pulling the data across the surveys and putting it here for you. The Community Resilience, also known as CRM, it shows the risk factor for the communities that are facing, at the state, county and Census tract levels. The community resilience [concept], by definition, is the capacity of individuals and households to absorb, endure, and recover from health, social and economic impacts of a disaster, such as a hurricane or pandemic. Some organizations that are applying for the community development grants [such as CDBG], for example, that's a community development activity, or to build stronger community and more resilient communities. And the community resilience estimats proved to be useful. Again, similarly, you can zoom in, and select the community, your community by Census tract, and get the immediate data. Another useful program and data tool is called Census Business Builder. We build this tool with small businesses in mind. For those of you who are interested in opening a new business, or expanding your existing business. For local communities, for small businesses, we tend to look at the immediate community to open business such as a hair salon, a restaurant, a car dealer, or [audio cuts out] so and so forth we have to look at this in the community. So there are two versions of the Census Business Builder.
One is called - Small business version, and the other version is called the Regional Analyst Edition. It's meant for general commerce, or only this-or want to look at the business trend, the characteristics at the larger context, we are talking about multi-county [dog barking] areas. And here are just some examples of how you can use the tool. It's very simple. It takes only three steps for you. For example, if you want to open a restaurant, in some local area, you open the program, put in the select data variable, select your location, and it will provide a report for you where you can learn about the potential customer, what the consumer expenditure is like; what their income is like, or education is like. It's, again, for the sake of time, we do not go over the tool today, but we would love to explore, or to provide you a separate training on how to use this tool in the future. But let me move on into showing you the live demo, the data.census.gov tool - the primary data dissemination platform to access demographic and economic data from the Census [Bureau]. And I hope you also appreciate the recent updates on the look and feel and some of the functionalities which help you finding the data more simple, and easy, and accessible way possible. Let me go live. Here I type in data.census.gov, and presented with a landing page with the newly – this is the I think it was the latest – newest version of the landing page. The idea behind it was to make it simple and easier for people to search for data. And you can start searching by using the single search bar, or the advanced search bar, directly right below the search bar, and then you can learn more about like some glossaries, like some of the terms that we use [today]. To learn some other programs by clicking help, and more importantly, you can send feedback, by clicking on the feedback feature, which allows you to send questions, comments, or general feedback through the Census Bureau. This tool is built upon your continuous feedback, so hopefully you continue to engage with us, and so that we can enhance your data such experience.
And if you continue to throw out—let me quickly, you can see five table features, and then you can learn the building map features, and you can learn about your community data profile. And access microdata, which allows you to customize, and get record level access for your public use microdata sample.

Now, so this is the brand-new landing page, and look and feel of the census data. And I hope you take some time and learn about it, and so quickly, I can do an example, if I want to learn more about poverty in Georgia, that's all I have to do, just type in poverty in Georgia, and the program is going to search for matching terms, and will, you know, for example, now I just click on the term or the phrase that I want to look for. And so I click on poverty in Georgia, or you can click on the magnifying glass here, and it takes you to the results page, and right away, you've got the percentage of people living in poverty in Georgia. Right away, and you get there's a kind of dashboard view, where you have a map view, and the data result, and some of the tables that are related to poverty status for the state of Georgia, what programs are providing that data, and for which you can see here, American Community Survey. Immediately, on the right-hand side, you see a Georgia profile. If you click on profile, you're going to get a lot more key socioeconomic data on Georgia. What we call a data profile page. Again, we want to create a new experience for you, in terms of experiencing the data, and the program that extracts them and then presents you with the most key socioeconomic data, and presents it here right away for you. And if you keep scrolling down, and you can see more population data. If I learn about its ancestry, and some other socioeconomic characteristics of the community. Of the population. Alright. So that's the new landing page experience. You can go back to the landing page by clicking on the Census, United States Census icon. It will take you back to the landing page.
This time, I’m gonna explore the advanced feature. Well, I usually when I train, I encourage people to identify the geography or so-called, no, some people would call and ask, "I want to find data for my community." The first question we would ask is how do you define that community? Is that a combination of a couple of zip codes, or Census tracts? Or your community comprises of a couple of counties? You know, you have to determine that then the data becomes meaningful. So without geography, the data would not need much. So, and I would encourage you to use the geography tab first, and from here, you can determine, as I mentioned earlier, if you want to look for data, for town and city? We can select Place for town and cities. And you can select a town or city of your choice, by clicking on the state, and then you can scroll down and then select the city of your interest, or you can type in the search bar, the name of the city. And you have three matching terms, and for now, I'm still looking for the City of Atlanta. I select city of Atlanta, and you see right away, it drops the city of Atlanta in selection field box, or the selection box here. That's good. And then I will click search. Again, I'm presented with the data immediately, data on the population of the city, based on the 2020 Decennial Census. And if I can scroll down, I will present with more tables that have some data related to the City of Atlanta, including data from the Decennial Census, and data from the American Community Survey. And if I click on the right-hand side, I'm presented with the City Data Profile.

So that's one way to explore Census data through using the advanced search feature. Another some of you working with different racial and ethnic groups, in the community-of course you want to find some of that particular race group in the community. You can go to topics, and scroll down until [you see] Race and Ethnicity. And then if you want to even learn about, for example, I work with Asian organizations a lot, I can even look at the detailed
Asian groups, and learn about all the make-up of the Asian sub-racial groups in my community as well. Again, this is important for us to understand any correlated [inaudible] on how you understand community development. Some of the community development programs that focus particularly on this [racial data] for example. And this is how you explore data on race. And by just clicking on topics.

And talking of topics, and from which you can explore data on Education and you select Education, and then again, I will go back to, this time, I am going to select the state, for example. And I am going to just select Alabama. And search. Again, and so if you look at the selections back here, and you are presented, with one topic, education, for Alabama, my geography of my choice, and I'm being presented with the data.

So, we have this basic data search demonstration - how simple and easy it is to use data that on Census.gov. We have a team of Data Dissemination Specialists across the country who would customize the training for you. We even go to your location upon your request, and provide the trainings. And we can also provide this training online as well. At this point, I'd like to stop here, and take on some questions. And Carol, do we have any questions on the line?

Carol: Thanks so much for this presentation. There's a lot of questions in the Q&A. Some have to do with does our My Community Explorer have data at the zip code level? Or is it state/county?

Luke: The My Community Explorer data is available at the lowest geography level, which is the Census Tract level.
Carol: Okay, at the Census Tract level. So, not zip code. Also, a variety of filters are in question. So perhaps maybe you could run through just a couple of the filters? I know that you went through geography, by things like language, or age, or Hispanic versus perhaps Country of Origin, or Languages Spoken at home? Things like that?

Luke: Yes. So explore those socioeconomic characteristics. You go to-you open Census.gov, at Census.gov, click on advanced search, again number one, as you determine your geography first, your community first. Quickly, I'm going to go to Florida and select save, and then do county. Just for the sake of demonstration. And then to understand, say language ability to speak language, and then the next thing you would do is to explore the topic tab. And from here, you can explore more data on education, employment, family, health, housing, and so forth, and so forth, and from people. And language spoken at home is right here. And that's all you have to do. And end up counting your geography, language spoken at home, click search. And here you have the results.

Carol: Thank you for that. How about some of the more obscure geographies, New England, for example. And sub-county information, the townships, etc.

Luke: What's the question? You want me to demonstrate, or?

Carol: Yeah [overlapping speakers].

Luke: Yeah, let's do this, let's follow up with the question, and then I am going to go particularly over the geography, and really expand that geographic concept, and hierarchy, and then like the slide I showed earlier, I don't know whether it cover the geography topic or not?
Carol: Okay, I was just thinking of county subdivisions. I know New England has more county subdivisions for their townships and parishes, and stuff like that, and Louisiana, and New England area.

Luke: Now even in Louisiana, some of the counties are known as Parishes as well. And we will follow up with that question. And I will send a lot more information really relating to that.

Carol: Okay wonderful. Can you talk about why Hispanic and Latino are separated from the beginning? Rather than any other particular race or ethnicity?

Luke: I think this question of race and ethnicity is based on the 1997 Standard on Race, which is the latest update data on how the Census Bureau defines race and ethnicity in the United States. And Hispanic is not a race, because it’s Hispanic could be of any race. And I believe that we are asking the Hispanic question beginning on that 1980 Census. The Hispanic were already being separated. And if also being counted separate from the non-Hispanic white population as well.

Carol: Very good, thank you. Many of these other questions are more individual, than for the group, so we can get back to individual responses. A lot on the geography, for example.


Carol: CDPs and county subdivisions, Congressional districts, school districts. Things like that.
Luke: Yeah. Yeah, it looks like I think I need to expand more on that geography concept for the next presentation. But the slide that I show, I just wanted to bring attention to the nesting geography relationship that I wanted to highlight for this presentation. And on that topic, I think I can elaborate more. For example, for some entities, geographic entities, but does not have an administrative unit—meaning it doesn't have its own government, and the Census Bureau would give it a name, for example, a Census Designated Place, or CDP, for example, and then because we then release or produce statistics for that geographic entity so even that area doesn't have an administrative unit, or a local government, it still does have statistics on it. Any other questions?

Carol: And how many geography—oh, I am sorry.

Luke: How many geographies can we compare on a table? Oh, I have to go through—I guess I'm going to follow with a particular data user, because I don't understand the particular nature of that question. For—because I want to make sure that we stay on track for the folks that want to close out the presentation on time, and then we'll—what we will do is going to follow up with you, I would take all that Q&A and then I will draft a proper response, and we will post, make it available publicly. And also this presentation and the transcript.

Carol: Very good, thank you so much, Anh, this is great.

Yara: Alright, and consequently are we all set then? So if you are, would you want to say something else?

Luke: Yes, you can take over, Yara, thank you.
Yara: Alright, thank you Luke. Alright, thank you, again, Luke for a great presentation, we like to thank everyone who played a role in today's Webinar, and also of course, thank you, our audience, for spending time with us this afternoon. Please, we ask you to take a moment to fill out the evaluation by following the link that we provided in the chat. We hope that you will let us know, not only what we can improve on, but what you enjoy from the session. Also look out for the recording, and the PowerPoint presentation on Census Academy, by visiting Census.gov/academy. We also want to remind you that we have another webinar on this series, it's called OnTheMap: For Emergency Management, for Response and Recovery During a National Disaster, and that is taking place on Thursday, July 28, 2022, at 2:00 p.m. Eastern Standard time. That will bring us to a close. So we thank you again, and we hope you have a great afternoon. Thank you.

Luke: Thank you everyone.

Narrator: This concludes today's Webinar. Thank you for your participation. You may disconnect at this time.