

Geography 101 – Transcript of audio

Good afternoon, welcome to today's webinar, geography 101, this is Kathy Carmichael and with me hear today's our presenter Naomi Mendez, communications director, customer liaison, marketing service office in data entry and branch. She has been employed for over 19 years here and specializes working with nonprofits, higher education and businesses. Currently as a data dissemination specialist, Noemi promotes the use of census data to anyone with an interest or a need to work with this valuable information. Noemi is available for future presentations and hands-on data workshops upon requests. Today she will be screen sharing her presentation, once she starts talking you will no longer see the chat box on the lower side of the screen, if you want to ask a question or if you just want to watch the chat as she is presenting, once screen sharing begins mouse over the blue bar at the top and when the menu drops down click on chat to enable the chat box. No Amy, it is all yours.

Hello, everyone, good afternoon. Can you hear me okay?

We can hear you.

Again, my name is Noemi Mendez and I with the U.S. Census Bureau.

A quick note, I think you're a little bit faint Noemi .

The slider advancing either. I guess I will -- I had it on full-screen and it was not advancing so I will use this screen here, is that okay?

Yes, just be advised he doesn't have the annotations in it.

Okay. Thank you again for having me, again I am Noemi Mendez and I'm with the U.S. Census Bureau and I am a data dissemination specialist. I am a part of a team of data experts, we work with anyone who wants to use or learn about census data. I would like to talk about census Academy and this is a neat way to go ahead and continue your census training even if you are not working with the DES, they are all prerecorded videos, data gems and webinars that are right on our website. Are webinars you can sign up for many topics, you sign up and attend the session like this and you get to meet some more of our staff. This is me, this is my 20th year at the Census Bureau. As I said earlier I work with nonprofits and businesses and I am available and our staff members are available for future workshops if you would like to request one in the future. Here's the object for this afternoon. We will learn about the Census Bureau and some of the types of data that are collected by the agency. How to distinguish between different levels of census geography and how to locate census geography and data using our data tools. Here is our agenda this afternoon. I will give you a brief history of the agency and touch on some of our data. This is a geography webinar so will focus a lot on geography and I will demonstrate to -- if your previous data user you might be familiar with the data at the census website but you may not be familiar with TIGERweb, it is basically a visualization of many different types of census geography and you can layer some of geography on top of each other and I will demo how that works. A little bit about the Census Bureau. The Census Bureau is the federal government's largest statistical agency. We conduct more than 100 sentences and surveys every year. We are known for our decennial census which is the every 10 years census. The American community survey, which is a survey we conduct every year and we also do an economic census, a census on businesses and we do that every five years. We also do a census of governments every five years. Our mission is to serve as the nation's leading provider

of quality data about its people and economy. This is one of my favorite quotes, a Sherlock Holmes quote, data, data, data, I cannot make bricks without data. So a little bit about the American community survey. This is what most people used to get up to date. Demographic data about the community that they are maybe doing a grant for or some other kind of assessment. The ACS is an ongoing survey that provides vital information on a yearly basis about its nation and its people and over 3.5 million households are sampled every year. Some of the ways that ACS data is used, nonprofits use ACS data to apply for grants, emergency planners use ACS data to determine estimates of the most vulnerable populations, including seniors young children and persons with disabilities. Businesses use ACS data to help start or grow their businesses. A little more about the ACS. This is a sample size of about 3.5 million addresses, that is what makes the difference between the ACS and the decennial census. The decennial census is constitutionally mandated and we do that every 10 years. The ACS is a sample survey, so, once a year 3.5 million addresses are randomly selected from all over the country to participate in the survey. We do not know who lives in those homes but we have a database called the Master address file that has -- that stores the addresses of all the different housing units across the U.S. and it gets updated on a regular basis. The content is created through the ACS and it is used to meet the needs of the government agencies. Their questions on the that agencies apply to have their questions on their because they have a program that they need data for. That is how the questions get on there. The data is collected by mailed questionnaire, in person and also online. The levels of geography that are available for the ACS go from the nation down to what we call the block group. Data is released every fall, so in September we released the one year estimate and in winter -- in December, we released the five year estimate. The one year is exactly what it is, 12 months worth of data, that typically goes out to the larger geographies in the U.S. Any geography is a city, town, county, if they have 65,000 or more in their population they can get a 12 year estimate. The smaller geographies and smaller towns, census tracts and block groups, they get the 60 month sample, which is the five-year period the larger geographies also get the five-year sample as well as the one year. I like to steer people to the five-year sample because there is 60 months worth of data so the margin of error is lower in the five-year but if you are looking for data for one of the larger geographies you are welcome to use which ever release you would like. The data for the ACS is accessed via data tools on our census website. These are samples of the kinds of topics that are found in the American community survey. We have a portion under a demographic data umbrella, some of the topics that are under here are age, , disability, language spoken at home and education. Under the economic portion with economic data such as employment occupation, work commute, income and what kind of health insurance they carry. Under the housing umbrella we have information such as 10 year, whether the apartment, the condo, whatever the housing unit is, is it rented or owned? We've information on utilities. If you're interested in broadband and Internet accents that is considered a utility see look under utilities for that information. Mortgages and rent, whether or not the unit is occupied or not occupied and the value of homes. Okay. I'm going to switch gears to geography and our geography division is quoted as saying without geography there is no census. Geography plays a very, very important part in the census bureau data releases. Geography plays an important role in all the Census Bureau activities by providing the framework that is used to collect and publish data, it is the container. The decennial census and the ACS estimates, basically the economic has their own data and everything release is tied down to the nation level sometimes down to the lower blot group level but it all has a geography associated with it. The Census Bureau uses what is called summary levels, these are presented geographic level or type for most of its data products. Some geography types have a legal status and those are not controlled by the Census Bureau. Those include counties, places, incorporated cities, legislative and school districts, et cetera. The Bureau is responsible for defining several others such as census tracts, block groups, blocks, public use of micro-data areas, Z.I.P. Codes, et cetera. Here is a hierarchy showing how everything gets nested. We start with our nation up on top and then the different types of geographies that go under the nation levels. You will see urban

areas, Z.I.P. Code areas, we have our census regions and under the Regency of the states and are congressional districts under states, school districts, places, counties, Alaska native regional areas and state legislative districts all go under the state level. What I am more interested in and what I will show you today are these nesting ones, especially stuff that goes under County, some areas have counties sub- divisions but you have blot groups, census tracts and census blocks. I really like this graphic because it starts at the bottom and it builds. Here you have -- maybe the block of the neighborhood that you live in or where you work in, this is called a block, these are not defined by population and they are the smallest geographic level at which data are ever released. Decennial census is the only data that we had that goes down to the block level and that is because this is used for putting together congressional districts. So these blocks if you put them together, imagine you are playing with Legos and you have a small block that is a Lego but you combine it with other blocks, that is called a block group. Block groups are combined using one of two kind of thresholds. They need to have between 603,000 people or 240 to 1200 housing units. So you can get ACS down to the block level. This is the smallest level you will get data for. Be aware, it is a small level and it is going to have a higher margin of error. These blocks and block groups get combined into census tracts. The threshold for these are 1200 to 8000 population and the optimum population is 4000 or 480 to 632 housing. Every 10 years the Census Bureau works with local planning agencies to review their geographies, the block groups and census tracts and Census designated places and other geographies to make sure that those geographies, the ones that rely on population thresholds are in the threshold schema. We will have areas that there has been a lot of growth in an area, there is been a lot of group in a block group that blocks group get more sub- divided to keep the optimal population, same thing for a census tract or areas where there has been a decrease in population, they will get combined with other geographies to make sure that they keep those holds. For instance, this census tract is 502, which means that one point it was part of a census tract, number five and it got divided. Let's say maybe there's a census tract 501, census tract 502 and like I said we work with local planning agencies, the planning agencies who really are not the subject matter experts, they work with the Census Bureau to create these containers so that when the decennial data comes out and later on the American Community Survey, that these are very good areas to get data for. I saw some questions on the spreadsheet that was sent to me earlier saying, why can't I get data from some areas versus others. One reason could be that the data that is there is too low. There is not enough data that is available. It gets suppressed. That could be an answer to one of the questions. Okay, let's go into some early levels and codes. There are two main types of identifiers that the Census Bureau uses for geographic areas that I have some examples in the next few slides. There are summary levels and those represent the geographic type. I will show you what those look like on census.gov. Then we have geographic identifiers what we call geo-I.D.s which are not by individual geographic areas. If anyone out there is a GIS user you might see the Geo I.D.s when you are downloading data from data.census.gov and the level of the data -- lets the data at the census tract level then you would need the accompanying census tract shape file and then join them together using the Geo I.D. to have the table and do your mapping. This is a screenshot I took from data.census.gov and I will show you how to find this. These are summary levels for some of the different areas. It starts with the U.S. goes into regions and divisions and then states and then multiple versions of geography with state being the highest level then down to the county. Then you will see the county subdivisions, you will see some places you will see here census tract, it all kind of nests -- that is how is broken down at the summary level. Summary levels range from the state, nation, down to the smallest level which is the census block. Here is an example of a state County summary level 50, a county with an estate. For instance, Texas, Madison County, here is the Geo I.D. for Madison County, Texas. It is 48313, how to put that number together. Each state has a two digit code, for Texas it is 48 and the counties have a three digit code, so for Madison County it is 313, support the Geo I.D. when you look at the table, you will see Texas and the Madison County and that is how we get the 48313 . This is how Geo I.D.s are constructed. I will show an example using a tool called

TIGERweb , later on. I just kind of want to show you that the Geo I.D.s can go up to 15 plus numbers, that doesn't get to the very micro-levels. I'm using here the state of Pennsylvania. I believe this is the example that is Independence Hall in Philadelphia. You have your state which the two code, Pennsylvania is 42 for the two digit code. The county is a five digit code which is Philadelphia and it is 42101, it is your state and county and then your tract, you have your state plus County plus tract, that is 11 digits. For instance if you are looking at census tract 101 in Philadelphia here's the numeric code, state, county, tract. Further down for a block group it is very similar, state plus County plus track plus blocks group , that is a 12 digit code so blocks group two and census tract 1001 in Philadelphia Pennsylvania and there is your number. Finally down to the block level which is the smallest geography, you will have your state and county, plus tract, plus blocks group , this is 15+ depending on the number of blocks. For instance, block 2000, block group four, census tract 1001 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Is everything you ever wanted to know about how Geo I.D.s are created. Okay. I am going to go ahead and do some data tools. Are there any pertinent questions that are showing up in the chat at this point? Something maybe someone did not understand that we need to go over.

Yes. There is a question. Can you please clarify the thresholds for block groups and tracks? For the block group level, must the area have 600 to 3000 people and 240 to 1240 housing units? Or must the blocks group be just one of those two criteria not necessarily both?

It would be one or the other. They can go by population or housing unit. So 600 is the smallest, 3000 is the largest. Let's say there was a development the came in and pushed up the population or the number of housing units, if we catch it during the decennial that we are working on they will split then, if not we have to wait another 10 years to split that geography. We usually work the year or so before the decennial, so for the 2020 census, we started working with the planners the year before, we give them data and a software package and we work with them. They're using their local knowledge to decide which areas have to be broken up or if an area needs to be incorporated to meet the thresholds. They want to make sure that geography meets the threshold or they will not get any data for it. Does that make sense?

Yes.

It is very complicated but it is something we need to make sure we do a really good job with because once it is created that is the geography that we are going to use for the next 10 years. We have to make sure we get it right the first time. Okay, anything else? Okay. I want to show you a bit about our geography program, especially if you want to know about how census geography works. You want to be familiar with the geography page. On the geography page it has a lot of information about the program. Data, talks a lot about geography, the guidance for geography users is everything you ever wanted to know about census geography. This is a user manual. We have a library, technical documentation updates and then how to contact us. I'm to show you the live page but I also want to point out a couple of things, especially if you are a mapping user. Under the mapping files section, here is where you can get the up-to-date of mapping files that you need. We also have what is called a cartographic boundary file, this is similar to a tiger line but John subtly different. For those of you that are aware of like the geography for New Jersey, Delaware or Maryland, there is a lot of shoreline, so you will have all of those little intricate points in the file. A cartographic boundary file kind of smooths those out so you don't see all of the little tiny edges and stuff like that. The main reason they do that is a cartographic boundary file is a smaller file, does not have as much information in it. If you're making a map of the United States and you want all 50 states but you don't necessarily want to have all of those tiny shore points because maybe it makes the file to big that you're using, you would grab the cartographic boundary file. I will

show you our Geo databases that have the information. Let's see. I am going to go ahead and try to do a live demo. Can you see my screen? It is the census homepage.

We are not seeing that. It is in the upper left corner, share.

Okay. Let me go back. Here we go. I'm going to share my desktop.

There we go.

Thank you. This is our webpage. We updated very frequently. Sometimes when you think you found something we might have moved it. So I apologize for that. There is a lot of information on your about our quick links, surveys. This is the latest news release that we put out about how the American population is getting older. If your every part of our survey and you want to speak to someone regarding your participation in the survey, go there. You can also verify that the letter is legitimate and, maybe if somebody contacted you. How to get data. I will demonstrate data.census.gov in a bit but I just want to show you all of the stuff on our webpage. It is frequently changing. Here are our events. But to get to the geography section hover over topics and then -- oh, it goes really fast. Then click on geography. Here is the geography program. Here is everything you ever wanted to know about geography, here is the mapping files, because he got a question about shaped files. So just click on the link. This goes back until 1992. There is a question about how to get some of the older data, you have to have the same year as the data you are getting data four. 2006 is the first time that the ACS was released. You will see that. During the even numbers you will see the decennial data and also the ACS. Most people don't know that while we are working in running the decennial census , we are still gathering data for the American Community Survey. It can get confusing but we still do both. I would also like to say, in 2020 was the last time that we updated the census geography. Even though we are still releasing ACS data every year , you need to use the last decennial census Shapefile data. Even though you might be taking out 2022 or 2021 ACS data, the geography is tied to it ever was done in the 2020 census. Okay? Let's say you grab data from data.census.gov and you want to map it and you are all set to go with the Geo I.D.s, come back here and get that TIGER line file. So click on 2020 . It gives you all the information about how they are delineated. I never use the FTP car Kaiser, I like the web interface. So click on the web interface. It still goes to 2022, do not do it. Go back to 2020. I don't know why it is like that but go ahead and select 2020. Then select your layer. With everything from American Indian data, blocks and blocks groups, census tracts, congressional districts, everything, states, Z.I.P. Codes, features like coastline, roads and water and stuff like that. You can get everything you want from here for your GIS system. But let's say you want to do census tracts. Download the census tract data, go back to data.census.gov and get your census tract data. Make sure the geographies are clicking. I cannot emphasize enough, get the same type of geography, get the 2020 tract or whatever data and then you can use the most up to date ACS data. If you use decennial data your only options right now are 2010, 2020. So what you're going to get for your geography? What are you going to do? 2010 if you have 2010 data or 2022 of 2020 data, it is a little confusing. Okay? There is re-districting data. You can do an entire state. For some geographies, let's say you want census tracts for a portion of a state, you still have to download the entire state. You will get a pretty big file. guidance for geography users, they have a hierarchy diagrams like the ones I showed you. The TIGER products guide. Here's the document on how to understand the Geo I.D.s , if you want more information this is under guidance for geography users. Understanding Geo I.D.s which is probably the most complicated thing. We do a lot of different types of codes too but this tells you a little bit about the codes we create that we use. Sometimes we get codes for other federal government's sponsored programs and that tells you little bit about those codes. This is sort of the extended version of that chart that I showed you. On how the geographies nest together and I did it at a block level. If you

want to know about how congressional districts and what that Geo ideas, there is all that information right there. Okay. I'm trying to see if there's anything else. Okay. I'm going to go into TIGERweb which I believe under interactive maps. These are all the really cool maps that we have created, a lot of them -- this one is really neat that we did a 2020 census demographic data viewer. The male contact. A lot of the stuff we did for decennial were types of enumeration areas that we were using. It is all on here. Census business builders is one that I really like, this is what we use when working with businesses. How to get data for their business planning. So I'm going down to the bottom. There is a lot on here. The very last one, this is TIGERweb. This is a viewer that visualizes TIGER data, including legal and statistical boundaries and features like transportation and hydrographic. So click on here this is a couple of different applications for very particular usage. But go under TIGERweb applications and there are three of them. There is one that was used for the economic census, this is the one they used for decennial and this is the everyday use. So this has ACS 2022 , 2021, boundaries, et cetera. Let's look at this. There are a couple of different ways to use this. This is a tool just to visualize data. You are not able to connect data with the mapping but I find it is particularly useful when working with the data user. For example, many years ago I worked with a gentleman in Kentucky or Tennessee and he worked for the local municipal authority for water. He was getting a bill from I forget which government agency for the water usage that was going on and he was being billed at like an urban rate versus a rural rate. He finally called me to help them figure out, can you help me solve my problem? What we were able to do was we geocoded down to the municipal building and the area that the water bill was for and you can turn on specific layers. I turned on the urban versus rural one and it showed that his a geography was part of the rural geography. If you're not familiar with urban and rural that is something we delineate every 10 years. So what we do, using these jumps and hops, we create urban areas and then the balance on the left over is considered rural. This was back in 2000. He was so happy that he actually had physical proof that his municipality was in the urban area, so I showed them how to print that out and he was going to send it in with his application. A few months later he called me back saying that, thinking me again that they were able to figure out their problem. And this was just using this very simple tool just to see what types of geography are associated with different areas. There are a couple of things you can do. This is most of the major geographies. Transportation, tribal census tracts and blocks groups, census tracts and blocks, military areas, school districts, places and counties, American Indian, legislative, census regions and divisions, urban areas, we have some hydrography and then states and counties. The other thing I want to show is -- we are going to use the address search. I'm going to put an address and so we can go ahead and start playing with the geography. There are a couple of things you can do here. You can do a compare, where you can compare areas, identify particular geographies, you can do a query and you can print it out. Okay? I am going to go ahead and jump to our area. We are going to map the area around Independence Hall in Philadelphia. The physical address is 520 Chestnut Street in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. So once you have your address in there, click the little glass, if it finds a geography it says, okay, we have a hit. This is the hit that is in the system. So go ahead and click on this hit here. It is going to show us where it is located. There are a couple things I want to point out from the Geo coder. This was the address that was searched and this was the address that it matched. It has to match to an address in our system. Here it gives the side of the street, all of that stuff. I'm going to go to the layers and we are going to start turning on some layers. The first thing I want to do, let me zoom out a little bit. I'm going to turn on the satellite -- of the satellite imagery I really like. So if you are not familiar, I live outside of the Philadelphia area and this is where our historic area is. Lots of tourists are here, lots of buildings, very populated area. So you can go back to this. We can turn on -- let's see -- we can do -- so we have our legislative areas and then you can zoom out and you can see where the borders for the geographies are. So house districts. Anything that is in the viewing area you can get information for. You can look at transportation. Kind of like a Google Earth sort of area. You can look at geographies -- you can look at PUMAS , which are created every 10 years. Everything has a data center that is the official

partner for that state. So in Pennsylvania there's a Pennsylvania State data center, there's one in New Jersey. They work with us throughout the year to promote census and are especially important right around the decennial. To make sure that each state is aware of the Census Bureau activities, when the release date and all that stuff. So PUMAS are areas that are close together and they sometimes have a history between geographies and there is a population threshold. So it is almost like getting data for neighborhood. The census does not have neighborhood data. That is the PUMAS, census tract or block groups. If anyone hears from New York, your PUMAS -- in New York City you are counsel districts, okay? You can see all of that. Let's go down to our census tracts. This can get a little messy but you can hit the plus symbol to turn some of these off. You cannot see the blocks because we are zoomed out too far but once you get closer and closer in the blocks start showing up. I like to show this to show people census geography and how it nests together. In these urban areas you can see that the census tracts here follow street lines or blocks. These are what was created for 2010. Philadelphia has had census tracts, the older cities for many years, I believe the 1940s with kind of the first time that census tracts were created. These have a historical foundation and usually do not change unless there is a population change. If there is been a population boom and they will divide these, if not or people have moved out they will condense them to make the population thresholds. So here we go. Right here is Independence Hall and it is in census tract 10.01. Here's an example of a truck that was divided at some point. You have a .01 and .02, so let's turn on or block groups. Here are some block groups. This is telling us it is in census track 10 -- 10.01 and blocks group two. Then we can turn on or blocks, are city blocks. Let's take out the block groups. You can see the census tracts and then the block groups that make up a census tract. I think this is really neat because you don't need a mapping system to see what is available and what our maps look like. Okay, are there any questions about this tool? About anything I might've said earlier.

Yes. Noemi we have a couple of questions. Do all federal statistical agencies use the census Geo TIGER layers?

Yes. Definitely as a base map or anything else they might be mapping or the geographies they might use. I'm not sure, sometimes their special districts but it is based -- the base layers are matching the census geographies.

Okay. How close are codes to Geos?

The Geo I.D.s are specifically for Shapefile usage. If you are mapping you want to use the Geo I.D.s.

Okay, thank you.

Okay. The next thing I would like to show is data.census.gov. So let me go back to our home page. A lot of you may already use this tool but I want to show you a little bit about the mapping. We keep adding to the mapping, I'm hoping in the future it is more robust. Some people, going back many years, may have used American fact finder which was the predecessor to this. They had more mapping applications that you could download, data.census.gov is not there yet but I notice on the list to be able to grab your data and your Shapefiles with the Geo I.D.s and put them in a mapping application. I am also waiting for that. So let's go under data and maps. And then you can go under data tools and apps. These are every data tool and map in alphabetical order that the census has. There is a lot on your, census business builder, we have a Geo coder which is nice. If you have addresses that you would like to have geocoded, you can use the Geo coder and it will give you the census track block for addresses. If you ever need that that is right here. I do not go into that but that is a really cool one. Okay, here, explore census data.

There are a couple ways you can use this. You can type in a tool or a geography and you can go on from there. Personally, I like to use the advanced search. I find it is a little bit easier and it gets you your data quicker. So go ahead and click on advanced search. I want to show you where the codes are that I was talking about earlier. It is under, I am sorry, go under geography. It gives you the geographic entities but if you click to summary levels, this is where I got that information. If you're interested in the summary levels for particular geographies, you can probably find it on the Geo page but this is where you would find it. If you need for some reason. Okay. All I did was I went to geography, the default -- but the summary levels is the information that is right there. Let's go ahead and grab some data so we can go ahead and make a map and I can show you some of the new things. Even if you have used this before we added some stuff recently. So I usually start with my geography, let's just pick a state. I happen to be a fan of Alaska, I'm going to select Alaska. You can select multiple estate level geographies. You can even do state, county and the census tract but it will be a really big table. So you are aware. Okay. So you need two things to have us work, you need your geography and then you need your topic. You can select by surveys. You can do it by topic. You can go ahead and search by code. If you just go ahead, all I did was click on Alaska and I clicked all, so does giving us as of the 2020 decennial census, it will always default to the last decennial census. So if you're looking for American Community Survey data, just scroll down. So we have demographic, county, public sector data, maps, all on here. I want to start choosing some of the counties in Alaska. So I will go back to geography and I will select here, county. I can even take out Alaska if I wanted to and just go right to county and then select my state and let's say I'm going to select all counties in Alaska or you could do individual. In my filtered is telling me what I have select. Let's do a sex and age table. So click here. Let me just condense these. So this table is age and sex and is using the one your estimate. But I personally like to use the biter estimates because they are going to be geographies that are going to be under the 65,000 plus threshold you need. And I know in Alaska, it is not the most populated. I want to get data for all of my counties. I'm going to choose the five-year estimate. So a couple of things you can do, change the data set, the year, transpose these, download the data in Excel. If you're using a mapping system he wanted in a CSV, it can be a zip file, print it, share it. We're going to make a map. Let me scroll down a little bit. Let's look at age, let's maybe do 10 to 14 years old. This is geography and estimate and then the margin of error. It gives you the percentage if you want to map the percentage and then as male versus female. So I select the table and go to make a map. Sometimes they will not zoom in so you kind of have to physically zoom in. So let's zoom in. Here is our total estimate of that age group. Here are our numbers. So the areas with the darker concentrated color have more of what we selected. You can also change your valuables here. That is the total population and we wanted to look at children 10 to 14, so went to variables and chose this one. And it will update. Here we go. This is our number here. I want to show you a couple of things that you can do with our maps. You can change the colors. Let's a printed publication and you want black and white, you can just choose black and white. Here sums the sequential, diverging, depending on what you are mapping, there are a lot of different options here. You can choose your classes. For those of you that might be familiar with the classes in statistics, natural brakes, Quan tile, a glint of her and manual, you can play around with those. And you can also view the map colors on the graph it self. You can also do a manual one. Okay? So let's just do natural. We are running out of time. You can go ahead and share this map on social media. That is a way to share our maps. You can print this out. This is just a quick and dirty map. I want to show you that once you understand the geography and what you're looking for you can go ahead -- it makes using data.census.gov much easier because you are already versed in some of the geographies that we have. I know we are running out of time, any last minute questions?

Yes. Can you explain what place means versus MSA versus city County?

Yes. City County are legal jurisdictions that the Census Bureau does not have any say over, those are created and recognized at that level. What was the first one again?

Explain what place means versus MSA versus city County.

MSA is metropolitan statistical areas or ones that are created by the federal government. They get changed every few years and those are based on population levels, I believe they are based on journey to work data. They figure out the metropolitan areas for each state in the country. Places are something that, the Census Bureau uses place and I don't want to miss speak because they're different types of places, like a census designated place, some that question on the Excel sheet. And a CDP is an area that is not normally like a city or whatever but an area where there is economic activity and people live there, it might be a rural area or a subset of a city, but the Census Bureau created so we can get specific population and other data for that geography.

Okay. That is all the questions I have at the moment.

Okay. Let me go ahead and finish up with my presentation. I will stop sharing for a second. How do I get to share application? Maybe this is it. It is Acrobat reader, correct? That has my presentation. Am I wrong? Can you show me how to get back to my presentation?

Stop sharing. Mouse over the bar at the top. Stop sharing and you will be back at the slides.

Perfect. Thank you. I have screenshots here of the steps that I took to use TIGERweb. This is a CDP. The census designated places, we created a lot during the last decennial. Here you have an example for Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. There are minutes the pallet is other legal entities but sometimes some of these areas are historic areas and maybe Townsend no longer exist but that the census wants to gather data for. Because there's a community there, there's economic activity, so we go ahead and create those. You can use TIGERweb to view those. Here is a screenshot of some of the ways to use the mapping on data.census.gov. This is my contact information. If you need to contact me and you have a question you can feel free to send it to my email. We also have an inbox or you can call someone from our phone bank and say, I have a question and they will sit there and get you your answer. If you send something to the mailbox they will route it to the data dissemination specialist that covers that geography. So if you send something -- I cover southern New Jersey, if it is something New Jersey related I can help answer that but if you have a question about another geography, type in your long time and a lot about certain things, you can go ahead and send it directly to me or if it is on a weekend you can send it to our ask date and we will get back to on Monday. There is the URL for census Academy and that is how you follow us on social media. That is all that I have.

Okay. Thank you, Noemi. That was quite a webinar with a lot of great information. I would like to thank Ashley for her technical support today. And many thanks to our audience. We have one more webinar scheduled for June, it is one week from today titled, finding social status data and social resources. We've a few minutes to submit questions in the meantime. Noemi's slides will be available at the link to the webinar when Ashley gets of those sent out. So you can ask her directly. We also have recordings from our fall conference as well as the pre-conference and the spring meeting if you want to take a look at some other GPO webinars. Make sure you are signed up for our news and events, that is will you get notifications about upcoming webinars and other training. Okay. We have still got one minute or two. We will hang in there. To see the get any more questions.

I really support going to our sense Academy because it is subject matter experts who are doing the webinars. My coworker is done a really good series on census geography, it is little snippets, very digestible if you are interested in looking at those as a refresher. Those are always available, 24/7.

Okay. It looks like we are not getting any more questions. And people are sending their thank you's. We will go ahead and sign off, Noemi, thank you once again for this fabulous webinar.

, Thank you for having me.

Our pleasure.

All right, everybody, have a great rest of your day. [Event concluded]