

Census 2010: Your Table Is Waiting! Accessing and Using the Data
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Today's webinar is entitled **Census 2010, your table is waiting. Accessing and using the data presented by Linda Clark.**

Linda began census work in the 1970s as special senses supervisor in the Department of finance. In 1980 she started her career as a Census Bureau as a regional technician monitoring field activities in Southern California. She was then [indiscernible] in San Francisco, Alameda [audio interference] headquarters in Washington DC, when they return to the West Coast of the information specialist for the Seattle region. I am now happy to introduce Linda Clark Clark.

Thank you Eileen, I'm a bit of a novice at this medium that it is exciting to see how many people are logged on right now.

My hope today is to provide an overview of the 22 senses, but also mainly to demystify the process of accessing data for yourself and for customers.

Additionally I have kind of a selfish wish which is that you all try to create a data table for yourselves when I am done with the webinar, and I know that many of you are probably experienced in this.

I am already finding a bit of glitch to think the slides.

Linda, just try the down arrow.

I did.

In the upper right, where it says 01, you can use the arrow there as well.

Right under the 2010 Census tab?

Right near the participants, and it has the right and left arrows.

Okay. the MacBook A.

Thank you.

Okay, I will be covering these areas. First, a senses background, and the three things that are listed that you really need to know for any of the Census Bureau's demographic programs, and today I'm discovering the largest demographic programs. But you need to know about Census geography, what is and why it's important.

With us ethnicity and race, but the definitions are and how they evolved, and I'm sure it will come up so I will ask it myself, what happened to all the other questions that used to be on the census questionnaire? and does I am saving for later webinars which I will talk about during this presentation. Then we will look at the data release schedule. We have had the first release come out of the redistricting data for all the states, but but there are many more electronic files to come.

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Been some additional resources that are available to you that you may know about already, but if not I wanted to point them out.
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Then the population estimates program, just a very short bit of information on that. That is a program that is demographic, but it is something that is largely unseen by the public, but very important to the Census Bureau and two data users.
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In the bottom bullet, accessing data, that will be the demonstration using our search navigation tips which were one of the handouts that has been posted.
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So when we move on to looking at the decennial senses, the full name is the decennial Census of population and housing. And deconstructing the name, we can see that the roots are deep to E E C, like a decade, we do it every 10 10 years, and C E N, which means like a century. And that means that we are accounting 100% of our housing. So the count 100% of the population regardless of where they live in this country. And 100% of the housing unit.
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Why we do the senses? The principal reason is to provide counts to support the apportionment process. And that is the allocation of the seats in the house of Representatives. So every 10 years the counts are done, and through means of formula, some states were gained seats in Congress, some will lose and some will stay at the same level. Now California for the first time in many decades stayed with the same number of seats. Washington gained one one and Oregon which we thought might gain one did not. So it depends on what dates were doing, but the number of states is currently fixed at 435. And that changed in 2011 for the last time with the exception -- 1911 for the last time. So besides a apportionment, the reason we do for the synthesis is for redistricting, and the lines for congressional districts within each state and also drawn the lines for state legislative districts, a process that's also done every 10 years.
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Since the 1960's and 70s, legislation caused the federal government to allocate federal monies back to the states based on population that was gathered from the senses.
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And it was \$400 billion in fiscal year 2008. That was speculated by the Brookings institution actually looking at the programs that are dependent on the senses, wholly or partially for the allocation of funds. So that meant in California, which received \$63 billion plus in that year, every person who is a resident of the state and FY 08 was worth \$1730. So it's very important to make sure that we get every resident counted during the senses.
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Also, besides those three previous reasons for doing a senses, it is vital for planning at the state and local levels.
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The census establishes the framework for the other programs that we do democratically. Namely the population estimates, program and the American community survey. We have been doing it every 10 years since 1790. It was mandated by the Constitutional convention in 1787, so we have just completed our our 20 third to Daniel senses. It is the richest source of demographic data down to low levels of geography, and we actually released data down to the block level from the senses. Participation in the senses is mandatory. We do not threaten people and hope that we can sell them on the benefits of a senses and to the benefits of the community. People are often interested in going back and looking at

archive censuses to do family histories. Censuses are released in individual responses or on microfilm and they released after 72 years, and that means the next release will be the 1940 senses. It will come out on April first next year in 2012, and it will be available at at Federal depository libraries as well as the national archives around the country and in a variety of other locations, including the Mormon church has family history centers that are open to to the public for genealogy research.

So in order to get people to participate in a senses, we have to guarantee them that the Census Bureau does not share this information with any other federal agency with anyone.

A group or with any individual. So that information is protected and backed up by the fact that anyone who works on a senses has to take a lifetime oath of confidentiality. and we can and have prosecuted people, and they have been given jail sentences for disclosing information, so people take it very seriously. And even if they only worked for us for one day that boat is a lifetime confidentiality oath.

Going to the next slide, this is a handout. The Census geography system is important. What is Census geography first of all? It refers to geographic entities that are used by the Census Bureau and data in data collection and data tabulation. It's important to associate all counts, in fact, all data, with a specific location. Our geographers like to say that we like to hitch every person to the planet and we have to ditch them in the correct place, because the reason we do the senses is for congressional apportionment. So those congressional representatives want credit for every person living in their district.

And the central axis of this particular slide is very important when you are looking for Census data. There is a hierarchy on the senses -- I'm sorry, on the central access, starting with Census blocks, the very lowest level of geography of which we will release data. All the census blocks are nested within the block group for which they are assigned, and that is, the blocks will not cross the boundary of a block group to which they are assigned. Block groups are nested within census tracts and census tracts within counties and so on up until the national level.

That you will see a green line to the state off to the right right side down to a word called places. And a place for Census Jackie has two meanings. It's either an incorporated city or town or it's what we call a census designated place, and we will gather and release information on a census designated place once we get the boundaries from our state or local government. They have to be generally recognized communities. They are unincorporated, they usually have no functioning government, and our goal in providing data on Census designated places or CDP is to provide city or town level data for a well known closely settled area. There is no minimum or maximum population threshold for CDP, but they must have at least one person in order to be categorized as a CDP.

Blocks can be zero population, and I will explain that in a minute.

And block groups are generally between 600 and 3000 population with no particular optimum in mind when block groups are created.

Census tracts, the optimum is about 4000 population, but they can be anywhere between 1200 and 8000 population.

So this is a slide that is on the backside of your hierarchy and out. And it defines some said the county relationships here, but I wanted to give you the definitions for the three on the bottom row, because it helps explain when you are looking at data what it is you are looking at.

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A block is the basic unit of senses your graffiti.

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For our tabulation block, blocks will be numbered with a four digit number. We have wall-to-wall coverage of the United States. That is, every piece of land has a block number. And there are nearly 12 billion blocks in the United States. So when we released data down to the block level, that is a lot of sales of data.

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Block is a landmass that is generally found on all sides by visible features which can be streets or roads, railroads tracks, rivers, glaciers and I'll ask a can constitute a water boundary for a block, or by invisible features such As County lines, city limits or reservation boundaries that is American Indian reservations.

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More than half of the blocks in the United States have zero population, and remember there are almost 12 million blocks. So you don't have to have any population to define a block.

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A block group is a cluster of blocks. Blocks nest within the cluster of block groups and block group's nest within the census tract.

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Block 3014 on this illustration is the smallest units and fits into block group number three. Notice all of the numbers are in the 3000 series. A block group must have at least one block and no more than nine.

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Four or five is the average number of blocks in a block group. Block groups should have relatively permanent visible features and never cross the tracks. Generally a block group will have a population between 600 and 3000. Block group number three then nested within census tract 5.02. Now 5.02 shows me that it has been split. It used to be Census track number five.

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When it gets to largest population, they are split by our geographers.

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And the optimum population is about 4000.

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Number when people define neighborhoods they are often using census tracts at this geographic type. and I will just get the top row because I think you are familiar with what places are.

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We don't use minor civil divisions on the West Coast although I do understand there may be some people on the call who are not from the West Coast. But just follow the hierarchy on the previous slide. Tarmac now I'm going into what the population's estimates program is.

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Populations estimate program provides as it says the annual estimate for population and the inter-sense so years. It provides account of age, race, sex of every population from every state or county. But for incorporated places we only get the total population. It also provides housing unit counts just for state And County in those interstices years. Those are the years between one and nine.

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I am going to move now into accessing and using American factfinder. And the recommended browsers for for American factfinder our Internet explorer seven or higher, or Mozilla Firefox 3.5 or higher.

Some users of Google chrome and Safari have reported some performance problems with them and the Census Bureau is working on remedies for those, so it doesn't mean that they will not be totally functional forever, they are working on those.

But I had a question here before I started this. I wanted to know, yes or no. Have you ever used the American factfinder data access tool? Either the old one with or the new one?

And could you use your display and answer yes or no? You can check on the checkbox theirhere -- you can check on the checkbox there.

Okay, right now it looks like the yeses are outnumbering the nos about four-one. The new factfinder tool has more functionality than the old American factfinder tool which is good news. But if you are used to the old one there are some challenges with the new one. So I'm going to do kind of a romp through what the pages look like, and then get into some exercises with you.

Okay. This is our home page and it seems like most of you are familiar with this. You will still be able to do a simple population search on the homepage, and I had the Aeros over there on the right. But you will see a caveat that the 2010 census numbers have not been loaded there yet. They are busy getting them loaded onto American factfinder's so look at that to change. It's easier than going into American factfinder. So we are going to enter the American factfinder. It is the single entry point for American census data by clicking over to where the arrow is pointing, and right away, something will -- you will see something you haven't seen before if you haven't used this. You'll go to something called the American factfinder transition page. And you will see on the left side, the new American factfinder with the link below, factfinder two-point c ensus.gov, but there was also a hyperlink to frequently asked questions. And I will ask you -- show you what that looks like here.

These are questions that I have been sent in by data users such as yourself on the new American factfinder. And although this is a bit hard to read, you'll see that in green it will be annotated updated Oregon read they will be annotated as new, and it does pay to check that site if you are having problems with the search, but of course, your partnership and data services people in every region in the country are there to answer questions for you, and I did provide you with those phone numbers.

We will go back to the transition page and I would like to show you one other thing before we get into the factfinder because this is also a handy hyperlink. I have provided you with a schedule of 2010 data releases, but there is a hyperlink here that includes links to table shells of upcoming releases which is things that are not coming out yet but are coming out in the future. and what that looks like, the top part of this page, the red line, is the release release schedule, and I scrolled down a bit to where you see demographic profiles which will be the next release in May, and then in June 2 August, groups of states at a time, summary file number one will be released. And I did open that up and what I did when I got the Excel spreadsheet is I just did a control F to find information that will be coming up on households. I I typed in the word households.

Then I was able to find this particular table with no data in it yet because the data hasn't been

released. And this will be handy for things that come out in the future, and you can tell some of her customers, we don't have it yet but look for it between June and August.

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Back to the transition page. Now we are going to enter the factfinder to site.

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This is the Main page which is indicated by a tab that is highlighted here and I have a box around it.

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And a new feature on the Main page is that you have a quick start text box box, and is itself guided that you can enter under topic or table name, and notice under there you have radio buttons. Topics, population groups, or that that last item is industries, and then geography. You can put in a topic and a geography in one or the other and click go. So that is one choice. Notice also on the page about the QuickStart box, you have a link to video tutorials. and there are nine tutorials, they take about three-five minutes each and they are excellent. I've extracted the search and navigation tips from those tutorials. I'm just showing you how to navigate around the pages.

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In the upper right, you also have an area with a blue box around it. Feedback, and we encourage feedback from beta users, is very helpful when they are planning upgrades of the system. Criticisms are welcome as well as questions. Your questions may become part of an FAQ, but put in an e-mail address if if you want an answer.

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Also been a glossary that is excellent and health which also includes the tutorials and an online reference manual.

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Okay, now I have clicked on the search tab, and let me go back when here because I want to show you something that both of those pages shared. Down the left side, you have some filtered, the navigation bars.

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These are new. You have topics, geographies, population groups and industry codes. When I go to the first tab, you still have topics that are open here. Check her feet, partition groups and industry codes. You can do these searches from either page.

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The search results I have a box around indicates the number of data products. Right now it is 4441 that are available before you apply any of your filters. So that will change as you make your choices.

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Being over on the right, you have an arrow and an eye icon that you can open and it will be a table cell for just that table. So you can kind of scan through the use and see if they have the data you want or if they have too much into it like something a little simpler.

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On the legacy or the old version of American Fact Finder, the bar that said, what is this? Was the same. He gave you a table shell.

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And this is just showing you some of the options. That searched within the results box under your selections on the left side of the year the top, you can refine your search by adding keywords there.

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Okay. B., your selection, Fox. If you don't remember anything else that I tell you today, I hope you remember this because because you have to get somehow, all of your filters have to be moved up there and you have to do it by making choices and adding them to your selection box. But if you are not up

there, they are not going to be part of the filter which is applied to the the final selection which is your selection of tables.

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I have opened the upper feast overlay, from the left side which barely shows because I have a text box over it, but the geographic selections you make in this year Griffey overlay are going -- in this geography overlays will be in the selection box and as we go through the selection box it will be clear as to how to get out of it. But in a geography overlay, you have a text box as well. You also have geography filter options and you can start either place.

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Or if you saw something, those hyperlinks in a geography results pane, you could actually just click right on one of those hyperlinks and start there. Generally you won't find what you want there right away.

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Notice on the geography overlay you have a name tag. That's the one we are on right now. Now I will show you the address tab, which you can use to search by address. and this was a functionality that was available before on the American factfinder Main page. It was under the data set with the white box box that was called address search. So this shows some geographies that were available at the time that I did this on Green Bay, Wisconsin. So you can actually search by geographies entering the address and then click on those hyper links to see what tables are available.

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And last, you have a map tab. Now the map functionality is being upgraded as we speak. Before last week, we only have a national boundary, the state boundary and the congressional district boundary. Now for boundaries have been added. So you can use one of the tools in the blue box under the select geography text box in the overlay. For instance, a point. The rectangle, polygon or the circle to actually go on the map and select an area. This one has all the states on it, so generally you won't be doing it from this level. You will zoom in on a county or pull up a County and go into the Census track per instance.

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Using the population group navigation bar on the left, that also produces an overlay.

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And these are fixed. They are open or closed but once they are closed you cannot move them.

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This just shows you some of the population groups that are available. We have just the major rates groups in the first redistricting file that has been released.

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In the industry codes overlay is for the North American industrial classification system used for the economic census. And that is still on the legacy system. That will not be moved over until the fall.

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By fall sometimes, I don't have a date but everything currently on the old system will be moved to the new system.

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So right now we are having to use both systems.

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Okay. This is what one of the new American factfinder tables looks like. And it has a bit of a different look but it has a lot more functionality.

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And it used to be downloaded on the tables in Excel or CSV formats to modify them. Then you can

modify them right on the page. And more functionality is coming in future releases. It's pretty exciting what will be coming out and this will be happening over the next year and a half, although I don't have the exact dates for those upgrades, but there will be customization of tables that will be available, and perhaps perhaps a statistical regulator.

So at any rate if you click on the modify table that I have in the box there, the table with an look like this.

It has additional icons in there and you have a grey bar that gray bar that says table tools.

the things that are listed there, you can collapse and expand data, hide, transpose rows and columns and reset the table to its original view.

The collapse or expand groups of data really gives you what we used to call the custom table, where you had eight ranges for instance. age ranges for instance.

Then you can create reference maps or maps.

The next two webinars on the American community survey, I split it into. One will be the introduction to the community survey which is where the longform questions went. I will do a single view and then a multi- year estimate, the three-year and five-year data products. That will be July 26.

Now I will switch over to the demonstration and go back up here -- if you have your search and navigation tips printed, then I will work with them or I will explain them as I go.

The first thing that I am going to do is -- this is all in factfinder to point census data, and I will go down to Fact Finder 2.census.gov. I go up to the bar and click on the search tab. And then I have in the instructions click on the word topics to expand it and sometimes it's already expanded so I don't have to do that. I will go down to the choice called program, click on the +-plus-sign to explain, expand back, and then click on the sunny all senses.

Now noticed a couple of things. The words decennial census have disappeared from the program and are now in the selection box.

Also over here, that number has been diminished by my selection, and I wanted to point out that you do have the possibility here on the results pane to open up 50 or 75 results per page which will lower the number of pages available.

I will go back over here to the search within results bar and take in group quarter. And there is a type of overlay that I'm going to choose, but not going to, and I click on go and I want you to notice what happens here. The search results bar shows 264.

And in the decennial census -- we have it loaded on both the legacy system and the new system. You will notice here in data sets that we have 2010 a lot and if I scrolled all the way down, in 2000 we would have 2010.

and on this bar you can click on these two sort them in ascending order, often numeric. And I can do

the same thing with data set or with IT.

So that is the end of that that particular working within search results. I want to show you hear that clear all selections is very obvious now and very necessary. In a legacy system you could get get away without not clearing your selection sometimes. Sometimes you could get into a loop that you couldn't get out of.

But one thing that I like about the new system is it is very clear right there in the selection box if you have something lingering in there.

Now we are going to go to quick start and click on Main just to pull up that quick start text box and there is a lot of scrolling up and down it goes on that goes on in this system.

I will enter word tenure in here and that is the census term or whether you own or rent your housing unit.

And I will leave this and then enter the state of California.

It gives me the counties and I will click on go instead. And I want you to notice that both of those filters are now applied and they are in in B., your selection box, and I have 163 possibilities here in terms of tables to select.

Now I will will make a table selection of the top table. I can either do it by clicking in the check box and clicking view, and the advantage of this as I can click on more than one.

Notice it is preselected and I could click on view. Right now you are limited to three at a time, and I will deselect the use and show you the other way of doing this.

Notice they are not up in your selection.

And we have some time issues sometimes so I wait for that.

Or not. I have to go back over here and clear all of my selections and do this very quickly.

Sometimes this happens.

I have to say that into system issues sometimes and I no you will wonder if it's you or the system. We are upgrading constantly and we are loading losing a lot of data on constantly. So I will go back in and putting tenure and California, and I will go back and click on the hyperlink which is sometimes faster.

So I have here, the table is selected is QT H for housing two, and it has the data I selected the Census 2000.

And if I have picked three, I will then click the view and on this page, one at a time would come up, and if I clicked on view all, then they would come up sequentially with the appropriate page breaks, which also is new. On the old one they pages broke when the previous table was done, so this is handy

or here.

Now I will go to topic search, item three page number two, and I have three options. I can go back to search using the gray bar, I can go up on the navigation bar, and, I can go back to search, and I will clear my selection and start my next one.

I will expand my topic search, it's expanded, and now I will expand the people option. And here I will expand the age group option. And I have a note here, note that the number in parentheses, for instance for children it's an number is the number of data products currently available for that topic with the current filter for supply.

So I am going to click on the word children, and noticed the 443 is moved over to the search results, and I put that in the search selection box.

And I am still in topics, and I expand the data sets by clicking on the +-plus-sign, and I click on the 2008 population estimates, and that's the only data set that is gloated currently. All the population estimates and all the data sets for 2000 and one data set for 2010.

An clicking on the 2008 estimate and I'm noting what I have here. I have two tables available, age dependency ratio. And if I didn't know what that meant I could take a little detour up here, open the glossary, and go to A for age dependency ratio, read the definition and noticed the term applies to the next table that is available.

Dot satisfied that that is what I want. Either click on the hyperlink or click on the checkbox and click view.

So that's just a detour that you could take.

If I wanted to keep children but see what else we have for children on a different data set, I could click on the X in a clear selection box. If you are familiar with the legacy system, you may remember at the top of the pages that there is a line that says, you are here. And remember on legacy, a guided you through the steps steps. You have to start with the data set and a table format, and then you pick the geography. And you could not go out of order there. On this one you can go out of order, there is no up order. Until you get to the overlay and then you follow the geography.

But you can still do it the old way.

At any rate instead of the generic breadcrumbs, now we have specific breadcrumbs. And I removed the 2008 breadcrumbs.

Now we see with available for children and we are back at 343.

Now I will clear all selections here and go onto the geography overlaid.

And remember that you can get these filtered navigation or or navigation bars or overlays on either the search tab or the Main tab. So what I put in as an exercise is, we are searching for data incidents as track 1.01, 1.02 and 1.03 in Monterey County.

I'm going to open the GR graffiti overlay and, there it is. Remember it is fixed and you can't move it. and I will start with the level of geography that I am seeking.

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So I go to the filter options and click on Census tract. Then it gives me more options, and this is where I have to go by the hierarchy. You start with the highest. You want to go in the state and we picked California. Then we select within the county and we picked Monterey Monterey, and have to scroll down with the larger bar here. Then I select -- notice that it is within Monterey County. We are not going to take that, we only want the first three. Let me show you within that selection box. You have it in the geography of filter but until you make your selection over in the pain, they are not moved up. So I am going to select 1.01, 1.02 and 1.03. And this is very important. It says preselected, and this which was not eliminated until I started collecting them is now a eliminated. But noticed the arrow pointing to the northwest corner of the page? That is the key, you have to get those things moved up there and that's how you do it.

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There they are. Please check before you close any of your overlays to make sure that your selections are up there. Do you need to know how you got there? No. You are done in that work is done and all you want is the results.

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Then and only then do you close the overlay because guess what? When you open the overlay again, it's empty. No filters. So your filters have been erased and that's the reason it's important to get things up there.

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Then I select the P1 race table. Notice that this is from the redistricting data from 2010. There are only six different tables with different geographies of course. I will pull out the race table, just by clicking on the hyperlink, because my checkbox and view is not working very quickly.

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Notice under the race table you have every possible combination of the categories plus some other race. And here is the Census tract and columns, all the census tracts that I wanted.

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From this page, that's how you apply the geography overlays. It can get very complicated, but I think if you remember the hierarchies that will help you a lot. You are often not looking for Census tract data, and so if you get into a pickle, please call the regional office for your area area of Seattle and those Northern California which includes Santa Cruz County, [indiscernible] County, San Joaquin County, and that kind of defines our border, and the Los Los Angeles region as the rest of California, but that is the rest of the area.

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From this table to save time, I'm going to go ahead and show you how to modify a table.

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I click on modify table, and if I wanted to get rid of cents as track 1.03, all it has to do is deselect checkbox, and it would be gone. This is a modified view of the original table.

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And I think -- okay, I could go back and show it, and I can also collapse all the population of one race category and it just appears as one total.

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Or I can expand it.

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and I can expand by moving the Aeros left and right,.

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And I can transpose the rows and columns, which is the seventh item I was going to show you and that is just a simple click. and it's easier to have a format where you can see as much as you want on one page when you are doing simple searches. Okay, but if I want to totally reset the table, if I show the hidden row or column, in this case, the column, he comes back but it still isn't in for the original view which has the check they are. If I reset the table and click okay, it goes back to the original. Notice that all these changes come about with modifying the table. and I will go back to search and create one map for you. I will clear all selections, the programs, and population estimates, then I click the hyperlink for GCT TU 01, United States, states and Puerto Rico.

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Here is the table. And notice the population estimates will show the bandage we were in back to the last census, which is pretty handy to have. You're all the states by definition. I click, create a map, I click on one of the data cells, I click, show map. and it pulls up a map of the United States with different shades of green according to the population.

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The map functionalities are the same as we're on the old one. and boundaries in features and data classes and then we have two new ones, find a location and map markers. And because we haven't had the boundaries available until this weekend, I haven't worked further on maps. It pays to play around with the maps on there.

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And the last item, the bookmarks is great and download, I will let you do that on your own. All the instructions are there and I did take, how did did I find all the census tracts in one place from the FAQ as to because that is something that you can ask for and it doesn't follow strict art -- hierarchy because because census tracts can cross state lines. But I wanted to have time to ask questions, and I will get my instructions here to move back to --

Linda, I can give you the questions if you'd like.

Okay.

One was, can you you show us the thematic maps again? What are they and how do they work?

That's what I just did, create a thematic map. A thematic map maps one teen per map, so from some tables you are not going to be able to create a B. Maddock map because you have more than one theme on it.

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So if it's not possible, it just won't come out. All the maps in fact finder finder to are created on-the-fly. There are no preformatted maps on a hyperlink that you could select from as there were in the old American Fact Finder. Now they are all defined by users.

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I know that's a bit confusing. Let-- this is a quick one. Let me close this and pick a table. Then I can click on it, create a map. You have to start there, you have to make that selection before you do anything else.

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Then I put my cursory and one of the data cells and click, show map.

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You have to have at least two like geographies. So I have 50 states here, so I am buying here, but you

cannot just map one geography. It has to have a companion geography that is in fact the same type of geography or the same level.

While that is coming up, do you want to --

There was another question. What about the 1990 census will not be available by fact finder too?

Yes, it is on the legacy currently and it will move over along with the other programs and data sets that are on the legacy.

Generally late summer we will get everything but the latest population estimates and everything but the latest in the American committee survey. We will move those over in late summer and then we'll get those very last populations estimates in the 2009 vintage, and the ones that end in a single year 2009 will over last.

It looks like you got your map.

I do.

And I apologize. I sent an updated PowerPoint, and it wasn't the one that I was showing. So I didn't explain race and ethnicity on the one that you have nor give you the additional resources, but I will be glad if you e-mail me to send you an updated one with the speaker notes on it.

And I will be happy to send that to you, it just did not get to time.

Please remind me, one will be the date that the American factfinder two will be a?

The 2010 redistricting via which is also called PL 941971 is up now. For all the states plus the national redistricting file came up, and I'm going to back out of here. And a little tip here, anytime you want to go back to the homepage of American Fact Finder, click on that banner, the US Census Bureau, and I will go into the transition page and scroll down to the release schedule, which you have a copy of, and this issue also planned releases. And this one shows you the actual dates that they came out.

The next one one is the demographic profile, and you can click on that Tuesday with the tables will look like, and so we will be putting out releases well into 2012 and some reports in 2013.

All of that is the simple 10 plus the simpleton questions that were asked.

Okay. This is hopefully an easy one. How would you recommend finding these maps?

Okay, good question, and I am seldom asked this for librarians because a lot of people don't care. If you go to A A-Z and click on citations, and see, because they intermix senses with everything else, so it's kind of confusing. Let me see.

Once you find the link --

I think it's on the homepage now.

This relates to [indiscernible] and it's a pretty good question. Is there a way to put a title on the thematic maps?

Not that I know of yet, and there was on the old ones. So let me investigate whether that is coming. I noticed that myself, and yes, that's something that we did have on the old one that we don't seem to have on the new one.

Let me see, it's something I missed or it is just something I plan to do.

But that is a good thing also, the feedback. But I'm doing that for you today.

Okay, anything else?

Yes, there was one more. But I don't know where it went. Obama second hold on a second.

Okay.

Here is a comment. Yes, titles can be added but it is not very noticeable. That's interesting.

Good, excellent.

Is that with factfinder too? And she said yes.

Okay, I will send the paths to you, Eileen, and you can distribute it.

Homework for me.

The question was, how can I search the Vietnamese population alone or in any combination in San Francisco, and when will this data come out?

Okay. It's not out now because it's not a major rates group, but now I will show you, this is a good way to show you. I have clicked on an American factfinder and I will go to the release schedule with hyperlinks, and I will go first to -- well let me check the demographic profile profile.

I open that, and almost surely it is not on there.

But that's look -- let's look. This is all we have on the demographic profile.

We do have Vietnamese one race, so that is the enemy is alone. You will get counts, but let's go back, and those were the checkbox counts on the questionnaire, so it wasn't every Asian group. But you can get those out of down to place little or functional minor civil divisions which we don't have on the West Coast.

So for the city of San Francisco you will have that information next month.

Linda, what is your e-mail address? We had that question come up.

Linda.Clarke Clark at census D.

Actually actually that information is on the last slide.

Right.

That was a lot of information Linda, thank you. We are at the top of the hour so I'd like to thank everyone for participating and remind you all that this will be available as an archive in the transcript from the closed captioning will also be available on the website you used to access today's webinar.

One more word from Linda, those exercises are really planned as do it yourself. So if you forget something you ought to be able to go back in and follow the path, I hope. Thank you for coming.

And Mark your calendars, June 20 first through June 20 sixth for part two. You will see a short survey when you exit, and at the end of that survey is the certificate of attendance for coming to today's webinar. Thanks again everyone, and we will see you next time.

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[event concluded].