Victor Rosenberg October 14, 2010

**CENSUS 2000 and 2010**

**SLIDE 1 - SHOW**

I. Introduction

 A. Some of you know that I was a government documents librarian for 40 years before retiring

 a year ago

 1. Dr. Rosenberg chose the one subject that would drag me out of retirement, the

 Decennial Census

 2. My colleague is Sally Haines, who currently works in the Documents Center, and is

 THE expert on how people use the data.

 3. Using Census data is a blast, especially if you're curious about people and places

 4. As a reference librarian of any type, public, special, academic, you will probably use

 the census

 a. If a government documents specialist, about 1/3 of your questions will be about the

 census

 5. So - short term objective today is that you have some fun actually extracting some data

 of interest to you; hope you all brought a street address with you; you will be following

 this up with a very short paper requiring Census data next week

 6. Long term

 a. Most people forget the details after a few days

 b. But a year or two from now I hope a question will trigger in your mind that it is a potential Census question; you'll need to know

* + - What the Census is
		- What subjects and geographic components make the Census a possible source
		- Where to start
		- And especially how to get help

II. What is a census

 A. Hopefully, complete count of something

 1. Goes back to 3350 B.C. in Egypt; book of Numbers based on a Census; long before Caesar

 Augustus conducted a Census for taxation purposes

 2. Is the U.S. Census used for taxation purposes? No, no income tax when it was instituted

 anyway

**SLIDE 2 - SHOW**

Census or survey of population has been conducted at 10 year intervals

 Since 1790 for reapportionment in the House of Representatives

 Michigan had 19 reps in 1960 and 1970; 15 this time around; wouldn't

 be surprised if we are down to 13 or 14 in 2012 when data takes effect

 Should hear a lot in news about reapportionment and gerrymandering,

 where party in powers draws districts to get the most likely seats

 Used to send Census takers; mail back since 1970; supplement with

 census takers when people don't answer their questionnaires

 Just curious. Have any of you filled in a questionnaire or served as a census

 taker?

 Any comments?

**SLIDE 3 - SHOW**

The Census Bureau has added a lot of questions and changed them over

 time

 For example, the last question about slavery was in 1860

 Income added in 1940 after the Great Depression

 Questions on TVs in the house asked from 1950-70, until they determined

 Almost everyone had them

**SLIDE 4 - SHOW**

Questions and definitions really reflect changes in society

 One of your handouts is a grid of questions for 22 censuses we've had

 B. Census is a complete count of something

 1. My best friend's sister-in-law counts frogs in Pinckney every year

 2. Do you think you can ever get a complete count of frogs?

 3. Estimate on the count you do get

 4. Some of the questions we were talking about were estimates based on

 a sample; more consistent 100% questions were age, race, sex, and

 housing unit

 2000 Census, our latest complete Census, had two questionnaires

**SLIDE 5 - SHOW**

 One sent to each household in the country; 100% and sample to 1/6

of households

 100% questionnaire asked:

Asked age, sex, race, household relationship, Hispanic origin,

 Whether the unit was owner or renter-occupied

**SLIDE 6 - SHOW**

 Sample questionnaire was sent to about 1/6 of households

 Includes the data everyone wants

 Ancestry -

 Language, country of origin, when naturalized

 School enrollment

## SLIDE 7 - SHOW

 Industry, occupation, income and poverty

 More disability this time, including people with mental illness who may

 not be in a mental institution

**SLIDE 8 - SHOW**

After 2000, everyone realized that the public doesn't trust the government

 Hard to get many people, especially illegal aliens, to fill in a census form

 Data was too old almost as soon as published in 2003-2004; income will be

 different in 2008 than in 2000

 2010 has minimal data on age, race, sex, and housing unit

 American Community Survey is a monthly survey of the income, education,

 mortgage questions; published on annual, triennial, or quinquennial basis depending on population size of geographic area

Awkward to show you how to use the census right now because the 2010

 Census data won't be released until next year; and the ACS data for areas

 under 20,000 won't be released until December and January

**SLIDE 9 - SHOW**

Census is published for legal areas

Nation

 State

 Counties

 Cities

 Townships

 Congressional Districts

 School Districts

# SLIDE 10 - SHOW

 Census designated areas

 Metropolitan areas: various names and changes in definition

 MSA; cannot assume anything for any year

 Census Tract

 Block group

 Block

 Zip code tabulation area

 PUMAs and SuperPUMAS – areas of 100,000-400,000 in population

 Traffic analysis zones

 All of this can be very confusing. Wanted you to have an idea of what the Census is, the subjects, and geographic areas covered so that a year from now you will recognize a possible Census question.

**SLIDE 11 - SHOW**

So, a year or two from now, you have a question: size of senior population in your city

 May or may not be a Census question

 If you search Google, the first hit on the web is the Census Bureau

 Easy enough to remember the URL

 Login to http://www.census.gov/ TRY TO USE FIREFOX

The CB changes their web site all of the time

 Right now it's a little confusing; we'll go back to it much later

 Take the city of the address you will be researching, go to Quick Facts, lower

 right, put in your state, and then your city on the top of the next page

 What kind of percentages are you getting?

 **Grace - do Michigan and AA;** 7.9%; data is old, 2000;

 can be updated by Census Bureau Population Estimates Program

 this also tells you nothing about them: race, sex, marital status, income

 for more detail must go to American Factfinder

 Click on Census Bureau name on top of results page

**SLIDE 12**

Main access to Census Data, both the Decennial and American Community

 Survey, is American Factfinder

 The URL is really easy to remember: factfinder.census.gov

 **Click on American Factfinder**

A lot of information on this page

 The main navigation are the buttons on the lefthand side of the page

 Two most important are data sets and maps

 Since I asked you to bring an address, we're going to start looking at maps with the

 address searching at the bottom of the page

 **Click on Address Search**

**SLIDE 13**

 With address searching can search a street address to find all of the places that include its data

 **Search the residential address you've chosen; street number and either city and state or zip code and wait for the search results**

 **I'm searching 1214 S. University, AA 48104**

 In case you're wondering this is the post office in the S. U. arcade

There's a little pull-down box that appears with every geographic area that has

 data for that block, big or small

 Sometimes you will find a name, such as the place or county or school district

 Also see some numbers, a shorthand the Census Bureau uses

**SLIDE 14**

 Before we proceed, the information I want you to write down for your place are:

 County

 Census Tract

 Block Group

 Block

 Zip code

 Primary metropolitan statistical area or metropolitan statistical area (not CMSA)

 Public Use Microdata Area or PUMA

 When everyone has identified those numbers we will proceed to explain what some of

 these mean

**Slide 15**

 **Highlight the block number in blue and press Map It**

Does this look like the block you were thinking of

 Street boundaries the same

 Hard to see the block number but it is there

 The smallest area for Census data is the block

 Entire country has been blocked; out west they sometimes use mountain ridges

 rather than streets for the boundary

 Only data you can get for a block is basic age, race, sex, household status, and

 owner v. renter occupied

 Summary file 1 in 2000 and 2010 Census;

 Will not find income or housing value or much else

 To get data, you need state, county name, census tract, and block number

 That's why I had you write this down

**Slide 16**

 **Go back and highlight block group and click on map it**

There are 3-8 blocks in a block group and 3-8 block groups in a census tract

 You don't really need to remember the number of the block group because

 all blocks beginning with 3 are in block group 3 and those with 2 in

 block group 2

 Block groups are the smallest area for which you can get sample data:

 ancestry, occupation, income

**Slide 17**

 **Go back and highlight census tract and click on map it**

 This is a much larger unit of analysis and the most popular because it has the

 most information for subcity areas

 Dark orange lines surround the tract

 Tracts are areas of about 4000 people; chosen by local communities to approximate

 neighborhoods

 If you look at AA map, tract 4002 is central campus; tract 4003 is just off campus

 where many undergrads live in apartments and sorority houses

 Tracts are numbered within counties, which is why you need to have the number

 I had you write down zip code because that is the only geography that you can

 consistently get population, housing, and some economic data as well,

 such as number of gas stations

 Zip codes are mail delivery routes and the post office does NOT have maps

 These maps are an approximation. If you have a mailbox in another zip code,

 your data will be in the zip code where you live

 City, county, state and understandable concepts as well

**Slide 18**

 **Go back and highlight PMSA, MSA or CMSA and click on map it**

This is the most difficult concept to understand and I don't expect you to

 Two most important things to remember: any of these metropolitan areas is

 larger than the central city

 AND don't even try to pull out the data without getting a definition

**SLIDE 19 - SHOW**

Central city of 50,000 or more, its own county, any contiguous counties with

 commuting patterns to central city

 Definitions change over time

 Counties included change over time

 Ann Arbor stole Lenawee from Toledo and took Livingston from Detroit

 Consolidated metro area is several metro areas next to one another

**SLIDE 20 - SHOW**

This is even worse for the American Community Survey and 2010 Census

 Ann Arbor is back to Washtenaw County; Livingston went to Detroit; Adrian

 is its own area with Lenawee

 Consolidated area is Detroit-Warren-Flint even though Ann Arbor is included

**SLIDE 21 - SHOW**

This situation is so bad that you have to get the definition from the Census Bureau

 The only thing to remember is that it is county based

**SLIDE 22**

 **Go back and highlight PUMA and click on map it**

 **This is actually easier to understand than the metropolitan area**

 This is easier to understand than the metropolitan area

 Census Bureau tabulates data and puts it in American Factfinder, you extract it

 Sometimes they don't calculate the data the way you want it, education, occupation

 and citizenship status of people born in Senegal

 There are a couple of programs that are good for this; not the Census Bureau

 PUMA is area of 100,000 and super-PUMA of 400,000 where you can make your

 own tables

 The maps are one way to figure it out

 There is a web site in Missouri that converts tracts to PUMAs and vice versa

 But you can get a map on Factfinder

 So let's get some data

 Beadcrumb at top of your page that says: You are here

 This tool will be very helpful when gathering data

 **Click on Main**

**Slide 23**

Main entry to all of the information is in Data Sets

 **Click on data sets**

**Slide 24**

 Default is decennial census

 Five types of files

 Decennial Census for 2000 and 1990, eventually 2010

 American Community Survey

 Sample data that will replace 2010 sample data

 Population estimates - not much there, like age groups for AA

 Economic Census for 1997, 2002 and some 2007

 Number of establishments, employment by

 Industry; zip code data is smallest area

 Annual Economic Surveys – lots of manufacturing data for U.S. and

 states, County Business Patterns, employees and payrolls by

 all industries and counties

**Slide 25**

 **Summary File 1**

100% - age, race, sex, households, from U.S. to block

 Need to use this file for any block data whatsoever

 Only other reason to use it is single years of age

  **Summary File 2 -**

Single years of age and 250 racial groups to tract

 level if over 1000 people of that race

 SF1 would have Hispanic; SF2 would have Mexican

 We're goint to skip this one because will use SF4 instead

**Slide 26**

 **Summary File 3 - the most popular; most data for most areas**

Education, income, occupation, commuting, ancestry,

 Foreign born, language, housing value and rent

 Also has age groups, race, and household characteristics

 Some data for BGs but most racial breakdowns by tract

 **Summary File 4 -**

Characteristics of SF3 broken down by lots of races and

 Ancestries, e.g. Maltese for tract only

 Will show you how to use this

**Slide 27**

We're going to start out with SF1 for 2000, which is default

 Options box aligns with table in checked circle

Most important access points are Detailed Tables and Thematic Maps

**Slide 28**

 **Click on 2000 Census Summary File 1 Detailed Tables**

 You always end up choose geography before table

Several options for choosing geography; will look at these in succeeding lessons

 **Right now choose address search tab and search the address you looked at before**

 **Once you have the search results, control click everything from state to block to**

 **highlight in blue**

 **Then click add**

 **Then click next**

**Slide 29**

So what data are you going to choose and how do you choose it

 The default is SHOW ALL TABLES, which is short in this file; you can browse

 KEYWORD doesn't always work because you have to know the right terminology

 We WILL use the SUBJECT for Summary File 3

 **Right now I want you to page down to P12; click to highlight it;**

 **Click on What's This** to preview table

 **add it; show results**

**Slide 30**

Here are the results in spreadsheet form

 Now I had promised you that the Census would be fun, and this entire spreadsheet looks pretty boring

 What makes this fun is a crazy combination of things:

 Your knowledge of society and the area

 Curiosity

 Comparing one area to another or time periods

 How you are going to use the data

 I'm going to try to illustrate that with this boring spreadsheet; if you have other

 questions about your own spreadsheet, make a note to yourself and we

 can discuss them when I'm done

 1. If I was thinking of locating a senior center, I wouldn't do it on block 3002 because

 all but one person is 18-24. Besides I know that there's a paid parking lot on the

 block and you can't get a senior to pay for parking. A pizza parlor on the other hand

 is a very good bet.

 2. So if the elderly aren't living on this block, where ARE they living in Ann Arbor?

 I'm going to show you how to do that.

 3. This data is 10 years old. It is unlikely that it has changed that much on this particular block because I know this is a college campus. The 2010 census block

 data will come out next year so you will be able to see any changes. However,

 if you are thinking of baby boomers, the oldest of them was 64 during the 2010

 Census so you will probably need to look at the 60-64 range in 2010 and the 50-54

 range in 2000. Who knows - they might retire and move to Florida!

 **Do you have any thoughts or questions about your data?**

The data in this table is disaggregated; males and females have separate age listings;

 age groups not what I want

 So you have to download the data;

 Click on PRINT/DOWNLOAD; files, save as, will give you an HTML file and not a spreadsheet

**SLIDE 31**

Formats: at the top you have formats that will give you headings; useful for most

 purposes

 I prefer csv over tab delimited and Excel; downloads to Excel

 RTF would give you a table that looks like the one on your screen

 Data base compatible are really not for spreadsheets; instead of text identification

 get codes for geography and subject

**SLIDE 32**

I had to fiddle with EXCEL but got percentages of elderly for Michigan, county,

 city, tract and block; Ann Arbor and Washtenaw County have 8% elderly;

 Michigan is 12%; so it's a young area

 Let's try some other subjects.

 **Click on breadcrumb at top that says tables**

**SLIDE 33 - SHOW**

 Again, the default is List all Tables

When browse list, see that tables are arranged by broad subject

 **Population (P) tables to block**

 Race - age - households by age, type and relationship -

 Families and family type - group quarters -

 Imputations of data when questionnaire not answered

**SLIDE 34 - SHOW**

 **Housing tables by subject – to block**

 Occupied and vacant housing units - occupied units by race

 And household size; owner and renter occupied by race,

 And imputations

**SLIDE 35 - SHOW**

 **PCT or tract level tables** delineate the P tables in finer detail

 Native American tribes

 Asian races (Indian, Pakistani, Hmong, Korean)

 Hawaiian and Pacific Islander

 Hispanic Origin (Cuban, Salvadoran)

 Single years of age by race to 99; 3 clusters over 1000

 Unmarried partners by sex

 Nonreltives by household type (boarder, foster child)

 Group quaters by age, race, sex and type (dorm, prison)

**SLIDE 36**

 **Is everyone on that page? If so, click on the P12 in the lower box and REMOVE.**

 **Then click on P3 - Race, add it, and show results.**

 **- SHOW SLIDE 36**

 Race is self defined

 Most tables have breakdown by

 White

 Black

 American Indian

 Asian

 Hawaiian and Pacific Islander

 Other

 Two or more races

## SLIDE 37

 Some of the files break Asian, Pacific Islander and Indian into much more detail:

 Chippewa Indian, Pakistani, Hmong

 Arab is considered White for Census purposes

 White and black races are broken down in the ancestry

 Tables in the sample data;

**SLIDE 38**

 Hispanic is considered an ethnic group rather than a race

 Can be Hispanic and any race

## SLIDE 39

What that means is that if you add Hispanic to the other races you will

 Get more than the total

 If want number of minorities in a community, either subtract white non-hispanic

 From the total or break down white into Hispanic and non-hispanic and

then add

PRACTICAL application of racial and Hispanic data would be grocery stores and

 their ethnic foods content

 After the 2000 census, maybe in 2002 or 2003, I noticed more Hispanic and

 Arabic shoppers at Meijers on Carpenter and Ellsworth

Arabic is not included in race in the 100% data; it is included in sample data, so the

 ACS in December will be my first chance to test the theory

 However, the maps I created show a larger Hispanic population in south

 Ann Arbor in 2006; will show you later

**SLIDE 40**

 **Click on Tables - Go back and remove Table p3; highlight P18, add it and show tables**

How people in household are related to the person who answered the questionnaire

 In my block, people living alone or people living together who are unreleated

 Maybe you and a few roommates in an apartment

 Detroit used data on number of single mother households together with fire

 reports to try establish social services to reduce the number of fires

**SLIDE 41**

 **Go back to Tables; remove P18; page down to highlight P37 and show table**

People living in group quarters, such as nursing homes, mental

 Institutions, and college dorms

 Dormitories includes frat and sorority houses; people did get their questionnaires

 No people living on college dormitories on this block but certainly in

 tract

 LAST TABLE before break

 **Go back to Tables; removed P37, and add H4 and show table**

Owner versus renter occupied; on my block, only renters; mostly

 renters in tract

 TAKE A 15-20 minute break; do what you need to do; if want to work

 on this a little more or ask questions, Sally and I will help you

 When we come back we will look at a more exciting file and different ways

 to approach the tables and geography.

**NEW SEGMENT:**

Last segment focused on geographic and racial definitions and basic navigation

What we're going to do in this segment is look at some of the exciting social

 characteristics and alternatives to get the geography

 You will be using Summary File 3 as well as the American Community

 Survey and perhaps some mapping for your assignment

 Probably a short break; then finish up with updating the Census and mapping

 I'm not sure where you left off;

 **If you're still where you were on SF1, click on the breadcrumb data sets**

 **If you're lost, go back to Factfinder main page and click on data sets**

 **Once you're there, click on Summary File 3, Detailed Tables**

**SLIDE 42 - SHOW**

Summary File 3 is certainly the most popular

 Most interesting data for smallest places - tract or block group

 Covers ancestry, occupation, industry, educational attainment, school

 Enrollment, income and poverty, disability

 It has more detail and but no block data

**SLIDE 43**

 Default is the list geography view

 Can only choose one level down, block groups within tract, or tracts within a county

 **Depending how you got to this page, eliminate all the geography on the default**

 **screen and we will start over**

 **The screen has an example of what you are to do**

 **Select LIST GEOGRAPHY**

 **Block Group**

 **State**

 **County of your address**

 **Tract number of your address (Washtenaw 4003)**

 **Select all block groups**

 **Add**

 **Click on NEXT**

Let me know when you are done

**SLIDE 44 - SHOW**

Structure of the tables is slightly different

 P or population tables go to block group level rather than block level

 First group - no racial breakdowns

 Second group - imputations

 Third group - data from first group broken down by race

**SLIDE 45 - SHOW**

 H or Housing tables go to block group level and have no racial breakdowns at all

**SLIDE 46 - SHOW**

 PCT tables go to tract level; much more detailed than block group

 Only tables that give ancestry but do not break characteristics down by

 Do break things down by race

 HCT tables broken down by race

 Don't try to remember any of this

 **SLIDE 47**

 Easiest way to choose a subject is the **SUBJECT SEARCH**

 **Page down to Social characteristics and click on Education**

 **Search**

 **Choose table P37**

 **Add**

 **Get Result**

**SLIDE 48**

I don't know what you're seeing but what I'm seeing is screwy

 This is just east of central campus and includes fraternity row

 In BG 1-4, only 12 males with some college when there should be a lot

 **They are counting people 25 and over**

**SLIDE 49**

In this same group we have 7 males who are high school graduates but 22

 with doctorates; didn't they graduate from high school

 Surely they did; what they are counting is the highest level of education only

**SLIDE 50**

Going to show you one more trick for data sets; then will just look at the data so you

 can do this yourselves

 **Just click on Geography and watch**

  **Geo within Geo**

We were only able before to get all block groups in one tract

 You can use Geo within Geo tab at top to get all block groups in the

 county, all tracts in the state

 Start out by choosing the smallest area you want; then largest area you want

 **Block Groups; county; then state name, county name, all block groups, add; next**

**SLIDE 51**

Search results on multiple pages; would have to manipulate and download with

 spreadsheets

**SLIDE 52**

 **On the geography page, remove the block groups**

 **List geography; all census tracts within county; state; county;**

 **Now before you go to results, I want you to add your state and county to the geography;**

 **Will keep these geographies for the rest of the session**

**SLIDE 53**

Vast majority of people in this area have college degree or more in Tract 2003

 Would need to work on percentages to compare to state and county

 For comparing all of the tracts in the city, could do it via a spreadsheet; lot easier to do it with mapping

**SLIDE 54**

 **Click on breadcrumb to go back to tables; choose H60; show results**

 **Table H60 - median rent asked**

Some of campus rents less than county average; more than state average

 In tract 4003, it was $775;

 This data is 10 years old; rent, income, and employment are always highly

 changeable variables; will show you later how to update these figures with ACS

 **Write down the median rent for your state and county in 1999**

 $444 for Michigan and $697 for Washtenaw County

**SLIDE 55 - SHOW**

At this point, I'm just going to work with slides so you can relax for awhile

 and keep the geographies you already have

How many of these people in Tract 4003 are employed

Labor Force = either have a job or are looking for a job

 Not in Labor Force = don’t have job or want one (e.g. retiree)

 Unemployed if looking for job if don't have one

**SLIDE 56**

 **SEARCH LABOR FORCE; CHOOSE TABLE P43; I am deleting previous subject; however you can download two tables at once; however, they are two separate tables and don't combined the data**

For tract 4003,This tells me half of the people are not in the labor force; very old or more likely going to school fulltime

 Very low unemployment rate; we should get newer tract figures from the ACS in another month

 The percentage of people not in the labor force is much lower for the state and county

**SLIDE 57 - SHOW**

Going to spare you some of this and just show you slides

 Occupation is what you do; industry is where you do it

 Not everyone in this tract was a teacher; lots of people in sales and a few in

 construction **P50**

Too small to see it, but Census Tract 4005 in AA has 94 people in farming

 Makes no sense; this area between campus and Main Street

**SLIDE 58 - SHOW**

Did they all work for an educational institution a few blocks away? **P49**

 35% of men work for educational institution in this tract

 Statewide - 5%; county wide - 16% of males in county

**SLIDE 59 - SHOW**

Income calculated for households (related, unrelated, single), families (related), and individuals

Income includes salaries, interest, social security, retirement, public assistance

Median means half earn below and half earn above

Aggregate means all of the income in that geographic area

**SLIDE 60 - SHOW**

Median household income is considered a standard for most businesses. **TABLE P53**

State median was $45,000; county median was $52,000; this tract was $19,000;

 campus areas were much lower

 Remember, this was income 11 years ago; median household income by tract is

 one of the very few variables you don't have to wait for the ACS to find

 I'll show you how to update later

**SLIDE 61 - SHOW**

One of the things I haven't mentioned is any of this data by age, race or social

 characteristics

 This same table by race would be P 152A-H

 If you were to download it you would get separate tables; easy enough to calculate

 I'm not planning to demonstrate custom tables, but I wanted to show you the

 spreadsheet I created by putting the tables together

 How well people are doing by race depends on where they live

 Tract 4004 has at least one very wealthy Latino family

**SLIDE 62 - SHOW**

Calculated variable based on income, size of family, and federal poverty guidelines

Poverty guidelines for 1999 appear at:

[http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/histpov/hstpov1.html](http://factfinder.census.gov/)

Example of ratio of income to poverty

 Poverty for one person in 1999 was $8501

 Under .50 = earned less than $4250

 Earned 1.5 of poverty=$12751

**SLIDE 63 - SHOW**

More people on campus, tracts 4001-4004, who live below poverty level than above it

 Poor college student is correct assessment

**SLIDE 64 - SHOW**

Ancestry are the countries with which whites and blacks identify

 Race is what the Census Bureau says it is; would find Indian Indians

 and American Indians under race; Iraqis would be under ancestry

**SLIDE 65 - SHOW**

Space for cajuns, basques, germans, and Nigerians

 Left ancestry until last because I would like to show you SF 4 after the break

 where you can get income and poverty by ancestry as well as race

 Right now - 10 - 15 minute break to let you begin browsing some of your own

 data from SF3; you should have all of the geographies you need so all you

 have to do is switch tables; Sally and I will check to see how you are doing.

**SLIDE 66 -**

SF 3 gives breakdowns of most tables by the six racial groups: white, black, American

 Indian, Asian, Pacific Islander, other, and hispanic

 What if you want data for Chinese or Japanese or German or Arab

 That's where Summary File 4 comes in

**SLIDE 67**

You may follow me along if you would like; not mandatory

 **SF 4 - Detailed Tables**

 **Choose state, county and census tracts (Michigan, Washtenaw, all tracts)**

**SLIDE 68**

 **PCT 89 - only tract level is lowest**

**SLIDE 69**

 Default is racial table; they automatically add total population

 **Add Chinese and Japanese**

**SLIDE 70**

Before showing RESULT, switch to Ancestry

 Choose German and Iranian

**SLIDE 71**

Separate tables for each group

 Minimum number of people in each group needed in each tract for it to show

**SLIDE 72 - SHOW**

Manipulated with spreadsheet

 Only total and German show in every tract

 Total and Germans in county do better than rest in state

 Chinese, Japanese, and Iranians earn less, perhaps because many are students

**SLIDE 73 - SHOW**

 There are other sources for data besides Factfinder

 Documents Center has CD-ROMS that will let you put multiple variables

 in a table quite easily

 Also quicker to download all block data for a county

 School District Data File

 Sample data for children, parents and families with school-age children for school districts

 <http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/sdds/index.asp>

 Equal Employment Opportunity File

 Sex and race for 472 occupational groups for places of 50,000+ and also educational attainment by sex and race

 <http://www.census.gov/eeo2000/index.html>

**SLIDE 74 - SHOW**

Census Transportation Planning

 Commuting and place of work data for counties, minor civil divisions, and traffic analysis zones

 <http://www.trbcensus.com/>

County to County Worker Flows

 <http://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/commuting.html>

MCD to MCD (place) Worker Flows

 <http://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/mcdworkerflow.html>

Special Tabulation on Aging (2004)

 <http://www.aoa.gov/AoARoot/Aging_Statistics/Tab/specialtab.aspx>

 Sample data cross-tabulated by age for people 55+ for places of 2500+

**SLIDE 75 - SHOW**

Public Use Microdata Samples are raw files where you can create your own data

 if you don't like the Census Bureau's tabulations

I once had a question on the number of Senegalese who retained their citizenship

 by occupation and marital status in US

 Trying to prove that they were coming to the U.S. to earn money before going back

 home to be married

 Age and sex of people employed in the auto industry in southeast Michigan for an

 organ donation drive

**SLIDE 76 - SHOW**

Most researchers use a statistical program, SAS or STATA, to manipulate data

 There are a couple of programs for people who don't have that training

 Census Bureau CD-ROM is hard to use

 I like PDQ Explore but you can only use that in Documents and Numeric Data

 IPUMS is free but the codebooks are hard to read

**SLIDE 77 - SHOW**

 Only for U.S., states, and PUMAS, places of 100,000+

 There are PUMS files for the American Community Survey so you could

 theoretically update Ann Arbor (its its own PUMA) or neighborhoods

 in Detroit, divided into 8 PUMAS

**SLIDE 78 - SHOW**

Updating the 2000 Census can be done in part by the American Community Survey

 A rolling survey conducted throughout each year

 Data appears in American Factfinder

**SLIDE 79**

 **Go to Main Factfinder screen (http://factfinder.census.gov/)**

 **Click on data sets - American Community Survey; choose 2006-2008; click on Detailed Tables**

**SLIDE 80**

* ONE year survey: U.S. States, counties, county Groups (PUMAS) and

 places of 65,000+ (e.g. Ann Arbor)

* THREE year survey: all areas above and places of 20,000+ (e.g. Ypsilanti)
* FIVE year survey: all of above plus Census tracts and block groups

 Tracts: around Dec.10, 2010

 Block Groups: February 2011?

**SLIDE 81**

 **Add state and county on geography page**

 On this page you could also add MCD (city or township if over 20,000)

**SLIDE 82**

 **Subject search of renter statistics**

 **Select B25058 - median rent**

B is more detailed than C; sometimes B data suppressed so can only find in C

 In this case, only a B table

**SLIDE 83**

 Michigan rent from $444 to $586; 32% rise; Washtenaw County from 697 to 773, or 11%

 Of course, I want to know why

 Another interesting thing would be whether decrease in housing prices and foreclosures

 means an increase in rent;

**SLIDE 84**

Although a native Detroiter, I've lived in AA 2/3 of my life

 Always fascinated by the changes in ethnicity

 When I first came, German town with 3 or 4 German restaurants downtown

 Then the Chinese restaurants came in; more Chinese than Japanese in 1990 and

 2000

 Lots of Japanese restaurants in the last few years

 In last six years, if Meijers on Carpenter is a gauge, lot more Arabic and Hispanic

 clientele

 How can you track this over time?

 American Community Survey is one way

 Also used 1990 Census

 **- SHOW SLIDE 84**

 Results are kind of confusing

 Total, Chinese ,Hispanic population have risen, 1990-2006/2008

 Germans went down and up

 Arabs went up and down

**SLIDE 85 - SHOW**

American Community Survey found in American Factfinder, the Integrated Public

 Use Microdata Samples, and something called Social Explorer, will show you

 in connection with thematic maps

**SLIDE 86 - SHOW**

Most of the other updates go at least to the county level, including population

 estimates, income and poverty estimates; the current population surveys are national and state

* Population Estimates

<http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.html> (age/race/sex to county; total to place level)

* Current Population Survey

 <http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.html> (national and state data on social topics)

* Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

 <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/index.html> (states, counties, school districts)

**SLIDE 87 - SHOW**

 County health insurance coverage is new; employment and unemployment is old

 The reliable tract data on household income is done by the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, which enforces bank mortgages to people regardless of race of sex

* Small Area Health Insurance Estimates

 <http://www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/index.html> (state and county)

* FFIEC Census Reports <http://www.ffiec.gov/census/default.aspx> (county and tract median household income for current year)
* Local Area Unemployment Statistics

 <http://stats.bls.gov/laus> (state, county and some city monthly data)

**SLIDE 88 - SHOW**

The only historic data on American Factfinder is 1990

 Data is out there

 UM has printed Census

 Census Bureau has put most publications in pdf though not spreadsheets

**SLIDE 89 - SHOW**

* National Historic Geographic Information System

[http://www.nhgis.org](http://www.nhgis.org/) (1790-2000 with tract info as available)

* Social Explorer

<http://searchtools.lib.umich.edu/V?func=natve-link&resource=UMI05803>

 Again, I will show you this; mapping since 1790

* For a full list of data available see:

<http://guides.lib.umich.edu/content.php?pid=119934>

**SLIDE 90 - SHOW**

Census schedules - names of people and characteristics

 Use by genealogists

 Data is secure for 72 years; latest is 1930; 1940 schedules will be

 out sometime in 2012

 In the past have used microfilm and especially prepared indexes

 There are two competing companies that allow you to search for names and

 get copies of the schedules

 Since schedules are so popular, the companies charge a lot for online access

 Ancestry Plus - at AADL - is the best

 Our library has Heritage Quest - seems to be missing a lot of information,

 especially from 1930

**SLIDE 91**

One of the things you probably noticed when we were accessing spreadsheets is

 that it's hard to tell the forest from the trees; too much data to compare

 That's why Geographic Information Systems, or computerized mapping, is so

 popular

 Easily compare geographic areas using color coding or various symbols

 In fact, if you are planning to be a social science librarian, I would take a GIS

 class in SI; will make you more valuable than you already are

 I think you are probably in the American Community Survey;

 **In Factfinder, go back to Data Sets; Choose Decennial, 2000, SF3, Thematic Maps**

**SLIDE 92**

You can choose a map through the List method, using the HIGHEST LEVEL of geography you want, such as the county you were looking at before

 (e.g. Washtenaw County, Mich) rather than the lowest

 **Subject search of Education; then choose TMP-042**

**SLIDE 93**

Once you have the map, the default geography is really county subdivision or

 place in the county

 Use pulldown box at top of map to change from county subdivision to census tract

 Lots of other things you can do in this program; hand move the map, zoom in and

 out, change street boundaries, and change the legend. Even change the color.

**Slide 94- SHOW**

* Only pre-selected variables; not entire data set
* Maps download as gifs (pictures); the download feature does not work
* Maps cannot be exported into another program
* Maps cannot be manipulated, e.g. showing layers

**SLIDE 95 - SHOW**

* [Geolytics](http://www.lib.umich.edu/govdocs/videos/geo2000.wmv) allows you to create your own variables from EVERY TABLE
* Covers 1970-2000
* Tract boundaries are regularized, 1970-2000, so can compare (tract boundaries can change each Census
* CD-ROMS in Documents/Spatial and Numeric data

**SLIDE 96**

Subscription version includes

* + Census Bureau Maps and reports, 1790 to

 present

* + Estimated tract data for 2006-2007

 (unique)

* Also some religion data

 I'm not sure how many simultaneous users are permitted at U-M

 **Let me log in first; then if you can, login after me**

[**http://searchtools.lib.umich.edu/V?func=native-link&resource=UMI05803**](http://searchtools.lib.umich.edu/V?func=native-link&resource=UMI05803)

**SLIDE 97**

 How many of you were able to get in?

 **Click on MAPS**

**SLIDE 98**

On lefthand side, choose 2007 estimates

**SLIDE 99**

 **Find to choose original county**

 **Don't put in the word county however; the program gets confused**

**SLIDE 100**

 **On righthand side, choose broad subject; ancestry is not included**

 **Then use pulldown menu to narrow subject**

I'm doing age and percent over 65

 Result is that the largest concentration is at Glacier Hills

 Another in southwest Ann Arbor but not sure what is there

 There are some other things you can do; drag down maps to create a slide show

 Zoom and move the map by hand

**SLIDE 101 - SHOW**

SO - I'm retired and trundling off to Orlando next week, Wizarding World of Harry

 Potter rather than Disney World

 Where do you get help

 CAMPUS

Documents Center govdocs@umich.edu

 Spatial & Numeric Data sand@umich.edu

 203 Hatcher Library North, (734) 764-0410

CENSUS BUREAU STATE DATA CENTERS

 <http://www.census.gov/sdc/network.html>

 There's usually one main center in each state

 They can either answer your question or refer you to someone in your area

**SLIDE 102 - SHOW**

I've put you through a lot today, but the reason is that knowing something about

 the Census will be invaluable for almost anything you do.

 Imagine you may stagger out a little dazed

 Kind of have a fun assignment that you can work on this weekend that will consolidate

 everything for you

 1. Write a two-page profile of a census tract with which you are somewhat familiar and compare it to similar data for the county.

 2. Use 5-10 variables from the 2000 Census Summary File 3 in American Factfinder (http://factfinder.census.gov).

 3. Choose variables you believe make that area unique such as race/ancestry, value of homes, educational attainment, occupation, industry where people work, income/poverty.

**SLIDE 103 - SHOW**

 4. Use Social Explorer (<http://searchtools.lib.umich.edu/V?func=native-link&resource=UMI05803>) to create a map of one of the 2000 variables. The map would be the third page of your report but need not include text.

 5. Use the American Community Survey (http://factfinder.census.gov) county level data to compare one or two of the variables forward in time.