

Please stand by for realtime captions.

>>Welcome to the FDLP webinar, American Community Survey: Comparing Estimates. My name is Lara Flint and with me here today are Corey Holder and our presenter Nash Rena [Indiscernible - name] from the U.S. Census Bureau. A narrow based Census Bureau specialist. On how to access and understand Census Bureau data. She is a liaison for the Census Bureau and serves as a contributor counter. Her career with the Census Bureau again in 2009 when she served as a 2010 census partnership for the Philadelphia regional office. Before we get started I will walk you through a few housekeeping reminders. If you have any questions you would like to ask the presenter if you have any technical issues, please feel free to use the chat box located in the bottom right-hand corner of your screen. I will keep up all questions and at the end of the presentation Nasreen will respond to each of them. We are recording today's session and we will email a link to the recording and slides to everyone who registered for the webinar. We will send you a certificate of participation using the email you used to register for today's webinar. If you need additional certificates because multiple people watch the webinar with you, please email us and include the title of today's webinar as long as the names and the email addresses of those needing certificates. If the presenter is screen sharing and you want to review the chat box, you can mass over the blue bar at the top of the screen and click on chat. Finally, at the end of the session we will be sent that sharing a satisfaction survey. We will let you know when the survey is available. We appreciate your feedback. Now I will turn the microphone over to Nasreen.

>> Thank you, Laura. Thank you everyone for being here. Today I will give you some brief pointers about what the American community survey is and how to compare estimates within the American Community Survey. Some of the terminology and programmatic information I will be sharing, I will go through quickly. So does assume you have some knowledge of the program and data that come with it.
>> [Silence]

>> So, the outline will go as follow. I will give you a high-level review of what the ACS is. We will talk about some data products. And then some pointers about comparing estimates and where you can go to learn more. And then we will take your questions.

>> The ACS is an ongoing monthly survey sent to about three point sent to about 3.5 million addresses every year. And about 20,000 group quarter facilities. It is designed to use critical information that we previously create bash collected once a decade. In 2010 every household in the nation received a form. And in 2020 it will be the same. That is because the long form used from about 1940 until 2000 census was discontinued because the ACS spun out into an annual product. Those data sets about who we are are not available but every single year. The data are released as one years estimates as those geographies that are 65,000 or greater. One year supplementals are for midsize geographies. In all geographies in the nation, whether the census track of 5000 people or the nation itself recede five your estimates.

>> I went over this. It's another way to restate that from 1940 until 2000 we have a short form any longform. And from prior to that, in 1930, all households received the same questions. They were only interviewed in person. And they received the same form. Again, to -- in 2000 -- in 2005, ACS turned into a separate product. Is important to note that ACS is an annual ongoing product. So it will be data from the program released during the time we are releasing data for the D Sanyo or conducting this decennial.

>> So the ACS data are collected by respondent. There ACS office is currently researching ways to integrate more administrative data into the program. But for now it is respondent driven. Respondents may respond online. Or by mail. And if they don't elect to use one of these self response mode, they may be interviewed in person via a personal visit. That is the one nonresponse mode available. There ACS overall enjoys about 96% participation rate. I took the time to show you its history. And relationship with it decennial census to make the point that the ACS does that decennial census. It is required by law. The ACS content is rich and everywhere you have thousands of data to choose from.

Including the prior vintages when you are an American factfinder. So if you go into American factfinder you will find the vintages from 2005 to the most current pitch bash vintage which is 2016. The data include many crosstabulations. And different types of tables. And are generally Katter riced under the forms and topics of social, demographic, economic and housing. The demographics which is is a origin, race, relationship, six, still corrected every decade -- still collected every decade. Under housing ten-year and vacancy or occupancy are still collected under decennial. With those exceptions, the rest of these data topics presented are only available from the ACS. No longer collected during decennial.

>> This is a quick look at Census Bureau geographies. One of the distinguishing features that the ACS from other federal services is its granularity. You can always get data for the nation and for the larger regions in the United States. And force date and County. You can also get data for increments that are familiar, leg ZIP Codes, you may notice that the ZIP Code increment is not part of the hierarchy. That is because it is not a native Census Bureau geography. Which we use because most people know what their ZIP Codes are but do not know [Indiscernible]. But if you want to go granular, and data users often use County, or places, places those entities are incorporated by townships and cities. Also unincorporated places in the community that are used as planning area are County officials that have discrete boundaries. Here in the DC Metro area we have a lot of unincorporated places such as Bethesda, Wheaton, or Tysons corner 10. And so on. You may know of some unincorporated places in your community. But you are assimilating data by place and geography and you want to be sure, and you're wondering if it is incorporated, if it is unincorporated you will see the FN CDP. In all caps. That will tell you that it is unincorporated. If it is incorporated it, it'll save city or township and so on in lowercase. So after County and places, census tracker is the best way to go granular based on geographic specials of about 5000 to 7000 people.

>> And one of the features that makes sense or tracts particularly ideal for places like that, is they never cross over into neighboring counties. So you won't have an analysis disrupted by other counties if you use -- as you -- like to use ZIP Codes.

>> The ACS data are updated annually. All data, all geographies in the nations, look the five year column for a moment. All geographies in the nation get five your estimates no matter what their size. Those estimates are released last. December of this year we will release five-year estimates. One year estimates, the supplementals, for those are limited data sets. For those midsize geographies. You can see that the supplementals are intended for those geographies. Every 20,000 up to 64,999. And for geography to receive a one-year estimate, it has the same data sets as five-year estimates, you must have a geography of 65,000 or greater. Those are released in September. Next month we will be releasing the one year. And supplementals going next. And concluding with the five your estimates for all geographies in the nation.

>> So after seeing the great ACS products, we having number of data access pools on census.gov. You can visit the link on the slide to view the demo. But I wanted to quickly highlight a few. Quick fact on the master emergency management filter. An American factfinder. As well as status and ZIP Code lockup. I will give you an idea of the strength of each one. First, to do all of the data tools -- view of the data to is on census.gov you can go to the census got Governor homepage . Click on data. Data tools. And click on the hyperlink in the white box that is the data tools. So first quick fact. One of the easiest tools to use on ACS. -- . It gives you a high-level overview of data so your community, state, county, or town level. You can view up to six geographies at a time. So what you are seeing in the screenshot are the bash three different geographies been compared. So for comparative purposes that can be useful. If data that are featured in quick fact are not the totality -- totality of what's available from the American factfinder, for often the higher level type data that most people need immediately. Most current population, the age and sex demographic, the race and Hispanic origin, the median household income, the foreign-born percentage, the languages spoken percentage, so if you do need something that is basic and do not know how to use some of the other tools, this is often a good way to go. Quick fact is also a good way to

go because it is very visual. So if you want to visualize what property looks like in every county of your state this is a tool for you. You can quickly toggle. Go to the map view. Go to the chart view. For example property and how that is listed in data were County. Or for that matter across the 50 states, DC, and Puerto Rico.

>> We have another program in the census bureau call Ellie HD. Our model data it is about workers. But it has a number of data tools in it. In closing one on the map emergency that is intended for first responders to use and also after a crisis to analyze the damage caused for repair purposes. And rebuilding purposes. So on the industry side of on the map, you are probably looking at a screenshot of fire, weather events, and it tells you, dynamically produces geographies for whatever FEMA declaration area has been established. It gives you not only data about the residents who live in the area that has been declared, but also the workers who may work in the area. And that is also intended to help with assessing economic loss. Also in the case of response, to help determine the first step of evacuation, for example.

>> And in census business builder it can be used for first response purposes but it was primarily built for small business owners to help grow or start a business. It is a tool that combines economic and demographic data into one tool. Using plain language and dynamic mapping. It produces quick reports. So this is really a goat to resource. It combines economic census data and economic programmatic data. Not just from the economic data and ACS data. In a very friendly to use interface. But to really get to all of the data that are available from the American Community Survey, you need to use the American factfinder. It is the most robust tool on the census.gov. But it is also the one that takes the longest to learn. I will go over some of the ways you can contain ACS by knowing some of the ACS data sets. The nomenclature for example that essentially, this is the best set for exploring all of the ACS. It has different ways to search. An advanced search is the most robust.

>> Before we go to American factfinder with any remaining time, let's get into the notion of comparing estimates. So ACS estimates are estimates. We sample a small amount of the population. And we make a statement. We estimate statements about the population. Because all of ACS estimates come with margins of error, so that is why comparisons should be done with caution. So here are some comparison guidance at the higher level. You definitely want -- can use ACS for population characteristics. So who we are as a nation, how much money we make, what language we speak, what industries or occupations are we employed in? How much is our home worth? Are we cost burdened and more than 30% of our income on housing, etc. You can do it in a percentage meaning median rate. The population total, the Census Bureau recommends you use the decennial census of the population program. Very quickly the population estimates program releases data every year that we are not conducting a census. Nine years out of 10 in a given decade. The population estimates data are available for the nations, all states, all counties, and all incorporated places. All incorporated places. Now when you don't have data available for the population estimates program and your only resource for the population estimate is the ACS, then you would go to the ACS because that is what is available. But when the population estimates data are available, the guidance needs to go there.

>> The next row is comparing -- you can't compare nonoverlapping data sets. So the ACS has been going on for long enough now that we have multiple nonoverlapping data sets. That is good news. We are now on our second consecutive year with nonoverlapping available and the 2017 census will mark the third. So you are only getting more options as we march toward the subsequent years. For example, you can compare a five through nine data set with a 10 through 14. Because they do not share any years in common. But the guidances that you should not compare overlapping data. You should not compare the five through nine through this bash with the six through 10. Why? Because the six through 10 shares four years in common with the nine. With the five through nine data sets. Now when we are talking about one year estimates, we move onto the next row. You are fine with comparing similar periods. You can compare one year to one year as you move through when you're geographies year after year. It is a

weighted average of 12 months in a bound calendar year. Not 60 months the way five your estimates are. However, you should not compare estimates from different. Lance. You shouldn't compare a one-year to a five-year. And finally in the last row you should can field testing on making comparisons between estimates. You should not look at an estimate alone to decide if you are higher or lower than another. I will get into that detail in a moment. So the American Community Survey website offers a number of resources on comparison guidance. If you go to American Community Survey, the main page, and click on the menu on the left, guidance for data users, you will see this page for comparing ACS data. And it will basically restate some of the guidance I just went over with you. One of the useful tools here, is the table comparison lookup tool. So I have not talked about this yet but if you wanted to compare ACS estimates from a 2000 decennial census, our comparability options for you, you may want to make sure the table you are comparing from the ACS is comparable to the 2000 table. In this comparison lookup tool will tell you whether that compare is -- comparability as possible. Now for comparing among ACS estimates, the recommendation is that you conduct statistical testing. What is statistical testing? It is trying to determine difference. To be statistically different, the evidence between two estimates. Testing should be conducted for all comparisons. I mentioned the notion that all ACS data are estimates. And they all come with margins of error. So a margin of -- margin of error is a measure of a possible variation of the estimated around the population value. So if you look at the percentage in this box in red here, it is saying that in Adams County, Pennsylvania, about 87.3% of the population has a high school graduate degree or higher. What is a saying if you look at the column next door, the senses Bureau is telling you that 90% confidence in its level, it is 90% sure that the 87.3% is accurate. Give or take .8%. Less than a % on either side. It is around 86% or 88%. So generally the Census Bureau, another reason the Census Bureau publishes margins of error is each year the Census Bureau never tell you these data are reliable are reliable or not reliable. You have a margin of error that gives you a sense of the variety ability. It is up to you to use your judgment to decide whether you are comfortable with the margins of error. Associated with the estimate you may choose. ACS are providing same units as respective estimates. So if you want to use fact testing, you can basically brush up on your algebra. There is an algebraic formula that is essentially for this goal. We don't make you do that at the Census Bureau. We have under guidance for data users, if you scroll down, you will see a list for the physical testing tool. You can see it on this page. There is a hyperlink that was essentially opening up a Microsoft excel macro. The directions are on the macro. It is pretty easy to use. You just plug in the estimate and you plug in its related MOE with the next estimate you want to compare with it and its relationship to him away. They will tell you whether it goes up or is comparable -- whether it is still statistically significant or not. It hopes to with and all the data that are in American factfinder, a series called comparison profile. I don't know how many out -- of you out -- out there use a dust ACS . If you do you may be familiar with this data profile of Sears. Two, three, four, and five. The comparison profile has the exact same taxonomy and the exact same data as the data profile. Social, three is economic, for his housing, and five is demographic. What we are looking at on the screenshot is that DPS 3. -- CPS 3. We know that they data feature are about earning an income. If you can, take a moment to look at the feature in the screenshot. I'm not sure how you can see it. Now what is underscored here is median household income for Washington, DC. What you are looking at in the column to the far left is the 2016 estimate for median household income for Washington, DC. \$75,506 was the estimate. Now the 2015 estimate, the different this year all adjusted for inflation. They are depictions of \$2016. So the 2015 estimate adjusted for inflation is \$75,991. And you move over to the 2014 estimate it is seven \$2000. For the 20 1318 is 69,000. So if you see that every look back going back to 2012, there is an additional column. The additional column basically alerts you to whether there is significance. It is comparing the anchor column. Which is 2016 with the look back column. So our first column here, 2016 to 2015 is comparing the anchor column with the 2015 vintage. And there is no asterisk in that column. That is the table's way of telling you that there is not any statistical difference between the 75,991 value from 2015

and the 70,500 from 2015 and the \$70,500 from 2016. It is telling you that again vis-à-vis the 2016 estimate. In the 2014 estimate. There is no difference between the seventh \$2000 value from the \$75,000 value. However, once we get to 2013 and 2012, you can see that consecutively these estimates were in fact statistically lower than the \$75,000 estimate for 2016. So if you wanted to make a general statement about the.. What occurred in terms of median household income in the district since 2012, you can say that it hasn't creased by about \$5000. Although it has not -- although from 2014, it has not - income has generally stayed flat. That may be one way you can represent that. So this comparison profile is a one-year look back. And you can do that with all of your geographies that are for 65,000 persons or greater. DC has more than 600,000 people. So that is easily done. You can also go to the next slide. You can also compare profiles for five-year estimates. For all geographies. And what they do is compare the most current five year estimate with the most recent non-overlapping look back. This time we are looking at the District of Columbia. Median household income, same measure, that over five years did averaged about \$73,000. So why is the five year different than the one year. It is 60 months average rather than a 12 months average. So of course it will be different from 2016. Which is bound by calendar year and more current. Again, these are just -- adjusted for inflation. Adjusted dollars are here. You can see that in fact the \$73,000 for 2016 five-year is specific -- statistically higher than the almost \$70,000 of the 2011 five your estimate. You do have those options. You can always go to the CP series and see if any of the data you are looking for are there. And if they are, you don't have to worry about using the macro first that testing. It is already done for you in comparison profile.

>> I want to stop there and see if there are any questions before I either give you some resources for learning more or go online. We are doing okay on time.

>> We have no questions yet. Everyone feel free to chat the questions and if you have any.

>> With that, let me go ahead and go online. I will share my screen. Here we are on census.gov. The best way to get the American factfinder is to click factfinder at census.gov. If you don't want to do that, you can go to this and click on data. As you saw on the screenshot. And you can see the tools and maps here. But you could go to American factfinder here, too. I think there is a question in the box. Someone ask if we used compare previous decades. That's a good question. First off, American factfinder, is enshrined in Constitution since 7090. But American factfinder only stores data from the 2000 that 2000 and 2010 census. And that case you wouldn't go to the decennial census. They are not surveys. So you would have to use some caution in comparing. To do that, you would go to -- the LEHD main. To show you some concepts. If you go to the American Community Survey main page, go to guidance for data users. You can go to comparing ACS data. And there is the testing tool. This is where you will use the table comparison lookup tool to basically answer a table ID from the ACS. It has to be one of the be serious. Basically detailed tables. It will tell you what table you can compare it to from the 2000 census. But you don't have to conduct that testing because the data from the 2000 census were 100% data. And therefore it would not be required. But you would know whether the table ID was comparable with the table ID similar to it from the 2000 census. That is a good question.

>> Let me go ahead and continue with a quick tour of the American Community Survey main page. So you would start here. And again, guidance for data users. And once you use one, three, five compare ACS data. And testing tool. Step testing tool was here. And here is a hyperlink to download. You just open it. You open it with XL. As it launches it as you a couple of questions and hit okay. And you can see that there is instructions here. There is different work was. Stat testings, to estimates, stat testings for most tables. Let's say I wanted to stat test for to estimates. And I wanted to look at 2000 -- 2016 and 2015 estimates. On percentage of property in DC. I am making up this data. Keep that in mind. My first estimate is going to be 9.3% property with a margin of error of 1.2.4. The second one will be 8.7% with a margin of error of 1.5. And basically after I put in those inputs, it tells me that there is actually knows the statistical significance between the 2016 estimates. And the 20 And the 2015 one. It is basically that easy. For multiple estimates you would be doing it with different multiple years. So it would tell you

what the status of these statistical significance would be for the multiple years that you are working with.

>> So that is the stat testing tool. And back to American factfinder. Quickly I will show you how you can see the data by comparative profile. We will go to advanced search. You will need to use advanced search filters to compare the profile. You can use any geography you want. By the way, you don't have to compare -- in my screenshot I in comparing and comparative profiles in general, you compare the same profiles over prior years. You don't have to compare that way. You can compare different geographies over the same period of -- you can't use comparative profiles to do it. You would have to use the stat testing tool. Comparative profiles mainly late you test the same geographies over recent look backs. So the easiest way to get them -- there's a number of ways. If you have a geography in mind. Let's say I wanted to -- use it different geography. Let's use San Jose, California. ZIP Code -- I am choosing a place. Then I can go to topics. And I can see people are housing. But if I want a particular product type, that's what comparison profile is, I product type. I will expand this menu option. You can see the data profile which the comparison profile is sticking to. The exactly -- it is exactly the same table except it has recent looks back -- look backs. If I wanted both of them, I could click on the hyperlink for the data profile in the comparison profile. And I can choose any of these if I wish. Keep in mind when you start selecting specific topics and narrowing your filters, you will not have access to everything else. You will not be able to see the 34,000 detailed tables for San Jose, California. With the narrative tables. Keep in mind as you at -- narrow you are filtering out a lot of things. That is not -- of that is no -- not okay with you, you can certainly delete anything you wish. And then you can move back to 35,000 tables related to San Jose, California. If that's the way you want to go. I just want you to be cognizant of that. Back to the point I wanted to make is the product type, comparison profile, profile of 35,000, 284 tables, and here they are. The San Jose, California has more than 1 million people. It actually lets me follow district data sets. It lets me select a one-year estimate look back. Or a five year. It lets me do it in that same taxonomy I mentioned to you. Social, health, economic history, housing, and the demographics. So let's open a demographic for a moment. I will open up the one-year estimate. You can see that for example the median age for in San Jose has not budged too much since 2012. Although it has gotten a bit older from the 2012 estimate. If you look, the only asterisk in this row is comparing the 2012 estimate of 35.6 with these 16.33. You can look at any of these other look backs. For example, the Hispanic population has not changed much either. And you can basically scan your Corporal 3 if you wanted to look for something striking. If it doesn't look like there are a lot of changes in the demographics of San Jose, just quickly open up one of the CPAs and look for the most interesting asterisk. There is another question in the box I wanted to get to. Someone else asked about comparing ACS data with decennial census data. If eight -- is a table comparison available? The decennial census in 2010 only collected the basic demographic data. It only collected age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, householder, housing occupancy, whether occupied or vacant, and the homeownership rate. It would not be germane for the 2010 census because we no longer have the long form in 2010. So what is the process for which addresses are?

>> The ACS goes to households, not individuals randomly. And no household -- no households are selected more than once every five years. Just like jury duty. If your household is selected, you get a break every five years. It goes out to about 300,000 households every month representing every county in the nation. So it is -- while it is random and ongoing, it only goes out to very small, minuscule really percentage of U.S. households every month. So the idea is that you should not be selected for the ACS more than once every five years. But of course that is not true because it goes out to households not individuals. So if you were to be selected in one household and then you moved and coincidentally that new address got selected, you could in fact take -- be selected for the ACS more than once in a five-year span.

>> Any other questions about that?

>> So let's look at housing for San Jose. I think housing in San Jose is a dramatic arc story. Let's see if we can find a number of asterisks that might catch ROI. -- Catch our eyes.

>> Here is one that I think is interesting. You can see the underscored median household -- the median value of homes in San Jose. You can see that in the 2016 estimate it is estimated at \$802,000. The median. And you can see that in all -- in every single look back, year after year, there is statistical significance between the median \$800,000 for 2016 and the prior look back. So there would be one example. And then you might look at what monthly ownership cost. HUD's definition of costs is when you are spending 30% or more of your income on basically keeping the lights on and a roof over your head. The cost burden at 30%. You can see those household spending between 30% to 34%. There has not been much change since 2012. Even the 11.1 estimate, if you look at the 2012 column, is not statistically different from the 9.6%. You can always assume there are two points apart. You can assume you can skip it. You don't have to do it here because it is done for you. But in other instances. If we go to the 35% or more column of household spending, that much of the household income to keep the lights on and roof over their heads, this is just households with a mortgage. You can see that there is statistical significance. In fact the incidence of household spending of 35% or greater have declined since 2012. Is gone from 31% in 2012 to 8 to 829%. Significant from the 25%. It is not comparing to thousand 12. Keep that in mind, you are always comparing with the anchor column. The most recent column closest to the real data that are being measured. Again this is how you would use the comparison profile going through the two, three, four, and five series. You can look back in five-year increments. When you have geographies in the five-year option.

>> With that, I wanted to see if there are other questions. Or if someone has an example they would like me to go through.

>> If you have any more questions or have an example, go ahead and type that in the chat box. Maybe in the meantime I can ask Corey to send out satisfaction survey about the webinar. We'll ask you to complete that before you leave today. We've got plenty of time here for questions and examples.

>> [Silence]

>> While I see no other questions, let me go back to the slide. There are a few more things I wanted to share with you. Learning about data and ACS and all that data is really a compounded learning process. This is just one snippet of what you need to know about the ACS. There are other ACS webinars that you can participate in that give you more overview of the ACS. That are more intermediate. Once you know how to access data and you want to compare that. It is pretty much the juncture we are adding this particular webinar. So I encourage compounded learning. Basically it's how you start type building your data repertoire. There is lots more to learn about the ACS. It shows you how to get to the ACS main page. I focused on guidance for data users. That particular menu option. But the ACS main page also goes through the different types of tables. For example, I featured data profile tables and comparison profile tables. But there's also subject tables and supplemental tables. The limited series that I began speaking with you about. There is a lot more. They all have various strengths. Geographic comparison tables. If you want to see how you can cross the counties in your states. So going over to data and data tables and tools will give you a nice summary of the different table types including the comparison profiles in the dated profiles we discussed today. They're listed here. There's also a lot of technical lists related to the American Community Survey. For example, not only do we asked first disciplines or respondents whether they have a disability, but we asked them what type of disability they have. Do they have a cognitive, or ambulatory, or hearing, or site difficulty? Do they have difficulty living independently? There's another one, living -- I can't remember the other one. There are very specific types of terminologies that could mean different things to different people. If you want to know exactly what those definitions mean, you need to go to the definitions of our terms that we use. If you want to know what I family household, what is inclusive of that, or children in the household, he would go to definitions. If you want to know what the definition of a residence, you go to definitions. Many

questions that are frequently asked about the ACS terms. What does it mean when it is measuring or what does poverty mean? That is all in the definitions. That is a common go to document that I think you will often refer to. There is also a ACS data user group. It is run by the population reference Bureau. PRB. And it is free to be a member. We have on the website, ACS , most current data users conference for the ACS. Which was 2017. That is also free. It was at the patent office in 2017. We did not have one in 2018. I know that they are generally around the DC Metro area. People come from all over the country to share best practices. That could be something you can be a part of socially or in person. I don't know the status of the 2019, and whether there will be users conference. But it is certainly worth your while to become a member of the online data users community. Even if you don't have an opportunity to go in person to a data users conference.

>> Again, back to my emphasis on compounded learning. I definitely encourage you to check out our soft launch website called census accountants. Go to ACS \Academy. There you will get listing on the ongoing academies. On a variety of topics. Today we are talking specifically about a detailed where you can use American Community Survey. Like you said, there will be webinars about introductory webinars about the American Community Survey. How to use American community survey with APIs. How to use economic data. How to use the 2018 planning database. This is your one stop shop to ongoing compounded learning about all the data across all of the directorates at the Census Bureau. There is also something called data jam. Some video -- data jam. Today I showed you how to pull up data profiles and how to compare. That had the same taxonomy. There is a data gem that shows you how to use the enter mapping. I explained to you what a CDP. Census designated place. There is a data gem that tells you what a CDP is. And how to make sense of a CDP. Why do we have CDP's ? Data dissemination specialist data. Really quick hits but useful nuggets of information that help grow your repertoire of what you know about census data. Of course you can get more information about our webinars on the Academy website. As the bash as a data dissemination specialist for the Census Bureau, as Lara said, I primarily serve the DC area. But they are data dissemination specialist across the nation. You need to reach the one closest to you. You can call or email the Census Bureau. They can come to your office. Provide in person training. Provide webinars just for your organization which I'm doing today. So definitely take advantage of that resource. Our data Republican data dissemination trainings are also at no cost to your organization. There are a lot of other ways you can let Nash connect with ACS. ACS user support line. You can they on top of the conversation with twitter, YouTube, Facebook as well as on these census Academy website. I also wanted to leave you with my contact details. Someone asked quickly about the data gem videos. Can they be embedded in a library God? That's a great question. I think because the gem are on the YouTube site, there must be a way to share them. At last the of the YouTube website. I don't know that it would take you to the gem on the census Academy sigh. It certainly will take you to the data gem on the YouTube videos. They are generally easy to share. You can certainly share them on social media. On your LinkedIn page. On your Facebook page. Lots of ways you can share these videos. I would definitely love it if you did that. We want to get the word out that these resources are available. That's a good question.

>> There is one other question from Victoria. Could you explain why you selected both data profile and comparison profile in American fact finder?

>> Sure. Let me go back to my desktop. And show you essentially what the differences. I showed you both because I wanted to -- to make the point that comparison profile and data profile are the same table but they data profiles do not have a look back. Let's open up the DP 3 for San Jose. The one your estimate. Here is everything that DPS reads. It begins with employment. It goes to commuting to work. Occupation. Industry. Class of worker. Income. And earning. Family earn -- family income. Health insurance. And then it completes with poverty. More the sort of different measures under the economic umbrella. I chose the one year. I filtered it by the five-year 60 month weighted average. Let's open up the CP three. For San Jose. What you will see are the exact same data. Exactly the same. Employment

status, commuting to work, occupation, industry, concluding at the bottom with percentage in poverty. The exact same data on these subject columns and all the roads but what is different is it's not just 2015 one your estimate, it gives you the look back in the prior years. 15, 14, 13, 12 and so on. Those are the differences between the DP and the CP. The content is the same is the look back you can get with the CP that are how they differ from the DP. I did not show this, but you can look back at the 2015 year, so the prior year is equally access. And they look back goes as far back as 2011. 15 becomes the most current year.

>> I see another question. Someone said would you have to select the data profile if you knew what comparison profile you wanted? Yes. The point of the -- you may not need the data profile. You can get everything you need in the CP. That would be fine. If you don't need to look back, sometimes you just needed clean DP without the look back. Grant writers might need a clean DP. Maybe you just need a DP. But definitely, it is redundant to get a CP NADP if you know you want everything I DP has both a look back. Just go with DP.

>> I think that is all the questions for now. We will wrap up. If you have any last questions, type them in. A big thank you to Nasreen for this great presentation today. We have five more FDLP academies in August. Our next one is tomorrow, August 8. We hope to see you back for another FDLP webinar. Corey has detected some information about that. You have the link to the survey. I have not seen any other questions and we are at time. We will say thank you so much to Nasreen. We hope to see you again soon.

>> Thank you, everyone. Thank you, Laura and Corey.

>> Goodbye.

>> [Event concluded]