

>> Please stand by for realtime captions.

>> Hello everyone.

>> To the audience the screen looks different. Ana Maria will share her presentation. The screen now looks strange. I hope everyone can hear me. I hope it's not us. I don't know who is creating that background noise. We will get started at 2 PM.

>> Joe Paskoski here again for another sound check. We will get started in four minutes at 2:00. I apologize for the background noise. The screen looks a little different right now. The presenter will be screen sharing so you will see that filled in at 2 PM after she starts resenting. Thank you. -- Starts presenting. Thank you.

>> Joe Paskoski. Just another sound check. We will be getting started in just a couple of minutes.

>> Good afternoon everyone. Welcome to the FDLP Academy. We have another great webinar for you today. Very large registration on this webinar so I know it will be a good one. "Neighborhood by the Numbers - Finding Data Within Your Local Area" . My name is Joe Paskoski and I have my colleague and tech support person here, Kathy Bayer, and our presenter today is Ana Maria Garcia . Ana Maria is a Data Dissemination Specialist at the U.S. Bureau of Census. Ana Maria has worked for the U.S. Census Bureau since 1999 . During her tenure, she is held the following positions, partnership specialist in the Boston region, local Census authored manager in Hartford, Connecticut or, partnership coordinator and data devastation -- dissemination specialist. Currently is a data dissemination specialist she is responsible for providing instructions to communities, groups, staff, government agencies, and the general public on how to access census data. Being bilingual, Ana Maria provides instructions in English and Spanish. Is responsible for the following geography, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Puerto Rico. She has a JD from Temple University school of Law. Before we get started I will walk you through some housekeeping reminders. First, questions and answers. We will have a QN a period at the end of the webinar. Feel free to chat and text the questions throughout the webinar. I will keep track of them and read them back to Ana Maria at the end of the webinar and she will answer all of them. We will also be recording today's session and will email a link to the recording and slides to everyone who registered for this webinar. We will also be sending you a certificate of participation using the email you used to register for today's webinar. If you need additional certificates because multiple people watched it with you please email us and include the title of today's webinar along with the names and email addresses of those needing certificates. At the end of the webinar, we will share a satisfaction survey and let you know when it is available in the URL will appear in the chat box. We appreciate your feedback after the webinar is over today. Please keep in mind to reserve comments about presentation style and value for the survey and use the chat box for questions you would like to ask the presenter and to report technical issues you encounter. Ana Maria will screen share her presentation , which means once she starts talking, you will be able to see the chat box in the lower right side of your screen. If you want to ask a question or just want to watch chat traffic as Ana Maria is presenting, once screen sharing begins, mouse over the blue bar at the top and when the menu drops down click on chat to enable the chat box. I will hand the virtual microphone over to Ana Maria who will take it from here.

>> Hello, Ana Maria, can you hear us? Are you trying to present?

>> Can you hear me?

>> I can hear you now.

>> Okay. Can you hear me now?

>> Yes.

>> Can you hear that?

>> I can hear you now but there is background information.

>> Ana Maria, can you hear me?

>> Ana Maria, can you hear me? Ana Maria , we cannot hear you. Did you do something? Ana Maria, can you hear me? I'm sorry audience, we are having technical issues here. We will try to get them worked out. Ana Maria, can you hear? Ana Maria, can you hear anything? Everyone can hear me okay. I am rambling. Sorry about this, audience. We were looking forward to this webinar. We will try a bit longer if we can get a fix on it. Thank you for your patience. I really appreciate it. Hello Ana Maria, can you hear?

>> Can you hear me?

>> Yes, now I can hear!

>> My goodness!

>> Audience, is that okay?

>> Thank you patient audience. I appreciate it.

>> I have been hitting everything here.

>> Try screen sharing now if you would please. -- Try screen sharing now if you would, please.

>> Okay. I turned it off. Can you see that now?

>> Yes! Can you begin again. Is that okay?

>> Sure, not a problem.

>> Thank you for your patience everyone. I really appreciate it.

>> Thank you everyone. I am Ana Maria Garcia and we've had some problems with audio but let's get started. What we will cover today is neighborhood by the numbers and I will demonstrate to you through a series of slides how to access small geography data particularly within your area.

>> First I will talk about census data, a little bit about the American community survey and geography because it's so very important for all that we do. I will talk about the American factfinder and then I will do two exercises on how to access the data.

>> What we do is a decennial census every 10 years and it's coming up in 2020. All that we do is we count residents. And we do the American community survey. We do that survey every month. We send it out to about 3.6 million households. At the end of the year we can produce annual data. The American community survey was at one time part of the census back in 2000 , but we can only produce the data every 10 years, so we stopped doing that. We took it out and made it a stand-alone survey so you can get the data once a year. We do other surveys. We do an economic survey which is actually an economic census which we are conducting now. That is done every five years and we take a reading of how businesses in the country are doing. And then we do population estimates. They are produced every July 1 so people have an actual number they can rely on rather than the census number that was from eight, nine, or 10 years before. We produce it on July 1 and this is the formula -- not the formula, but we take the base number of the previous census and add all the live births in the United States. We subtract all deaths in the United States. We add in net migration which is the population estimate so if you are writing a grant in 2017 you wouldn't have to go back to the 2010 census population number. You could actually use the population estimate. It is recognized as an official count. And then we have the American community survey. What you see on the screen is all the different types of data that one can get. This is just a sampling. There are 11 billion estimates on the system so you can get quite a bit of data. You can get social data like disability status, health insurance, what languages people speak at home, what household type and marital status they have. You have demographic data that can give you age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, we can look at economic data like the occupation that people have or the industry they work in, and how long it takes to commute to work and how they commute to work as well as where they work. We also have some housing information as well. It is the census of population and housing so we take account of all of the housing units that are in the country.

>> Why census geography? It central to everything we do. It is the foundation of how we build all of the data for the country. It provides the framework for us so you can piece different geographies together and and subsequent slides I will show that to you. And it provides context to the data. If one were

looking at data for [ Indiscernible ] in April, the county would probably show 40% vacancy rate. The people are not concerned because that is true that most of the units are vacant during that particular time because the season has not started and that particular time is April when we start doing the census. However if you were in Boston, New York or San Francisco, large cities, and there was a 40% vacancy rate, people would be asking the question why? That's what I mean about it provides meaning for us.

>> This is the actual hierarchy. This is the actual geography we have data for. We start at the national level and then work down to regions, divisions, states, counties and so on. The last three are census geographies. They are pseudo-geographies. They are created by the Census Bureau so we can collect data and then nestle it into all the other geographies. We look at the hierarchy of geography, we look up to the nation and go down. For us at the Census Bureau, we start at the bottom and build up. You will see that the census blocks go up to block groups and then up to census tracts and then to all the other geographies demonstrated. For this purpose we will look at census tracts and census blocks.

>> What is a census block? It is the smallest geography that we have at the Census Bureau. It's where we begin our collection. In a major city a census block would be a city block. It is bounded by defined streets, roads, and usually contain anywhere between 300 to 1000 people in it. However a block in a rural area could be many square miles. The shape or size of it is not defined. We only define it by the numbers that are in that particular block. The next geography that we have is a block group. That is a statistical subdivision of the census tract. We take the blocks and then amass them together and create block groups. Blocks are four digit numbers and the first number of a block indicates the block group that it goes to. So you see here block 3014, 3011, and 3012 all belong to block group 3. They normally have a population of about 800 to 1500. When they start to get close to 1500, we create another block group so we want to have blocks that are comparable in size so when you compare them, they are not having skewed data.

>> The final one, the sensible -- the census tract is relatively permanent. We have those tracts consistent decennial after decennial. What a census tract is made up of is a cluster of block groups. You see on the slide this is block group 2 and block group 3 and these happen to be census tract 5.02. On the next slide I will show you how they nestle together. You see on the lower left-hand side of the screen a block which then becomes part of a block group which is at the bottom of the slide and then those become part of the census tract. You notice on this slide that right above the census tract it says place. You see the census tract is right here which says 5.02 and this 5.01, whenever a census tract have a .01 or .02, it means we have missed that census tract. So there was census tract five and it must have been density issues going on and they split it. We split it so it is comparable. In the census tract, the population can go up to about 8000. When you split a census tract, we don't want to make 5.02 contain 1005.012 contain 7000. That would not be a great comparison. And the census tract become part of a place that cities and towns which become part of a township. The Township becomes part of the county. Most people are interested in state data. Sometimes in County data. But today we will look at neighborhood data. You noticed we have [ Indiscernible ] listed neighborhood. The Census Bureau does not collect data by neighborhoods. We collected by the geography demonstrated from this. So whenever we look for neighborhood data, we have to do some digging and other research to get to the neighborhood. That is what I will demonstrate today.

>> That is 5.01 on the census tract. How you get data is you go into our American factfinder and how you get your American factfinder is through the webpage, census.gov. You see on this page it is pretty busy. You can spend a complete day looking at the data available just on this front page. We go straight to looking for a data search. How we start is where we have indicated and we click on data and once we do that we get a screen that gives us the data. Then a drop down screen comes and gives us data tools and applications we will click on that. Then another drop-down comes out and then that gets us to the

American factfinder. It is a very quick process. That's how we get to the American factfinder which is our entry point. That is the entry point for the Census Bureau for demographic and economic data.

>> Once you have done that and had your three clicks, you come to this page. This is the American factfinder homepage. You see there are three different types of searches. There is community facts, there is a guided search and an advanced search. Community facts allows you to put in a state, a county, a city, a town, or ZIP Code. It does not allow you to put in census tracts so it's not a great place to go for neighborhood data. The guided search is a search one does where the system asks you a series of questions and you respond to those that it will produce data for you. In the final one is the advanced search which is the broadest search that one can use when doing searches on the American factfinder. What I will demonstrate today is how I actually look for data. It is not the only way and most definitely is not the right way. There are a number of different ways that one can get to this, but what I'm sharing with you is tips so it's easier for you to get to your neighborhood data. I would not recommend using community facts. I would not recommend it using guided search. I recommend you use advanced search. So you would click on advanced search. The next thing you will see is this screen before you and we would click on show me all. The advanced search asks for one more click, so click on show me all. This is what appears.

>> This page demonstrates we can actually look for data using topics, using geography, or using race and ethnic groups. You see those on the left side of the screen where I have marked them. What we will use today is not topics or race and ethnic groups. We will go in and look by geography.

>> When I click on geography, I will get this geography overlay box. If you notice at the top of the overlay box, there are four tabs which they list, name, address, and map. We will look at how each of those are used to get data. The list tab which is the tab before you is the default tab the system uses. They contain the most commonly asked for data in geography. You see the first thing is to select the geographic type. Before we selected geographic type, I want to go back to looking for the census tract because we at the census Bureau don't have them. What I decided to look at was the census tract for this neighborhood in Hartford. There are several sites in Hartford that have neighborhoods plotted out by boundaries and by census tracts within the geography. Here you see Blue Hills in the upper left-hand corner. I will zoom in a little bit more. You see that the Blue Hills area has three census tracts which are 5038, 5039, and 5040. Those are the census tracts in this neighborhood. You see a little sliver on the lower left-hand group in yellow and part of a census tract that belongs to another neighborhood. When we look at census tracts we can look at the block groups in the census tract and the box and that census tract. Except the blocks are only available to [Indiscernible] and are only geography when we used to take the census so you have to look at the block groups. In this case I did that and it was not significant. I think there was one population household that was populated so it will not skew the numbers for geography. Now let's return to the American factfinder.

>> When we select geography on the previous screen, and we select census tract which you see I have selected, the system asks you the census tract in what state and you will choose the state and in this case I've chosen Connecticut. Then it will ask you one more question. It asks and what County. And as you can see the system will narrow down the location of the census tracts you are looking for and produce a series and these are all of the census tracts located in Hartford County. You would then select the census tract you are interested in for your neighborhood.

>> We selected the census tracts that were identified as 5038, 5039, and 5040. Once you select those, the system puts them in your selection box in the upper left-hand corner. This operates as a shopping cart. Whatever is there are what we use to retrieve data. You see in the center of the page are the data points that one can look at. We are interested in the total population of the neighborhood of Blue Hills which consisted of those three census tracts. I checked off total population. This is the result that we receive from the system. It provides for us the census tract and identifies which one it is and where it's located, which is Hartford County. The next one is 5039 and where it's located and the final 5040 and

where it's located. And you see you get the total estimated population of 3364, 5028, and 3248. You also notice that next to each one of the estimates is a margin of error. We have always had the margin of error, but they have always been included in the technical documentation and now we put them actually in the table. You can decide how you use that if you want to factor it in or not. So if you were writing a report, you would not say there are 3364 people in Blue Hills 038, you would say there is a range of less than or more than and if you articulate and wrote down that range you would be doing the correct information. What I did for this exercise is I summed up the three of them and it gives us the total. In a future webinar, there will be one on the margin of error and how you are able to factor those in when you add them up the way I did and each comes out to about 11,000 people in Blue Hills . And you can figure out the margin of error so you can provide the range of the people that actually live in Blue Hills.

>> What I want to do next is go to the address path. If you remember we had four different tabs in the geography overlay. I will use the address tab for the next section. You see I have included an address. It is 5502 Mick Avenue in Kentwood, Michigan. So you put in the address you are interested in and click and then the system gives you every single geography that contains that address. And if you look at the screen it's in the Midwest region in the East North Central division and these are links we can click on to enter data. At this time I'm interested in blocks because I'm interested in blocks that surround it and how many of the box around it are occupied. How many people live there, and if they are occupied, are they occupied by a renter or owner? Once I have selected that, I move over to the map tab which is the fourth tab. NUC it has now given me the address in the center of the page. And it is giving me all the surrounding blocks. I don't know the number of those. In order to get those I would click on on the boundary where the red arrow is on the right-hand side of the screen. I would have typed in my address as you see which is 5502 Mick Avenue in Kentwood, Michigan. And once I click on the boundaries, what the map will do for us it will give me this selection box. And I will click on the block layer and label. If you note at the top I have changed the year range from 2000 to 2017 and I changed it to 2010. I change it because the blocks are only available in years where we do a decennial. So would not be any time after 2010 as we have not done the next decennial. So I change it to the year 2010 and click on a block and then press update.

>> What the system now gives me is it shows me the map and the previous map has clear delineations of different blocks and the block numbers. Now I can look to see which blocks I am interested in and which blocks are further away. You can really start to get pretty granular on data. This is important because sometimes neighborhoods you might have a median income of \$100,000, but you know certain blocks people have a median income of \$30,000. This is a way that one can begin to look at that block by block and then start getting the flavor of what the neighborhood is. So now that we have all the blocks we will choose four blocks so we will choose 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007 which are contiguous blocks around 2004.

>> What the system does is you notice on the upper left-hand corner, it will say all blocks within census tract 129.02 because the geography knew we were in a particular census tract and now giving us all the blocks within that census tract which we selected 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007. And here we are able to select some data points. For this particular exercise I want to choose three of them so we can show how we can drill down and get further data about a community. In this particular one I chose occupancy status. I chose total population in occupied housing units and I chose total population in occupied housing by tenure. So now that those are clicked, we click on view at the top. Once we select view, this is the results we get. For the first one, occupancy status, it gives us the block and defines what block we fit in, what Mick Avenue is and where it's located. It gives us the total number of housing units in the first row for each one of the box. It will tell us how many of those housing units are occupied which is the second line. And then your third line is if any of those are vacant. So you get to see that block 2005 has 16 housing units of which 15 are occupied and one is vacant. You could then go and look for why it's

vacant. Is it for sale because you have that type of data as well? They can see if it's burned out or abandoned. You can start to put together not only the profile of the neighborhood, but conditions occurring within the neighborhood. This gives you the occupancy status in housing units in a particular census block. We also chose total population in those occupied housing units. All the units that are occupied, you have the total population for the unit. We see in block 2005, there are 42 people in housing units. So now we know not only -- we know not only how many housing units but we know the population of the housing units. And we can drill down a little bit further and see if those are populated by a renter or by an owner. In this slide what you get to see is not only does the number of occupied housing units when you went back to the previous slide on the first line, the numbers would be identical as 98, 42, 59, and 89. And then you tease it out more. Those are owned with a mortgage or loan on the second line. The third line will tell you how many people owned that property. And the last line will tell you how many people are renting are in those populations.

>> This chart can tell you quite a bit of information. You see there are in block 2004, there are 98 units of population and of those, 76 have a mortgage, 19 are free and clear so there is no mortgage, and three are renting. If you look at the numbers of free and clear, you can start to see that there are 18 free and clear out of 71 and 10 out of 32 in another block and five and another block in 19 in the last one. So the assumption one can make is that this is probably an older neighborhood with long-standing residence. And you can verify that by other data we have which is how long people have been living in their homes. That gives you the evidence that it's not a new neighborhood with new housing, but probably a neighborhood with older houses. Any of the assumption -- the assumptions you make about the neighborhood, we can verify with other census data we get.

>> But I would like to do now is recap for you some of the things we discussed today and then we will open it up initially Joe said we will have questions that you might have put in chat and I will attempt to respond to those. Before we do that, I want to let you know that I will show you in a subsequent slide my contact information. Today's contact information will not be the last time and if you are looking for data and get stumped or have an issue how to get to it the easiest way, when I share my contact information with you don't hesitate to email me or call me. I'm available to answer any questions and ones I cannot answer I can turn around and go to subject matter experts at the Bureau who can help us look for the answers.

>> Now what I want to do is a recap. Geography is fundamental for us. It drives all the data that we have collected. Remember that blocks are only in the decennial census geography. If you are looking for a block of data in the year 2012, you will not find it. You will only find it in the years when we conduct it in 2010 and 2020 coming up. And the census tracts are found in all the ACS data. Those can be every year. Every year we produce a previous collection data and produce one-year estimates for geography for 65,000 and above and call those -- we produce those in September and release those and geographies of 20,000 or below, we release those in December. So twice a year you have a release of ACS data, either for locking groups or census tracts. And finding data for a neighborhood, begin with census tracts. I recommend strongly you visit local databases like libraries. That was put together by the Hartford library, and [ Indiscernible ] has neighborhoods by boundaries with included census tracts. It's the quickest way you can get to the census tracts and then to the particular data. In most areas that I have researched, I have been able to find neighborhoods by boundaries by census tract. I recommend that be the first place that one starts if you are interested in a particular neighborhood. The Bureau does not collect data by neighborhood, because neighborhoods can change. Some people have different definitions of what the neighborhood is. This way if I go to a database and actually produce the data, I am looking at the boundaries as defined by that local government. The third thing is using American factfinder geography overlay. We saw three -- four different tabs. The list tab which is the default tab which provides you with quite a number of geographies. The ones that are most frequently searched. You also have the name tab which is the second tab where you can find geography within geography. So

you can find a block which where we can actually find census tracts within Boston or the state of Minnesota. All the nested geography are there. And then you can map it out on the map tab which is the fourth one. The third tab is the address tab. You can search by address and as you so we put in an address and you can include any address and get all the statistics where that address shows up. If you want to compare a neighborhood, you would use your census tracts and then gets census data and then if you want to compare that neighborhood to what's happening in the city or town in which that neighborhood is located, you can do that comparison. Or you can compare it to the town or state. It's not an isolated incident of just neighborhood data. You can compare too much larger geographies. And also how to select data. You saw once you select the geography, and it goes into your selection box, which is always on the upper left-hand side of the screen, if you don't see it there, it won't filter out. Make sure your career -- correct geographies are in there. Once you're correct geographies are there, what the system gives you is all the different data points that you can get. There are over 11 billion data points on the system. You want to begin to narrow down the data that you are looking for. Then you select your data population, number of children, one's above 16 years old, younger than 80 years old, and then grandparents, and on this slide that we had [ Indiscernible ] you can look at what type of data is available. I want to select the data, you click on view. Then the American factfinder will produce the select data for the geography you selected. It sounds like a mouthful and it is. The reality is once you begin to use it, it becomes almost intuitive. Remember that at the census bureau we start with geography at the bottom and work up. So you won't find a census tract by clicking state. You will find a census tract by clicking census tract and then it will ask you what state and the system will begin to narrow it down for you to the geography you are looking for.

>> Now what I would like to do is move into questions. I have seen in the chat box there are questions that people have. Joe, if you want we can open up for questions now.

>> Thank you, Ana Maria. Fantastic webinar. In spite of all our glitches at the beginning at GPO, once you got going it was terrific and I really appreciate it. And I appreciate the audience hanging in through the technical issues. We have a few questions and put them in the chat box please. Carolyn asks, does the total population include the pregnant women?

>> Yes. It does not include the baby that she is pregnant with but includes the pregnant woman. We count pregnant women as one until the baby is born.

>> Okay. John asks where did you go in order to find the census tract map of Hartford?

>> I went to the Hartford Public Library and they had a system there called Hartford in boat.org -- Hartford info.org and that's where I got the map.

>> Anita asks what is the best approach to capturing the number of refugees in a given census tract?

>> We don't capture data because we don't ask if you are a refugee. We have ancestry data and other data, so one can infer those things.

>> I would have to think about where one could go. It would be outside of the Census Bureau where one could actually get some refugee data. If we capture who that person is and their email, I can get back to them and I'm jotting down the question now.

>> Okay. Carolyn asks what is the best way to find the block number for your present area?

>> The best way you might want to do it is by using the address tab, the third tab on the geography overlay box. It was topics, geography, race and ethnicity and in geography go to the address tab which is the third tab. Click the address you are looking at and it will give you the block number, the black group number, the census tract and all the other data. That is the quickest way that one can get it. It also gives you a progression and most people don't know what they are located in. The address tab gives you quite a bit of data for the address.

>> Any other questions?

>> I apologize. I had you unmute for a second. Sorry about that. Anita said what she said about refugees was helpful and she put her email in chat for any follow-up. Victoria asks is some data suppressed at the

block group level and if so is there an easy way to find out what data data is and isn't available at that geography?

>> There is a way where you click on the geography and the data comes up. If the data tab is [ Indiscernible ] you see X then the data has been suppressed. The reason I get suppressed is because -- the lower the geography the more likely the data gets suppressed. If you are in a community and you look at the block group, and you are looking for Hispanic income and there is only one person, you would not put that in because that violates the confidentiality. But you would know in the data produced right on the table, it will mark that it's not available and suppressed.

>> Thank you, Ana Maria.

>> Sometimes the lower geographies that is where you bump into that phenomenon.

>> Carolyn says thank you and can we get a copy of the presentation? That's available from our archive in the next day or two. Watch for that. Another shout out from Peter saying thank you so much. Please have Ana Maria present again. I second that, because she is great.

>> Thank you. I will.

>> My colleague Kathy just put the satisfaction survey in. Please fill that out. Don't blame technical it -- issues on Ana Maria. Earlier in the chat Kathy put in information from the webinar archive where you can access earlier webinars and she presented one earlier in March. Of it a look if you didn't catch it the first time.

>> You had a comment?

>> I just wanted to say on the slide in front of you these are two things you want to be conscious of. The second one is no geography you are looking for because that will help you dive down into the data. And know the data that you want. One might say what do you mean? I want income data. But when you go on the system you see we have median income, mean income, family income, individual income and all of this are different slices of income. Know the data that you want because if you do a comparison you want to compare the next set of data to that which you are selecting in the first one.

>> We have a bunch of additional shout outs and think use as well as praise. Barbara says I would like to hear about how do aggregate block data to a higher level of geography.

>> To what level of geography, Barbara?

>> Put that in the chat box please, Barbara.

>> This is high praise. One of the best webinars I have attended. I learned a lot. And I second all of that. I enjoyed the presentation. My colleague Kathy just put into the chat a good article by my colleague Scott with a link. Please read that and it talks about the FDLP Academy and the webinars we do as is well as more. Give that a look.

>> On the slide I have my contact information for people so it would be great if they want to jot it down. They will have it when they received the presentation. In case they want to call or send me an email.

>> Here is Barbara clarifying. She says I should have said combined data from various blocks and not to a particular larger geography. Can you do that?

>> Yes you can do that. I would caution before you do it that you can do straight adding but there is a margin of error. So there will be a webinar on margins of error and that will tell you how you then get the margin of error in so you can be clear about the range you are looking at.

>> Okay. Another shout out by Erin Sam thanks for explaining everything so well. You cleared up a lot of confusion for me. Thank you. That's terrific. Satisfaction survey again. An excellent, I will be there. I assume Barbara is referring to that forthcoming webinar.

>> And the one who will do it is [ Indiscernible Name ] and she is good. Very good.

>> That's good. Any more questions for Ana Maria? I know we are over time but we started late with technical problems so we will hang in while you still have questions. While we are waiting for more questions, let me go into my wrap-up comments. I still do have time for questions.

>> On the screen you have the Census Bureau evaluation.



>> We included that so we should be good.

>> If not, we can use the ones they sent you. We have the data and we are the Census Bureau so data is important to us.

>> Just to wrap up thank you, Ana Maria. Great webinar as the audience was saying and also I would like to thank my colleague Kathy Bayer for her great work today as tech support keeping everything running smoothly and during the technical issues. And I know you enjoyed the webinars much as we did here at GPO. Don't forget upcoming webinars. We have six more scheduled for June and the next one is tomorrow on June 14 entitled American Indian Alaska to native documents in the congressional series set 1817 through 1899. That should be a terrific webinar. You will receive notice of all upcoming webinars when they are announced if you sign up for the news and events email alert service at [FDLP.gov](http://FDLP.gov) and from the FDLP webpage which is linked to an index section at the bottom of the [FDLP.gov](http://FDLP.gov) homepage you can view a calendar of upcoming webinars and other events, access past webinars from the archive, and link to a form to volunteer to present an FDLP Academy webinar. I know there are people who could present a terrific webinar. It can be on any topic. How you run a depository or anything you do at a local level. If you presented a great presentation local or nationally and think there is benefit for the rest of the FDLP community, think about presenting a webinar. Any other last questions? A lot of thank yous and praise rolling in.

>> Someone mentioned the margin of error webinar. They are looking forward to that. It looks like the questions have one out. Can you repeat the information of the webinar? The one tomorrow.

>> Yes, I will. American Indian and Alaskan native documents in the congressional serials set, 1817 through 1899. It's on our calendar and please register for that. We have high registration and should be terrific. I highly encourage you to check that out. Any last questions?

>> I think I will reluctantly end the webinar. We could talk all day and I'm sure the audience would love that. We have to unfortunately go on so thank you again Ana Maria, terrific webinar. Thank you Kathy with the great tech support work and thank you audience. Please come back to the FDLP Academy for more webinars. We love to have you for another webinar.

>> Have a great [ Event Concluded ] rest of your day.

>> [ Event Concluded ]

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