



# Final Transcript

## **HUD – US DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT: Using Census Data for the Housing Counseling Plan**

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### **SPEAKERS**

Ben Yanetta – Housing Program Specialist, HUD

David Berenbaum – Deputy Assistant Secretary for the Office of Housing Counseling, HUD

Joe Cartulo – Data Dissemination Specialist, U.S. Census Bureau

Allyson Burleson-Gibson – Program Management Executive, U.S. Census Bureau

### **PRESENTATION**

Moderator                      Ladies and gentlemen, thank you for standing by. Welcome to the Using Census Data for the Housing Counseling Plan conference call. At this time all lines are in a listen-only mode. Later, we will have a question and answer session, and instructions will be given at that time. [Operator instructions]. As a reminder, this conference is being recorded.

I'd now like to turn the conference over to Ben Yanetta. Please go ahead.

Ben

Great. Thank you very much and hello, everyone. Thank you for joining us today on this really important webinar that can really help housing counseling agencies narrow in on the needs of their targeted service area. If you've joined us for webinars in the past, you know that we just have a few logistics to go over before we begin.

As was mentioned, the audio is being recorded. The playback number, along with this PowerPoint, and a transcript will be posted on our HUD Exchange Webinar Archive. It typically takes us about a week to get those up and it's a great resource for you to send people that were not able to join us today, and of course it includes all of the webinars that we've done in recent memory. A great resource there, is anybody hasn't taken a look yet.

The handouts for this webinar are available in the handout section of the webinar interface. It'll show a PDF, and you just click on the PDF and it will automatically download.

We will be doing the questions and answers, as mentioned. The operator will give you instructions on how to do that. If you're speaking through a phone you should not use a speakerphone just to keep the voice quality as

good as possible. We also have other ways to ask questions. You can submit your text question into the comments or questions box on the side and that will go into a queue that we'll be monitoring throughout the presentation, and we will answer those questions as they come in at the end sequentially.

If you think of a question later that you didn't get a chance to ask or you want clarification on something, you can always send an email to [housing.counseling@hud.gov](mailto:housing.counseling@hud.gov). And if you put what the topic is in the subject line that helps us route it to a subject matter expert to get your response quicker. If it is a question specific to our presenters from the Census Bureau today we can also forward on questions to them if we are not able to provide you with a sufficient response ourselves.

If you logged in today you'll receive an email from GoToWebinar that is your certificate of training. You can print that out and save it for your records.

At this time that's it for the logistics, so I would like to turn it over to the Deputy Assistant Secretary for the Office of Housing Counseling, Mr. David Barenbaum. The floor is all yours.

David

Thank you, Ben, and hi, everyone. Welcome to the Office of Housing Continuing Education Training on utilizing census data as a component of your work plan.

Before we begin, I'd like to express our office's appreciation to the over 200 housing counseling organizations who submitted grant applications under the Comprehensive Housing Counseling Notice of Funding opportunity. We're going to begin reviewing them in earnest, and I am sure that many of you had a hand in drafting the submissions. Well done.

As you know, HUD's Housing Counseling Program Handbook requires that you include a complete as well as a specific description of the target populations and related demographic information for your housing counseling organization's service area. Today's training will discuss tools for developing your housing counseling work plan and will demonstrate how to access data from the Census Bureau when creating or modifying your plan.

I want to express our appreciation to our partners at the Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census for their support in planning this significant webinar. Easy to use data tools quick as Quick Facts, the

American Community Survey Narrative Profiles and DataCensus.gov will be demonstrated during today's program. An additional data tool, OnTheMap for emergency management, will also be highlighted.

Today we're very blessed to have two experts who will be presenting. First, allow me to introduce Joe Cartulo [ph] who has been employed by the Census Bureau for 25 years, having held positions as a Geographic Specialist, Survey Statistician, Program Coordinator and Area Manager. Currently as a Data Dissemination Specialist, Joe promotes the use of census data to anyone with an interest or need to work with this valuable information, including community organizations, municipal officials, Chambers of Commerce and a host of other populations, including librarians, students and entrepreneurs. He is available and frequently speaks at presentations such as this and is a real hands-on kind of guy.

Allyson Burleson-Gibson will complete her 10<sup>th</sup> year with the Census Bureau in January. During her time with the agency she has served as a Data Dissemination Specialist, an External Communications Specialist and as the Branch Chief of the 2020 Census, a very significant role.

Recently coming back to her permanent role in Data Dissemination, she is evangelizing the use of Census Bureau data and tools, working with the public to access whatever they may need to tell their data stories. I'd like to thank them and you for joining us and for all that you do to help families to enjoy and sustain their housing.

Now let's get started. I'm kicking it over to Joe. Thanks, Joe.

Joe

Okay. Thank you very much for that kind introduction. I think you can see my contact information as well as Ally's contact information on this initial screen and we also have it at the end of the presentation. We welcome questions at any time. So the next page, please.

I want to tell you a little bit about the Census Bureau first because I'm going to make a distinction between the Census Bureau, the census, and then some of the surveys that we collect. The Census Bureau, as was mentioned, is part of the US Department of Commerce. It's the preeminent collector and provider of data about the people and economy—and I'll add for this presentation—and housing of the United States. The goal of the bureau is to provide the best mix of timeliness, relevance, equality and cost [ph] for the data collected. Next slide, please.

The reason why we conduct a census—and I want to stop here. When I say a census I mean the census, the decennial for every 10 years census of the United States, because I'm going to be making a distinction about that, but we're going to be looking mostly at data from one of the Census Bureau surveys.

The reason that we conduct a census and the reason that we exist as an agency is because in 1787 our founding fathers put this clause in Article 1, Section 2 of the Constitution, which says that representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers. Putting that in more common terms today, the more people a state has, the more representative or the more power or representation they have in the House of Representatives.

It went on to say the actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress and with every subsequent term of ten years. So three after this was written was 1790, and the first census was conducted in 1790. We just completed the 24<sup>th</sup> Census of the United States in 2020. The census is conducted every 10 years, it's always a year that ends in a zero. Next slide, please.

A few more things you should know about the decennial census, that is the census that we just recently completed. It's required by law. As you saw, it's in the Constitution and it's also in Title 13 of the United States Code. We mentioned it's conducted every ten years. It's a snapshot of a point in time, and for the 2020 Census and for a few of the recent decennial censuses that point in time was April the 1<sup>st</sup>. There was a time it was January the 1<sup>st</sup> as well, but recently it's been April the 1<sup>st</sup>. So it's a snapshot of what is the count of the population and housing on April the 1<sup>st</sup> in the most recent case of 2020.

I mentioned that it's used to reapportion the House of Representatives but it's also used by the state for redistricting their state legislative districts and state senatorial districts and a variety of other purposes. It's used to distribute federal dollars through 300 federal programs, and that's about \$675 billion a year are distributed through those 300 federal programs based upon census data.

Finally one thing, it's confidential. The names are removed from the data so that as we're putting out the 2020 statistics right now there are no names. It's just statistics. But 72 years from now the names will be re-associated with the data and that will be released by the National



Archives, not the Census Bureau and then it becomes public information.

I should say that next year in 2022 the 1950 Census will be published with the names associated with the data. So if you are doing genealogical research for a great-aunt or a great-grandfather and you knew where they lived, you can find out who they were living with, the education of each person, whether or not each person was working, etc. Next slide, please.

I mentioned that the census is used to reapportion the House and since this is fresh information that just came out within the past month or two, I thought it would be good to include this slide. The next Congress, the 118<sup>th</sup> Congress which will begin in January of 2023, the House of Representatives will be distributed this way, as you can see the number in the state. And you can see those states that have lost a seat are in the gold, those states that have gained a seat are in the light green. Only Texas has gained two seats, and then the states that are in the gray are not changing the number of seats. This is the main reason that we conduct the census, is to reapportion the House of Representatives every ten years. Next slide.

What was asked on the recent decennial census that we just completed?

Well not too much in the way of information about each person. Just their name, their age, whether or not they are Hispanic, their race, the

relationship of each person to the head of the household and their sex.

There was also one other question: is the housing unit owned or rented?

We refer to that as the housing tenure. Next slide.

As I said, the census was conducted every ten years, but because it was conducted only once every ten years there was a complaint that the data was becoming outdated. For example, if it was 1998 and you wanted to look at the most recent census data for Arlington, Virginia, as an example, you would have to look at the census data from 1990, already outdated by eight years.

So the solution to this problem is the American Community Survey, and that's what we're going to be looking at when we look at a lot of the data that we're going to be looking at today. It's not coming from the 2020 Census, but it's going to be coming from the American Community Survey. So next slide, please.

The American Community Survey began in 2005. It's a very large survey. It's not a census that attempts to count every household in the United States, but it's a very large survey of 3.5 million addresses per year. It covers a lot more topics than we just looked at. The decennial census

covers five or six topics. The American Community Survey covers about 40 topics, which we'll look at. It gives us data for the nation, the states, the counties, large cities, small cities, all the way down to the census tract and block group. So that's another thing that's valuable about it, you can get data all the way down to small geographies. You're not limited to the states or counties or certain size geographies. You can all the way down to the neighborhood, which we call something similar to a census tract.

It gives us three data sets. For large populations that would be counties with 65,000 people or more, cities with 65,000 people or more or any geography with 65,000 people or more, they can get estimates for the past one year. But for smaller geographies, that would be less than 65,000 people, we collect the data for five years and then release it, but we release it every year. If we go to the next slide, that might help explain this a little bit. We'll talk through this and then I'll go to the following slide.

So I want to make this distinction between the ACS and the Census. As I said, the ACS is a sample, it's estimates; we know it's not exact and we do provide you a margin of error. But the Census is the official count, housing count and population count that's used to determine the allocation of the House of Representatives.

The ACS collects a lot of data. It doesn't only collect the basic demographic information that we saw for the Census, but it collects economic data, it collects more detailed data about housing, demographic and social characteristics. We saw that the Census only collects that basic demographic information.

The focus of the ACS is to provide characteristics of population and housing for a specific geography. The focus for the decennial census was all about the totals, and we already know that the ACS gives us data annually, but the Census only gives us data every ten years.

Then for the Census I had mentioned that it's only about a snapshot of the country from April the 1<sup>st</sup> of 2020, but for the ACS data is collected over a period of time, that's either a one-year or a five-year period and then the data is released. So next slide I believe will show the two different estimates that we get from the American Community Survey.

Any large geography 65,000 or more, that's what we consider large, you can get data for the previous year. Currently the most recent data that's available for large geographies is the 2019 data, which was released in September of 2020. Unfortunately, the 2021 year data will definitely be

impacted by COVID. That has not been released yet, and that will be released by the end of November, but it's going to be released in a limited form.

So for any geographies, including small geographies and large geographies, any geography we collect data for and provide data at the five-year interval. Currently if you're looking for data for a census tract for a small city you can get the data that was collected between 2015 and 2019. That was released in December of 2020. So that's the most recent five-year data. The impact of COVID on the 2020 Census has yet to be determined. So hopefully by the end of the year we'll know more information about that.

I just want to make sure you're aware there's two different estimates that come out of the ACS, the one-year and the five-year. If you're ever comparing small geographies to large geographies, you should maintain consistency and use the five-year estimate. Next slide.

So what data does the American Community Survey collect and provide, and what data can we get out of the American Community Survey? Well in addition to the demographic data that's collected in the decennial

census as well, there's questions relating to social characteristics of the population, which you see on the left, for example, educational attainment. If you needed to know what is the percentage of the population 25 years old and older in Texas that have a bachelor's degree, you can get that from the American Community Survey, and all of those other topics that you see as well under the social category and there are more than that. This is most of them but not all the topics.

In terms of the economic characteristics of the population, we can find out what percentage of people 15 years and older are working in Connecticut, for example. So there's questions on employment. There's questions on the percentage of households, the number of households that collect food stamps, etc., and median household income. That's a popular data point that a lot of people are always looking for.

Then we have questions on the ACS pertaining to housing. What type of heating fuel is used? Is the housing unit owned or rented? How many vehicles are associated with the housing? What is the average age of the housing? I know that's something that you may be interested in and the value of housing as well. Does the housing unit have a computer and does it have access to the internet?

So all those questions on housing are asked in the ACS and fortunately because of that we can provide data on all of those topics. These are all the topics and then there are a few more that we can get data for from the American Community Survey. So the next slide, please.

This is how the American Community Survey works. It's the same way that the recent 2020 Census worked, in that households were mailed either a letter or a postcard with a specific link for their address and asked to go online to complete the survey. Somewhere around 45% to 50% of the households usually do that. It does tell them, however, just like the decennial census told them, that the ACS is required by law because the ACS is directly linked to the census.

So after about 45% or 50% of those households complete the survey online, the next phase is to send a few reminder letters or postcards. Then for those households that still don't complete the survey online, we mail a paper questionnaire and ask households to complete the survey by paper questionnaire. And a significant of households do that. There's a variety of reasons why people don't complete it online. Some of those completed the paper questionnaire.

Then for those households that still don't reply to the American Community Survey invitation, for a sample of those households we send someone to the household to collect the data. Again, we can tell the respondent that it's required by law.

So when we put these three modes of data collection together, we usually get about 90% to 95% response rate for the American Community Survey, and anyone that works with surveys knows that that's a really high response rate for surveys. There are surveys that are happy with a 30% response rate. So because this is required by law, I think that may help us a bit too to get the response rate up. You can see that our efforts are persistent; computer, mail, personal visit.

Should you want to see the current American Community Survey questionnaire, you would be able to do that at the link that's provided at the bottom. Next slide, please.

We talked about the Census and we talked about the American Community Survey, another topic that we have to talk about before we begin looking at data is census geography. Most of us are familiar with political geographies, political entities like cities or boroughs or townships



or counties, state legislative districts, all those, we call them geographies or geographic entities that are part of the law and part of the political system that we have. But the Census also provides statistics for statistical geographies like the census tract, which I had mentioned earlier and we'll take a closer look at, or a census designated place. That would be an area in a county that's not incorporated. It's not a city or a borough or a town, but the county or the state wants data for that, so they work along with the Census Bureau and develop these CDPs or Census Designated Places.

So you can get statistical data for that. It's not an official entity, but you can get data for that as well as zip code tabulation areas, which are very similar to the zip codes that the post office uses. You may be familiar with metropolitan statistical areas. Geography can be complex, and that's why we always at least want to touch on the basics of it before we start talking about the data. So the next slide, please.

A little bit more about geographies. Some geographic entities nest in other geographic entities. For example, a census tract must be within a county. It cannot cross county boundaries. Just like of course you know that a county must be within a state. It can't cross state boundaries. So all of these geographic relationships you can see here, and the line represents

that it must lie within or we use the term “is nested within.” For example, state legislative districts, they can cross county boundaries. They can include more than one county, but they must lie within the state, etc. So this is just another of the most frequently used census geographies and how they relate to each other.

Before we go on, I want to point out one or two. One is the census tract. As I said, some people might think of it in terms of a neighborhood. It’s usually somewhere around 4,000 people, but it can vary between 1,200 and 8,000 people. The other thing I mentioned about census tracts is they must lie within county boundaries, and then even smaller subdivisions of that we can get ACS data for, that would be the census block group, and you can see that’s usually 600 to 3,000 people. The census block for the smallest geographies, the only data published for that is from the decennial census, not the American Community Survey. Next slide.

Another way of thinking about a census tract is to see it, and here you can see the State of California depicted in the nation. Then we switch over and you could see Los Angeles County as it relates to the state. Then we’ll switch over and you can see one example of a tract in Los Angeles County as it relates to the county, and then further down we could switch

over to the block group that lies within the tract. So that's about as far as we go with the American Community Survey data. But if we were looking at decennial census data we would be able to go into the block. Next slide.

I mentioned about the census tract already. It's usually around 4,000 people, but it varies. The tracts are relooked at or reexamined every ten years and lately that has been the year that ends in "8." They're reexamined by the county or the state along with the Census Bureau so the counties or states have an opportunity, if we see a census tract has grown a lot in the past eight years or ten years, the census tract grows to 15,000 people because they put new housing complexes in within the census tract, we're going to ask the county or the municipality or the state to help us split that tract into two tracts so that it comes back within the range. So that tract will become then two tracts, but those two tracts will be part of the original tract.

So if you wanted to do data over a period of time, you can look at the original tract, say for 2010. If a tract was split between 2010 and 2020 you can look at the original tract from 2010 and the two split tracts from

2020. You can add them together and still make the comparison of the same geographic areas. So the next slide, please.

Just to put that in another perspective, you can see the outline in Baltimore City here, and then I actually carried over the outline of Baltimore City to the right and you could see the outline again. But you can see that the City of Baltimore, which the Census Bureau recognizes at the county level, is subdivided into 199 census tracts. Now you'll notice some of them are really quite large, like especially the ones in the Southeast part of the city because a lot of that is water as you can see, but they're based on population density. Remember there are about 4,000 people on a tract, so the small ones are more densely populated than the larger ones. This is again how census tracts look when we look at a map. Next slide, please.

We're going to look at a few data tools today. They've already been mentioned. One of them is QuickFacts. One of them is the ACS Narrative Profiles, and going along with that is the data profiles from the ACS and then Data.Census.gov. Based upon special requests, we're going to spend some time on the map for emergency management. So I'm going to make sure I save at least a good amount of time for us to do that. So next slide, please.

I want you to know that we're providing the links for you to get to each of these data tools so you don't have to worry about writing it down now.

You're going to have the information on how to get there.

At this point I want to ask if I could go online now, if I could become the presenter and if we could back and I could show my screen now. Let me ask, does everyone see a screen that says QuickFacts in the top-left?

Ben Yes, we can.

Joe Okay, good. I just wanted to make sure that you're with me. The first data tool I want to show you, it's a pretty simple data tool. It provides you with a lot of quick facts; demographic, economic, housing facts, about a specific municipality. When you go to the website, as I just did, [www.census.gov/quickfacts](http://www.census.gov/quickfacts), you're going to get a default geography for the United States. That's the default, but you can get data for any geography in QuickFacts as long as the population is 5,000 people or more. So if you have a small city with 8,000 people you can get data for that city in QuickFacts.

I want to show you a couple different functions that QuickFacts provide us with. First, I want to say you can have up to six columns here in QuickFacts. I'm going to work with Pennsylvania, so I'm going to choose Pennsylvania. The United States, it stays there as you can see, but now I switched over to Pennsylvania. So you can go down. Let's look at a couple. Let's look at what QuickFacts gives us. It gives us some basic demographic information about the population count. This one here is the 2020 Census count that has just been released, so Pennsylvania recently reached over 13 million people.

It also gives some basic demographic information about age. It's not real detailed. You can get more detailed information from another tool, but QuickFacts is just what it says, quick facts. So if you needed to know the percentage of seniors in Pennsylvania, you can see that here and compare that to the percentage of seniors in the United States, you could compare that here.

There's also information about race. If you need to make comparisons to the US, you could do that. There's some count of veterans. There is percentage of foreign-born. So you could see in the nation almost 14% of

the population was born outside of the nation, but in Pennsylvania it's about half of that, at almost 7%.

Then there is some data on housing. We can see the number of housing units, the percentage of owner-occupied housing and a couple other data points related to housing. Where you see the 2015 to 2019 here, that's a clue that this is coming from the American Community Survey, the five-year data.

So you can get some information on housing and information on families, households with a computer, I mentioned that one also. Percentage that graduated, a high-school graduate and percentage of people 25 and over that have a bachelor's degree. Seeing the country it's about almost one-third now, but we can look at areas where this is 50% and 60% and we can look at areas where this is 10% or 15%.

A little bit of information about disability and the information about disability, remember all this data comes from the respondents themselves, not from any other federal agency or social security or anything like that. So if a person identifies themselves as being disabled, then they would be counted in this as disabled.

There's other economic information about businesses and sales, information on income and poverty. As I mentioned, median household income is often sought after, as is the percentage of people in poverty, and then there's information about businesses and some geographic information like what is the population per square mile. But that's Pennsylvania.

Let's pick a couple of the other counties in Pennsylvania, we'll say Bucks County and we can say Montgomery County, a couple counties. These are all counties that lie around the City of Philadelphia. Make sure we get the right one here. Here we go. Then we'll take a smaller town in Pennsylvania. We'll use Doylestown. So you can mix-and-match different geographic entities. You can have state, county, boroughs, cities, etc. So as you can see, as I said, you could put up to six different geographies, but as you can see we get the same data points but on all the different geographies.

But QuickFacts has a couple other functions that you may be interested in, especially if you're doing a report. For example, you can map the data instead of looking at it with a table. So if I want to map county-level data for all the counties in Pennsylvania I simply click on map, then I said I



wanted to map county-level data so I'll click on Bucks County. I'm going to get a thematic map, that is a map where the colors mean something of course, of all the counties in Pennsylvania. We have a legend down here at the bottom. You can see the darker counties represent the counties that have the highest population and the lightest counties represent the counties that have the lowest population.

But you could change this. You may not want population estimates. You might want percentage of Hispanics. So you could change the variable to percent Hispanic and the map will change significantly right here. Here we have the percentage of Hispanics in Pennsylvania by county, and again the lighter counties represent the lowest percentage, some less than 1%, up to 2%, and the darker counties, for example Berks County, has 22.5%.

In QuickFacts, I should mention as you click on the county you'll get the specific percentage, in this case percentage of Hispanic for that county.

QuickFacts gives us table, it gives us mapping and it give us charts as well should that be more beneficial to you.

Same thing, I'm going to click on "chart" and click on Bucks County.

Remember, the variable that I had selected was Hispanic or Latino

percent, but let's change that if you're more interested in median household income. You'll get Bucks County at the top and Montgomery County, because those were two that I had chosen for the table, then all of the counties in Pennsylvania alphabetically. So if you can use this, you can take this as well. Again, we're looking at median household income. So we can see here, just by instead of looking at a table, we can see that Chester County has a significantly high median household income and then there are counties like Forest County, up in the Northwestern part of the state, where the median household income is only \$39,000. So you can look at it this way as well, and wherever you put the cursor it gives you the median household income.

QuickFacts gives us tables, charts, maps, and if you want them all together on one page you can go to dashboard and then you can look at the dashboard. The dashboard will give you the table for the county that you had selected, and I had just selected Montgomery County. Again, it's going to give you the map for median household income, so that's the most recent variable that I selected, and the bar graph for median household income.

The good thing about this is you can share this. You can print this of course. You can take the data in the table and put it in a CSV file and then quickly covert it to Excel. You can email the page or any of the pages, embed them in your website, share them on Twitter or share them on Facebook.

QuickFacts, there is not a lot of information. A lot of the information given is not real detailed. For example, if you want the number of 16 year olds, you don't have that available to you in QuickFacts, but it does give a lot of information about whatever the geography is that you have selected. So I wanted to show you that. To me, that's the easiest data tool that we have, QuickFacts. So if you have any questions on that put them in a chat or hold on to them and we'll save that for the end of the presentation.

The next data tool that I want to show you is also very easy. It's called the ACS Narrative Profiles. So you'll have the link to that and the information on how to get to this page. It's called narrative because a lot of the data is put into words. Instead of looking at data tables and charts and graphs, a lot of it is put into words.

So you can see that you could select a lot of different geographies here.

You can select nation, state, county, county subdivisions which are like townships in some counties, place. For the Census Bureau place means the city or a borough, and we already talked about census tracts or metropolitan areas. You can see data for lot of different types of geographies here.

Let's do this for a place. Over to the Western part of the country let's look at Boise, Idaho in QuickFacts. As I say, you could do this for any one of types of geographies here, and we'll put Boise in the state. We're going to get a narrative profile for Boise. It might take a minute to load here. As I said, it's going to give us a lot of the data in words, which what is good about this is that if you're doing reports you can cut and paste right out of this and you can put it right into your report.

So it starts out giving us data for households and families. If you needed to know data about households and families for Boise, you can just cut this out. It will tell you the number of married coupled households in the city and number of co-habiting households, female households, all that information about types of households in QuickFacts. Then you get a lot

of the same information in a bar graph and a table as well, but it does give you the table in verbatim form or narrative form.

Marital status, grandparents and grandchildren and this gives the percentage of grandparents that live with their grandchild that are responsible for the basic needs of their grandchild. Then it gives you data on nativity and foreign-born. Boise's one of the cities where a lot of—I would say there's fewer percentage of foreign-born than there are in a lot of the other cities in the East. But for those that are foreign-born in Boise, you can see the percentage breakdown of where they come from.

It gives us information on language spoken in the home, whether or not people moved in the past year, education. We saw that in QuickFacts as well. This one's a little bit more detailed. Disability, we saw that in QuickFacts as well, employment information, industry information. Again, this is all for Boise, Idaho.

Occupations, how people commute to work. You may not be interested in this, but there are some people that are interested in this and I would think people in the traffic industry. So you can see that almost 80% of Boise residents drove their car, truck or van to work, not much in the way of

public transportation. If you look at this for a large city like New York or Philadelphia, this would be a lot greater because there's a much greater public transportation system. I'm going to guess from this that Boise doesn't have much in the way of a public transportation system.

Then there's information on income and median earnings for full-time workers, other information on income, information on participation in government programs, like percentage of people in poverty and a breakdown on that, health insurance. There's always a population pyramid. You may have seen these elsewhere, but what this is telling us is that there's the fewest amount of Boise residents, of course as you would expect, are 85 and over, and 1.3% percent of those are male and 2.3% of those are female. Or I should say 2.3% of the population of Boise is female and over 85, and you can see the bulk of the population here is 25 to 29. So it sounds like there's a lot of young people there and that often coincides with colleges in the area.

Then more information about race and Hispanic origin, occupied housing characteristics, type of fuel used. All of this information is available in the second data tool that I'm showing you, and that is the ACS Narrative Profile. And as I said, you have a slide that will show you how to get

here. If you have any questions on this, please put it in the chat and we'll come back to look at that.

I'm going to show you another—if you're interested in getting a lot of information about a specific area, there's another great way to do that, and it goes right back to the same page we just looked at it, but instead of narrative profiles it's data profiles. The number of geographies is fewer here. Remember we had census tract and we had zip code for narrative profiles, but here we only have these five geographies, but you can get a lot of data for a specific geography by clicking here, "get data profile links." When you click there it gives you the opportunity to go to our main census data tool, which is Data.Census.gov and it shows you the four tables that have a lot of data.

Let's go back and look at a county, and we'll do this for a county in New York State. We'll look at the data profile for a county in New York State. I think we have Westchester. I've seen that one used before. I selected I want to get a data profile for Westchester County. I'm going to get my four links. I can get lots of information about the social characteristics of Westchester. It's going to give me the State of New York and I just slide over and I have Westchester County.

All of this information about the social characteristics of Westchester like the relationship of each person to the head of the household, marital status, but this one is more detailed, females 15 years and over, married, males 15 years and over that are married, fertility, that would be number of females 15 to 50 who have had a birth in the past one year. Information on grandparents and those that are responsible for their grandchildren, more detail on school enrollment and more detail on educational attainment. We don't just have high school and bachelor's degree here. Now we have it broken down.

Let's look at this. For population 25 and over with a bachelor's degree, in Westchester County there's 161,000 people, and if we want to look at that in terms of percent it's 24%. Remember I mentioned that these are estimates and we always provide a margin of error, so I wanted to point out to that for this 161,000 people, we're saying here there's a margin of error of almost 2,400. That means that there's a range of 161,000 minus 2,400 to 161,000 plus 2,400. There's a range. And as I said, we always provide the margin of error. If you're interested in statistics, what that means is that the Census Bureau is 90% confident that there's 161,996 people with a bachelor's degree in Westchester County, plus or minus 2,392 people. So that's based on the 90% confidence interval.



Again, we're looking at the social characteristics. So we have veterans' information, information on disability, where people lived a year ago, and again this is more detailed than the others we've looked at. Place of birth, US citizenship status and whether or not people speak English and then ancestry.

So if you wanted to know, for example, the number or percentage of Irish-Americans in Westchester County, I'll just find this Irish here, go across, 11.6% plus or minus 0.2%. This is the social characteristics, but I wanted to go and show you the other table on that same page, and I want to do it from the beginning so that you see how I got there again.

I'm going to go to that link, which you will have data profiles, and I'm doing a county. I'm selecting Westchester County in New York. I want to show you the housing characteristics because I know that that's probably what you're most interested in. So what kind of information can you get here for housing characteristics in Westchester County? Again, you have four different tables here that have a lot of information. So if that was part of your district, Westchester County, I would suggest printing those four tables out and then you'll have the data. You won't have to go and looking it up all the time. But it always gives you the state

first, whatever the state of interest is, and then we can look at the housing characteristics.

So here we have numbers for Westchester County, which begins here. We have the number of housing and occupied and vacant housing, homeowner vacancy rate, etc., the number of units in each structure. For example, multiunit structures with 10 to 19 units in Westchester County, there's 16,000. The year that structure was built, or which decade I should say the structure was built. So some people that are into old housing might have interest in how many housing units in Westchester County are old, meaning built before 1939, and here we have the number, 115,000 housing units with the margin of error. Data on the number of rooms in each household, number of bedrooms, whether or not the housing unit is owner or renter occupied and the average size of the owner occupied and the average size of the renter occupied, when the household moved into the unit, number of vehicles in the unit, type of heating fuel, other selected characteristics of the household.

The value of the household. This again comes from the respondents. So it's not any information from any kind of realty organization. This comes from the respondents, what they identified the value of their housing to be.

You can see in Westchester County that was 31,000 housing units over \$1 million or more, the mortgage status, the selected monthly owners' cost, housing units without a mortgage, these are all the housing unit characteristics in this table which we call DP04. The median gross rent in Westchester County is \$1,500 a month, and then other information about gross rent. So I think that this may be something that you probably want to look at for your service area, is the DP04, which gives a lot of information about the housing units.

I just want to check the time here. I want to talk more about this data tool that we're looking at now, these tables come from another data tool that's called Data.Census.gov. So I want to show you that and then I want to save time because we want to also show you about on the map for emergency management and allow time for questions.

Data.Census.gov, the link is very easy. Data.Census.gov is the link and that is what we call the tool. It gives you two different options for searching. It gives you a simple search, which you could put a geography in here or if you know a table number you could put it in here. You can put a topic in here like race or median household income and you can get

data at that level, but you can also do an advanced search. I'd like to show you each one.

First, I'm going to select Pittsburgh. That will be my geography. If I put in Pittsburgh, I will get something similar to QuickFacts that gives us a lot of information about Pittsburgh. This is called a geographic profile of Pittsburgh. These are the top-most sought after data points that people go on the Census website for. So many times people are looking for these total pop [ph], median household income, etc., education, but also it gives you other information about Pittsburgh. It's somewhat similar to QuickFacts. You can scroll down and look at the topics or you can click on the topics and it'll take you directly to the topic. So if you wanted basic information about Pittsburgh, I would suggest QuickFacts or something like this geographic profile from Data.Census.gov.

Let me start that over and we'll do Pittsburgh and age. So if I was interested in age data for Pittsburgh, let's see what happens here. We're going to end up with a bunch of tables that have data for Pittsburgh with age breakdown, but first we get the median age in Pittsburgh is 33.8. Then if we're interested in age and sex, this will be more detailed than the other tables that we've been looking at. Again, for Pittsburgh now if

you're interested in the 40 to 49 year old category, you can get that number and you can get that margin of error. You can also get that in terms of percent. Then it goes further to break it down by sex, male or female. So that's the second thing you can do with Data.Census.gov is that you can do a simple search just for a geography, just for a topic or for both. We just did that for both, Pittsburgh and age, the geography and a topic.

You can also do an advanced search here, and with an advanced search I'm going to look for ACS data. So I want to limit this to the year 2019 and I'm going to pick a geography, but I want to show you census tract information. Since I used Baltimore City before, I'm going to click census tract because we want the data by tract now. We're going to select Maryland and we'll have the opportunity to select all the counties in Maryland. Baltimore City is recognized as a county in Maryland. There's different things for different states. States recognize things differently. Counties recognize things differently. Well for Baltimore City it gets county recognition. I want tract data for Baltimore City. If I know the census tract that I want I could select that here and get a table for that. Or, if I want all the tracts in Baltimore City, I can select it this way: all census tracts in Baltimore City.

So far my filters tell me, if you look down at the bottom, I'm filtering for 2019. I'm filtering for all the tracts in Baltimore City and I want to filter for a topic. So I want to filter for poverty. When you come to a square here, that means it's the end of the line. There's no more detail. For example, when the topic here does not have a square or a box that means if you click on it you're going to get more detail. I'm clicking poverty and I want to get poverty. I'm filtering out for tables 2019, Baltimore City census tracts, poverty and I'm going to do my search.

Now I'm going to get all the different tables for Baltimore City that have the poverty data in them. I'll just select the one. Actually, I'm sorry. That one's too large to show you. I should have picked something else maybe. Let me change my geography to a smaller city, a smaller area. Let me try that for back to Bucks County.

I'm going to take Baltimore City out. We can get the data for Baltimore City, but it's going to involve a little bit more information. So it's going to be a little bit more detailed, I should say. I want to pick a geography that I could show you the tables for, so I'm going to go back this time to Pennsylvania and we'll click Adams County. That includes the City of Gettysburg. So hopefully this one won't give us any trouble. Poverty

status in the past 12 months. Okay. We have all the different census tracts in Adams County, Pennsylvania and we are interested in the number of the percentage of people in poverty in the last 12 months.

So in this first census tract, 301.01, we see that the population is 2,700, but the number of people living below poverty in this column is 223 and the percentage of people below poverty is 8.3%. As we slide our table across we'll get the next tract and the next tract and the next tract. If you're not interested in the margin of error, you can eliminate it by toggling it out. For example, I clicked "customize map" and I took out the margin of error. You can see all the margins of error went away. You could also get rid of any of these columns by working over here, and this is giving us the ASC 2019 five-year estimate because tract data has to be at five-year estimates. You can't have tract data, it's always less than 65,000 people.

But what if I am interested in the percentage below poverty in all the tracts in Adams County and I wanted to, instead of looking at each tract and going along and finding each tract, I wanted to do this at a map level.

Rather, I should say I wanted to look at this in a map instead of in a chart.

So it's bringing us into Adams County, Pennsylvania. Right now when we first go to the map it gives us the map for the total population. Remember, if you click on the tract, these are all tracts now within Adams County and when you click on the tract you'll get the number of people, total population in Adams County.

But if wanted to map something out and, for example, I wanted to map not total, but let's see, go way down here, percentage below poverty under 18, let's say we want to track percentage of below poverty of females, for example, if we need that information. So this is going to give us the below poverty level population for whom poverty status is determined female. Now, that's not really what I want. I want percentage of a category 18 to 64. Let's go back down a little bit more. I should have had this ready for you guys, but I'm just going to go with anything here. Below poverty level, okay. Population for whom poverty status is determined below poverty level.

So right now we're looking at the map for the total population. But if I wanted to know at the tract level how many people below poverty level, I'm going to switch this and you could see that the map changed so that this tract, our legend over here on the left, we can bring this over to make



it a little bit closer, but this tract has the most people in poverty or a high number of people in poverty. You can see the legend here. This tract is between 503 and 876 people in poverty. And if I click on that, this tract has 876 people in poverty. This tract has 606 and then the lighter tracts of course are going to have the fewest amount of people in poverty. This tract has 43.

So I just wanted to show you this. It's quick. We do whole classes on teaching people how to use Data.Census.gov. There's a lot more you can do with the map. There's a lot more you can do with the tables, and of course you could download the tables in a CSV file, put them in Excel, etc. But I just wanted to expose you to the tool.

So I want to summarize what I did. We talked about the Census Bureau and the census. We've talked about the decennial census and why we conduct it and all of the requirements for that. We talked about the American Community Survey and then we looked at some data tools; QuickFacts which has quick facts in it but it does have facts on housing. We looked at the Narrative Profiles which has the data in for beta form, the data profiles, which there are four tables which give a lot of information about social, economic, housing or demographic information.

There are four of them and they're labeled the DP02, DP03, DP04, DP05.

Then finally, I just exposed you a little bit to Data.Census.gov.

I know there's more to this and you may have questions and the questions may come later, but I just want you to know that my colleague, Ally—who's about to take over—and myself are always available for your questions, phone calls. You'll have our phone numbers and you'll have our email addresses.

So at this point I'd like to ask if the presentation can be turned over to Allyson, and she's going to wrap this up. She's going to tell you about another important data tool and then she's going to wrap this up for you.

So, Allyson?

Allyson Thank you, Joe. Can someone please confirm whether you're able to see my screen?

Ben We can.

Allyson Okay, great. Hi. Good afternoon, everyone. So as Joe mentioned, I'm going to talk about a tool called OnTheMap for Emergency Management.

OnTheMap for Emergency Management is basically a public data tool that provides a web-based interface to access US population and workforce statistics in real time for areas that either have been affected by natural disasters or are being affected by natural disasters.

There is a lot of information available on this tool. We will do a really quick run through and obviously won't get to all the details, but I'm going to show you a couple of different ways to search for information. We can talk a little bit about the data and of course we'll do questions at the end.

First and foremost, on the screen here you see a map in the middle that is very busy. We have lots of disasters all over the place. As you can see on the left-hand side of the screen, these are events that have taken place or continue to take place over the last 48 hours that are going to be the most recent emergencies.

Naturally you'll see the search bar at the top of the screen and you could certainly use the search bar to filter and to search by disaster type. The other way to search for disasters on this map is to actually zoom into the map. So I'm going to show the zooming first and then we'll use the search second.

So since we coordinated with the office in Richmond, the HUD office in Richmond, I'm going to zoom into Richmond, Virginia. So as you can see, as I'm zooming we have lots of orange spots all over the map. As I continue to zoom down to a smaller geography, eventually we'll get to a point wherein those recent events on the left-hand side of the screen now say nearby events. So with these nearby events we are basically able to look at federal disaster declarations. We're also able to look at things as they relate to the COVID-19 pandemic. Depending on what's going on in a given community, you might have everything from a fire to a flood to a hurricane to a blizzard.

So let's take a look at one of these. I'm going to use the one here in the middle, VR4602 [ph]. Now, I don't know about you, I don't go around remembering disaster declaration numbers. So a couple of things about that.

First of all, on the top-left of the screen you'll see a clickable link related to this disaster declaration. I'm going to ahead and click on that and you'll see that we'll be taken over to FEMA. So what we can see here is that this particular declaration was for a severe winter storm and it happened between February 11<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> of this year.

In addition to that information, you also see some quick links for FEMA's information as well as local resources, funding obligations and additional information about this particular disaster. So I'm not going to spend a lot of time here, but there's lots to dig through. One of the things I think is particularly interesting is funding obligations and what type of monetary assistance went out in that community. So that's thing one.

Thing two, when we go back to our application, is you'll notice the screen is very busy. So we have some data over here on the left. We have a map over here on the right. We have this bar chart that displays some of the data in the table on the left. I happen to think the bar chart isn't terribly helpful because it clutters things up. I'm going to go ahead and change our view a little bit. Now we can see the map a little clearer. Let's talk about the data. On the left-hand side of the screen you will notice that there's sort of three broad categories wherein you can effect what data we're looking at: detail by topic and analysis area.

Detail by allows us to choose from three different things; characteristics, geography and origin destination. Characteristics defaults to using the ACS or American Community Survey data, which Joe has spoken about,

and it will be from our most recent five-year estimate. So in this case 2015 to 2019 data.

When you scroll down the data on the right what you will notice is the estimated number of people who were affected by this disaster that again is covered by the geography that's shown on the map and that will then be broken down by a number of characteristics. For example, first and foremost you see households but then you have everything from race and Hispanic origin, language spoken, visibility status, etc.

So there's lots and lots of good information here in the way of housing or home related information. Year structure built comes to mind. When we click on any one of these data pieces we can then expand to see exactly what is included here.

Now because this data is estimated coming from the American Community Survey as Joe said, not only will you see the estimate, you will also see a margin of error, and that's true for all of our ACS data. When we are looking at this particular characteristic data, again, this all happens to be coming from ACS, but we also have sort of subcategories or topics that we could look at.

So if we want to take a look at our decennial census count, this is actually going back to 2010. We do have 2020 data, but because of the more kind of complex geographic tabulation that has to happen for this particular tool, we're still looking forward to the 2020 Census count. So I wouldn't necessarily recommend focusing a lot of time or attention on this 2010 count within this tool just now, but that will be updated in the spring.

We can look at the ACS data with the detailed characteristics, the 2010 counts and then we have data that comes from LODES. LODES is LEHD Origin Destination Employment Statistics. So this really gets to workforce information. How many people are living in the area where the event took place? You will see that when I click on this workforce living in the event area, we have a breakdown of the total number of workers followed by their ages and then we also have other things like workers' educational attainment, earnings, industry, race, sex, ethnicity and so on. That's also reflected over on the map legend to the right as well.

Additionally, we have workforce data that relates to the number of people who are employed in the area. So not only those living in the area but those employed in the area. You will see a similar count and note that this

data again comes from the LODES or the LEHD Origin Destination Employment Statistics Data.

When we're looking at this information by characteristics, of course we get this data as it relates to the people and the workers and we can kind of dig deep on that front. However, geography is another really important way to examine what has happened in the event of an emergency. So when we look at detail by geography, you'll notice that the variable data is coming from the American Community Survey, again because it's listed here, but what we'll see right off the bat is a breakdown ranking by geography of the counties that were affected for this particular emergency.

So for this winter storm it looks like Chesterfield County has the most people affected, followed by Hanover, Bedford, Pennsylvania and so on. Generally it will show a ranking simply based on that estimated number of people in each place. I say estimated because this data is coming from the American Community Survey, but let's talk just a little bit further about that here, because the ACS data used for this particular application has a little bit different nuance than it does in the other tools that Joe has demonstrated.



When we're talking about entire counties, we can see that there's a margin of error of zero. We basically know as we look down this list of people in counties that were affected by our winter storm in this case, most of the margins of error are going to be zero. However, when we arrive at Goochland County we see that there is in fact a margin of error.

This is a big deal for OnTheMap for Emergency Management, because this is if not the only tool, one of the only tools that is truly built from the mapping perspective at the outset. So you see Joe demonstrate both QuickFacts and Data.Census.gov, wherein you could look at data and then translate that into a map. This is truly built from a map ground up. And so what we see then is certain parts of communities may have been impacted by a disaster where others may not have been. So in this case, Goochland County's a great example because we can see there's a margin of error. That means some aspect of this has to be estimated or re-tabulated differently than just say a county population statistic.

I'm not going to dig real deep into the data at this point because I want to go on to showing you something else related to the application, but I'll give you a little bit more information or background on that momentarily.

So we talked about characteristics. We talked about geography and here again is origin destination information. We can dig a bit deeper as it relates to workers and where they live versus where they work, whether we're talking about work destinations where people actually worked in the area where the event, or I'm sorry, people who lived in the area are actually living in the event area as well and where people who have their home destinations, do they work in the same area as the event happened and do they live there as well?

That may have been very redundant. I feel like I did not do a great job of explaining that. Worker destinations are where are the workers living in the event area? Where are workers living in the event area employed? Then home destinations, where do workers employed in the event area live?

Moving on from there. I'm actually not going to select the variable, I'm going to cancel that for a moment. I want to take you back to the home screen for this application for just a moment. So I'm going to close this, and do note this close button over to the top-right, very important so that you can get back to our home screen.

So when we close that, I am going to just zoom back out to my full map because I want to see the whole US for a moment, and I'm going to type in a hurricane name and you'll see why in just a second. I'm going to go with Hurricane Irma. Happened a few years ago. You can see something does in fact pop up and there were more than 53 million people affected. So when I click on Hurricane Irma we have different things come to light, including wind radii, wind history, forecast area and so on. So unlike the winter storms, hurricanes we have much more data for, and that is really related to the source of the data.

So as all of us are probably familiar, the National Hurricane Center really controls how data is released as it relates to hurricanes. You know we get lots of emergency alerts and such as hurricanes are approaching our coasts and they're also very well-defined. Our storms have discrete names and we know what to expect in the way of the prediction modeling with the wind and otherwise.

With that said, we have a pretty good ability to track the data for hurricanes not only after the fact but also as they're approaching. So let's talk about that for just a moment. I'm not going to go through all of the detail by and options that you can select from, but do know that all of

these dropdowns are in fact clickable so that you can look at data as it relates either to your geographies or perhaps more importantly to population characteristics or whatever the case might be. But you also have an ability to export this data, either to a shape [ph] file or to a CSV. So if you are in fact a geographer or somebody who wants to put this on a map, you can do so using our KML export. You can also export the data in and of itself to a CSV file. Then you can share this information by using the link to share the report.

So with that, I want to talk about a couple of things. First and foremost, as you saw, there's lots of data and this is an extremely quick overview. So I don't want to understate the fact that there's a bunch here. I'm sorry that I'm rushing through it, but for the sake of time we want to make sure we have adequate time for questions and such. There is a bunch of good to know information about this particular tool. Let me go through a couple of those. First, data updates. So our ACS data and LODES data is updated every year, but our decennial census only happens every ten years. So we're likely to see a major update for this tool in the spring of 2020 so that we—I'm sorry, in the spring of this coming year of 2022 so that we include the 2020 data alongside the latest ACS and LODES data. Again, it should occur in the spring just prior to hurricane season.

We also have event updates that take place every four hours or six times a day especially when tracking hurricanes or other major storms, and the data is historic. It does go back to 2010. So you can really gather just an enormous amount of information related to natural disaster and anything emergency management-related here.

Approximations. So with our ACS data, as Joe said earlier, that data is available down to a block group level. However, since natural disasters do not necessarily fall in line with block groups or census tracts or county boundaries, we sometimes have to approximate it at the block level, again, and that's if the disaster doesn't conform to a larger standard geography like a tract or county. In those cases we must approximate our data to fit the bill. So it's just going to be a portion of a county, say a portion of a tract or so on. We saw that a moment ago when I was talking about the margin of error for Goochland County.

You know ACS data is very unique. There are a number of other things that we have to consider around margin of errors as we're tabulating data to fit non-standard geographies. Then we also want to be considerate of our data sources.

So with this tool, the data for hurricanes is better because there are discrete names and definitions from the National Hurricane Center. Floods and winter storms are not quite as good because they don't include contiguous geographies over a period of time. Instead, several events might be related to the same sort of root cause storm but the data is different for different portions of the storm.

Then lastly, fires can be tricky and often include areas with no population. So these areas are defined by an interagency working group and I'm sure not at all surprisingly, the geographies change very quickly because fires change quickly and they don't really adhere to the standard geographies that we use for a data tabulation. So again, there's a lot of re-tabulating and calculating that has to happen.

So because that's such a quick overview, I strongly recommend that anyone interested in this visit [Help in Documentation](#) wherein you can learn more as it relates to the tool in and of itself, the technical overview and on the right-hand side of the screen you'll see things like major enhancements, release schedule, glossary of terms, data sources, methodology and frequently asked questions.

With that, because we only have a few moments left in our presentation, I'd love to hop back to our slide so that we can quickly finish up and then get to some questions.

David                      Absolutely. I will take over presentation, and I will leave it to you to close out with the last few slides.

Allyson                    Thank you, sir. So knowing that you all are very interested in housing and housing counseling, we wanted to make sure that you have a link to our Census.gov topic of housing, which talks about all of the things you see here from affordability to patterns, vacancies, new housing construction and so on. So that link is provided here for you. Okay, go ahead. Next slide.

We also have the ability to review our housing-related publications. So again, we provided the link for your our census library wherein not only can you look at housing, but then you can further specify subcategories of housing that my interest you. Again, you'll get a broad swath of information from the Census Bureau on that front as well. Go ahead.

Then lastly, Census Academy is an option for folks like yourselves I'm assuming who probably have very limited time but may have interest in one of a variety of data topics and information that we can share. These are really short stint [ph] videos that will tell you how to find data you're looking for, how to capture that information quickly and what to do with it. They are very much akin to short YouTube tutorials, two to three, maybe four minutes long depending on the topic. Then we also have webinars and courses if you're interested in much more thorough training.

As Joe mentioned before, you can also contact either himself or myself to ask any questions or if you'd like to dig a bit deeper and to have further training. I believe that wraps it up for me.

Ben

Great. Thank you so much, Allyson. Hi, everyone. I have just a few slides to do to close us out for the day. There are questions in the queue. Actually there's really just one question in the queue. Operator, I don't believe we're going to open it up for live questions simply because of the time restraints, but I am going to read this one question. "How do you solely access decennial data?" And they're specifically looking for information on emergency management.



Ben

Ally?

Allyson

Yes, I can take that. It will be kind of a quick explanation but it may be something wherein a person wants to contact me directly offline as well. So when looking at detail by characteristics, one of the dropdowns for the types of characteristics is 2010 Census data. Again, because there is a lot of comprehensive mapping technology behind-the-scenes in OnTheMap, it takes a minute. Well I should be more specific. It takes a little longer for all of our new data to be incorporated so the 2020 data will not yet be available within that tool. It is expected in the spring however, but we can talk more about other 2020 access if the particular person is interested in that if they'd like to contact me. Again, my email and phone are available here on the screen.

Ben

Okay, great. Yes, definitely everybody remember you have these great resources here. Joseph and Ally have been fantastic with explaining all these new tools. I know I learned a lot on this. So feel free to write down their numbers now and definitely download the handout from the handout section of this webinar. It has all of the links live so you can interact directly with the document and it'll have all of the information they've

shared. It will be posted on the HUD Exchange website, but you might as well grab it while you have the ability right now.

I'm going to move on in the presentation. We've already done as many questions we have time for. So I'd like to mention that when you leave the webinar today you could give us some feedback in the questions box along with any questions that you have remaining.

If you do have a question remaining of course type it in. If you want to it would make our lives a little bit easier getting a response to you, you can include your email address that you'd like the response sent to and that way we can get it to you as soon as possible. But if you have comments for us you could leave them in the questions box as well. Those are the three questions that we most likely want to hear a response to if you found the webinar useful and if you'll share this information and any other comments. What worked well for you? What we could improve in the future. We definitely take those responses into heart, so let us know what we're doing good.

Here are some more resources for you just to contact the Office of Housing Counseling. I'm sure any counselors on the line are already very

familiar with this resource. So at that time I'd like to say we have completed our webinar and thank you all for attending and I really hope that you enjoyed this information. I know I'm going to use it to go and find out more information just about my own hometown just for fun. But I think it'll be a very useful tool for everybody to use to write their work plans and also for grant funding. So there's a lot of useful ways to use these tools. Again, I'd like to thank our presenters and have a good afternoon.

Moderator

Ladies and gentlemen, that does conclude today's conference. I'd like to thank you for your participation. You may now disconnect.