

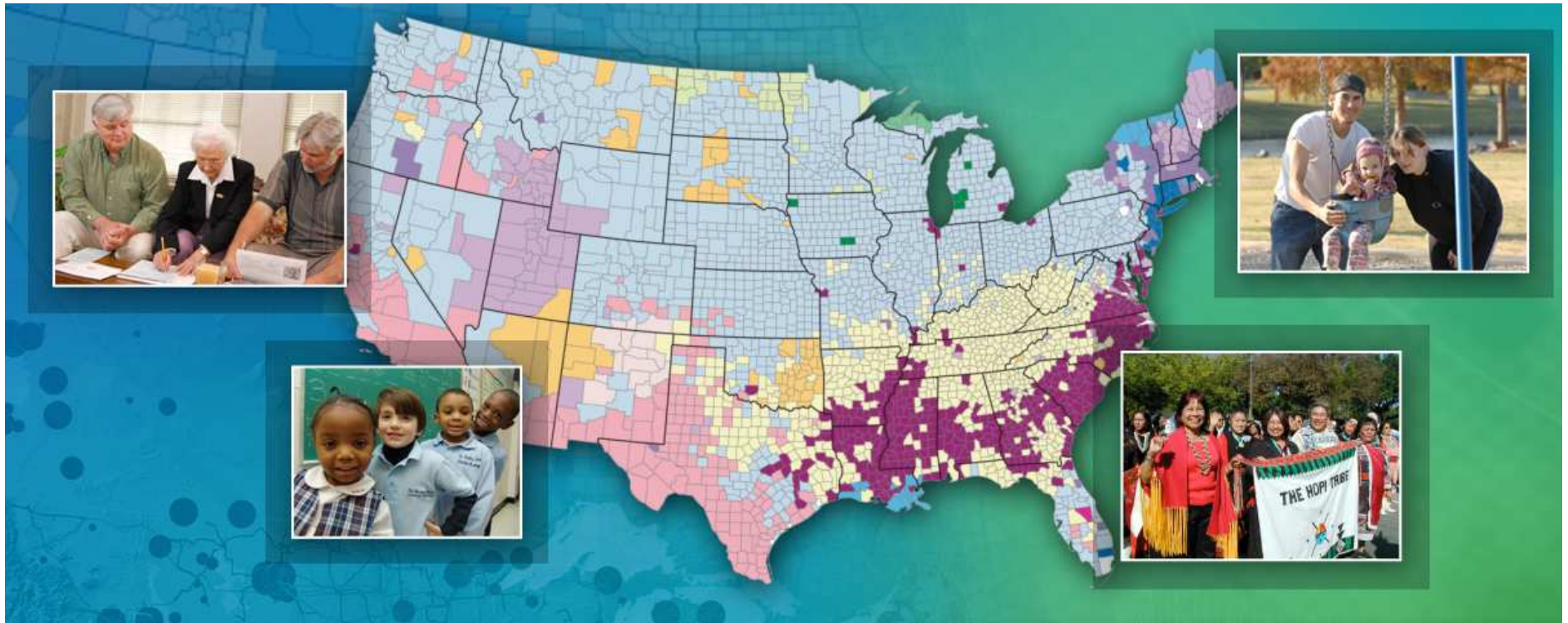
Why Geography is Important to Statistical Information

Tim Trainor

Chief, Geography Division, U.S.
Census Bureau



The Importance of Geography



Basic Components of Geographic Information

- Space - a coordinate reference frame
- Time - a temporal reference frame
- Attributes – characteristics of information in the reference frame



Why is GIS unique?

Can combine spatial and non-spatial data from different datasets in a spatial analysis operation in order to answer questions such as:

- What is here . . . *Identification*
- Where is . . . *Location*
- What has changed since . . . *Trends*
- What relationships exist between . . . *Patterns*
- What is the best route between . . . *Optimal path*
- What if . . . *Model*



What are Geographical Data Files?

- Files that contain the coordinates describing the geographic features
- Examples:
 - Streets and roads
 - Legal, statistical and administrative area boundaries
 - City limits
 - Census tracts
 - Health districts
 - Rivers, lakes, and flood zones
 - Locations of toxic release sites



What are Statistical Data Files?

- Files that contain statistical data
- Examples:
 - Census population and housing data files
 - Patient files
 - Soil data
 - Animal sighting
 - Cancer registry
 - Police records
 - School records (assignments, attendance)



Geocode

- Any alphanumeric or numeric-only value that will uniquely identify one and only one geographical entity within the set of all similar entities
- Examples:
 - Mailing address
 - First and second level administrative areas with their name or number
 - Census statistical area numbers, e.g., census tract codes, block groups
 - Health district number
 - Watershed ID



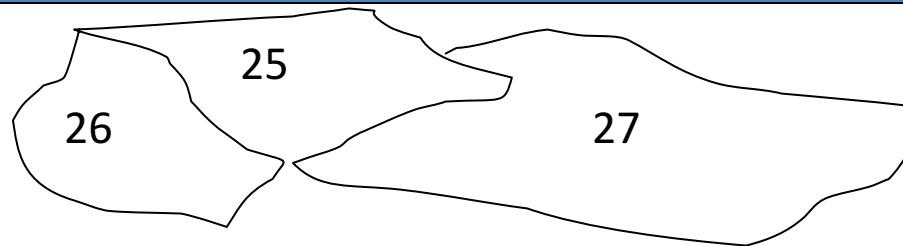
Linking Geographical and Statistical Data Files

Health Area 25, \$15,132, M, 27

Health Area 27, \$17,322, F, 25

Health Area 30, \$27,417, M, 24

Common
geocode



Health Area 25, 45.1, 18.3, 45.6, 18.3, 45.6, 19.7, 45.1, 18.3

Health Area 26, 53.2, 23.3, 53.7, 23.3, 53.3, 24.8, 53.2, 24.8

Health Area 27, 16.7, . . .

.



Geography adds value

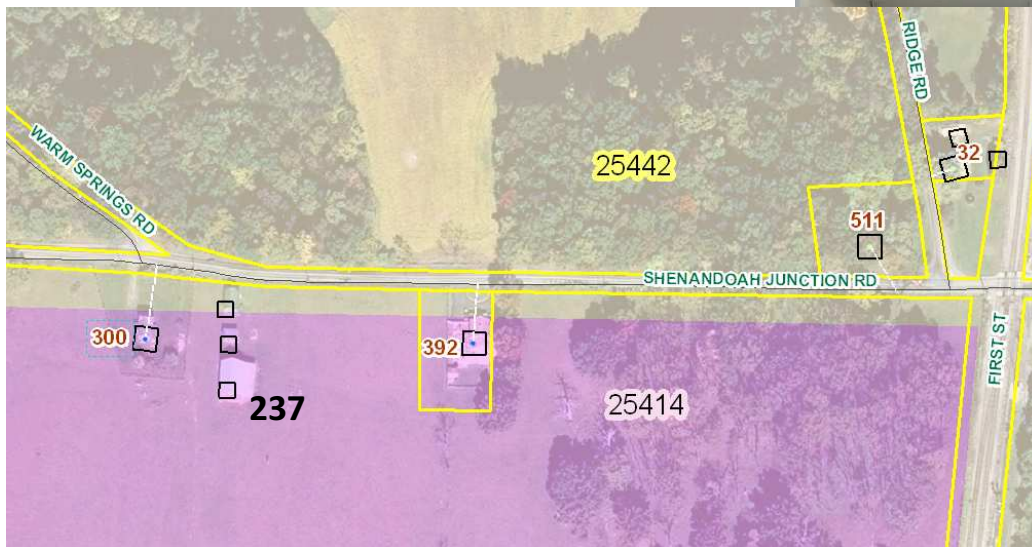
- Helps to understand the story the data we collect tells
- Generates innumerable hypotheses
- Reveals patterns, relationships and trends not obvious in a statistical table
- Provides bounds and simplifies complex and dense information



Geography Provides the Framework

*Collecting data from households and business establishments and assigning to the correct **Location***

- **Respondents** are associated with a location
- A **Location** is an **address** or a location description



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Geography provides context

312,458,917 Persons , United States

6,687,961 Persons , Cairo, Egypt

717,148 Employees in construction ,Turkey

184,866 Cost of average house in Belguim in
euros (first semester 2011)

12,855 Total dwelling units approved in
August 2011, Austrailia



Geographical knowledge is critical

- Geography can impact data collection operations
- Remote Alaska: landscape, weather conditions, and timing of the spring thaw affect data collection
- Red River flooding: timing, pattern, and extent of spring flooding can affect data collection



Issues Using Statistical Data

- Vintage
- Geographic construct
- Definitions
- Disclosure avoidance



Geography and Vintage

- Different vintages of boundaries for the same level of geography
- Different sets of geographic entities to present data
- Different reference dates for data
- Differences in the lowest level of geography for which data are available



Boundaries change over time

- New areas (incorporations, delineated areas)
- Areas merge into new entities
- Areas cease to exist (disincorporations)

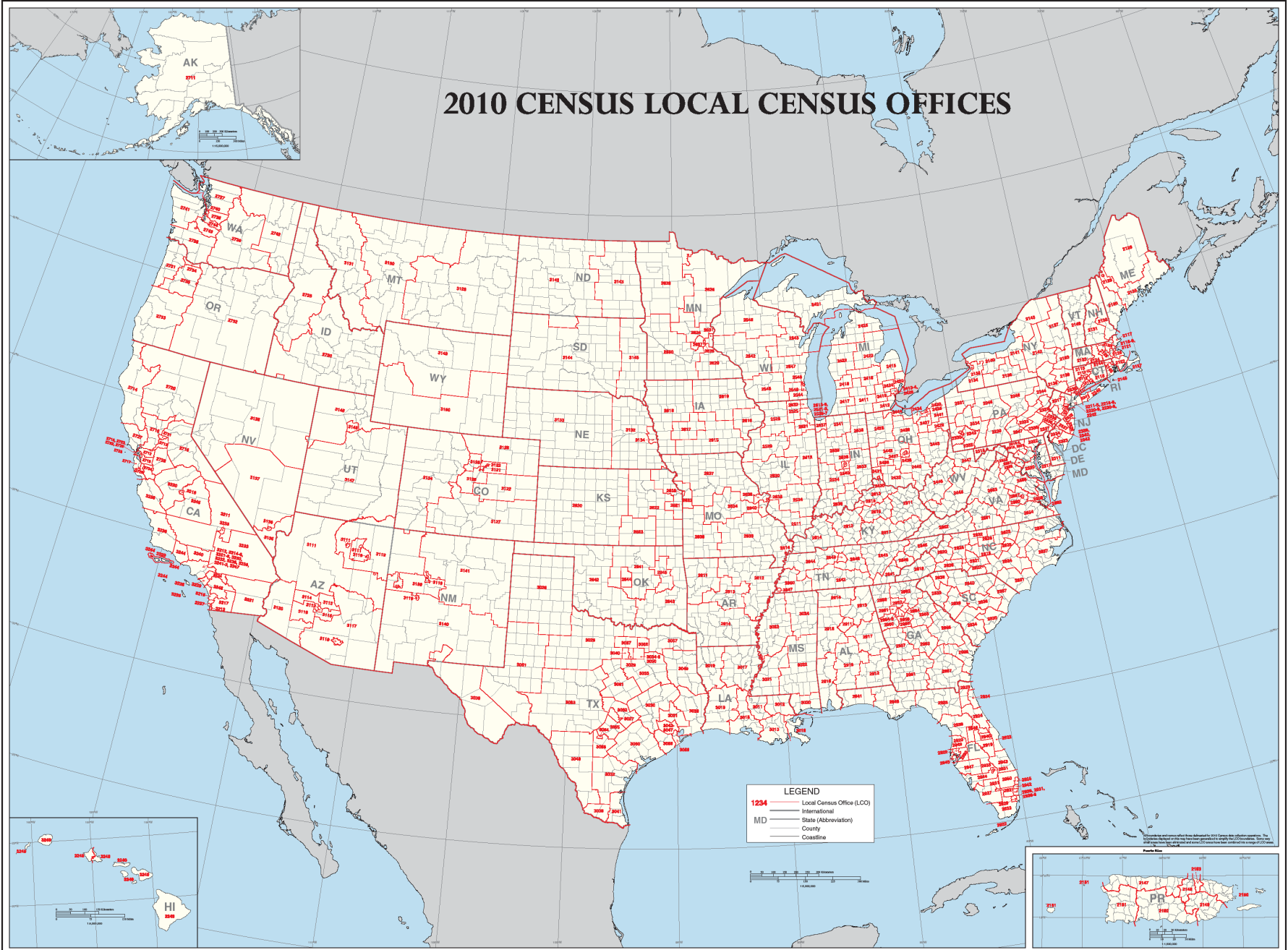


Change in definition affects integration

- Storing data
- Processing data
- Displaying data
- Documenting data



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Dissemination Challenges

- How to present the right data with the right context to meet users needs
- How to ensure that the most recent and most correct data are used and displayed



Presentation and analysis of data

- Maps help to:
 - Relate statistical data to the geographic areas to which they apply
 - Present data in a way that can be readily understood
 - Difficult to see population distribution, relationships, and patterns in a table
 - Increase use of data by the public
 - Effective distribution and widespread use of data will increase support for future work



Statistical Data

AL0100124	Abbeville city	2987	1353	40301945	120383	15.560669	0.04648
AL0100460	Adamsville city	4965	2042	50779330	14126	19.606010	0.00545
AL0100484	Addison tom	723	339	9101325	0	3.514041	0.00000
AL0100676	Akron tom	521	239	1436797	0	0.554750	0.00000
AL0100820	Alabaster city	22619	8594	53023800	141711	20.472605	0.05471
AL0100988	Albertville city	17247	7090	67212867	258738	25.951034	0.09989
AL0101132	Alexander City city	15008	6855	100534344	433413	38.816529	0.16734
AL0101180	Alexandria CDP	3692	1467	28736198	0	11.095109	0.00000
AL0101228	Aliceville city	2567	1092	11645143	0	4.496215	0.00000
AL0101396	Allgood tom	629	198	2685621	1451	1.036924	0.00056
AL0101660	Altoona tom	984	437	9851874	28111	3.803830	0.01085
AL0101708	Andalusia city	8794	4279	48884652	242897	18.874470	0.09378
AL0101756	Anderson tom	354	174	3345099	0	1.291550	0.00000
AL0101852	Anniston city	24276	12787	117651320	85700	45.425431	0.03308
AL0102116	Arab city	7174	3223	33070427	211423	12.768564	0.08163
AL0102260	Ardmore tom	1034	506	5284061	0	2.040187	0.00000
AL0102320	Argo tom	1780	726	31519227	252950	12.169642	0.09766
AL0102428	Ariton tom	772	335	13129325	0	5.069261	0.00000

Spatial Data

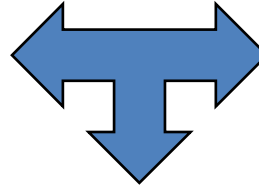
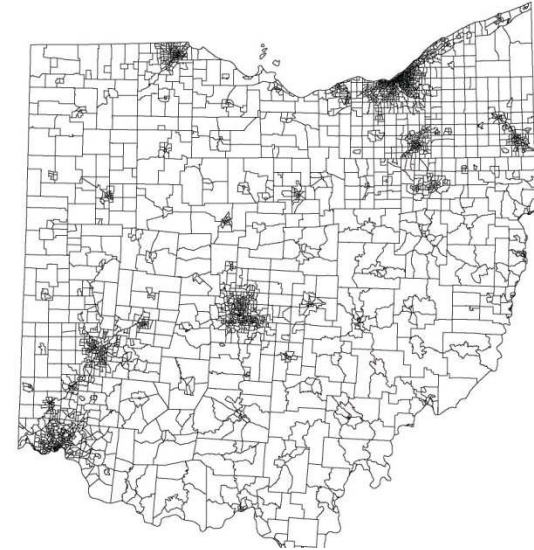
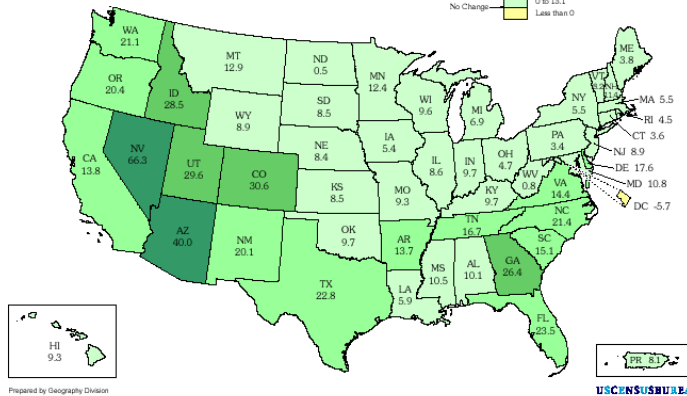


Figure 1. Percent Change in Resident Population for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico: 1990 to 2000

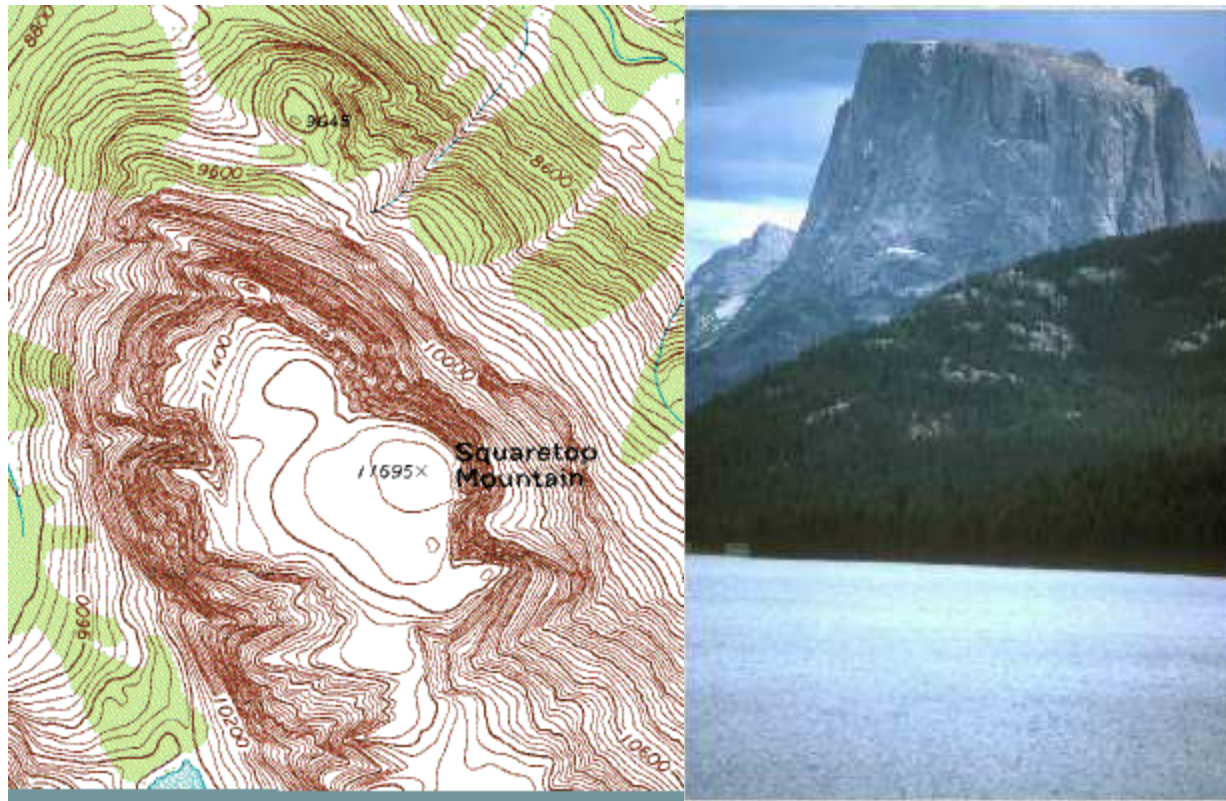


So what makes a good statistical map?

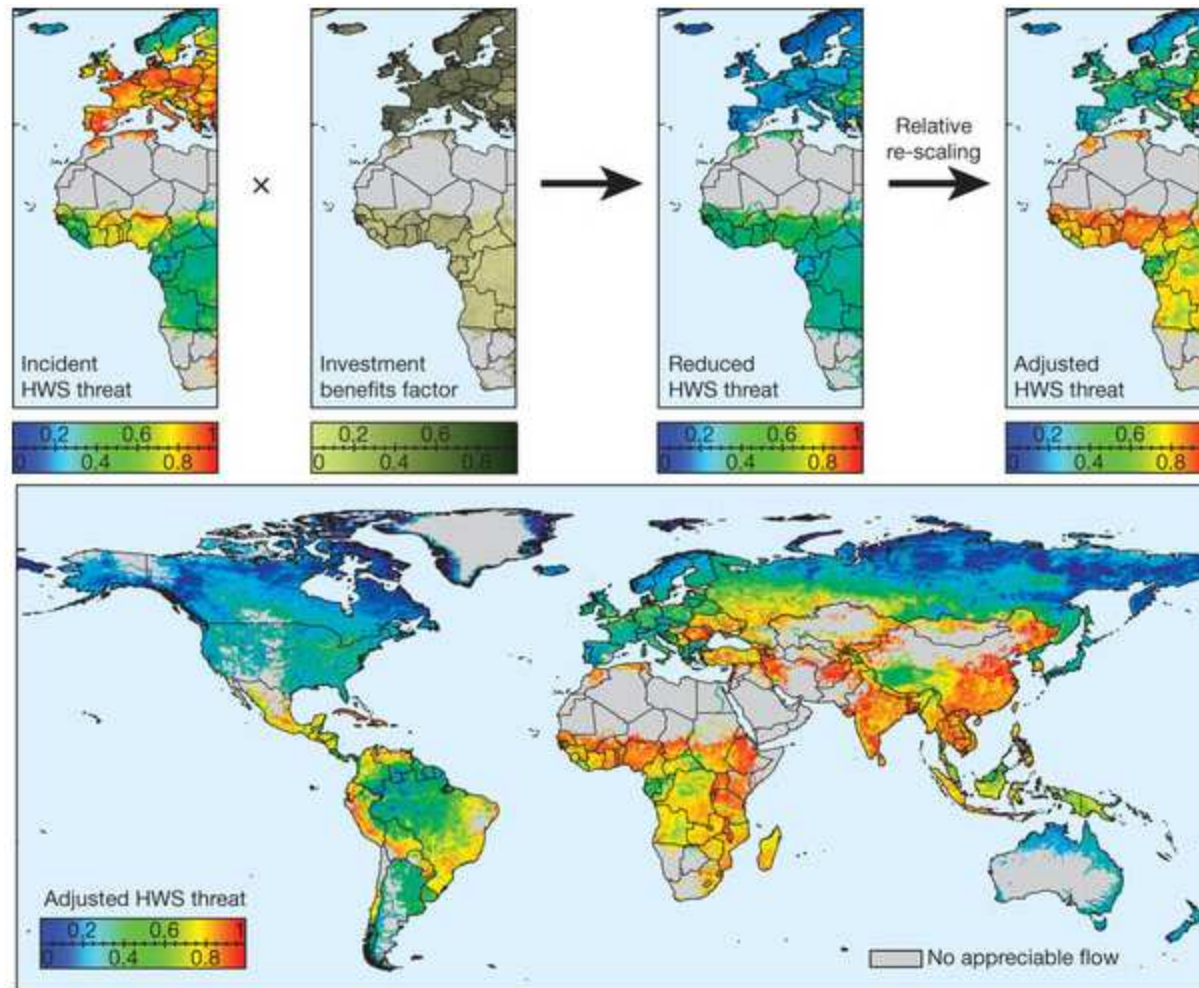
- A good map ...
 - must be true to the data it presents – it must present the statistics in a valid way
 - should be easy to use and understand
 - should give the reader an overview of the information
 - should be pleasing to look at and add value to the presentation of the data



Maps are symbolic abstractions--
"generalizations" or "representations"--of
reality



Maps can help analyze locational distributions and spatial patterns



Maps can be used as a method of presenting information and communicating findings



Community Economic Development HotReport

Employment & Training Administration
 Census Bureau
 Economic Development Administration

Change County: [\(Printer Friendly\)](#)

Bronx County, New York

Summary Reports: [Overview](#) [Economics](#) [Demographics](#) [Housing](#) [Transportation](#) [Community Assets](#)

Overview



Population Size (in thousands)

- Thousands
- 5+ -- 502
 - 502+ -- 999
 - 999+ -- 1496
 - 1496+ -- 1993
 - 1993+ -- 2487



Click on map to enlarge.

Data Sponsored By: [U.S. Census Bureau - Population Division](#)
 **Data Source: [POPEST/Census Bureau Version/County Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin/2005](#)

General Area Statistics for Bronx County, New York

Indicator	Value
Population	1,357,589
Average annual wage	\$36,182
Number in labor force	503,926
Number employed	458,018
Percent unemployed	9.1%
Median household income	\$29,228
Median housing value	\$330,500
Median gross rent	\$778
Per capita income	\$15,546
Poverty rate	29.2%
High school graduates	68.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher	16.1%

[Information on sources of data, county-level population, sampling error, and sampling error adjustment.](#)

Relocation Data for Industry

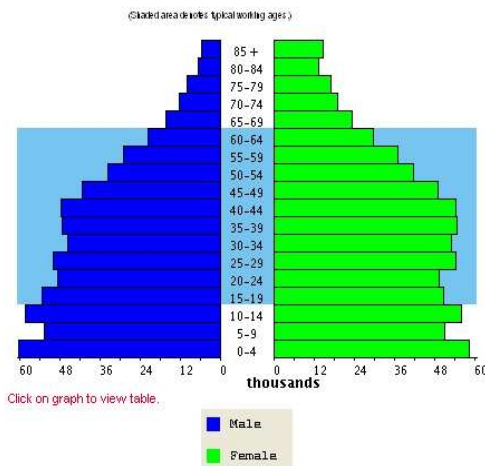
Industries looking to relocate often consider areas in terms of the number of people in its workforce and their education, its unemployment rate, its wage rates, its housing stock, and educational and transportation infrastructures.

The percent unemployment of the nation in 2004 was 5.5%.

**Data Source: [USA.com/04/2004](#)



Population by Age and Sex for Bronx County, New York



Data Sponsored By: [U.S. Census Bureau - Population Division](#)
 **Data Source: [POPEST/Census Bureau Version/County Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race](#)

U.S. Census Bureau

Local Employment Dynamics

All About Jobs

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[QWI Online](#) | [On The Map](#) | [Industry Focus](#) | [Cornell Restricted Access Data Center](#) | [Case Studies and Examples](#)

*** [BRAC Prototype HotReport](#) *** ** [BRAC Prototype HotReport](#) *** ** [BRAC Prototype HotReport](#) *** ** [BRAC Prototype HotReport](#) ***

or Market and Economic Characteristics of Counties

Rating Data from Local Employment Dynamics® and Census 2000 (including Military and Federal Labor Data)

Select a different report:

our state:

our Local Employment Dynamics selections:

icator:

ector:

group: Gender:

o map:

Choose your Census 2000 Map Theme:

ap

a map of counties showing quarterly workforce indicators for the **wo-year Average**. The selection shows **Employment: Counts** for **ector All industry groups**, filtered by an age group **14-99** created e HotReport and **Male and Female**. ap will not plot if data are not available for the selected or industry.



- 1,451 - 102,399
- 102,400 - 203,347
- 203,348 - 304,295
- 304,296 - 405,243
- 405,244 - 506,191
- 506,192 - 607,139
- 607,140 - 708,083

Census 2000 Map

Alabama map of counties showing **Median household income in 1999 (dollars)** from the 2000 decennial census.



- 16,646 - 22,188
- 22,189 - 27,730
- 27,731 - 33,272
- 33,273 - 38,814
- 38,815 - 44,356
- 44,357 - 49,898
- 49,899 - 55,440

insored By: [U.S. Census Bureau and participating agencies](#)
 ource: [LED/Quarterly Workforce Indicators/Time](#)

Data Sponsored By: [State Data Centers - AR and GA](#)
 **Data Source: [Decennial/Summary File 3/2000/Summary File 3](#)

muting Patterns

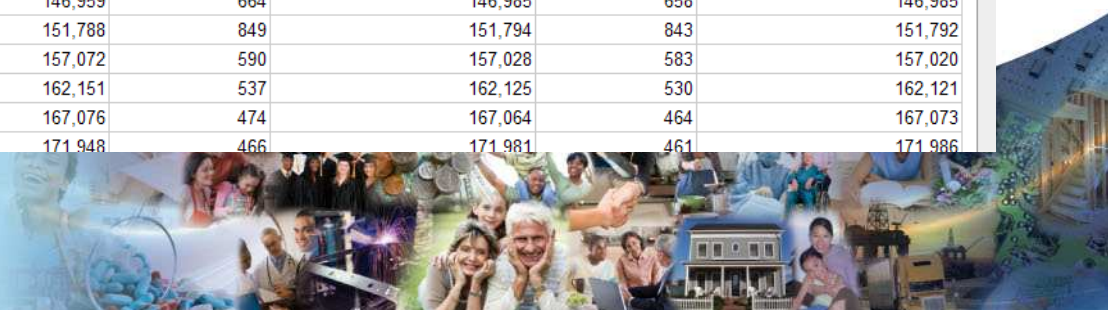
Local Employment Dynamic's On the Map, you can begin to see impacts of BRAC on the community surrounding a military ation. For this prototype we have provided examples for Scott t St. Clair Co., IL. You can select:

- [re people work who live around the AFB \(a commute shed\)](#)
- [re workers live who work in or around the AFB \(a labor shed\)](#)



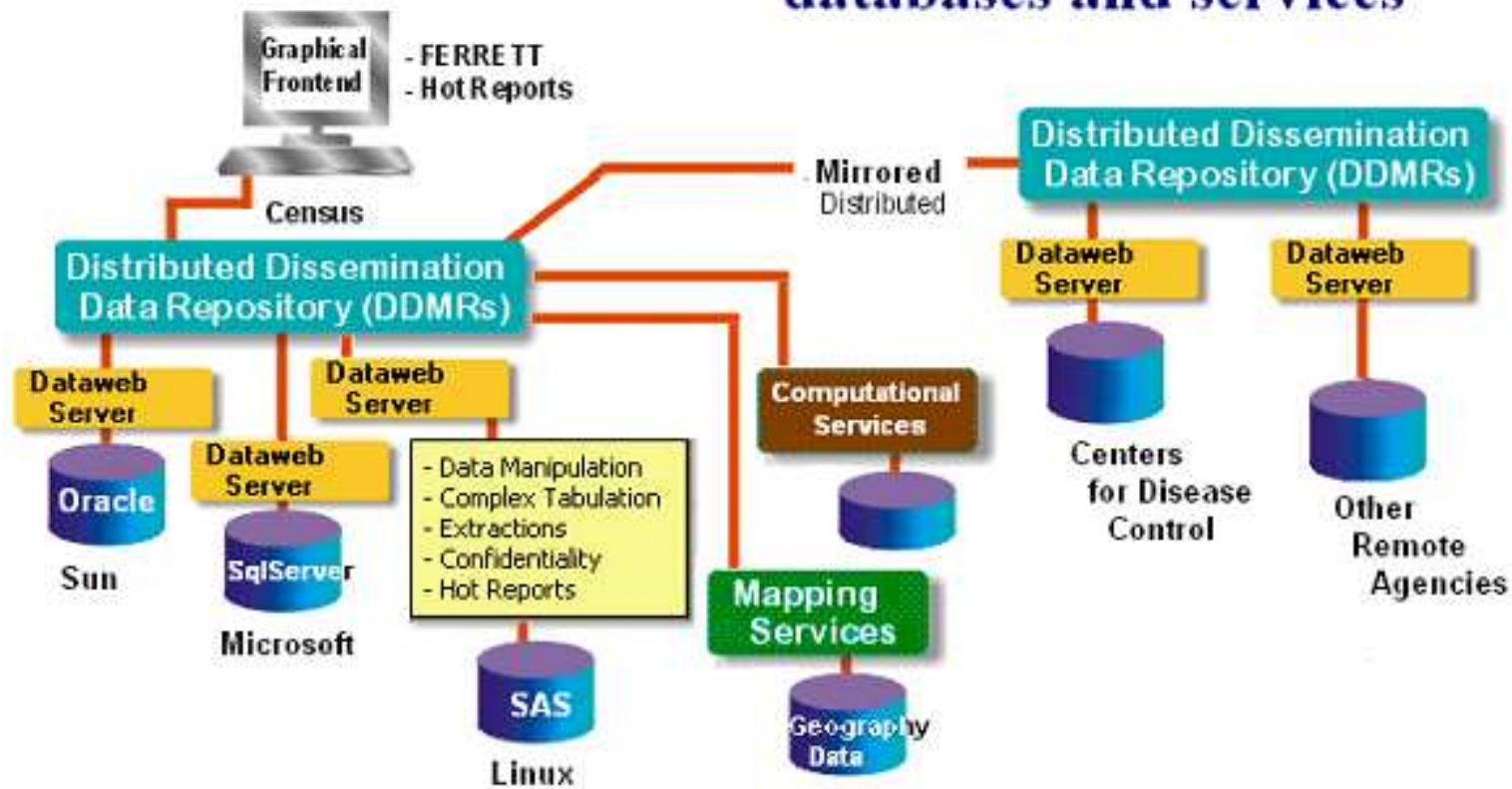
Statistical data can be overwhelming

Income of Household							
Total	118,682	67,530	97,574	70,422	96,144	70,572	
Under \$5,000	4,176	1,249	2,741	1,243	2,665	1,246	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	5,055	7,927	3,490	7,932	3,417	7,930	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	7,061	12,388	5,397	12,435	5,309	12,440	
\$15,000 to \$19,999	7,260	17,278	5,858	17,285	5,763	17,289	
\$20,000 to \$24,999	6,937	22,165	5,477	22,186	5,390	22,181	
\$25,000 to \$29,999	6,730	27,186	5,459	27,222	5,361	27,218	
\$30,000 to \$34,999	6,148	32,085	4,990	32,094	4,910	32,103	
\$35,000 to \$39,999	5,907	37,183	4,910	37,208	4,834	37,200	
\$40,000 to \$44,999	5,624	42,013	4,623	42,047	4,537	42,049	
\$45,000 to \$49,999	4,933	47,198	4,081	47,205	4,007	47,200	
\$50,000 to \$54,999	5,088	51,984	4,222	52,016	4,175	52,012	
\$55,000 to \$59,999	4,203	57,154	3,580	57,186	3,535	57,181	
\$60,000 to \$64,999	4,412	61,941	3,696	61,935	3,654	61,935	
\$65,000 to \$69,999	3,579	67,095	3,021	67,109	2,981	67,103	
\$70,000 to \$74,999	3,769	72,042	3,166	72,064	3,134	72,062	
\$75,000 to \$79,999	3,118	77,007	2,656	77,023	2,622	77,020	
\$80,000 to \$84,999	3,143	81,979	2,709	82,015	2,671	82,016	
\$85,000 to \$89,999	2,680	87,142	2,339	87,141	2,303	87,136	
\$90,000 to \$94,999	2,516	92,009	2,187	91,994	2,162	91,999	
\$95,000 to \$99,999	2,110	97,155	1,867	97,156	1,840	97,163	
\$100,000 to \$104,999	2,498	101,830	2,186	101,875	2,170	101,872	
\$105,000 to \$109,999	1,778	107,162	1,523	107,145	1,504	107,141	
\$110,000 to \$114,999	1,782	111,973	1,541	111,997	1,529	111,993	
\$115,000 to \$119,999	1,480	117,204	1,271	117,228	1,255	117,223	
\$120,000 to \$124,999	1,470	121,842	1,263	121,860	1,246	121,851	
\$125,000 to \$129,999	1,243	127,026	1,105	127,030	1,082	127,026	
\$130,000 to \$134,999	1,236	132,066	1,074	132,127	1,061	132,122	
\$135,000 to \$139,999	1,058	137,202	937	137,218	921	137,226	
\$140,000 to \$144,999	974	141,989	828	142,055	823	142,058	
\$145,000 to \$149,999	783	146,959	664	146,985	658	146,985	
\$150,000 to \$154,999	983	151,788	849	151,794	843	151,792	
\$155,000 to \$159,999	671	157,072	590	157,028	583	157,020	
\$160,000 to \$164,999	636	162,151	537	162,125	530	162,121	
\$165,000 to \$169,999	541	167,076	474	167,064	464	167,073	
\$170,000 to \$174,999	555	171,948	466	171,981	461	171,986	



The DataWeb Framework

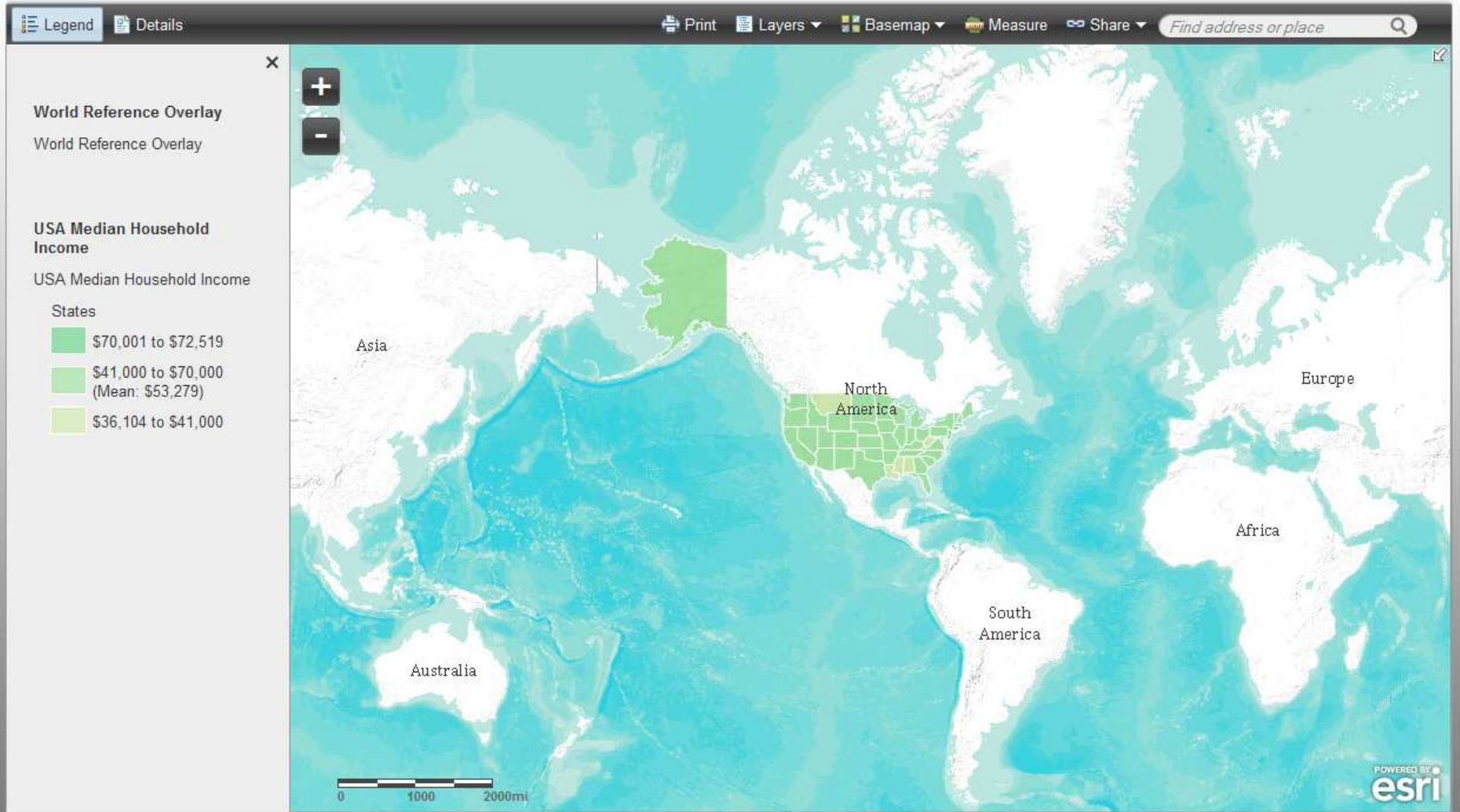
"Open Source" DataWeb networks statistical databases and services



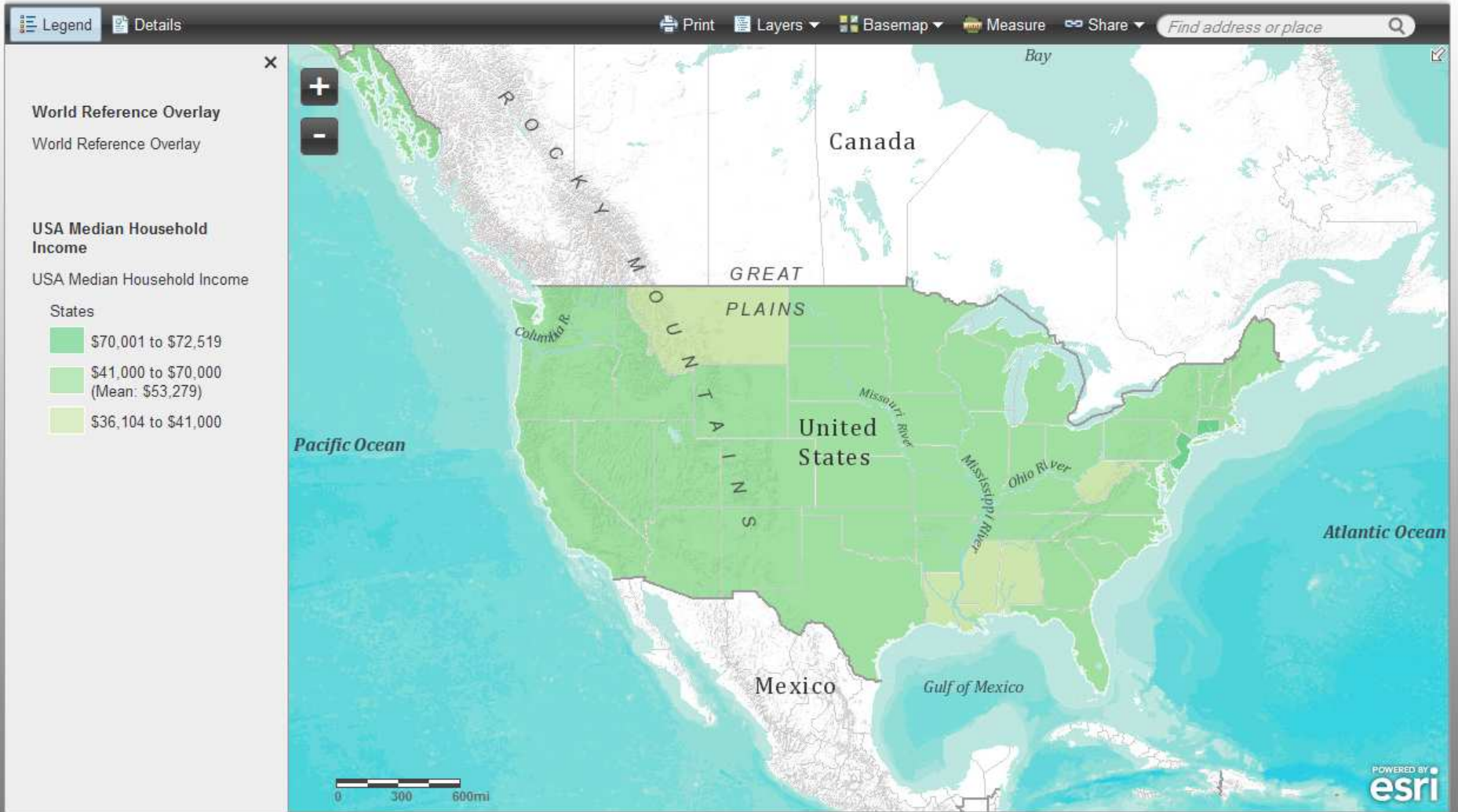
Reflects partnerships and collaborations linking separate data systems for common analysis



USA Median Household Income



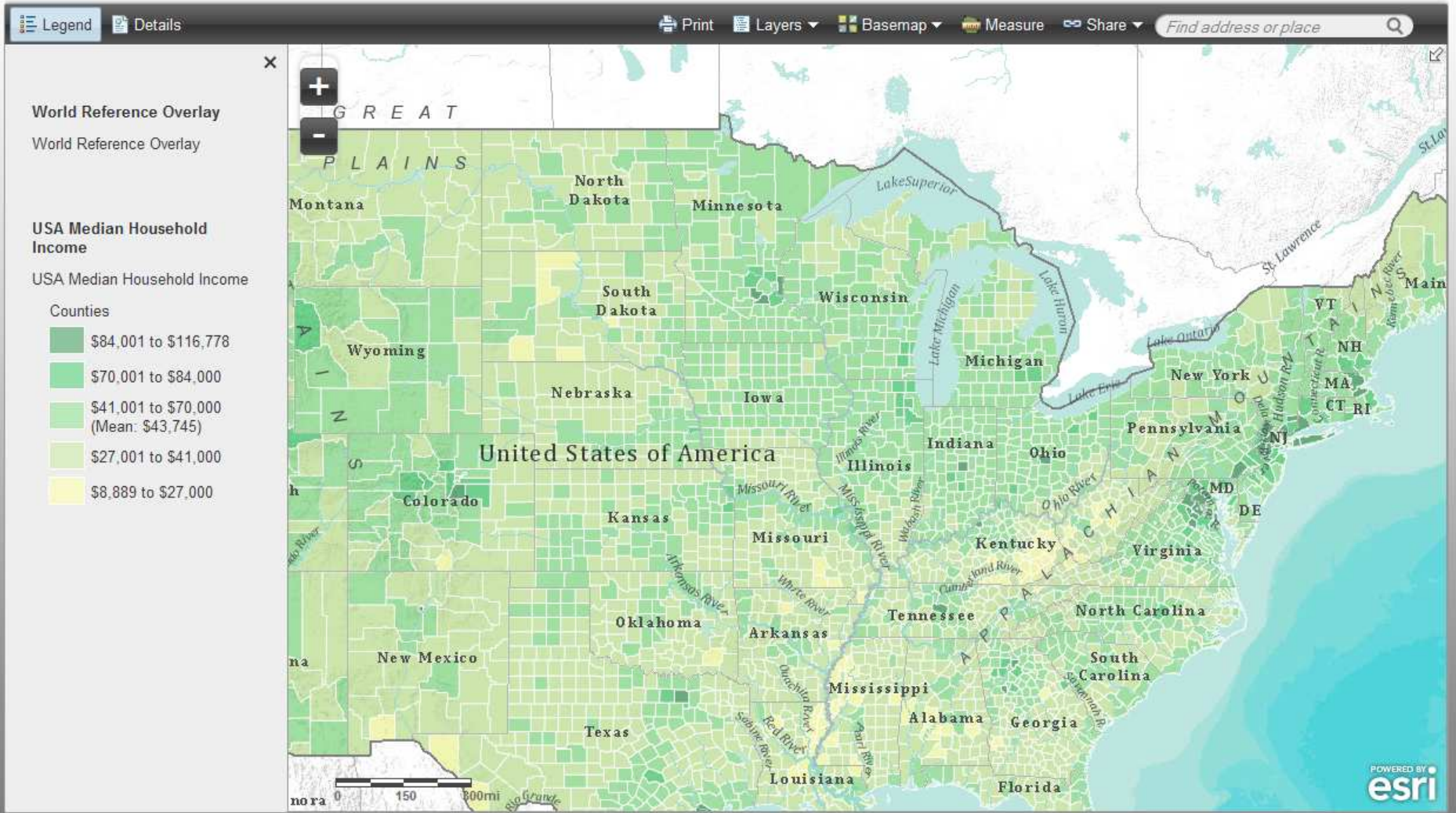
USA Median Household Income



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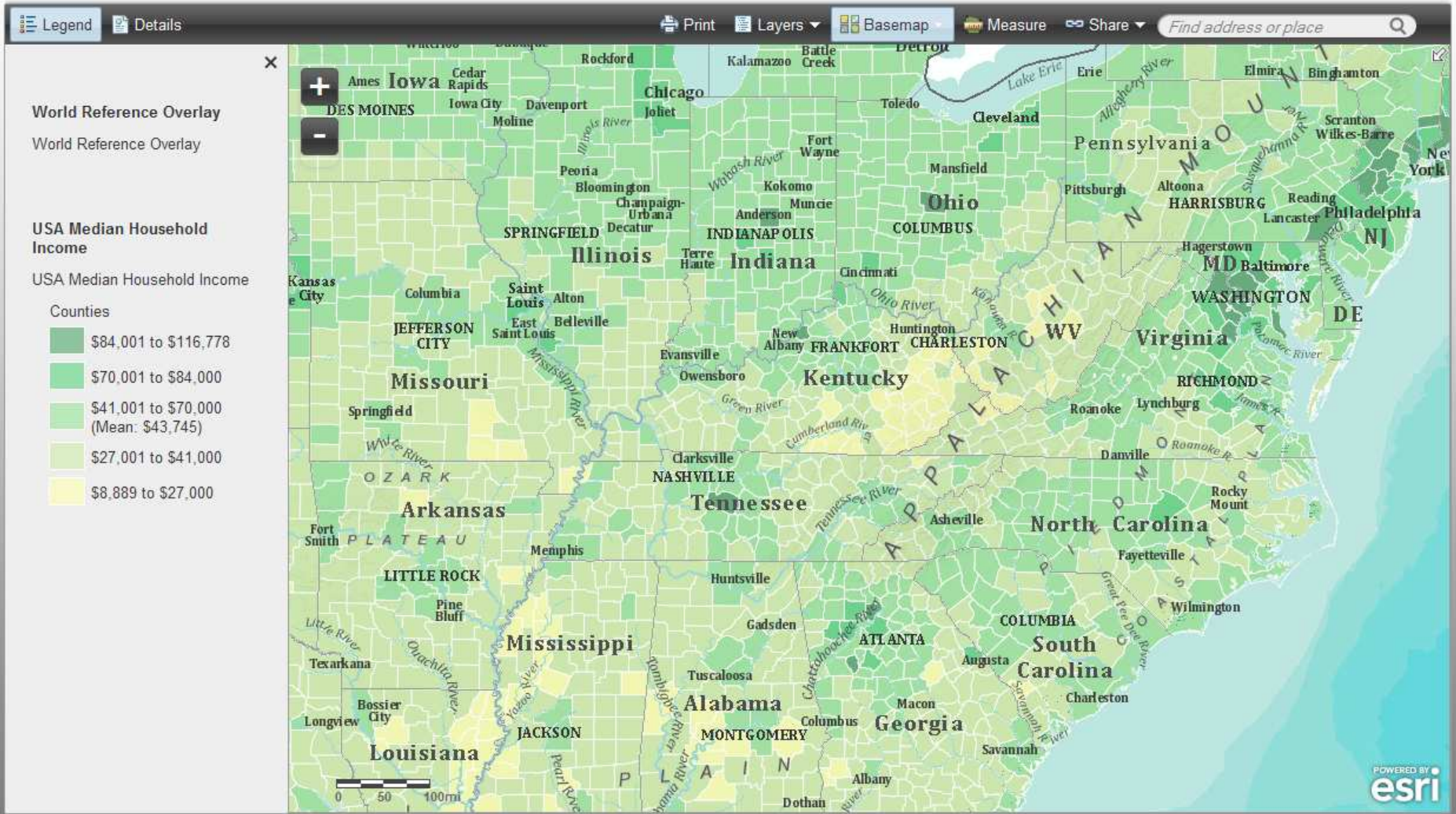
USA Median Household Income



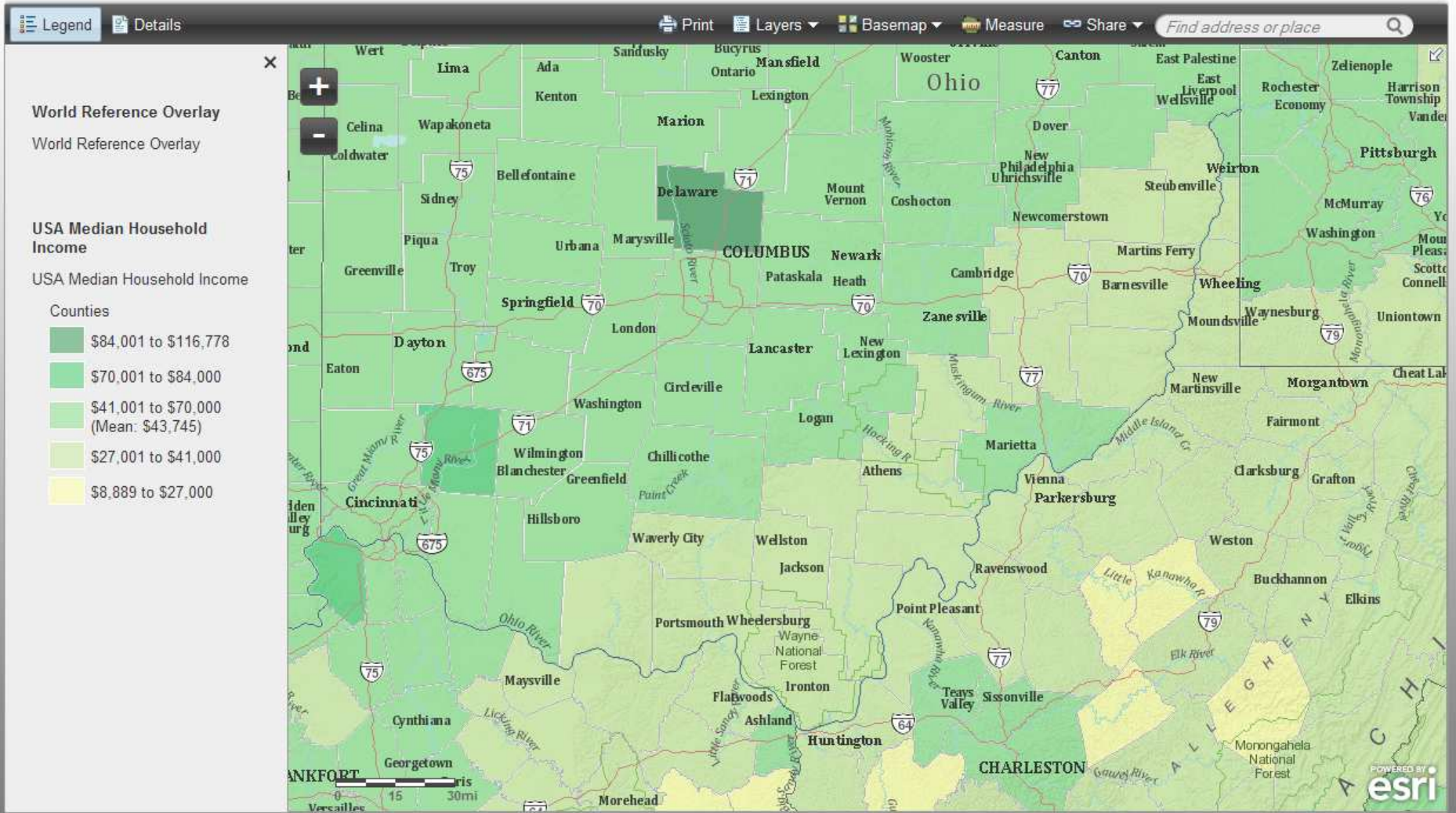
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USA Median Household Income



USA Median Household Income



“In a world so shrunken in distance and time that you can almost instantly communicate with any other city on any other continent, and in which you can fly to virtually its remotest corner in a matter of hours, a knowledge of differing peoples and places can no longer be considered the luxury of a few but is, instead, a necessity of every individual. Our interdependence is now so complete that business decisions taken in Tokyo or Singapore have repercussions in Copenhagen and Peoria. Just to stay abreast of world events, much less to function effectively as informed global citizens, requires that we learn not only where these events are occurring, but also why they are taking place and how they will impact on our lives. Such considerations are the very essence of geography.”

– Michael Peterson

