

Pre-Conference Workshop:

Mapping Racial/Ethnic Data on the Internet and Other Sources of Census Data: A Primer For Beginners

Presented By:



Date/Time: Thursday, September 16th, 2004/ 2:00-5:00p.m.

Location: TBA

Workshop:

This workshop will have three primary components, all of which feature hands-on lab exercises. Each participant will be required to use a computer. The first component includes a short lecture on Census data followed by an exercise using Internet mapping tools created by Binghamton University's GIS Core Facility. The second component will feature use of the Census Bureau's *American Fact Finder* and ESRI's *Geography Network*. Participants will download data and use ESRI's ArcView software to create race/ethnic maps. The final component will use the Census Bureau's migration data. This is a highly useful, but little used data set.

This workshop will benefit anyone wishing to learn census mapping via the Internet, but will be particularly useful for those with an interest in race/ethnicity studies and limited (or no) mapping experiences. This is a three-hour workshop.

Internet Mapping Description:

Binghamton University's GIS Core Facility has created two Internet mapping applications. These applications are meant to be tools that can be used by citizens, students, teachers, and researchers pursuing geographic problems at various scales in the United States.

At Binghamton University's GIS Core Facility, with the use of ESRI's ArcIMS software, we have developed a customized Internet map service, which allows the user to map various 2000 Census variables across different geographies for the entire U.S.

These mapping applications use data from the 2000 Census that have been reorganized on a topical basis by Population, Migration, Employment, Citizenship, and Socio-Economic and Housing variables. Each variable category is mappable at five geographic scales: State, County, MSA (Metropolitan Statistical Area), Zip Code, and Census Tract. Variables can be mapped by raw number, percentage, and square mile density. Thus, the 2000 census raw data are made relational.

Other options include a find and identify tool, full zooming capability, and the ability to download a selected variable group for further analysis. This application also provides visualization of minority concentration (AOMCs) by tract in MSAs.

The second application used in the workshop involves the mapping of minority concentration within a single MSA. This application is geared towards more localized research questions. It can be accessed from the main Internet mapping application. Anyone with a high-speed Internet hookup can access these tools.