Census Subject Tables

ANALYZING US CENSUS DATA IN PYTHON



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Census Data Products

- Decennial Census of Population and Housing
- American Community Survey (annual)
- Current Population Survey (monthly)
- Economic Survey (5 years)
- Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances

Course Prerequisites

- Lists
- Dictionaries
- Package imports
- Control flow, looping
- List comprehensions
- pandas data frames

Introduction to Census Topics

Decennial Census of Population and Housing

- Demographics (age, sex, race, family structure)
- Housing Occupancy and Ownership (vacant/occupied, rent/own)
- Group Quarters Population (prisons, college dorms)

American Community Survey

- Educational Attainment
- Commuting (mode, time leaving, time travelled)
- Disability Status

Structure of a Subject Table

P5. HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN BY RACE [17]

Universe: Total population

Universe. Total population	
Total:	P0050001
Not Hispanic or Latino:	P0050002
White alone	P0050003
Black or African American alone	P0050004
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	P0050005
Asian alone	P0050006
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	P0050007
Some Other Race alone	P0050008
Two or More Races	P0050009
Hispanic or Latino:	P0050010
White alone	P0050011
Black or African American alone	P0050012



Subject Table to Data Frame

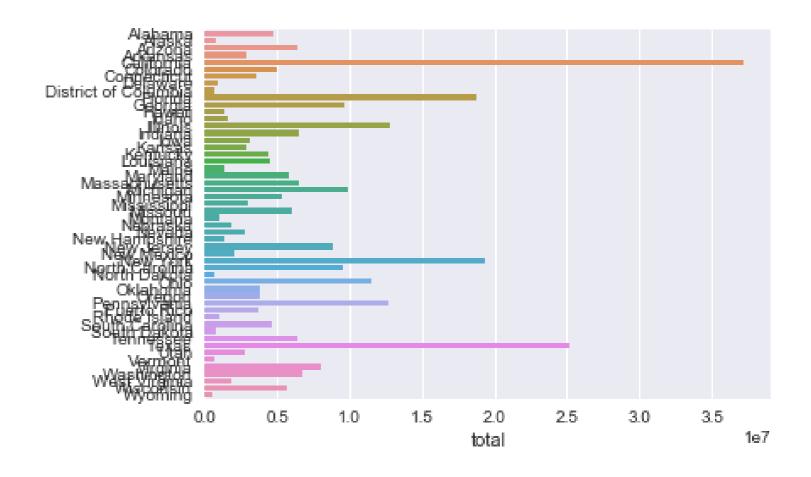
states.head()

```
total
                                             hispanic_multiracial
Alabama
                                                             10806
             4779736
Alaska
              710231
                                                              6507
Arizona
             6392017
                                                            103669
Arkansas
           2915918
                                                             11173
California
            37253956
                                                            846688
[5 rows x 17 columns]
```



Basic Data Visualization

```
import seaborn as sns
sns.set()
sns.barplot(
    x = "total",
    y = states.index,
    data = states
)
```



Going further: Data Visualization with Seaborn

Let's practice!

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Using the Census API

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Structure of a Census API Request

https://api.census.gov/data/2010/dec/sf1?get=NAME,P001001,&for=state:*

Structure of a Census API Request

https://api.census.gov/data/2010/dec/sf1?

- Base URL
 - o Host = https://api.census.gov/data
 - o Year = 2010
 - o Dataset = dec/sf1

Structure of a Census API Request

https://api.census.gov/data/2010/dec/sf1?get=NAME,P001001,&for=state:*

- Base URL
 - o Host = https://api.census.gov/data
 - o Year = 2010
 - o Dataset = dec/sf1
- Parameters
 - o get List of variables
 - for Geography of interest

The requests Library

```
import requests
HOST = "https://api.census.gov/data"
year = "2010"
dataset = "dec/sf1"
base_url = "/".join([HOST, year, dataset])
predicates = {}
get_vars = ["NAME", "AREALAND", "P001001"]
predicates["get"] = ",".join(get_vars)
predicates["for"] = "state:*"
r = requests.get(base_url, params=predicates)
```

Examine the Response

```
print(r.text)
```

```
[["NAME","AREALAND","P001001","state"],
["Alabama","131170787086","4779736","01"],
["Alaska","1477953211577","710231","02"],
["Arizona","294207314414","6392017","04"],
...
```



Response Errors

```
print(r.text)
```

error: unknown variable 'nonexistentvariable'



Create User-Friendly Column Names

```
print(r.json()[0])
```

```
['NAME', 'AREALAND', 'P001001', 'state']
```

Create easy to remember column names using snake_case:

```
col_names = ["name", "area_m2", "total_pop", "state"]
```

Load into Pandas Data Frame

```
import pandas as pd

df = pd.DataFrame(columns=col_names, data=r.json()[1:])

# Fix data types

df["area_m2"] = df["area_m2"].astype(int)

df["total_pop"] = df["total_pop"].astype(int)

print(df.head())
```

		name	area_m2	total_pop	state
ı	0	Alabama	131170787086	4779736	01
ı	1	Alaska	1477953211577	710231	02
	2	Arizona	294207314414	6392017	04



Find 3 Most Densely Settled States

```
# Create new column
df["pop_per_km2"] = 1000**2 * df["total_pop"] / df["area_m2"]
# Find top 3
df.nlargest(3, "pop_per_km2")
```

```
total_pop state
                                                     pop_per_km2
                            area_m2
                   name
   District of Columbia
                         158114680
                                        601723
                                                     3805.611218
30
             New Jersey
                         19047341691
                                                  34
                                                     461.581156
                                       8791894
51
            Puerto Rico
                         8867536532
                                                      420.160547
                                       3725789
                                                  72
```

Let's practice!

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Census Geography

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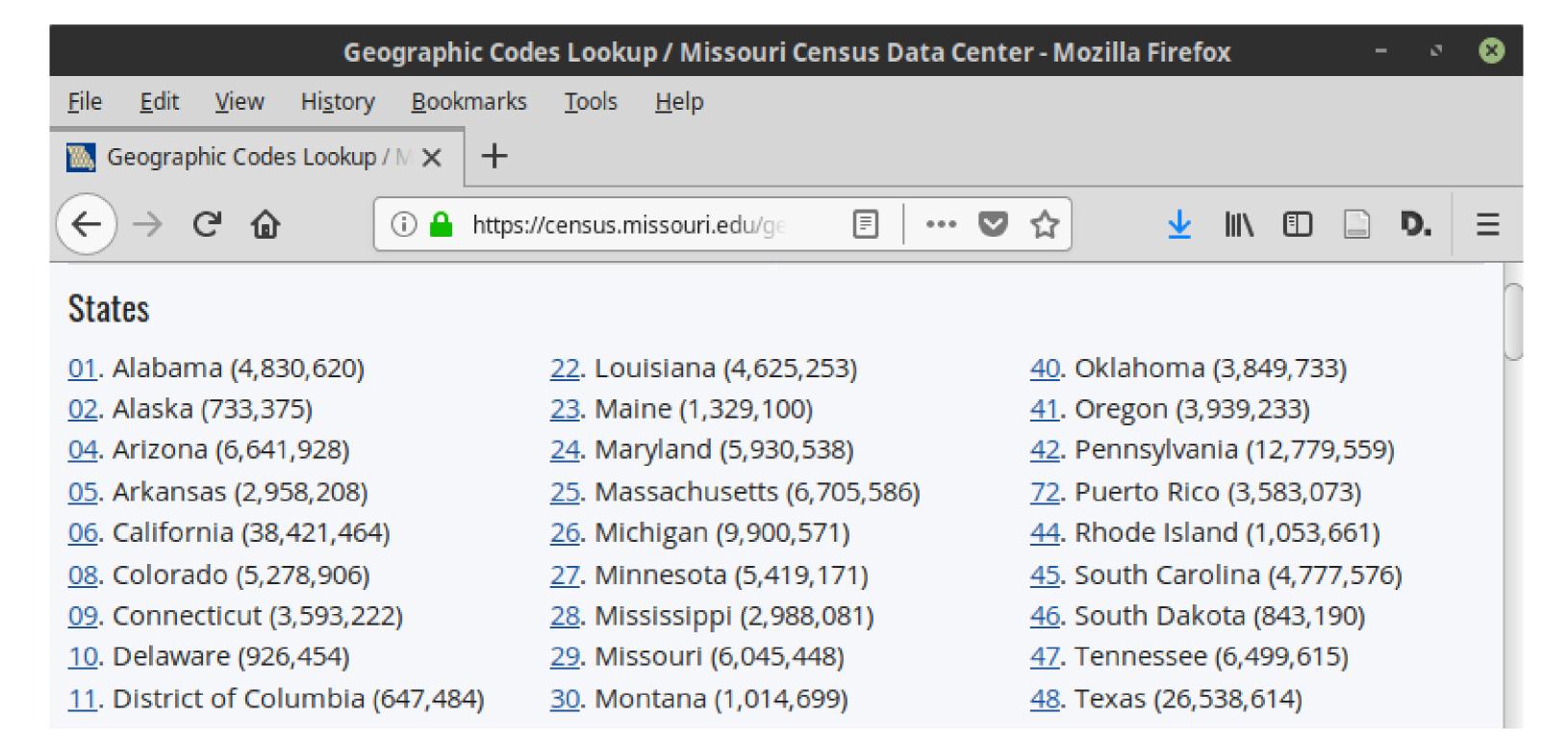


Request All Geographies

```
import requests
HOST = "https://api.census.gov/data"
year = "2010"
dataset = "dec/sf1"
base_url = "/".join([HOST, year, dataset])
predicates = {}
predicates["get"] = "NAME, P001001"
predicates["for"] = "state:*"
r = requests.get(base_url, params=predicates)
```

Request Specific Geographies

```
import requests
HOST = "https://api.census.gov/data"
year = "2010"
dataset = "dec/sf1"
base_url = "/".join([HOST, year, dataset])
predicates = {}
predicates["get"] = "NAME, P001001"
predicates["for"] = "state:42"
r = requests.get(base_url, params=predicates)
```



¹ https://census.missouri.edu/geocodes/

Geographic Entities

Legal/Administrative

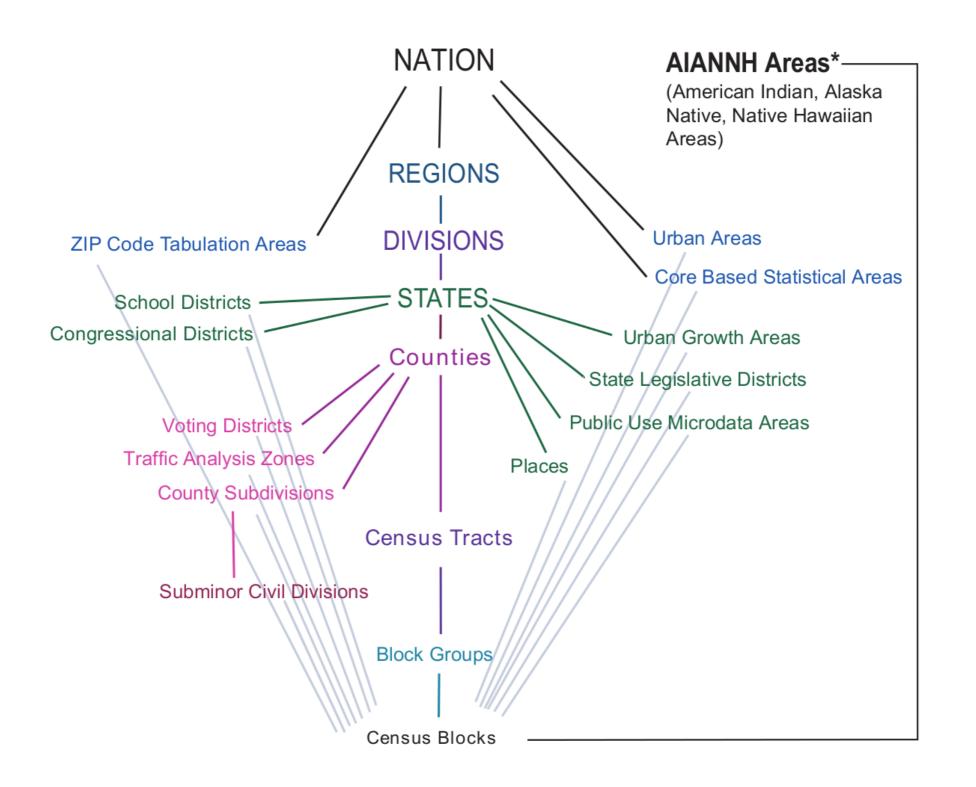
- State
- County
- Congressional Districts
- School Districts
- etc.

Statistical

- Block
- (Census) Tract
- Metropolitan/Micropolitan Statistical Area
- ZIP Code Tabulation Area
- etc.

¹ https://www.census.gov/geo/education/legstat_geo.html





The "in" Predicate

Request all counties in specific states:

```
predicates["for"] = "county:*"
predicates["in"] = "state:33,50"
```

Request specific counties in **one** state:

```
predicates["for"] = "county:001,003"
predicates["in"] = "state:33"
```

```
r = requests.get(base_url, params=predicates)
```

Places

- "An **incorporated place** is established to provide governmental functions for a concentration of people.... An incorporated place usually is a city, town, village, or borough, but can have other legal descriptions."
- "Census Designated Places (CDPs) are the statistical counterparts of incorporated places, and are delineated to provide data for settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name but are not legally incorporated under the laws of the state in which they are located."

Source: https://www.census.gov/geo/reference/gtc/gtc_place.html

Geography Level	Geography Hierarchy
40	state
50	state county
60	state county county subdivision
101	state county tract block
140	state county tract
150	state> county> tract> block group
160	state) place

https://api.census.gov/data/2010/dec/sf1/geography.html

Part Geographies

state congressional district county (or part)

```
predicates = {}
predicates["get"] = "NAME,P001001"

predicates["for"] = "county (or part):*"

predicates["in"] = "state:42;congressional district:02"

r = requests.get(base_url, params=predicates)
print(r.text)
```

```
[["NAME","P001001","state","congressional district","county"],
["Montgomery County (part)","36793","42","02","091"],
["Philadelphia County (part)","593484","42","02","101"]]
```



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