


Representing U.S. Census Data

In 2020, San Bernardino County hired a lot of **Census** workers. Many of these jobs paid about \$17/hour for going door to door to help increase the number of Census respondents. The 2020 Census is over, but you can check for Census jobs [here](https://2020census.gov/en/jobs.html?cid=sem.ga:p:census.jobs:census.jobs:%2Bcensus%20%2Bhiring&utm_source=sem.ga&utm_medium=p&utm_campaign=census.jobs&utm_content=census.jobs&utm_term=%2Bcensus%20%2Bhiring)  [_](https://2020census.gov/en/jobs.html?cid=sem.ga:p:census.jobs:census.jobs:%2Bcensus%20%2Bhiring&utm_source=sem.ga&utm_medium=p&utm_campaign=census.jobs&utm_content=census.jobs&utm_term=%2Bcensus%20%2Bhiring) - every now and then there are special Census opportunities (click Census Jobs in the very bottom of the page, left hand side). Requirements are very basic - be 18 years old and things along those lines. I believe they still pay extra for those who are bilingual or multilingual. Here is the promotional video from the 2020 Census:

[2020 Census Jobs - Be a Census Taker - Help Ensure a Complete Count](https://youtu.be/AfL3992GvSw) 
[.https://youtu.be/AfL3992GvSw\)](https://youtu.be/AfL3992GvSw)




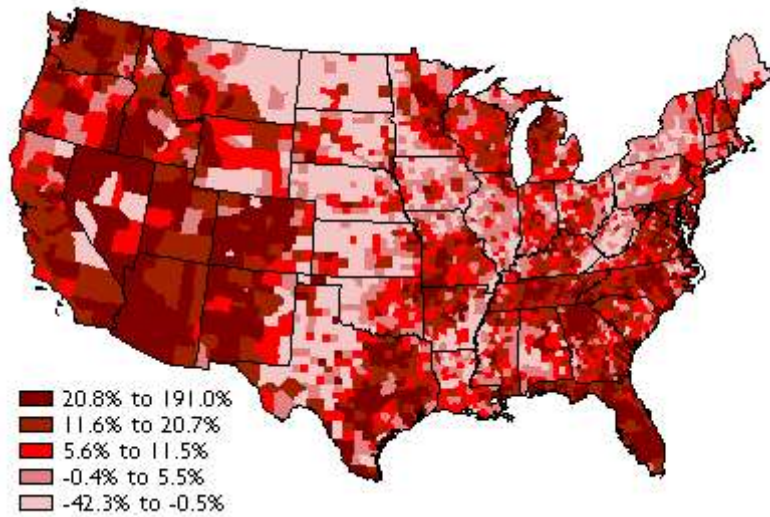
[.https://youtu.be/AfL3992GvSw\)](https://youtu.be/AfL3992GvSw)

Every ten years, the United States conducts the **Census**. This is an attempt to count every person based on their locations on a single day. Counting everyone with the Census ensures San Bernardino County will receive funds for each person who was living in the County on 4/1/2020.

Would you rather look at this data on a **list** or on a **map**? When geographic data is involved, a map is typically the more meaningful way to display information.


Consider the following:

1. This is a list of U.S. Counties and their % change in population from the year 1990 to the year 2000. Click here to open it: https://www.e-education.psu.edu/natureofgeoinfo/sites/www.e-education.psu.edu/natureofgeoinfo/files/file/us_pop_change.txt  [_https://www.e-education.psu.edu/natureofgeoinfo/files/file/us_pop_change.txt\)](https://www.e-education.psu.edu/natureofgeoinfo/sites/www.e-education.psu.edu/natureofgeoinfo/files/file/us_pop_change.txt)
2. This is a map showing the same information (see below - Figure 3.1.1 from the text). Shades of red from light pink to dark red are used to indicate which counties lost population, remained about the same, or gained population numbers.



There are several things we might first notice.

- **Counties in the western states tend to be larger.** Did you know San Bernardino County is the largest county in the United States? This is one reason our first responders might be particularly interested in geospatial technology. How can a limited number of first responders reach people quickly and efficiently across the largest county?
- **Shading areas with different colors is not the only way to represent data.** Mapmakers have lots of choices to make.
- **We can see several patterns in population change over 10 years.** Many "middle" states are losing population, whereas many eastern and western states are gaining population. Counties that already had large cities tended to gain population.

In this module, we'll cover about the first half of [Chapter Three](https://www.education.psu.edu/natureofgeoinfo/c3.html)  (<https://www.education.psu.edu/natureofgeoinfo/c3.html>).

Objectives for this Module:

1. Use metadata and the World Wide Web to assess the content and availability of attribute data produced by the U.S. Census Bureau;
2. Discriminate between different levels of measurement of attribute data