

Regional Economics  
Lecture 5

J. M. Pogodzinski

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Assignment 3 – Due March 3, 5pm  
by email to [regionalecon@gmail.com](mailto:regionalecon@gmail.com)

- **Select two racial/ethnic groups** that have reported data from the most recent ACS for the same California County.
- **Construct a table** that gives a side-by-side comparison of the two groups in that county
- **Write a paragraph** that summarizes the most striking similarities and the most striking differences between the two groups in *demographic* and *economic* terms

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

ACS Assignment

Go to American Factfinder Website  
<http://www.factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?lang=en>

---

---

---

---

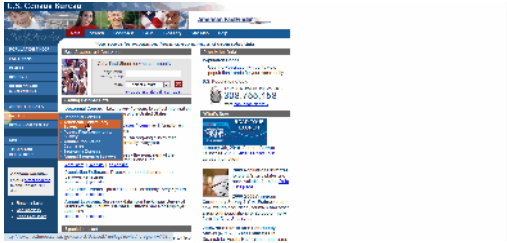
---

---

---

---

### American Factfinder Portal American Community Survey



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### ACS – Most Recent Estimates



---

---

---

---

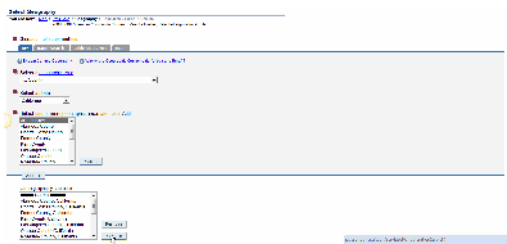
---

---

---

---

### Selecting the Geography



---

---

---

---

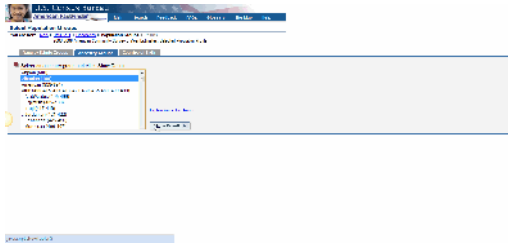
---

---

---

---

### Selecting the Racial/Ethnic Group



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Selecting Another Racial/Ethnic Group



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Output Options



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



*ESRI Guide to GIS Analysis, Vol. 1*

The most common GIS tasks:

- Mapping where things are
- Mapping the most and the least
- Mapping density
- Finding what's inside (something)
- Mapping change

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

*ESRI Guide to GIS Analysis, Vol. 1*

Chapters 1 focuses on basic GIS concepts, geographic data and how it is stored, data values and their use.

Chapters 2-4 present key map-building concepts

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

*ESRI Guide to GIS Analysis, Vol. 1*

Chapter 1

- Frame the question
- Understand you data ("Know the data")
- Choose a method
- Process the data
- Look at the results

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

*ESRI Guide to GIS Analysis, Vol. 1*

Types of features (variables)

- Discrete features
    - Examples (p. 12, left-hand column) include discrete features that are
      - Points
      - Lines
      - Polygons
- ← The different types of "vector" GIS data.
- Give some examples of economic phenomena that vary discretely spatially

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

*ESRI Guide to GIS Analysis, Vol. 1*

Types of features (variables)

- Continuous (p. 12, right-hand column)
  - Give some examples of economic phenomena that vary continuous spatially
- Features summarized by areas
- Census economic and demographic variables by census tracts or census block groups
  - Economic Census data by zip code

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

*ESRI Guide to GIS Analysis, Vol. 1*

Vector vs. Raster

Vector

- points
- lines
- polygons

Raster (Note: can convert vector data to raster data)

- pixels
- satellite or aerial imagery

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

*ESRI Guide to GIS Analysis, Vol. 1*

Projections and coordinate systems  
Types of Attribute Values  
categories  
ranks  
counts  
amounts  
ratios

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

*ESRI Guide to GIS Analysis, Vol. 1*

Selection of attributes (using SQL statement)  
  
Calculating (computing)  
  
Summarize

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

*ESRI Guide to GIS Analysis, Vol. 1*

Chapter 2. Mapping Where Things Are  
Why map where things are?  
What to map?  
Preparing you data  
Making your map  
Analyzing geographic patterns

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

*ESRI Guide to GIS Analysis, Vol. 1*

Chapter 2. Mapping Where Things Are  
Why map where things are?  
Economics of location  
    economic actors (households, firms, public institutions, infrastructure)  
Local publicly-provided goods defined within geographic area  
Elements of the theory of Fiscal Federalism suggest that there is a "mosaic" of governments  
Different locations are associated with different costs and benefits  
What are they?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

*ESRI Guide to GIS Analysis, Vol. 1*

Chapter 2. Mapping Where Things Are  
What to map?  
Economic theory suggests what to map  
What are the spatially testable implications of the theory?  
Identify economic variables that can be represented by categories. How would you assign category values? Give examples.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

*ESRI Guide to GIS Analysis, Vol. 1*

Give an economically relevant example of "mapping the same type of feature"?  
For the example you gave above, identify an economically relevant subset of the feature

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

*ESRI Guide to GIS Analysis, Vol. 1*

Maps of different scales  
What is TMI?  
Drilling down and having more features appear

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

*ESRI Guide to GIS Analysis, Vol. 1*

Analyzing geographic patterns

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---