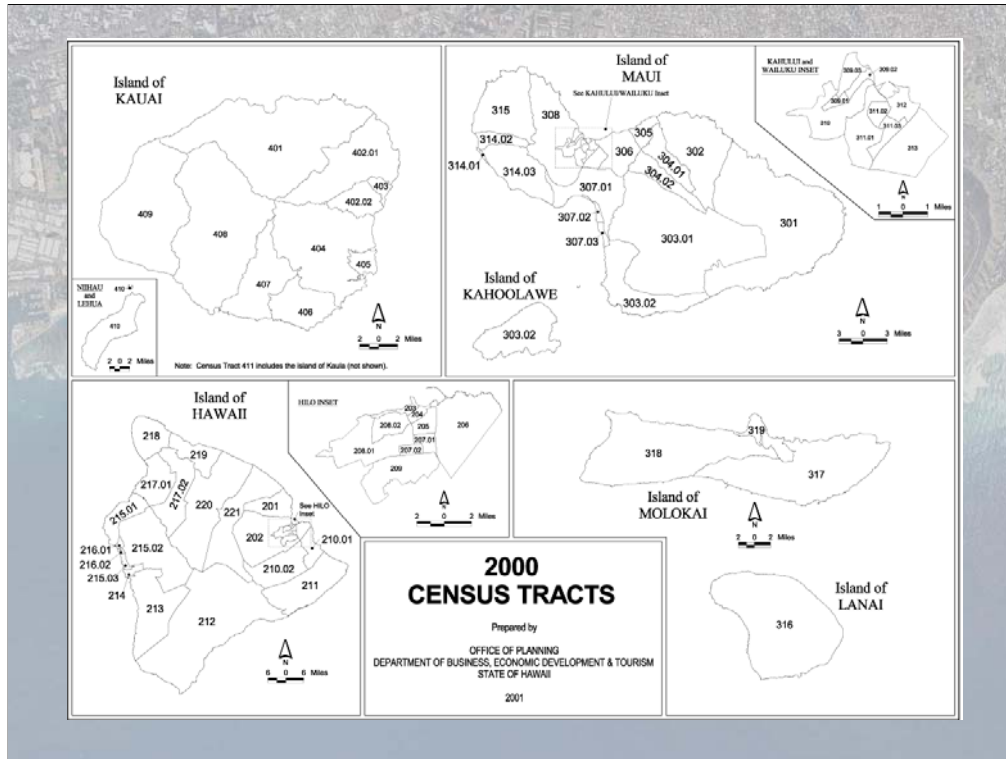
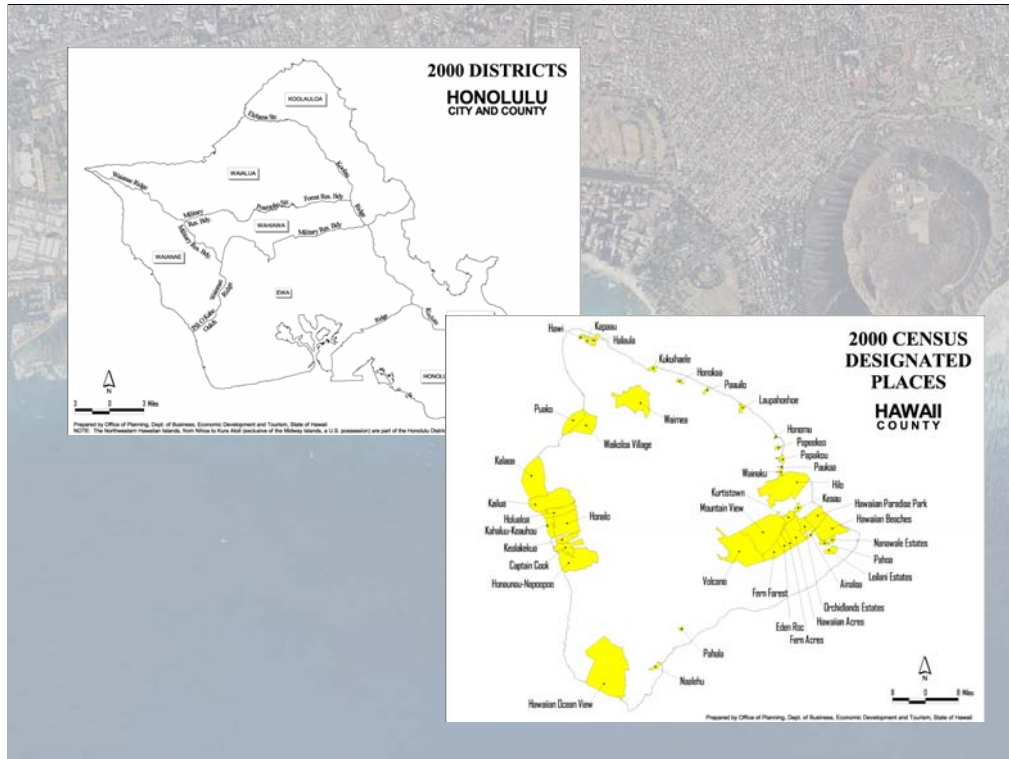


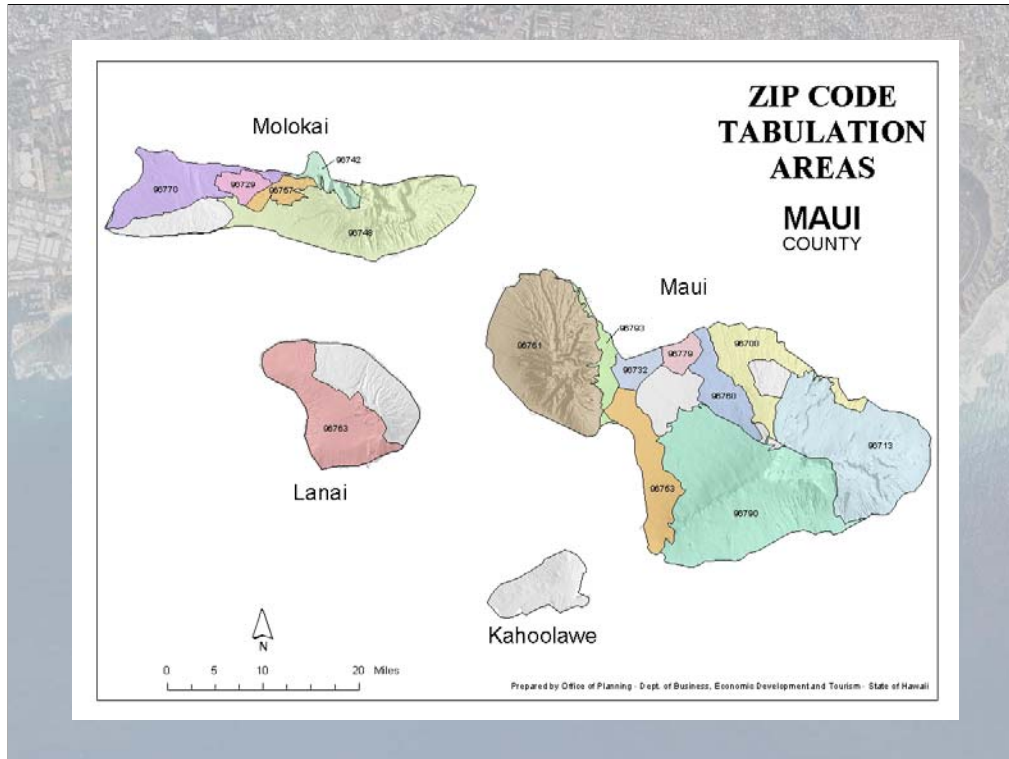
- Thanks, Jan. As she mentioned, Jan asked our program to give a short briefing on how State GIS users are making use of the 2000 census data, particularly the TIGER files.
- I'll start by showing you some of the products the OP GIS program has made for Jan's group,
- Then touch briefly on some of the work that the Office of Elections has done using the TIGER files and population data
- I'll also show you a prototype Internet mapping application we're working on,
- And finally, tell you a little about the Statewide GIS website, where you can find most of these maps and GIS products, as well as links to other useful sites.



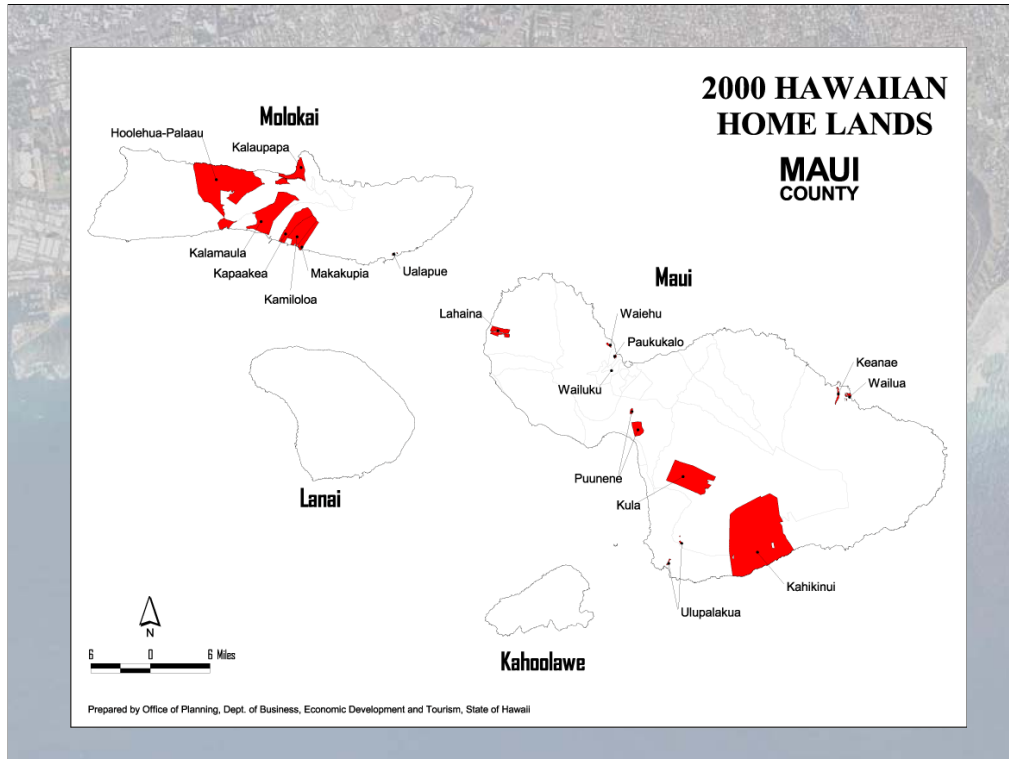
- This map depicts the census tracts for Hawaii. We downloaded the census tracts, and much of the census geography that we use, already in a GIS format from the Geography Network web site – I'll give you the addresses for the websites that I mention at the end of the presentation. Once we downloaded the census tracts, we had to convert them into the geographic coordinate system that the State GIS uses, in order to overlay it with all of our other data. After that was done, we used our GIS software to create these maps for publication on various DBEDT web sites and in the DBEDT Data Book.



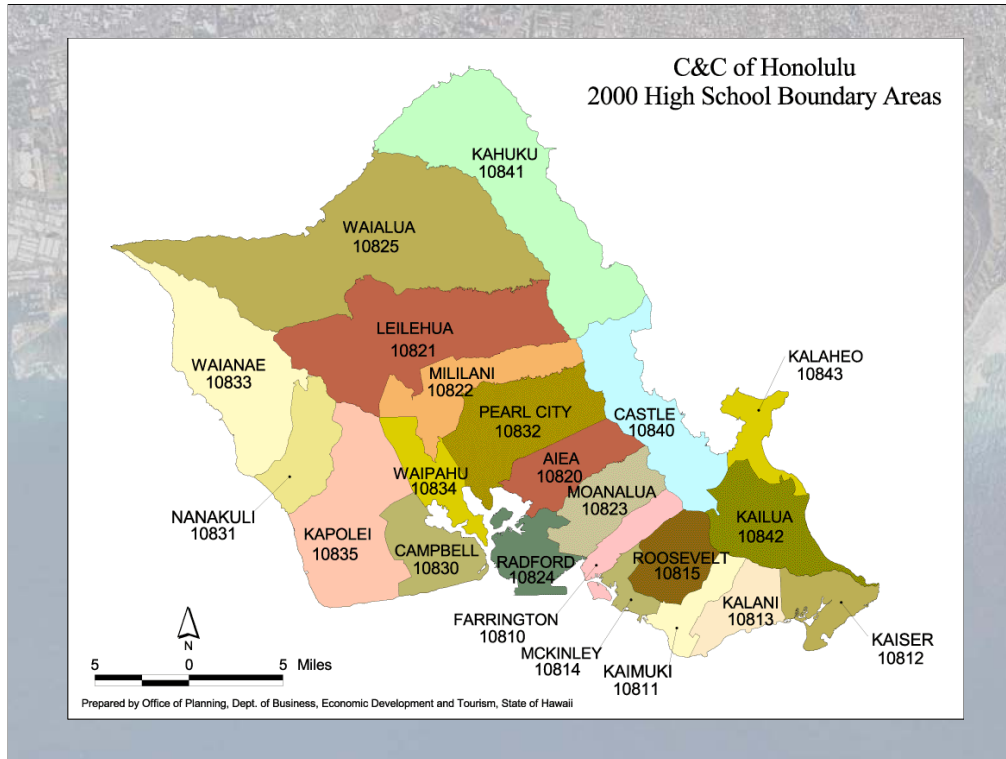
- Census Designated Places, or CDPs, and Districts are two more types of Census geography derived from Tiger. The Districts are a type of geography requested by the Research staff of DBEDT and are very similar to the State Judicial Districts. Again, we downloaded these files in GIS format from the Geography Network, projected them in order to overlay with our other data, then created maps for publication by DBEDT.



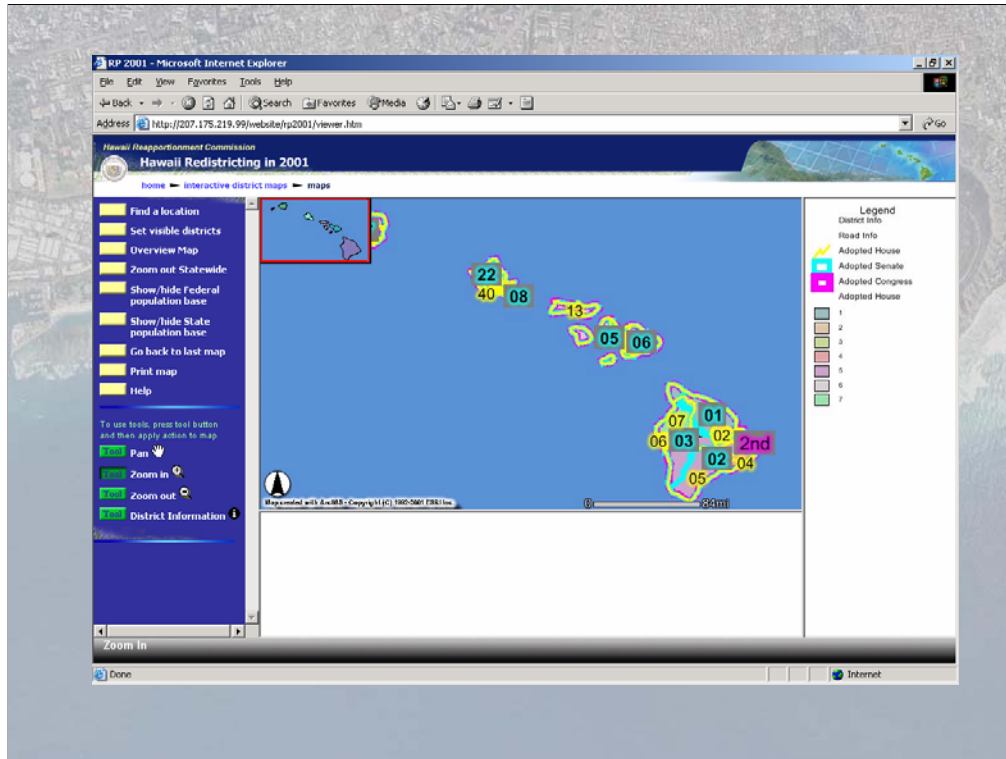
- We just recently completed the zip code tabulation area maps for Jan, and posted them on our web site. DBEDT is hopeful that statistics gathered for these areas will be useful for businesses in Hawaii.



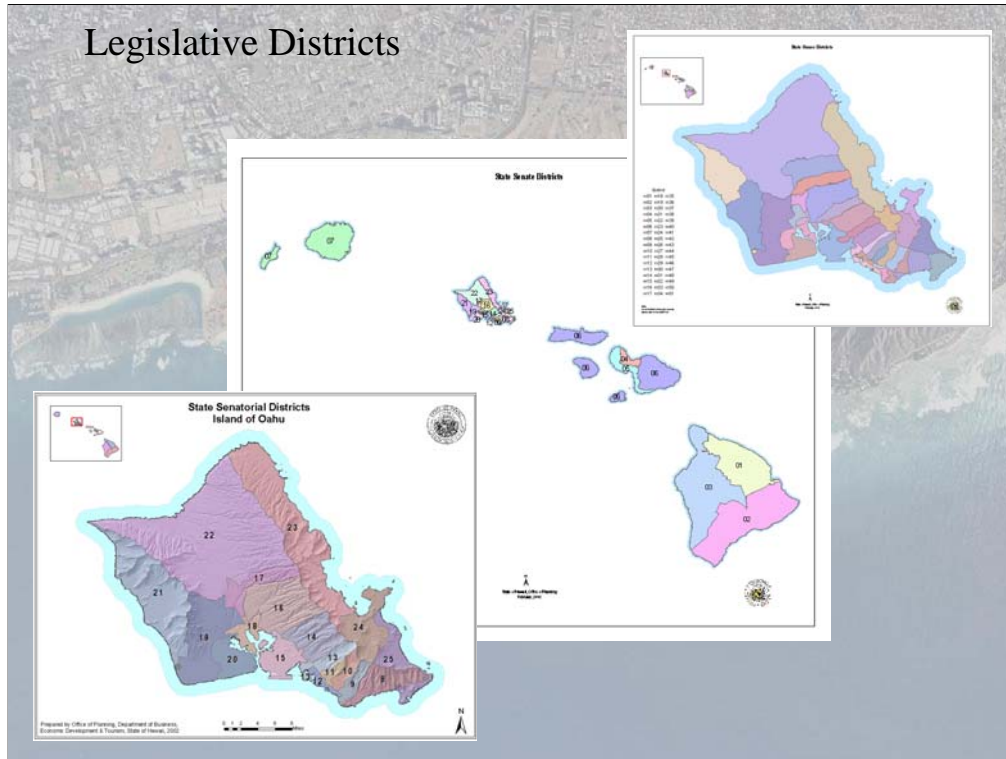
- This is a map of Hawaiian Homelands, also downloaded from the Geography Network, and also generated from the TIGER files. Our understanding is that the Census Bureau worked with DHHL to create these polygons.



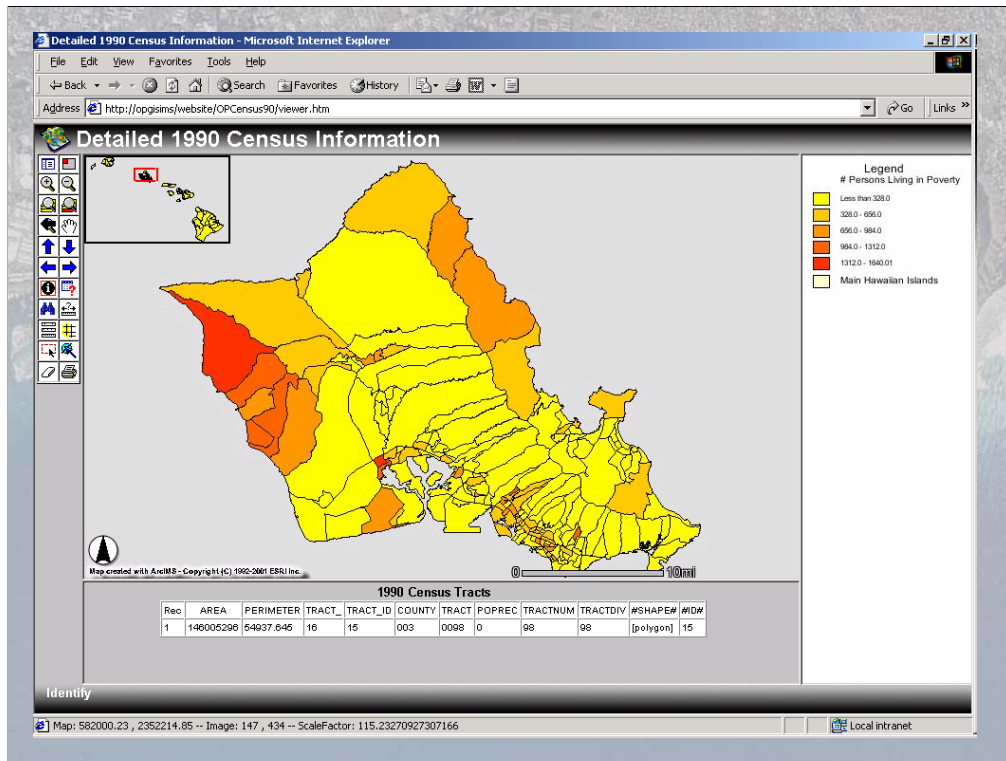
- This map, of what DOE refers to as “High School Complexes,” was also created using TIGER geography. In this case, the OP GIS program actually worked with the State DOE prior to the 2000 census to help them digitize the high school complexes, which were then submitted to the census bureau. This allowed the Census bureau to incorporate this geography into the TIGER files, and will allow the compilation of data for these areas. The result will be that for the first time in Hawaii, we’ll be able compile demographic information by high school boundary area.



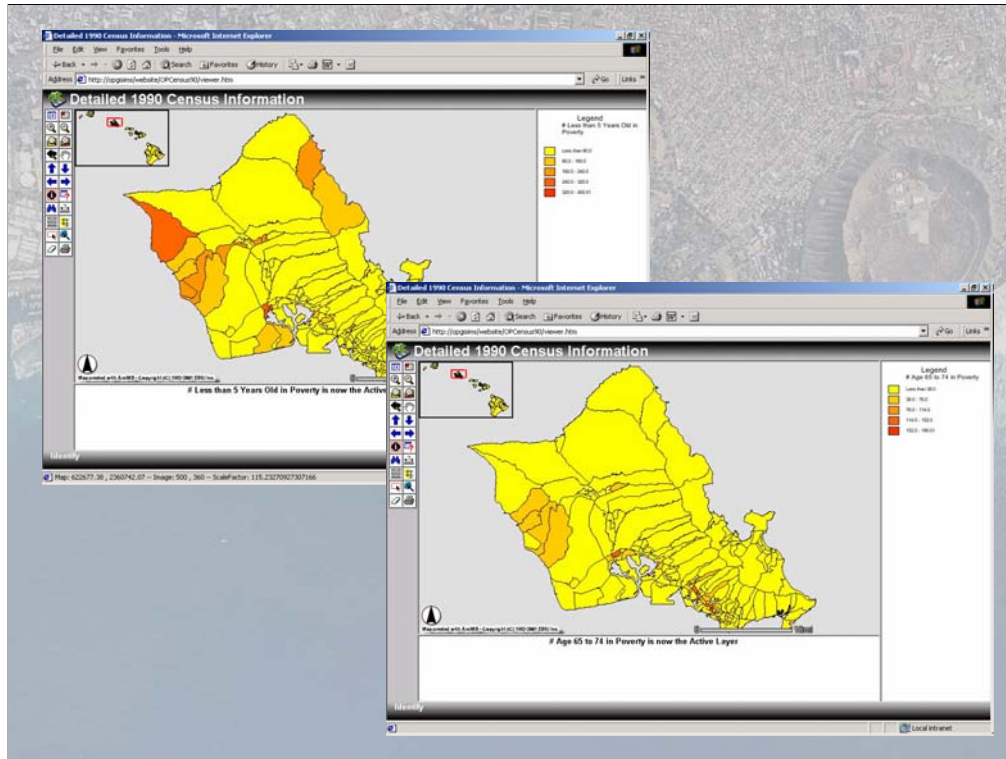
- Use of the TIGER files and of course the Census population data was key to the redistricting effort that was recently completed by the Reapportionment Commission with the support of the Office of Elections. I believe that David Rosenbrock from Elections will be telling you more about that a little later.



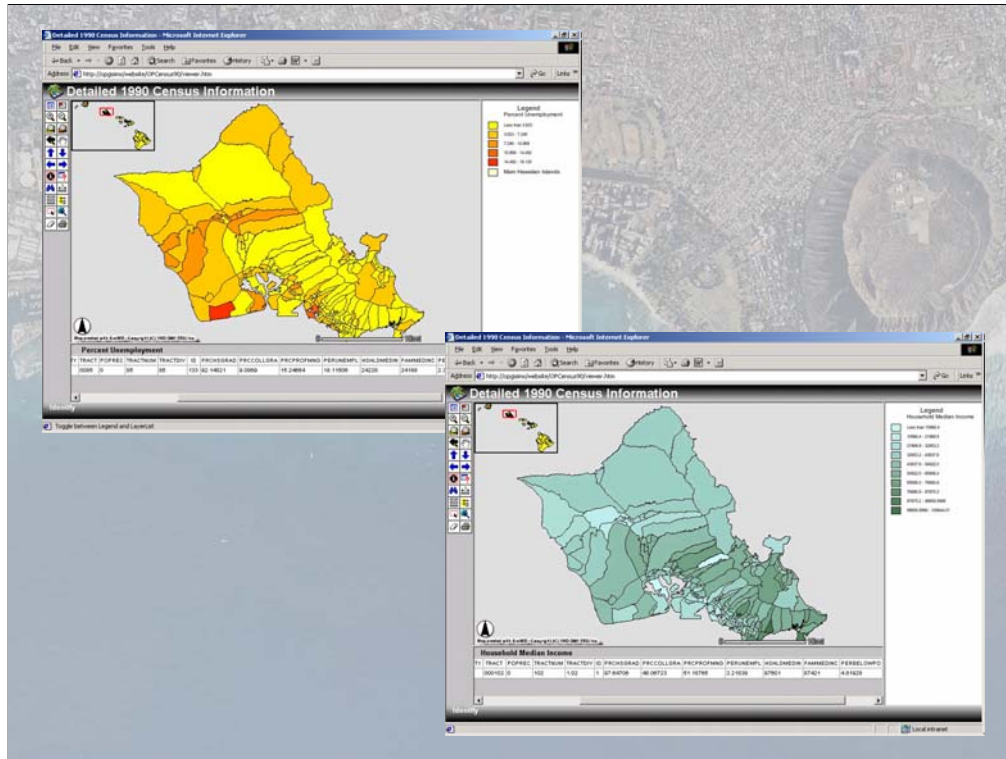
- The end results of the reapportionment process were new US congressional districts as well as new State house and senatorial districts. The maps shown here depict the new state districts, and the GIS files representing these districts are available both on our web site and on the State Reapportionment website.



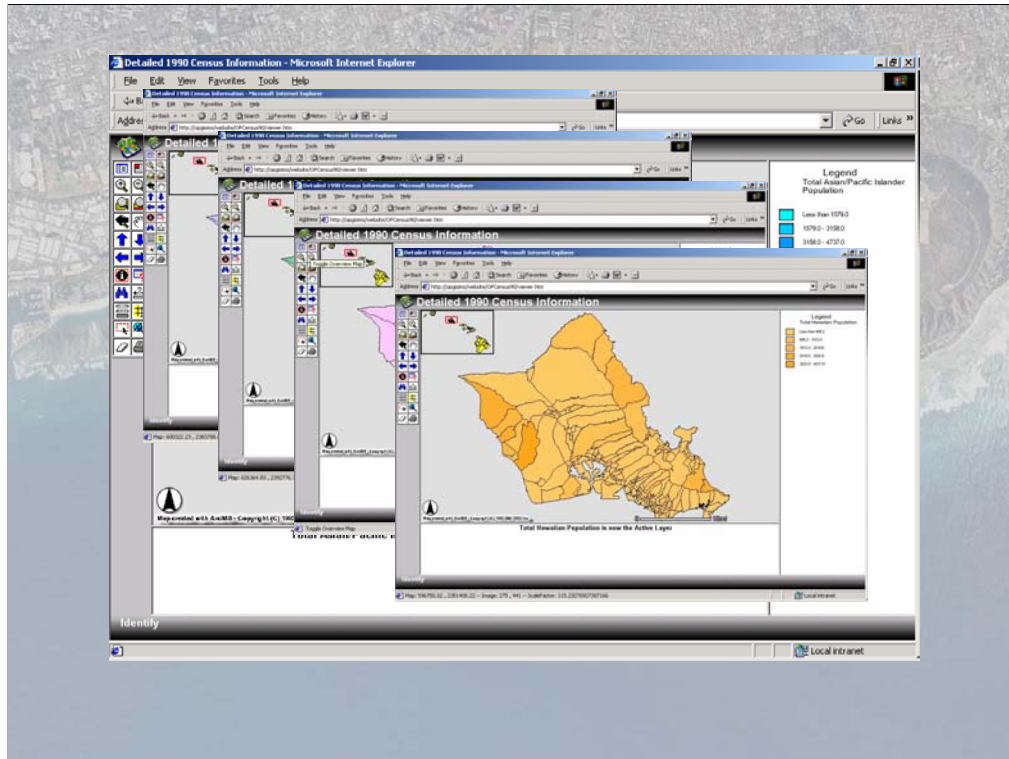
- So far, that's how TIGER and Census data have been used in GIS by the Office of Planning. As more detailed demographic information becomes available, we think it will become more widely used. Last week, we put up a prototype Internet mapping application, using 1990 census data, which we'd like to make available to the general public when more detailed demographic data from the 2000 census becomes available. The application isn't live yet, but I've taken some screen shots to give you the general idea. In the following slides, darker or more intense colors generally represent higher densities of the variable being mapped. In this shot, we get a general sense of the # of people in each census tract living in poverty in 1990, with the red areas representing the poorest areas.



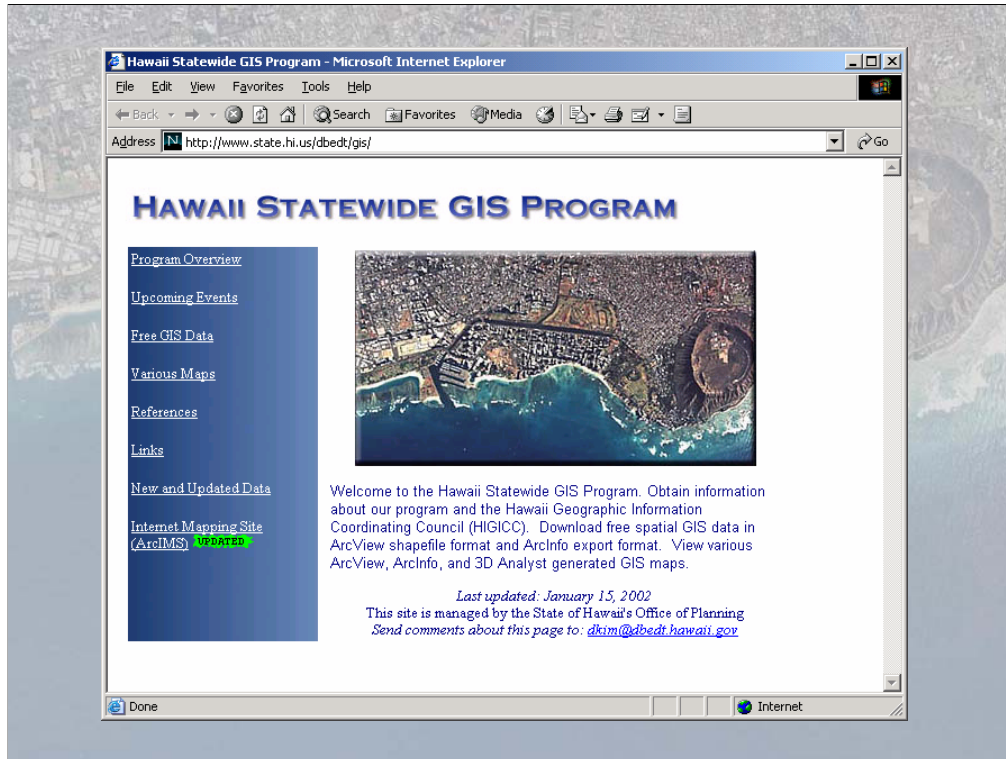
- In these shots, I turned on some layers to get more detailed information about poverty on Oahu – I wanted to know about poverty among the very old and very young. The map on the upper left shows the # of persons under age 5 living in poverty, while the map on the lower right shows the # of person ages 65 to 74 living in poverty.



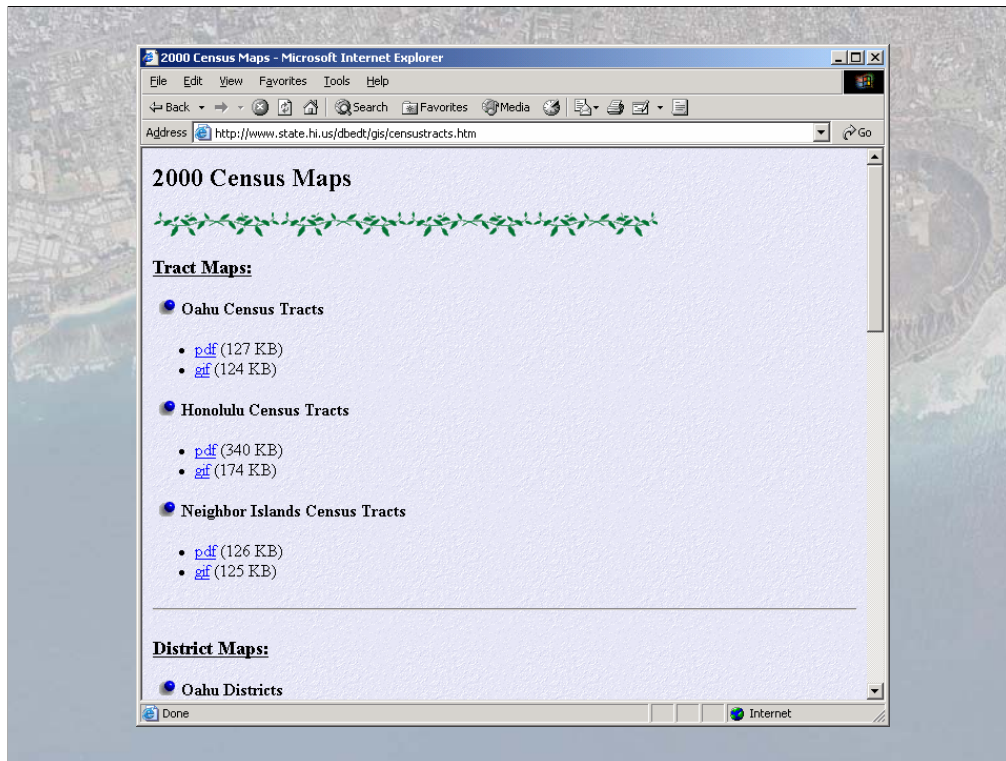
- And, still focusing on socio-economics, these shots show us unemployment and median income levels of various areas on Oahu.



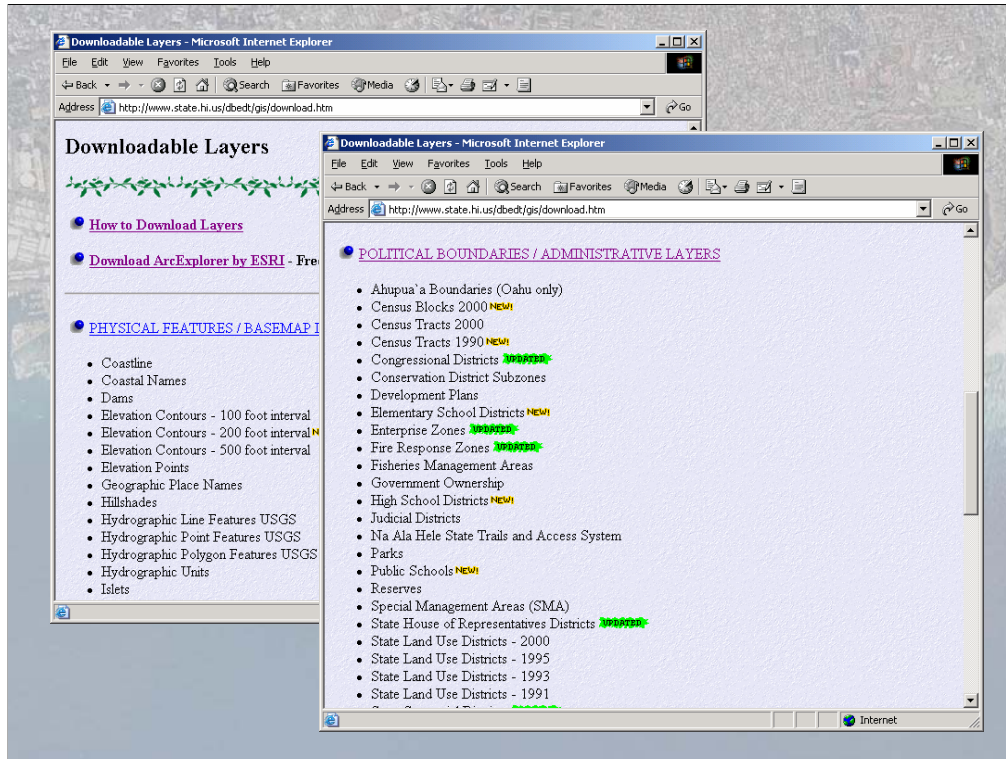
- In this slide, I show some of the racial characteristics of parts of Oahu in 1990 – Asian and Pacific Islanders, Chinese, Filipinos, Japanese, and Hawaiians. Also in this prototype, I can add layers having to do with education levels, and transportation habits. I hope to have the prototype live soon – when it's up, you'll be able to link to it from our website, which I'll show you next.



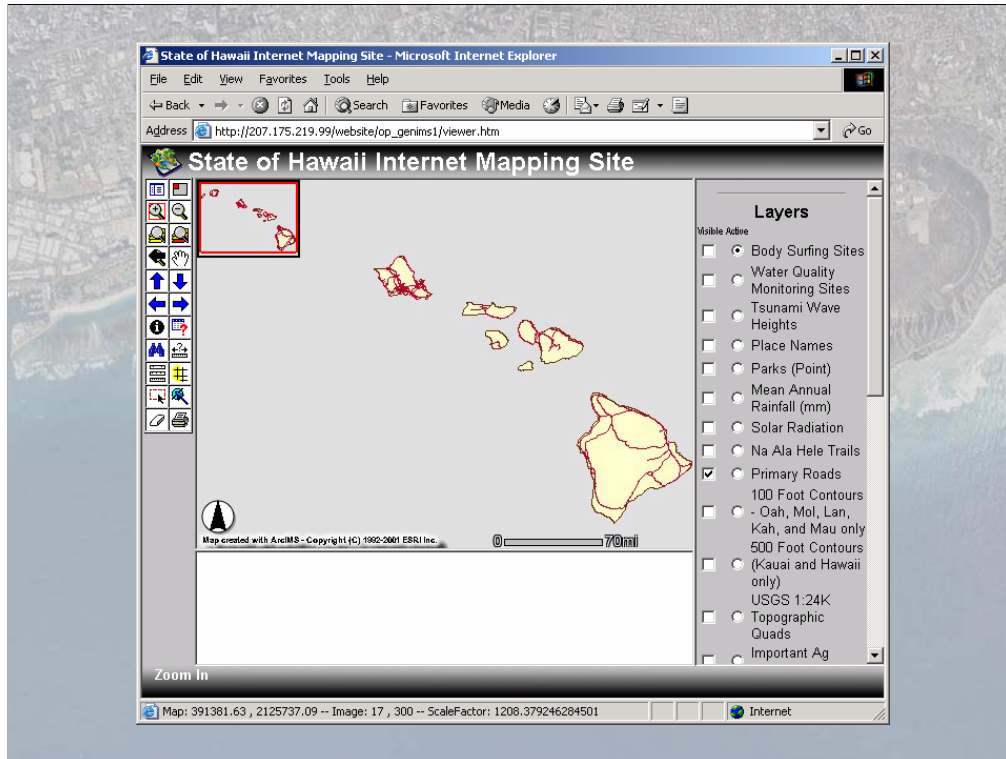
- This is the Hawaii Statewide GIS Program website. You can see that we have links to various items of interest on the left hand side of the page – maps, data, and interactive mapping, among other things.
- From the main page, if you click on the “Various Maps” link,



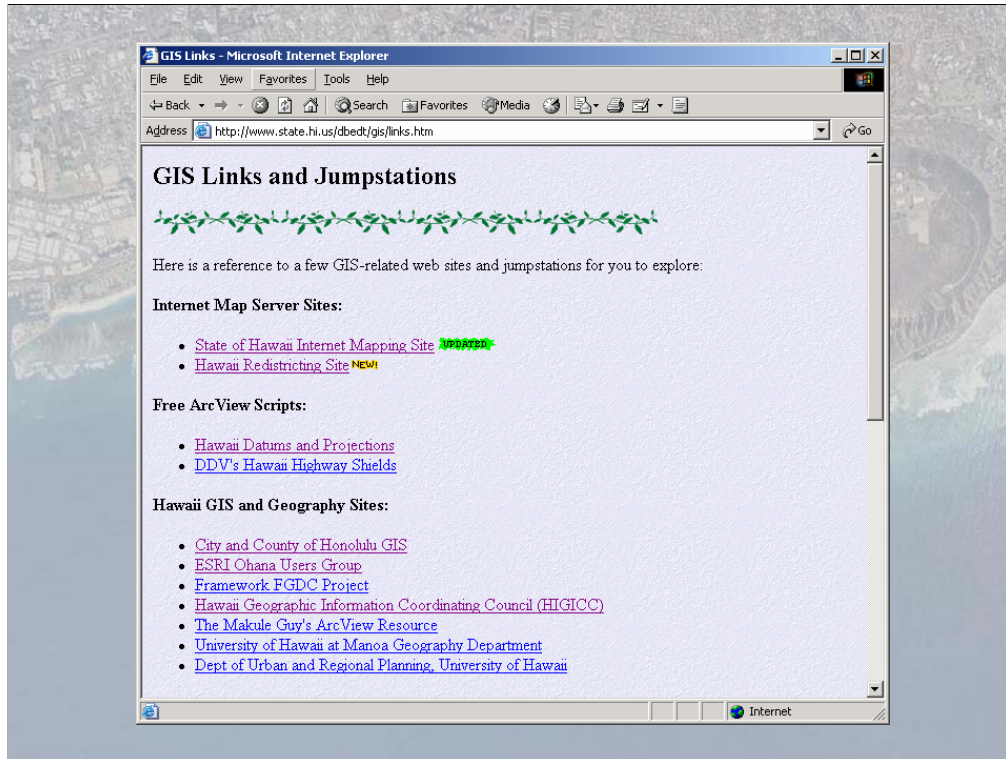
- you can find the maps that you've seen today in this presentation, along with many other maps that OP has created.



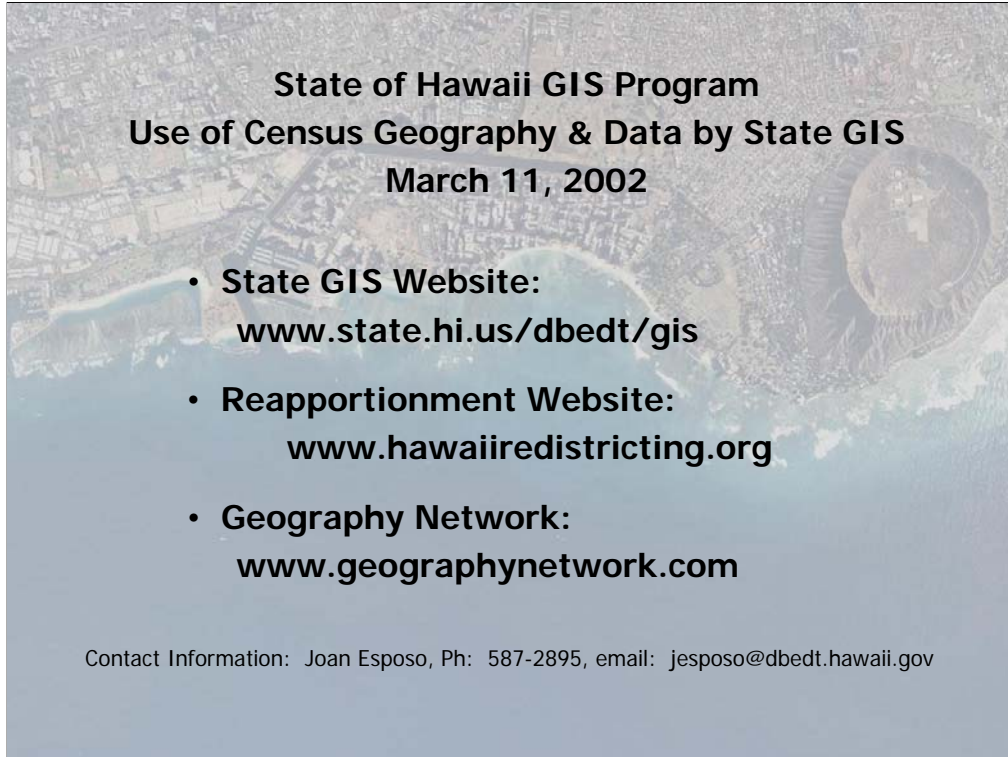
- Again from the main page, you can click on “Free GIS Data” – where you can get instructions on how to download the data, or download free GIS viewing software, and can download the actual shapefiles, including the 1990 and 2000 census geography, legislative districts, and so on.



- Also from our home page, you can click on “Internet Mapping Site.” This is the Office of Planning’s Interactive Internet Mapping page – we have all kinds of data layers on this site – contours, land use district boundaries, place names, rainfall, etc. – you can use the tools to zoom into the area that you want, choose the layers you want to display, and create and print a map. You can also get tabular information about features that interest you – for example – “What’s the name of that trail?”



- Finally, you can click on “Links” from the main page, and you’ll get to our links page – where you’ll find links to the Reapportionment page, the City’s web site, the Geography Network, and lots of other useful sites.

An aerial photograph of the Hawaiian Islands, with the main island of Hawaii in the foreground. The text is overlaid on the image.

State of Hawaii GIS Program
Use of Census Geography & Data by State GIS
March 11, 2002

- **State GIS Website:**
www.state.hi.us/dbedt/gis
- **Reapportionment Website:**
www.hawaiiiredistricting.org
- **Geography Network:**
www.geographynetwork.com

Contact Information: Joan Esposito, Ph: 587-2895, email: jesposito@dbedt.hawaii.gov

- So, that's how the GIS program is using and is planning to use the Census products. I've listed the websites that I mentioned, and my contact information if you'd like more technical details about using and projecting the shapefiles from the Geography Network or about navigating our website. Are there any questions?