

FTS-US DEPT. OF COMMERCE

**Moderator: Pamela Klein
November 20, 2008
1:00 pm CT**

Coordinator: This is the operator. I want to thank everyone for standing by today. Now today's conference is being recorded so of course if you have an objection you may disconnect.

When you're done with the call today or if you need any assistance throughout just press star then 0 and at this time you may begin.

Hyon Shin: Hello, this is Hyon Shin. Good afternoon and welcome to the fourth in a series of four US Census Bureau sponsored webinar sessions. This series has been developed through a cooperative effort between the Census Bureau and the federal interagency limited English proficiency or LEP work group census committee.

The main purpose of this series is for individuals addressing LEP issues to better gain an understanding of the data they may need to use for planning services for the LEP population.

The topic of today's session is language data from the American Community Survey. Last week we presented on geographic areas and concepts for the American Community Survey.

There are a few things to go over before we begin today's session. We are creating written responses to the questions that have been asked during this webinar series.

When complete it will be distributed to webinar participants through (Anna Medina). We ask that you put your telephones on mute so that we can minimize the amount of background noise.

If you do not have a mute button on your phone, press star 6. We'll mute your microphone during the presentation in this webinar. It is suggested that you adjusted your screen saver settings to 90 minutes so that it does not activate as you are watching the presentation.

We ask that you hold your questions until the end. If you have a question during the session you can submit it by using the Q&A tab at the top of the screen. We will answer all questions at the end of the presentation.

Unless there are any questions that you have right now, let's begin. This is the fourth in a four part series Census Bureau webinar series. The first three gave you the basic information on the American Community Survey, the data products from the ACS and census geography.

This session will concentrate on the language specific products that are available to you. I'll describe some background on the language question and mention some brief history on the reasons we ask them. I'll then discuss some quick differences between the census and the American Community Survey.

Next I will go on to the internet to show you how to navigate American Fact Finder to see all of the pre-tabulated tables we make available to you. I will then go on to the language use website to show you what is available there.

Finally I will list some other resources such as the public use micro data sample or PUMS files, DataFerrett and custom tabulations.

I want to start by giving you a quick introduction to the language questions from which we get all of our data. This graphic shows three questions, question 13A, B and C.

These three questions are the same questions that have been asked since the 1980 census. What was one asked in the decennial census is now asked on the American Community Survey.

The first question asks does this person speak a language other than English at home? There are two answer categories, yes and no. Those who respond no skip questions 13 B and C and move on to question 14.

Those who respond yes are directed to answer question 13B which asks what is this language. There is a write in box for respondents to write in their spoken language.

The third question asks how well does this person speak English? There are four answer categories, very well, well, not well and not at all.

These three questions are used to tabulate all of the language use and English speaking ability information available from the American Community Survey.

All the language write ins from the second question are coded into about 380 detailed language categories. These 380 languages are then collapsed into a standard classification of 39 language categories for detailed language groups.

The selection of these 39 languages are largely based on the most numerous speakers. Most of the tables we produce however collapse to 39 detailed languages into the four major language groups.

These groups are Spanish, other Indo European languages, Asian and Pacific Islander languages and all other languages.

The third language question that asks how well this person speaks English represents the person's own perception of his or her own English speaking ability.

The Census Bureau does not define limited English proficiency or non limited English proficient population. The Census Bureau reports data based on the four categories of English speaking ability, very well, well, not well and not at all.

We do however make a distinction between respondents who reported speaking English very well and those who reported speaking less than very well. Those are people who reported speaking English well, not well and not at all.

This distinction comes from the English language proficiency survey or ELPS conducted by the Census Bureau in 1982. The ELPS concluded that those who spoke English less than very well had some difficulty with tests administered in the ELPS.

Therefore we produced some tables for those who spoke English very well and for those who spoke less than very well. No study has been conducted since the 1982 ELPS, therefore we do not have any other data source to measure the performance of the ACS language question.

A linguistically isolated household is one in which no person age 14 years or over speaks English at least very well. That means that there is no - that no person age 14 or over speaks only English at home or speaks another language at home and speaks English very well.

Now we'll look at some differences between the decennial census and the American Community Survey.

As we've learned in the first session of this webinar series, the 2010 census will no longer be gathering data on language use and English speaking ability, 2010 will focus on the count and basic demographic characteristics only.

The data that were historically captured on the long form of the decennial census are now captured on the ACS. The American Community Survey has a sample size of about 3 million addresses each year.

While the ACS is the largest annual survey in the United States, it is not as large as the one in six household sample from the long form of the decennial census.

Due to the ACS sample size, detailed socio-economic characteristics are not currently available for smaller geographies as this was highlighted in the geography webinar.

The benefit of having the language data on the ACS is what was once only available every ten years from the census is now available yearly from the ACS.

The one year estimates have been available since 2005. In December 2008 the 2005 to 2007 three year estimates will be available which will provide data for areas with populations of 20,000 or more.

The first five year estimates will be available in 2010 which will provide information for all areas. So beginning in 2010 for all geographies, data will be produced every year versus every 10 years.

This graphic shows the ACS data product release schedule. It shows the data products 1, 3 and 5 year estimates and their respective population thresholds, 65,000 or more, 20,000 or more and all areas.

It also shows what years will be included in the three and five year estimates for each calendar year.

At this point I will be going on to the Internet so that you can see some of the ACS language data that are available from American Fact Finder. AFF can be used to get tables from Census 2000, the ACS, the Puerto Rico community survey and other surveys.

We are going to start at the main Census Bureau website, www.census.gov. This portion of the presentation is to give you some direction on how to navigate American Fact Finder.

I think this demonstration will benefit you if you just watch and listen to what I'm doing. It will be tempting to try to do the things that I'll be doing while you're sitting at your computer desk but there are a lot of steps involved.

Rest assured that this demonstration will be available on the web at a future time. Also there is a handout on the lep.gov website under resources called Accessing and Using Language Data from the Census Bureau.

This document gives step by step directions on navigating AFF. Also you should have received the document with your webinar invitation today called the 2007 American Community Survey American Fact Finder Language Tables.

This is a cheat sheet of table numbers for you to use at you convenience. At this time I'd like to mention that almost all of the Census Bureau web pages have a banner with the words US Census Bureau on the top left hand side.

If you click on the word US Census Bureau it will bring you back to this main page, www.census.gov. Let us begin.

On the left hand side, there are 13 links that direct you to more specific areas on our website. The fourth link down under Census Bureau banner is for American Fact Finder. I am clicking on that which directs you to the main American Fact Finder web page.

There are a few ways to navigate this page but I will just show you one of the ways. If you scroll your mouse over the word data set on the left hand side, there are ten link options. The seventh one down says data set.

If you move your mouse over the word data set, the pop up box appears with six bulleted options. Click on the second bullet for American Community Survey.

On the AFF American Community Survey page on the main body of the website you will have the options to choose from which year you want data.

The most recent data we have is from 2007. The radio button is already checked which creates a box around all of the information with 2007 information.

Please note that there is a hyperlink directly below the 2007 radio button that explains the one year versus three year estimates. On the right hand side which says select from the following you have 15 options.

I encourage all of our participants to examine all of the different options for today - but for today's demonstration I will show you comparison profile tables, detailed tables and a geographic comparison table.

First we're going to look at a comparison profile which is the second of the fifteen links. All of the pages that help build on AFF have a US Census Bureau banner across the top.

And if you click on comparison profiles, so under the US Census Bureau banner there is another banner that says American Fact Finder. Below that will show you where you are currently working on.

Below the American Fact Finder banner is a description of where you are in your table building process. Below the description is a bread crumb navigation tool that says you are here, main, data set and so forth.

These pages are all built to help you keep track of where you are, where you've been and the data source with which you are currently working.

Below the bread crumb it says choose a selection method. Currently it is set at list. I encourage you to try the other options, name search, address search and map, but I will not be demonstrating those.

Below the selection method, it says select the geographic type. It currently says nation. If you click the pull down arrow, it expands the list to give you all of the geographic options.

Please note that all of these geographies do not have all of the tables available for them, but you'll see an example of what I mean as we go on. So for this comparison profile, I'm going to choose state.

Let's use Colorado. Highlight Colorado and then click on the button that says show results. There is a lot of information on this next page that's going to come up that you can dissect at your leisure.

I want to highlight that on the left side, it states that you are looking at the 2007 comparison profile for social characteristics. The other options are economic, housing, demographic.

Language data are always listed under social. This table is a four column table that has characteristics in the first column, 2007 percent distribution in the second column, 2006 percent distribution in the third column and statistical significance in the fourth.

An explanation of symbols is available at the bottom of this table. So we're going to scroll down to almost the end of the table which will give you the language spoken at home information.

It shows you the percentage of those who spoke only English at home, those who spoke a language other than English at home, and those who spoke English less than very well.

This table also shows the population five years and over of the population five years and over the percentage who spoke Spanish, other Indo-European languages, Asian Pacific island languages and all other languages as well as the percentage who spoke English less than very well for each of the four language groups.

In the fourth column of this table you can see there are five asterisks. The asterisk next to the comparison of 2007 and 2006 numbers and percentages mean that they are significantly different at the 90% confidence interval.

So for instance if we look at the percentage of those who spoke a language other than English at home it was 16.7% of the population spoke a language other than English at home in 2007.

In 2006 it was 17.2%. However there is no asterisk, so that means that the 16.7% was not statistically different from the 17.2%. For those who spoke English less than very well however, 7.5% spoke less than very well in 2007 which was statistically different than the 8.0% in 2006.

I'm going to scroll all the way to the top of this page and I'm going to click on data set in the breadcrumb trail. By clicking on this link that takes us back to the main AFF page with American Community Survey data.

Next I'm going to show you our detailed tables. For this demonstration for our detailed tables I am going to click - I'm sorry, I'm going to select several different geographies.

What is highlighted now is nation. United States is already selected so I'm going to select the add button to populate the current geography selection box at the bottom of the page.

Now under select your geographic type again, I'm going to expand the list of geographies by clicking on the down arrow.

I'm going to choose state, choose the state in which to give you the options of choosing all of the states. So under select one or more geographic areas and click add, I'm going to choose Colorado again.

I'm going to highlight Colorado and click the add button. I'm also - first I'm also going to choose the geographic options of county and public use micro data area or PUMA.

So I'm going to click the down arrow again under select a geographic type, I'm going to choose county. Under choosing county, I need to then select a state. The state that I'll choose is Colorado.

Under select one or more geographic areas and click add, I'm going to choose Denver County and then click the add button. I'm then going to go back up to select the geographic type and scroll down to see the public use micro data area.

Once again the select a state is highlighted in Colorado and I'm going to choose two PUMA areas, PUMA one, 00103 and PUMA 00200.

You can highlight more than one geographic area by holding on to the control key on your keyboard. Once my areas are highlighted I'm going to click the add button.

So the box at the bottom of the page that says current geography selection, I have the United States, I have Colorado, I have Denver County Colorado and two PUMA areas, PUMA area 00103 and PUMA area 00200. Click the next button.

On this select tables page, where under the American Fact Finder banner it says select tables. It says choose a table selection method. There are three tabs. What is highlighted is show all tables, but this literally shows all of the tables, lots and lots of different tables.

But since we want to find language tables, you can choose one of the other two tab options by subject or by key word. For today's demonstration, I'm going to choose by subject.

Under the three tabs now it says select the subject and click search. I'm going to click the down arrow and it expands the subject options.

I'm going to scroll down to the section that says social characteristics and choose the fourteenth option which is language spoken at home and ability to speak English.

Click search and what that does is one of the dozens of tables to just those that have language information in them. I encourage you to look at all the different

tables, but for today's demonstration I am going to choose table B16001, language spoken at home by ability to speak English for the population five plus years, C16001, language spoken at home for the population five years over, five plus years, and B16002 household language by linguistic isolation.

Once again you can highlight more than one table by holding on to the control button on your keyboard. And also at this time I did provide the cheat sheet so at some point you can look through all of the different options that we have for language.

I'm going to click the add button and then click show results. Table B16001 is the most detailed language data we have available. This table gives you number of people who spoke each of the 39 detailed languages and the number of people who spoke that language less than very well.

The margins of error in these tables show that we are 90% confident that 90% of the time the estimate will fall between the estimate plus or minus the margin of error.

You see that for the state - for this table B16001 we have data for the United States and for Colorado, but not the other geographies we chose.

If you scroll to the bottom of this table, you'll see that there is a note that says data for the following geographic areas cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

And those geographies are the Denver County, Colorado and the two PUMA areas. However if you keep scrolling down this page you will see that we have the table C16001, the table convention naming B stands for base and C stands for collapse.

So the C16001 is a collapsed version of B16001 and the C version, we have a smaller list of nine detailed languages, and by taking out the English speaking ability for the long list of 39 languages we now have data for Denver County Colorado and also PUMA area 00200.

However, data are still not available for PUMA area 00103. And finally I'm also presenting the table B16002 which gives you the household language by linguistic isolation.

And what this table shows are the households that spoke English and then spoke the four major language groups Spanish, other Indo European languages, Asian and Pacific Island languages and other languages and whether or not that household was linguistically isolated or not linguistically isolated.

I'm going to scroll back to the top of the page and I did want to show one other thing in the detailed tables. I'm going to click the geography bread crumb at the top of the page and I'm going to go back into the public use of micro data area.

Select state again which is Colorado, and if you are curious as to how you can tell what PUMA corresponds to what area within a state, go ahead and highlight one and then click map it.

And what you're going to get is a pop up window that shows you what areas are included in that PUMA, 0010101. So at this point I'm going to - we're going to look at one other table which is the geographic comparison table.

On the breadcrumb trail I'm going to click on the word data sets again and choose the seventh link down, that's geographic comparison tables.

So what this table will do is compare different geographies for certain tables. For this one I'm going to choose the option under selected table format and click next. I'm going to select United States metropolitan and micropolitan statistical area and for Puerto Rico.

I'm going to click next and from the cheat sheet you'll also see that I have listed the geographic comparison tables, the GCT, I'm going to scroll down till we see the three language tables GCT 1601, 1602 and 1603. For this demonstration I'm going to highlight table GCT 1603, percent of people who speak English less than very well.

To the right of the box, I'm going to click the button for show results. And because they're sorting lots of geographies it may take a couple of seconds.

And we are still waiting. So on this table, there are lots of information on this table as well and I will describe the table itself.

What you see is that it's the percent of people five years and over who speak English less than very well and it gives the percentage by different metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas.

So in the United States, 8.7 - the first column is just geographic area, the second column is the percentage and the third column is margin of error.

You can see in the United States that there are 8.7% of the population five years and over spoke English less than very well. In all metro and micropolitan statistical areas, the percentage was 9.1% plus or minus 0.1%.

In Akron Ohio metro area the percentage is 1.4%. However you'll see that a lot of the metro and the micro statistical areas have an X in the second column which is your percentage column.

And that means that - an X means that the estimate is not applicable or not available. But for the metro areas that have data, you can have this in a nice format.

So what you can do at this point is you can download any of the tables that we have available on AFF. Underneath your breadcrumb trail there is a link near the right side called print and download.

You can download the - you can download any table by clicking on the download. It will pop up another window and all you have to do is click okay. So at this point we are going to go to the language use website.

As I mentioned earlier, the banner across the top links us back to the main page, www.census.gov. By clicking on the banner it takes us back to the main page. On the right hand side, across the top there is a link for subject A to Z.

By clicking on that it takes us to the subject index, it's listed by alphabetical order. I'm going to click on L for language. Once I click on L, the fifth link under the section the L section is language use data.

I'm going to click on that. So for this demonstration I'm going to just highlight three major - three main things. You can please look at all the other options that we have here.

The first one I'm going to show you is the 2000 language code list and I'm not 100% sure whether you'll be able to see what's going to happen because of the way this webinar is set up. But if you click on this what it shows you is the list of 380 language codes.

The other thing that I want to highlight is the detailed language spoken at home for the population five years and over. Okay, so this is the language code list, the edited and unedited version.

The next thing I want to show is detailed language spoken at home for the population five years and over STP 224. This file gives the most detailed information that we have on language.

Now these data are from Census 2000, these are not American Community Survey information but what I want to show you is how you can get some information for your geographies that wouldn't be readily available otherwise.

Now this particular spreadsheet shows more detailed language than the 39 that we produced, that we pre-tabulate for American Fact Finder. So on this particular spreadsheet you will be able to see detailed language for Mandarin speakers, for Polish speakers, for Mongolian.

Languages that are otherwise unavailable. So what's highlighted across the bottom are each state and what you can do is go into each state and find your information and this particular table shows you information not only by the county but also the census tract.

I'm going to click the back button, the only other table that I would like to show you, the only the report that I would like to show you is the related

report, how good is how well an examination of the census English speaking ability question.

This report is where we get the distinction of looking at English speaking ability for those who spoke English very well and less than very well.

This report highlights the experiment that was done with the ELPS survey that was done with the ELPS. So what you have been presented does not - so what you have seen, if it does not meet your needs, this slide lists four URLs that you can use to investigate other options.

The first link is to the UCS public use microdata sample or PUMS file. The second link is for the ACS custom tabulation website. The custom tabulation website will give you all the information you need to request a special tabulation that could meet your needs.

The third takes you to DataFerrett which is a tool that searches and retrieves data across federal, state and local surveys. It executes customized variable recoding, creates complex tabulations and business graphics. The fourth link is the language use website that I showed you earlier.

The American Community Survey staff has developed the ACS alert which is an email newsletter giving data users the latest news about the survey. You can subscribe to the newsletter by contacting the American Community Survey staff, or read past editions of the ACS alert on the internet at <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/special/alerts/htm>. And all those slashes are forward slashes.

Please feel free to contact us if you have any questions or need further information. If you have questions that are not answered by the website, please call 1-800-923-8282 or email asco.users.support@census.gov.

That's asco.users.support@census.gov. If you have questions on language data, you can call the Education and Social Stratification branch at 301-763-2464 or email hyon.b.shin@census.gov.

At this time we will begin our question and answer session. We will first answer the questions that were submitted via the Internet during the presentation. If you have additional questions you can either submit them using this Q&A path or unmute your telephone and ask when prompted.

If you use the star 6 to mute your phone, pressing star 6 again will unmute the microphone. We have experts from the Census Bureau in the room to help answer questions.

If we cannot answer your questions immediately, we will consult the appropriate staff and provide answers at a later date. We would like to introduce the Census Bureau staff that will be participating in the question and answer portion of this webinar.

I am Hyon Shin of the education and social stratification branch.

Cynthia Hollingsworth: Cynthia Hollingsworth, data analysis and MUSA education branch.

Hyon Shin: Are there any other - are there any questions? The first question asks are there any plans to update the 1982 study? At this time there isn't anything that we have in process.

This is something that we have been discussing for a couple of years now. Right now even though there's a lot of interest there isn't a lot of budgetary support for it.

But this is something that we are definitely currently looking into doing hopefully within the next couple of years. Not that particular survey but something that will help us evaluate the English speaking ability question.

Are there any other questions?

Woman: Yeah, I have a question. You have a very (unintelligible) through the comparison profile where you can compare data from ACS '07 to '06. Are there any plans to have similar or to add Census 2000 to this table to add here the '07 to Census 2000 data?

Hyon Shin: There isn't anything on American Fact Finder and bear with me while I try to pull the internet back up. There isn't anything that will let you compare the 2007 to Census 2000 because of the way American Fact Finder is - the way it's designed.

So for instance, I don't know if you can see it on the screen right now, hopefully you can, you'll see that right now the comparison profiles are under the 2007 American Community Survey one year estimate.

In order to get census data you would have to go under the decennial census tab. So there is nothing, the mechanics of AFF won't allow you to do that. However, the margins of error are there, and so people can use the margins of error and compare you know any and all of the data that we have.

The comparison profiles are just to make it convenient to look from year to year within ACS.

Woman: Right. Because I know margins of error on census estimates.

Hyon Shin: You have to calculate them out for Census 2000. And there are margins of error for Census 2000 long form data because it is a survey of one in six households. And the technical documentation for SF3, the summary file three will give you the information you need to calculate out your own margins of error, and standard errors.

Woman: Okay, but so that will happen, download raw data and make our own calculations and then calculate the margins of error?

Hyon Shin: Yes. The next question asks, once we produce customized tables showing the geographies we selected can we map our results?

In the customized tables I don't think you can map your results mainly because you're looking at different characteristics. And because that custom table, the custom table is basically having you look at so many different options.

You know we have thousands of different characteristics that you can look at and I don't think that AFF is designed to be able to accommodate that. Another question asks can you find LEP population by other income bracket or poverty guidelines or some other income measure?

Yes, if you look at - hopefully you have received the cheat sheet that I provided which is a 2007 American Community Survey, American Fact Finder language tables.

If you don't have it, you know feel free to contact me and I can forward that on to you. But on the second page of that cheat sheet, it provides a list of additional language tables for - actually it's on the first page. The poverty tables are B16009 and C16009 so those through your base and your collapsed tables.

And there - you know I take that back, there's one for poverty but there isn't one for income. So if you need income information, you can do the other options here, you can use your other resources which is request a custom tabulation, download the PUMS and do the calculations yourself.

Or use DataFerrett. So there's another question that asks where is the definition of linguistic isolation, I will scroll back up to that slide. And...

Man: I just had (unintelligible).

Hyon Shin: So to read it a linguistically isolated household is one in which no person age 14 years or older speaks English at least very well. Are there any other questions?

Woman: Yes, I have another question. You showed in one of the tables the PUMAs for metropolitan areas. The estimates were not displayed and you scrolled in the bottom and showed a note saying that the number of cases is too small.

Hyon Shin: Right.

Woman: What is that cut off point? Does it vary by geography or some other characteristic?

Man: No, I'm in a webinar.

Hyon Shin: Yeah there - hold on one second. Give us one second while we - and I want to show you where...

Man: Big advantage of having your own private office.

Man: Yeah, just the door open. I think they can hear us.

Hyon Shin: I would like to remind everybody that we can all hear everyone. Okay, I'm going to go to the geographic comparison table.

Man: Anyway so this how...every time I talk it seems like you go silent.

Hyon Shin: I'm going to scroll all the way down to the bottom. And - oh I'm sorry, we were trying to find something that would give you a good explanation about where that threshold comes from.

And it has to do with...

Cynthia Hollingsworth: I'll have to verify the answer to this but I believe you see an X because that particular geographic area does not meet the population threshold. So if it doesn't have a population of 65,000 which it should because I believe these were PUMA areas, correct?

Woman: Right, PUMA is 100,000 people?

Cynthia Hollingsworth: Correct. So I'll have to look into that answer for you, I'm really not sure. It may be that's just a - it's too few sample cases to provide that information.

Hyon Shin: And unfortunately the person who would be able to answer that question a little more definitive for you is not in the room with us.

Cynthia Hollingsworth: So we'll provide a written response to that.

Woman: Wonderful, thank you.

Hyon Shin: Another question came in that says you say that the ACS samples three million addresses each year. How many addresses do the long form samples? It was one in six households, and you know what, let me go back on the web and I can show you where - about 19 million households.

But if you go to - start at our main website which is www.census.gov and I'm going to click on a link that says Census 2000. And on this, no - I'm sorry, you know what, it's probably going to take longer for me to try to find it than to try to get it for you.

But I think we're remembering about 19 million households. Are there any other questions? There's another question that says is it correct to say that Census 2000 is the only source for detailed tract information.

Our recipients provide us maps divided by census tracts and ask what is the population within those tracts. Can ACS do the same thing? It can't - the answer to the first question is it correct to say that Census 2000 the only source for tract information, the answer is yes.

And currently that has to do with the sample - we - it will be available once we produce the five year estimates. So for the first five years which will give you information from 2005 through 2009.

And it will be released in late 2010. Thank you - there's a question, thank you for pointing out where linguistic isolation is defined in the materials, but where do I find the site to the official definition?

There is - I don't think there's anything on our language website, but all of the technical documentation from either ACS or Census 2000 we get it - the other place you can get it right now that would be easy for you to cite because it's actually from a report is if you go on that language use website, and you click on the very first link under Census 2000.

And it is letter A. It is the report that was written from Census 2000 and in that report there is a box, I think it's on - I can't remember what page it's on, but on that page, there is the exact information that is on that slide from this presentation.

It's word for word, so you can use that as your source. Are there any other questions? Oh, okay. The other place you can go is on - through AFF, I'm sorry, this refers back to the question about getting a definition for linguistic isolation.

There is also a subject definition from AFF tables so if you go through AFF the demonstration we went through today and if you go to that table which is B16002, on that table there should be a subject definition that will also - that also lists out linguistic isolation.

There are no other questions at this time. We would like to thank you for participating in this webinar today. We have enjoyed meeting with you.

If you have any questions regarding the webinar series, please contact Anna Medina at telephone number 202-353-3936 or via email at anna.medina@usdoj.gov. That's anna.medina@usdoj.gov.

Thank you.

Woman: Thank you.

Woman: Thanks.

END