Overview of Non-ID Processing

Dan Donello, Non-ID Team Lead,

Decennial Census Management Division

All estimates are considered preliminary. Final counts and percentages will be released as part of the 2020 Census Operational Assessments series.

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Presentation Topics

- Purpose of Non-ID Processing
- History of Non-ID Processing
  - 2000 Census
  - Innovation for 2010 and 2020
- 2020 Non-ID Processing
  - High-level Workflow
  - Stages of Processing
- Preliminary Results from 2020
- Direction forward for 2030

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Purpose of Non-ID Processing

The Non-ID Processing operation provides response options that do not require a Census ID (a “Non-ID response”). By providing Non-ID response options, the operation helps to increase self-response rates by making it easier and more convenient for individuals to respond.

In addition, the Non-ID Processing operation matches respondent-provided of Non-ID response addresses to the census living quarters address inventory and attempts to assign nonmatching addresses to census geographic units

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Earlier Implementation of Non-ID Processing

	2000 Census	2010 Census
Non-ID Workload	1.3M Cases	2.9M Cases
Types of Processing	Automated Batch and Manual	Automated Batch (including “Preprocessing”) and Manual
Manual Processing Software	Interactive Matching and Geocoding System (IMAGS)	Matching and Coding Interactive Clerical (MAGIC)
Respondent Initiated Sources of Non-ID Responses	Telephone Questionnaire Assistance (TQA), Be Counted, etc.	TQA, Be Counted, etc.
Enumerator Filled Form Sources of Non-ID Responses	Update/Leave (U/L), Nonresponse Followup (NRFU), Group Quarters Enumeration (GQE), etc.	U/L, NRFU, GQE, etc.
Field Verification Workload	467K Cases	330K Cases

Significant Improvements for 2020

- Consistent address collection during internet self-response and CQA interviewing permitted use of edits/quality checks
- Real-time address matching during internet and telephone response provided an opportunity for feedback loop with respondent to potentially derive a better address to increase matching
- Use of administrative records data after response to potentially increase the match rate by correcting erroneous address information provided by a respondent (e.g., misspelled street name), or supplying omitted data (e.g., apartment number)

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Significant Improvements for 2020 (continued)

- Use of one application, Matching and Coding Software (MaCS), for all clerical functions
  - Workload management
  - Interactive matching and geocoding
  - Address verification using geographic reference materials
- Incorporation of address verification as part of clerical work to reduce the Field Verification (FV) workload
- Non-ID response validation part of Self-Response Quality Assurance (SRQA) operation that examines all self-response

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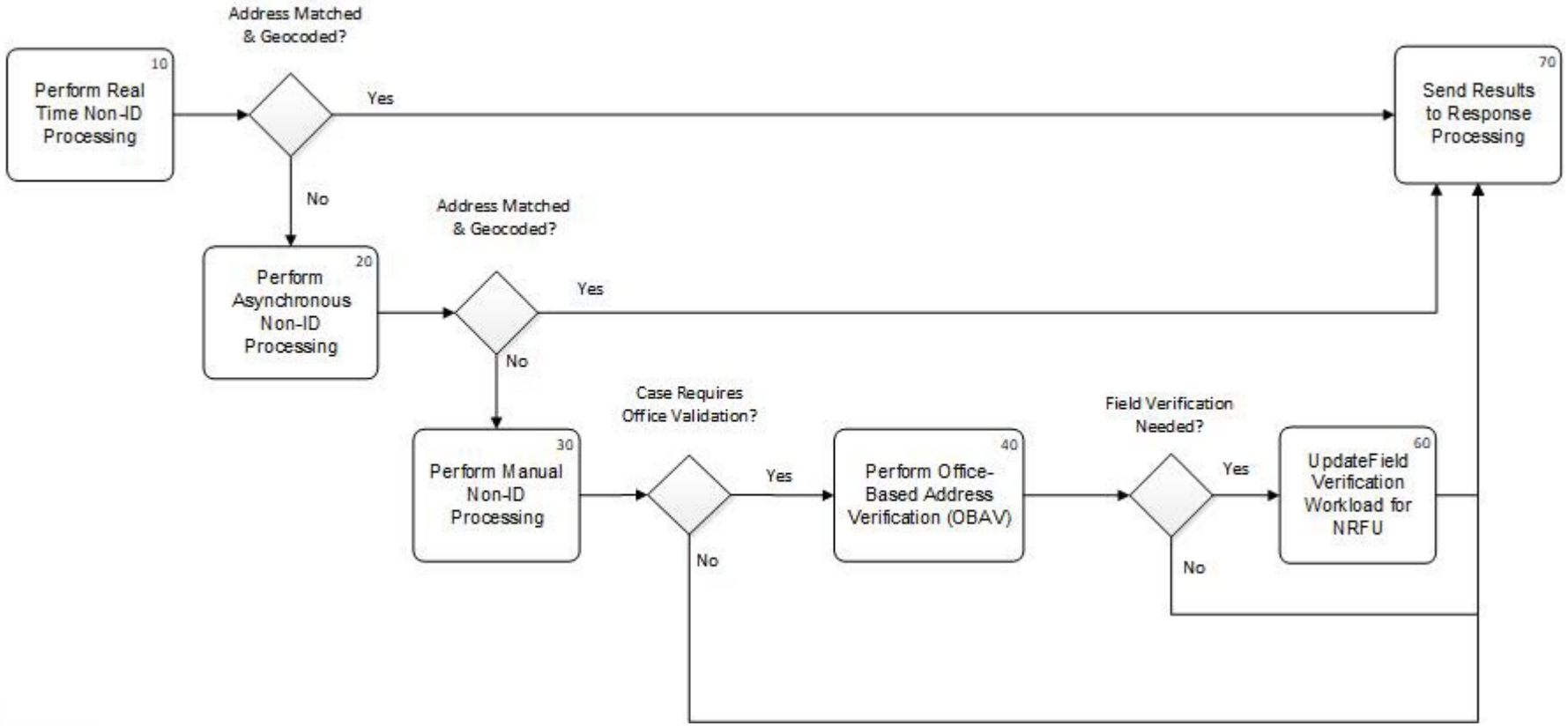
2020 Non-ID Processing

Overall Workflow



2020 Non-ID Processing (continued)

- Real-Time Non-ID Processing (RTNP)
- Asynchronous Processing
- Clerical Non-ID Processing
  - Manual Matching and Geocoding
  - Office-Based Address Verification (OBAV)
- Field Verification

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2020 Non-ID Processing (continued)

Real-Time Non-ID Processing (RTNP):

- Uses services for standardization, header coding, and matching and geocoding of the respondent provided address at the time of response to attempt to match to a record in the census living quarters address inventory
- If the respondent provided address does not match there is an opportunity for feedback loop with the respondent that could help derive a better address to increase chances of matching

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2020 Non-ID Processing (continued)

Asynchronous Non-ID Processing:

- Includes the use of a composite of federal administrative records and third-party data to obtain corrected or missing address data to enhance the address in an attempt to increase chance of matching
- Uses the same services for standardization, header coding, and matching and geocoding as RTNP

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2020 Non-ID Processing (continued)

Clerical Non-ID Processing consists of:

- Manual Matching and Geocoding
- Office-Based Address Verification (OBAV)

Both use:

- An interactive matching and coding application, the Matching and Coding Software (MaCS)
- Available geographic reference materials

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2020 Non-ID Processing (continued)

Manual Matching and Geocoding:

- Interactively attempts to obtain a match to a record in the census living quarters inventory and/or geocode for Non-ID records not resolved through automated Non-ID Processing (both Real-Time and Asynchronous)

OBAV:

- Interactively attempts to confirm the existence and BCU assignment of records geocoded during previous Non-ID Processing (Real-Time, Asynchronous, and Manual Matching and Geocoding) but not resolved

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Preliminary Results from 2020

Non-ID Workload	17.6M
Matched	91.2%
Matched in Automated	83.9%
Matched in RTNP	83.3%
Matched in Asynchronous Processing	0.6%
Matched in Clerical	7.3%
Nonmatch, geocoded and verified	5.2%
Nonmatch, unable to verify	3.6%

The 2020 Non-ID Processing Operational Assessment Report will provide the final official counts and percentages.

Direction Forward for 2030

- Collaborate with Internet Self-Response Operation to improve user experience and data collection/standardization at the time of response
- Build on the success of RTNP in 2020 by evaluating criteria for resolved (i.e., successfully matched/verified) cases and potentially expand for 2030
- Expand the capabilities and use of computer-based training (CBT) and remote support

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Direction Forward for 2030 (continued)

- Continue to build on the success of MaCS used during Clerical Processing by developing software to incorporate potential improvements identified during 2020
- Explore improved demand modeling based on 2020 experience

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Thank you.

Questions?

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