

**NWX-US DEPT OF COMMERCE**

**Moderator: Deborah Rivera Nieves**  
**March 7, 2019**  
**2:00pm CT**

Coordinator: Welcome and thank you for standing by. At this time, all participants are in a listen-only mode until the question-and-answer session of today's conference. At that time you may press star 1 on your phone to ask a question. I'd like to inform all parties that today's conference is being recorded. If you have any objections, you may disconnect at this time. I'd now like to turn the conference over to Christine Hartley. Thank you. You may begin.

Christine Hartley: Thank you very much and hello everyone. I'd like to start by thanking you for joining us for our first 2020 Census Count Review Webinar. This- I've already said is Christine Hartley speaking but I'm here in the Count Review Office at Census Headquarters with my teammates Sonia Collazo and Garry Smith.

And we are also happy to have with us from Geography Division Jonathan Phils, Chris Jackman, and Matt Bowman. So they're on hand to assist with addressing any questions of a more technical nature regarding the address data and matching process. Since as you know, today's topic is preparation of your address data files.

And to facilitate that discussion we will be hearing from four members of the FSCPE who have been through it all before and will share with you their own experiences and recommendations for compiling the highest quality data list possible.

So those members are Jeff Hardcastle, a chair and representative from Nevada, Mike Mohrman from Washington, Jan Vink from New York, and Sue Copella from Pennsylvania.

We'll begin with a super brief description of count review followed by members' presentations and then finally a dedicated question and answer session. I think as you heard the Operator note, you do have the ability to pose questions throughout the presentation by pressing star 1. So don't feel like you necessarily need to save your questions until the Q&A session. You can ask them at any time.

So any of you who are FSCPE representatives by now are very familiar with this definition of count review because we include it in all of our presentations. But what's especially interesting about this webinar today is that it represents this first count review event that includes both the FSCPE as well as the larger group of count participants. So that means that we have FSCPE reps and their count review team members. Possibly some individuals who just want to know more about count review or some states that maybe have yet to sign up. So it's potentially a very eclectic group.

And to that end, I wanted to make sure that everyone has enough familiarity with our mission to get as much as possible out of today's discussion.

So count review provides the opportunity for states to contribute to enhancing the accuracy and completeness counts of population, housing units, and group

quarters. By using specially developed geographic based software, states can make comparisons with their own data sources to identify potentially missing housing units and missing or misallocated group quarters at key points during Census operations.

So this really is count review in a nutshell. You, the states, compile the most comprehensive housing unit and group quarters address data that you can in the template that we provide and which is the one that was attached to the reminder that I sent out today.

We match your state data against the Census master address file -- also known as the MAF -- and then during the count review of the - you use the Geographic Update Partnership Software or GUPS to identify eligible address cases. Any cases that are approved by the count review staff are sent on to geography division in time to be incorporated in Non-Response Follow-Up or Group Quarters Enumeration.

So I'm not really sure if I kept that to one minute specifically, but with that background in mind I will now turn the virtual floor over to Jeff Hardcastle to hear about his experiences compiling address data in the state of Nevada.

Jeff Hardcastle: In 2010 - good afternoon everybody. In 2010 with Nevada we relied on our partial data from our county assessors that provides land use codes by type of structure and gives also number of units per parcel. It also provides the parcel's centroids that allows for calculating latitude and longitude.

And it is also tied into - the assessors have in a number of counties web access tools that show aerial photos -- both of the parcel as well as a property record link to that in one related tool on their Web site. So that was helpful also to be

able to document cases where there were missing housing units. It was all linked database that I as a user had familiarity with.

In getting that data, I had visited with the assessors over the previous three years as well as reached out to them through phone and email and through some of their annual association meetings. And in preparing the data, I had some help at that time.

In 2020, it's a little bit of a changed landscape in that there is state law at this time mandating that the assessors provide me their parcel there as well as the associated data that goes with that. In getting that data from them -- and that was initiated in approximately 2004 -- it's been an inconsistent response because as you work with local governments, it's a wide range of both sophistication and knowledge about some of these data tools.

Also, the assessors now have a new vendor that is managing their databases for 15 of our counties. So that also is a new wrinkle in the system.

But what I'm going to be doing in the next month is reaching out to them through a webinar tool that they have through one of their local members and then also appearing at their April meeting with their entire association, phone calling, and writing individual letters. And with the phone calls, nudging, coaxing, and begging in some cases for the data.

But I do have a number of days that's already at hand, but the currency of the data I think is the most important part for count review.

That's an overview of how we did it in Nevada. And I think that we're taking questions as they flow? Or do you want to move to the next presenter?

Christine Hartley: I think we're taking questions as they come in on the flow. So we'll just keep moving along and anybody who has a question can you star one to be patched through by the Operator.

Thank you very much for that background, Jeff. That's really interesting and very helpful. So if anybody did have a question and feels like they missed their chance though, you can also feel free to hold on to it until the Q&A session at the end.

Next up we will be hearing from Mike Mohrman, are geographer at the Washington state office of financial management.

Mike Mohrman: Good afternoon. This is Mike Mohrman. And I have with me Rob Kemp from my office. I want to give a shout out to Rob)because he helped with some of the slides. And I throw him under the bus at the end by putting his contact information up on the screen. So, Rob is here as well. Next slide please.

So we're going to briefly outline our process, which is we're building a comprehensive list of addresses from administrative records. And an important point of having records is we try to get all the sub addresses or apartment unit numbers. With that, we build a separate list of addresses from geographic data.

We go through a cleaning process, which we'll talk about more in a slide or two for both those files. Then we geocode the administrative data and match that cleaned administrative data to the clean geographic data to geocode it. And then we format the data and output it for you. Next slide please.

So we listed some potential data sources. And one of the key things I think we do is we treat these address lists as separate processes. Our experience has

been that the geographic data rarely categorizes residential addresses correctly. Using a land use code and an assessor's file in our state -- and every county is a little bit different, so it may be better in some states than others -- but in our county it has proved problematic because sometimes residential uses are coded as commercials like for condominiums and group quarters.

In the administrative data, we find that they provide a more comprehensive list of sub addresses which are unit numbers and sub addresses or apartment numbers are the same thing. I will try to refer to them as sub addresses throughout.

So through the administrative records, we're hoping to get universe the complete universe of addresses with units through the geographic database. We're hoping to get the complete universe of locations.

So we don't use all these data sources. The way you might think the driver's license in our state, we can't use directly so we kind of have to use that indirectly and help determine whether addresses are residential or not. And it does also help us get the universe of sub addresses or unit numbers. Next slide please.

So we went back to the archives and found this great publication from the Census Bureau add match adventures in 1974. And, you know, in the 45 years or so since this was printed, a lot of things haven't changed. We still have the kind of beat our data into submission to get it to work with the Census Bureau data. Next slide please.

So we follow some basic steps. And my advice to people doing this the first time is to develop a workflow -- you know, maybe test a county or city or whatever -- but develop a workflow because if you're using this kind of

method, you probably will be repeating this work for multiple jurisdictions, multiple counties.

So first step's pretty obvious -- clean up illogical data. You're going to run into odd things. We have a county assessor that uses (???) letter abbreviations instead of city names. So that's all got to be converted to a post office name. We have a county assessor that doesn't keep a zip code on the site address because after all they're not mailing to those addresses. They mail to the owner address, you know, which can be very different things. So we're always looking for the site address when we're collecting this data.

We have an administrative dataset where the address field is too short by design. They have to print their client's address on an ID card. So they abbreviate the address to make it fit. Unfortunately, they have no standard way to abbreviate. So to give you a simple example, we have our road called Bellevue Redmond road. And we counted over 30 different spellings for that road because of different ways to abbreviate.

So, you know, there is some logical pre cleaning of the data you'll want to do. We take that data and we run it through some address standardization software. And this is key to our approach. We use software that meets USPS bulk mailing standards. It's sometimes called CASS C-A-S-S standards or certification.

And basically, we feed in our address file with the city, state, zip and software returns to us a standardized address. And they use the standards in the USPS publication number 28 there and that lists out all the standard abbreviations for all kinds of things. So it's you know it is a handy reference if you're an address nerd.

That process also corrects some misspellings -- not all, but it will certainly do things like abbreviate street as ST, northeast as NE, et cetera. These services will also output a preferred post office name and zip code for the address, which is very useful. And those services if they're CASS certified or USPS certified are updated either monthly or bimonthly. They have to maintain the certification.

So address certification software is not foolproof. Fools are very clever and they always figure out new ways to challenge us. For example, we have a street named for example 123 Court Street. So the standardization software will cleverly pick up both court and street and try to abbreviate them and that's really not what we want because court is the actual street name, not the street type. So you have to look up for things like that.

Most standardization software that I've worked with anyway will pass through an address if it's unrecognizable. So same old adage -- garbage in, garbage out.

And there's, you know, in this process no substitute for knowing your data. So if you look at the USPS standards, you may see for example that the standardized USPS address has no punctuation in it. But we have one county that names roads like 9.5-mile road with a decimal place. That's the way they do it. And, you know, we need to make sure those addresses are handled properly.

You'll also see a lot of have address numbers. I used to live at 1736-1/2B. Again, those halves can goof you up. So you may want to pay special attention to those.

So we run that software on both our administrative data and our GIS data because you know although some of these sources may be considered authoritative, lots of people don't use this process so there may be inconsistencies in there. And we find that it's well worth the cost to do that and get better matches in the end because after all, we're trying to get as many accurate matches as possible.

So after we clean all of our administrative datasets from different sources, permits, voters' records, what have you, we have to de-duplicate them, you know. Because we're getting addresses from multiple sources we should end up with duplicates. And that's another reason why we standardize is we de-duplicate all these standardized addresses.

Like I said, we do this with the GIS software as well. You may come across things like parcels that cross county lines and if that parcel has one site address, you may have to choose which part of the parcel you used to represent that house or that location. This does it happen too much but it does happen.

Kind of the main thing in our processes we have many administrative records but we have one geographic location. So it's a many to one match. And, you know, if it were many to many, we would end up adding addresses and that's a bad thing.

I'm just going to talk a little bit more here about sub addresses. You know, part of the whole point of the administrative records approach that way use is to try to gather the full range of apartment and unit numbers associated with each address.

The address point files that we received typically only have the main address. They don't typically have apartment numbers or unit numbers. So that's what we're hoping to gain through this process -- to take those administrative addresses and make multiple stack points on top of the building or location in the case of apartments. Next slide please.

So here's another fun slide from ad match adventures. It's a great publication. But and you know it lists some spelling variations and talks about missing address components and different conventions and how we have to sort all those things out to get a good match. And, you know, we're still doing the same thing. Next slide please.

So for geocoding, what I've heard our process called or the type of process we use is called a cascading geocoding process. And basically you know that's kind of lather rinse repeat. We look at our geographic files and consider which one is the most accurate and authoritative and we'll match our administrative records to that first. So in our case that's probably our parcel point locations. And we would match our administrative addresses to them just as they are. And we come up with two files matched and non-matched.

We take those non matches and we would lop off or exclude the apartment and unit numbers and run them through matching against that same parcel file again. And what this does is it takes our many unit numbers and matches them to the one geographic location from our parcel file, hopefully stacking creating multiple stacked points. So we have you know, 50 single points -- maybe all stacked -- representing one building and one location.

The non matches from that we run through other processes. We probably run it through street centerline geocoding. That's probably you know more standard or familiar. We can do that using different road networks -- TIGER,

TomTom, ESRI. Centrus is the name of our address coding address standardization software package from Pitney Bowes. That's not a plug. But that's what we've been using and it geocodes as well.

And after that, we get the none matches from that process. We go through that to try to clean it. We look for patterns, whole streets missed, whole buildings missed, and try to find out the issues -- you know, where we're getting our bank for our buck. And then we go through and geocode that again.

So, you know, kind of the key parts about our process is you know you need to understand the priority of your graphic data you're matching against because it's not all created equal. And the better, more precise location you have that you're sending in to count review, the easier that review is going to be.

So E911 points for example may be the most accurate followed by parcel label points and ESRI speak that we use the label point because it always falls inside the Polygon. Then the street and center line geocodes.

So we also maintain a separate recorded database, and we do this for our regular business needs. And that's stored permanently and we review it and add to it every year. So we do review those locations individually because reporters frequently use administrative addresses that don't really line up with the physical location.

The kind of classic example on our state is we had a prison on an island called McNeil Island. Kind of think of it as Alcatraz of the North. And its PO box -- because all the mail went to a PO box -- was a land block on the city at the other end of the ferry dock. And the little town of Steilacoom's population could double if that were mis-geocoded. So it's pretty obvious.

So we review those manually and check them with campus maps. Our state actually now has a facilities inventory, you know with some other states who try to manage property as a state they may have that. So we do have all the locations of all the buildings the state owns or leases at our disposal, which is a new addition this census and it's really nice. Next slide please.

So the geocoded files from the various processes are merged into one dataset and prepared for submission. So we like to add our XY coordinates and our county track block codes at the end through a GIS process. You know, if for whatever reason if you manually moved points in the geocoding process or had things in different coordinate systems, it's a way of making sure everything is in the standard XY system and you get the correct codes. And we do it once at the end rather than trying to keep track of it all along.

The only exception to that is if you are dealing with account files by county. Some geocoders will geocode those addresses outside of your county of choice. So keeping or watching a county code when you're processing can be helpful.

It's the last couple words -- pay close attention to the count review data template before you again because that's what your outlook is going to be. Remember what we're doing -- we're looking for clusters of 25 units or more. So I gave you some examples there are you know may fall into the minutiae realm, but so be careful of that. You want to get the most bang for your buck, the most effective use for your time. So don't go down too many rabbit holes. You know, do what makes sense for your situation. You don't have to do it the way we're doing it. You could focus on high (???) areas, new subdivisions via building permits. You could just focus on a group quarters. You could focus on where the data is best and easiest to use. It's up to you. And next slide.

And that's it. Thank you.

Christine Hartley: Thank you very much. And here is the aforementioned contact information for both Mike and Rob. I know that Rob would probably appreciate a lot of emails so you can send that off to him. If anybody has any questions, remember that you can chime in at any time or hold them to the end.

In the meantime, we will move on to our next presenter Jan Vink from New York.

Jan Vink: Good afternoon all. So I wanted to tell a little bit about our experience in the 2010 count review and also we'll look at 2020 but it's very similar.

The next slide. For the housing units in 2010 and also look at 2020, we looked at the real property data which has an annual update and we will test the newest data this summer. For me, I think about real property data the approach is that it's very rich in detail. Actually in New York it has a very complicated data structure, so it's not easy to get all the data out of the data.

Things like if a unit is residential or commercial -- it's not an obvious thing to get to. Another item mentioned before is the sub addresses. Our real property data doesn't contain any so address information. But I can get to data of the number of residential units. But I will be ending up with it's just saying unit one, unit two, unit 25 or so, knowing that it probably doesn't lead to a match. But I'll get those addresses in the address list anyhow.

I'm thinking I'm going to focus on the count of the number of housing units rather than the matched housing units. And another list against this is the partial address is not the same as mailing addresses. And again we tested it

with sub addresses but can be other reasons. Plus, developments can be in one partial and they can be 30 townhouses are on it -- each with an individual address.

But look -- and also in the 2010 count review, those counts I get for each block help a lot for prioritizing blocks. And if I find a block with a cluster of missing housing units and I have secondary data -- say 911 data -- that I can use to find the individual addresses that are missing.

Another problem of the real property data -- and Jeff mentioned it before -- that there is the key that I can use to find the documentation on line on each parcel.

The XY code units are also pretty easy to derive from real property data, as I can use the parcel (???) for that. Next slide.

Next couple of slides will be about (???) in there specifically. In 2010, how did we get our address list? It was mostly Internet research -- going through the list of universities and colleges and find data on the dormitories. Nursing home data was readily available and Department of Health and some other lists. (???) is kind of the same.

We're lucky to get some cooperation from our military base which gave us detailed map of their base. This was our initial starting point. We geocoded those addresses and just like Mike said, manually moved many of the street side locations. If we got back out of the geocoding, we move them to the rooftops to get an accurate XY code in it. Next slide.

During the count review, 3/4 of us know geographic interface to work with at that time. It will be different this time around. But I did, sorry, I developed an

online mapping tool that I very quickly could put a lot of geocodes on and with different colors, like I could very easily take missing or misallocated geocodes. The very next slide will be an example of what I was looking at.

It was also very helpful just as a follow up for you know the group quarters, I identified on the XY code and from quarters. And my site list sometimes had errors and yes, by putting it on of map I immediately could see I did something wrong there.

Another experience from that time was that proving that our state record was a fail at group quarters in scope very time consuming. If you haven't talked about proving yet, in 2010 it was pretty time consuming. In 2010 there were some group codes in the group list with zero census population count.

And then last two bullets are a little bit complex situations when we determined that all units in a group home are accounted for and some other complex situations with boundaries. Next slide.

So my applications look like hard to see but there are some red points and blue points and could very fast zoom in and zoom out and those points to see if there was a red and a blue point near each other. And that indicated that those group codes were in the same location.

I used the same mapping application during LUCA and the LUCA preparation. I had group quarters addresses from different sources. I needed to un-duplicate that and with group codes and duplication through a machine is not an easy process. But putting on a map, you can pretty easily find what group quarters are duplicates of each other and what not. It was very helpful for me for induplication and also to get the points on my rooftop instead of on the street. Next slide.

Here's an example we all have to deal with -- what do you call one group quarter? This is an example of a group of housing units or residential units here on canal campus. Google has just one point there, the townhouse community. And in my state database, I have nine markers there for each of the buildings.

Look at those kind of situations as spread out over the stage. They're also in the master file. Sometimes in the LUCA or in the Census file this has just one point and in another situation, Census had nine points here. This will be something to keep an eye on when we're doing count review.

Next slide is an example of a big prison complex where half of the buildings on the lower left within this city are vacant and the buildings on the right top are outside the city. In this situation, just having one point for this prison complex is just not sufficient. Luckily, the Census Bureau regional office was able to help and get all the prisoners - some of the residents in the city and some of the residence outside the city.

These kinds of situations are very important. And when we start geocoding group quarters, keep an eye out with those kinds of situations. Next slide.

In 2020, our office focused on the group quarters for look up. Again, we did a lot of internet research but we also put data from license facilities from different state agencies. The scope for look up is much wider than it will be for count review. We're able to get a long list of facilities for the look up.

We had to geocode -- sorry -- we had to geocode many of them. Because of the numbers we were not able to geocodes to rooftop and we had to stick with the street line geocodes in a lot of cases.

Another problem that will show up when you do something like this is that facility types as identified by the state will be different on the census group quarter types. And there is quite a bit of overlap and gray areas and how to match those facility types and group quarter types. Next slide.

So all enough, we added 2000 group quarters to the look up address frame, 2000 group quarters. And a lot of them were in family homes and also work dormitories, yes, work dormitories on farms for examples and those kinds of situations. And I added also quite a few homes for the aged where it's a little bit of a gray area if they are group quarters or housing units. And I added them to the list and let the Census Bureau to go with it if it is really a group quarter or a housing unit. I don't think that's the role of the look up respondent to make that determination.

I also found some recently built facilities that are not in the master address file yet. That make me feel good.

That's my presentation for today. Thanks.

Christine Hartley: Jan thank you very much for that. My usual reminder that if anyone has questions, feel free to chime in with star 1. It sounds like everybody is kind of saving them to the end, so we're going to move on to our next presentation from Sue Copella and the state of Pennsylvania.

Sue Copella: Hi everybody. I hope everyone is having a great day. As Christine said, we are asked to share with you some of our account review experiences. And I should note that each state's a little different but so you'll get a little a different view of what to expect from each one of us.

But if you notice through the three previous presentations, we're all passionate about what we're doing. We're all trying to do this, to make sure that we get a good count for our state and that really relies on having good housing unit and good group quarters numbers to make sure we're not missing anything.

So I just like to do a word cloud--it disappeared, but that's okay--do a word cloud to show you what some of the most important things to remember. In Pennsylvania, we need to reach out to each of our 67 counties, and as Jeff said beg them to give us either their parcel data, E911 data, or anything else that they might have that will help us with this project.

We usually will reach out to the county assessor or the county planning office. And each time we do, we try to make sure that we copy our state data center affiliate in that area because there's always changes, you know. There's always changes with the contacts in the counties -- especially this time of decade because we're finding that a lot of people are retiring.

But we want to make sure that we get a good count of who we've talked to, make sure we have their address, their email, and also the Web site for documentation once we're doing our review.

There's also this field on the word cloud where signature authority comes in. Many of our counties in Pennsylvania use parcel data and they sell it. They sell it to engineering firms. It's one of the biggest money makers for our counties, believe it or not. They sell this data. So they want to make sure that we as the data center are working with the Census that the data, they're giving us is going to be used for one purpose and one purpose only -- and that's to provide the data to the Census Bureau for the County review program.

And I think that's the reason, you know, for the latter for the Census Bureau to send us a letter about the importance of this program. That helps us convince the counties that, you know, hey you need to work with us. It also helps that, you know, being the Pennsylvania State data center, the counties know they can trust us. You know, they can provide the data to us and we're not going to share it with other people.

This is going to be the third decennial Census that we have participated in count review.

So once we get the data, as everyone else had mentioned we need to clean the data and get it in the correct format that we can send to Census. Since we have multiple places that are providing this data, we get files you know we just tell people send us what's in your parcel data. So they have everything in there.

I think last decade we had one county they had over 50 residential codes. So we had to, you know, sit there and, you know, analyze the data, come up with the scheme that we can, you know, make sure we have the data we need to send the census.

The other thing that we find is that while we reach out to every county and we might reach out to them multiple times, sometimes will either not hear back from or they definitely will not share their data. Our goal is to make sure that we have data for those counties that are seeing the most growth and the most change.

So hopefully, you know, being a large state we know what areas are growing and where we're seeing the changes. So as long as we can get those counties in and get data for them, we're in pretty good shape.

Last decade I know we tried to get all the counties and even after the deadline for submitting to Census. You know how we have to give our file? We still have some counties that we would have liked to review because we did have some of their data.

And then let's see, last thing I think is group quarters. Group quarters we're pretty good on. We've been collecting that data for decades and as we've learned from count review, we kind of add to the form that we collect data on every year. So we have data for that long of every building, every, you know university housing dorm. We have that (lat/long) for every single one of those.

We have data on all of our state correctional facilities, for each if you want to call it barracks or barrack site thing. So they might - prisons officially might have ten different buildings so we make sure we have data for each one of those, a lat/long, that type of thing. We're pretty good there.

What we have is we have all the contacts names, we have the lat/long, we have addresses, phone, email and the Web site. That is going to help tremendously, having that data. So when you're doing your review, you have a Web site you can go to, you have a contact name. But you have to find documentation and that documentation might be something off of Google. It might be something off a university Web site or the Department of Corrections. So we try to make sure we have the data we need for us to do the review.

Let's see. The one good thing for this decade is that were now going to be able to look at both the housing units and the group quarters at one time. Last decade I think we saw an issue that some of our group quarters -- which we did after, you know, second review -- were missing and they were part of the

housing units. So it would have been nice to be able to see them at one time so that we could make that adjustment if needed.

So that's what we're doing for Pennsylvania. I think the biggest thing to remember a smile and to use your best begging skills because that's what we found was the most important thing we needed. That's it. Thank you.

Christine Hartley: Thank you so much, Sue. That is really great advice. I want to take this minute before we switch into any potential questions to just say thank you to each of our presenters. You provided a lot of really handy guidance. And I think it's just so interesting and useful to see the variety of experiences, you know, and priorities and circumstances from state to state. So I hope that all of our participants found that handy as well.

So with that, I think we're going to wait and see if we have any questions.

Coordinator: Thank you. We will now begin the question and answer session. If you would like to ask a question, please press star 1, unmute your phone, and record your name clearly. Your name is required to introduce your question. If you need to withdraw your question, press star 2. Again to ask a question, please press star 1. It will take a few moments for the questions to come through. Please stand by.

Our first question is from Victor. Go ahead. Your line is open. Hello, Victor. Your line is open.

Viktoria Riiman: Hi. I think you may refer to be. This is Viktoria Riiman.

Christine Hartley: Yes. Please go ahead, Viktoria. Sorry about that.

Viktoria Riiman: That's fine. Yes hi. I had a question the online tool that you are using.

Jan Vink: Yes.

Viktoria Riiman: Will you be able to share that?

Jan Vink: Yes. I'll have to look - I can send the link around. It's accessible from our home page...

Viktoria Riiman: Okay.

Jan Vink: ...in the tools section.

Viktoria Riiman: What page?

Jan Vink: If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to send me an email.

Viktoria Riiman: Okay. Thank you. I had another question. I just hope - is the webinar recorded? And when will you be able to share the slides later so we can share it with our office?

Christine Hartley: Yes, absolutely. We're going to have a recording and a transcript available that we will place on the SharePoint site. And we'll also send it out to the listserv and count review participants' email list.

Viktoria Riiman: Okay. That's perfect, thank you.

Christine Hartley: No problem.

Coordinator: Our next question is from (Charlene). Go ahead. Your line is open.

(Charlene): Hi. I've got a question for I believe it was the Washington state people. You said you use a CASS certification software to standardize your addresses. Can you share what if that is a company? Or is that...

Mike Mohrman: Yes.

(Charlene): ...what - yes?

Mike Mohrman: It's - we use a product called Centrus. And it's now owned by Pitney Bowes.

(Charlene): Okay.

Mike Mohrman: They make it.

(Charlene): So they...

Mike Mohrman: There's also the data...

((Crosstalk))

(Charlene): Quick question.

Mike Mohrman: ...also has a service.

(Charlene): Yes. Are you able to use the corrected addresses once you run it through their software for any other purpose?

Mike Mohrman: Yes. We don't do bulk mailings, but it does if you were doing a bulk mailing it certifies it for bulk mailings so you get the cheaper rates.

And that brings up an interesting point -- is some if you're with a larger institution, your mail office may have this software already. If you're in a situation where somebody in your state or university does that, there may be something available to you.

(Charlene): I was under the impression that it's copyrighted after its run through their software. So the corrections can't be used for anything else.

Mike Mohrman: Yes, I have not heard that.

(Charlene): Okay.

Mike Mohrman: Yes.

Coordinator: Our next question is from (Kevin). Go ahead. Your line is open.

(Kevin): Yes, I think the last questioner just answered my question. Sorry. I didn't you star 2. I didn't get it done.

Coordinator: Our next question is from (David). Go ahead. Your line is open.

(David): Hello everyone. I had a question. Given there really fairly limited number of hours that are being reimbursed for the count review program, can any of you speak to how you prioritized your work -- particularly, you know, looking back to what you did at the 2010 census.

Sue Copella: Hi. This is Sue. We prioritized it by the growth areas. While we reached out to everybody -- all the counties -- we then looked at files we got in and

prioritized to make sure we got the areas that were growing the most. So that made the most change.

Coordinator: The next question is from (Tracy). Go ahead. Your line is open.

(Tracy): First of all, I want to speak to the question about Pitney Bowes and standardized data being somehow proprietary because you standardized it. I have not found that to be true. We've been using Pitney Bowes' products for over 20 years here in Missouri and that's never come up. So I don't think that's a true statement.

The question I had - well I have a couple questions. One, I'm still having a hard time wrapping my head around what the difference is between count review and LUCA because we already participated in LUCA and went through this process with LUCA already. So in my mind when I hear all this stuff about count review, it looks like a repetition of the work that we've just finished. So that's one thing.

The second thing is LUCA did come with GUPS software and I am not sure whether or not there is something coming from the census. What if people continue to use GUPS for the count review? Or what in the world people are using for their software product?

Jeff Hardcastle: On the LUCA and count review relationship - this is Jeff Hardcastle. I'll try to address that. The difference is that LUCA is on the front end for checking the Census Bureau's addresses. And that's a front-end quality check.

But what count review does is it gives you as a state the final ability to hopefully review and see the address list that went for the actual mailing out of the census forms or the other delivery of the forms to your addresses. In

Nevada's case and a number of other states in the 2010 count review effort, a lot of addresses had actually been deleted. In my case in Nevada, about 13,000 addresses had actually been deleted in the address listing phase through either and incorrect notation, the math, or something.

So we added back in those 13,000 housing units that previously had been submitted or part of the Bureau's address list. So it's a final quality check. It's similar to LUCA in that potentially you as a state are bringing some of that same data and submitting that data again, but it's a quality check to make sure that that data has properly been uploaded and used to address forms and make sure your population gets counted.

Does that help?

(Tracy): Yes. So does that mean that we're going to get a file back again like we did for LUCA? How do we know what's just been rejected?

Jeff Hardcastle: What you're going to be seen when you're doing the count review event, what you submit your addresses in the summer, those will go to the Bureau if they'll be doing address matching. So when you're actually doing the count review, what you're going to be looking at is what are matched addresses. So you will not be getting a separate file back. You will be looking at comparing what they have in their records versus what you've submitted in a GIS format that gives you point information, point to point for the address.

So you're not getting a separate file back to look at that's totally divorced from your file. You're looking at how the two are comparing and matching against each other.

((Crosstalk))

(Tracy): And so what environment then if it's GIS, then is it still GUPS?

Christine Hartley: I'll jump in here. This is Christine Hartley at headquarters. You will be using GUPS. It's not the exact same GUPS from LUCA. It's a count review GUPS that you'll be using essentially to go in and you will be able to see the address data you submitted, whether or not it matched against the census master address file, and whether there were addresses on the census master address file that were not on your address list.

And we kind of benefited from going after LUCA in a way because I know there's been kind of a variety of experiences with the LUCA GUPS and we've been able to kind of benefit from that of how we have developed count review GUPS that kind of improve on the performance and how to handle really large addresses files.

So we will be doing training in GUPS this September. Each state has the opportunity to send two individuals in to participate in the training.

And something else that's really unique to the count review GUPS is that it won't be a CD that we send out to you to participate in count reviews. The primary and secondary reviewer actually get access to the Census virtual desktop environment. So you'll be logging on to the Census Network and you'll have GUPS and (TGIS) installed on your network profile. And that's where you'll be accessing it.

So all of your data and everything will be all available to you, you know, within the same environments after it's been processed. So I hope that helps. Do you have any follow up questions on that?

(Tracy): So that means that it's already going to be preloaded for the state and all we have to do is get connected to it without having to worry about uploading files?

Christine Hartley: Yes.

(Tracy): That's are getting taken care of for us?

Christine Hartley: Exactly. All you have to do is connect to the Census network and everything will be there for you on your desktop.

Another thing that I wanted to mention is that another way that way differ from LUCA is kind of our second count review event is the GQ post-enumeration event. So basically, you're going to have an opportunity to see the results of GQ enumeration in terms of what GQs were enumerated, what GQs were not, and for the ones that were not, what is the reason.

So it's kind of like a second look. And for the ones that didn't get enumerated, if you can provide additional information so that we can send somebody back out to the field to try again, then that's, you know, kind of the purpose of that second event.

Can you tell me what state you're calling from?

(Tracy): State of Missouri.

Christine Hartley: Okay, great. Did that help?

(Tracy): Yes it did, thank you.

Christine Hartley: Great. You're very welcome.

Coordinator: Our next question is from (Dan). Go ahead. Your line is open.

(Dan): Hi. I'm calling from Wisconsin. Our state property assessor characterizes residential property as commercial if it has four or more units or if it is attached to a commercial property -- say I have an apartment building, an apartment over a hardware store or some other retail.

Has anyone on the panel encountered issues like that? And what have they done to deal with it?

Jan Vink: In New York, kind of has the same situation. I was able to get access to the whole database. And the New York real property database is a relational database I think with something like 30 different tables -- each table having some detail. And a lot of commercial buildings had in one of the tables the number of residential units that were in that commercial building. I kind of had to traverse down all those tables and see is there any sign of a residential unit in this commercial building. And if so, then I flagged as residential.

Mike Mohrman: This is Mike in Washington. And you know, essentially that's part of the reason why we're using that two-list approach.

So for example in our state voters' registration information is public information. And they require a residential address. So we get, you know, a good part of the universe from that list and then we match it back to the assessor's records. You know, essentially if they match that's a flag that that's a residential and not a commercial address.

(Dan): That would assume that a high proportion of folks have some other indicator like a driver's license or voter registration. And there are non-trivial numbers of people who have neither of those things.

Jan Vink: You might already have done that but talking with somebody that really knows the ins and the outs of the real property data. When I started this in 2010, thought we were facing a similar problem. But then in talking with the local assessors, we kind of discovered there is a lot more data under the ground that is, yes, that is very helpful for this purpose.

(Dan): That's certainly the case in a few municipalities that we have identified. But if there's a desire to use a more efficient, statewide dataset, I have talked to the Department of Revenue Source and they have been very clear that these four more unit and combination commercial residential partials are consistently categorized in their dataset as commercial, not residential and will consistently give off no indicators in their dataset -- well, they think will give off no indicators in their dataset of any residential occupancy.

And I'm kind of scratching my head.

Jeff Hardcastle: Just to clarify though, (Dan) is that for four or more, or is that just...

((Crosstalk))

(Dan): Yes, there are two issues. One is everything with four or more units will be characterized as commercial is one issue. Second issue -- anything that's combined commercial residential will be commercial with no indication that there may or may not be residential occupancy.

Jeff Hardcastle: On at least the four or more units - one possible (???) is not a statewide data source, but just brainstorming -- maybe checking with the local business license folks if they have to have a business license to be operating as an apartment, that may be another way to clarify that.

In Nevada's case, the coding for commercial apartments is pretty clear as being a residential type of code. And they're apparently adhering to some kind of national standard, but I don't know enough of the ins and outs of how the appraisal process works.

And in the past with the types of situations where there's (???) dwelling unit -- let's say at a storage unit complex or something. At times, the local assessor will have a parallel dataset for personal property or some of the adjacent types of land uses. And it may be worth a conversation for those where you think that's more prominent to see what they might have that can provide some clarity.

But those are the only suggestions I can think of.

Coordinator: Our next question is from (Ethan). Go ahead. Your line is open.

(Ethan): Okay, thanks. Been following the discussion about LUCA and I want to ask a related question about what shape will the (MAST) be in in terms of will all of the submissions to LUCA have been reviewed and - because we jointly developed an address list with our (FDC). You know, we share an office. And so the address list that we are looking at submitting is basically identical to the one that we did for LUCA.

So I'm just wondering whether we ought to focus only on things that have changed since LUCA given that we'll be submitting from the same data, or if

there's still utility? I mean, how much of the LUCA work will be reflected in the (MAST) at the time that we that the merging's done?

Chris Jackman: Hi. This is Chris Jackman with geography. Update for LUCA is ongoing right now and it will be completed this spring -- for the most part other than appeals and things of that nature. So by the time you get your materials for count review it will be already in place.

(Ethan): Okay.

Jeff Hardcastle: And I think for your review you want to look at the areas that you know are new construction. But for uploading your address list to the extent possible you want to upload all your addresses. Because if you look at the new construction sites then that is actually added in. But then like in our case in 2010 and some other states that had high growth, there were still areas that had been established 10, 15 years back where addresses had been deleted.

So depending on your state, as you're doing the review you're going to have to prioritize where you think the most bang for the buck is going to be. But you want to make sure all your addresses are in so you can do at least some level of quality check for all of them.

Christine Hartley: And regarding new construction, many of you are aware that there is a separate new construction program that will be taking place with a very similar timeline to count review. In terms of the overlap, you can submit your new construction addresses to count review. You can, you know, submit neighborhoods and things like that.

One thing to keep in mind is that because in count review GUPS for housing units you'll be looking for clusters of 25 units or more, you know, you would

probably want to submit singular, you know, instances of new construction through that program. But if you've got, yes, like you know a bunch of new neighborhoods that are going up, if you put that into count review, that would be a good mechanism for getting it added to the (MAST) if it was missing.

And there would be, you know, no real harm from submitting both to count review and new construction for housing units. For GQs we kind of discourage that because there's no way to de-duplicate before the group quarters enumeration.

So if you submit new construction group quarters to us, we would urge you to not also submit them to new construction. But we'll have more specific guidance about this coming out because we've been receiving a lot of questions lately about the relationship between count review and new construction.

So if you didn't follow everything I just said, don't worry. We will produce some documentation so that you can refer to that. I just wanted to put that little plug into there.

(Ethan): Okay. Then I guess what I'm leaning towards thinking about then is sending the entire list -- including ones where, you know, there's a mixed commercial versus residential use. I mean, I wondered during the LUCA process how much validation went into or how much effort went into validating addresses by type.

So I mean, we have a similar issue where, you know, just due to the capriciousness of a county assessor, we can't be sure about whether the type was correctly set. And so when we sent that in, I mean does LUCA remove addresses that like I said, I'm just curious to know whether or not because

there will be a lot of work probably done into LUCA to look at those addresses. And I feel like it might be useful, it might have been useful I guess as part of the LUCA program to get word back on the results of LUCA.

But barring that, I think just if we send in our addresses, should we send in everything that we think is residential and what we think are - send in commercial addresses too to be on the safe side?

Chris Jackman: This is Chris Jackman again. We don't have a comprehensive list of commercial addresses. But we do have quite a few that we can match to and determine that they're nonresidential and give that feedback to you in the matching return. But I cannot say that we have 100% certainty on commercial addresses.

So when in doubt - or if you're sure it's commercial, we'd probably prefer not to receive it. But if you're in doubt, if you think it's a possibility, we will try and match it.

Christine Hartley: And we will be communicating that back to you. So that would be one of the things that, you know, if in the matching processes a bunch of addresses came out as nonresidential, we would be following up with you to say hey, these addresses came up as nonresidential and then you could say like let me look into that or okay, drop those from my file. So that would be part of our...

((Crosstalk))

Christine Hartley: ...quality process.

(Ethan): Thank you.

Christine Hartley: You're welcome.

Coordinator: Our next question is from Wenlin Liu. Go ahead. Your line is open.

Wenlin Liu: Yes. You know, fortunately we from Wyoming we're a small state. So I can almost manually collect this group quarter information. Not that many -- only 23 count is only that number of jail or college. So it's easy.

My only question for group quarters is for the Census Bureau, how critical find these group quarter type count? For example, you know, whatever happen between 201 202 I think many of them for city people are thousands. They offer some kind of a treatment and often even two or three.

You know, some of these facilities are clearly say they're court ordered. So even if it's court ordered, should it be youth center -- all kind of youth center? Should it be 203 or just 202 or 201? That's one question.

The other one is for effective leavings. You know, I think definitely I put in for group quarters and licensed assisted living. They do provide medical assistance. However, you have all kinds of assisted living there only it's standard apartments really -- just for seniors. You know, they may or may not offer much medical assistance at all. So I don't think these are should be in group quarters. But probably seems to have some general guideline along that.

That's my group quarter question. Sorry I have one more question on housing unit. So if we, you know, we only have partial (???). Fortunately in Wyoming is there apartment information possibly that I can download for the whole state.

The only thing there is possibility for apartment or mobile home is for some small county for that. You know, for example you have four lakes or eight

lakes. They don't care how many units. They only have one owner -- that's it -  
- for property tax purpose. So we have to manually call them or pick out  
exactly how many units has.

So for that purpose, what I mean is if I do not have time to go through  
everything, so I think my thinking is focused on we participated in LUCA. For  
these counties, LUCA counted not participated in LUCA we did it.

So they every look at what these 30 towns did not participate in LUCA. I may  
focus on these which did not participate in LUCA. Because it's impossible just  
for myself to go through all these addresses -- particularly for apartments.  
That's my question, probably more for (???) or for other states.

Christine Hartley: This is Christine Hartley. I think that that is a good approach for the housing  
units. I mean, to use LUCA participation as a means for figuring out, you  
know, where you want to focus your assets for count review.

But to jump back to the GQ type question, the first important thing to note is  
that there will only be certain GQ codes that are in scope for count review. We  
are focusing on large GQs. So this is going to be very clear in the address data  
submission guide that we provide to you, but we're going to be looking at  
types 101 to 105, 301, 501, 601, and 901. So that will help somewhat.

But I mean, I understand there may still be instances where for those types  
you're not exactly sure which is the appropriate type code. And what I wanted  
to note is that that will not impact matching against the master address file. So  
you should still be able to have that in there and, you know, see what Census  
has.

When you do your review of GQs, you have the ability to do information updates. Specifically you can change the name of the GQ or the facility, but there's also a comments field where if you think that we have the wrong type of GQ assigned to it, you can note that there and include in your documentation some kind of evidence to that end. But so we will be able to kind of absorb that information from you that way. But does that answer your GQ question?

Wenlin Liu: Yes, absolutely. Thank you.

Christine Hartley: What about the housing unit part?

Wenlin Liu: Yes, I think that's what I am thinking probably focus on local which is not participating. Nobody participating in LUCA, speaking for the apartments.

Christine Hartley: Okay, great. Thank you very much.

Coordinator: Our next question is from (Charlene). Go ahead. Your line is open.

(Charlene): Hi. Yes, I had a question on the timing of the account review. That's going to be in the fall and there's going to be a period of time where we're going to be logging onto your system and doing our review. Is that correct?

Christine Hartley: So the timing is going to be we'll be accepting the address data file submissions this summer beginning in June with a deadline of I think it's August 2 or August 3.

(Charlene): Yes.

Christine Hartley: Whatever that Friday is.

(Charlene): Okay.

Christine Hartley: Then we'll be processing the data. We'll be doing the training in GUPS software in September. So you'll have access to your Census network account during that time. It'll be activated.

And then the actual review of it takes place next year, 2020. January to February there is a three-week window that will represent the first review event. That's the one where you will be looking at the housing unit and group quarters addresses in GUPS. And then the second review event I mentioned which is just kind of the follow up to GQ Enumeration, that takes place in the middle of June.

(Charlene): Okay. Thanks. That helps. Also, I had an idea for the guy who's trying in Wisconsin. The (CASS) certification software if somebody that's on the call knows about the output that you get from the Pitney Bowes stuff. There was an address type that identified commercial, mail drop, and whether it was mixed commercial or residential.

Possibly if you ran your addresses through one of those pieces of software, it might give you a response to say whether it's mixed and then you could do some further analysis once you've identified the ones that you need to look at. That's just an idea.

Mike Mohrman: Yes. This is Mike in Washington. Yes, I think you are right although I haven't used that and can't vouch for the quality of it. Yes, I believe you're correct. It outputs that.

(Charlene): Okay. Thanks.

Coordinator: I'm showing no further questions at this time.

Christine Hartley: Okay, great. Well thanks very much. We have a few things that we wanted to mention. First, I want to say thank you to everybody who was able to join us today. I know I mentioned briefly that we would be providing a guide to address data submission. I just wanted to give a little more detail on that.

It'll basically be giving you the specifics on sending your file into the Census, how to do that -- you know, the system we're using to accept those files from you, what quality checks that we're going to be running so you know what we'll be looking for, what would cause something to get kicked back to you, what will happen when we find addresses that fail our quality checks for any reason. So all of that is going to be included in this guide that we provide.

We will also be providing something that Sue mentioned, and that was a data collection letter. And this should be available fairly soon. Where are we, beginning of March? I would say by the end of this month. And that will be a letter that, you know, emphasizes the importance of participation and is something that you can share with local agencies to try and encourage them supporting your data collection effort. So you'll have that available to you pretty soon.

Sonia, did you want to say anything about the onboarding?

Sonia Collazo: Yes. We are working now with the application office. We are working on the package for the contracts. Some of you or your contracting officer we've been talking with them or we're going to be talking with them in the next day or so or beginning of next week. But for those that receive an email from Christine

with information about the onboarding form, as soon as you send it, better it's going to be for us because the process is going to be quicker.

We still have to wait a tiny bit with the clearance process, but this is going to facilitate that. We can start that process. That if you're still not sending it, if you can send it would be amazing. And we'll be appreciating your help on that sense.

Christine Hartley: Thank you very much. And then the last thing that I wanted to note is that you will receive an evaluation over the next day about this webinar. So if you're interested in sharing any feedback or in particular recommendations that might assist us, the count review team, in preparing program materials for you or even subsequent webinar ideas, please feel free to complete that evaluation.

With that, once again thank our presenters, thank our panelists from Geo who were here to assist us. And wish everyone a wonderful day. And I guess we will be seeing many of you just a few weeks from now for the spring meeting. Thanks everybody.

Coordinator: That concludes today's conference. Thank you for participating. You may disconnect at this time. Speakers, please allow a moment of silence and stand by for your post conference.

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