Optimized Spatial Census Information Linked Across Time (OSCILAT) Improving the spatial accuracy of 1990, 2000, and 2010 census microdata

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New Data, Two Components

- 1. Optimal longitude/latitude for every housing unit & person record in the 1990, 2000, & 2010 censuses
- Enables high-precision spatial analysis & complete flexibility in neighborhood delineation
- 2. 2010 & 2020 block IDs for every record from the 1990–2010 censuses
 - Enables exact tabulations of 1990–2020 data for 2010 or 2020 census geography

Motivations

- Avoiding the Modifiable Areal Unit Problem (*a*, *b*)
- Constructing egocentric/bespoke neighborhoods (**c**, **d**)
- Generating data for important non-census geographic units (e.g., school attendance zones) (e)
- Standardizing spatial units for comparisons over time (**f**)
- Privacy protection in public data necessitates reporting aggregated data (**g**)

Objectives

- Retroactively apply the most recent and accurate information on address locations to earlier census data
- Make a data product available within the Federal Statistical Research Data Center (FSRDC) system to allow analysis while protecting privacy
- Future plan: Use OSCILAT to test the quality of publicly available standardized time series and report reliability metrics

Millions of Improvements

Types of improvements in OSCILAT

Matched to Latest: If possible, we linked to the latest matching record in the Bureau's Master Address File Extracts (MAFX). Geocoded Address: For cases with no match in MAFX or where MAFX location was invalid, we applied new geocoding. **Used Block Point**: For cases with no valid MAFX or geocoding result, we used a representative point in the tabulation block. **Changed Block ID**: For cases where optimal location fell outside the official tabulation block, we assigned a new block ID.

| Year | Data Type | Total Records | Matched to Latest | | Geocoded Address | | Used Block Point | | Changed Block ID | |
|------|------------|---------------|-------------------|------|-------------------------|-----|-------------------------|------|------------------|-----|
| | | | Ν | % | Ν | % | Ν | % | Ν | % |
| 2010 | Population | 312,473,000 | 300,809,000 | 96.3 | 6,253,900 | 2.0 | 3,701,300 | 1.2 | 1,716,950 | 0.5 |
| | Housing | 133,512,000 | 128,180,000 | 96.0 | 2,949,600 | 2.2 | 1,610,600 | 1.2 | 767,150 | 0.6 |
| 2000 | Population | 285,222,000 | 256,386,000 | 89.9 | 13,303,000 | 4.7 | 7,968,000 | 2.8 | 7,572,400 | 2.7 |
| | Housing | 117,320,000 | 105,320,000 | 89.8 | 5,837,350 | 5.0 | 3,108,200 | 2.6 | 3,058,100 | 2.6 |
| 1990 | Population | 248,714,000 | 174,576,000 | 70.2 | 15,066,000 | 6.1 | 59,070,000 | 23.8 | * | * |
| | Housing | 102,401,000 | 70,279,500 | 68.6 | 6,767,400 | 6.6 | 25,350,900 | 24.8 | * | * |

Record counts rounded for disclosure avoidance. *Not enough information available to evaluate block ID change in 1990.

Quality of Information Varied by State and Year



1990 microdata had fewer MAFX matches in rural states, requiring more use of geocoding or block points.



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4.0 In Georgia and Florida, more than 4% of the 2000 population have optimal locations in a different block.

- Precise analysis of
- over time
- Analysis of boundary
- impacts • Linkages with analyses
- based on other geographies



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Potential Uses

FSRDC Internal

location and movement

Public Facing

- Adjudicate quality issues among existing tools for longitudinal analysis
- Confirm findings based on public sources of aggregate data using alternative aggregations

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